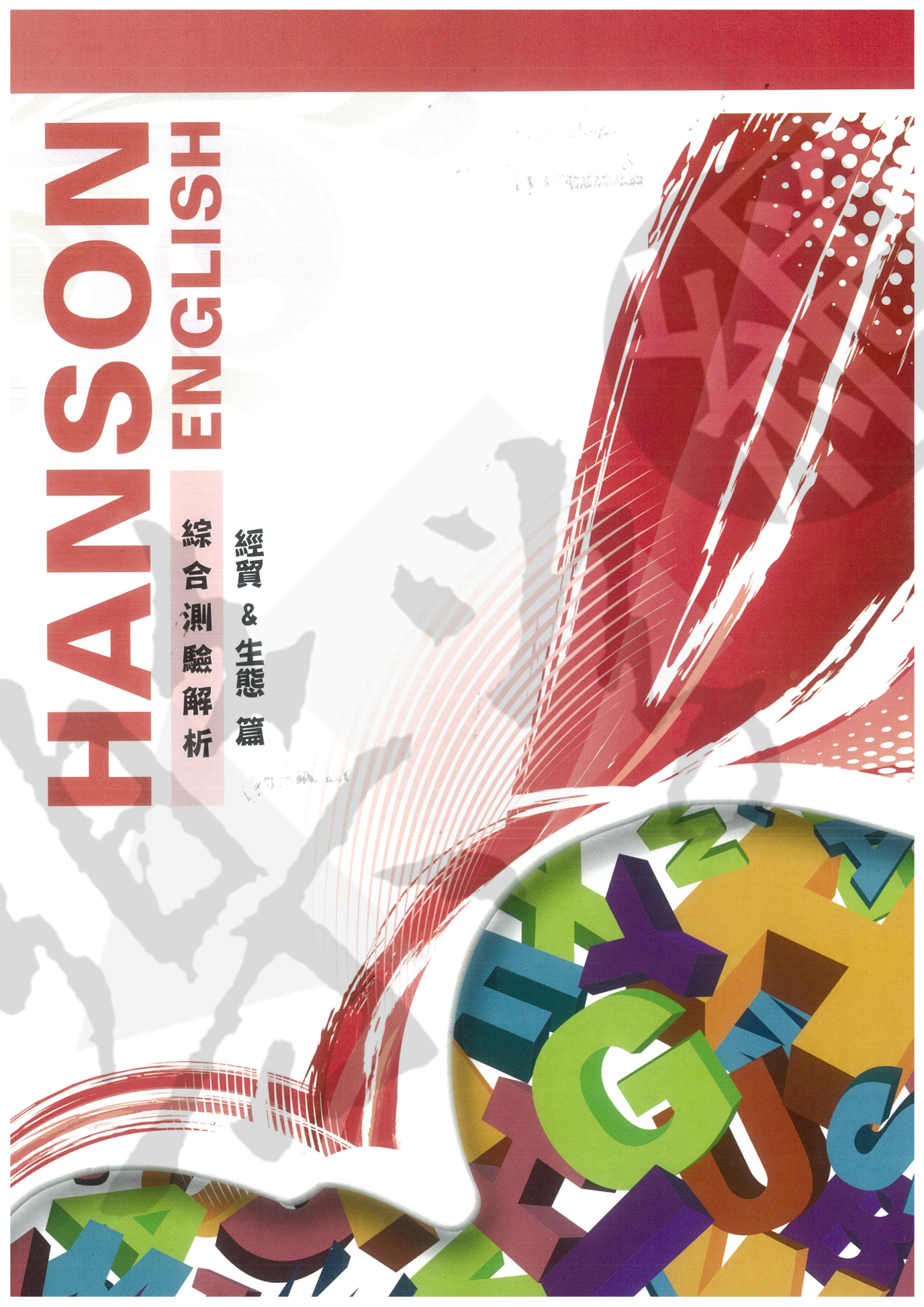


HANSON ENGLISH

綜合測驗解析

經貿 & 生態篇



翰隆英文家教中心

Hanson English Institute

綜合測驗解析

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① Deflation is a decline in the general level of prices in an economy. It is the opposite of inflation, 1 prices rise. Deflation is rarer than inflation, but its 2 can be more severe.

- 1. (A) which (B) in which (C) what (D) when
- 2. (A) realizations (B) obstacles (C) consequences (D) motives

【字根衍生】 -cline

- recline ①斜倚 ②依靠
- decline ①下降 ②婉拒
- incline ①點(頭) ②傾向於

【字型辨正】

- rise (vi.) 上升、升起
人 + (a)rise (from 位置) 從...起身、站起來
- arise (vi.) 事 + arise (from 原因) 發生(起因於)
- raise (vt.) ①養育 ②籌募 ③抬、舉起
- rouse (vt.) 喚醒、吵醒(人)
- arouse (vt.) 喚起、激起(感情、情緒)

② If deflation happens, people expect a sustained decrease in prices and tend to postpone their purchase of durable goods, which will 3 the decreasing production of manufacturers.

- 3. (A) give rise to (B) give way to (C) give a thought to (D) give a shot to

【用法補充】

- (v.) 發生
事 happen to 對象
= 事 occur to 對象
= 事 take place
- (v.) 碰巧
人 happen to VR
= 人 + V. + { by accident
by chance
accidentally

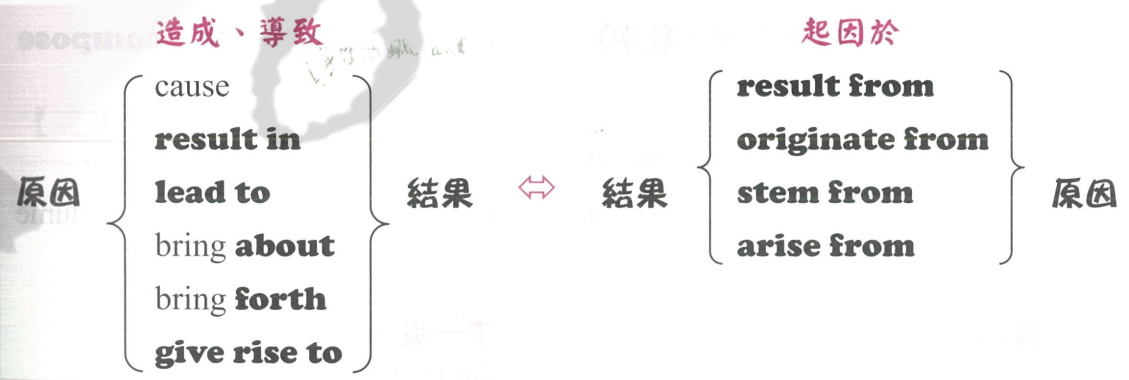
【文法解析】

people expect a sustained..., which will...關代 which 指前面整句話,故 which 前要有逗號,帶出形容詞子句,修飾整件事情。逗號或介係詞後面的關代不可以用 that。

【片語衍生】 give

- give ... a hand 幫忙某人 = do Sb. a favor
- give ... a big hand 熱烈鼓掌 = applaud
- give ... a call / ring / buzz 打電話給某人
- give a chance to 給...一個機會
- Give a dog a bad name and hang it. 欲加之罪,何患無辭?
- give a shot to ①幫...打針 ②試試看
- give a thought to 考慮一下
- give birth to 生出
- give in to 向...屈服
- Give me a break! 饒了我吧! 省省吧你!
- give off 釋放出、散發出
- give priority to 優先進行
- give rise to 造成
- give up 放棄
- give way to ①被...取代 ②讓路

【片語衍生】



【字義辨析】

- 與 produce 有關的名詞共有四個字,務必分清楚之間意義的差別。
- produce 【U】農產品
- product 【C】一般產品
- production 【U】生產、製造(動作或狀態的名詞)
- productivity 【U】生產力(產能、產值)

3 Under such circumstances, factories are forced to lay off the employees, which accounts for the increasing unemployment rate, 4 in people's making less money.

- 4. (A) distributing (B) resulting (C) derived (D) accumulated

【字詞衍生】

Table with 2 columns: Word and Meaning. Includes: employ (vt.), employer (n.), employee (n.), employed (adj.), unemployed (adj.), unemployment (n.), and a box for suffixes: -er (做此動作的人) and -ee (被...的人).

【片語衍生】

account for 1 說明、解釋 = explain = give a reason for
2 佔有(...比例、數字) = make up = constitute = compose
3 是...的原因

Ex.: 1 There is no accounting for tastes. 人各有所好。
2 The mobile phones sales account for one-tenth of the total business volume in Panasonic Electronics.
國際牌電器總營業額中，手機銷售佔了一成。

【文法解析】

1 關代在形容詞子句之中當受詞時，可以任意省略。
Ex.: 1 I like the movie (that/which) we watched last weekend.
2 Hanson is the person (whom/that) we turn to when we have trouble.
2 關代如果不是當受詞的時候，要省略的話，則要把關代後的動詞改成 Ving，若後方是 beV，改成 being 之後習慣省略掉。

Ex.: 1 All these factors will go into a vicious circle, which makes an economy weaker and weaker. (which 代替前面整件事情)

-> 可省略 which，把動詞 makes 改成 making
這些因素會造成惡性循環，使得經濟狀況越來越糟。

2 The unemployment rate increases, which results in people's making less money.

-> 省略 which，把動詞 results 改成 resulting
失業率增加導致人們錢賺得比較少。

3 David is a teacher that cares about his students.

-> 省略 that，把 cares 改成 caring
David 是個關心學生的老師。

4 Susan is a great actress who is nominated for the best actress for her performance in the movie, Days in the Produce Wholesale Market.

-> 省略 who，is 改成 being 又省略

-> ... a great actress nominated for...

Susan 是個很棒的女演員，以我在蔬果批發市場的日子電影中的表現獲得最佳女主角提名。

5 The Hanson's, who had bought ten houses, decided to buy a mansion.

-> 省略 who，把 had 改成 having

翰陞這家人，已經買了十棟獨棟房屋，決定買下一棟豪宅。

【文法解析】

Ving 和 N 之間的異同：兩者都視為名詞，所以可以當句子的主詞、受詞、補語。且前面都可以加上 Adj. 或所有格來修飾。但差別在於：

Ving -> 動名詞，詞性上是名詞，不過仍有動詞的特色，例如及物動詞改成 Ving 之後還是要加上受詞。Ving 強調的是動作這個部份。

Ex.: 1 I really look forward to visiting your country.

N. -> 名詞，單純指物體、物質、抽象概念、或可以數算的物品。

Ex.: 1 We have many different products hitting the market this season.

本季我們有許多不同的產品上市。

2 This company is good at producing something in different sizes.

這家公司拿手於生產大小不同的貨品。

3 Do you mind my absence?

我缺席你會介意嗎？

4 Do you mind my closing the window?

我關窗戶你介意嗎？

【用法衍生】

- distribute** (vt.) + **to** ①發出 ②分配
result (vi.) + **in** 造成、導致
derive (vi.) + **from** 從...獲得
 ⇒ **A be derived from B** 從 B 之中得到 A
accumulate (vt.)(vi.) 堆積、累積

④ 5, all these factors will go into a vicious circle, making an economy weaker.

5. (A) Otherwise (B) That is to say (C) In view of this (D) Eventually

【片語衍生】

- eventually** (adv.) 最後、最終
 = finally
 = **ultimately**
 = at **last**
 = at **length**
 = in the **end**
 = in the **long run**
- otherwise (adv.) 否則
 in view of this (adv.) 有鑑於此
 ★ that is to say (adv.) 也就是說
 = that is
 = **in other words**
 = **namely**

⑤ Deflation can be caused by competition among producers of goods and services to 6 sales by reducing their prices. But weak demand for goods and services is the chief cause of almost all historical periods of deflation. In the United States during the Great Depression, several forces acted 7 to reduce demand.

6. (A) dwindle (B) dispel (C) boost (D) implement
 7. (A) simultaneously (B) tentatively (C) amply (D) closely

【字義辨析】

- dwindle (vi.) 縮小、減少
 dispel (vt.) 驅趕、趕走
 boost (vt.) 增加、促進、提昇
 implement (vt.) 執行

complement (n.)(vt.) 補充
 = **supplement**

【字型辨正】

- chief** (n.) 首領、領袖 (adj.) 主要的
CEO ⇒ Chief **Executive** Officer
chef (n.) 主廚

【字義辨析】

- simultaneously (adv.) 同時地、同步地
 tentatively (adv.) 猶豫不決地、暫時地
 amply (adv.) 充足地 **ample** (adj.) 充足的
 closely (adv.) 仔細地 ⇔ **close** (adv.) 靠近地

⑥ Also, the federal government sought a balanced budget, 9 taxes from being cut and/or overspending. All of these determinants 10 a decline in demand and thus to deflation.

9. (A) prevented (B) preventing (C) which prevents (D) prevent
 10. (A) brought in (B) consisted of (C) contributed to (D) agreed with

【文法解析】分詞構句的原則：

- 去掉連接詞
- 原本以從屬連接詞做連結的兩子句，有連接詞者為副詞子句，另一句則為主要子句。
若兩句主詞相同，則省略副詞子句中的主詞。
若兩句主詞不同，則都保留。
- 將副詞子句中的 V 改成 **Ving**，
 ① 若是 **be** 動詞則改為 **being** (習慣省略)
 ② 若是 **have/has/had + Vpp** 則改為 **having + Vpp**
 ③ 若否定則保留 **not**。
- 把兩個部分用逗點連接起來，注意主詞、大小寫。

Ex.: ⌚ Because Chien-tien did not know what to do, he just watched Iris go away.
 因為他不知道該怎麼辦，千田就眼睜睜看著 Iris 走了。

➔ **Not knowing what to do, Chien-tien just watched Iris go away.**

⌚ Because he does everything in his own way, he is criticized by his colleagues as well as his boss. 因為他凡事都一意孤行，他被同事和老闆批評。

➔ **Doing everything in his own way, he was criticized by his colleagues as well as his boss.**