麟渡兮填空

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獻給所有想征服 GRE 填空的台灣學子

To my dear wife, Weitzern

麟渡兮老師部落格：http://zdcgre.blogspot.tw/

麟渡兮老師臉書：http://goo.gl/zR4GVo

目錄

第一章 填空考法

第一節 比重與配分

考完作文 Issue 和 Argument 後考生們分流成 VQVQV 或 QVQVQ(圖一)，其中 V/Q 各兩回計分，多一回 V 或 Q 為加考 (為了有鑑別度，通常較難)。每回 Verbal 有 20 題，填空、閱讀各佔 10 題，包含單、雙、三格填空 6 題和句子等價 4 題 (圖二)。由於填空分數佔 Verbal 的一半，V 想拿高分的同學絕不能放棄填空。閱讀題因為題目長、選項也長，常有讀不完的情形，而填空無此困擾。句子等價題考的是字彙掌握能力，往往是最好拿分的單元。換言之，填空題是 Verbal 得分投資報酬率最高的一類題型。
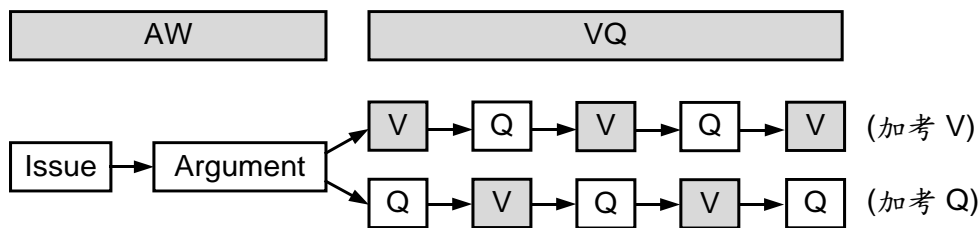
圖一：GRE 考試流程
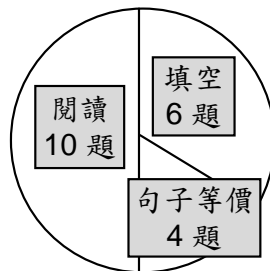
圖二：每回 Verbal 考題分配

兩回 Verbal 共考 40 題，在不考慮試題難易的情形下 (實際考試為適性測驗，見後說明)，對應 130 ~170 的分數量尺，可視為 1 題 1 分 (圖三)。對大部分的台灣考生而言，150 分可視是一個門檻，我期許各位以突破 150 分為最低努力目標。根據 ETS 最新統計，2015–2016 年全球考生的 GRE Verbal 平均成績 (圖四) 為 149.9 分 (約 150 分)，有志申請美國一流大學的同學必須拿出超越世界平均的申請條件，對名校而言才有說服力。
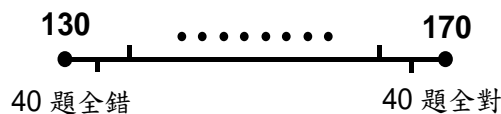
圖三：Verbal 分數量尺
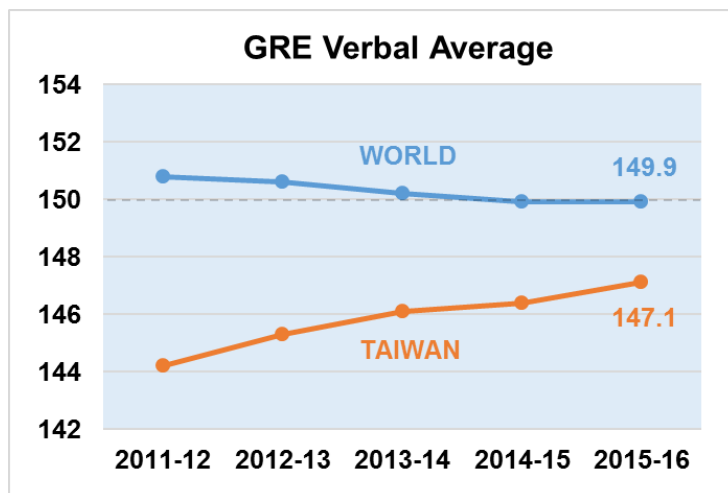
圖四：台灣和世界考生之 Verbal 平均成績

2015–16 年台灣考生 V 平均為 147.1 分、Q 平均為 162.2 分、AW 平均為 2.9 分 (樣本數為 3,528 人)

第二節　題型介紹

　　填空題型 (表一) 分為填空和句子等價兩大類，填空依格數可分為單格、雙格、三格題。單格題為五選一的單選題，而雙格、三格題為各三選一的複選題。句子等價可視為單格填空的一種變型，只不過從單選 (五選一) 變為複選 (六選二)。填空考題答錯不倒扣，但全對才給分，建議考試最後一分鐘左右檢查是否全作完，不會的題目也要全猜完。

題型	填空			句子等價
格數	單格	雙格	三格	單格
單複選	單選	複選		
選項	五選一	各三選一		六選二
題數	每回 6 題			每回 4 題
計分	答錯不倒扣，全對才給分。			

表一：填空題型整理

　　圖五至圖八截自 PPII 考試介面上的填空題，介面與考試當天完全相同，考前務必多加練習。PPII 考題並無 (A) (B) (C) 等選項，考試時直接以滑鼠點擊答案。本書為了同學對答案與講解需要，加上選項標號以方便溝通。

Select one entry for the blank. Fill the blank in the way that best completes the text.

In parts of the Arctic, the land grades into the landfast ice so _____ that you can walk off the coast and not know you are over the hidden sea.

| permanently |
| imperceptibly |
| irregularly |
| precariously |
| relentlessly |

Click on your choice.

圖五：單格填空 PPII 截圖

For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices.
Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his (i)_____ as an artist increased, the more (ii)_____ his life became.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
temperance	tumultuous
notoriety	providential
eminence	dispassionate

Click on your choices.

圖六：雙格填空 PPII 截圖

6

For each blank select one entry from the corresponding column of choices. Fill all blanks in the way that best completes the text.

It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow facts to be (i)_____ by politics: well aware of the political disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit them to (ii)_____ his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the (iii)_____, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
overshadowed	enhance	plausibility of our hypotheses
invalidated	obscure	certainty of our entitlement
illuminated	underscore	superficiality of our theories

Click on your choices.

圖七：三格填空 PPII 截圖

Select the <u>two</u> answer choices that, when used to complete the sentence, fit the meaning of the sentence as a whole <u>and</u> produce completed sentences that are alike in meaning.

Cynics believe that people who _____ compliments do so in order to be praised twice.

☐ conjure up

☐ covet

☐ deflect

☐ grasp

☐ shrug off

☐ understand

Click on your choices.

圖八：句子等價 PPII 截圖

7

第三節　考題順序與時間分配

機考介面提供 Mark 和 Review 功能：Mark 功能可對題目做標記，Review 功能可一覽 20 題的答題狀況。Incomplete 是對複選題而言，如句子等價應選兩個答案，若只選了一個就會出現 Incomplete。Review 選單下的 Go To Question 可跳到任何一題 (圖九)。
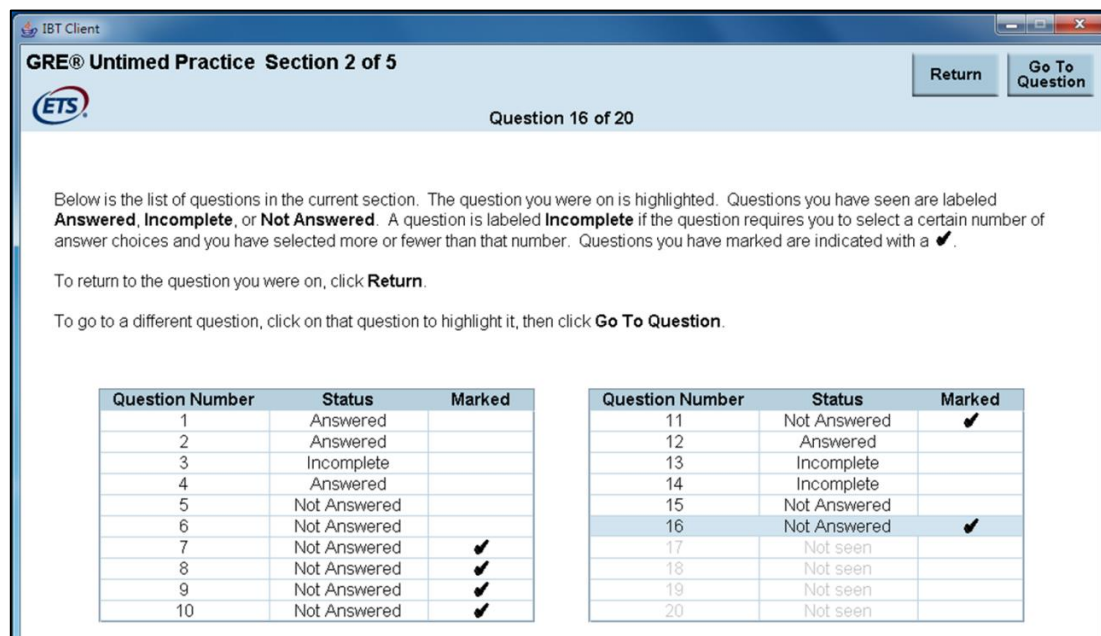
圖九：機考介面的 Review 功能

我們可善用 Review 功能來改變答題順序。Verbal 每回 20 題的原始順序是：單格題、雙格題、三格題依序出現 6 題，比例分配不一定，有 2-3-1 也有 2-2-2 的，之後考 5～6 題閱讀，然後句子等價 4 題，最後剩下 4～5 題閱讀 (圖十左側)。填空和閱讀所需時間和解題技巧不同，故建議改變考題順序為：第一回合先做前 6 題填空，跳過閱讀，再做句子等價 4 題，第二回合專心做閱讀題，先做第二部分閱讀 (省下跳回去的時間)，再返回完成第一部分閱讀 (圖十右側)。
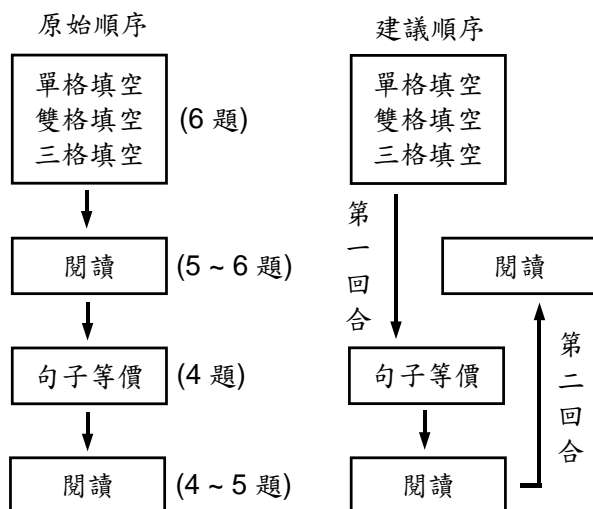
圖十：Verbal 考題順序

儘管閱讀和填空各佔 10 題，但時間分配上不宜相同，由於閱讀題目和選項較長，建議花 20 分鐘做閱讀題，10 分鐘做填空題。平均來說，填空做題速度是一題一分鐘。請注意：這是一個平均概念，一般而言，句子等價不需一分鐘，而三格填空往往需要二三分鐘。
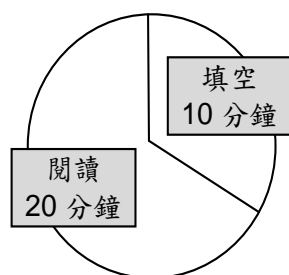
圖十一：填空答題時間分配

第四節　適性測驗

兩回計分的填空題將以適性的方式出現，每回考題分 Easy、Medium、Hard 三種難易程度，同一回內 20 題難度相等，第二回難度將視第一回答對題數調整，若答對題數多則第二回變難，答對題數少則第二回變簡單 (圖十二)。
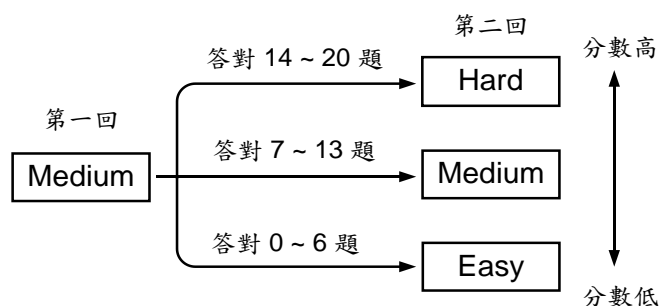
圖十二：適性測驗考法

所有考生的第一回都是 Medium，第二回難度則依前一回表現做調整。一般而言，若考生做到第二回感覺較難，表示進入高分區。然而，考 VQVQV 的同學會碰上一回加考不計分的 V，其出現位置不一定，由於加考是供 ETS 研究用，通常較難，故同學對 V 的難易變化可能是混亂的。建議考試時不要受試題難易變化而影響心情，認真作答每一題才是最重要的。

第二章　本書編排結構

本書蒐集 247 道 ETS 出版之 GRE 考題，每題皆附上出處：

- Official Guide (OG)：

  ETS 出版官方指南第二版共 80 道題，內含例題 5 題、練習題 Easy、Medium、Hard 三等級共 25 題、模擬試題 Test 1、Test 2 各 25 題。

- PowerPrep II (PPII)：

  ETS 模考軟體 2.0 版共 77 道題，內含兩篇適性模擬試題：Test 1 共 36 題、Test 2 共 40 題，另有預覽題 1 題。最新為 2.1 版，支援 Mac 系統。

- Paper-based Test (PBT)：

  第二版 PBT 有 5 題不和 PPII 內容重複，一併收錄。

- ETS website (ETS)：

  收錄過去（現已撤除）官方網站練習題共 3 題。

- Official Verbal Practice Questions, Volume 1 (OV1)

  2014 年八月出版的新題，共 82 道題（本書第 166 題至第 247 題）。

第三章從 GRE 是以英文為載體的邏輯測驗談起，對同學們備考的觀念誤區提出了 "四不"。

第四章談填空解題的經驗法則，這是對大量考題進行分析後的精華整理。

第五章至第九章講述解題技巧並搭配實際題目演練，這些題目會於課堂上教學，其餘題目為綜合演練，置於第十章給同學們做課後練習。附錄是網路上搜尋到的考題原始出處，請同學們品味 ETS 出題老師的 "創造" 過程。

本書 247 題足夠涵蓋各式填空考點與絕大多數 GRE 所需字彙。我要求同學們臨考前至少將本書題目**讀三遍**：第一遍是課堂聽講與抄筆記，第二遍務必將整本題目做完，最後一遍是考前重點複習，針對個人盲點做補強。

第三章　語文邏輯與應具備觀念

　　GRE 有別於 TOEFL 考英語聽說讀寫的能力，它的核心考察點是 "邏輯"，事實上我們考的是 Verbal Reasoning，即語文推理，即便擁有了流暢的聽說讀寫能力，並不保證我們具備念研究所需要的 "邏輯" 能力。為何美國大學生考研究所也需要 GRE 成績？因為邏輯是人文、科學研究不可或缺的核心能力，所以美國研究所以 GRE 作為篩選學生的門檻之一，儘管這些學生絕大多數都具備一流的聽說讀寫能力。

　　作為一項標準化測驗，GRE 有固定的考點、有限的單字考察範圍。換言之，它有一套系統性的準備方法，本書對大量 GRE 填空題作組織性的分析，提出許多實用的解題技巧，並以題目佐證，希望能在短時間內大幅提升同學的填空成績。在埋頭猛做考題之前，必須對 GRE 填空抱持著正確的觀念以釐清備考的方向，觀念乍看之下不那麼重要，但它們往往是突破得分瓶頸的關鍵因素。

第一節　填空解題邏輯

填空 (text completion) 解題邏輯包含以下四個重點：

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句型結構
正反意涵
關鍵字句
刪去法
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一、句型結構：

　　部分題目有特殊的句型結構，如 the more ..., the more ...、倒裝句型、not only ..., but also ... 等，請注意這些句型表達的 "邏輯" 關連。句中的 "轉折訊號字" 是解題的關鍵，"轉折訊號的有無" 搭配 "關鍵字句" 的 "正反意涵" 可以說是 GRE 填空解題的不二法門。

　　常見轉折訊號字 (題目請見第七章) 有：

　　(1)　but (= yet)

　　(2)　although (= though)

　　(3)　unlike

　　(4)　rather than

　　(5)　despite/in spite of

　　(6)　on the other hand

容易忽略的轉折訊號字 (題目請見第八章) 有：

(1) even
(2) nevertheless/nonetheless/notwithstanding (= however)
(3) hardly/rarely/barely, seldom, few, little (= almost not)
(4) far from
(5) surprising/amazing/astonishing/astounding
(6) anything other than (= anything but)
(7) belie, antithesis, anomaly
(8) irony, ironic, ironically (補充)
(9) supposed, supposedly (補充)

另一個重點是 "標點符號"(如冒號、分號、破折號、引號等)，它們在句中的作用必須熟悉 (如冒號表 "解釋"、分號表 "並列"、雙破折號做插入語表 "補充說明"、引號表 "相反" 等)，其中又以 "冒號" 最為常考。

此外，請特別注意複雜句構中 that 引導的形容詞、名詞子句，讀題時將這些子句及其先行詞 (子句所修飾的對象) 辨識出來可幫我們將複雜句簡化，快速抓到句子重點。另外弄清楚空格所修飾的對象為何 (空格的主詞是誰？) 是很重要的，部分考題會 "悄悄地" 變換主詞藉以迷惑考生。

二、正反意涵：

關鍵字、選項單字通常都有正反意涵，本書以 "正面"(正)、"負面"(負)、"中性"(中) 來說明。平常背單字或片語時，要搭配 "正、反、中" 意涵去背，這樣解填空題會更有效率。

三、關鍵字句：

不論句型結構或正反意涵為何，解題的最終都要回歸到 "關鍵字句"。只能且只有一個選項能與題目中的關鍵字句相呼應，若發現選項中皆無法與題目的關鍵字句呼應，很可能是抓錯關鍵字，必須返回題目重新尋找，請見後面章節分析。

四、刪去法 (divide and conquer)：

以上三步驟請搭配刪去法 (Process of Elimination, POE) 使用，舉例來說，若推理出空格需填正面字，可先將中性字、負面字給刪掉，有時候你不認識正確答案是什麼意思，靠刪去法也能得分。但部分題目僅能排除一個選項，最後還是要搭配正反意涵或關鍵字句作答。

若能善用 POE 來簡化問題，答對機率可進一步提升。

第二節　句子等價解題邏輯

句子等價 (sentence equivalence) 解題技巧和填空相同，但主要在考字彙能力，尤其是同義字。ETS 給的考題說明如下：

> Select the **two** answers that, when used to complete the **sentence**,
> (1) fit the meaning of the **sentence** as a whole and
> (2) produce completed **sentence** that are alike in meaning.

我們得選出兩個答案以同時滿足"句子完整"和"句意相近"條件，最簡單的做法就是選兩同義字，幾乎95%的題目都是這種同義字題。但請注意此說明強調了三次 sentence，可知 GRE 要求的是更高層次的"句子"等價而不是單純的"單字"等價，故只要能使"句子完整 (合乎上下文邏輯關係)"且"兩句意思相近"，即使選項不是嚴格意義上的同義字，也是正確答案。這類題目較少 (約 5%)，但遇到了也不要覺得奇怪 (見第九章第六節"另類句子等價題")，此類情形整理於下方 (狀況四)。

由於考同義字，句子等價是唯一可以"先看選項、後看題目"的填空題。同學們儘量先刪去"非成雙同義字"後再看題目，如此一來題目可簡化許多，若僅有一組同義字的話能直接得解 (狀況一)。然而，ETS 通常不會只放一組同義字在選項內，最普遍的考法是：六個選項含有兩組同義字，其中一組是陷阱選項，POE 刪去一組才得正解 (狀況二)。少數題目有三組同義字，對選項分組之後，則回歸基本解題流程求之 (狀況三)。

又句子等價的正解只能有兩個，故產生另一種邏輯判斷：若發現選項有三同義字 (如 (A) (B) (C))，則三者皆不可能是答案。思考：若 ETS 給正確答案為 (A) (B)，則考生要問 (A) (C) 或 (B) (C) 為何不可？若 ETS 給正確答案為 (B) (C)，則考生要問 ... 依此類推。ETS 絕對不會自找麻煩，故發現三個同義字時，可直接刪去 (狀況五)。

上述解題流程可整理為：

> 先對選項做同義字篩選，絕大部分 (95%) 情形是：
>
> (1) 僅一組同義字，刪去四個選項 → 直接得**正確答案**。
> (2) 有兩組同義字，刪去兩個選項 → 以正反意涵、關鍵字句判斷 (最大宗)。
> (3) 有三組同義字　　　　　　　 → 以正反意涵、關鍵字句判斷。
>
> 少數 (5%) 情形是：
>
> (4) 無同義字　　 → 找滿足"句子完整"且"句意相近"的選項。
> (5) 有三個同義字 → 三選項全刪。

第三節　GRE 不考專有名詞

　　GRE 考生來自各種背景，為了避免爭議或造成不公平，填空解題絕不仰賴考生對特定背景知識的理解。是故，凡專有名詞出現一定會搭配解說，讀題時應完全避免受到專有名詞的干擾，如：

第 139 題 (PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #5)
While the **cerulean warbler**'s status maybe particularly (i) _____, it is just one of the many species of **migrant birds** whose numbers have been (ii) _____ for years. Increasingly, biologists investigating the causes of these (iii) _____ are focusing on habitat loss in the Tropics, where the birds spend the winter.

　　我們不需要知道題目中 cerulean warbler 這個專有名詞，只要從第二行知道它是一種候鳥 (migrant bird) 這樣就夠了。再看另一題：

第 19 題 (OG, p. 499, #7)
Only with the discovery of an ozone hole over Antarctica in 1985 did chemical companies finally relinquish their opposition to a ban on **chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which destroy ozone**. The discovery suggested that strong political action to halt production of CFCs might be (i) _____, and fortunately, the chemical industry no longer felt compelled to oppose such action: although companies had recently (ii) _____ their research into CFC substitutes, studies they had initiated years earlier had produced (iii) _____ results.

　　第二行出現的 chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) 是氟氯碳化物，但我們不需仰賴此一化學知識，因為由後面的 ", which destroy ozone" 就知道 CFCs 是破壞臭氧 (ozone) 的物質。

第四節　不用文法或修辭解題

GRE 不像 TOEIC 會考文法，也不像 GMAT 會考修辭，因此企圖用文法或修辭來解 GRE 填空是錯誤的。舉例而言，填空選項的單字詞性絕對一致，考生們不需擔心，反而可利用此原則，利用已知單字去判斷未知單字的詞性，如：

第 127 題 (OG, p. 370, #7)
The (i) _____ of Vladimir Nabokov as one of North America's literary giants has thrown the spotlight on his peripheral activities and has thus served to (ii) _____ his efforts as an amateur entomologist. Blank (i) ／ Blank (ii) (A) stigmatization ／ **(D) foreground** (B) lionization ／ **(E) transcend** (C) marginalization ／ **(F) obscure**

第二空格 (D) foreground 看似名詞 (因為你會 background "背景" 這個字)，(E) transcend 確定為動詞 "超越"，(F) obscure 可能是形容詞 "模糊的" 或動詞 "使模糊"，但因為 GRE 不考詞性，我們可以由 (E) (F) 的交集，確定 (D) (E) (F) 必定為動詞。(D) foreground 是動詞 "使突顯、使重要" 的意思。當然，由題目上下文 "… thus served to (ii) _____ his efforts…" 判斷也可以知道要填動詞。

儘管選項不考文法，但題目中的文法理解卻是不可或缺的，GRE 填空題經過 ETS 的改寫，通常不那麼容易閱讀，這是特別設計過的。有時候會使用倒裝句構，有時候會受詞、受詞補語位置互換，這些同學們要能還原句型，請見後面對倒裝句構的討論。

第五節　不糾結英翻中是否通順

　　GRE 填空題都是刻意設計過的，題材又多出自於學術文章，對台灣學生而言，要將題目翻成 "通順流暢的中文" 是很困難的。但就解題流程而言，要求大家完全不翻譯，直接用英文思考 (此為學習英文的終極目標) 也是不切實際的。

　　故考試時 "在心裏做英翻中" 是允許的，但絕對不要在此停留太久，捉摸某些字詞的涵意，導致思維發散，浪費寶貴時間。正確做法應是快速掃過題目，儘量用字面意思去翻譯，不通順也沒關係，只要抓住輪廓即可，重點應放在抓關鍵字、轉折訊號字、正反意涵的判斷上。舉例來看：

第 11 題 (OG, p. 50, #2) (PPII, Test Preview, #5)

Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: the more his **eminence** as an artist increased, the more **tumultuous** his life became.

我們應該迅速地抓出字面重點，如：

C. 虛榮又暴力，他無法處理成功：作為藝術家的<u>名聲</u>越增加，他的人生越<u>混亂</u>。

　　有些題目需要做一些簡單筆記，為了省時間，人名一律用縮寫 (用 C.代替 Caravaggio)。同學們不要浪費時間想 "無法處理成功" 是什麼意思，為什麼 "越有名，人生越混亂"(什麼樣的人越有名人生卻越混亂？)，這些 "發散性思考" 都是浪費時間，對解題一點幫助也沒有。

　　考試時全神貫注，唯一目標就是 "解題得分"，其他的都不重要，此題只要抓出關鍵字 success 可得第一空格填 eminence，抓出 vain and violence 可得第二空格填 tumultuous，詳細解題流程請見之後解析。

　　填空解題可分為三種層次：

層次一： "不求甚解"

　　　　這是最粗淺的層次，也是最實際的層次。在分秒必爭的時間壓力下，考生沒時間也不需要對題目做 "細部考察"，不要想 "完全理解" 題目的真正涵義，心中只能有 "關鍵字句"、"正反意涵" 等解題要素，平時練題就要以 "快狠準" 為得分目標，本書題目反覆至少做三次，直到養成解題直覺，這將是戰場 (考場) 上的生存 (得分) 之道。這是我對學生的基本要求！

層次二： "理解涵義"

　　　　平常練習的時候，不妨把填空題 "放大" 作短篇閱讀、邏輯題來看，試圖讀懂上下文的內涵，作者真正想表達的思想是什麼？你對這題的有什麼樣的聯想？你有什麼人生經驗、閱讀經驗能和題目相呼應？填空題大多在思想上都是有深度的，除了答對考題得分的實際目標外，邏輯訓練和強化思路是重要且有趣的額外收穫。

但由於題目總是"有限"的，不是一篇文章或一本書，理解的重點在"合理化"(給自己一個理由，為什麼作者要這樣說) 即可，不要鑽牛角尖。應考時，務必回歸"不求甚解"層次，思想不得發散！

層次三："欣賞出題"

最高層次是具備"賞題、審題"能力。當你做過大量 (至少一百題以上) 的好題目 (如 ETS 官方公佈的題目) 後，會開始形成一種"辨別"優劣的能力 (出版社模仿 ETS 出的題目水準參差不一)，能歸納統整重複出現的考題形式，知道哪些是重要考點哪些不是，如同此書對考題的分類。這是做為 GRE 老師的讀題層次。

第六節　背字彙與做題並進

如同"努力不見得會成功，但成功一定需要努力"，填空與字彙的關係是類似的，答對填空題絕對要看懂單字 (至少是大部分單字)，但背了大量單字絕對不是拿分的保證。許多同學誤以為要先背很多單字後才能開始做題，導致花了過多時間背單字書，在背了又忘、忘了又背之間來回掙扎，直到快要考試了才開始做題，往往在成績慘敗後才有所體悟。失敗原因往往是：第一，你背的單字可能是偏僻字 (只是自己不知道)，這些字在新 GRE 根本不考。第二，就算背了單字，不懂填空解題技巧，抓不到關鍵字，不會透過正反意涵，不會用刪去法，同樣無法答對題目。

正確做法是：提早做題，熟練解題技巧，同時努力背單字。在查字典 (MW) 上要下苦工，把不會的單字都查過並仔細弄懂 (包含英文解釋、例句)。反覆練習幾周後會感受到效果，會發現讀題時與起初霧煞煞的情形截然不同。

簡單來說，**越接近考試日，背字彙書越不重要**。做題與訂正是準備填空的核心，特別是訂正，答錯不要緊，因為不是考試當天，抓出關鍵字、做邏輯判斷、把重要 GRE 單字好好背熟，這些才是要緊的事。努力訂正的同學比亂猜猜對而不訂正的人，長期下來實力高下立判！

ETS 出題時，句型是精心設計的，選用的單字絕對是 GRE 核心字彙，帶有指標意義。反覆演練這些題目能增進考試臨場感，也對背單字有強烈的複習效果。記住，**最終得分的鎖鑰是解題，而不是背單字！**

第四章　解題經驗法則

經過大量題目的交叉比對，可就 ETS 出題法則歸納出以下三個解題實戰技巧。注意，這些技巧是參考用的經驗法則 (rule of thumb)，並非數學中的公式，須靈活使用並搭配上下文 (context) 而定。

第一節　還原選項中的名詞

GRE 選項喜歡考名詞，這類名詞形式大多出現在學術論文或文學作品裡，一般並不常見。作答時請還原成熟悉的形容詞或動詞形式，減少受到干擾。平時背單字就要注意其衍生字詞性變化，大部分名詞字尾都很簡單 (-ity 拉丁名詞字尾、-ness、-tion、-ence)，有少數名詞變化較不規則，需特別注意。

第 2 題 (OG, p. 96, #1, Hard)

For some time now, _____ has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.
(A) rationality
(B) flexibility
(C) diffidence
(D) disinterestedness
(E) insincerity

我們可把選項還原為熟悉的形容詞形式：

(A) rationality (n)	→	rational (a) 理性的
(B) flexibility (n)	→	flexible (a) 彈性的
(C) diffidence (n)	→	diffident (a) 膽小的
(D) disinterestedness (n)	→	disinterested (a) 公正的
(E) insincerity (n)	→	insincere (a) 不誠懇的

這樣的名詞還原要練習到能 "一眼看出"：即眼睛看到箭頭左方的單字，心裡理解的卻是箭頭右方的還原形式。這項工作由各位讀者自行 "轉換"，本書在解題時不一一列出還原字。

第二節　長選項的簡化

三格填空題常有長選項，為了節省時間與快速抓住重點，我們可以作如下的省略：

> 形 + 名 → 名
> 副 + 形 → 形
> 副 + 動 → 動

原則是"修飾語較不重要，故可省略"。但少數情形在省略後仍無法判斷出答案，如正反意涵刪去後仍有兩個備選答案，此時就要把修飾語再列入考慮。有時修飾語本身就帶有"正反意涵"，這種情形也不能忽略。

第三節　二三格選項刪去法

填空選項的"正反意涵"在二三格填空題中，通常有兩種形式：

> 正面字、反面字、中性字 → 中性字通常不是答案

此類正確答案通常是正面或負面單字擇一，而不會是中性字，故可先排除中性字，至於正反面單字須由題目關鍵字與轉折訊號字判斷。但這項法則在少數題目會行不通，因為有時只有選項的中性字與題目關鍵字形成唯一呼應。

> 單字、反義字、第三選項 → 可刪除第三選項

此種形式比第一種更為強烈，第三選項為陷阱，可以直接刪去。這裡的反義是"廣義上"的反義字，只要"概念上"相對即可，不需要是嚴格意義上的反義字。這類題目通常是難題，是決定分數高下的關鍵，大家務必多練習。請看：

第 136 題　(OG, p. 97, #4, Hard)

No other contemporary poet's work has such a well-earned reputation for (i) _____, and there are few whose moral vision is so imperiously unsparing. Of late, however, the almost belligerent demands of his severe and densely forbidding poetry have taken an improbable turn. This new collection is the poet's fourth book in six years—an ample output even for poets of sunny disposition, let alone for one of such (ii) _____ over the previous 50 years. Yet for all his newfound (iii) _____, his poetry is as thorny as ever.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) patent **accessibility**	(D) penitential **austerity**	**(G) taciturnity**
(B) intrinsic ~~frivolity~~	(E) intractable **prolixity**	**(H) volubility**
(C) near **impenetrability**	(F) impetuous ~~prodigality~~	(I) ~~pellucidity~~

此題看似嚇人，但運用此刪去法有很大幫助。第一、第二空格為 "形容詞 ＋ 名詞" 形式，重點在 "名詞"。還原之後，第一空格的 (A) accessible "易理解的" 和 (C) impenetrable "難理解的" 為反義字，可刪去 (B)。第二空格的 (D) austere "不加修飾的" 和 (E) prolix "冗長的" 概念上是反義字 (austere 表 "少"，prolix 表 "多")，可刪去 (F)。第三空格的 (G) taciturn "沉默寡言的" 和 (H) voluble "多話的" 也是反義字，可刪去 (I)。

第四節　正正得正與負負得正

　　雙格題或三格題的某兩格有一種空格結構是沒有轉折詞的，也就是說有正正得正、負負得正兩種選項形式，對 ETS 考題分析後得知，正確答案通常是 "負負得正"，因為負負得正的語氣較強，較有說服力。試比較下列兩個句子：

> Everything is possible. (正正得正)
> Nothing is impossible. (負負得正)

第二句是不是比第一句來的更有力道呢？我們再看一題：

第 56 題 (PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #5) (Medium, #3)
Of course anyone who has ever perused an unmodernized text of Captain Clark's journals knows that the Captain was one of the most (i) _____ spellers ever to write in English, but despite this (ii) _____ orthographical rules, Clark is **never unclear**.

題目中最後一句 never unclear = clear，搭配 but despite … 句型，用 never unclear 會比 clear 更有力道。其他例子請見解題分析。

第五章　標點符號

標點符號 (punctuation) 是句型結構的一部分，這是容易被忽略的。一般用法如逗號表示 "停頓"，句號表示 "結束"，問號表示 "疑問"，驚嘆號表示 "驚訝" 這裡不論，以下是填空題最常考的標點符號概念：

- 冒號：表示 "解釋"，前後兩句相互解釋。當作者未能完整表達一個觀點，便用冒號繼續補充說明。就解題而言，冒號前後是一種 "重複"，無空格的那句解釋有空格的那句，換句話說，冒號前後必定有解題的關鍵語句。冒號題是 GRE 填空的熱門考點，本書 165 題中出現了 31 題之多。

- 破折號—同樣表示 "解釋"，往往成雙出現，作用類似雙逗號 ", ... ," 的 "同位語" 功能。學術文章特別喜歡用同位語，這樣做能提高句子傳達思想的效率，不須另寫一個句子，用最精簡的字數而能有 "補充說明" 之效。

  由於同位語的功能是 "補充說明"，所以不論是雙破折號或雙逗號，將同位語刪掉能簡化句子且語意不受影響。然而，下列兩種情況不能刪：

  > 空格出現在同位語時
  > 同位語中有關鍵語句時

  判斷同位語是否可刪的功夫沒有捷徑，多看解題分析會有幫助。

- 分號；表示 "並列"，分號和句號一樣隔開兩個句子，但前後句關係特別強烈時用分號而不用句號。看到分號時，要注意是否跟著 despite, although, however 等 "轉折" 關鍵字，若有，則前後是 "轉折" 關係 (正負、負正)；若無或出現 therefore, thus 等 "承續" 關鍵字，則前後為 "重複" 關係 (正正、負負)，表 "重複" 關係的分號結構可視為是冒號的變型。

  > 分號 ＋ 有轉折字眼 → 正反意涵轉折
  > 分號 ＋ 無轉折字眼 → 前後重複 (＝ 冒號)

- 引號 "" 表示 "相反"，這裡談的引號不是一般的 "引用" 功能，而是表達相反概念的特殊用法。通常引號內是一個名詞或形容詞搭配名詞的短語，作者真正要表達的想法恰好是引號的反面。

　　冒號的功能是 "前後解釋"，語意上相當於等號 (題目分析中用 ＝ 表示)，前後句的正反意涵必須一致。若空格出現在前，則往後找關鍵字句，反之亦然。但請注意前後句中的轉折詞。請注意：冒號前後為 "強相關"，儘管三格填空形式的冒號題較長，關鍵字句不會出現在冒號前後句以外的地方。

　　最簡單的冒號題會出現在單格填空或句子等價裡，常以 "單字題" 的樣貌出現。只要字彙量足夠，這類題目相當好理解，也容易得分。

第 1 題 (PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Easy, #1)
In the 1950s, the country's inhabitants were _____: most of them knew very little about foreign countries. (A) partisan (B) erudite (C) insular (D) cosmopolitan (E) imperturbable

標記：單字題。

題目單字：

- **inhabitant** [ɪnˈhæbətənt] (n) 居民

  (MW1) a person or animal that lives in a particular place

  (MW2) one that occupies a particular place regularly, routinely, or for a period of time

  <***inhabitants*** of large cities>

  [例] The ***inhabitants*** of the town don't like the tourists.

選項單字：

- **partisan** [ˈpɑrtəzən] (a) 黨派的

  (AL) (often disapproving) strongly supporting one leader, group, or cause over another

  [例] ***partisan*** interests/loyalties/politics

  [解] 來自 party (黨派)，但此字常指 "帶有激烈、極端黨派傾向的"，為負面意思。

- **erudite** [ˈɛrʊˌdaɪt] (a) 博學的

  (MW1) having or showing knowledge that is learned by studying

  (MW2) possessing or displaying erudition: LEARNED <an ***erudite*** scholar>

  [例] The most ***erudite*** people in medical research attended the conference.

- **insular** [ˈɪnsʊlɚ] (a) 視野狹隘的

  (MW1) separated from other people or cultures: <u>not knowing</u> or interested in new or different ideas

  (MW2) characteristic of an <u>isolated</u> people especially: being, having, or reflecting a <u>narrow</u> <u>provincial</u> (狹隘的) viewpoint

  [例] an *insular* community that is not receptive of new ideas, especially from outsiders

- **cosmopolitan** [ˌkɑzməˈpɑlətən] (a) 視野寬廣的

  (MW1) showing an interest in different cultures, ideas, etc.

  (MW2) having <u>worldwide</u> rather than <u>limited</u> or provincial <u>scope</u> (視野) or <u>bearing</u> (舉止)

  [例] Greater cultural diversity has led to a more *cosmopolitan* attitude among the town's younger generations.

  [解] 作名詞為 "四海為家的人"。

- **imperturbable** [ˌɪmpɚˈtɝbəbəl] (a) 冷靜的（不受干擾的）

  (MW1) very <u>calm</u>: very hard to disturb or upset

  (MW2) marked by extreme calm, <u>impassivity</u> (不帶情緒), and steadiness: SERENE

  [例] Although he seems outwardly *imperturbable*, he can get very angry at times.

關鍵字句：knew very little about。

麟渡分解說：

冒號在語意上相當於等號，前後正負號要一致，：

> (前) The country's inhabitants were _____ =
>
> (後) most of <u>them</u> (= inhabitants) knew very **little** (−) about foreign countries.

前句空格要選一個形容居民（人）的單字，檢查選項皆符合此條件。

後句關鍵字為 knew very <u>little</u>（幾乎不）about "對…所知甚少"，其中 little 是轉折字，功能相當於 not。我們將 knew very little about 簡化成 not know，故知前句空格也要填 not know（負面字），由此可刪去 (B)(D)(E) 等正面字。剩下選項只有 (C) 符合 "所知甚少" 的涵義，為正確答案。

注意選項 (C) "視野狹隘的" 和選項 (D) "視野寬廣的" 形成一組反義字。若題目把 knew very little about 改為 knew **much** about，則正確選項要改為 (D)。

參考翻譯：

在 1950 年代，這個國家的居民是 _____：大多數人對外國所知甚少。

(A) 黨派的（−）

(B) 博學的（+）

(C) 視野狹隘的（−）

(D) 視野寬廣的（+）

(E) 冷靜的（+）

答案：(C)

For some time now, _____ has been presumed not to exist: the cynical conviction that everybody has an angle is considered wisdom.

(A) rationality

(B) flexibility

(C) diffidence

(D) disinterestedness

(E) insincerity

題目單字：

- **presume** [prɪ'zum] (v) 假定為真

  (MW1) to think that (something) is true without knowing that it is true

  (MW2) to suppose to be true <u>without proof</u> <*presumed* innocent until proved guilty (無罪推定原則)>

  [例] "Is she still at work?" "I *presume* so, since she's not home."

- **cynical** ['sɪnɪkəl] (a) 憤世嫉俗的（自私的）

  (MW1) <u>selfish</u> and dishonest in a way that shows no concern about treating other people fairly

  (MW2) having or showing the attitude or temper of a <u>cynic</u>: based on or reflecting a belief that human conduct is motivated primarily by <u>self-interest</u> <a *cynical* ploy (計謀) to cheat customers>

  [例] Some people regard the governor's visit to the hospital as a *cynical* attempt to win votes.

- **angle** ['æŋgəl] (n) 為達成目的之不當手段

  (MW) an often <u>improper</u> or <u>illicit</u> (不正當的) method of obtaining advantage

  (AL) a clever and often <u>improper</u> way of doing or getting something

  [例] A salesman who's always looking for an *angle* (= looking for a way to convince people to buy the things he is selling)

選項單字：

- **diffident** ['dɪfədənt] (a) 缺乏自信的

  (MW1) lacking confidence: not feeling comfortable around people

  (MW2) hesitant in acting or speaking through lack of self-confidence

  [例] She was *diffident* about stating her opinion.

- **disinterested** [dɪs'ɪntərɪstɪd] (a) 無私的 → 名詞為 **disinterestedness** (n) "無私"。

  (MW1) not influenced by personal feelings, opinions, or concerns

  (MW) <u>free from</u> (沒有) <u>selfish</u> motive or <u>interest</u> (利益): UNBIASED <a *disinterested* decision>

  <*disinterested* intellectual curiosity is the <u>lifeblood</u> (泉源) of real civilization>

  [例] the *disinterested* pursuit of truth

關鍵字句：cynical。

麟渡分解說：

冒號後句的 that everybody has an angle 是 the cynical conviction 的補充說明，先省略不影響解題，分析如下：

> 前句：_____ has been presumed not to exist
> 後句：the cynical (= selfish) conviction (= belief) is considered wisdom.

由關鍵字眼 cynical conviction (= selfish belief) "自私想法" 變成智慧 (wisdom) 可知後句是 "負面意涵"，因此前句意思應為 "正面意涵" 不存在才合理。

刪去負面選項 (C) (E) 後，選項 (A) (B) (D) 只有 (D) 和 "自私、不自私" 有關，與關鍵字 cynical 唯一呼應，故為正確答案。

雖然此題考 angle 的特殊用法 "不當手段"，但 that everybody has an angle 事實上可忽略，只要判斷出空格的正反意涵，再抓住關鍵字 cynical 即可作答。

官方解說：

The colon indicates that the second part of the sentence will explain the first part. The missing word will describe the opposite of the cynical conviction that "everybody has an angle," that is, that each person is concerned primarily with his or her own interests. Since "disinterestedness" means lack of self-interest, Choice D is correct. None of the other answer choices means something that is contrasted with or opposed to being primarily concerned with one's own interests. Thus the correct answer is **disinterestedness** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

一段時間以來，_____ 被視為不存在：「人們為達目的不擇手段」這樣的自私想法被視為是人生智慧。
(A) 理性
(B) 彈性
(C) 缺乏自信
(D) 無私
(E) 不誠懇

答案：(D)

The author presents the life of Zane Grey with _____ unusual in a biographer: he is not even convinced that Grey was a good writer.

(A) a zeal

(B) a deftness

(C) a detachment

(D) an eloquence

(E) an imaginativeness

選項單字：

- **zealous** (a) 熱情的

  (MW) filled with or characterized by zeal: marked by fervent partisanship for a person, a cause, or an ideal <*zealous* missionaries>

- **deft** (a) 靈巧的 (指手腳敏捷)

  (MW) characterized by facility (靈巧) and skill: DEXTEROUS

- **detached** (a) 公平客觀的

  (MW) exhibiting an aloof (不帶情感的) objectivity (客觀) usually free from (沒有) prejudice or self-interest (自私) <a *detached* observer>

- **eloquent** (a) 能言善道的

  (MW) marked by forceful and fluent expression <an *eloquent* preacher>

關鍵字句：unusual。

麟渡分解說：

人物脈絡：首先 The author (和後面的 he) 和 Z. G.都是作家。The author 是傳記作家 (由後面的 biographer 得知)，他替 Z. G.寫傳記，但卻不認為 Z. G.是好作家。

> 前句：The author presents the life of Zane Grey with _____ unusual in a biographer (指 the author)
>
> 後句：he (指 the author) is not even convinced that Grey was a good writer (指 Grey)

後句的 not even ... a good writer 乍看之下是對 Z. G.的批評 (負面意涵)，但前句的核心是 present … with _____，重點在作家的 "寫作風格"。空格應填寫作風格，不是對 Z. G.的態度。

由關鍵字 unusual 可反推 usual 是後句 not even convinced that Grey (傳記主人) was a good writer 的反面：一般傳記作家 (biographer) 對傳記主人總是敬佩的 (不然不會替他寫傳記)，往往褒過於貶。但 The author 替 Z. G.寫傳，不稱讚他反而批評他，故只有 (C) 選項 "公平客觀" 能呼應這個概念。

請複習 "公平、客觀的" (= fair) 這組同義字與其詞性變化：

形容詞	名詞
disinterested	disinterestedness
detached	detachment
impartial	impartiality
dispassionate	

其中 disinterestedness 是第 2 題的正確答案，dispassionate (a) "不感情用事的" 也多次出現在填空題選項中。

參考翻譯：

作者用有別於一般傳記作家的 ＿＿＿＿＿ 呈現 Zane Grey 的一生：他甚至不相信 Grey 是一個好作家。

(A) 熱情

(B) 靈巧

(C) 客觀公正

(D) 能言善道

(E) 想像

答案：(C)

第 4 題 (PPII, Practice Test 1, V2, Hard, #15)

Economic competition among nations may lead to new forms of economic protectionism that hearken back to the mercantilism of an earlier age: there are signs today that such protectionism is indeed _____.

(A) evanescent

(B) resurgent

(C) recrudescent

(D) transitory

(E) controversial

(F) inimical

題目單字：

- **protection<u>ism</u>** (n) "貿易保護主義"(對國外商品限制進口或課以高關稅以保護本國產品競爭力)。

- **hearken back** (phr) 追溯至 (與 to 並用)
  (MW) HARK BACK

- **mercantil<u>ism</u>** (n) "重商主義"。

選項單字：

- **evanescent** (a) 逐漸消失的 (= transient)
  (MW) tending to <u>vanish</u> (消失) like vapor

- **resurgent** (a) 復甦的
  (MW) undergoing or tending to produce <u>resurgence</u>

- **recrudescent** (a) 復發的
  (MW) breaking out <u>again</u>: RENEWING

- **transitory** ['trænsə,torɪ] (a) 短暫的
  (MW1) lasting only for a short time
  (MW2) of brief duration: TEMPORARY <the ***transitory*** nature of earthly joy>
  [例] the ***transitory*** nature of <u>earthly</u> (物質的) pleasures

- **controversial** [ˌkɑntrəˈvɝʃəl] (a) 爭議的
  (MW1) relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument: likely to produce <u>controversy</u>
  (MW2) of, relating to, or arousing controversy <a ***controversial*** policy> <a ***controversial*** film>
  [例] <u>Abortion</u> (墮胎) is a highly ***controversial*** subject.

- **inimical** (a) 不友善的 (= unfriendly)
  (MW) having the disposition of an <u>enemy</u>: HOSTILE <***inimical*** <u>factions</u> (派系)>

關鍵字：new、hearken back to、earlier。

麟渡分解說：

看不懂前句中兩個經濟學專有名詞 protectionism（貿易保護主義，以 P 表示）和 mercantilism（重商主義，以 M 表示）並不影響解題，重點是抓住 P 和 M 之間的關係：P hearkens back to（追溯於）M，可知時間上 M 早於 P。前面說 P 是 "new" forms，後面說 M 是 of an "earlier" age 又重複了 "時間上 M 早於 P，M 是 P 的起源" 這個概念。

因此，後句問今日 P 如何？答案應該選 "時間上晚出現" 概念的形容詞。選項僅 (A) (B) (C) (D) 和 "時間" 有關，先將 (E) (F) 排除。而 (A) (D) 形成一組同義字 "時間短暫的"，(B) (C) 形成一組同義字 "再次出現的"。同學們要想清楚這兩者之間的差異，時間短暫講的是 "時間長短" 問題，這點題目中完全沒提到。再次出現講的是 "時間先後"、"時間早晚" 問題，再次出現的事物必定 "晚" 發生，也因為是 "再次"，所以之前出現過的那次是它的起源，這兩點皆符合我們抓到的關鍵字，故答案選 (B) (C)。

參考翻譯：

國家間的經濟競爭可能導致新型態的貿易保護主義，可追溯至早期的重商主義：現今有許多跡象顯示貿易保護主義是 _____。

(A) 逐漸消失的

(B) 復甦的

(C) 復發的

(D) 短暫的

(E) 爭議的

(F) 不友善的

答案：(B) (C)

Female video artists' rise to prominence over the past 30 years has _____ the ascent of video as an art form: it is only within the past three decades that video art has attained its current, respected status.

(A) matched

(B) politicized

(C) paralleled

(D) obviated

(E) accelerated

(F) forestalled

題目單字：

- **prominence** [ˈprɑmənəns] (n) 有名、顯赫

   (MW1) the state of being important, well-known, or noticeable: the state of being prominent

   (MW2) the quality, state, or fact of being prominent or conspicuous

   [例] The company rose to **prominence** in the 1990s.

- **ascent** [əˈsɛnt] (n) (地位)提升

   (MW) an advance (進步) in social status or reputation: PROGRESS

   [例] the **ascent** and decline (= the rise and fall) of the world's great civilizations

   [解] ascend/descend 原意是 "上升/下降"，引申為 "地位提升/降低"。

選項單字：

- **politicize** [pəˈlɪtəˌsaɪz] (v) 使政治化

   (MW1) to relate (an idea, issue, etc.) to politics in a way that makes people less likely to agree

   (MW2) to give a political tone or character to <an attempt to **politicize** the civil service>

   [例] They have **politicized** the budget process.

- **obviate** [ˈɑbvɪˌet] (v) 消除、使不需要

   (MW1) to make (something) no longer necessary: to prevent or avoid (something)

   (MW2) to anticipate and prevent (as a situation) or make unnecessary (as an action)

   [例] The new medical treatment **obviates** the need for surgery.

   [解] 通常指更新、更好的東西出現 "使舊東西變得不需要了"。

- **forestall** [forˈstɔl] (v) 先做以阻礙 (先發制人)

   (MW1) to act before (someone else) in order to prevent something

   (MW2) to exclude, hinder, or prevent by prior occupation or measures

   [例] His comments were meant to **forestall** criticism of his proposal.

   [解] 此字指在別人還未做某事之前 "先下手為強"，以避免某事發生。

麟渡分解說：

此題的結構相當特別，文中充滿了 "對仗"。空格選出的動詞連結前句 female video artists' rise to prominence 和 the ascent of video as an art form 之間的關係。首先，rise to prominence 相當於 ascent，而 female video artists 相當於 video as an art form，而前句的 over the past 30 years 也對應於後句的 within the past three decades。

結構整理如下：

脈絡 A	脈絡 B
video artists	video as an art form
rise to prominence	ascent
over the past 30 years	within past three decades

由 題目中的 prominence、ascent、respected status 可知為 "正面" 意涵，先刪去負面意涵的選項(D) (F)，而選項 (B) (E)無同義字可選，也刪。故本題僅用刪去法即可選出正確答案 (A) (C)。選項 (A) matched "匹配"、(C) paralleled "並行" 皆呼應脈絡 A、脈絡 B 之間的 "對仗" 關係，答案確認無誤。

參考翻譯：

女性影片藝術家過去三十年的地位提升 _____ 影片作為藝術形式的提升：在僅僅三十年內，影片藝術已取得目前受人尊敬的地位。

(A) 匹配於
(B) 政治化
(C) 並行於
(D) 阻止
(E) 加速
(F) 阻止

答案：(A) (C)

Each member of the journalistic pair served as _____ the other: each refrained from publishing a given piece if the other doubted that it was ready to be printed.

(A) a check on

(B) an advocate for

(C) an impediment to

(D) a brake on

(E) an apologist for

(F) an intermediary for

題目單字：

- **refrain** (v) 限制作某事 (概念是 "停止")
  (MW) to keep oneself from doing, feeling, or indulging in something and especially from following a passing impulse <***refrained*** from having dessert>
  (AL) to stop yourself from doing something that you want to do

選項單字：

- **check** (n) 使停止之物 (文中指人)
  (MW) one that arrests (停止), limits, or restrains: RESTRAINT
  <against all ***checks***, rebukes, and manners, I must advance >

- **impediment** [ɪmˈpɛdəmənt] (n) 阻礙
  (MW1) something that makes it difficult to do or complete something: something that interferes with movement or progress
  (MW2) something that impedes; especially: an impairment (as a stutter or a lisp) that interferes with the proper articulation of speech
  [例] tough going for the burros (驢子) on the canyon trail, even without the added ***impediment*** of heavy loads

- **brake** (n) 使停止之物 (文中指人)
  (MW) something used to slow down or stop movement or activity
  <use interest rates as a ***brake*** on spending>

- **apologist** (n) 辯解者
  (MW) one who speaks or writes in defense of someone or something

- **intermediary** (n) 仲裁者
  (MW) MEDIATOR, GO-BETWEEN

關鍵字句：refrain from。

麟渡兮解說：

由關鍵字 refrain from 可知新聞拍檔中 "對方"(the other) 扮演的作用是 "限制" 自己出版，此為負面意涵，可先刪選項 (B)，而選項 (E)(F) 無同義字可搭配，也刪。請小心選項 (A)(C)(D) 之間的差異，選項 (A)(D) 皆有 "停止" 的意味，是同義字。選項 (C) 較特別，字面上有 "阻礙"(impede) 的意思，概念上 "阻礙" 並沒有 "停止"，只是讓事情比較難進行而已。且 impediment 此字慣用於 "語言障礙"(speech impediment) 一詞中，對照題目上下文，用此字並不適當。

提醒同學，不要以為自己 "已經認識" 某些背過的單字，勤勞一點，查查 MW，你會有許多意外的驚喜的。

參考翻譯：

新聞搭檔裡每個人都能做另一半的 _____：若另一半對文章水平有疑慮則自己不會發表。

(A) 使停止的人

(B) 呼籲者

(C) 障礙

(D) 使停止的人

(E) 辯解者

(F) 仲裁者

答案：(A)(D)

The point we might still take from the First World War is the old one that wars are always, as one historian aptly put it, _____: they produce unforeseeable results.

(A) unsurprising

(B) astounding

(C) conventional

(D) ruinous

(E) stunning

(F) devastating

選項單字：

- **<u>unsurprising</u>** (a) "不令人驚訝的"。

- **astound** (a) 使驚訝 (= surprise)

  (MW) to fill with <u>bewilderment</u> (困惑) or wonder

- **ruinous** (a) 毀滅的

  (MW) causing or tending to cause ruin

- **devastate** (v) 毀滅

  (MW) to bring to <u>ruin</u> or desolation by violent action <a country *devastated* by war>

關鍵字句：unforeseeable。

麟渡兮解說：

　　題目中的插入語 as one historian aptly put it 可省略，不影響閱讀。前句中 The point we might still take from the First World War is the old one that 也與解題無關，重點僅在冒號前後的兩個短句。

> ~~The point we might still take from the First World War is the old one that~~ **wars are always,** ~~as one historian aptly put it,~~ **_____: they produce unforeseeable results.**

簡化後的題目為：

> Wars are always _____: they (= wars) produce unforeseeable results.

　　空格要選修飾 "戰爭" 的形容詞，其概念要和 unforeseeable 呼應。選項 (D) (F) "毀滅的" 雖然是戰爭的性質，但與 "可預測" 或 "不可預測" 無關，故刪去。選項 (A) (C) 為同義字 "不驚奇的"、"傳統的"，選項 (B) (E) 為同義字 "令人驚訝的"。但只有 "不可預測" (如 unforeseeable, unpredictable 等字) 的事物才會 "令人驚訝"，故正確答案選 (B) (E)。

官方解說：

The colon after the blank indicates a definitional relationship between the blanked word and the phrase that follows the colon. The two answer choices for which "they produce unforeseeable results" would most clearly serve as a definition are "astounding" and "stunning." While "ruinous" and "devastating" might be adjectives describing the effects of war, they clearly do not fit the logical structure of this sentence, since they are not by definition "unforeseeable." Thus, the correct answer is **astounding** (Choice B) and **stunning** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

一次世界大戰教給我們不變的道理是，誠如某位歷史學家所言，戰爭總是 _____：它們帶來無法預期的後果。

(A) 不令人驚訝的

(B) 令人驚訝的

(C) 傳統的

(D) 毀滅的

(E) 令人驚訝的

(F) 毀滅的

答案：(B) (E)

第 8 題 (PPII, Practice Test 2, V1, Medium, #3)

The unironic representation of objects from everyday life is (i) _____ serious American art of the twentieth century: "high" artists ceded the straightforward depiction of the (ii) _____ to illustrators, advertisers, and packaging designers.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) missing from	(D) beautiful
(B) valued in	(E) commonplace
(C) crucial to	(F) complex

題目單字：

- **ironic** (a) 諷刺的 (概念是預期與事實相反)
  (MW) relating to, containing, or constituting <u>irony</u> <an **ironic** remark> <an **ironic** coincidence>

- **cede** (v) 放棄 (割讓)
  (MW) to yield or grant typically by <u>treaty</u> (條約)

第二空格選項：

- **commonplace** ['kɑmən͵ples] (a) 普通的
  (MW1) happening or appearing in many places and not unusual: very common or ordinary
  (MW2) commonly found or seen: ORDINARY, UNREMARKABLE <a **commonplace** occurrence>
  <the large mergers that had become **commonplace**>
  [例] Drug use has become **commonplace** at rock concerts.

關鍵字句：unironic、ceded。

麟渡分解說：

　　前句 unironic 表 "正面" 意涵，第一空格處理日常生活用品 (objects from everyday life) 和美國藝術界 (American art) 的關係，光看到這裡並無法作答。後句的 ceded 是關鍵字，表示 "負面" 意涵，既然 artists (代表美國藝術界) 將 straightforward depiction (代表日常生活用品) 給 "切割" (cede) 出去，可知第一空格選 (A) "消失" (因為切出去了，所以消失)。第二空格選 "the + 形容詞" 被 straightforward depiction 修飾，又要呼應 "日常生活用品" (objects from everyday life)，所以選 (E) "普通的"。

　　注意文中的 "high" (高級的) artists 呼應 <u>serious</u> American art，但 high 加上引號，表示作者真正的想法為反面，並不認為這些藝術家有多高級。注意 irony, ironic, ironically 等字出現時，表示轉折，但此題出現的是 <u>uni</u>ronic，並無轉折。

參考翻譯：

對日用品的非諷刺呈現 (i) _____ 於二十世紀嚴肅的美國藝術界："高級" 藝術家把對 (ii) _____ 的直接描述讓給了插畫家、廣告商與包裝設計者。

第一空格　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　第二空格

(A) 消失

(D) 美麗的

(B) 有價值

(E) 平凡的

(C) 重要

(F) 複雜的

答案：(A) (E)

第 9 題 (PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Easy, #3)

The current (i) _____ of format in electronic scholarly publication will not last beyond the point when amateur burnout occurs and amateurs are replaced by traditional publishing companies: in an effort to reduce costs through economies of scale, publishing firms tend toward (ii) _____ in the format of their electronic publication projects.

Blank (i)

(A) diversity

(B) monotony

(C) refinement

Blank (ii)

(D) homogeneity

(E) sophistication

(F) extremes

題目單字：

- **scholarly** (a) "學術的"。

- **last** (v) "持續"。

- **amateur** (n) "業餘人士"。

- **burnout** (n) 精疲力竭
  (MW) exhaustion (耗盡) of physical or emotional strength or motivation usually as a result of prolonged stress or frustration

- **economy of scale** (n) "經濟規模" (大量生產以降低單位成本)。

第一空格選項：

- **diversity** (n) "多樣性"。

- **monotony** (n) 單調
  (MW) tedious sameness

- **refine** (v) 使精緻
  (MW) to improve or perfect by pruning or polishing <***refine*** a poetic style>

第二空格選項：

- **homogeneous** (a) 同質的
  (MW) of uniform structure or composition throughout <a culturally ***homogeneous*** neighborhood>

- **sophistication** (n) 世故、經驗豐富
  (MW) the process or result of becoming cultured, knowledgeable, or disillusioned especially: CULTIVATION, URBANITY

關鍵字句：economies of scale。

麟渡兮解說：

題目比較兩個對象：amateur (業餘人士) 和 traditional publishing company (傳統出版社) 在出版上的形式，以 GRE 填空出題模式而言，這兩種形式必定互為反義字。第一空格指的是 amateur 的形式，從 amateur will not last beyond …和 amateurs are replaced by traditional publishing companies 得知：amateur 敗給了 traditional publishing company。答題至此，第一空格還無法作答，但選項 (A) "多樣" 和 (B) "單一" 形成一組反義字，(C) 可略去不看。又從選項可以推得 amateur 的出版形式是 diversity 或 monotony 之一的話，則 traditional publishing company 的出版形式也必為 diversity (或其同義字) 或 monotony (或其同義字) 之一，所以要預期在第二空格找 (A)(B) 的同義字。

　　冒號後面那句的主詞是 publishing firms，所以第二空格指的是 traditional publishing companies 的出版形式，關鍵字是 economies of scale (經濟規模)，經濟規模指的是大量生產以降低成本，既然要大量生產，則形式必須單一化、標準化才有利大量生產，因此選 (D) "同質性" (指單一性，為 (B) 的同義字) 才能呼應 economies of scale。因此，第一空格要選 (D) 的反義字 (A)。

　　若一時無法弄清 economies of scale 與 "多樣"、"單一" 之間的關聯，不妨從選項結構判斷：第一空格和第二空格為反義字，選項 (A)(B) 為反義字，且第二空格只有 (D) 和 (B) 為同義字，故第二空格只能選 (D)，第一空格只能選其反義字 (A)。

參考翻譯：

目前數位學術出版品的 (i) _____ 形式在業餘人士身心俱疲後無法延續下去，業餘人士會被傳統出版社給取代：為了透過經濟規模降低成本，出版公司傾向在數位出版專案中採用 (ii) _____ 的形式。

第一空格	第二空格
(A) 多樣性	(D) 同質性
(B) 單一性	(E) 經驗豐富
(C) 精緻	(F) 極端

答案：(A)(D)

It is refreshing to read a book about our planet by an author who does not allow facts to be (i) _____ by politics: well aware of the political disputes about the effects of human activities on climate and biodiversity, this author does not permit them to (ii) _____ his comprehensive description of what we know about our biosphere. He emphasizes the enormous gaps in our knowledge, the sparseness of our observations, and the (iii) _____, calling attention to the many aspects of planetary evolution that must be better understood before we can accurately diagnose the condition of our planet.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) overshadowed	(D) enhance	(G) plausibility of our hypotheses
(B) invalidated	(E) obscure	(H) certainty of our entitlement
(C) illuminated	(F) underscore	(I) superficiality of our theories

題目單字：

- **refreshing** [rɪ'frɛʃɪŋ] (a) 令人愉快的

  (MW1) pleasantly new, different, or interesting

  (MW2) serving to refresh especially: agreeably stimulating because of freshness or newness <a *refreshing* change of pace>

  [例] It is *refreshing* to hear some good news about him.

- **planet** (n) "行星" (此處指地球)。

- **biodiversity** (n) "生物多樣性"。

- **comprehensive** [ˌkɑmprɪ'hɛnsɪv] (a) 詳盡的

  (MW1) including many, most, or all things

  (MW2) covering completely or broadly: INCLUSIVE <*comprehensive* examinations> <*comprehensive* insurance>

  [例] a *comprehensive* overview of European history since the French Revolution

  [解] 注意此字修飾的對象為 "書、報告、研究" 等，意思是 "詳細的"，勿與 universal, ubiquitous "無所不在的" 搞混。

- **biosphere** (n) "生物圈"。

- **gap** [gæp] (n) 不足之處

  (MW1) a missing part

  (MW2) an incomplete or deficient area <a *gap* in her knowledge>

  [例] The class filled in the *gaps* in my knowledge of biology.

- **sparse** [spɑrs] (a) 稀疏的（不足的）

  (MW1) present <u>only in small amounts</u>: less than necessary or normal; especially: thinly covering an area: not thick or full

  (MW2) of few and scattered elements especially: not thickly grown or settled

  [例] Reliable data is **sparse**.

- **diagnose** ['daɪəgnoz] (v) 找出問題的原因（來自 "診斷"）

  (MW1) to find the cause of (a problem)

  (MW2) to analyze the cause or nature of <**diagnose** the problem>

  [例] The mechanic was unable to **diagnose** the problem.

  [解] 此字原指醫生 "診斷" 疾病，引申為 "找出問題的原因"。

第一空格選項：

- **overshadow** [ˌovɚˈʃædo] (v) 使籠罩於…的陰影之下

  (MW) to <u>make</u> (something) <u>less enjoyable</u> because of sadness, fear, or worry

  [例] Their lives are **overshadowed** by the constant threat of earthquakes.

  [解] 此字用法為：正面的事物因為負面事物的發生而變糟 (less enjoyable)。此字常用被動式。

- **invalidate** [ɪnˈvæləˌdet] (v) 使無效

  (MW1) to make <u>invalid</u> especially: to <u>weaken</u> or destroy the <u>cogency</u>（說服力）of

  (MW2) to show or prove (something) to be false or incorrect

  [例] The study **invalidates** earlier theories.

  [解] 此字用法為：新證據、新發現 "使" 舊理論、舊觀點 "無效"。

- **illuminate** [ɪˈluməˌnet] (v) 使容易理解、凸顯 (= highlight)

  (MW1) to make (something) clear and easier to understand

  (MW2) to bring to the <u>fore</u>（前面）: HIGHLIGHT

  <a crisis can **illuminate** how interdependent we all are>

  [例] A university study has **illuminated** the problem.

第二空格選項：

- **enhance** [ɪnˈhæns] (v) "加強"。

- **obscure** [əbˈskjʊr] (v) 使不好理解（來自 "遮蔽" 的概念）

  (MW1) to <u>make</u> (something) <u>difficult to understand or know</u>: to make (something) obscure

  (MW2) to conceal or hide by or as if by <u>covering</u>

  [例] They accused the company of trying to **obscure** the fact that the product poses a health risk.

- **underscore** [ʌndɚˈskor] (v) 強調

  (MW1) to <u>emphasize</u> (something) or show the importance of (something)

  (MW2) to make evident: EMPHASIZE, STRESS

  <arrived early to **underscore** the importance of the occasion>

  [例] The President's visit **underscores** the administration's commitment to free trade.

第三空格選項：

- **plausible** ['plɔzəbəl] (a) 可能的 (= possible)

  (MW1) possibly true: <u>believable</u> or realistic

  (MW2) appearing <u>worthy of belief</u> \<the argument was both powerful and ***plausible***\>

  [例] It's a ***plausible*** explanation for the demise of that prehistoric species.

- **hypothesis** [haɪ'pɑθəsɪs] (n) "假設"。

  [解] hypothesis 和 theory 在科學中有清楚的區分，但因涉及專業，故此二字在 Verbal 考題中可視為同義字。

- **entitlement** [ɪn'taɪtəlmənt] (n) 應得的福利

  (MW) a <u>right to benefits</u> specified especially by law or contract

- **superficial** ['supɚ'fɪʃəl] (a) 粗淺的 (表面的)

  (MW1) concerned only with what is obvious or apparent: <u>not</u> thorough or <u>complete</u>

  (MW2) concerned only with the obvious or apparent: SHALLOW

  [例] They had a ***superficial*** knowledge of the topic.

關鍵字句：refreshing、disputes、comprehensive、gaps、sparseness。

麟渡兮解說：

由第一行的 refreshing 可知對此書和作者的評價是正面的，第三行用 comprehensive 形容此書也是正面的。第一空格、第二空格出現在冒號前後兩句，要一併看。分析如下：

> 冒號前句：The author does not allow facts to be (i) _____ by politics.
>
> 冒號後句：This author does not permit them (= political disputes) to (ii) _____
> his comprehensive description.

不難發現前句的 allow 對上後句的 permit，前句的 politics 對上後句的 political disputes，前句的 facts 對上後句的 comprehensive description。概念上都是 "不讓政治 (因為 dispute 表負面) _____ 此書 (因為 refreshing、comprehensive 表正面)"，只不過前句為被動式，後句為主動式。

由於前後句中已有 does not，故空格須選一負面字才能 "負負得正" 與 refreshing, comprehensive 相呼應。因此，第一空格可刪去正面的 (C)，而 (A) (B) 還無法確認。往第二空格看，豁然開朗，(D) (F) 皆正面，負面字僅有 (E) 可選，故確認第二空格為 (E)。此時回到第一空格，要選一個概念上最接近 (E) obscure 的字才能搭配冒號前後句的對仗工整。obscure 指 "被東西遮蓋而模糊不清"，而 overshadow 字面是 "被影子 (shadow) 遮蓋而無光采" 的意思，再引申為 "使不重要" (overshadow 的字源演化類似 eclipse，請一起記)。invalidate 沒有 "遮蓋" 這一層意思，所以選 (A) 會比 (B) 來得好。解題至此，第一空格、第二空格確定為 (A) (E)。

第三空格出現在並列句構裡，作者在此書提到了

(1) the enormous gaps in our knowledge (由 gap 知負面)

(2) the sparseness of our observation (由 sparseness 知負面)

(3) the (iii) _____

由 gap、sparseness 負面字可推得第三空格必為負面。判斷之前,應把第三空格選項中的第一個名詞還原成熟悉的形容詞形式:

(G) plausibility of our hypotheses → our plausible hypotheses

(H) certainty of our entitlement → our certain entitlement

(I) superficiality of our theories → our superficial theories

　　解題經驗法則提過 "形容詞 ＋ 名詞" 的組合,可以先看重要的 "名詞",這裡是 hypotheses、entitlement、theories,結果三個字都是中性字,且 hypotheses/theories 無法區分開來,故此路不通。解題關鍵藏在形容詞裡,選項中只有 superficial 為負面,且帶有 "不足" 之概念 (如 gap 和 sparse),故為正確答案。

官方解說:

The overall tone of the passage is clearly complimentary. To understand what the author of the book is being complimented on, it is useful to focus on the second blank. Here, we must determine what word would indicate something that the author is praised for not permitting. The only answer choice that fits the case is "obscure," since enhancing and underscoring are generally good things to do, not things one should refrain from doing. Choosing "obscure" clarifies the choice for the first blank; the only choice that fits well with "obscure" is "overshadowed." Notice that trying to fill blank (i) without filling blank (ii) first is very hard—each choice has at least some initial plausibility. Since the third blank requires a phrase that matches "enormous gaps" and "sparseness of our observations," the best choice is "superficiality of our theories." Thus the correct answer is **overshadowed** (Choice A), **obscure** (Choice E), and **superficiality of our theories** (Choice I).

參考翻譯:

閱讀這本關於地球的書是令人愉快的,作者不允許事實被政治 (i) _____:作者很清楚人類活動對氣候和生物多樣性影響造成的政治爭議,他不允許政治爭議 (ii) _____ 他對我們所知生物圈的詳細描述。他強調我們知識中許多不足之處、我們的觀察不夠完整,和 (iii) _____。他呼籲我們注意地球演化的各個方面,只有更深入地理解它們,我們才能準確地得知地球問題所在。

第一空格	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 使籠罩於…陰影下	(D) 加強	(G) 我們的假設是可能的
(B) 使無效	(E) 使模糊	(H) 我們應得福利是確定的
(C) 凸顯	(F) 強調	(I) 我們的理論是粗淺的

答案:(A) (E) (I)

冒號搭配 the more _____, the more _____ (越…越…) 句構有兩種考法。第一種是兩個 the more 後皆有空格，分別對應到不同的關鍵字。第二種是兩個 the more 後僅有一空格，通常在第二個 the more 後出現空格。以下兩題為第一種情形：

第 11 題 (OG, p. 50, #2) (PPII, Test Preview, #5)

Vain and prone to violence, Caravaggio could not handle success: **the more** his (i) _____ as an artist increased, **the more** (ii) _____ his life became.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) temperance	(D) tumultuous
(B) notoriety	(E) providential
(C) eminence	(F) dispassionate

題目單字：

- **vain** [ven] (a) 自負的

    (MW1) <u>too proud</u> of your own appearance, abilities, achievements, etc.

    (MW2) having or showing undue or <u>excessive pride</u> in one's appearance or achievements: CONCEITED

    [例] She is very **vain** about her appearance.

- **prone** [pron] (a) 傾向於 (用法為 be prone to)

    (MW1) <u>likely</u> to do, have, or suffer from something

    (MW2) having a tendency or inclination: being <u>likely</u> <***prone*** <u>to</u> forget names> <accident-***prone***>

    [例] He <u>was **prone** to</u> emotional outbursts under stress.

第一空格選項：

- **temperance** ['tɛmprəns] (n) 節制

    (MW1) the practice of always controlling your actions, thoughts, or feelings so that you do not eat or drink too much, become too angry, etc.

    (MW2) <u>moderation</u> in action, thought, or feeling: RESTRAINT

    [例] My father attributes his ripe old age to **temperance** in all things, especially eating and drinking.

    [解] 原指戒酒，也引申為情緒、行為上的節制。

- **notorious** [no'torɪəs] (a) 惡名昭彰的 (= infamous)

    (MW1) well-known or famous especially for something <u>bad</u>

    (MW2) generally known and <u>talked of</u> especially: widely and <u>unfavorably</u> known

    [例] The coach is **notorious** for his violent outbursts.

- **eminent** ['ɛmənənt] (a) 顯赫的 (= famous)

  (MW1) successful, well-known and respected

  (MW2) exhibiting eminence (顯赫) especially in standing above others in some quality or position: PROMINENT

  [例] Many *eminent* surgeons are on the hospital's staff.

第二空格選項：

- **tumultuous** [tjuˈmʌltʃʊəs] (a) 混亂的

  (MW1) involving a lot of violence, confusion, or disorder

  (MW2) tending or disposed to cause or incite a tumult <the laws … were violated by a *tumultuous* faction>

  [例] the nation's *tumultuous* past

- **providential** [ˌprɑvəˈdɛnʃəl] (a) 幸運的 (= lucky)

  (MW1) happening at a good time because of luck

  (MW2) occurring by or as if by an intervention of Providence (天佑) <a *providential* escape>

  [例] It seemed *providential* that he should arrive at just that moment.

- **dispassionate** [dɪsˈpæʃənɪt] (a) 不受情緒影響的

  (MW1) not influenced or affected by emotions

  (MW2) not influenced by strong feeling especially: not affected by personal or emotional involvement <a *dispassionate* critic> <a *dispassionate* approach to an issue>

  [例] Journalists aim to be *dispassionate* observers.

關鍵字句：prone to violence、success。

麟渡分解說：

> 兩空格都出現在冒號後面，故往冒號前面找關鍵字。第一空格問 Caravaggio (後簡稱 C) 做為藝術家的 _____ 越增加。關鍵字是前句的 success，由於 success 是正面字，故答案選 (C)"好名聲"，這裡的 (B) (C) 形成一組反義字，可刪去 (A)。

> 第二空格問 C 的人生越 _____。關鍵字是前句的 prone to violence (有暴力傾向)，暴力的人生是"混亂的"，故答案選 (D)。此格也可由刪去法判斷，不論是 vain 或 prone to violence 都是負面字，選項 (E) (F) 皆為正面字，只能選 (D)。

> 此題想說的概念：所有"成功"的名人都會遇到類似的困境，如私生活被放大鏡檢視、被狗仔隊跟蹤等。因此，得到成功是一回事，能否"面對"(handle) 成功又是另一回事。

> 請同學們不要陷入中文翻譯的迷思，浪費時間思考"為什麼藝術家越有名會越暴力，人生會愈混亂？"這些"發散性"的思考犯了 GRE 解題的大忌。平均而言，填空一題的作答時間只有一分鐘，在有限的時間內解題要做的事僅有 (1) 抓關鍵字 (2) 做邏輯判斷。沒做到這點，什麼通順的中文和深刻的思考都是浮雲。

In this sentence, what follows the colon must explain or spell out what precedes it. So roughly what the second part must say is that as Caravaggio became more successful, his life got more out of control. When one looks for words to fill the blanks, it becomes clear that "tumultuous" is the best fit for blank (ii), since neither of the other choices suggests being out of control. And for blank (i), the best choice is "eminence," since to increase in eminence is a consequence of becoming more successful. It is true that Caravaggio might also increase in notoriety, but an increase in notoriety as an artist is not as clear a sign of success as an increase in eminence. Thus the correct answer is **eminence** (Choice C) and **tumultuous** (Choice D).

参考翻譯：

Caravaggio 自負又有暴力傾向，他無法面對成功：作為藝術家的 (i) _____ 越增加，他的人生就越 (ii) _____。

第一空格	第二空格
(A) 節制	(D) 混亂的
(B) 壞名聲	(E) 幸運的
(C) 好名聲	(F) 不感情用事的

答案：(C) (D)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">第 12 題 (PBT, p. 52, #5)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">A newly published, laudatory biography of George Bernard Shaw fails, like others before it, to capture the essence of his personality: **the more** he is (i) _____, **the more** his true self seems to (ii) _____.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blank (i)</td><td>Blank (ii)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(A) discussed</td><td>(D) disappear</td></tr>
<tr><td>(B) disparaged</td><td>(E) emerge</td></tr>
<tr><td>(C) disregarded</td><td>(F) coalesce</td></tr>
</table>

題目單字：

- **laudatory** ['lɔdə‚torɪ] (a) 稱讚的

  (MW1) expressing or containing praise

  (MW2) of, relating to, or expressing praise <***laudatory*** reviews>

  [例] The play received mostly ***laudatory*** reviews.

- **personality** (n) "人格特質"。

第一空格選項：

- **disparage** [dɪ'spærɪdʒ] (v) 貶低

  (MW1) to describe (someone or something) as unimportant, weak, bad, etc.

  (MW2) to depreciate (貶低) by indirect means (as invidious (毀謗的) comparison): speak slightingly (輕蔑地) about

  [例] Voters don't like political advertisements in which opponents ***disparage*** one another.

- **disregard** [‚dɪsrɪ'gard] (v) 忽視 (= ignore)

  (MW1) to ignore (something) or treat (something) as unimportant

  (MW2) to pay no attention to: treat as unworthy of regard or notice

  [例] Please ***disregard*** what I said before.

第二空格選項：

- **disappear** (v) "消失"。

- **emerge** [ɪ'mɝdʒ] (v) 浮現

  (MW1) to become known or apparent

  (MW2) to become manifest (明顯的): become known <new problems ***emerged***>

  [例] The facts ***emerged*** after a lengthy investigation.

- **coalesce** [‚koə'lɛs] (v) 聯合

  (MW1) to come together to form one group or mass

  (MW2) to unite for a common end: join forces

  <people with different points of view ***coalesce*** into opposing factions>

  [例] a group of young reformers who gradually ***coalesced*** into a political movement

關鍵字句：fails to capture、like others before it。

麟渡分解說：

冒號前句的 ", like others before it," 為插入語可先略去，前後句代名詞指稱的對象要弄清楚：

> 冒號前句：A newly published, laudatory biography of George Bernard Shaw fails to capture the essence of his (= GBS) personality.
> 冒號後句：The more he (= GBS) is (i) _____, the more his (GBS's) <u>true self</u> (= personality) seems to (ii) _____.

冒號前句的 laudatory 是指傳記對 GBS 的態度是讚揚的，和後面說傳記 fails to capture GBS 的人格特質並不衝突，由此可知傳記是失敗的。冒號後句若有對傳記的評價，我們要選負面字。

冒號後句的 the more …, the more … 句型表達 "持續" 的概念，前句的 ", like others before it" 恰好呼應此一概念，還原後為 ", like other biographies before this biography"，由於 this biography fails to capture …，所以可推得 other previous biographies also fail to capture …。可知題目要表達的完整概念為：不斷有 GBS 的傳記出版，但都未能捕捉 GBS 的真實人格特質。

故第一空格選 (A)，儘管 (A) 是中性字，但唯有選 (A) 才能表達 "不斷" 有 GBS 的傳記出版這個概念。第二空格要呼應 fails to capture the essence of GBS's personality，要選負面字，選項中只有 (D) 符合。

前面提過一個經驗法則：正確答案通常是 "強烈帶有正反意涵的字眼"，不會是中性字。此為大原則，但有例外情況。如此題的第一空格，當只有中性字能與關鍵字唯一呼應時，則正反意涵不論。此題只有 the more he is discussed 可以呼應 like others before it 所呈現的 "持續 (討論、出版)" 概念，故雖為中性字，亦為正確答案。

參考翻譯：

這本新出版、頌揚 George Bernard Shaw 的傳記，如同之前的其他傳記，未能捕捉他的人格特質：他越被 (i) _____，他真實的自我越 (ii) _____。

第一空格	第二空格
(A) 討論	(D) 消失
(B) 貶低	(E) 浮現
(C) 忽視	(F) 聯合

答案：(A) (D)

以下兩題為第二種形式：

第 13 題 (OG, p. 89, #8, Medium)

A misconception frequently held by novice writers is that sentence structure mirrors thought: **the more** convoluted the structure, **the more** _____ the ideas.

(A) complicated

(B) engaged

(C) essential

(D) fanciful

(E) inconsequential

(F) involved

題目單字：

- **misconception** [ˌmɪskən'sɛpʃən] (n) 錯誤觀念

  (AL) a wrong or mistaken idea

  [例] I'd like to clear up a few *misconceptions* about the schedule.

- **novice** ['nɑvɪs] (n) 新手

  (MW1) a person who has just started learning or doing something

  (MW2) BEGINNER, TYRO

  [例] He's a *novice* in cooking.

- **mirror** ['mɪrɚ] (v) 反映 (如鏡子一般反射)

  (MW1) to be very similar to (something) : to show (something) in a very clear and accurate way

  (MW2) to reflect in or as if in a mirror

  [例] Her art *mirrors* (= reflects) modern American culture.

- **convoluted** ['kɑnvəˌlutɪd] (a) 複雜的

  (MW1) very complicated and difficult to understand

  (MW2) INVOLVED, INTRICATE <a *convoluted* argument>

  [例] a *convoluted* explanation that left the listeners even more confused than they were before

選項單字：

- **complicated** ['kɑmpləˌketɪd] (a) 複雜的

  (MW1) hard to understand, explain, or deal with: having many parts or steps

  (MW2) difficult to analyze, understand, or explain <a *complicated* issue>

  [例] The game's rules are too *complicated*.

- **engaged** [ɪnˈgedʒd] (a) 從事…的、忙於…的

  (MW1) busy with some activity

  (MW2) involved in activity: OCCUPIED, BUSY

  [例] He is *engaged* in research.

- <u>inconsequential</u> [ɪnˌkɑnsəˈkwɛnʃəl] (a) 不重要的 (= unimportant, trivial)

  (MW1) not important

  (MW2) of no significance: UNIMPORTANT

  [例] That's an *inconsequential* problem compared to the other issues.

- **involved** [ɪnˈvɑlvd] (a) 複雜的 (= complex)

  (MW1) very <u>complicated</u>

  (MW2) marked by extreme and often needless or excessive <u>complexity</u>

  [例] The instructions for assembling the toy are very ***involved***.

關鍵字句：mirror、convoluted。

麟渡兮解說：

　　冒號前後重複同一個概念：sentence structure mirrors thought = the more convoluted the structure, the more _____ the ideas。mirror 從名詞 "鏡子" 的意思轉成動詞 "反映" (一模一樣地反射出形象)，這裡沒有轉折，表示 "結構" 與 "思想" 的關係是相同的，結構如何思想便如何，像照鏡子一樣。冒號後的 structure 用 convoluted "複雜的" 修飾，可知空格要填 convoluted 的同義字，其他和 "複雜的" 無關的選項都不能選。

　　同學們很快就能選出 (A)，但選不出 (F)，請各位將 involved 的 MW 解釋至少看三遍，這裡 involved 不是 "牽涉的" 的意思 (從動詞過來)，而應從字源 in- (in) + volv- (turn) + -ed (形尾) 來理解，因為 "轉來轉去" 像毛線球一樣錯綜 "複雜"。部分同學誤以為 (A) 沒有同義字，又誤會了 (F) 的意思，轉而選 (B) (F) "牽連的、有關的"，但題目完全沒有提到 "牽連、有關"，題目只提及 "複雜"。選 (B) (F) 不但弄錯 (F) 的真正意思，也無法和關鍵字句呼應，因此是錯上加錯的答案。(C) (D) (E) 皆無同義字，不能選。看懂 (F)，此題只有一組同義字 (B) (F) 可選。

官方解說：

Because the second half of the sentence illustrates the idea that "structure mirrors thought," any word that fills the blank must be similar in meaning to "convoluted." The two words that are similar to "convoluted" are "complicated" and "involved" (Choices A and F), which produce sentences alike in meaning. "Fanciful," while somewhat similar in meaning to "convoluted," is not as similar to either "complicated" or "involved" as those words are to each other. The other answer choices are not similar in meaning to "convoluted," and thus do not produce coherent sentences. Thus the correct answer is **complicated** (Choice A) and **involved** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

新手作家常有的錯誤觀念是句型結構反映思想：句型結構越複雜，思想越 _____ 。

(A) 複雜的

(B) 從事...的

(C) 本質的

(D) 想像的

(E) 不重要的

(F) 複雜的

答案：(A) (F)

參考翻譯：

新手作家常有的錯誤觀念是句型結構反映思想：句型結構越複雜，思想越 _____ 。

Historical research makes two somewhat antithetical truths that sounded (i) _____ come to seem profound: knowledge of the past comes entirely from written documents, giving written words great (ii) _____, and **the more** material you uncover, **the more** (iii) _____ your subject becomes.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) deep	(D) consequence	(G) elusive
(B) portentous	(E) antiquity	(H) contemporary
(C) banal	(F) simultaneity	(I) circumstantial

題目單字：

- **antithetical** [ˌæntɪˈθɛtɪkəl] (a) 相反的 (= opposite)

  (MW1) directly opposite or opposed

  (MW2) being in direct and unequivocal opposition

  [例] spiritual concerns and ideals that are ***antithetical*** to the materialism (物質主義) embraced by modern society

- **profound** [prəˈfaʊnd] (a) 深奧難懂的 (= deep)

  (MW1) difficult to understand: requiring deep thought or wisdom

  (MW2) difficult to fathom (理解) or understand

  [例] the ***profound*** mysteries of outer space

- **uncover** [ʌnˈkʌvɚ] (v) 揭露

  (MW1) to find or become aware of (something that was hidden or secret)

  (MW2) to make known: bring to light: DISCLOSE, REVEAL <***uncover*** the truth>

  [例] We are still trying to ***uncover*** (the truth about) what happened.

第一空格選項：

- **deep** (a) 深奧難懂的

  (MW) difficult to penetrate (理解) or comprehend: RECONDITE <***deep*** mathematical problems>

  (AL) very intelligent and serious but complex or difficult to understand

- **portentous** [porˈtɛntəs] (a) 壞預兆的 (= ominous，負面字)

  (MW1) giving a sign or warning that something usually bad or unpleasant is going to happen

  (MW2) of, relating to, or constituting a portent

  <suspense, ***portentous*** foreshadowing, hints of sinister and violent mysteries>

  [例] an eerie and ***portentous*** stillness hung over the camp the night before the battle

- **banal** [bəˈnæl] (a) 陳腐的

  (MW1) boring or ordinary: not interesting

  (MW2) lacking originality (新奇), freshness, or novelty (新奇): TRITE

  [例] He made some ***banal*** remarks about the weather.

第二空格選項：

- **consequence** (n) 重要性 (與 of 並用)
  (MW) <u>importance</u> with respect to power to produce an effect <a mistake of no ***consequence***>

- **antiquity** (n) 古老
  (MW) the quality of being <u>ancient</u> (古老的)

- **simultaneous** (a) 同時的
  (MW) existing or occurring <u>at the same time</u>: exactly <u>coincident</u> (同時的)

第三空格選項：

- **elusive** [ɪˈlusɪv] (a) 難以理解的
  (MW1) hard to understand, define, or remember
  (MW2) tending to <u>elude</u>: <u>hard to comprehend</u> or define <an ***elusive*** concept>
  [例] an ***elusive*** concept/idea/name

- **contemporary** [kənˈtɛmpəˌrɛrɪ] (a) 同時代的
  (MW1) existing or happening in the same time period: from the same time period
  (MW2) happening, existing, living, or coming into being during <u>the same period of time</u>
  [例] the absurd notion that early cave dwellers were ***contemporary*** with the dinosaurs

- **circumstantial** [ˌsɝkəmˈstænʃəl] (a) 詳盡的 (= detailed)
  (MW1) providing or including the details of a particular situation or event
  (MW2) marked by careful attention to <u>detail</u>: abounding in factual details
  <a ***circumstantial*** account of the fight>
  [例] a ***circumstantial*** account of the meeting

關鍵字句：antithetical、profound、comes entirely from。

麟渡兮解說：

　　冒號前句的 that sounded (i) ＿＿＿＿ 為形容詞子句，修飾之前的 two somewhat antithetical truths，可先不看。somewhat 和 comes to 都是不帶有解題資訊的字眼，同樣刪去不看，簡化為：

> Historical research **makes** (two antithetical truths) **seem** (profound).

　　這裡句型是 make A seem B "使 A 看起來 B"，我們要問這裡的 antithetical (相反的、對立的) 和 profound (深奧難懂的) 是什麼關係呢？記住，GRE 填空題裡的關係只有兩種，廣義上的 "同義" 或 "反義"，沒有其他關係了。相反、對立的歷史事實應該是 "清楚的"，如岳飛是好人、秦檜是壞人 (antithetical truths)，但歷史研究在文本證據上越挖越多，越查越細，可能發現岳飛沒有我們想像地那麼 "好"，而秦檜也沒有我們想像地那麼 "壞"，因此歷史事實變 "深奧" (profound) 了。故此處 antithetical 和 profound 應理解為廣義上的反義字 (需要推理)。

第一空格修飾 two somewhat antithetical truths，故應該是 antithetical 的 "廣義" 同義字或 profound 的 "廣義" 反義字。選項 (A) 先刪，因為 deep 是 profound 的同義字。選項 (B) protentous "壞預兆的" 和題目無關不能選，選項 (C) banal "陳腐的" 雖然不直接相關，但可以這樣理解：相對立的歷史事實是眾所周知的，是清楚的，也是老掉牙的，選 "陳腐的" 摸的上邊（陳腐的東西必定也不是深奧的）。第一空格最好的解題法是**刪去法**。

冒號後提到歷史知識 "完全來自於" 紙本文件，所以文字是 (ii) _____ 的。注意第二空格修飾的對象是 written words 而不是 knowledge of the past，故不能選 (E) "古老"。由於歷史考察完全仰賴文字，所以文字是 (D) "重要" 的，這裡 consequence = importance 不是同學們以為的 "後果"，請把此字 MW 解釋至少看三次。(F) 選項不知所云，不選。

第三空格位於 the more, the more 句型中，問挖掘的材料（指歷史文獻）越多，主題（歷史研究主題）越如何？關鍵字句為冒號前的 profound（別忘了 the more, the more 句型在冒號後句），選 "深奧難懂" 的同義字，只能選 (G) "難以理解的"（從動詞 "逃避" 的意思過來，真正的涵義 "逃避" 了你，所以 "難以理解"）。選項 (H) (I) 此處語意都不對，特別注意 (I) "詳盡的" 用法，同樣地 MW 解釋看三次。

(F) "同時" 和 (H) "同時代的" 為一組陷阱選項（同義字），但第二空格與第三空格分屬兩個不同句子，兩句並無直接邏輯關連，也不選。

參考翻譯：

歷史研究使兩件聽起來 (i) _____ 的對立事實變為深奧：過去的知識完全由書面文件而來，所以文字變得非常 (ii) _____，越多資料被揭露，研究主題就越 (iii) _____。

第一空格	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 深的	(D) 重要性	(G) 難以理解的
(B) 壞預兆的	(E) 古老	(H) 當代的
(C) 陳腐的	(F) 同時發生	(I) 詳細的

答案：(C) (D) (G)

第 15 題 (OG, p. 375, #16)
Belanger dances with an (i) _____ that draws one's attention as if by seeking to (ii) _____ it; through finesse and understatement, he manages to seem at once intensely present and curiously detached.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) undemonstrative panache	(D) focus
(B) unrestrained enthusiasm	(E) overwhelm
(C) unattractive gawkiness	(F) deflect

題目單字：

- **finesse** [fəˈnɛs] (n) 技巧

  (MW1) <u>skill</u> and cleverness that is shown in the way someone deals with a situation, problem, etc.

  (MW2) <u>skillful</u> handling of a situation: adroit maneuvering

  [例] She handled the interview questions with **finesse**.

  [解] 此字可指表演、演奏的 "技巧" 或引申為處理事情的 "手腕"。

- **understate** (v) 壓抑地表現

  (MW) to state or present <u>with restraint</u> especially for effect

- **at once** (phr) 同時、又 (與 and 並用)

  (MW) BOTH <***at once*** funny and sad>

- **curious** (a) 古怪的

  (MW) exciting attention as <u>strange</u>, <u>novel</u> (新奇的), or <u>unexpected</u>: ODD <a **curious** coincidence>

- **detached** (a) 公平客觀的

  (MW) exhibiting an <u>aloof</u> (不帶情感的) <u>objectivity</u> (客觀) usually <u>free from</u> (沒有) prejudice or <u>self-interest</u> (自私) <a **detached** observer>

第一空格選項：

- **undemonstrative** (a) 壓抑情感的

  (MW) <u>restrained</u> in expression of feeling: RESERVED

- **panache** (n) 華麗

  (MW) dash or <u>flamboyance</u> (華麗) in <u>style</u> and action: VERVE

  (AL) lots of energy and <u>style</u> <She played the role of hostess with great **panache**.>

- **unrestrained** (a) 不克制的 (= uncontrolled)

  (MW) not restrained: IMMODERATE, UNCONTROLLED <**unrestrained** proliferation of technology>

- **gawky** (a) 笨拙的

  (MW) AWKWARD, CLUMSY <a **gawky** adolescent>

- **unattractive** (a) 平淡無奇的

  (MW) not attractive: PLAIN, DULL

第二空格選項：

- **overwhelm** (v) 勝過

  (MW) to overcome by superior force or numbers

- **deflect** (v) 避開（問題、責任）

  (MW) to <u>turn aside</u>: DEVIATE

  (AL) to keep (something, such as a question) from affecting or being directed at a person or thing

關鍵字句：draws one's attention、finesse and understatement。

麟渡分解說：

　　這題對大多數同學而言是難題：一來題目與選項出現大量 GRE 難字如 finesse, understatement, curious (不是 "好奇的" 意思), panache, gawkiness, deflect (也不是 "偏離軌道" 的意思)，二來題目中最後的 at once intensely present and curiously detached 很多同學有看沒有懂（每個字都會，但合起來整句不知道什麼意思），加上第一空格 ETS 玩的文字遊戲：<u>un</u>demonstrative, <u>un</u>restrained, <u>un</u>attractive，都是同學解題上的阻礙。

　　讓我們一一來討論：第一，單字不應該是問題，所謂的 "難" 字只是 "不熟悉" 字，如 finesse, understatement (來自形容詞 understated), panache, gawkiness (來自形容詞 gawky), deflect 都是 GRE 常考單字，務必把 MW 解釋看三遍以上，最好查 AL 看例句了解這些字的用法。第二，事實上我們不需要理解 at once intensely present and curiously detached 的真正涵義也能作答，因為前面的 finesse 即 intensely present 而 understatement 即 curiously detached，看懂這兩個關鍵字即可解題（當然，若這兩字也看不懂，就只能猜題了）。至於第一空格玩的文字遊戲更無需害怕，將 un- (not) 拆掉，demonstrative (來自動詞 demonstrate "展示"), restrained (來自動詞 restrain "限制"), attractive 其實都是很簡單的字。

解題流程：

　　第一空格選項為 "形容詞 + 名詞" 形式，可先省去形容詞不看（被修飾的字比較重要），注意名詞 panache, enthusiasm, gawkiness 即可，此名詞是 B 跳舞的一種 "風格"，而這風格是用來 "吸引人注意" 的，選項 panache (n) dash or flamboyance in <u>style</u> and action: VERVE "華麗的風格" 符合 "風格"（可修飾跳舞）和 "華麗"（吸引人注意），對單字了解更深的同學應該理解 panache 字面上的意思就是 "帶在頭上的羽毛頭飾"，這樣的裝飾品就是要 "吸引人注意" 的。
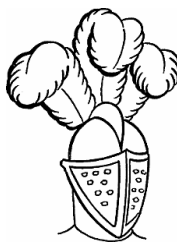
(C) "笨拙" 不可能選，而 (B) "熱情" 因為無法呼應 "吸引人注意" 也不能選。注意，"熱情" 和的其反面 "冷漠 (不熱情)" 都無法和 "吸引人注意" 直接相關，兩者並無邏輯關係，同學們千萬不可自行 "發散性" 地聯想：熱情的人通常是吸引人注意的...，這樣就掉進 ETS 設下的陷阱了。

選出 (A) 後偷偷注意一下 panache 前面的 undemonstrative 這個字，華麗的風格既然吸引人注意，為什麼用 un (不) + demonstrative (充分表達情感) 這樣反義的概念修飾呢？這裡是一個伏筆。

第一句 that draws one's attention 是形容詞子句，修飾前面的第一空格，既然它解出第一空格的任務已完成，我們就讓它告老還鄉吧。句子可簡化成：

> Belanger dances with an (undemonstrative panache) as if by seeking to (ii) _____ it

其中 it 指前面出現的 attention (使用 "最接近" 原則)。

分號後面沒有轉折詞，相當於冒號概念，前後相互解釋。分號前句的空格必能在分號後找到相對應的字。分號後句說 he (即 Belanger) manages to ... through finesse and understatement，關鍵字 finesse (技巧) 呼應前面的 draws one's attention (也呼應了 panache)，因為技巧是 "吸引人注意" 的，而 B 同時也 (at once) 具有 understatement (壓抑的表現) 特質，故第二空格必定要呼應 understatement 此字，注意這個 understatement 也解釋了第一空格裡的 undemonstrative。

第二空格問 B 如何這種 panache，要選 "壓抑" 的概念字，負面字且減弱的概念，(D) "專注" 為增強概念，不選。(E) "勝過、超過" 也是正面概念，不選。即使不懂 (F) "避開" 的真正涵義，刪去法也能選出 (F)。

deflect 從字面上 "偏離 (直線) 軌道" 之意引申為 "避開 (問題、責任等)"，有 "淡化" 的意味在，符合負面字且減弱的概念，為正確答案。

最後，intensely present 意思是 "強烈地存在" (要吸引人注意當然要強烈地讓你知道我的存在，比如透過華麗的風格去吸引你)，而 curiously detached 的意思是 "古怪地不帶有情感"，這裡的 curious 是 odd 之意，再一次呼應了全文的 "矛盾" 修辭，detached 字面上是 "脫離"，GRE 常考的用法是 "客觀、公平的"，因為要壓抑你對我的注意，所以裝做好像和你沒什麼關係 ("脫離" 概念) 一樣地 "不帶有情感"。at once 後面出現 and 時 (at once A and B) 不要翻做 "立刻" 而是 "同時、又" 的概念，通常放兩個對立的形容詞做矛盾修飾。

麟渡兮老師提醒：考試時分秒必較，面對這種比較抽象、文藝的描述 (at once intensely present and curiously detached) 不需要浪費時間去思考理解，有基本單字基礎，抓到關鍵字，搭配刪去法，這題其實並不難答。

官方解說：

The point of the sentence is to emphasize contradictory aspects of Belanger's dancing: we are told, for example, that he seems "at once intensely present and curiously detached." Looking at the second blank with this point in mind, we can see that the sentence is saying that Belanger draws attention in some way that would not normally be a means of doing so. The only choice that fits, therefore, is "deflect"; focusing or overwhelming attention would certainly be expected to draw it. And since employing "unrestrained enthusiasm" or "unattractive gawkiness" would not be ways of deflecting attention, the correct choice for the first blank is "undemonstrative panache," another paradoxical term, since "panache" means "dash or flamboyance in style." Thus, the correct answer is **undemonstrative panache** (Choice A) and **deflect** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

Belanger 以 (i) _____ 吸引注意的風格跳舞，彷彿像是要 (ii) _____ 它；透過技巧和壓抑地表現，他試著強烈地呈現自我同時又古怪地不帶有情感。

第一空格	第二空格
(A) 壓抑情感的華麗	(D) 專注
(B) 不克制的熱情	(E) 勝過
(C) 不吸引人的笨拙	(F) 避開

答案：(A) (F)

第 16 題 (PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Hard, #14)
The dog's appearance of _____ became increasingly irritating; his whines became more wheedling, his manner more imploring.   (A) supplication   (B) gratification   (C) insolence   (D) entreaty   (E) willfulness   (F) contentment

題目單字：

- **whine** (n) 抱怨

  (MW) a complaint uttered with or as if with a whine

- **wheedle** (v) 以甜言蜜語哄騙

  (MW) to influence or entice by soft words or flattery

- **implore** (v) 懇求

  (MW) to call or pray for earnestly: ENTREAT <*implored* the crowd to be quiet>

選項單字：

- **supplicate** (v) 懇求

  (MW) to make a humble entreaty especially: to pray to God

- **gratify** (v) 使滿足 (= satisfy)

  (MW) to be a source of or give pleasure or satisfaction to

  <it *gratified* him to have his wife wear jewels>

- **insolent** (a) 傲慢的 (= impudent)

  (MW) exhibiting boldness or effrontery: IMPUDENT

- **entreat** (v) 懇求

  (MW) to plead with especially in order to persuade: ask urgently

  <*entreated* his boss for another chance>

- **willful** (a) 任性的

  (MW) obstinately and often perversely self-willed <a stubborn and *willful* child>

- **content** (a) 滿意的

  (MW) CONTENTED, SATISFIED <was *content* with her life as it was>

參考翻譯：

狗 _____ 的外表越來越令人惱怒，他的牢騷變得更甜言蜜語，他的態度顯得更加懇求。

(A) 懇求

(B) 滿足

(C) 傲慢

(D) 懇求

(E) 任性

(F) 滿足

答案：(A) (D)

第 17 題 (PPII, Practice Test 2, V2, Medium, #5)

There is nothing that (i) _____ scientists more than having an old problem in their field solved by someone from outside. If you doubt this (ii) _____, just think about the (iii) _____ reaction of paleontologists to the hypothesis of Luis Alvarez—**a physicist**—and Walter Alvarez—**a geologist**—that the extinction of the dinosaurs was caused by the impact of a large meteor on the surface of the planet.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) amazes	(D) exposition	(G) contemptuous
(B) pleases	(E) objurgation	(H) indifferent
(C) nettles	(F) observation	(I) insincere

題目單字：

- **paleontolog<u>ist</u>** (n) "古生物學家"。

- **hypothesis** (n) "假設"。

- **physic<u>ist</u>** (n) "物理學家"。

- **geolog<u>ist</u>** (n) "地質學家"。

- **extinction** (n) "絕種"。

第一空格選項：

- **please** (v) 使高興
  (MW) to give pleasure to: GRATIFY

- **nettle** (v) 使惱怒
  (MW) to arouse to sharp but transitory annoyance or anger

第二空格選項：

- **exposition** (n) 闡述
  (MW) discourse or an example of it designed to convey information or explain what is difficult to understand
  (AL) the act of <u>explaining</u> something: clear <u>explanation</u> <The subject requires some ***exposition***.>

- **objurgation** (n) 斥責
  (MW) a harsh <u>rebuke</u> (駁斥)

第三空格選項：

- **contemptuous** (a) 鄙視的
  (MW) manifesting, feeling, or expressing <u>contempt</u>

- **indifferent** (a) 漠不關心的

  (MW) marked by a lack of interest, enthusiasm, or concern for something: APATHETIC

  <*indifferent* to suffering and poverty>

參考翻譯：

沒有什麼比讓非專業領域的人解決一個專業領域中存在以久的問題更 (i) ＿＿＿＿ 科學家了。如果你對這 (ii) ＿＿＿＿ 存疑，只要想到古生物學家的 (iii) ＿＿＿＿ 的反應對於物理學家 Luis Alvarez 和地質學家 Walter Alvarez，提出恐龍滅絕的原因是因為巨大隕石衝擊地球。

第一空格	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 驚訝	(D) 闡述	(G) 鄙視的
(B) 討好	(E) 斥責	(H) 漠不關心的
(C) 使惱怒	(F) 觀察	(I) 不誠懇的

答案：(C) (F) (G)

With the 1985 discovery of an ozone hole over Antarctica, an international ban on the production of chlorofluorocarbons—**implicated in causing the ozone hole**—began to appear _____, especially since chemical companies' opposition to such a ban had weakened.

(A) imprudent

(B) fortuitous

(C) premature

(D) imminent

(E) unlikely

題目單字：

- **ban** (n) "禁令"。

- **implicate** (v) 牽連

  (MW) to involve as a consequence, corollary, or natural inference: IMPLY

選項單字：

- **imprudent** (a) 不明智的 (= unwise)

  (MW) not prudent: lacking discretion, wisdom, or good judgment <an **imprudent** investor>

- **fortuitous** [fɔr'tjuətəs] (a) 幸運的 (= lucky)

  (MW1) having or showing good luck

  (MW2) FORTUNATE, LUCKY <from a cost standpoint, the company's timing is **fortuitous**>

  [例] You could not have arrived at a more **fortuitous** time.

- **imminent** (a) 即將來臨的 (常指負面)

  (MW) ready to take place especially: hanging threateningly over one's head

  <was in **imminent** danger of being run over (被輾過)>

參考翻譯：

1985 年南極洲上空發現臭氧層破洞後，國際上禁止製造氟氯碳化物—和造成臭氧破洞有密切關係—開始顯得 _____，尤其化工公司的反對被削弱後。

(A) 不明智的

(B) 幸運的

(C) 不成熟的

(D) 即將發生的

(E) 不可能的

答案：(D)

此題另有三格填空版本，改寫自同一篇文章：

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第 19 題 (OG, p. 499, #7)

Only with the discovery of an ozone hole over Antarctica in 1985 did chemical companies finally relinquish their opposition to a ban on **chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), which destroy ozone.** The discovery suggested that strong political action to halt production of CFCs might be (i) _____, and fortunately, the chemical industry no longer felt compelled to oppose such action: although companies had recently (ii) _____ their research into CFC substitutes, studies they had initiated years earlier had produced (iii) _____ results.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) imminent	(D) corroborated	(G) encouraging
(B) imprudent	(E) publicized	(H) inconclusive
(C) premature	(F) curtailed	(I) unsurprising

</div>

題目單字：

- **relinquish** (v) 放棄

  (MW) to give over possession or control of: YIELD <few leaders willingly *relinquish* power>

- **halt** (v) 使停止 (= stop)

  (MW) to bring to a <u>stop</u> <the strike *halted* subways and buses>

- **compel** (v) 強迫

  (MW) to drive or urge <u>forcefully</u> or irresistibly <hunger *compelled* him to eat>

第一空格選項：

- **imminent** (a) 即將來臨的（常指負面）

  (MW) ready to take place especially: hanging threateningly over one's head

  <was in *imminent* danger of <u>being run over</u> (被輾過)>

- <u>**imprudent**</u> (a) 不明智的

  (MW) not <u>prudent</u>: lacking <u>discretion</u> (謹慎), wisdom, or good judgment <an *imprudent* investor>

第二空格選項：

- **corroborate** [kəˈrabəˌret] (v) 證實為真

  (MW1) to support or help prove (a statement, theory, etc.) by providing information or evidence

  (MW2) to support with evidence or authority: make more certain

  [例] the witnesses *corroborated* the policeman's testimony

- **publicize** (v) 宣傳（概念是“使公開”）

  (MW) to bring to the attention of the public: ADVERTISE

- **curtail** (v) 縮減

  (MW) to <u>make less</u> by or as if by cutting off or away some part

  <*curtail* the power of the executive branch> <*curtail* inflation>

第三空格選項：

- **inconclusive** (a) 非決定性的

  (MW) leading to <u>no conclusion</u> or definite result <*inconclusive* evidence> <an *inconclusive* argument>

- **unsurprising** (a) "不令人驚訝的"。

官方解說：

According to the first sentence, chemical companies opposed a ban on CFCs and then changed their stance in 1985 with the discovery of an ozone hole.

In the first blank, only "imminent" is compatible with the discovery of an ozone hole linked to CFCs: such a discovery would suggest that "strong political action" is required, not that it is "imprudent" or "premature."

What follows the colon in the second sentence explains why the chemical industry "no longer felt compelled to oppose" a ban on CFCs. In order for the industry to drop its opposition, the outcome of the studies into CFC substitutes must have been positive. Among the choices for the third blank, only "encouraging" has a sufficiently positive connotation.

Finally, the word "although" after the colon indicates that the second blank should contrast with the third blank in some way. Since the completed third blank now indicates that studies of CFC substitutes have been successful, "curtailed" makes the most sense in the second blank. "Corroborated" and "publicized" do not contrast appropriately with the success of the studies.

Thus, the correct answer is **imminent** (Choice A); **curtailed** (Choice F); and **encouraging** (Choice G).

參考翻譯：

直到 1985 年南極發現臭氧層破洞，化學公司才放棄抵抗對破壞臭氧的氟氯化碳物 (CFCs) 之禁令。此發現顯示禁止生產 CFCs 的強烈政治行動可能是 (i) _____。幸運的是，化學產業不再感到有必要反對這種行動：儘管公司最近 (ii) _____ CFC 替代品的研究，他們幾年前發起的研究已經產生 (iii) _____ 結果。

第一空格	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 即將發生的	(D) 確認	(G) 令人鼓舞的
(B) 不明智的	(E) 宣傳	(H) 非決定性的
(C) 不成熟的	(F) 縮減	(I) 不令人驚訝的

答案：(A) (F) (G)

This is the kind of movie—**stuffed with intimations of faraway strife and people in suits talking frantically on cell phones and walkie-talkies**—that is conventionally described as a political thriller, but the film is as apolitical as it is _____.

(A) intense

(B) unprecedented

(C) subtle

(D) humdrum

(E) refined

(F) dull

題目單字：

- **intimate** (v) 暗示 (= suggest)

  (MW) to communicate delicately and indirectly: HINT

- **strife** (n) 衝突

  (MW) bitter sometimes violent conflict or dissension (意見不合) <political *strife*>

- **walkie-talkie** (n) "無線對講機"。

- **thriller** (n) "刺激的小說或電影"。

- **apolitical** (a) 與政治無關的

  (MW) having no interest or involvement in political affairs also: having an aversion (厭惡) to politics or political affairs

選項單字：

- **humdrum** (a) 無聊的 (= dull)

  (MW) MONOTONOUS (單調的), DULL

關鍵字句：political thriller、apolitical。

麟渡分解說：

雙破折號表 "補充說明" 且內無空格，可忽略。

> This is the kind of movie that is conventionally described as a **political thriller**, but the film is as **apolitical** as it is _____.

官方解說：

The sentence suggests that the film is not well described by the conventional term "political thriller." The film is not political but rather apolitical, and the phrase "as apolitical as it is ..." sets up a parallel between "apolitical" and the blanked word; therefore, the blanked word should go against the term

"political thriller" in the same way that "apolitical" does. "Humdrum" and "dull" are the opposite of "thrilling" and are therefore the best choices. Thus, the correct answer is **humdrum** (Choice D) and **dull** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

電影裡充斥著遠距離衝突的暗示和穿西裝人們瘋狂地用手機、對講機交談，傳統上這部片被稱作是政治驚悚片，但它是如此的非政治就如同它是 _____。

(A) 強烈的

(B) 前所未有的

(C) 精細的

(D) 單調乏味的

(E) 精緻的

(F) 乏味的

答案：(D) (F)

If one could don magic spectacles—**with lenses that make the murky depths of the ocean become transparent**—and look back several centuries to an age before widespread abuse of the oceans began, even the most (i) _____ observer would quickly discover that fish were formerly much more abundant. Likewise, many now-depleted species of marine mammals would appear (ii) _____. But without such special glasses, the differences between past and present oceans are indeed hard to (iii) _____.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) casual	(D) threatened	(G) ignore
(B) prescient	(E) plentiful	(H) discern
(C) clearheaded	(F) unfamiliar	(I) dismiss

題目單字：

- **don** (v) 穿(戴)上 (do on 的縮寫)
  (MW) to put on (an article of clothing)

- **spectacles** (n) "眼鏡" (= glasses)。

- **murky** (a) 混濁的
  (MW) characterized by a heavy dimness (暗) or obscurity (模糊) caused by or like that caused by overhanging fog or smoke

第一空格選項：

- **prescience** (n) 先見
  (MW) foreknowledge of events: human anticipation of the course of events: FORESIGHT

- **clearheaded** (a) 頭腦清醒的
  (MW) able to think clearly <stay calm and **clearheaded**>

第二空格選項：

- **unfamiliar** (a) "不熟悉的"。

第三空格選項：

- **discern** (v) 分辨
  (MW) to recognize or identify as separate and distinct: DISCRIMINATE <**discern** right from wrong>

- **dismiss** (v) 視為不重要
  (MW) to reject serious consideration of <**dismissed** the thought>

參考翻譯：

如果戴上能使海洋混濁深處變得清澈的神奇眼鏡，並回顧幾世紀前海洋未被大肆破壞時，甚至連最 (i) _____ 觀察者都能馬上發現過去有相當豐富的漁量。也就是說，很多現在稀少的水中哺

乳類生物會顯得 (ii) _____。但是沒有這樣特別的眼鏡,這些介於過去和現在之間的不同當然也就很難去 (iii) _____。

第一空格

(A) 非正式的

(B) 有先見的

(C) 頭腦清醒的

第二空格

(D) 被威脅的

(E) 許多的

(F) 不熟悉的

第三空格

(G) 忽略

(H) 分辨

(I) 視為不重要

答案:(A) (E) (H)

The journalism professor's first lecture tackled (i) _____ itself, challenging the journalistic trope that an article has to represent all sides—**no matter how marginal**—equally. Instead, the professor argued that this impulse to (ii) _____ even obviously (iii) _____ views in order to furnish opposing perspectives is harmful to basic accuracy.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) marketability	(D) approve	(G) controversial
(B) objectivity	(E) present	(H) fringe
(C) partisanship	(F) denigrate	(I) straightforward

題目單字：

- **journalism** (n) "新聞學"。

- **tackle** (v) 著手處理

  (MW) to set about dealing with <***tackle*** the problem>

- **trope** (n) 老生常談

  (MW) a common or overused theme or device: CLICHE <the usual horror movie ***tropes***>

- **marginal** ['mɑrdʒɪnəl] (a) 不重要的、些微的

  (MW1) not very important

  (MW2) not of central importance <regards violence as a ***marginal*** rather than a central problem>

  also: limited in extent, significance, or stature <had only ***marginal*** success with the business>

  [例] There has been only a ***marginal*** improvement in her condition.

  [解] "中央"的概念是"重要","邊緣"的概念是"不重要"。

- **argue** (v) 論理（中性字）

  (MW) to prove or try to prove by giving reasons: maintain <asking for a chance to ***argue*** his case>

- **impulse** (n) "衝動"。

- **furnish** (v) 提供 (= provide)

  (MW) supply, give <***furnished*** food and shelter for the refugees>

- **perspective** (n) 觀點

  (MW) the interrelation in which a subject or its parts are mentally viewed

  <places the issues in proper ***perspective***> also: point of view

第一空格選項：

- **marketable** (a) 可銷售的

  (MW) wanted by purchasers or employers: salable <***marketable*** securities> <***marketable*** skills>

- **objective** (a) 客觀的

  (MW) expressing or dealing with facts or conditions as perceived without distortion by personal feelings, prejudices, or interpretations <*objective* art> <an *objective* history of the war> <an *objective* judgment>

  [記] 主觀的是 "人" (subject "受試者"、"大臣")，客觀的是 "物" (object "物體")。

- **partisan** (a) 黨派的

  (AL) strongly supporting one leader, group, or cause over another <*partisan* interests/loyalties/politics>

第二空格選項：

- **denigrate** (v) 抹黑

  (MW) to attack the reputation of: DEFAME <*denigrate* one's opponents>

第三空格選項：

- **controversial** [ˌkɑntrəˈvɜˈʃəl] (a) 爭議的

  (MW1) relating to or causing much discussion, disagreement, or argument: likely to produce controversy

  (MW2) of, relating to, or arousing controversy <a *controversial* policy> <a *controversial* film>

  [例] Abortion (墮胎) is a highly *controversial* subject.

- **fringe** (n) 邊緣、不重要的事物 (名詞轉形容詞用)

  (MW) something that is marginal, additional, or secondary to some activity, process, or subject <a *fringe* sport>

參考翻譯：

新聞學教授第一堂課著手處理 (i) _____ 議題，他挑戰了新聞從業的基本規範：無論觀點重不重要，報導必須面面俱到。相反地，這位教授認為這種衝動的 (ii) _____ 即便是很明顯地 (iii) _____ 角度用以提供給相反的觀點是對於基本（新聞報導）精確性是有害的。

第一空格	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 銷售	(D) 批准	(G) 爭議的
(B) 客觀	(E) 呈現	(H) 不重要的
(C) 黨派偏見	(F) 抹黑	(I) 坦率的

答案：(B) (E) (H)

第 23 題 (PPII, Practice Test 1, V1, Medium, #6)

The question of (i) _____ in photography has lately become nontrivial. Prices for vintage prints (those made by a photographer soon after he or she made the negative) so drastically (ii) _____ in the 1990s that one of these photographs might fetch a hundred times as much as a nonvintage print of the same image. It was perhaps only a matter of time before someone took advantage of the (iii) _____ to peddle newly created **"vintage"** prints for profit.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) forgery	(D) ballooned	(G) discrepancy
(B) influence	(E) weakened	(H) ambiguity
(C) style	(F) varied	(I) duplicity

題目單字：

- **trivial** ['trɪvɪəl] (a) 不重要的 → 題目為反義字 **nontrivial** (a) "重要的"。

  (MW1) not important

  (MW2) of little worth or importance <a **trivial** objection> <**trivial** problems>

  [例] Compared to her problems, our problems seem **trivial**.

- **vintage print** (n) (攝影學專有名詞) "底片沖洗後之第一張相片"。

- **nonvintage print** (n) (攝影學專有名詞) "在 vintage print 之後所有複製的相片"。

- **negative** ['nɛgətɪv] (n) "負片" (即底片)。

- **drastic** ['dræstɪk] (a) 激烈的 → 題目為其副詞 **drastically** (adv) "劇烈地"。

  (MW) extreme in effect or action: severe <**drastic** measures>

  [例] Maybe we should try something less **drastic** first.

- **fetch** (v) 售得…價錢 (後面加金額)

  (MW1) to be sold for (an amount of money)

  (MW2) to bring in (as a price): realize

  [例] This table should **fetch** quite a bit at auction.

- **(a hundred) times as much as** (usg) "是…的(一百)倍"。

- **only a matter of time** (usg) "…是遲早的事 (…只是時間問題)"。

- **take advantage of** (phr) 利用…(獲取好處)

  (MW) to use to advantage: profit by

  [例] She **took advantage of** our generosity.

- **peddle** (v) 兜售

  (MW1) to <u>sell</u> (something) usually in small amounts and often <u>by traveling to different places</u>

  (MW2) to sell or offer for sale <u>from place to place</u>: hawk; broadly: sell

  [例] They *peddled* fruits and vegetables out of their truck on the side of the road.

  [解] 指像小販一般 "走來走去販售（兜售）"。

第一空格選項：

- **forgery** ['fɔrdʒərɪ] (n) 偽造

  (MW1) the crime of <u>falsely making or copying a document</u> in order to deceive people

  (MW2) an act of <u>forging</u> especially: the crime of falsely and fraudulently making or altering a document (as a check)

  [例] That is a cheap *forgery*, not an authentic Ming Dynasty vase.

  [解] 常指文件、藝術品的偽造。

第二空格選項：

- **balloon** [bə'lun] (v) 快速增加

  (MW1) to become bigger quickly

  (MW) to increase <u>rapidly</u> <*ballooning* prices>

  [例] Their credit card debt *ballooned* to more than $5,000.

  [解] 從氣球 "膨脹" 的概念轉變為 "快速增加"。

第三空格選項：

- **discrepancy** [dɪ'skrɛpənsɪ] (n) 差異 (= difference)

  (MW1) a difference especially between things that should be the same

  (MW2) an instance of disagreeing or being at variance

  [例] *Discrepancies* in the firm's financial statements led to an investigation.

- **duplicity** [dju'plɪsətɪ] (n) 欺騙

  (MW1) dishonest behavior that is meant to trick someone

  (MW2) contradictory doubleness of thought, speech, or action especially: the <u>belying</u> (不一致) of one's true intentions by deceptive words or action

  [例] We were lucky not to be <u>taken in</u> (欺騙) by his *duplicity*.

參考翻譯：

攝影界的 (i) _____ 問題近來變成不可忽視。在 1990 年代原圖的價格（那些攝影師拍完後馬上由負片做出來的）非常劇烈的 (ii) _____，這些攝影師賺到的是非原圖的一百倍的價格。或許只是時間問題，遲早會有人利用 (iii) _____ 去兜售新製作的 "原圖" 以賺取暴利。

第一空格	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 仿冒品	(D) 激增	(G) 差異
(B) 影響	(E) 消弱	(H) 模糊
(C) 風格	(F) 變化	(I) 欺騙

答案：(A) (D) (G)

答案：(A) (D) (G)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3" align="center">第 24 題 (OG, p. 498, #6)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">

Putting a cash value on the ecological services provided by nature—such as the water filtration **"service"** provided by a forested watershed—has, historically, been a (i) _____ process. Early attempts at such valuation results in impressive but (ii) _____ figures that were seized on by environmental advocates and then, when these figures were later (iii) _____, they were used by opponents to tar the whole idea.

</td></tr>
<tr><td>Blank (i)</td><td>Blank (ii)</td><td>Blank (iii)</td></tr>
<tr><td>(A) dispassionate</td><td>(D) redundant</td><td>(G) ignored</td></tr>
<tr><td>(B) problematic</td><td>(E) unsound</td><td>(H) discredited</td></tr>
<tr><td>(C) straightforward</td><td>(F) understated</td><td>(I) confirmed</td></tr>
</table>

題目單字：

- **put a cash value on** (phr) "為…估價"。

- **ecological** (a) "生態學的"。

- **filtration** (n) 過濾
  (MW) the process of filtering (過濾)

- **forest** (v) 種樹
  (MW) to cover with trees or forest <land densely *forested* with firs (杉木)>

- **watershed** (n) "分水嶺"。

- **valuation** (n) 估價
  (MW) the act or process of valuing (估價) specifically: appraisal (估價) of property

- **figure** (n) 數字
  (MW) a number symbol: NUMERAL, DIGIT

- **advocate** (n) 倡導者
  (MW) one that defends or maintains (主張) a cause or proposal

- **tar** (v) 玷汙 (來自 "焦油")
  (MW) to defile (玷汙) as if with tar <least *tarred* by the scandal>

第一空格選項：

- **dispassionate** (a) 不感情用事的 (冷靜的)
  (MW) not influenced by strong feeling especially: not affected by personal or emotional involvement <a *dispassionate* critic> <a *dispassionate* approach to an issue>

- **problematic** (a) 有問題的
  (MW) open to question or debate: QUESTIONABLE

第二空格選項：

- **redundant** (a) 累贅的（多餘的）

  (MW) exceeding what is necessary or normal: SUPERFLUOUS

- **unsound** (a) 不可靠的

  (MW) not sound: not valid or true: INVALID, SPECIOUS <*unsound* beliefs>

- **understated** (a) 樸素的

  (MW) avoiding obvious emphasis or embellishment <a powerful *understated* performance>

第三空格選項：

- **discredit** (v) 使無法相信

  (MW1) to cause (someone or something) to seem dishonest or untrue

  (MW2) to cause underbelief disbelief in the accuracy or authority of <a *discredited* theory>

  [例] Many of his theories have been thoroughly *discredited*.

官方解說：

The correct response for the first blank cannot be determined without considering the second sentence. The correct choice for the second blank, however, can be determined more readily. Neither Choice D, "redundant," nor Choice F, "understated," makes sense when coupled with the preceding "impressive but." Since the figures were "used by opponents to tar the whole idea," Choice E, "unsound," is the word that makes the most sense in this context.

Once "unsound" is selected for the second blank, it follows that "confirmed" cannot be correct for the third blank. And if the figures were "used by opponents," then they cannot have been "ignored." Since the figures were unsound, it is natural that they would later be "discredited."

Now that the figures have been characterized as unsound and discredited, it is possible to identify the correct response for the first blank. From the second sentence it is clear that the process of putting a cash value on the ecological services provided by nature is neither "dispassionate" nor "straightforward." It is instead "problematic." Thus, the correct answer is **problematic** (Choice B); **unsound** (Choice E); and **discredited** (Choice H).

參考翻譯：

對大自然提供的生態服務──如森林流域的濾水"服務"估價，從歷史上看已經成為 (i) _____ 過程。早期由環境支持者們所作的估價的嘗試，其結果數字是令人印象深刻卻 (ii) _____ 然後，當這些數字之後被 (iii) _____，這些數字就被反對者用來攻擊這個想法。

第一空格	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 不受情緒影響的	(D) 累贅的	(G) 忽略
(B) 有問題的	(E) 不可靠的	(H) 懷疑
(C) 坦率的	(F) 樸素的	(I) 證實

答案：(B) (E) (H)

第六章　常見轉折訊號字

表達 "轉折" 的常見連接詞是解題的重要訊號字，如

> but (= yet)
> although (= though)
> unlike
> rather than
> despite/in spite of
> on the other hand

這些詞可能出現在句首或句中，空格的正反意涵必須由 "關鍵字" 和 "有無轉折訊號字" 才能推得，以下逐一討論：

第一節　but (yet)

絕大多數的時候，yet 相當於 but，但有時 yet 做 "尚未" (not yet)、"仍然" (still) 解釋，此時不可和 but 混淆。

But 在填空中有兩種使用方式，第一是各位熟悉的

> "長" (句子 1), **but** "長" (句子 2)

這裡的 but 做為兩個句子的連接詞，帶有轉折意思。句子 1 和句子 2 之間的正負號相反。

第二種各位比較不熟悉，卻是 GRE 填空喜歡出的一個考點：

> "短" (形容詞 1) **but** "短" (形容詞 2) + 名詞

這裡的 but 連接兩個單字 (通常為形容詞)，這兩個形容詞 "共同" 修飾後面那個名詞，也就是說，此名詞 "同時" 具有 "正面" 或 "反面" 的兩種特質，故用 but 連接。請注意，形容詞 1 和形容詞 2 是 "正面意涵" 和 "反面意涵" 關係而不是 "反義字" 關係，因為 "反義字" 會造成邏輯矛盾。舉個例子，小明可以是 "聰明 (＋) 又木訥 (−) 的" (正反意涵關係)，但小明不可以是 "又高 (＋) 又矮 (−) 的" (反義字關係)，一個人怎麼可能又高又矮？顯然邏輯不通。

This book's strengths are the author's breadth of knowledge and the blending of ideas and findings from many disciplines, including history, the arts and the sciences. Ideas from diverse perspectives are (i) _____ to provide a historical and cross-cultural understanding. **But** a weakness of the book is its (ii) _____ : sometimes there are leaps from one domain to another that (iii) _____ the reader's ability to synthesize a coherent view of our current understanding of this subject.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) hyperbolized	(D) organization	(G) exaggerate
(B) interwoven	(E) intensity	(H) oversimplify
(C) reversed	(F) uniformity	(I) undercut

第一空格選項：

- **hyperbolize** [haɪˈpɝbəˌlaɪz] (v) 誇張 (= exaggerate)

  (MW) to exaggerate to a hyperbolic degree

  [例] Even if she did *hyperbolize* her account of an encounter with a bear, it still must have been pretty scary.

- **interweave** (v) 交織

  (MW1) to twist or weave (threads, fibers, etc.) together—often used figuratively

  (MW2) to mix or blend together <*interweaving* his own insights … with letters and memoirs>

  [例] He *interweaves* advice and amusing stories to create an entertaining book.

第三空格選項：

- **undercut** [ˈʌndɚˌkʌt] (v) 削弱 (= undermine)

  (MW1) to make (something) weaker or less effective

  (MW2) to undermine or destroy the force, value, or effectiveness of

  <inflation *undercuts* consumer buying power>

  [例] Her behavior *undercuts* her own credibility.

參考翻譯：

此書優點是作者廣泛的知識和融合歷史、藝術和科學的想法和發現。不同觀點的想法 (i) _____ 提供了歷史和跨文化的理解。但此書的弱點是它的 (ii) _____：有時候從一個領域跳到另一個領域，(iii) _____ 讀者對目前主題形成連貫性觀點的能力。

第一空格	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 誇張	(D) 組織	(G) 誇張
(B) 交織	(E) 強度	(H) 過度簡化
(C) 相反	(F) 統一	(I) 削弱

答案：(B) (D) (I)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="1" align="center">第 26 題 (OG, p. 382, #4)</td></tr>
</table>

Always circumspect, she was reluctant to make judgments, **but** once arriving at a conclusion, she was

_____ in its defense.

(A) deferential

(B) intransigent

(C) lax

(D) negligent

(E) obsequious

(F) resolute

題目單字：

- **circumspect** [ˈsɝkəmˌspɛkt] (a) 小心謹慎的 (= scrupulous)

  (MW1) thinking carefully about possible risks before doing or saying something

  (MW2) careful to consider all circumstances and possible consequences: PRUDENT

  <diplomacy required a *circumspect* response>

  [例] She has a reputation for being quiet and *circumspect* in investigating charges of child abuse.

- **arrive at** (phr) 達成 (決定、共識)

  (MW) to reach by effort or thought <*arrived at* a decision>

  (AL) to make or reach (something, such as a decision) after a lot of thought or effort

  [例] I hope we can *arrive at* some sort of understanding/consensus.

- **in one's defense** (phr) 捍衛 (某人、某事)

  (AL) the act of speaking or writing in support of someone or something that is being attacked or criticized—often used in the phrase *in defense*

  [例] Let me say, *in her defense*, that I would have done the same thing that she did.

選項單字：

- **deference** [ˈdɛfərəns] (n) 尊敬 → 選項為形容詞 **deferential** (a) "尊敬的"。

  (MW1) a way of behaving that shows respect for someone or something

  (MW2) respect and esteem due a superior or an elder; also: affected or ingratiating (迎合) regard for another's wishes

  [例] He is shown much *deference* by his colleagues.

- **intransigent** [ɪnˈtrænsədʒənt] (a) 不妥協的

  (MW1) completely unwilling to change: very stubborn

  (MW2) characterized by refusal to compromise or to abandon an extreme position or attitude: UNCOMPROMISING <*intransigent* in their opposition> <an *intransigent* attitude>

  [例] He has remained *intransigent* in his opposition to the proposal.

- **lax** [læks] (a) 鬆散的 (不嚴屬的)

  (MW1) not careful enough: <u>not strict</u> enough

  (MW2) deficient in firmness: <u>not stringent</u> <*lax* control> <a *lax* <u>foreman</u> (工頭)>

  [例] The university has been *lax* about enforcing these rules.

- **obsequious** [əbˈsikwɪəs] (a) 諂媚的

  (MW1) too eager to help or obey someone important

  (MW2) marked by or exhibiting a <u>fawning</u> (諂媚的) attentiveness

  [例] She's constantly followed by *obsequious* assistants who will do anything she tells them to.

- **resolute** [ˈrɛzəˌlut] (a) 堅定的

  (MW1) very <u>determined</u>: having or showing a lot of determination

  (MW2) marked by firm determination: RESOLVED <a *resolute* character>

  [例] He has remained *resolute* in his opposition to the bill.

官方解說：

The key phrases that indicate how the blank for this question should be completed are: "circumspect," "reluctant," and "but once." Taken together they point to completing the blank with something that is opposite in some way to the two cited adjectives. Among the answer choices, "intransigent" and "resolute," although not strictly synonymous, both fit the logic of the description given here for completing the blank and create sentences that are similar in meaning. "Lax" and "negligent" are clearly similar in meaning and would create sentences similar in meaning, but they continue the sentiment voiced in the initial clause rather than contrasting with it. "Deferential" and "obsequious" are also similar in meaning, but their emphasis on "politeness," while not strictly synonymous with reluctance and circumspection, like "lax" and "negligent" fail to pick up on the expected contrast. Thus, the correct answer is **intransigent** (Choice B) and **resolute** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

她總是小心謹慎，不願意下評論，然而一旦達成結論，她 _____ 捍衛。

(A) 尊敬的
(B) 不妥協的
(C) 鬆散的
(D) 疏忽的
(E) 諂媚的
(F) 堅定的

答案：(B) (F)

第 27 題 (OG, p. 78, #3, Easy)

An investigation that is _____ can occasionally yield new facts, even notable ones, **but** typically the appearance of such facts is the result of a search in a definite direction.

(A) timely
(B) unguided
(C) consistent
(D) uncomplicated
(E) subjective

題目單字：

- **notable** (a) 顯著的
  (MW) worthy of note: REMARKABLE

選項單字：

- **timely** (a) "及時的" (來的及的)。

- **uncomplicated** (a) "簡單的" (不複雜的)。

- **subjective** (a) 主觀的 (個人的)
  (MW) peculiar to a particular individual: PERSONAL <*subjective* judgments>

關鍵字句：but、definite。

麟渡分解說：

but 表轉折，前句說什麼樣的研究偶爾會產生新的，甚至是顯著的 (重要的) 結果。這裡有兩個重點：第一，空格修飾的是 "研究"，第二，此句建立了 "研究" 和 "結果" 的因果關係。後句同樣是在描述 "研究" 和 "結果" 的關係，但卻反過來說了。題目說這樣的結果 (new, even notable facts) 一般來自於 "明確的 (definite) 研究"。

前句的 investigation 對上後句的 search，前句的 new, even notable facts 對上後句的 such facts，於是乎可解出 but 轉折的對象便是空格和後句的 definite (此題關鍵字)，答案要選 "不明確的" 或其類似概念字。

官方解說：

As the words "can occasionally" and "but typically" indicate, the missing word describes an investigation that contrasts with a "search in a definite direction." Among the answer choices, only "unguided" provides a contrasting description; none of the other choices suggests an appropriate contrast. Thus the correct answer is **unguided** (Choice B).

參考翻譯：

一個 _____ 的調查偶爾可以產生新的證據，即便是那些容易被注意的，但一般來說證據是從有規範的方向搜索而得來的。

(A) 及時的

(B) 沒有方向的

(C) 一致的

(D) 不複雜的

(E) 主觀的

答案：(B)

The plan, which the engineers said would save the aquifer by reducing pumping to _____ levels, has passed a governmental environmental review **but** faces opposition from outdoor and environmental groups.

(A) innocuous

(B) feasible

(C) practicable

(D) minimal

(E) remedial

(F) benign

題目單字：

- **aquifer** (n) "地下蓄水層"。

- **pump** (v) "抽水"。

選項單字：

- **<u>innocuous</u>** (a) 無害的

  (MW) producing no injury: HARMLESS

- **feasible** (a) 可實行的

  (MW) capable of being done or carried out <a *feasible* plan>

- **practicable** (a) 可實行的

  (MW) capable of being put into <u>practice</u> or of being done or accomplished: FEASIBLE

  <a *practicable* plan>

- **minimal** (a) "最小的"。

- **remedial** (a) 矯正的

  (MW) intended as a <u>remedy</u> (治療)

- **benign** (a) 無害的

  (MW) having no significant effect: HARMLESS <environmentally *benign*>

關鍵字句：save the acquifer。

麟渡兮解說：

　　同樣先對選項做剖析：(A) (F) 為同義字 "無害的"，(B) (C) 為同義字 "可實行的"，刪去落單的 (D) (E) 選項。

　　空格出現在插入語中，修飾 the plan。為了簡化起見，我們先略去插入語，把整句的大意看懂：

> The plan has passed a governmental environmental review **but** faces opposition from outdoor and environmental groups.

可知 (1) 計畫通過環評 (2) 計畫受到反對。句中的 but 是指 "通過環評" 和 "受到反對" 之間的轉折，與空格無關。

空格為形容詞，修飾 levels (即 pumping levels)。由關鍵字句 save the aquifer (acquifer 這個專有名詞究竟是什麼並不重要，重點是 the plan would save it)，可知空格為正面字，故答案選 (A) (F)，從 "有害" 到 "無害" 的過程就是一種 save。

不能選 (B) (C) 的原因：第一，"可實行的" 或 "不可實行的" 的主詞應為 plan，而不能是 pumping levels，這明顯是出題老師特意置放的陷阱，因為題目一開始就 The plan 如何如何，一定有不少同學會誤認空格的修飾對象是 The plan。再則，題目說 the plan 已經通過環評，那麼也就沒有 "可實行" 或 "不可實行" 的問題，無論如何政府已經要做了。第三，feasible, practicable 為中性字，描述一種狀態。一般說來，GRE 喜歡考強烈的正面字或反面字，正確選項通常不會是中性字。

官方解說：

> If the engineers think that the reduced levels will save the aquifer, they may describe the reduced levels as innocuous, minimal, remedial, or benign. Of these words, only "innocuous" and "benign" produce sentences with the same meaning. The two words "feasible" and "practicable" are similar in meaning, but do not fit the context well, because they imply that the current levels are not feasible or practicable, conflicting with the implication that the current levels, though perhaps undesirable, are nevertheless entirely feasible. Thus, the correct answer is **innocuous** (Choice A) and **benign** (Choice F).

參考翻譯：

> 工程師說此計畫會降低抽水到 _____ 的程度以拯救地下蓄水層，計畫已通過政府環評但受到戶外及環保人士的反對。
> (A) 無害的
> (B) 可實行的
> (C) 可實行的
> (D) 最小的
> (E) 矯正的
> (F) 無害的

答案：(A) (F)

Philby secretly loathed the host of the party that he was attending, **but** it seemed _____ to say so publicly.

(A) recondite

(B) tactless

(C) clever

(D) malign

(E) deft

(F) impolitic

題目單字：

- **loathe** (v) 痛恨 (= hate)

  (MW) to dislike greatly and often with disgust or intolerance: DETEST

選項單字：

- **recondite** [ˈrɛkənˌdaɪt] (a) 深奧難懂的

  (MW1) not understood or known by many people

  (MW2) difficult or impossible for one of ordinary understanding or knowledge to comprehend: DEEP <a *recondite* subject>

  [例] Geochemistry (地球化學) is a *recondite* subject.

- **tactless** (a) 不明智的

  (MW) marked by lack of tact <*tactless* comments> <*tactless* methods>

- **malign** (a) 惡意的 (= malignant)

  (MW) having or showing intense often vicious ill will: MALEVOLENT

- **deft** (a) 靈巧的

  (MW) characterized by facility and skill

- **impolitic** (a) 不明智的 (= unwise)

  (MW) not politic: UNWISE

關鍵字句：loathe。

麟渡兮解說：

選項 (B) (F) 為唯一的同義字 "不明智的"，答案只能選 (B) (F)。

　　題目中的 secretly (私下) 和 publicly (公開) 形成一組對比，故用 but 連接，表示 P 的行為 "私下" 和 "公開" 不同，私下是 loathe (極度討厭) 宴會主持人，那麼公開場合應該選 loathe 的反義字如 "喜歡" 之類的字眼。然而，請注意空格的主詞是 it 這裡是虛主詞 = to say so (= Philby loathed the host of the party) publicly，因此空格絕對不會是 "喜歡" (喜歡的主詞只能是人，也就是

Philby)。若不看選項，空格可填入的形容詞太多了，但受到 but 影響，應該是負面字。抓到選項中唯一的同義字"不明智的"後，代回句中檢查：語意完整且為負面字，確定 (B) (F) 為正確選項。

參考翻譯：

Philby 私下很討厭宴會主持人，但在大庭廣眾下這麼說似乎是 _____。

(A) 深奧難懂的

(B) 不明智的

(C) 聰明的

(D) 惡意的

(E) 靈巧的

(F) 不明智的

答案：(B) (F)

Clearly the government faced a dilemma: it could hardly _____ trials, especially in the absence of irrefutable evidence, **but** it also would not welcome, in the midst of war, the scandal that would arise if trials were avoided.

(A) be keen on

(B) be inclined to

(C) arrange

(D) dispense with

(E) turn its back on

(F) credit

題目單字：

- **dilemma** [dəˈlɛmə] (n) 兩難

  (MW1) a situation in which you have to make a difficult choice

  (MW2) a usually undesirable or unpleasant choice

  <faces this *dilemma*: raise interest rates and slow the economy or lower them and risk serious inflation>

  [例] The country's decision to go to war has caused a major *dilemma* for its allies.

  [解] dilemma 中的 di-是 two 的意思，所以翻 "兩" 難。嚴格來說，dilemma 是要我們在兩個都不好的結果中選擇一個。

- **absence** [ˈæbsəns] (n) 缺乏

  (AL) a state or condition in which something expected, wanted, or looked for is not present or does not exist: a state or condition in which something is absent

  [例] *In the absence of* reform (= *without* reform), progress was slow.

  [解] 片語 in the absence of = without。

- **irrefutable** [ˌɪrɪˈfjʊtəbəl] (a) 令對方無法反駁的

  (MW1) not able to be proved wrong: not capable of being refuted

  (MW2) impossible to refute: INCONTROVERTIBLE <*irrefutable* proof>

  [例] There is *irrefutable* evidence that he committed these crimes.

  [解] 此字用於己方提出的 proof 或 evidence 使對方無法反駁。

- **midst** [mɪdst] (n) 中間 (= middle)

  (MW) the condition of being surrounded <in the *midst* of dangers>

  (AL) the period of time when something is happening or being done

  [例] We are in the *midst* of a terrible war.

- **arise** [əˈraɪz] (v) 產生、發生

  (AL) to begin to occur or to exist

  [例] Questions have *arisen* concerning (= about) the company's financial records.

選項單字：

- **keen on** (phr) 熱衷於、喜歡(某事)

  (MW) very enthusiastic or excited about <wasn't ***keen on*** going>

  (AL) very excited about and interested in (something)

  [例] I'm not ***keen on*** that idea. (= I don't like that idea.)

- **inclined** [ɪnˈklaɪnd] (a) 有…的傾向、想要做(某事)

  (AL) wanting to do something or likely to do something (usually followed by ***to*** + verb)

  [例] I***'m inclined to*** leave early (= I would like to leave early), if that's OK with you.

  [解] 用法是 be inclined to 加動詞，表示"想要做(某事)"。

- **dispense with** (phr) 不做(某事)

  (MW) to set aside: DISCARD <***dispensing with*** the usual introduction>

  (AL) to no longer use or require (something): to <u>get rid of</u> (something)

  [例] The new cleaning process will ***dispense with*** the need for <u>ventilation</u> (通風).

- **turn one's back on** (phr) 放棄

  (MW) FORSAKE <***turned his back on*** his obligations>

  (AL) to turn so that you are facing away from someone (often used figuratively)

  [例] His former supporters have ***turned their backs on*** him. (= have ***abandoned*** him)

- **credit** [ˈkrɛdɪt] (v) 將…歸因於 (= attribute)

  (AL) to say that (something) is because of someone or something: to give credit for (something) to someone or something

  [例] She ***credits*** (= attributes) her success ***to*** her family's support.

  [解] 用法為 credit (= attribute) A to B，將 A 歸因於 B (原因通常是正面的)。

關鍵字句：hardly、in the absence of、irrefutable、if trials were avoided。

麟渡兮解說：

題目中的 trial 是 try (v) "審判" 的名詞，翻作 "官司"，題目在描述政府打官司與否的兩難。

對選項做同義字分析：

選項分析	同義字 1	同義字 2
(A) be keen on	V	
(B) be inclined to	V	
(C) arrange		
(D) dispense with		V
(E) turn its back on		V
(F) credit		
概念	"要做"	"不願做"

得到 (A)(B) "願意(打官司)" 和 (D)(E) "不願意(打官司)" 這兩組字。

題目說政府面臨兩難 (必須從兩個不好的後果中選一個)。由冒號後得知第一難為:

> it (= the government) could **hardly** (= not) _____ trials, especially
> **in the absence of** (= without) irrefutable evidence,

如果看清 irrefutable 這個字的意思是 "令對方無法反駁的",可由第一難判斷出答案。假使政府有令對方無法反駁的證據,表示官司會贏,那麼政府應該會想打官司。但可惜政府沒有 (in the absence of),所以判斷政府不願意打官司,又 hardly (請複習:否定三 ly) 表示 not ("不" 願意的 "不"),所以空格裡應該填 "願意",答案選 (A)(B)。

如果無法從第一難判斷出答案 (不曉得 irrefutable 的意思),那麼請看政府的第二難:

> **but** it (= the government) ~~also~~ would **not** welcome, ~~in the midst of war~~, the
> scandal ~~that would arise~~ **if trials were avoided**.

首先,政府是否 "處於戰爭之中"(in the midst of war),是無關的補充說明,可刪。that would arise 也是廢話。第二難可簡化為 but the government would not welcome the scandal <u>if trials were avoided</u>,其中 but 連接第一難和第二難 (後面詳細說明),又 if 子句可置於前面或後面,不影響句意。我們將句子重寫為 but <u>if trials were avoided</u>, the government would not welcome the scandal 會更好理解。前面問政府 _____ (要或不要) 打官司,但若不打官司的話,政府也不會有好結果。由句子的通順合理可知空格要填 "不打官司",如此才能接得上後面的 "但若不打官司的話"。再舉個例子就明白了,小明說:我<u>不想背 GRE 單字</u>,<u>但若不背 GRE 單字的話</u>,Verbal 會考不好。政府 "不想打官司",但因為 hardly 的關係,空格要填 "願意",答案依舊得到 (A)(B)。

最後談這兩難中間的 but,請注意這個 but 作用的對象為何?它作用的對象不是 if trials were avoided,技巧派的同學往往忽略理解,看到後面說 "如果<u>不打官司</u>",然後有個 but 做轉折,就覺得前句要填 "打官司",然後受 hardly 影響再轉一次,所以答案就變成 (D) (E) 了。其實這個 but 作用的對象是 "第一難" 和 "第二難" 兩個句子,政府因為缺乏有利證據,打不贏官司,就想逃避不打官司,但這樣是不是就逃過一劫了呢?這裡的 but 告訴你不是,不打官司 "也不好",結果也是負面的,因為會有醜聞。謹記在心:理解優先,技巧為輔,不要落入技巧派的盲點!

參考翻譯:

很明顯地,政府面臨了兩難:政府幾乎不 _____ 官司,特別是在缺乏無法反駁的證據之下,但若不打官司的話,它也不樂見在戰爭當中發生這樣的醜聞。

(A) 熱衷於

(B) 想要做(某事)

(C) 安排

(D) 不做(某事)

(E) 放棄

(F) 將…歸因於

答案:(A)(B)

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2" align="center">第 31 題 (OG, p. 498, #5)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">

Certain music lovers yearn for (i) _____, **but** when it is achieved, there is something missing; perhaps they feel uncomfortable in a world where nothing discernible is (ii) _____.

Blank (i)　　　　　　　　　　　　Blank (ii)

(A) novelty　　　　　　　　　　　(D) wrong

(B) beauty　　　　　　　　　　　 (E) visionary

(C) flawlessness　　　　　　　　　(F) changed

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</table>

題目單字：

- **yearn** [jɝn] (v) 渴望 (常與 for 並用)

  (MW1) to feel a strong desire or wish for something or to do something

  (MW2) to long (渴望) persistently, wistfully (渴望地), or sadly <*yearns* to make a difference>

  [例] People are *yearning for* a return to normalcy (正常生活).

  [解] 用法為 year (= long) for + N "渴望"，或 yearn to + V。

- **discern** [dɪˈzɝn] (v) 察覺差異 → 題目出現 **discernible** (a) "可察覺差異的"。

  (MW) to see or understand the difference

  (AL) to come to know, recognize, or understand (something)

  [例] There is no *discernible* difference between the original and the copy.

  [解] 原意指 "用眼睛看來察覺差異"，引申為 "辨識、理解"，形容詞常用於 no discernible difference "無顯著差異"。

第一空格選項：

- **novel** [ˈnɑvəl] (a) 新奇的 → 選項為名詞 **novelty** (n) "新奇"。

  (MW1) new and different from what has been known before

  (MW2) original or striking especially in conception or style <a *novel* scheme to collect money>

  [例] She has suggested a *novel* approach to the problem.

- **flaw** [flɔ] (n) 瑕疵 (不完美) → 選項為名詞 **flawlessness** (n) "完美"。

  (AL) a small fault or weakness

  [例] a *flawless* (= perfect) performance

  [解] flawlessness 為 flaw (瑕疵) + less- (without) + -ness (名尾)，毫無瑕疵即完美。

第二空格選項：

- **visionary** [ˈvɪʒəˌnɛrɪ] (a) 有遠見的

  (MW1) having or showing clear ideas about what should happen or be done in the future

  (MW2) having or marked by foresight (遠見) and imagination <a *visionary* leader>

  <a *visionary* invention>

  [例] She is known as a *visionary* leader.

關鍵字句：missing、uncomfortable。

麟渡分解說：

題目說音樂愛好者渴望什麼，但一旦達到這件事 (it = (i) ＿＿＿＿) 卻又覺得失去了什麼。這裡的 but 表轉折，後面接負面的 missing，可推得第一空格為正面字。但第一空格選項皆為正面，刪去法還派不上用場。

分號表示並列，其後並無轉折，相當於冒號，前後句是 "補充說明" 關係。後句說 they (= music lovers) 感到 uncomfortable (= something missing) 在一個 nothing discernible is (ii) ＿＿＿＿ 的世界裡，這個世界其實就是 when (i) ＿＿＿＿ is achieved 後的世界。

前後句對照可知

nothing (–) ~~discernible~~ is (ii) ＿＿＿＿ = when (i) ＿＿＿＿ (= it) is achieved

第一空格與第二空格應填反義字 (詞性不論)，選項中只有 (C) "無錯誤" 和 (D) "錯誤" 能配起來，故為正確答案。

此處 discernible 其實是一個干擾，不需理解也不會影響作答。我們將 nothing 用 anything not 取代得：in a world where **anything** (which is) discernible is **not** (ii) ＿＿＿＿，其中任何可察覺的事物其實就是 "任何事物"，discernible 幾乎不影響這句話的意思。這個例子告訴我們，題目裡有看不懂的單字不見得會影響我們作答，有時候這些字是可以略去的，但前提是我們對正反意涵、句型結構有很好的掌握。

官方解說：

The structure of the sentence alerts us that it will describe a kind of contradiction or paradox: music lovers want something, but when they get what they want, they discover some cause for dissatisfaction. Among the answer choices, the only two words that produce such a paradox are "flawlessness" and "wrong"—the music lovers long for flawlessness but are unsatisfied with a world in which nothing is wrong. Thus, the correct answer is **flawlessness** (Choice C) and **wrong** (Choice D).

參考翻譯：

某些音樂愛好者渴望 (i) ＿＿＿＿，但它被實現時，又覺得缺了些什麼；或許他們覺得在一個任何事物都不是 (ii) ＿＿＿＿ 的世界中是不舒服的。

第一空格	第二空格
(A) 新奇	(D) 錯誤的
(B) 美麗	(E) 有遠見的
(C) 完美	(F) 被改變的

答案：(C) (D)

Because we assume the (i) _____ of natural design, nature can often (ii) _____ us: as the Wright brothers noted, the birds initially misled them in almost every particular, **but** their Flyer eventually succeeded by being the least avian of the early flying machines.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) quirkiness	(D) galvanize
(B) preeminence	(E) befriend
(C) maladroitness	(F) beguile

標記：萊特兄弟題。

題目單字：

- **particular** [pɚˈtɪkjələ˞] (n) 細節

  (MW1) a specific detail or piece of information

  (MW2) an individual fact, point, circumstance, or detail <a hero in every *particular*>

  [例] They wanted to know the facts down to every *particular*.

  [解] 注意此字做名詞的用法：in/to every particular (= aspect)。

- **avian** (a) "鳥的"。

第一空格選項：

- **quirky** [ˈkwɚkɪ] (a) 古怪有趣的

  (AL) unusual especially in an interesting or appealing way

  [例] He has a *quirky* sense of humor.

  [解] 此字用於描述人的穿著打扮、行為 "古怪"，但是不見得讓人不舒服，只是驚訝，可聯想 Lady Gaga 的服裝。

- **preeminent** [priˈɛmənənt] (a) 傑出的、著名的

  (MW1) more important, skillful, or successful than others: better than others

  (MW2) having paramount rank, dignity, or importance: OUTSTANDING, SUPREME

  [例] She's the *preeminent* chef in a city that has many good ones.

- **maladroit** [ˌmæləˈdrɔɪt] (a) 笨拙的

  (MW1) very awkward: not skillful or adroit

  (MW2) lacking adroitness: INEPT

  [例] The governor has been criticized for his *maladroit* handling of the budget crisis.

第二空格選項：

- **galvanize** (v) 對...產生重大影響 (來自 "以電流刺激")

  (MW) to stimulate or excite as if by an electric shock <an issue that would *galvanize* public opinion>

- **befriend** (v) 做朋友、加好友

  (MW) to become or act as a friend to

- **beguile** (v) 欺騙

  (MW) to <u>deceive</u> by <u>wiles</u> (詭計)

參考翻譯：

由於假定大自然的設計是 (i) _____ 的，我們往往被其 (ii) _____：如同萊特兄弟所述，一開始鳥類幾乎在各方面都誤導他們，但最不像鳥類的飛行器 Flyer 最終卻成功了。

第一空格 第二空格

(A) 古怪 (D) 刺激

(B) 傑出 (E) 做朋友

(C) 笨拙 (F) 欺騙

答案：(B) (F)

Everyone has routines that govern their work. The myth is that artists are somehow different, that they reject (i) _____, **but** of course that's not true: most artists work as the rest of us do, (ii) _____, day by day, according to their own customs.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)
(A) latitude	(D) impetuously
(B) habit	(E) ploddingly
(C) materialism	(F) sporadically

題目單字：

- **custom** (n) "習俗"。

第一空格選項：

- **latitude** (n) 自由

  (MW) <u>freedom</u> of action or choice <students are allowed considerable *latitude* in choosing courses>

- **materialism** (n) 物質主義 (看重財富地位勝過精神層面)

  (MW) a <u>preoccupation</u> (專注) with or stress upon <u>material</u> rather than intellectual or spiritual things

第二空格選項：

- **impetuous** (a) 衝動的 (= impulsive)

  (MW) marked by <u>impulsive</u> vehemence or passion <an *impetuous* temperament>

- **plod** (v) 辛苦而單調地工作 (來自 "步伐沉重地走路")

  (MW) to work <u>laboriously</u> and <u>monotonously</u>: DRUDGE

- **sporadic** (a) 零星的

  (MW) occurring <u>occasionally</u>, <u>singly</u> (單一地), or in irregular or <u>random</u> instances <*sporadic* protests> <a *sporadic* disease>

官方解說：

The passage conveys the sense that artists are like everyone else in that they have "routines that govern their work." This view is contrasted with a myth that artists are "somehow different." In the first blank, only "habit" is something whose rejection presents a contrast with being governed by work routines. Rejecting "latitude" might well match being governed by work routines, and though "materialism" is sometimes rejected by artists, it is not relevant to having work routines. The second blank describes how artists "work as the rest of us do"; only "ploddingly" is consistent with the emphasis on routines and "day by day" work. Thus, the correct answer is **habit** (Choice B) and **ploddingly** (Choice E).

參考翻譯：

每個人都有自己的工作慣例。迷思是藝術家和我們不同，他們拒絕 (i) _____，但這當然不是真的：多數藝術家就像一般人一樣工作，(ii) _____，日復一日，依照他們自己的習慣。

第一空格

(A) 自由

(B) 習慣

(C) 物質主義

第二空格

(D) 激烈地

(E) 沉重無聊地

(F) 偶然地

答案：(B) (E)

That the President manages the economy is an assumption (i) _____ the prevailing wisdom that dominates electoral politics in the United States. As a result, presidential elections have become referenda on the business cycle, whose fortuitous turnings are (ii) _____ the President. Presidents are properly accountable for their executive and legislative performance, and certainly their actions may have profound effects on the economy. **But** these effects are (iii) _____. Unfortunately, modern political campaigns are fought on the untenable premise that Presidents can deliberately produce precise economic results.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) peripheral to	(D) justifiably personified in	(G) usually long-lasting
(B) central to	(E) erroneously attributed to	(H) regrettably unnoticeable
(C) at odds with	(F) occasionally associated with	(I) largely unpredictable

題目單字：

- **referendum** (n) "公民投票" (複數為 referenda)。

- **business cycle** (n) "景氣循環" (此處 business = economy)。

- **fortuitous** [fɔr'tjuətəs] (a) 幸運的 (= lucky)
  (MW1) having or showing good luck
  (MW2) FORTUNATE, LUCKY <from a cost standpoint, the company's timing is *fortuitous*>
  [例] You could not have arrived at a more *fortuitous* time.

第一空格選項：

- **peripheral** (a) 不重要的 (來自 "邊緣")
  (AL) not relating to the main or most important part

第二空格選項：

- **personify** (v) 為…的化身
  (MW) to be the embodiment or personification of: INCARNATE <a teacher who *personified* patience>

- **erroneous** [ɪ'ronɪəs] (a) 錯誤的
  (MW1) not correct
  (MW2) containing or characterized by <u>error</u>: MISTAKEN <*erroneous* assumptions>
  <gave an *erroneous* impression>
  [例] a news article about the new virus that was filled with much *erroneous* information

參考翻譯：

總統治理經濟是一個假設，以一般大眾的認知為 (i) _____，主導著美國的選舉政治。因此，總統選舉變成對景氣循環的公投，其幸運的起伏也 (ii) _____ 總統。 總統對他們的決策及立法表現有責任，他們的行動也許對經濟有很大的影響力。不過這些影響 (iii) _____。不幸的是，現

今的政治選戰都基於一個站不住腳的前提：認為總統可以刻意產生特定經濟成果。

第一空格	第二空格	第三空格
(A) 次要的	(D) 正當地體現於	(G) 通常持久的
(B) 為…的核心	(E) 錯誤地歸因於	(H) 遺憾地不明顯的
(C) 與…意見不合	(F) 偶爾與…有關	(I) 大致上無法預測

答案：(B) (E) (I)

The traditional gap between theorists and experimentalists is (i) _____ as one of haughty high priests versus pugnacious pragmatists. **But** the reality is more often that one researcher does not understand another's jargon, or is afraid to ask stupid questions, or is hesitant about giving up vital and hard-won information to a distant colleague. These were the kinds of (ii) _____ that Dr. Sonnenwald was able to (iii) _____, leading to greater cooperation between theorists and experimentalists.

Blank (i)	Blank (ii)	Blank (iii)
(A) often caricatured	(D) deceptions	(G) propagate
(B) most accurately described	(E) collusions	(H) dismantle
(C) unnecessarily lamented	(F) barriers	(I) identify

題目單字:

- **gap** (n) 差距

  (MW) a wide difference in character or attitude <the generation *gap*>

- **theorist** (n) "理論學者"。

- **experimentalist** (n) "實驗學者"。

- **haughty** (a) 高傲的

  (MW) blatantly (大剌剌地) and disdainfully (輕蔑地) proud

- **pugnacious** (a) 好鬥的

  (MW) having a quarrelsome or combative nature (特質): TRUCULENT

- **pragmatism** (n) 務實主義

  (MW) a practical approach to problems and affairs

  <tried to strike a balance between principles and *pragmatism*>

- **jargon** (n) "術語"。

- **hard-won** (a) 得之不易的

  (MW) gained by great effort

- **distant** (a) 疏遠的 (不熟悉的)

  (MW) separated in a relationship other than spatial <a *distant* cousin> <the *distant* past>

第一空格選項:

- **caricature** (v) 誇張扭曲

  (MW) to make or draw a caricature of: represent in caricature <the portrait *caricatured* its subject>

- **lament** (v) 哀悼

  (MW) to express sorrow, mourning, or regret for often demonstratively (強烈表達地): MOURN

第二空格選項:

- **deceive** (v) 欺騙

  (MW) to practice deceit (欺騙) also: to give a false impression

- **collude** (v) 共謀

  (MW) CONSPIRE, PLOT <*colluded* to keep prices high>

- **barrier** (n) "障礙"。

第三空格選項：

- **propagate** (v) 傳播 (知識、理念)

  (MW) to foster growing knowledge of, familiarity with, or acceptance of (as an idea or belief): PUBLICIZE

- **dismantle** (v) 排除 (原指拆除)

  (MW) to take to pieces also: to destroy the integrity (完整) or functioning of

- **identify** (v) "辨認"。

關鍵字句：gap、cooperation。

麟渡兮解說：

第一空格的關鍵字是 gap (差異)，指的是 "理論學者" 和 "實驗學者" 之間存在巨大差異，後面出現 "高尚的牧師" 和 "好鬥的務實主義者" 的對比乍看之下不知所云，但我們可善用刪去法：理論學者變高尚牧師，實驗學者變好鬥的務實主義者顯然不是 (B) "描述" 也不是 (C) "哀悼"，因此只能選 (A) "誇張扭曲"。這裡顯然是一種比喻，而且是誇張的比喻，選 (A) 無誤，注意 caricature 動名詞同形，同義字可用 burlesque (亦動名詞同形) 代換。

第二句 But 轉折後條列出事實上造成 gap 的三項原因：

(1) 不懂對方用的術語。
(2) 害怕問蠢問題 (因為不懂術語) 而被笑。
(3) 不願和對方交流。

第二空格和第三空格要一起看，原句

> These (指上述造成 gap 的真正原因) were the kinds of (ii) _____ that Dr. Sonnenwald was able to (iii) _____.

可還原成

> Dr. Sonnenwald was able to (iii) _____ these kinds of (ii) _____.

關鍵字在最後一句的 cooperation，此為正面字且無轉折詞，故 (ii) (iii) 必為 "正正" 或 "負負" 的結構，由第二空格選項判斷全為負面字 (欺騙、共謀、障礙) 確認 "負負" 無誤。因此，第三空格只能選唯一的負面字 (H) "排除" (原意是拆除設備)。之後再回來看第二空格，排除什麼能夠促進合作？全篇重點關鍵字 gap 給了我們很好的暗示，只有排除這些 "差異" 理論學者和實驗學者才能合作，唯一能跟 gap 呼應的字只有 (F) "障礙"。