

《英文》 試題評析

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- 一、今年的題目只考：文法 / 閱讀測驗 / 作文，整體內容偏簡單；不同以往題型太多，譬如除了前三種考題，還有單字題 / 單句閱讀 / 克漏字填充等題型。
- 二、今年英文試題大爆冷門，竟然沒考單字，除了閱測考一題。反而是文法題的比重大幅提升到 40%。文法題目相當簡單，王靖老師上課的講義裡，都有相同的主題：同位語 / 三大子句 / 假設語氣 / 倒裝句 / 八大詞類 / 間接問句。基本上，題目都短，而且單字簡單，故這個單元要拿高分很容易。
- 三、閱讀測驗的篇數也比以往少一篇，今年只考四篇。而且不僅內容簡單，答案也明顯容易找到，題目與文章和答案之間的換字部份很少。
- 四、作文：「談談台灣的醫德情形」今年的題目很平易近人，讓考生很好發揮。

《英文》

I. Grammar and Sentence Structure: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. 20 points

【單選題】每題 1 分，共 20 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.25 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

- (C) 1. _____ in the United States, St. Louis has now become the 24th largest city.
 (A) It is the fourth biggest city (B) It was the fourth biggest city
 (C) Once the fourth biggest city (D) Before the fourth biggest city it was
 (E) The fourth biggest city
- (B) 2. Martha Graham, _____, has run her own dance company for half a century.
 (A) is the great modern choreographer (B) one of the great modern choreographers
 (C) that the great modern choreographers (D) the modern choreographers were great
 (E) whom the great modern choreographer is
- (A) 3. Biochemists use fireflies to study bioluminescence, _____.
 (A) the heatless light given off by certain plants and animals
 (B) certain plants and animals give off the heatless light
 (C) which certain plants and animals give off the heatless light
 (D) is the heatless light given off by certain plants and animals
 (E) of which is given off the heatless light by certain plants and animals
- (E) 4. The behavior of gases is explained by _____ the kinetic theory.
 (A) scientists who call (B) what do scientists call
 (C) scientists they call (D) scientists call it
 (E) what scientists call
- (B) 5. How high an average _____?
 (A) a fellowship student maintains (B) must a fellowship student maintain
 (C) maintains a fellowship student (D) will maintain a fellowship student
 (E) fellowship maintains a student
- (B) 6. Valerie has been sick for a long time, so she _____ pain.
 (A) used to (B) is used to (C) use to (D) is use to (E) uses
- (E) 7. If you _____ to see Mayor Tsu, what would you tell him?
 (A) are (B) will be going (C) must (D) want (E) were
- (B) 8. "Could I borrow your Jay Chou's record?"
 "I'd get it for you _____ I could remember who last borrowed it."
 (A) except that (B) if only
 (C) on condition that (D) considering whether
 (E) even though

- (D) 9. I believe _____ very largely due to mistaken views of the world.
 (A) this unhappiness are (B) to be this unhappiness
 (C) this be unhappiness (D) this unhappiness to be
 (E) unhappiness to be this
- (C) 10. The timid mother _____ that they are never safe.
 (A) causes her children feel (B) causes her children feeling
 (C) causes her children to feel (D) feels her children cause
 (E) felt the children
- (E) 11. Only after Norman acquired considerable facility in speaking _____.
 (A) finally comes reading and writing (B) then he learned reading and writing
 (C) he learned to read and write (D) eventually reading and writing are learned
 (E) did he learn to read and write
- (A) 12. Skimming along the surface of the ocean or rising from its depths like delicate balloons, ____ to their aquatic habitat.
 (A) jellyfish are perfectly adapted (B) the perfect adaptation of jellyfish
 (C) jellyfish are adapted to perfectly (D) perfectly adapted jellyfish
 (E) and the adaptation is perfectly for jellyfish
- (E) 13. The more we learn about the ambassador, the more we have _____.
 (A) increase of his status (B) accumulate his reverence
 (C) praise increasing (D) respect in him
 (E) admiration for him
- (A) 14. Part of the Great Plains, Iowa is famous for ___ fields of corn.
 (A) its seemingly endless (B) it seems endless
 (C) it is seemingly endless (D) endless seemingly
 (E) it is endless it seems
- (D) 15. A person who is not an expert should never eat mushrooms gathered in the woods, _____.
 (A) for you may be seriously poisoned if you do
 (B) for he may be seriously poisoned if you do
 (C) for they will be certainly poisoned if they do
 (D) for he may be seriously poisoned if he does
 (E) for he be hit by suddenly poison
- (B) 16. "Do you need a new tie to go with your new suit, Mr. Lai?"
 "No, _____."
 (A) I am having plenty of ties (B) I think I have several that will do
 (C) there are lots of ties for the match (D) I have lots of ties to do it
 (E) plenty of ties I have to go

- (A) 17. "My father will be here tomorrow."
 "Oh, I thought that he _____ today."
 (A) was coming (B) is coming (C) will come (D) comes (E) would comes
- (B) 18. "What did he say?"
 "He said that he _____ since two o'clock."
 (A) has been writing (B) had been writing
 (C) was writing (D) wrote
 (E) has been written
- (A) 19. The recent discovery of a novel by Harriet Wilson, published in 1859, _____ a landmark in Black American literature.
 (A) has brought to light (B) light to brought has
 (C) brought to light has (D) has light to brought
 (E) to have brought light
- (C) 20. It seems very difficult _____.
 (A) to stop the child to cry (B) restraining the child to cry
 (C) to keep the child from crying (D) hold the child's crying
 (E) closing the child's cry

II. For each sentence, choose one underline part that contains faulty English. 20 points

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- (E) 21. For seven years, Spanish censorship did not allow Juan's name to be mentioned or his works from being published.
 A B C D E
- (A) 22. Mumps are a very common disease which usually affects children.
 A B C D E
- (C) 23. No sooner had the words been spoken so he realized that he should have remained silent.
 A B C D E
- (D) 24. I am sure that our system seems as odd to you as yours do to us.
 A B C D E
- (B) 25. If you were to ask John what did he with his money, he would have difficulty remembering.
 A B C D E
- (E) 26. However, since no ammonia fumes are detected, this theory does not seem credibly.
 A B C D E
- (B) 27. A turkey's neck is a little longer that than of a duck, and not so gracefully curved as a swan's.
 A B C D E

- (D) 28. In the field of classical music, Mozart has earned a reputation that is very greater than that of any
 A B C D E
 other composer.
- (B) 29. Neither France nor the United States have been able to discover a mutually satisfactory plan for
 A B C D E
 gradual disarmament.
- (D) 30. Providence, Rhode Island, is a busy manufacturing city and seaport, as well the state capital.
 A B C D E
- (C) 31. Though blacks were emancipated with the end of the Civil War in 1865, but the first black senator
 A B C
 was not elected into office until 1966.
 D E
- (D) 32. Pacific Northwest forests consist of a wide variety of trees and underbrush, which be constantly
 A B C D E
 evolving.
- (A) 33. Despite of his physical disadvantages, his determination led him to win the race.
 A B C D E
- (D) 34. Christopher Columbus found a New World and a new people despite he hoped to reach Asia.
 A B C D E
- (B) 35. Today it is almost impossible imagining American society as it was before the invention of
 A B C D E
 television.
- (C) 36. Some problems are relatively simple, others are such complex that there is no way to solve them.
 A B C D E
- (E) 37. Some rocks, such as sedimentary rocks, contain fossils, whereas other rocks, such as igneous
 A B
 rocks, were too hot to have fossils when form.
 C D E
- (D) 38. Not since Richard Nixon has a U.S. President been indicted for abuse of power and obstruction of
 A B C
 justice, or leave office under the threat of impeachment.
 D E
- (A) 39. Whether as general, emperor, and author, Julius Caesar was fated to enjoy enduring fame
 A B C
throughout much of the world.
 D E

- (C) 44. The passage tells us that the most probable reason for the death of the mice in Ader's experiment was that _____.
- (A) they had been weakened psychologically by the saccharin
 (B) the sweetener was poisonous to them
 (C) their immune systems had been altered by the mind
 (D) they had taken too much sweetener during earlier conditioning
 (E) the dysfunction of their digestive system
- (A) 45. It can be concluded from the passage that the immune systems of animals _____.
- (A) can be weakened by conditioning
 (B) can be suppressed by drug injections
 (C) can be affected by frequent doses of saccharin
 (D) can be altered by electric shocks
 (E) can be strengthened by the sweetener

Passage 2 (Questions 46-50):

Long ago prehistoric man began to domesticate a number of wild plants and animals for his own use. After centuries of being nomadic, of moving from place to place in pursuit of game or of fresh supplies of plant food, humans were finally able to stay in one place and systematically exploit the seasonal resources of one locality. This not only provided more abundant food but also allowed more people to live on a smaller plot of ground. As a result, societies developed knowledge and experience about the world around them; our present-day pets, livestock, and food plants were taken from the wild and developed into the forms we know today.

As centuries passed and human cultures evolved and blossomed, humans began to organize their knowledge of nature into the broad field of natural history. One aspect of early natural history concerned the use of plants for drugs and medicine. The early herbalists sometimes overworked their imaginations in this respect. For instance, it was widely believed that a plant or part of a plant that resembled an internal organ would cure ailments of that organ. Thus, an extract made from a heart-shaped leaf might be prescribed for a person suffering from heart problems. All early societies include individuals who learned to use plants for medicinal purposes. Salves, potions, and brews made from leaves, roots, and the fruits of plants were devised to cure illnesses, to heal wounds, to ward off depression, and even as birth-control measures for women. Often the early herbalists of a society guarded the knowledge of medicinal uses of plants for their select group. They became very powerful members of the early societies and were sometimes credited with magical or religious powers.

Nevertheless, the overall contributions of these early observers provided the rudiments of our present knowledge of drugs and their uses.

- (B) 46. This passage mainly discusses _____.
- (A) the powerful members of the early societies
 (B) one aspect of early natural history
 (C) the beginning of agriculture
 (D) drugs and their uses
 (E) the imagination of prehistoric man
- (A) 47. Domestication of plants and animals probably occurred because of _____.
- (A) need for more readily available food
 (B) powerful cure of the plants
 (C) lack of wild animals and plants
 (D) early man's power as a hunter
 (E) the desire of prehistoric man to be nomadic
- (B) 48. It can be inferred from the passage that an herbalist is .
- (A) a dreamer
 (B) someone who uses plants in medicine
 (C) an early historian
 (D) a florist
 (E) a farmer

- (D) 49. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) The shape of a plant is indicative of its ability to cure ailments of a similarly shaped organ.
 (B) Early herbalists were unimaginative.
 (C) The work of early herbalists has nothing to do with present day medicine.
 (D) There is little relation between a cure for illness and the physical shape of a plant.
 (E) Pets, livestock, and plants were devised to cure illness.
- (C) 50. The word “rudiments” is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) history (B) requirements (C) beginnings (D) protocol (E) regulations

Passage 3 (Questions 51-55):

It is true that we cannot be starving and cold and still be happy. But an abundance of food, the satisfaction of elementary physical needs alone, is not enough. A man wants to feel that he is important. He wants to be able not only to express his opinion freely, but to know that it carries some weight; to know that there are some things that he decides, or has a part in deciding, and that he is a needed and useful part of something far bigger than he is.

This hankering to be an individual is probably greater today than ever before. Huge factories, assembly lines, mysterious mechanisms, standardization—these underline the smallness of the individual, because they are so fatally impersonal.

If the immediate future of the world could be made personal to the life of most men; if they could see themselves, because it was true, as actual participants in that development in their own communities, on their own land, at their own jobs and businesses—there would be something to tie to. Men would not only have more things; they would be stronger and happier men.

It is the unique strength of democratic methods that they can provide a way of simulating and releasing the individual resourcefulness and inventiveness, the pride of workmanship, the creative genius of human beings whatever their station or function. A world of science and great machines is still a world of men; our modern task is more difficult, but the opportunity for democratic methods is greater even than in the days of the ax and the hand loom.

- (E) 51. The most appropriate main theme for this article is _____.
- (A) Democracy and Machines (B) Happiness and Men
 (C) Happiness and Democracy (D) Machines and Happiness
 (E) Men and Machines
- (A) 52. Which of the following statements can best describe one of the main ideas in this passage?
- (A) The individual’s talent and characteristics have become more vital in this age of machines.
 (B) If the near future of the world could meet the increasing demands of democracy, life would be happier and easier.
 (C) A world of science and great machines can guarantee that people can lead a better life to come.
 (D) Men nowadays still desire faster machines and more advanced technology to standardize their ways of life.
 (E) Happiness has nothing to do with science and technology.

- (B) 53. In the second paragraph, the author used the word “hankering.” What does it mean in its context?
It means _____.
(A) a fantasy or illusion (B) a strong, often restless desire
(C) resoluteness with strong will (D) an unexpected idea
(E) a happy imagination
- (E) 54. According to the author, an abundance of food can only satisfy basic physical needs, what a man really wants is to _____.
(A) invent new machines and develop new technology
(B) keep life happy and simple
(C) travel around the world to understand the smallness of the individual
(D) express his opinions freely
(E) build up his own self-esteem and self-confidence
- (C) 55. What is the “unique strength of democratic methods” in this article?
(A) Men are good at releasing their potentials and fulfill their dreams in the age of machines.
(B) People never look down other’s resourcefulness and inventiveness.
(C) Human beings are able to spur their own resourcefulness and creativity.
(D) Men can provide a way of creating new ways to solve any kinds of human problems.
(E) The creative genius of human beings know how to invent new machines.

Passage 4 (Questions 56-60):

True learning is not a matter of the formal organization of knowledge of books. It is a series of personal experience. The written word makes public a state of mind, it transfers from private to public expression a set of ideas and facts that might otherwise remain unknown. For the writer, it is more than communication. It is the revelation, to oneself as writer, of things that have been hidden, now forced into expression.

On the other side, the side of the reader, it is the revelation of one person to another, a personal communication in an impersonal world. The reader in his true role is a private person, learning what another private person has to tell him. He may be seated in a library with a thousand others, but his way of knowing is by taking to himself the writer whose book he is reading. The teacher exists to get his students ready to read for and by themselves.

My plea is for the restoration of the element in modern life and in modern education at a time when everything is pushing us into collective states of mind, when intellectuals huddle together in committees that issue reports in anonymous prose, when so many people are willing to stripe themselves of their personal qualities in order to become clusters of approved characteristics.

But as far as the deeper aims of education are concerned, the problem is not how to distribute more information to larger numbers of students. That, as we have seen, is fairly easy to solve. You put more students into the same classes and pump the material in.

The question is: What intellectual, personal, and moral qualities are we developing in our students? What are they learning to care about? What are they doing with their lives?

- (C) 56. The most appropriate title for this article is _____.
(A) Quick Learning and Meaningful Knowledge (B) The True Knowledge and True Teacher
(C) The Private World of the Men with a Book (D) Soul in the Body and Thought in a Book
(E) Personal Communication and Public Knowledge

- (B) 57. According to this article, the deeper goal of education to the author is _____.
- (A) to distribute more information and better knowledge to students
 - (B) to guide students to build up their own anticipations and aims of life
 - (C) to teach students what are the best role models of intelligence and moral qualities for them to learn
 - (D) to show students good skills and right knowledge to be useful persons
 - (E) to give the excellent qualities of knowledge to students
- (E) 58. Which of the following statements is **NOT** one of the main ideas in this article?
- (A) The true learning is not a matter of the formal organization of knowledge of books.
 - (B) A lot of people are willing to strip themselves of their personal qualities in order to become clusters of approved characteristics.
 - (C) For the writer, the revelation of things that have been hidden, now forced into expression, is more significant than communication.
 - (D) Knowledge is useless materials unless it can help students to build up their own qualities of life.
 - (E) The teachers need to know the important question: "what are they doing with their lives?"
- (A) 59. According to the article, the true purpose of a teacher is _____.
- (A) to help her/his students to know how to learn by themselves
 - (B) to get her/his students to study as much as they can in and off the classroom
 - (C) to talk to her/his students about the meaning of life
 - (D) to be a good friend and tutor of her/his students
 - (E) to say "I don't know," when s/he has no idea of the given question
- (E) 60. The author said: "My plea is for the restoration of the personal element in the modern life and in modern education at a time when everything is pushing us into collective states of mind, when intellectuals huddle together in committees that issue reports in anonymous prose . . ." What does "huddle together" mean here? It means _____.
- (A) "to talk and discuss together" (B) "to unite together"
 - (C) "to share different ideas together" (D) "to vote together"
 - (E) "to crowd or draw together"

IV. Writing: Write a well-structured essay (in 250 words) to discuss your idea of "Medical Ethics" in Taiwan. 20 points