

# 前言

國中教育會考英語科的克漏字題型，向來被許多考生視為「大魔王」，考生須理解篇章大意，且單字、時態、文法、篇章結構等均可入題，在在考驗著考生的綜合英語閱讀能力，要奪得高分實非易事。

本書由專業外籍作者精心編寫短文，融合 **108 年新課綱中的核心素養及 19 項議題**，主題新穎多樣，取材多元，涵蓋科技資訊、家庭教育、閱讀素養等多元議題；體裁面面俱到，囊括日記、新聞、信箋、自述、故事、專欄、新知介紹等。本書亦順應國中教育會考在同一題組內測驗傳統克漏字與篇章結構的新趨勢（稱為「**新克漏字**」），請資深教師撰寫詳盡試題及解析。

本書共分**傳統克漏字、篇章結構、綜合題型**三部分，共計 50 題。

## 第一部分：傳統克漏字（Unit 1–10）

測驗內容：測驗單字、字詞搭配、文法能力，幫助學生打好基本功，站穩腳步。

單元數：共 10 單元，其中前 5 單元為基礎（難度★☆☆），後 5 單元為進階（難度★★☆），每單元各有五題。

	字級	文法
Unit 1–5 基礎單元★☆☆	國中 1200 字以內	國一～國二程度
Unit 6–10 進階單元★★☆	國中 2000 字以內	國一～國三程度

## 第二部分：篇章結構（Unit 11–20）

測驗內容：測驗文意理解及篇章概念，幫助學生正確掌握文章意思及語句邏輯。

單元數：共 10 單元，其中前 5 單元為基礎（難度★★☆，每單元各有三題），  
後 5 單元為進階（難度★★★，每單元各有四題）。

	字級	文法
Unit 11–15 基礎單元★★☆	國中 1200 字以內	國一～國二程度
Unit 16–20 進階單元★★★	國中 2000 字以內	國一～國三程度

## 第三部分：綜合題型（Unit 21–50）

測驗內容：仿照大考克漏字真實題型，綜合評量單字、文法、篇章概念等整體英文能力。學生透過這部分的練習，能對英文建立全面性的理解，  
增強綜合分析統整能力，並累積解題技巧及應答實力。

單元數：共 30 單元（難度★★★）。

	字級	文法
Unit 21–50 ★★★	國中 2000 字以內	國一～國三程度

做完測驗後，詳解根據國中 2000 字表列出 **5 到 10 個重要單字及片語**，並針對每題所測驗之單字文法語意要點做**考點說明**及**精要解析**，最後附上**全文中譯**，期望讀者在練習克漏字題型、逐步掌握解題技巧之餘，亦能複習重要單字文法觀念，厚植英文根基。

此外，本書亦附上近五年國中會考英文科克漏字考古題，並連同考古題的複習時程，精心規劃 30 天的學習計畫表，幫助想在短期內加強克漏字作答能力的學生依序掌握要點，順利「贏戰」大考。

# 本書特色

## 50 篇擬真試題

分傳統克漏字、篇章結構、綜合題型三部分，文章字數、主題、題目及排版完全模擬大考。體裁主題取材多元，融合新課綱跨領域核心素養與議題；單元編排由淺入深、循序漸進，真實體驗應試氛圍。

### Day 11 Unit 21

• 解析 | p.104

難度 ★★☆☆

#### 清楚難度標示

題目分級井然有序，  
難度一目瞭然。

Before being elected the 45<sup>th</sup> president of the United States in 2016, Donald Trump had not only been a businessman 1 a successful writer and reality TV star. Trump is now one of the most famous US presidents in history. The timeline below shows some of the main events in his life.

1970s—After leaving college, Trump works with his father building and renting New York apartments. However, they 2 with the law for being unfair to African Americans. The case is finally closed in 1975.

1980s—Trump buys several expensive buildings and businesses in New York. In 1987, his book *Trump: The Art of the Deal* goes on sale and sells over a million copies.

1990s—In the early 1990s Trump finds himself in a lot of debt, and three of his businesses close down. In 1999, Trump says he would like to run for president, but gives up on the idea after a few months.

2000s—In 2004, Trump stars in “The Apprentice,” a TV competition for businesspeople. Later that year, Trump’s hotel business is forced to close. In 2005, he 3, where students pay to learn how to do business successfully.

2010s—In 2015, Trump tells the world 4. He gets lots of attention in the news for saying rude things about many people in his campaigns. In November 2016, Trump is elected president of the United States.



timeline 時間表 African American 非裔美國人 debt 債務  
apprentice 學徒 competition 競賽 campaign 競選活動

- \_\_\_\_ 1. (A) and (B) or (C) also (D) but
- \_\_\_\_ 2. (A) find out (B) get into trouble (C) look up (D) try on
- \_\_\_\_ 3. (A) sets up Trump University  
(B) helps build a huge playground  
(C) gives a lot of speeches for free  
(D) shares something interesting on the Internet
- \_\_\_\_ 4. (A) he’s going to run for president  
(B) he will donate his money to people in need  
(C) he has decided to go back to his hotel business  
(D) he wants to talk to people from different countries

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## Unit 21 Trump's Rise to Power

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國際理解 國際教育

Before being **elect**<sup>1</sup> the 45<sup>th</sup> **president**<sup>2</sup> of the United States in 2016, Donald Trump had not only been a businessman **I. (D)** but a successful writer and reality TV star. Trump is now one of the most famous US presidents in history. The timeline below shows some of the **main**<sup>3</sup> **events**<sup>4</sup> in his life.

1970s—After leaving **college**<sup>5</sup>, Trump works with his father building and **renting**<sup>6</sup> New York apartments. However, they **2. (B)** get into trouble with the **law**<sup>7</sup> for being unfair to African Americans. The case is finally closed in 1975.

1980s—Trump buys several expensive **buildings**<sup>8</sup> and businesses in New York. In 1987, his book *Trump: The Art of the Deal* goes on sale and sells over a million copies.

1990s—In the early 1990s Trump finds himself in a lot of debt, and three of his businesses close down. In 1999, Trump says he would like to run for president, but gives up on the idea after a few months.

2000s—In 2004, Trump stars in "The Apprentice," a TV competition for businesspeople. Later that year, Trump's hotel business is forced to close. In 2005, he **3. (A)** sets up Trump University, where students pay to learn how to do business successfully.

2010s—In 2015, Trump tells the world **4. (A)** he's going to run for president. He gets lots of attention in the news for saying **rude**<sup>9</sup> things about many people in his campaigns. In November 2016, Trump is elected president of the United States.

- |      |   |                                     |
|------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 單字片語 | 1 <b>elect</b> [ɪˈlekt] (v.) 選舉         | 6 <b>rent</b> [rent] (v.) 租         |
|      | 2 <b>president</b> [ˈprezɪdənt] (n.) 總統 | 7 <b>law</b> [lɔː] (n.) 法律          |
|      | 3 <b>main</b> [meɪn] (a.) 主要的           | 8 <b>building</b> [ˈbɪldɪŋ] (n.) 建築 |
|      | 4 <b>event</b> [ɪˈvent] (n.) 事件         | 9 <b>rude</b> [ruːd] (a.) 粗魯的；無禮的   |
|      | 5 <b>college</b> [ˈkɒlɪdʒ] (n.) 大學      |                                     |

### 試題解析

#### 1. D 考點 對等連接詞

\* not only... but (also)... 不但……而且

not only 須搭配 but also 連接兩個相對的字、詞、片語或時態一致的單詞、句子，且 also 可省略。故答案為 (D) but。

▶ (A) and (不能用於此句型)

(B) or (不能用於此句型)

(C) also (為副詞，非連接詞，無法連接後面的內容)

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## 標示本單元所對應之素養及議題

指出本單元所對應之 108 課綱核心素養及 19 項議題，一眼掌握文章方向。

■：核心素養

□：議題

## 正確題項回填並清楚標示

可清楚找到原題位置，也能直接閱讀全文，免去前後翻閱對照之麻煩。

## 精選重要單字片語

依據會考出題趨勢，由國中 2000 字表精心挑選文中的**高頻重要字彙**，列出音標、詞性及字義，輕鬆掌握必學重點單字片語。重要字彙在文中做清楚標示，方便與單字片語欄相互對照查找。

## 試題解析點出解題線索

每題均列出考點內容，並針對該題所測驗之單字文法做詳盡解析，其它錯誤選項亦列出加以翻譯及說明。\* 列出考試重點或容易混淆的觀念，觀念清晰解題暢行無阻。

## 全文中譯

文字精煉優美，可幫助理解文章意涵，文章內容不再似懂非懂。

### 2. B 考點 動詞片語與文意理解

配合後一句提到川普父子的官司於 1975 年結束，可見是對非裔美國人不公而惹上法律糾紛的結果，所以答案為 (B) get into trouble (惹上麻煩)。

▶ (A) find out 發現 (C) look up 查閱 (D) try on 試穿

### 3. A 考點 文意理解

由後一句 where students pay to learn how to do business successfully (學生在此付費學習如何成功地經營事業)，可見川普 (A) sets up Trump University (創立了「川普大學」)。

▶ (B) helps build a huge playground 協助建造一座大型遊樂場

(C) gives a lot of speeches for free 發表無數免費演講

(D) shares something interesting on the Internet 在網路上分享了有趣的事情

### 4. A 考點 文意理解

從最後一句 In November 2016, Trump is elected president of the United States (川普在 2016 年 11 月，被選為美國總統)，可知他是向世人宣告「他將要參選總統」，而 campaigns 在這裡指的是「造勢活動」，因此答案為 (A) he's going to run for president。

▶ (B) he will donate his money to people in need 他將會捐錢給需要的人

(C) he has decided to go back to his hotel business 他決定要重返他的飯店事業

(D) he wants to talk to people from different countries 他想跟來自不同國家的人說話

### 中譯 川普勢力的崛起

川普於 2016 年當選美國第 45 屆總統之前，不僅涉足商界，更是成功的作家與電視實境節目明星。川普堪稱史上最知名的美國總統之一。以下紀實透露他人生各階段的重要事蹟。

1970 年代——川普從大學畢業後，即與父親共同經營紐約公寓建設與出租的房產業。不過，他們因為對非裔美國人待遇不公而惹上官司。該訴訟於 1975 年落幕。

1980 年代——川普收購紐約的不少天價建築和公司。1987 年，川普傳記《川普：交際的藝術》上架，創下上百萬本的銷售紀錄。

1990 年代——川普於 1990 年代初期負債累累，有三間公司紛紛倒閉。1999 年，川普公開競選總統的意願，但這樣的想法於在幾個月後無疾而終。

2000 年代——2004 年，川普開播由商界人士參演角逐的電視節目《誰是接班人》。沒過多久，川普的飯店事業被迫結束。2005 年，他設立「川普大學」，旨在傳授學生成功經營事業的訣竅。

2010 年代——2015 年，川普向全世界宣告參選總統的決定。他在競選造勢期間，因為針對多人出言不遜而備受關注。2016 年 11 月，川普當選美國總統。

解析  
PART

3  
綜合測驗

Day

11

Unit

21

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# 模擬試題



I was never a morning person. In the past, I always found it really 1 to get out of bed. I would just turn off my alarm clock and go right back to sleep. But I wanted to 2, so I asked my mother—who is always up before everyone else in the house—for some help. She told me that a good morning starts the night before. 3 before I go to bed, I should pack my school bag and put out my clothes for the next day. She said that without a lot of decisions to make in the morning, I wouldn't want to stay in bed for so long in order to avoid them. And guess what? It worked! As long as I 4 the work the night before, mornings are easy. I can be up and ready in ten minutes. Now, I am 5 person out of the door in my family. That is how I learned to start my day in a more positive way!



alarm clock 鬧鐘    decision 決定  
avoid 避免    positive 正面的



- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. (A) difficult      (B) different      (C) dangerous      (D) delicious
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. (A) take a nap      (B) have a try      (C) keep a diary      (D) make a change
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. (A) And      (B) So      (C) Or      (D) But
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. (A) was      (B) am doing      (C) do      (D) did
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. (A) the fastest      (B) fast      (C) faster      (D) more fast



message

**From:** Jack Smith (jacksmith57@intermail.com)**To:** Laura Jones (laura.m.jones@fastmail.com)**Date:** Aug 30, 2019, 3:51 PM**Subject:** RE: Something I want to tell you . . .

Hi Laura,

This is kind of a difficult email to write, but I think it is important to be honest 1 you. I am so glad that we are good friends and that we can talk about so many things at school. 2, I am afraid that I don't have the same romantic feelings you have for me. Thank you for telling me how you feel though. It is always nice when someone says he or she likes you. You are kind and funny and smart. It is so much 3 hanging out with you. Your jokes always crack me up! I really hope this email won't change our friendship 4 it means a lot to me.

Anyway, I am still looking forward to 5 lunch with you tomorrow. Save me a seat? (If you are not too mad at me. . .)

Your friend,

Jack

END



romantic 浪漫的 joke 笑話

crack up 使……捧腹大笑 look forward to 期待

- |                        |               |                |                  |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| _____ 1. (A) for       | (B) with      | (C) by         | (D) in           |
| _____ 2. (A) Therefore | (B) Besides   | (C) Finally    | (D) However      |
| _____ 3. (A) interest  | (B) happiness | (C) fun        | (D) time         |
| _____ 4. (A) because   | (B) although  | (C) if         | (D) when         |
| _____ 5. (A) eat       | (B) eating    | (C) have eaten | (D) having eaten |

# 模擬試題解析

I was never a morning person. In the past, I always found it really 1. (A) difficult to get out of bed. I would just turn off my **alarm clock**<sup>1</sup> and go right back to sleep. But I wanted to 2. (D) make a change, so I asked my mother—who is always up before everyone else in the house—for some help. She told me that a good morning starts the night before. 3. (B) So before I go to bed, I should pack my school bag and put out my clothes for the next day. She said that without a lot of **decisions**<sup>2</sup> to make in the morning, I wouldn't want to stay in bed for so long in order to **avoid**<sup>3</sup> them. And **guess**<sup>4</sup> what? It worked! As long as I 4. (C) do the work the night before, mornings are easy. I can be up and ready in ten minutes. Now, I am 5. (A) the fastest person out of the door in my family. That is how I learned to start my day in a more **positive**<sup>5</sup> way!

## 單字片語

1 **alarm clock** [əˈlɑrm klɒk] (n.) 鬧鐘2 **decision** [dɪˈsɪʒən] (n.) 決定3 **avoid** [əˈvɔɪd] (v.) 避免4 **guess** [ges] (v.) 猜5 **positive** [ˈpɒzətɪv] (a.) 正面的

## 試題解析

1. A 考點 文意理解

由前句 I was never a morning person (我以前從來不是個早起的人) 可推知，作者以前應該覺得起床 (get out of bed) 是件 (A) difficult (很困難) 的事。

► (B) different 不同的 (C) dangerous 危險的 (D) delicious 美味的

2. D 考點 動詞片語與文意推論

本題表面上考片語，實際上兼考推論。根據一開始的描述，知道作者過去有賴床的習慣，由 but (但是) 可以推論作者想改掉這個習慣。因此答案為 (D) make a change (做出改變)。

► (A) take a nap 小睡片刻  
(B) have a try 做嘗試  
(C) keep a diary (維持) 寫日記 (的習慣)

3. B **考點** 轉承詞

空格前後呈現因果關係：一個好的早晨始於前一晚（a good morning starts the night before），「因此、所以」（So）在上床前就該將書包整理好（pack my school bag）、衣服找好（put out my clothes）。所以正確答案為 (B) So。

► (A) And 而且 (C) Or 或者；否則 (D) But 但是

4. C **考點** 副詞子句的時態

空格前的 as long as（只要……就……）是從屬連接詞，後面接的句子須與主要子句時態一致（用現在簡單式描述目前的狀況），因此答案為 (C) do。

► (A) was（過去式） (B) am doing（現在進行式） (D) did（過去式）

5. A **考點** 形容詞最高級

此句要考的是形容詞最高級的用法與形式，因為作者成為家中「最早」出門的人，所以要將形容詞 fast 改成最高級 the fastest，因此答案為 (A)。

► (B) fast（原級）  
(C) faster（比較級）  
(D) more fast（fast的比較級為faster，沒有more fast）

**中譯** 從容面對早晨時光

我以前從來不是個早起的人，總是覺得很難從床上爬起來，還常常會關掉鬧鐘繼續賴床。但我真的想有所改變，所以我尋求媽媽的建議——因為她是全家最早起的人。她教我，想要從容面對早晨時光，就要先從前一天晚上開始做起。因此在睡覺之前，應該先把書包整理好，準備好隔天要穿的衣服。她說如果不需要在早上煩惱這麼多事，就不會因為想逃避而賴床。大家猜怎麼著？真的有效！只要我晚上準備就緒，早上起床就能無事一身輕。起床到打理好自己，不會超過十分鐘。現在，我是全家最快準備好出門的人。這就是我學會更加正能量展開一天的方法！

**From:** Jack Smith (jacksmith57@intermail.com)

**To:** Laura Jones (laura.m.jones@fastmail.com)

**Date:** Aug 30, 2019, 3:51 PM

**Subject:** RE: Something I want to tell you . . . .

Hi Laura,

This is kind of a difficult email to write, but I think it is **important**<sup>1</sup> to be **honest**<sup>2</sup> 1. (B) with you. I am so glad that we are good friends and that we can talk about so many things at school. 2. (D) However, I am afraid that I don't have the same romantic feelings you have for me. Thank you for telling me how you feel though. It is always nice when someone says he or she likes you. You are kind and funny and smart. It is so much 3. (C) fun hanging out with you. Your **jokes**<sup>3</sup> always crack me up! I really hope this email won't change our **friendship**<sup>4</sup> 4. (A) because it means a lot to me.

Anyway, I am still **looking forward to**<sup>5</sup> 5. (B) eating lunch with you tomorrow. Save me a seat? (If you are not too mad at me. . . .)

Your friend,

Jack

單字片語

1 **important** [ɪmˈpɔːtnt] (a.) 重要的

2 **honest** [ˈɒnɪst] (a.) 誠實的

3 **joke** [dʒɒk] (n.) 笑話

4 **friendship** [ˈfrendʃɪp] (n.) 友情

5 **look forward to** 期待

試題解析

1. **B** **考點** 文意與介系詞搭配

此題目在考文意理解，第一句中寄件人表示要寫此郵件並不容易，暗示可能要對收信者坦白某事。be honest 後面搭配的介系詞為 with，故答案為 (B)。

► (A) for (介系詞錯誤) (C) by (介系詞錯誤) (D) in (介系詞錯誤)

2. **D** **考點** 轉承詞

前句說明寄件人很開心能和收信人在學校裡有話聊 (talk about so many things)，後句說和好感無關，兩句之間用 (D) However (然而) 表示語氣轉變。

► (A) Therefore 因此 (B) Besides 除此之外 (C) Finally 最後

3. **C** **考點** It is fun 的句型

It is fun + V-ing / to + 原形動詞為「做……事很開心」的句型，故答案為 (C) fun。前句中的 funny 並非表示開心，而是表示「有趣、滑稽」的意思。

► (A) interest 興趣 (B) happiness 開心 (不能用於此句型) (D) time 時間

4. **A** **考點** 連接詞

空格後 it means a lot to me 的 it 指的是空格前的 friendship。此題考子句間的關係，而此處是因果關係，故用 (A) because (因為) 指出，因為友情很重要，所以希望這封 email 不會改變彼此的關係。

► (B) although 雖然 (C) if 如果 (D) when 當……的時候

5. **B** **考點** 片語搭配詞

look forward to (期待……) 這個動詞片語中的 to 為介系詞，因此後面要用動名詞，故答案為 (B) eating。因為是期待未來將發生的事，故不選 (D) having eaten (已經吃)。

► (A) eat (原形)  
(C) have eaten (現在完成式，語意、文法不合)  
(D) having eaten (現在完成式變成動名詞，語意不合)

**中譯** 希望我們還能當朋友……

寄件人：傑克·史密斯 (jacksmith57@intermail.com)

收件人：蘿拉·瓊斯 (laura.m.jones@fastmail.com)

日期：2019 年 8 月 30 日下午 3 點 51 分

主旨：關於：我想告訴你一件事……

嗨，蘿拉：

一直覺得很難提筆寫下這封 email，但我認為對妳坦白很重要。很高興我們能當好朋友，在學校可以無話不談。但是，我對妳的感覺，和妳對我的好感不同。儘管如此，我還是很感謝妳說出自己的感受。有人告白，總是一件好事。妳很親切、風趣又聰明，和妳相處真的很歡樂。妳講的笑話老是讓我捧腹大笑！我真心希望這封 email 不會讓我們的友情產生變化，因為我真的很看重這段友情。

無論如何，我還是很期待明天和妳一起吃午餐。可以幫我留個位子嗎？（如果妳沒有太氣我的話……）

妳的朋友