

克漏字

克漏字是一種綜合式的測驗，考驗考生是否了解上下文的關係，並且藉機測驗考生對字彙、文法的了解。簡言之，要在克漏字部分拿高分，考生必須應用上閱測、字彙、文法三方面的技巧，是一種比較複雜的考題。

但是克漏字也並不是完全沒有對策，反之，我們可以整理出三大克漏字的作答原則：

一、須從上下文推理，遇到生字時切忌慌張

有時克漏字是變相的字彙題，跟做一般字彙題一樣，不可慌張自亂陣腳，應先嘗試從上下文推理，有時甚至會在生字前後出現簡短的解釋，因此一定要把題目看清楚，先刪除不可能的答案，再依照常理判斷，選擇最適合的答案。

二、句意與文法都是作答的依據

克漏字有時又是變相的文法題，最喜歡考的就是選擇適當的介系詞，甚至有時一大題考的全部都是介系詞，文章是否全部理解反而不是考試的重點。因此文法相當重要，哪些動詞搭配哪些介系詞一定要熟記，就算考題有太多生字不能完全理解，也千萬不能放棄，一定要盡力從其它的線索推斷。

三、堅持最後，不能輕言放棄

就算真的遇到不會的題目，也請不要全盤放棄。克漏字雖然跟上下文有關，但是題與題之間倒不會有必然的關係，因此請考生務必堅持到最後，把握應得的分數。

四、歷屆試題觀摩

A.

Since the earliest of times, people have considered the pearl to be one of nature's most beautiful creations. To the oyster, however, it is not valuable ___堊___ the pearl is actually a disease of that mollusk. It begins when a tiny piece of sand finds its way into the oyster's shell, ___猺___ it soon starts to irritate the flesh. ___獮___ self-protection, the oyster covers the irritant with a ___堦___ substance called nacre. But the presence of a ___猥___ body inside the shell continues to annoy the oyster. The mollusk responds by adding thicker coats of nacre, resulting in a pearl. 【92台大】

堊(A)so (B)as (C)notwithstanding (D)nevertheless

(B)

→(B)兩個句子(it is not valuable和the pearl is actually a disease of that mollusk)相連缺少連接詞，(C)(D)是副詞，可先刪去。再依照句意判斷，此處需要的是表「原因」的連接詞，(A)是表「結果」的連接詞，所以選擇(B)。

猺(A)when (B)which (C)where (D)however

(C)

→(C)表地點的關係代名詞。

獮(A)In (B)With (C)On (D)To

(A)

堦(A)calcium base (B)calcium-base
(C)calcium-basing (D)calcium-based

(D)

→(D)名詞前要用形容詞修飾，「以 為基礎」是用過去分詞的形式作為形容詞。

猥(A)strange (B)foreign (C)novel (D)artificial

(B)


→(B)foreign意為「外來的」。

(A)奇怪的。(C)新奇的。(D)人工的。

B.

A traffic accident took place on a busy road. A taxi traveling ___堊___, knocked down a passing motorcyclist. No sooner had the accident happened ___猺___ a crowd gathered. The motorcyclist was seriously ___獮___ as he ___堦___ motionless on the road. Blood trickled down his forehead. But he was ___猥___ killed. 【92台大】

- 堃(A)in full speed (B)by full speed (C)
(C)at full speed (D)on full speed
→(C)速度前的介系詞是用at。
- 獯(A)then (B)than (C)when (D)before (B)
→(B)No sooner...than：「一就」。
- 獮(A)injure (B)injured (C)to be injured (D)damage (B)
→(B)此處是被動語態：be動詞 + 過去分詞。
- 堃(A)lay (B)lied (C)laid (D)lain (A)
→(A)lie意為「躺」的時候，過去式為lay。
- 獯(A)by all means (B)by every means (D)
(C)by some means (D)by no means
→(D)by no means意為「決不」「絕沒有」。相反詞為by all means。

 試題演練

台灣大學

A.

Words matter. When Special Olympics International decided that a change in words can help persons with disabilities lead 堃, more independent lives, experts in mental retardation developed a new vocabulary. These experts believe certain language guidelines 獠 the disabled with dignity and 獠. "Words can be very 堃 or very destructive," said Mike Ewing, chairman of public affairs 獠 Special Olympics International Headquarters. 【92年】

- | | |
|---|-------|
| <u>堃</u> (A)fuller (B)more accomplished (C)lighter (D)more rewarded | (B) |
| <u>獠</u> (A)depict (B)praise (C)address (D)paint | (A) |
| <u>獠</u> (A)equality (B)equivalence (C)equability (D)equilibration | (A) |
| <u>堃</u> (A)powerful (B)empowering (C)capable (D)enabling | (B) |
| <u>獠</u> (A)of (B)at (C)and (D)to | (A) |

B.

Perhaps like no other time in human history, the future is ours to make. The past 25 years have seen 塚 levels of prosperity. The end of East-West Cold War 整 and technological advances 叡 us closer and closer together. This is basically what the G-8 leaders concluded 壠 the entire world at a meeting earlier this year, but it also 壠 perfectly today's Taiwan. 【92年】

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|---|-------|
| <u>塚</u> (A)unprecedented (B)gregarious (C)irreversible (D)modest | (A) |
| <u>整</u> (A)relation (B)politics (C)balance (D)rivalry | (D) |
| <u>叡</u> (A)are brought (B)are bringing (C)bring (D)brought | (B) |
| <u>壠</u> (A)that (B)about (C)of (D)with | (B) |
| <u>壠</u> (A)describes (B)inscribes (C)prescribes (D)scribes | (A) |

C.

Would you like to create art on your doorstep every morning? If you lived with the Tamil Nadu people in southeastern India, you 堃! The Tamil Nadu culture teaches girls to create geometrical designs as part of their daily housekeeping 猺.

Traditionally, the girls and women of Tamil Nadu 獮 their doorsteps to start the new day. They sprinkle the ground with cow dung and water. Then they create the 堃 designs by letting rice powder fall 猺 their hands. The designs are called 'Kolam' and are a unique part of the Tamil 塚 heritage.

The Kolam tradition serves 整 purposes. Sprinkling the doorstep with cow dung and water is thought to clean the ground because the dung has purifying properties. Using rice powder is seen as an act of kindness towards ants. Drawing the figure each morning on the doorstep is done to both guard the house from evil spirits and to welcome visitors.

The Kolam is made first by creating a grid of dots, such as five dots across and five dots down. Then, the dots are either all 畝, or a line is drawn around the dots. It is important to the Tamils that the lines begin and end in the same place. This creates a figure that represents the never-ending 壠 of birth, life, and death.

Previously, only anthropologists were interested in studying this ancient cultural tradition. However, recently these Kolam figures have also drawn the attention of computer scientists who are interested in the mathematical ideas contained in these 壠.

<u>堃</u> (A)can	(B)could	【93年】 (B)
(C)shouldn't	(D)are	
<u>猺</u> (A)dutiful	(B)duty-free	(C)
(C)duties	(D)duty	
<u>獮</u> (A)sweep	(B)sweeping	(A)
(C)swept	(D)sweeps	
<u>堃</u> (A)complicated	(B)complicating	(A)
(C)complicit	(D)complicates	

獯(A)of	(B)from	(B)
(C)on	(D)into	
塚(A)cultured	(B)cultural	(B)
(C)cultures	(D)culture	
塾(A)few	(B)four	(D)
(C)much	(D)several	
叡(A)connections	(B)connectors	(C)
(C)connected	(D)connects	
壠(A)cycle	(B)circles	(A)
(C)series	(D)set	
壘(A)designers	(B)designs	(B)
(C)designates	(D)decisions	

政治大學

A.

It has been feared that environmental damage will result from the offshore production of oil. One kind of damage 堃 is harm to benthic, or bottom-dwelling, ocean animals from the mechanical silting that would be produced by drill cuttings and pipeline burial. But these disturbances are 獯 when compared with the silting produced by bottom-trawler fishing. Trawl marks over wide expanses of the continental shelf have commonly been observed from submersible research vessels. Trawling can 孫 large clouds of silt and clay into suspension, as observed from airplanes flying above trawlers operating over the mud bottom of some inner continental shelves. 堃, it has also been observed that numerous crabs and fish quickly congregate along trawl marks made on the bottom by vehicle runners and ballast chains, thus, one might even conclude that disturbing the bottom, as well as spilling minor amounts of oil, benefits 獯 harms many benthic animals. 【92年】

<u>堃</u> (A)anticipated	(B)idealized	(C)held	(D)doubted	(A)
<u>獯</u> (A)maximum	(B)medium	(C)major	(D)minor	

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 獮(A)dissolve (B)recall (C)throw (D)strengthen | (A) |
| 堦(A)Improbably (B)Ironically (C)Recklessly (D)Sadly | (B) |
| 獮(A)although (B)in addition (C)rather than (D)while | (C) |

B.

Just as a language may develop varieties in the form of dialects, languages as a whole may change. Sometimes rapid language change occurs as a result of 堦 between people who each speak a different language. In such circumstances a pidgin language may 獮. Pidgins are grammatically 獮 on one language but are also influenced, especially in vocabulary, 堦 others; they have relatively small sound systems, reduced vocabularies and simplified and altered grammars, and they rely 獮 on context in order to be understood.

Pidgins are often the result of traders meeting island and coastal peoples. A pidgin has no native speakers: when speakers of a pidgin have children who learn the pidgin as their first language, that language is then called a Creole. 塚 the Creole has enough native speakers to form a speech community, it may 整 into a fuller language. 【93年】

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| <u>堦</u> (A)link (B)acquaintance | (C) |
| (C)contact (D)connection | |
| <u>獮</u> (A)stem (B)spring | (C) |
| (C)arise (D)rise | |
| <u>獮</u> (A)based (B)built | (A) |
| (C)derived (D)hinged | |
| <u>堦</u> (A)to (B)from | (D) |
| (C)in (D)by | |
| <u>獮</u> (A)closely (B)thoroughly | (C) |
| (C)heavily (D)decisively | |
| <u>塚</u> (A)Whereas (B)Promptly | (D) |
| (C)Presently (D)Once | |
| <u>整</u> (A)enlarge (B)expand | (B) |
| (C)swell (D)increase | |

C.

We naturally choose to write about subjects that 堃 us. Historians should not, however, let their own concerns and 猺 direct the way they interpret the 獠. A student of early modern Europe, for example, might be 堃 by the legal, social, and economic limitations placed on women in that period. 猺 sixteenth-century men for being “selfish and chauvinistic” might forcefully express such a student’s sense of 塚 about what appears to modern eyes as unjust, but it is not a useful approach for the historian, who tries to understand the viewpoints of people in earlier times in the social 整 of the period under study.

<u>堃</u> (A)appeal	(B)bestow	(D)
(C)dismiss	(D)interest	
<u>猺</u> (A)biases	(B)fears	(A)
(C)problems	(D)quests	
<u>獠</u> (A)pass	(B)passed	(C)
(C)past	(D)pastime	
<u>堃</u> (A)assured	(B)dismayed	(B)
(C)encouraged	(D)satisfied	
<u>猺</u> (A)Approaching	(B)Assuming	(B)
(C)Requiring	(D)Reproaching	
<u>塚</u> (A)independence	(B)indifference	(C)
(C)indignation	(D)individuality	
<u>整</u> (A)context	(B)content	(A)
(C)conference	(D)confederation	

D.

The red wolf is 堃 species. Its numbers have declined 猺, both because of willful slaughter 獠 by government bounties and because of the wolf’s 堃 to the deadly destruction of intestinal 猺. And now the species may face total 塚 because of its ability to breed with a closely related but far more numerous cousin, the coyote. Thus, having survived the worst that humans and worms can do, the red wolf is now endangered by the loss of its own 整 genes.

堊(A)a dangerous	(B)an endangered	(B)
(C)a depreciated	(D)an enchanting	
猺(A)perfectly	(B)permanently	(D)
(C)precisely	(D)perilously	
孫(A)subsidized	(B)substantiated	(A)
(C)subscribed	(D)succeeded	
堦(A)suspension	(B)suspicion	(C)
(C)susceptibility	(D)sustaining	
猥(A)projects	(B)pressure	(D)
(C)poisons	(D)parasites	
塚(A)extinction	(B)exception	(A)
(C)exemption	(D)exhaustion	
塾(A)disinherit	(B)distinguishing	(B)
(C)distorting	(D)dislocated	

銘傳大學 (92年)

A.

The cause of the illness remains 堊, but experts believe that the most likely explanation is a new virus unknown to the world.

堊(A)not to be known (B)unknown (C)to be known (D)known | (B)

B.

From the beginning of this year until March 21, 572 dengue fever cases had been reported in southern Taiwan, 猺 Kaohsiung City, Funghsan City, Pingtung County and Tainan City, with 51 cases 孫 confirmed as domestically acquired.

猺(A)included (B)include (C)to include (D)including | (D)

孫(A)were (B)to be (C)being (D)are | (C)

C.

After months of speculating and punditry, the United States and Britain have finally 堦 their war intended to topple the regime of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein.

As the war got underway, all signs were indicating that things were going well for Washington and London. Troops were moving 猥 into the Iraqi interior, and marine forces were able to capture the main Iraqi port facility near the border of Kuwait.

If all goes well, allied forces may be reaching the gates of Baghdad 塚 the beginning of next week, 整 would bode well for President George Bush's desire to see the war concluded 叡 quickly as possible.

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|--------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|-----|
| 堦(A)launched | (B)threw | (C)overwhelmed | (D)alternated | (A) |
| 猥(A)soon | (B)rapidly | (C)literally | (D)particularly | (B) |
| 塚(A)on | (B)with | (C)by | (D)from | (C) |
| 整(A)what | (B)who | (C)that | (D)which | (D) |
| 叡(A)as | (B)so | (C)to | (D)for | (A) |

D.

壠 an immediate end to the U.S.-led war 壘 Iraq, demonstrators took to the streets of the Indonesian capital and other cities across Asia on Saturday as Europe braced for another day of protest.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|--------|----------|-----|
| 壠(A)Demand | (B)Demanding | (B) | | |
| (C)Being demanded | (D)Demanded | | | |
| 壘(A)on | (B)to | (C)for | (D)about | (A) |

E.

The world's 猷 living man, retired Japanese silkworm breeder Yukichi Chuganji, is celebrating his 114th birthday. Born on March 23, 1889, Chuganji became a silkworm breeder and bank employee after 堦 school. He later served as a community welfare officer in his native Fukuoka prefecture on Kyushu Island.

Chuganji inherited the mantle of world's oldest man from Antonio Todde, an Italian three months his senior, who 寿 in January 2002. Local government officials said on Sunday that Chuganji still 圪 three solid meals a day but has been largely bed-ridden in recent years because 獐 poor eyesight.

The world's oldest living person is Kamato Hongo, a 115-year-old Japanese woman who also lives on Kyushu. Japan has the world's longest life 猛 of just under 80 years. The number of Japanese centenarians 總 a record high of 17,934 last year, 嘍 with just 153 in 1963. It was a sharp reminder of the graying of the nation's population. Birthrates are tumbling, 够 concerns that pension obligations could become unmanageable. More than 80 percent of the centenarians 梦 women.

猷(A)old (B)older (C)oldest (D)more old	(C)
壻(A)leaving (B)leave (C)leaves (D)left	(A)
寿(A)dead (B)dies (C)dying (D)died	(D)
圉(A)eating (B)eat (C)eats (D)to eat	(C)
獐(A)his (B)of (C)the (D)for	(B)
獐(A)time (B)survival (C)expectancy (D)extinction	(C)
總(A)hitting (B)to hit (C)hits (D)hit	(D)
嘍(A)compared (B)comparing (C)to compare (D)compares	(A)
够(A)raise (B)raising (C)to raise (D)raised	(B)
梦(A)is (B)to be (C)being (D)are	(D)

清華大學 (93年)

A.

Let us take the ideal figure of the soldier as it was still seen in the early seventeenth century. To begin with, the soldier was someone who could be recognized from afar; he bore certain signs: the natural signs of his strength and his courage, the marks, too, of his pride; his body was the blazon of his strength and valour, and although it is true that he had to learn the profession of arms little by little — generally in actual fighting-movements like marching and attitudes like the bearing of the head belonged for the most part to a 堃 of honour; 'The signs for recognizing those most suited to this profession are a lively, alert manner, an erect head, a taut

stomach, 猹, long arms, strong fingers, a small belly, thick thighs, slender legs and dry feet, because a man of such a figure could not fail to be

獠 ’; when he becomes a pike-bearer, the soldier will have to 堦 in order to have as much grace and gravity as possible, for the pike is an honourable weapon, worthy to be borne with gravity and boldness’ (Montgomery, 6 and 7). By the late eighteenth century, the soldier has become something that can be made; out of a 猥 , an inapt body, the machine required can be constructed; posture is gradually corrected; a calculated constraint runs slowly through each part of the body, mastering it, 塚 , ready at all times, turning silently into the 整 , in short, one has ‘got rid of the peasant’ and given him ‘the air of a soldier’ (ordinance of 20 March 1764). Recruits become accustomed to ‘holding their heads high and erect; to standing upright, without bending the back, to 叟 , throwing out the chest and throwing back the shoulders; and, to help them acquire the habit, they are given this position while standing against a wall in such a way that the heels, 壠 and the shoulders touch it, as also do the backs of the hands, as one turns the arms outwards, without moving them away from the body...Likewise, they will be taught never to fix their eyes on the ground, but to look straight at those they pass...to remain 壘 until the order is given, without moving the head the hands or the feet...lastly to march with a bold step with knee and ham taut, on the points of the feet, which should face outwards’(ordinance of 20 March 1764).

——取自Michel Foucault:

Discipline and Punishment

A.agile B.automatism of habit C.bodily rhetoric D. broad shoulders
E.formless clay F.making it pliable G.march it step H.motionless
I.sticking out the belly J.the heels, the thighs, the waist.

→堦C 猥D 獠B 堦C 猥E 塚F 整A 叟I 壠J 壘M

B.

Choose the proper words that fit the context of the following passage.

The mass culture of the electronic age is frequently characterized, especially by contemporary devotees of Adorno, as agent of 堦 , a tool for the manufacture of political consent. Advertisements, television,

Hollywood movies, popular music and most newspapers and magazines are seen as vehicles of the ruling 猺 ; financed by global capital, driven by the power of the market and designed to promote passive 獮 . Certainly mass culture is more visible than culture created by ‘the people’. Folksong, street games, poetry slams and other communal rituals, all of which require an oral rather than a print or electronic medium and highlight performance rather than consumption, may continue to flourish, but they are necessarily less potent as agents of ideological 堦 than television or the Internet. Yet it seems pointless, as well as elitist, to attempt to defend the barricades of ethical, 猥 and political value created to distinguish both ‘high’ and ‘folk’ art from the 塚 inauthenticity of commercial ‘mass’ culture. One of the numerous challenges of cultural studies is to discover if and how new media, new technologies and new habits of 整 they have created can meaningfully 畧 and transform the classics of the past.

——Elizabeth Butler Cullingford

堦(A)harmony	(B)terrorism	(C)
(C)hegemony	(D)hostility	
猺(A)idolatry	(B)ideology	(B)
(C)identity	(D)idealism	
獮(A)community	(B)consumerism	(B)
(C)connection	(D)communication	
堦(A)saturation	(B)situation	(D)
(C)simulation	(D)stimulation	
猥(A)ethnic	(B)theological	(A)
(C)theoretical	(D)aesthetic	
塚(A)magnetic	(B)meditative	(C)
(C)manipulative	(D)magnificent	
整(A)spectatorship	(B)speculation	(A)
(C)specification	(D)spectacle	
畧(A)cooperate	(B)coordinate	(C)
(C)incorporate	(D)intervene	

台灣師範大學 (93年)

A.

Today's technology has not only changed the way we work and play, it has also changed the way we receive information and communicate with others. From the 1920s 堊, first radio and then television have brought the outside world into the living rooms of America. Today, from 猺 the net for news to sending e-mail and faxes via modem, the computer has introduced us to a whole new 獮 of communication: cyberspace. Kenji Sato, a Japanese author, wrote that cyberspace "has become the ultimate 堊 of the American dream. Free from the restraints of reality, cyberspace surpasses any earthly nation in promising an 猺 right to pursue freedom and prosperity."

<u>堊</u> (A) on	(B) into	(A)
(C) about	(D) through	
<u>猺</u> (A) acquiring	(B) surfing	(B)
(C) commuting	(D) harassing	
<u>獮</u> (A) realm	(B) fluency	(A)
(C) duration	(D) council	
<u>堊</u> (A) fatigue	(B) vacancy	(D)
(C) prohibition	(D) embodiment	
<u>猺</u> (A) indifferent	(B) unfettered	(B)
(C) ambitious	(D) experimental	

B.

There are two systems of health care in the United States today. The first is 堊 Western medicine, with its well-known web of preferred and secondary providers, insurance forms, expensive drugs and testing, limited office hours and 猺 to information.

獮, less well-known, but gaining in acceptance, is the domain of alternative medicine, 堊 includes a diversity of practitioners and specialists such as homeopathy, acupuncture, herbal medicine, energy medicine and naturopathic medicine, 猺 just a few.

堊(A)hoarse	(B)exterior	(D)
(C)irritable	(D)conventional	
猺(A)access	(B)biography	(A)
(C)inflation	(D)sanitation	
獮(A)Other	(B)Another	(D)
(C)Others	(D)The other	
堦(A)that	(B)where	(C)
(C)which	(D)though	
猥(A)name	(B)named	(D)
(C)names	(D)to name	

彰化師範大學 (93年)

A.

Most women in Ghana – the educated and illiterate, the 堊 and rural, the young and old – work to earn 猺 income in addition to maintain their roles as housewives and mothers. Most of Ghanas' working women are farmers and traders.

獮 one woman in five or even fewer, can be classified 堦 simply housewives.

堊(A)rich	(B)wild	(C)
(C)urban	(D)pretty	
猺(A)this	(B)for	(D)
(C)no	(D)an	
獮(A)With	(B)Only	(B)
(C)If	(D)Although	
堦(A)being	(B)by	(C)
(C)as	(D)of	

B.

Every day 堊 sundown this week, the Summer Film Festival will be showing a film you should really see. A lot of adventure films were made in Hollywood 猺 the 1930s and 1940s, but even in that crowd, The Adventures of Robin Hood stands out.

堃(A)of	(B)in	(D)
(C)when	(D)at	
獯(A)during	(B)since	(A)
(C)from	(D)back	

台北大學 (93年)

There is increasing evidence that people's emotions are involved in the 堃 of cancer once it has begun. In a study of women who 獯 mastectomy for early-stage breast cancer, Steven Greer and his coworkers in England (1981) found that women who reacted to their 獯 with either a fighting spirit or strong denial were 堃 be free of disease eight years later than were women who reacted with stoic acceptance or with feelings of helplessness. Other recent research suggests that those women who complain most about their breast cancer—who express their anger 獯, instead of keeping it inside—have a better chance for recovery (Levy, 1984).

Recent studies have begun to 塚 the biological mechanisms that may account 整 such links between 叡. These links involve the functioning of the body's 壠, a collection of billions of cells that travel through the bloodstream and defend the body against 壘 by foreign agents, including bacteria and viruses, and against cells that become cancerous.

堃(A)happening	(B)progression	(B)
(C)cure	(D)infection	
獯(A)underwent	(B)suffered	(A)
(C)denied	(D)refused	
獯(A)depression	(B)fate	(C)
(C)diagnosis	(D)inferno	
堃(A)more likely to	(B)able to	(A)
(C)intended to	(D)like to	
獯(A)repulsively	(B)outwardly	(B)
(C)silently	(D)tensely	

塚(A)shed light on	(B)search	(A)
(C)define	(D)realize	
壑(A)in	(B)of	(C)
(C)for	(D)against	
叡(A)patience and toughness	(B)emotions and cancer	(B)
(C)panic and disease	(D)family support and self control	
壠(A)immune system	(B)emotional control	(A)
(C)self denial	(D)depression	
壘(A)suppression	(B)invasion	(B)
(C)transaction	(D)destruction	

中正大學 (93年)

A.

Einstein was born in Germany in 1879 of Jewish parents. He loved math and physics, but he disliked the discipline of formal German schooling. Because of his poor memory of words, his teachers believed that he was a slow learner. Einstein left school before receiving his 壘 and tried to pass the exam to enter the Swiss Polytechnic Institute, but he 獯 on his first attempt. On this second attempt, he passed. He graduated in 1900. He was planning to become a teacher of physics and math, but he could not find a job in this field. 獮, he went to work in a patent office as a third class technical expert from 1902 to 1909. While he was working at this job, he wrote in this spare time. In 1905, when he was only 26 years old, he published three papers that explained the basic structure of the universe. His theory of 壘 explained the relationship of space and time. Einstein was finally 獮 for his brilliant discovery. He returned to Germany to accept a research position at the University of Berlin. However, in 1920, while he was lecturing at the university, anti-Jewish groups often interrupted his lectures, saying they were “un-German.”

壘(A)gift	(B)intelligence	(C)
(C)diploma	(D)grade	

獯(A) caught	(B) missed	(C)
(C) failed	(D) went through	
獮(A) Rather	(B) Instead	(B)
(C) Because	(D) Despite that	
堦(A) gravity	(B) relativity	(B)
(C) sensitivity	(D) activity	
獯(A) accepted	(B) suspected	(D)
(C) capable	(D) respected	

B.

Kids like to spend money. Many parents give their children an 堦 each week and let their children spend it as they please. Other parents expect their kids to earn their money by babysitting for younger sisters and brother, washing the dishes, or cleaning the house. If the child asks for money but he doesn't do his jobs, he doesn't get any. This child learns that money "doesn't grow on 獯" and that if he needs some, he has to do something to get it. Some parents let their kids spend all of the money they get, but others want their kids to 獮 some in their own bank account. If the child wants to buy a special toy, he can pay for it himself.

Why do kids need so much money? Kids see something new and they want to buy it. Also, kids like to be just like their friends – If their friends have a new doll or game, they want one just like it. If their friends have designer blue jeans, they have to have exactly the same kind. If parents say no, kids usually respond, "All of my friends have one, I'll die if I don't get one." Parents who feel 堦 for not spending enough time with their kids often 獮 to their kids' demands.

<u>堦</u> (A) assignment	(B) break	(C)
(C) allowance	(D) compensation	
獯(A) roofs	(B) cables	(D)
(C) foot	(D) trees	
獮(A) check	(B) lend	(C)
(C) save	(D) loan	

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| 堦(A)pleased | (B)guilty | (B) |
| (C)overwhelmed | (D)accountable | |
| 獯(A)give up | (B)give in | (B) |
| (C)give it a try | (D)give nothing | |

C.

Americans are concerned about their weight. Everyone knows that it's important to eat well and exercise 堦. We see beautiful, thin fashion models and want to look like them. We see commercials for exercise machines showing fit, thin people exercising. Health clubs are full of people trying to get 獯. Sales of diet colas and low-calorie foods indicate that Americans want to be 獮. However, 50 percent of Americans are overweight. Why is this so?

First, today's lifestyle does not include enough physical activity. When the U.S. was an agricultural society, farmers ate a big, heavy meal, but they burned off the calories by doing hard physical labor. Today, most people don't get enough exercise. 堦 walking, Americans drive almost everywhere, even when the 獯 is close to home. When people get home from work, they're usually too tired to exercise regularly. After dinner, they just watch TV. They have no chance to 塚 calories.

Another reason why Americans don't lose weight is that they eat 整. They are influenced by commercials and ads for fatty foods, soft drinks, candy, and sugary cereals that look good. Even though most people know that these foods aren't healthy, many don't have enough time to eat a 馥 diet. It's easy to stop at a fast-food restaurant to 壠 a greasy burger and fries. These foods are high in fat, carbohydrates, sodium, and calories. People eat them quickly and in large quantities-triple burgers, extra-large colas, large orders of fries.

Eating a high-fat diet and not getting enough exercise will 壘 heart disease for many people.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-------|
| <u>堦</u> (A)consequently | (B)frequently | (C) |
| (C)regularly | (D)sequentially | |

獠(A)better off (C)ready	(B)in shape (D)rich	(B)
獠(A)thin (C)strong	(B)fatty (D)happy	(A)
堦(A)Because of (C)Regardless of	(B)Instead of (D)Despite of	(B)
獠(A)tour (C)journey	(B)trip (D)travel	(B)
塚(A)burn off (C)put down	(B)burn down (D)cut off	(A)
壑(A)actively (C)satisfactory	(B)pleasantly (D)poorly	(D)
馥(A)regular (C)well-balanced	(B)high-fat (D)rich	(C)
壠(A)pick on (C)make up	(B)pick up (D)give away	(B)
壘(A)result from (C)result in	(B)reduce (D)due to	(C)

清華大學 (94年)

People in many countries have learned to enjoy watching television. The programs they see are of three general types. 壘, they may watch entertainment shows. This type of program draws from many creative fields. 獠, concerts, opera, cartoons, popular musical and variety shows, dramatic series, movies, and interview shows all appear on the television screen. The second type of television program is the sports show. Before television became popular, a person interested in sports might never expect to attend the Olympic Games, held in a different country every four years. 獠, people in almost any part of the world may watch the Olympic Games as they happen. The third type of television program is the news program. 堦, newspapers used to be the chief source of news for many

people. 猿 television brings world events in pictures and sound into people's living rooms. In some countries, such as England and Italy, the state owns and operates one or more television stations. 塚 , no revenue-producing advertising appears on these channels. 整 , advertising is an essential part of the commercial television industry in the United states. This is not true, 叡 , of American educational television. Early television sets produced a black-and-white picture. 壠 sets receive pictures in color. Further advances are being made in television technology. Scientists are adapting television so that people having a telephone conversation will be able to see each other on a small television screen. 壘 , it seems probable that we will watch television more often in the future than we do at the present time. 【94清大】

→ 堃 First

 猿 Therefore

 孫 Nowadays

 堃 In the old days

 猿 Nowadays

 塚 As a result

 整 Contrary to that

 叡 however

 壠 On the other hand, modern

 壘 Therefore