

英文

旋元佑老師提供

I. Vocabulary: 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。

A. Please choose the word closest in meaning to each underlined word.

- (D) 1. Fallen rocks are impeding the progress of rescue workers.
 (A) constructing (B) destructing (C) imposing (D) obstructing (E) proposing
- (D) 2. In order to avoid attacks from predators, many animals are good at feigning death.
 (A) arranging (B) encroaching (C) hibernating (D) pretending (E) stimulating
- (C) 3. Susan should have called Mr. Chang earlier. She was admonished for not responding to his complaint in a timely manner.
 (A) disregarded (B) illuminated (C) reprimanded (D) stipulated (E) transcribed
- (C) 4. Don't bother Cindy now. She is bombarded with a plethora of e-mails this morning.
 (A) herald (B) prospect (C) surplus (D) torment (E) venture
- (B) 5. Everyone should be aware that responsibilities and rights are reciprocally connected.
 (A) barely (B) mutually (C) normally (D) similarly (E) strongly
- (B) 6. I saw the two men exchanging glances. This seemed to be a covert signal that they had lied to me.
 (A) accustomed (B) concealed (C) manifested (D) prevailed (E) tangled
- (D) 7. When we meditate and focus on our minds and bodies, we will develop feelings of tranquility.
 (A) activeness (B) agitation (C) exploration (D) serenity (E) ubiquity
- (D) 8. A series of concurrent, related developments have significantly reduced the utility of the gasoline tax.
 (A) homogeneous (B) instantaneous (C) miscellaneous (D) simultaneous (E) spontaneous
- (B) 9. The heinous crime shocked the public and the police now encourage people who know anything about it to come forward.
 (A) arduous (B) atrocious (C) dolorous (D) laborious (E) vigorous
- (E) 10. These two guys were involved in an altercation and were arrested by the police later.
 (A) confinement (B) connotation (C) consortium (D) conspiracy (E) contretemps

B. Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- (E) 11. Ben is a self-starter. He is good at working alone without constant _____.
 (A) accusation (B) conception (C) implication (D) restoration (E) supervision
- (B) 12. Was he so ungrateful as to bear a _____ against the man who had saved them?
 (A) courage (B) grudge (C) nudge (D) plunge (E) sponge
- (D) 13. Belinda spent too much time on her work to the _____ of her marriage. Now, her husband decides to get divorced with her.
 (A) detection (B) determiner (C) detonation (D) detriment (E) detritus
- (C) 14. We advise those who intend to _____ the law should be prepared for the endless pursuit of the police.
 (A) concatenate (B) constrict (C) contravene (D) convalesce (E) converse
- (B) 15. Memory problems are typically one of the first signs of cognitive _____ related to Alzheimer's disease.
 (A) commission (B) impairment (C) legislation (D) precaution (E) sentiment
- (E) 16. If this is your first visit to this hospital, you need to complete this survey about your _____ and psychological conditions.
 (A) adiabatic (B) chromatic (C) dogmatic (D) schematic (E) somatic
- (E) 17. The _____ system is responsible for carrying blood or other liquids around the bodies of animals.
 (A) binocular (B) curricular (C) muscular (D) semicircular (E) vascular
- (E) 18. If we pay attention to advertisements carefully, we will find their words are very ornamented and _____. We can't trust them easily.
 (A) amphibious (B) curvaceous (C) extraneous (D) judicious (E) pretentious
- (E) 19. The buildings are uninhabitable and have to be made _____ until that air conditioning system can start up again.
 (A) adjacent (B) patient (C) radiant (D) salient (E) vacant

- (A) 20. Public trust in Facebook has been _____ by a year of privacy scandals and data breaches.
 (A) plagued (B) pleaded (C) pleased (D) plopped (E) plucked

II. Grammar and Structure: 10 points

【單選題】每題 1 分，共 10 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。

A. Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- (A) 21. Advertising _____ young adults can be destructive, so it should be controlled.
 (A) aimed at (B) is aimed at (C) has been aiming at (D) is aiming at (E) aim at
- (E) 22. _____ its inherent danger, many people believe that nuclear energy is a clean and potentially inexhaustible source of energy.
 (A) Due to (B) Even though (C) Given that (D) In case (E) In spite of
- (B) 23. The Wangs wanted to give their only daughter every advantage. However, they now regret _____ her with too many material possessions.
 (A) provided (B) having provided (C) having been provided
 (D) to have provided (E) to have been provided
- (A) 24. Could you please help me to turn off the stove? The soup _____ for about twenty minutes.
 (A) has been boiling (B) was boiling (C) is boiling (D) boiling (E) boiled
- (A) 25. I would have visited you _____ someone told me you were in the hospital.
 (A) had (B) if (C) since (D) that (E) then

B. For each sentence, please choose the underlined part that contains ungrammatical use of English.

- (B) 26. Recent technological breakthroughs have exponentially reduced the cost of data storage, making that easier and less expensive to store more data than ever before.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (D) 27. Children who move to a foreign country adapt much more easily than their parents, by picking up the language and customs of their new home in no time.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (C) 28. The English in the eighteenth century thought of their society as was made up of distinct ranks, with the aristocracy at the top, and laborers and the poor at the bottom.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (B) 29. Japan's Mamiko Higa on Friday birdied her final hole to maintain her lead at the US Women's Open Championship, which the second round was delayed for two hours due to thunderstorms and then suspended because of darkness.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (C) 30. People often decide whether to open an e-mail based on the subject line, so choosing one that lets readers know you are addressing their concerns or business issues.
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

III. Reading Comprehension: 40 points

【單選題】每題 2 分，共 20 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

Please read the following excerpts/passages closely and then choose the best answer for each of the questions according to the contents.

Since 1991, Wenlock Books, an award-winning independent bookshop, has served readers in the Shropshire. However, this bookstore is now being forced to close and its owner, Ann Dreda, places the blame **squarely** on the rise of Amazon.

Ann Dreda said the decision is a hard one, for she has adored being there in the high street, making wonderful connections with her customers. Due to her illness and customers' growing preference for shopping online, she is forced to close the store

by the end of June. Dreda has worked at the shop since 1991, and took over from the previous owner in 2003. A review of the shop in *Guardian* in 2005 called it “**nothing short of a gem.**”

Despite the fact that the number of independent booksellers has now risen for two years in a row, Dreda is not the only indie feeling the pinch. Jason Burley, owner of Lock Books, will close his bookstore in July and says that his decision is a result of different factors.

Meryl Halls, Booksellers Association managing director, said the organization was always upset when bookshops closed. This, according to Halls, is especially true when the organization sees two iconic bookshops leaving the trade.

- (B) 31. Which of the following words is a synonym of the word, “squarely”?
 (A) circuitously (B) directly (C) effusively (D) indefinitely (E) unfairly
- (D) 32. Which of the following statements is **WRONG**?
 (A) Ann Dreda and Jason Burley are owners of independent bookstores.
 (B) Dreda and Burley decided to close their bookstores for various reasons.
 (C) Lock Books is an independent bookstore.
 (D) Customers nowadays no longer buy books at a bricks-and-mortar store.
 (E) There are in fact more and more independent bookstores.
- (A) 33. What does the phrase “**nothing short of a gem**” mean?
 (A) Something important and valuable
 (B) Something of little significance
 (C) Something shining and stony
 (D) Something in lack of certain qualities
 (E) Something germane
- (B) 34. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the article?
 (A) Wenlock Books has served readers since 1991.
 (B) Jason Burley, owner of Lock Books, faces financial problems.
 (C) Booksellers Association tries to prevent independent bookstores from closing.
 (D) Booksellers Association contends that Amazon should take the blame.
 (E) The rise of Amazon is the sole reason for independent bookstores to be closed.
- (A) 35. What is the best title for this article?
 (A) Wenlock Books, an Iconic Independent Bookstore
 (B) Independent Bookstores, a Rising Trade
 (C) Ups and Downs of Lock Books
 (D) Pros and Cons of Independent Bookstores
 (E) Problems of Online Bookstores

It’s no surprise that livestock animals like cows, sheep, and goats love gnawing on grass. Grazing is what they do, because their stomachs are able to digest all of the cellulose in grass. But unlike these animals, dogs are omnivores, related to meat-eating hunters like wolves. Yet, if you own a dog, you may have seen your dog snacking on grass while out in your backyard or on a walk. So why do dogs eat grass? Is it totally normal dog behavior?

Though eating grass might seem unusual for dogs, it’s actually a fairly common habit that many dog owners have noticed. Though canines were historically carnivorous, they actually evolved as omnivores that would eat whatever was available, including vegetation. Also, the animals that dogs’ ancestors would eat were usually herbivores, so when the wild dogs killed and ate their prey, they’d by extension be eating whatever the prey animals ate — plant life.

So, their wild ancestors ate vegetation, but what’s the reason domesticated dogs still do it — and why do dogs eat grass, specifically? Well, different dogs might eat grass for different reasons. It’s usually nothing more than a sign of boredom in dogs. Or, your pup could simply like the taste or texture of grass, like a human munching on a celery stick. If your dog eats a lot of it, eating grass regularly could be a sign that your dog is not getting enough fiber and is seeking out natural herbs to eat.

- (B) 36. What is the best title for the passage?
 (A) Why do cows love grass?
 (B) Why do dogs eat grass?
 (C) Why are wolves omnivorous?
 (D) Why are canines carnivorous?
 (E) Why do human beings eat celery?
- (C) 37. What does “omnivore” mean?
 (A) An animal that eats only meat
 (B) An animal that eats only plants
 (C) An animal that eats both meat and plants
 (D) A hunter that domesticates canine animals
 (E) A hunter who poaches endangered animals
- (A) 38. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 (A) Dogs historically ate only meat.
 (B) It’s unusual that dogs eat grass.
 (C) Dog’s ancestors did not eat herbivores.
 (D) Wild dogs never ate vegetation.
 (E) Domesticated dogs eat only grass.
- (D) 39. Based on the passage, why do domesticated dog eat grass?
 (A) Grass cures their diseases.
 (B) Grass kills germs.
 (C) Grass is easy to digest.
 (D) Grass is palatable to them.
 (E) Grass contains sufficient protein.
- (E) 40. What can be inferred from the passage?
 (A) Dogs have difficulties digesting plants.
 (B) Dog ancestors were vegetarians.
 (C) Domesticated dogs eat differently from wild dogs.
 (D) Eating grass is boring to dogs.
 (E) Dogs’ eating habits were influenced by their prey.

The newly-approved version of the World Health Organization’s global manual of diagnoses no longer classifies transgender health issues as mental and behavioral disorders. Instead, this latest version places issues of gender incongruence under a chapter on sexual health. As the news comes out, Human Rights Watch says this change will have a “liberating effect worldwide.”

In the latest manual, gender incongruence is defined as a marked and persistent incongruence between a person’s experienced gender and assigned sex. Compared with this latest manual, known as ICD-11, the previous one considers the issue of gender incongruence as a gender identity disorder in the chapter on mental and behavioral disorders.

Commenting on the revisions, Graeme Reid, lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender right directors at Human Rights Watch said, “Governments should swiftly reform national medical systems that still use this **outdated** diagnosis.”

Meanwhile, nine organizations working on gender identity said that the revised version demonstrates that full depathologization can be achieved, **even though this improvement is by no means perfect.**

- (B) 41. Which of the following statements is **CORRECT**?
 (A) ICD-11 is the old version of WHO’s manual.
 (B) Gender incongruence refers to the difference between a person’s physical sex and psychological gender.
 (C) Human Rights Watch harshly criticizes ICD-11.
 (D) In the latest manual, transgenders are considered guilty.
 (E) Nine organizations work with WHO to revise the manual.
- (D) 42. Which of the following statements is **NOT MENTIONED** in the article?
 (A) Graeme Reid is a human right activist.
 (B) Human Rights Watch claims the new version will have positive effects.
 (C) In the latest manual, issues of gender incongruence are included in a new chapter.
 (D) So far, WHO has recognized all the LGBT groups.
 (E) At least nine organizations are not fully satisfied with WHO’s latest manual.
- (B) 43. Which of the following words is **NOT** a synonym of the word, “outdated”?
 (A) antiquated (B) chronic (C) obsolete (D) outmoded (E) outworn

- (E) 44. What does the sentence “**even though this improvement is by no means perfect**” imply?
 (A) This latest manual is beyond contentment.
 (B) This latest manual lives up to everyone’s expectation.
 (C) This latest manual liberates the difficult situations that transgenders face.
 (D) This latest manual makes lives of transgenders more difficult.
 (E) This latest manual still needs revision.
- (C) 45. What is the best title for this article?
 (A) Transgender, a New Category of Human Beings
 (B) Transgender, a New Challenge
 (C) Transgender, No Longer a Disorder
 (D) Transgender, No Longer an Issue
 (E) Transgender, No Further Discussion

Edd Hammill, an ecologist at Utah State University, first got an inkling that insecticides might not be having their intended effect while conducting research in orange plantations in northern Costa Rica. #A

Hammill and his team surveyed where the mosquitoes were coming from: bromeliads, a group of plants found in warm parts of the Americas, often growing on tree branches. The water-filled spaces between their tightly overlapping leaves host a whole community of insect larvae, including mosquitoes of the species *Wyeomyia abebela*. #B

The team looked at bromeliads in plantations—some of which had been treated with insecticides for more than twenty years—and in untreated forests. The Costa Rican growers use **dimethoate** to treat their orange trees for plant lice, but it kills many other insect species too. #C

Hammill’s team found that despite all the insecticide, the orange plantations were hosting twice as many mosquitoes as the pristine forests. But damselfly larvae—a major predator of larval mosquitoes—were **conspicuously** missing from the plantations. #D

When the researchers took the insects into the lab and exposed them to varying levels of dimethoate, they found that the plantation mosquitoes tolerated concentrations ten times higher than the forest mosquitoes. But the plantation damselflies had evolved no such resistance. #E

The resistant mosquitoes thus appear to have found a sweet spot: a nursery habitat for their young that is devoid of predatory damselflies. There, they flourish.

- (E) 46. What is the passage mainly about?
 (A) Hammill explored how to kill the mosquitoes.
 (B) Mosquitoes often grow on branches of bromeliad.
 (C) Damselfly larvae increased dramatically.
 (D) Mosquitoes are eaten by damselfly larvae.
 (E) Pesticides can increase the number of mosquito.
- (A) 47. What is dimethoate?
 (A) One kind of pesticide (B) One kind of insect species (C) One kind of crop
 (D) One kind of orange tree (E) One kind of mosquito
- (D) 48. Where did Hammill’s research team study mosquitoes?
 (A) In southern Costa Rica
 (B) In pristine forests only
 (C) In orange plantations only
 (D) In both pristine forests and orange plantations
 (E) In the places which had been treated insecticides only
- (E) 49. What does “conspicuously” mean?
 (A) admirably (B) deliberately (C) intolerably (D) moderately (E) prominently
- (C) 50. Where is the best place to insert the sentence, “In the U.S. it’s widely used on citrus, corn, and other crops”?
 (A) #A (B) #B (C) #C (D) #D (E) #E

IV. Essay Writing: 20 points

Write an essay of at least 200 words in an appropriate style on the following topic.

In recent years, a wide range of medical robots have been in use. Inevitably, more and more work in the medical field will be done not only by us humans. Discuss how medical doctors can work with robots to help their patients in the future.

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108 高醫後西醫英文考題總評、命中事實分析、申述題

I. 總評

今年的高雄醫英文試題，題型與去年相同，分為同義字 10 題與填空 10 題，整體難度也和去年差不多。單字題考出 *atrocious*, *altercation* 等 GRE 字彙，以及 *somatic*, *vascular* 等醫學術語。但仍有超過半數是通用學術字彙，都在高點後醫英文字彙掌握之中。

文法的題型也和去年相同：5 題選擇與 5 題挑錯。考出來的文法觀念包括非限定動詞、時態、語氣、副句結構、減化子句，都是常考的文法重點，在高點後醫文法講義中都有大量的題目練習，這幾題文法比去年稍簡單一點。

閱讀測驗部分，考的幾篇文章都不難，但是題目有幾題出得不是那麼清楚，可能會造成答題困難，甚至有幾題可能答案會有爭議（見下文）。第 1 篇關於書店的文章選自 *The Guardian*（英國衛報）。第 2 篇關於狗吃草的文章選自 *Reader's Digest*（讀者文摘）。第 3 篇關於 LGBT 的文章選自 *BBC News*（英國國家廣播公司）。第 4 篇關於殺蟲劑的研究選自 *National Geographic*（國家地理雜誌）。比較特別的是：第 4 篇裏面挖了 5 個空格要塞入句子，這種題型往年只見於中國醫，今年在高雄醫也出現 1 題。還好題目很簡單。這種題型是受到托福閱讀的影響。

除了閱讀測驗出現一題新題型，今年的題型都和往年相同，難度也接近。以英文科而言，錄取分數可能要比去年高個 3 至 5 分。

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II. 命中事實分析

第一大題 Vocabulary

A: 同義字

原題

1. impede 答案 obstruct

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 156

impediment (n.) 阻礙，障礙

in/ped(i)/ment

in/foot/(n.)

【衍】impede (v.) 阻礙

The country's debt was a serious impediment to economic improvement.

該國的外債對經濟發展構成嚴重阻礙。

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 224

obstruct (v.) 阻礙

ob/struct

against/build

【衍】obstruction (n.) 阻礙

The car was tolled away because it was obstructing traffic.

車子被拖吊，因為阻礙交通。

If you do not pull over, you may be fined for obstruction of justice.

你要是不靠邊停車，可能會因為妨礙執法而被開罰單。

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 343

obstruct = impede (v.) 妨礙

ob/struct

against/build

Piling furniture in the hallway obstructs egress and ingress.

走廊堆放家具會妨礙出入。

原題

3. admonish 答案 reprimand

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 23

admonish (v.) 警告，提醒

ad/mon/ish

to/warn/(v.)

【衍】admonition (n.) 警告，提醒

The teacher admonished all the students not to cheat.

老師警告全體學生不得作弊。

高點後醫英文字彙 p.297

admonish = warn, caution (v.) 警告

ad/mon/ish

to/warn/(v.)

The doctor admonished the patient not to smoke under any circumstances.

醫生警告病人，無論如何不要抽菸。

原題

4. plethora 答案 surplus

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 35

surplus (n., a.) 盈餘；過剩的

sur/plus

over/plus

Japan enjoys huge amounts of trade surplus.

日本有鉅額的貿易盈餘。

The government sells surplus weapons abroad.

政府銷售過剩的武器到國外。

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 300

surplus = extra goods (n.) 過剩，盈餘

Farmers in the American Midwest sent their surpluses down the Mississippi.

美國中西部農民把過剩的農產沿密西西比河往下游運送。

原題

8. concurrent 答案 simultaneous

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 107

concur (v.) 同時發生，同意

con/cur

together/run

【衍】concurrence (n.) 同時發生，同意

His wedding concurred with his birthday.

他的婚禮與生日在同一天。

"I concur," said the doctor to the assistant after the latter gave his opinion on the case.

「我同意，」助手表達對病例的看法之後，醫生如此說。

B: 填空

原題

11. supervision

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 34

supervise (v.) 監督

super/vise

over/see

【衍】supervision (n.) 監督

supervisor (n.) 監督者，上司

The team leader supervises five people at work.

隊長監督 5 人工作。

原題

13. detriment

detrimental (a.) 有害的，不利的

de/trib/mental

away/rub/(a.)

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 256

【衍】detriment (n.) 損傷，損害

Smoking has a detrimental effect on health.

吸菸對健康有害。

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 303

detrimental = harmful (a.) 有害的

de/trib/mental

away/rub/(a.)

Moving the victim now may have a detrimental effect on her.

現在移動受害者，可能產生對她有害的影響。

原題

19. vacant

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 80

vacancy (n.) 空缺，空位

vac/ancy

empty/(n.)

【衍】vacant (a.) 空出來的

I learned on the internet that your company has vacancies for computer programmers, and I would like to give it a try.

我在網路上發現你們公司有電腦程式設計師的空缺，想來應徵。

第二大題 Grammar and Structure

A: 填空

原題

21. Advertising _____ young adults can be destructive, so it should be controlled.

(A) aimed at (B) is aimed at (C) has been aiming at (D) is aiming at (E) aim at

答案：(A) aimed at

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 8 章：分詞

觀念篇：Part A: 過去分詞 Ven, p. 114

解題篇：過去分詞：有被動、完成暗示，pp. 116-119

原題

22. _____ its inherent danger, many people believe that nuclear energy is a clean and potentially inexhaustible source of energy.

(A) Due to (B) Even though (C) Given that (D) In case (E) In spite of

答案：(E) In spite of

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 7 章：介系詞

觀念篇：p. 91

解題篇：pp. 92-113

原題

23. The Wangs wanted to give their only daughter every advantage. However, they now regret _____ her with too many material possessions.

(A) provided (B) having provided (C) having been provided (D) to have provided (E) to have been provided

答案：(B) having provided

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 13 章：動名詞

觀念篇：pp. 192-193

解題篇：重要考點：其它只可以用動名詞、不可以用不定詞的情況：pp. 194-197

原題

24. Could you please help me to turn off the stove? The soup _____ for about twenty minutes.

(A) has been boiling (B) was boiling (C) is boiling (D) boiling (E) boiled

答案：(A) has been boiling

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 9 章：動詞時態

觀念篇：pp. 128-130

解題篇：重要考點：for 與 since 引導的時間副詞，以及其他表示「截至某時為止」的時間副詞，要搭配完成式，pp. 141-147

原題

25. I would have visited you _____ someone told me you were in the hospital.

(A) had (B) if (C) since (D) that (E) then

答案：(A) had

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 12 章：語氣

觀念篇：III. 非事實語氣，pp. 168-171

解題篇：2. 重要考點：過去時間非事實語氣，在 if 子句中動詞要用過去完成式，在表示結果的主要子句中會用到過去拚法的 should, would, could, might 之一（表示「就應、就會、就能、就可」）搭配完成式動詞（have Ven），仍然稱為過去完成式，pp. 172-174

B: 挑錯

原題

26. Recent technological breakthroughs (A)have exponentially reduced the cost of data storage, making (B)that easier and (C)less expensive (D)to store more data (E)than ever before.

答案：(B) that 改為 it

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 14 章：不定詞片語

觀念篇：pp. 198-200

解題篇：重要考點：不定詞片語當主詞或受詞時，可以用虛詞 it 代替、將不定詞片語移到後面，以增加句型清楚性，pp. 201-202

原題

27. Children (A)who move to a foreign country (B)adapt (C)much more easily than their parents, (D)by picking up the language and customs of their new home (E)in no time.

答案：(D) by picking up 改為 picking up

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 25 章：副詞子句減化

觀念篇：I. 副詞子句減化為分詞構句，pp. 374-380

解題篇：重要考點：含有進行式或普通動詞的副詞子句可減化為現在分詞構句，有主動 and/or 進行暗示，pp. 386-395

原題

28. (A)The English in the eighteenth century (B)thought of their society (C)as was made up of distinct ranks, with (D)the aristocracy at the top, and laborers and (E)the poor at the bottom.

答案：(C) as was made up 改為 as made up

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 25 章：副詞子句減化

觀念篇：I. 副詞子句減化為分詞構句，pp. 374-380

解題篇：重要考點：被動態的副詞子句減化到剩下過去分詞補語（稱為分詞構句），仍有被動 and/or 完成暗示，pp. 381-385

原題

29. Japan's Mamiko Higa on Friday (A)birdied her final hole to maintain her lead at the US Women's Open Championship, (B)which the second round (C)was delayed for two hours (D)due to thunderstorms and then (E)suspended because of darkness.

答案：(B) which 改為 while 或 whereas

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 18 章：副詞子句

觀念篇：pp. 250-254

解題篇：重要考點：兩個完整的單句，中間依邏輯關係選擇需要哪一個連接詞來引導副詞子句。這種題目是考試的大宗，通常要憑句意才能判斷，pp. 264-278

原題

30. People often decide (A)whether to open an e-mail (B)based on the subject line, (C)so choosing one (D)that lets readers know you (E)are addressing their concerns or business issues.

答案：(C) so choosing 改為 so you should

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 18 章：副詞子句

觀念篇：pp. 250-254

解題篇：重要考點：兩個完整的單句，中間依邏輯關係選擇需要哪一個連接詞來引導副詞子句。這種題目是考試的大宗，通常要憑句意才能判斷，pp. 264-278

第三大題：Reading Comprehension

原題

37. What does “omnivore” mean?

答案：(C) an animal that eats both meat and plants

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 50

omnivore (n.) 雜食動物

omni/vore

all/swallow

【衍】omnivorous (a.) 雜食性的

Tigers are carnivores and sheep are herbivores; monkeys, on the other hand, are omnivorous.

老虎是肉食動物、綿羊是草食動物，猴子則是雜食性的。

原題

49. What does “conspicuously” mean?

答案：(E) prominently

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 245

conspicuous (a.) 突出的，顯著的

con/spic(u)/ous

intensifier/look/(a.)

The tall man looked conspicuous among those children.

那個高個子在一群小孩之中顯得很突出。

The millionaire showed off his wealth through conspicuous consumption.

百萬富翁以鋪張浪費來炫耀財富。

The butterfly is inconspicuous among the leaves.

這隻蝴蝶在樹葉間很不明顯。

高點後醫英文字彙 p. 181

prominent (a.) 突出的，顯著的，著名的

pro/minent

forward/project

【衍】prominence (n.) 突出，著名

He placed the award in a prominent position on his desk.

他把獎牌放在桌上顯著的位置。

The professor is a prominent scholar.
這位教授是位著名學者。

III. 申述題

27. Children (A)who move to a foreign country (B)adapt (C)much more easily than their parents, (D)by picking up the language and customs of their new home (E)in no time.

答案：(D) by picking up

申述說明：選項(D)固然可以改為分詞構句 picking up，但是如果不改，by picking up 仍然可以修飾動詞 adapt，文法與意思都沒錯。加上逗點作為補充說明之用，也沒有錯。所以這題也可以說都沒有錯。

34. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the article?

- (A) Wenlock Books has served readers since 1991.
- (B) Jason Burley, owner of Lock Books, faces financial problems.
- (C) Booksellers Association tries to prevent independent bookstores from closing.
- (D) Booksellers Association contends that Amazon should take the blame.
- (E) The rise of Amazon is the sole reason for independent bookstores to be closed.

答案：(B)

申述說明：選項(B)的根據在於 feeling the pinch，但這一詞不一定表示 financial problems，也可能是來自其他方面的壓力。尤其是下文有說 his decision is a result of different factors，可以解釋為並非財務因素。本題是推論題，選項(C) Booksellers Association tries to prevent independent bookstores from closing。在原文雖然沒有直接提到，但是文中這一段有暗示：Meryl Halls, Booksellers Association managing director, said the organization was always upset when bookshops closed.。有此為根據，選項(C)應該也可以作答案。

35. What is the best title for this article?

- (A) Wenlock Books, an Iconic Independent Bookstore
- (B) Independent Bookstores, a Rising Trade
- (C) Ups and Downs of Lock Books

(D) Pros and Cons of Independent Bookstores

(E) Problems of Online Bookstores

答案：(A)

申述說明：本文提到兩家書店結束營業，但(A)只說到 Wenlock Books 這一家，不能代表整篇文章。選項(D) Pros and Cons of Independent Bookstores 比較具有涵蓋性，能夠代表整篇文章。而且文中有說到獨立書店的許多優點，以及難以為繼的困境，Pros and Cons 應該是合理的描述，所以選項(D)應該正確。

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