2018 義守大學英文命中

總評:

本班一般程度學員在一年的英文課程學習中, 就今年的義守後中英文考試中, 估計應能得到: (選擇題型而言: 以各題型答對數的比率, 作文不計)

字彙: 7/10 ; 文法: 8/10; 克漏: 6/10; 閱讀: 8/10, 總計: 29/40 …

1. <mark>字彙部份:</mark> (第二本講義以電子數位檔為主, 第一本講義以印出紙本版為主)

注意: 版面頁數可能有幾頁的落差

Deficiency → 講義第一本: p.76

Primitive →講義第一本: p. 130

complementary →講義第二本: p. 70

forbidden →講義第二本: p. 161

formidable →講義第一本: p. 4

threaten →講義第一本: p. 142

assume →講義第一本: p. 86

immediate →講義第一本: p. 146

reasonable →講義第二本: p. 112

miracle →講義第二本: p. 119

specific →講義第一本: p. 42

scarcely →講義第二本: p. 133

conversely →講義第二本: p. 12

scarcely →講義第二本: p. 133

pneumonia→講義第二本: p. 175

obsession →講義第二本: p. 176

spirit →講義第二本: p. 113

occurrence →講義第一本: p. 45

determination →講義第一本: p. 91

operation →講義第二本: p. 130

tightness →講義第二本: p. 98

chill →講義第一本: p. 16

extension →講義第一本: p. 106

exhaustion→講義第一本: p. 129

exaggeration →講義第二本: p. 178

definite →講義第二本: p. 6

nutrition →講義第一本: p. 24

general →講義第一本: p. 32

according →講義第一本: p. 76

document → 週考 28 回 37, 39 題

synthesize → 週考 24 回閱測

obesity →週考第 1 回 第 8 題

impediment→週考第 3 回 第 7 題

2. 文法部份:

11. How long does the medication remain __(D)_____?

(A) effect (B) effectuate (C) effectively (D) effective

→講義第一本: p. 19

例 14. 他一生都是單身。

He **remains** single all his life.

12. The doctor urges that the patient ___(C)__ to the emergency room if he has a fever again.

(A) comes (B) came (C) come (D) will come

→講義第一本: p. 69

14. __(C)__ power failure, it's better to change the batteries once in three months.

(A) Avoiding (B) Having avoided (C) To avoid (D) Avoid

→講義第一本: p. 99

__(B)___ an insurance agent, it is necessary to pass the examination.

(A) Become   (B) To become

(C) Having become   (D) One becomes

15. If he'd been driving more carefully, he _____ have had an accident.

(A) will not (B) wouldn't (C) would (D) will

→講義第一本: p. 62

例1. 如果當時我知道實情，我就告訴你了。

If I **had known** the truth, I **would have told** you.

16. The man sitting next to me on the plane was very nervous. He __(C)__ before.

(A) hasn't flown (B) didn't fly (C) hadn't flown (D) wasn't flying

→講義第一本: p. 55

2. I was hungry. I __(C)___ for two days.

(A) will not eat   (B) have not eaten

(C) had not been eating   (D) have not been eating

18. What's the name of the man __(D)___?
   (A) you borrowed his car (B) which car you borrowed
   (C) his car you borrowed (D) whose car you borrowed
→講義第二本: p. 106

 1. From time to time we must look up words _(D)__.
   (A) meaning of which we do not know
   (B) whose meanings we are not familiar
   (C) we do not know their meanings
   (D) whose meanings we do not know

19. Lora said she ___(D)__ interested in going to a museum.
   (A) hasn't been (B) hadn't been (C) isn't (D) wasn't
 →講義第一本: p. 59

例 1 官員明確表示他將竭盡所能以解決問題.
   The official **expressed** clearly **that** he **would do** his best to solve the   problems.

20. The person with __(C)___ you should be registering your complaint is the
   manager, but he's unavailable at the moment.
   (A) who (B) whose (C) whom (D) which
→講義第二本: p. 104

   Grammar is the study of the systems __(B)___ words are organized
   to Make sentences.
   (A) which   (B) in which   (C) that   (D) in that

3. 閱讀測驗:

閱讀測驗關鍵的能力在於: **揣摩並鎖定出題者的眼神, 即: 每個所選的答案必須知道在原文內容的所在位置.** 其主要解題技巧, 在於針對不同題型, 運用不同的找答案方法 **(須知: 聰明的學生在練就一身找正確答案的技巧, 一般考生則希求廣汎閱讀, 但未必能得到正確解答).** 因此我們主要在教導運用不同的方法. 摘要如下:

   題型 1: 主旨問題 → 找答案: 首尾段首尾句之交集或聯集 (名詞)
   題型 2: 循線索答 → 找答案: 問題中關鍵字群出現在原文位置之前、或後
   題型 3: 推論題(也時也是主旨型)
                              → 找答案: 問題中關鍵字群出現在原文的所在段落, 若
                                       無法找到選項的陳述, 則該陳述可能是對的

原文 1

  The kidneys are located in the posterior part of the abdomen. The right kidney sits just below the liver, while the left kidney is under the diaphragm, next to the spleen. On the vertebral level, they are approximately positioned from T12 to L3. In a normal human adult, the kidneys are about 12 centimeters long and five centimeters thick, and weigh 150 grams. They filter the blood and secrete water and nitrogenous waste (urea, creatinine, and so forth) in the form of urine. The medical field that studies the functions and diseases of the kidneys is called nephrology.

  The kidneys are composed of nephrons. Each nephron consists of a glomerulus, Bowman's capsule, and renal tubule. There are more than a million nephrons within a healthy adult kidney. The vital function of the nephron is to remove waste from blood plasma. It also helps to maintain a normal fluid balance in the body by reabsorbing water and some electrolytes back into the blood.

  Urine is formed by a process of filtration and reabsorption in the nephron. Blood enters the nephron via the arteriole. As it passes through the glomerulus, water is filtered through the glomerular membrane and collected in the Bowman's capsule. The filtrate then passes through the proximal tubule, loop of Henle, distal tubule, and collecting tubule. Other substances, such as uric acid and hydrogen ions, are also added to the urine.

譯文參考

  腎臟位於腹部的後部。右腎位於肝臟下方,而左腎位於膈下,脾臟旁。在脊椎水平上,它們大約從T12到L3定位。在一個正常的人體中,腎臟長約12厘米,厚5厘米,重150克。他們過濾血液並以尿液的形式分泌水和含氮廢物(尿素,肌酸酐等)。研究腎功能和疾病的醫學領域稱為腎髒病學。

  腎臟由腎單位組成。每個腎單位由腎小球,鮑曼囊和腎小管組成。在健康的成年人腎臟中有超過一百萬個腎單位。腎單位的重要功能是從血漿中去除廢物。通過將水和一些電解質重新吸收回血液,還有助於維持體內正常的體液平衡。尿液是通過在腎單位中過濾和再吸收的過程形成的。血液通過小動脈進入腎單位。當它通過腎小球時,水通過腎小球膜過濾並收集在鮑曼囊中。濾液然後通過近端小管,Henle環,遠端小管,和收集細管。其他物質,如尿酸和氫離子也被添加到尿液中

31. The _____ kidney is situated next to the spleen.
    (A) right   (B) left   (C) ventral   (D) lower
解: (B) → 題型: 循線索答: 線索在第 2 行: while the **left** kidney is under the diaphragm, next to the **spleen**.

32. Which of the following does NOT appear in the form of normal urine after the kidneys filter the blood?

(A) urea   (B) creatinine   (C) water   (D) red blood cell

解: (B) →題型: 循線索答:: 線索在第 5-6 行:: They filter the blood and secrete **water** and nitrogenous waste (**urea, creatinine**, and so forth) in the form of urine.

33. Which of these does NOT compose nephron?

(A) kidney   (B) Bowman's capsule (C) renal tubule (D) glomerulus

解: (A) →題型: 循線索答:: 線索在第 8-9 行:: Each nephron consists of a **glomerulus, Bowman's capsule, and renal tubule**.

34. How many nephrons can possibly exist within a normal adult kidney?

(A) two hundred   (B) one thousand   (C) more than a million

(D) fewer than a hundred

解: (C) →題型: 循線索答:: 線索在第 9-10 行:: There are **more than a million** nephrons within **a healthy adult kidney**.

35. Blood gets into the nephron through the _____.

(A) glomerulus (B) arteriole (C) Bowman's capsule (D) loop of Henle

解: (B) →題型: 循線索答:: 線索在第 14 行:: Blood enters the nephron via **the arteriole.**

Passage B

Whether they're swooping in to deliver packages or spotting victims in disaster zones, swarms of flying robots could have a range of important applications in the future, a new study found. The robots can switch from driving to flying without colliding with each other and could offer benefits beyond the traditional flying-car concepts of sci-fi lore, the study said.

Robots with similar versatility could fly over impediments on the ground or drive under overhead obstacles. But currently, robots that are good at one mode of transportation are usually bad at others, study lead author Brandon Araki, a roboticist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory, and his colleagues said in their new study.

The researchers previously developed a robot named the "flying monkey" that could run and fly, as well as grasp items. However, the researchers had to program the paths the flying monkey would take; in other words, it could not find safe routes by

itself.

Now, these scientists have developed flying cars that can both fly and drive through a simulated city-like setting that has parking spots, landing pads and no-fly zones. Moreover, these drones can move autonomously without colliding with each other, the researchers said. "Our vehicles can find their own safe paths," Araki told Live Science.

The researchers took eight four-rotor "quadcopter" drones and put two small motors with wheels on the bottom of each drone, to make them capable of driving. In simulations, the robots could fly for about 295 feet (90 meters) or drive for 826 feet (252 meters) before their batteries ran out.

The roboticists developed algorithms that ensured the robots did not collide with one another. In tests in a miniature town made using everyday materials such as pieces of fabric for roads and cardboard boxes for buildings, all drones successfully navigated from a starting point to an ending point on collision-free paths. Adding the driving apparatus to each drone added weight and so slightly reduced battery life, decreasing the maximum distances the drones could fly by about 14 percent, the researchers said. Still, the scientists noted that driving remained more efficient than flying, offsetting the relatively small loss in efficiency in flying due to the added weight.

"The most important implication of our research is that vehicles that combine flying and driving have the potential to be both much more efficient and much more useful than vehicles that can only drive or only fly," Araki said.

The scientists cautioned that fleets of automated flying taxis are likely not coming anytime soon. "Our current system of drones certainly isn't robust enough to actually carry people right now," Araki said. Still, these experiments with quadcopters help explore "various ideas related to flying cars," he said.

The scientists detailed their findings on June 1 at the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers' International Conference on Robotics and Automation in Singapore.

譯文:

一項新的研究發現，無論他們是在向災區提供包裹還是在災區發現遇難者，飛行機器人群體在未來都可能有一系列重要應用。該研究稱，機器人可以從駕駛轉向飛行而不會相互碰撞，並且可以提供超越傳統飛行汽車科幻傳說的優勢。

具有類似多功能性的機器人可以飛越地面上的障礙物或在架空障礙物下行駛。但目前，擅長交通方式的機器人通常對其他交通工具不利，研究的主要作者，麻省理工學院計算機科學與人工智能實驗室的機器人學家布蘭登·荒木和他的同事在他們的新研究中表示。

研究人員之前開發了一種名為"飛行猴子"的機器人，可以飛行，也可以抓取物品。然而，研究人員必須編制飛行猴子的路徑;換句話說，它本身無法找到安全路線。

　　現在，這些科學家已經開發出飛行中的汽車，它們既可以在具有停車位，著陸墊和禁飛區的模擬城市般的環境中飛行和駕駛。此外，這些無人機可以自動移動而不會相互碰撞，研究人員說。"我們的車輛可以找到自己的安全路徑，"荒木告訴生活科學。

　　研究人員拿走了八架四旋翼"四軸飛行器"無人機，並在每架無人機的底部安裝了兩個帶輪子的小型電動機，以使其能夠駕駛。在模擬中，機器人可以在電池耗盡之前飛行約295英尺（90米）或駕駛826英尺（252米）。

　　機器人專家開發了確保機器人不會相互碰撞的算法。在使用日常材料製作的小型城鎮進行的測試中，例如道路布料和建築物紙箱，所有無人機在無碰撞路徑上從起點到終點成功導航。研究人員說，將驅動設備添加到每個無人機中會增加重量，並縮短電池壽命，從而使無人機可以飛行的最大距離減少約14%。不過，科學家們指出，駕駛比飛行更有效率，抵消了由於增加的重量造成飛行效率相對較小的損失。

　　Araki說："我們研究的最重要的含義是，將飛行和駕駛相結合的車輛比僅能駕駛或只能飛行的車輛具有更高的效率和更有用的潛力。"

　　科學家告誡說，自動駕駛的出租車隊很可能不會很快來。荒木說："我們目前的無人機系統當然不夠強大，無法實際攜帶人員。"儘管如此，這些使用quadcopters 的實驗有助於探索"與飛行汽車有關的各種想法"，他說。

　　科學家在6月1日在新加坡電氣和電子工程師學會機器人與自動化國際會議上詳細介紹了他們的發現。

36. What is the best title for this reading passage?

(A) Hybrid driving-flying robots could go beyond the flying car

(B) Flying robot is the only choice of future transportation

(C) The importance of flying robots and flying cars

(D) Flying robots will not replace traditional flying cars

解: (A) →題型: 主旨問題:: 線索在首尾段首尾句, 找首段:: …The robots can switch from **driving to flying** without colliding with each other. (機器人可以從駕駛轉向飛行而不會相互碰撞，…)

　　　　因此: driving, flying 這兩個字是關鍵

37. What can't "flying monkey" do in this reading passage?

(A) run　　(B) grasp objects　　(C) find safe path by itself　(D) fly

解: (C) →題型: 循線索答:: 線索在第 3 段: …the "flying monkey" that could

run and fly, as well as grasp items. However, the researchers had to program the paths the flying monkey would take; in other words, it **could not find safe routes by itself**.

38. What can be inferred about Brandon Araki's attitude in this reading passage?
    (A) The research on roboticists development is now completed.
    (B) The flying drones will replace all the vehicles soon.
    (C) The quadcopters will be his main research subject.
    (D) More studies on flying drones should be carried out.
    解: (D) →題型: 推論+主旨: 線索在倒數第二段, 或先找出: Brandon Araki 在
        文章最後面所說的話, 就是反映其態度:: …The scientists **cautioned**
        that fleets of automated flying taxis **are likely not coming anytime**
        soon. → 這表示: 還需要更多的研究…

39. According to this reading passage, how did the researchers assure the safety of the flying robots?
    (A) A laboratory test was conducted.
    (B) It was tested in a small town.
    (C) It was analyzed by a computer stimulation test.
    (D) It was tested in an artificial scenario.
    解: (D) →題型: 循線索答:: 線索在第4段爛第6 段::
        第 4 段: …through a simulated city-like setting…
        第 6 段: …In tests in a miniature town made using everyday materials
        such as pieces of fabric for roads…
        從以上資訊可知, 是在人造的場景…

40. What can be inferred about scientists' attitude toward the drones in the sixth paragraph?
    (A) They concern the balance of weight putting on the drones.
    (B) They suggest that drones are the safest way of flying in the future.
    (C) Flying monkey is still the best flying robot among the others.
    (D) Drones will never collide with one another.
    解: (B) →題型: 看起來是推論型, 事實上是循線索答型:: 線索在倒數第2 段
        行:: …"Our current system of drones certainly isn't robust enough to
        actually carry people right now,"… ("我們目前的無人機系統當然不
        夠強大，無法實際攜帶人員。") 因此: 答案（A）為正確!