

HANSON ENGLISH

綜合測驗解析
經貿 & 生態篇



經貿篇	目標時間	作答時間	第一次	第二次	本文難度
	分 秒	分 秒	作答日期	作答日期	
克漏字	目標題數	答對題數			★★★★★
	題	題			

Deflation

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

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. Banks had little money to lend to qualified individuals and businesses. The Federal 8 System, the nation's central bank, failed to stimulate the economy by increasing the amount of money in circulation. 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.

- (A) which (B) in which (C) what (D) when
- (A) realizations (B) obstacles (C) consequences (D) motives
- (A) give rise to (B) give way to (C) give a thought to (D) give a shot to
- (A) distributing (B) resulting (C) derived (D) accumulated
- (A) Otherwise (B) That is to say (C) In view of this (D) Eventually
- (A) dwindle (B) dispel (C) boost (D) implement
- (A) simultaneously (B) tentatively (C) amply (D) closely
- (A) Conserve (B) Deserve (C) Preserve (D) Reserve
- (A) prevented (B) preventing (C) which prevents (D) prevent
- (A) brought in (B) consisted of (C) contributed to (D) agreed with

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. + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{by accident} \\ \text{by chance} \\ \text{accidentally} \end{array} \right.$

【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】

造成、導致

原因	cause	結果
	result in	
	lead to	
	bring about	
	bring forth	
	give rise to	

(字義) 起因於

結果	result from	原因
	originate from	
	stem from	
	arise from	

【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】

employ	(vt.)	① 僱用、僱請(員工) ② 使用(方法、手段)
employer	(n.)	僱主 → -er : 做此動作的人 trainer interviewer
employee	(n.)	員工 -ee : 被...的人 trainee interviewee
employed	(adj.)	① 受雇用的 ② 有工作的
unemployed	(adj.)	失業的 Sb. beV... = Sb. beV out of job
		☞ beV paid off 被資遣 beV laid off 被解雇
unemployment	(n.)	失業(問題) unemployment rate (n.) 失業率

【片語衍生】

account for ① 說明、解釋 = **explain** = give a **reason** for
 ☞ **justify** ① 為 Sth. 辯護 ② 是 Sth. 的 **正當** 理由
 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?