

113 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試
英文科試題

一、字彙(1-10 題，請選出最適當的選項)

1. Sleep deprivation can have a significantly _____ impact on individuals' driving behaviors, which creates grave problems.
(A) detrimental (B) beneficial (C) constructive (D) regenerative
2. I hadn't prepared a speech so I suddenly had to _____.
(A) renovate (B) speculate (C) improvise (D) replicate
3. Lead can _____ in the body until toxic levels are reached.
(A) cultivate (B) deviate (C) accelerate (D) accumulate
4. The government _____ to the international community for aid due to the earthquake.
(A) repelled (B) appealed (C) dismissed (D) disregarded
5. A fire can spread easily from one apartment to _____ apartments. That's why all residents need to get out immediately during a fire.
(A) fiesta (B) adjacent (C) centrifugal (D) demographic
6. Please follow the instructions to _____ your replacement card.
(A) activate (B) dedicate (C) implicate (D) equivocate
7. To increase revenue, the manager offered a monetary _____ to the sales associates who achieved record-breaking sales.
(A) inventory (B) incident (C) incentive (D) inventive
8. She comes from an _____ political family that includes two former Cabinet ministers.
(A) illustrated (B) illustrating (C) illustrative (D) illustrious
9. Trying to completely eliminate doping from sport is a _____ task since it proves futile.
(A) Circean (B) Dionysian (C) Pandean (D) Sisyphean
10. Scams usually involve "fattening up" victims before taking everything they have. The con artists behind them take on false online identities and spend months financially _____ their victims to get them to invest on fraudulent cryptocurrency websites.
(A) attributing (B) grooming (C) resuming (D) rusticing

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二、語法與用法(11-20 題，請選出最適當的選項)

11. If you _____ altogether, try to cut down as much as possible.
(A) find difficult stopping drinking (B) finding it difficult to stop drinking
(C) finding that is difficult to stop to drink (D) find it difficult to stop drinking
12. A man _____ in connection with the robbery.
(A) has been arrested (B) has arrested
(C) has be arrested (D) arrested been
13. Chomsky, _____ and political activist, is returning to Tucson to teach a seven-week politics course at the University of Arizona.
(A) who a renowned linguistic (B) a renowned linguist
(C) was among the renowned linguistics (D) he was a renowned linguist
14. I thought that I had a very bad boss, but I think that my friend's boss is even_____.
(A) worse (B) worser (C) worst (D) the worst
15. Temperature, the crucial weather element to measure, is probably _____ used than any other kind of data.
(A) frequent (B) frequently (C) more frequent (D) more frequently
16. This company has reported over \$20 billion in direct costs _____ the grounding of its aircraft. This figure does not encompass the tens of billions lost in sales revenue and increased interest expenses due to rising debts.
(A) resulting from (B) from resulting (C) as a result (D) result from
17. _____ for 40 years, my father found it difficult to quit.
(A) He smoke (B) Having smoked (C) After smoked (D) Being smoked
18. I _____ the book by the bed and went to sleep.
(A) lie (B) lay (C) lain (D) laid
19. If the donation _____ made, extensive renovations would not have been carried out on the property.
(A) be not (B) has not been (C) had not been (D) would not be
20. Seniors are nutritionally healthy, _____.
(A) the only shortfall is fairly low caloric intake
(B) with the only shortfall is caloric intake low
(C) the only shortfall being fairly low caloric intake
(D) and the only shortfall being fairly low caloric intake

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三、語文填空(21-35 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

In the past, demand for the birds' beautiful feathers resulted in a huge amount of hunting. At the peak of the trade, in the early 1900s, 80,000 skins a year were exported from New Guinea for European ladies' hats. 21, surprisingly few birds die for these costumes nowadays. Ceremonial feathers are passed down from generation to generation. Local people are still permitted to hunt birds of paradise for traditional uses. However, hunters usually target older male birds, 22 younger males to continue breeding.

There are more serious 23 to the birds' welfare. Large farms use up thousands of hectares of forest where birds of paradise once lived, 24 large-scale industrial logging. Oil prospecting and mining also present dangers to New Guinea's wildest forests. 25, human populations continue to grow. Land is owned by different local families whose leaders disagree about which areas should be protected.

21. (A) However (B) Accordingly (C) Likewise (D) Subsequently
22. (A) leave (B) leaving (C) to leave (D) leaved
23. (A) threats (B) threatens (C) threatened (D) threatening
24. (A) so was (B) so is (C) so does (D) also
25. (A) As such (B) Whereas (C) Hence (D) Meanwhile

Passage 2

It's too soon to say whether Google's and Facebook's attempts to clamp down on fake news will have a significant impact. But 26 stories posing as serious journalism are not likely to go away as they have become a means for some writers to make money and potentially influence public opinion. 27 Americans recognize that fake news causes confusion about current issues and events, they continue to circulate it. A December 2016 survey by the Pew Research Center suggests that 23 percent of U.S. adults have shared fake news, knowingly or unknowingly, with friends and others.

"Fake news" is a term that can mean different things, depending on the context. News 28 is often called fake news as are parodies such as the "Saturday Night Live" mock newscast Weekend Update. 29 of the fake news that flooded the internet during the 2016 election season consisted of written pieces and recorded segments promoting false information or perpetuating conspiracy theories. Some news organizations published reports spotlighting examples of 30, fake news and misinformation on Election Day 2016.

26. (A) gnawed (B) fabricated (C) blockade (D) herring
27. (A) Owing to (B) In spite of (C) Such that (D) Even as
28. (A) legend (B) ballad (C) epic (D) satire
29. (A) Much (B) Many (C) Lot (D) Few
30. (A) hostlers (B) hermits (C) hoaxes (D) heirlooms

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Passage 3

Euphemisms are frequently employed when speakers wish to avoid direct discussion of 31 topics or to soften their impact. These topics often include death, sex, bodily functions, and body parts. Examples of euphemisms for avoidance include phrases like “seeing a man about a horse” for using the restroom, “kicking the bucket” for 32, and “rolling in the hay” for sexual intercourse.

Euphemisms also serve to lessen the harshness or 33 of certain realities such as economic injustices, war crimes, and death. Examples of euphemisms for alleviation include “letting someone go” instead of 34 an employee, “collateral damage” for civilian casualties, and “in a better place” to refer to someone who has passed away.

In addition, personification is a common type of euphemisms. Personification allows uncomfortable topics to be discussed more easily by giving them a personal name 35 a technical name. For example, “a visit from Aunt Flo” refers to menstruation.

31. (A) addictive (B) crucial (C) sensitive (D) courageous
32. (A) dying (B) surviving (C) gardening (D) bargaining
33. (A) serenity (B) severity (C) security (D) seniority
34. (A) scolding (B) firing (C) hiring (D) relocating
35. (A) compared to (B) in contrast (C) better than (D) rather than

四、閱讀測驗(36-50 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

The United States is a nation of immigrants, and the patterns of immigration as well as the reasons people immigrate vary substantially. A common characteristic among the majority of immigrant families, however, is stress associated with immigration. Many of the values, beliefs, and strategies that immigrant families and individuals have followed in order to function successfully in their home cultures differ from U.S. norms. An immigrant family’s system will experience stress to the extent that members find that strategies they have used in the past to accomplish family tasks are not as effective in the social, economic, and political contexts of the United States. Therefore, in addition to the normative and non-normative stressors that families encounter, immigrant families experience unique stress and change related to migration and acculturation.

Acculturation—the process of adjusting to a new culture or society—involves potential changes in identity, values, behaviors, attitudes, interactions, and relationships. All family systems have their own unique rules that define appropriate behaviors and interactions that are influenced by cultural and ethnic values as well as socioeconomic status and other sociodemographic factors. As family members encounter stress or pressure to change, the family system also experiences pressure to change. Family systems theory highlights the importance of interactions among individuals and family subsystems and the resultant meanings and structures that emerged out of these interactions.

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Thus, changes within a family are viewed as being processed by the entire family system, rather than by a single member. Moreover, stress is viewed as an agent of change rather than as inherently negative.

As a family system changes, individual family members change their ways of interacting in accordance with the new rules for interaction. For example, it is fairly common for Mexican immigrants to the United States to experience “family stage migration” in which one or two family members immigrate at a time. For example, in the vignette, a case study, Jaime immigrated first, leaving Maria and children behind, thus creating the need for changes in family strategies. As a man on his own, Jaime had accomplished many tasks—such as laundry, cooking, and other chores—typically performed by his wife. In turn, Maria, who was the de facto head of the family’s household while in Mexico, had to perform many of the roles she previously shared with her husband (e.g. socialization and discipline of children) alone, as well as family tasks that had been her husband’s sole responsibility (e.g. managing the family’s finances). When Maria and the children eventually arrived in the United States, Jaime’s and Maria’s roles had to be renegotiated, resulting in something entirely new.

The effects of acculturation are complicated by other factors as well, including family members being at different stages in the acculturation process. Some members (particularly children) may assimilate rapidly, adopting values and beliefs of the mainstream U.S. culture. Some members may experience separation; that is, they may retain the values and beliefs of their cultures of origin and reject those of the mainstream U.S. culture. The most common form of adaptation among immigrants is integration, or the blending of aspects of both the home culture and the new culture, as most immigrants find it impractical to ignore the practices of their host country and find it comforting to retain some of the traditions of their homelands.

36. Which of the following is true about immigrant families’ values and U.S. norms?

- (A) They are identical. (B) They are very similar.
(C) They are often different. (D) They are not mentioned.

37. According to family systems theory, how are changes within a family viewed?

- (A) As influenced by the collective dynamics of the entire family unit
(B) As driven by stress which jeopardizes the process of adjusting
(C) As primarily influenced by individual family members’ preferences
(D) As determined by the parental figure of the household

38. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the last paragraph?

- (A) Some family members may experience separation.
(B) Some family members may experience rapid assimilation.
(C) Family members can be at different stages in the acculturation process.
(D) Blending of home culture and new culture is absent.

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39. Which adaptation approach is most common among immigrants, as discussed in the passage?
(A) Separation (B) Integration (C) Socialization (D) Assimilation
40. How did Jaime adapt to his new situation in the United States according to the passage?
(A) By renegotiating his roles and taking on new responsibilities
(B) By maintaining his traditional roles and not changing
(C) By relying on his wife for all household chores
(D) By relying on his children for new knowledge

Passage 2

Google is now a household name. What began as a research project ultimately led to the name Google being synonymous with efficient web searching. The corporation is also quickly emerging as a leader in other realms of the online world. The story began when two Stanford University Ph.D. students Larry Page and Sergey Brin envisioned a different way of searching the web. Search engine results before Google used to be based solely on the number of times a key word occurred on a page. Many returned results were irrelevant, which made finding useful information a cumbersome process. The criteria that Google uses to return results are much more **sophisticated**. It not only searches for the word but looks at word placement and also at the links between pages, known as page rank technology. Results are returned quickly and contain more relevant data.

Revenue for the corporation is provided mainly through the sale of advertisements. Links to the advertiser's websites promoting the products are returned in search results. The products are always related to the search that has been performed, allowing the products to be strategically promoted to individuals who would be more likely to use or buy the product or service.

In light of corporate management, one novel idea implemented by Google is allowing its engineers to spend twenty percent of their time on projects of personal interest. This engagement in personal pursuits had led to the development of some of the corporation's most well-known products and services. Besides, all employees have access to a recreation center and luxuries not often seen in the modern business world where profit is the bottom line. There are washers and dryers available for use, a massage room, exercise equipment, and video game systems. It is because this company remains committed to employee satisfaction and a positive work environment—rarity in today's profit driven business world.

41. Why does the writer mention page rank technology?
(A) To illustrate how Google searches are different from those of traditional search engines
(B) To criticize the competition faced by Google to produce search results
(C) To explain what hindered Sergey Brin and Larry Page from developing a new search engine
(D) To describe Google searches using the frequency of key words to return results

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42. The word “sophisticated” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) flexible (B) handy (C) intricate (D) sociable
43. Which of the following best expresses the essential information in the second paragraph?
- (A) Products that are prompted by Google in the form of returned results are least likely to be desirable for the user.
- (B) When a search is submitted to Google, the sponsored advertisements that are returned are irrelevant to the search.
- (C) Google’s advertisement results are related to the user’s search criteria, meaning users are more likely to be interested in the goods or service.
- (D) Google advertisements are randomly placed on the site, thus promoting interest in the product or service.
44. What can be inferred about why Google continues to allow its engineers to spend time on personal projects?
- (A) The corporation wants to increase pressure and stress for its employees.
- (B) The practice has proved to be beneficial for the company.
- (C) Employees who have this privilege do not use their time productively.
- (D) Workers accomplish less during this time than their normal work days.
45. Which of the following is **NOT** offered to employees at Google’s recreation center?
- (A) Washers and dryers (B) Video games
- (C) Exercise equipment (D) Daycare

Passage 3

Fast fashion refers to the rapid production of inexpensive, low-quality clothing that often mimics popular styles of fashion labels, big-name brands, and independent designers. By endlessly offering new trends at cheap prices, fast fashion brands such as Shein, Zara, and H&M encourage consumers to continually buy more clothing. Consequently, previous purchases, perhaps worn a handful of times, are soon discarded. The rise of the fast fashion industry in the late 20th and early 21st centuries has had enormous consequences, from its myriad environmental impacts to its exploitation of garment workers.

Fast fashion has significant environmental impacts both during and after production. The fashion industry as a whole is responsible for 10 percent of carbon emissions, uses large quantities of water, and employs dyes and chemicals that pollute the environment. It also produces a lot of textile waste. Fast fashion in particular, with its low prices and poor-quality items, encourages consumers to discard an item of clothing even if it has been worn only a few times. The clothing ends up in landfills around the world, including in the so-called “clothing graveyard” in the Atacama Desert, Chile. Moreover, fast fashion companies primarily use synthetic fibers, such as polyester, nylon, and acrylic. All of these materials are inexpensive to produce, but they are derived from fossil fuels. Hence, items made from these materials are not biodegradable and will remain in landfills for centuries.

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In addition to its environmental impacts, fast fashion tends to exploit workers responsible for its production. Most clothing production is done in postcolonial countries in Africa, Asia, and South America, where laborers have few protections against long hours and unfair wages. Many work 16 hours every day, make very little money, and face retaliation for refusing to work overtime. Garment workers also labor in unsafe conditions, including windowless spaces, dangerously high temperatures, violent managers, and harmful chemical exposure. In 2013 an eight-story building that housed several garment factories in Savar, Bangladesh, collapsed and killed some 1,100 laborers and injured thousands more. Because the supply chain is incredibly complex, retailers are mostly unfamiliar with the sourcing and production of their clothing and are therefore unaware of the conditions workers face to make their products.

The consumer can play a pivotal role in mitigating the effects of fast fashion by practicing so-called “slow fashion,” which involves purchasing fewer and higher-quality pieces of clothing. Although more expensive, such clothing can last longer. Once a user is done with a garment, he or she can donate it instead of discarding in order to help divert textiles from landfills. Although some donated clothing goes directly to landfills, a lot of the items that are not resold at donation stores are sent to textile recycling centers, where they are processed into filling for furniture or insulation for buildings. The overproduction and poor quality of fast fashion, however, has increasingly challenged donation centers and secondhand clothing shops that struggle to keep up with the volume of donations and find it difficult to sell inferior products.

46. What is a “clothing graveyard”?
- (A) Where clothes could get revamped (B) Where clothes could be disappeared
(C) Where unwanted garments are dumped (D) Where manufacturers make clothes
47. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as an environmental problem caused by fast fashion?
- (A) Chemical pollution (B) Large consumption of water
(C) Loss of biodiversity in nature (D) Overloaded landfills
48. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) How fast fashion clothes are designed (B) Interesting stories in garment factories
(C) Supply chain of fast fashion (D) Exploitation of production workers
49. Which challenge do donation centers encounter in dealing with fast fashion clothes?
- (A) It helps to divert textiles form landfills.
(B) The quantity and speed overwhelm the centers.
(C) The clothes are only worn a couple of times.
(D) They could be made into insulation materials.
50. What does “mitigating” mean in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) Lessening (B) Exhibiting (C) Discarding (D) Transforming

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英文科答案

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	C	D	B	B	A	C	D	D	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	B	A	D	A	B	D	C	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	A	C	D	B	D	D	A	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	B	B	D	C	A	D	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
A	C	C	B	D	C	C	D	B	A

護

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113 學年度私立醫校院聯合招考轉學生招生考試試題參考答案疑義釋疑

英文科

題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
10	<p>題目：Scams usually involve “fattening up” victims before taking everything they have. The con artists behind them take on false online identities and spend months financially _____ their victims to get them to invest on fraudulent cryptocurrency websites.</p> <p>答案(B) grooming 這個單字的意思可以參考以下幾個字典的定義：</p> <p>1. Dictionary.com: to condition or manipulate (a victim) emotionally over time, as through friendship, gifts, flattery, etc., in order to entrap the person in a sexually abusive or predatory relationship. From: https://www.dictionary.com/browse/groom (Verb, definition no. 5)</p> <p>2. Oxford English Dictionary, “groom,” I.ii.5.b, 1984– <i>transitive</i>. To gain the trust of or influence over (a child), now often via the internet, as preparation for sexual abuse, exploitation, or trafficking. Later also: to prepare (a person, esp. a child or other vulnerable person) in a similar way for participation in non-sexual criminal activities such as drug-dealing, terrorism, etc. From: “Groom, V., Sense I.ii.5.b.” Oxford English Dictionary, Oxford UP, July 2023, https://doi.org/10.1093/OED/8302991970.</p> <p>另外，這個字與金融詐騙的連結可以參考以下執法或金融機構對此單字的解釋：</p> <p>3 “Grooming is when a person builds a relationship with a child, young person or an adult who’s at risk so they can abuse them and manipulate them into doing things. The abuse is usually sexual or financial, but it can also include other</p>	維持原答案

題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	<p>illegal acts.”</p> <p>From: Metropolitan Police, UK https://www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/gr/grooming/</p> <p>5. “What is financial grooming? Simply put, it’s when someone slowly and manipulatively gains control over another person’s finances. It’s a form of abuse that can happen to anyone, and it’s more common than we think.”</p> <p>From: Keesler Federal Credit Union https://www.kfcu.org/resources/advice/financial-grooming-finance-freedom-without-strings/</p> <p>綜上，grooming 在此句中就是說明詐騙份子利用網路假身份，耗費數月逐步與受害者建立金錢上的信賴關係，先讓他們嚐些甜頭（句中用“fattening up”「餵胖」即是此意）而上鉤，再誘騙他們在虛假的加密貨幣網站上投資，騙光他們的財產。答案(B) grooming 此選項是最佳答案選項。</p>	
41	<p>題目：Why does the writer mention page rank technology? 這題在問第一段最後三句中有關 Google 的 page rank technology，正如考生提問也注意到：「當提到 page rank technology 時，作者的意圖是解釋 Google 搜索是如何運作，並且著重強調這種技術如何通過分析網頁上關鍵詞的頻率、單詞的排列方式以及網頁之間的連結來返回更相關的搜索結果。」換言之，Google 搜索使用到「關鍵詞的頻率」、「單詞的排列方式」、「網頁之間的連結」。但是，考生似乎忽略了文中強調此種搜尋方式與傳統（或是 pre-Google）只使用關鍵詞的搜尋方式截然不同，才能夠將搜尋結果的關聯性有效提高。</p> <p>綜上可知，(A) To illustrate how Google searches are different from those of traditional search engines 此選項才是最佳答案選項。選項(D)To describe Google searches using the frequency of key words to return results 不是正確的選項，因為只有使用</p>	維持原答案

題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	到關鍵詞的單一搜尋方式是傳統搜尋方式，Google 的誕生就是要解決搜尋結果不佳的傳統搜尋方式，故選項(D)不是正確答案。	

高 點 醫 護

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英 文

何志恩(羅云廷)老師提供

113學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試 英文 試題

本試題共 50 題，皆為單選題，每題 2 分，共計 100 分；每題答錯倒扣 0.7 分，不作答不計分。

一、字彙 (1-10 題，請選出最適當的選項)

1. Sleep deprivation can have a significantly _____ impact on individuals' driving behaviors, which creates grave problems.

(A) detrimental a. 有害的

(命中班內課堂筆記：有害的 harmful / injurious / detrimental / deleterious / pernicious)

3. Lead can _____ in the body until toxic levels are reached.

(D) accumulate v. 累積

(命中班內課堂筆記：累積 collect / gather / build up / accumulate / aggregate)

5. A fire can spread easily from one apartment to _____ apartments. That's why all residents need to get out immediately during a fire.

(B) adjacent a. 鄰近的

(命中班內課堂筆記：鄰近的 nearby / neighboring / contiguous / adjacent / adjoining)

正課第3回 p.56

hummock n 小圓丘，小土丘 (hum+mock 圓丘→土丘)

A hummock is an elevated tract of land rising above the general level of an adjacent marsh.

6. Please follow the instructions to _____ your replacement card.

(A) activate v. 啟動 正課第3回 p.60

activate v 啟動 (active 活躍的+ate) / activation n

Cooking fumes may activate the alarm.

二、語法與用法 (11-20 題，請選出最適當的選項)

11. If you _____ altogether, try to cut down as much as possible.

(D) find it difficult to stop drinking

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.3 五大句型以及 p.38 it相關句型整理

此處考點為五大句型中的S+V+O+OC句型，句中的it是虛受詞，後方的to stop drinking altogether為不定詞片語當作真受詞用。

12. A man _____ in connection with the robbery.

(A) has been arrested

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.25 時式章節

arrest意為「逮捕」，配合語意及時式，需調整為「已經被逮捕」之意，因此選用完成式以及被動語意的 (A) has been arrested

13. Chomsky, _____ and political activist, is returning to Tucson to teach a seven-week politics course at the University of Arizona.

(B) a renowned linguist

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.29 後位修飾法--同位語

選項(B) a renowned linguist意為「有名的語言學家」，為名詞同位語，用後位修飾法的形式修飾逗點前的主詞Chomsky

14. I thought that I had a very bad boss, but I think that my friend's boss is even _____.

(A) worse

此處考點為bad的比較級與最高級的辨析 bad – worse – worst。依照語意需求，選擇(A) worse為比較級型，意為「更差勁」

15. Temperature, the crucial weather element to measure, is probably _____ used than any other kind of data.

(D) more frequently

此處考點為more修飾形容詞與副詞，後方的used為分詞作形容詞用，因此用副詞frequently修飾之，因此選(D) more frequently

16. This company has reported over \$20 billion in direct costs _____ the grounding of its aircraft. This figure does not encompass the tens of billions lost in sales revenue and increased interest expenses due to rising debts.

(A) resulting from

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.15 分詞章節

result from意為「來自於...」，為主動語意，因此選用主動的分詞結構

(A) resulting from，用後位修飾法的形式修飾前方的名詞direct costs

17. _____ for 40 years, my father found it difficult to quit.

(B) Having smoked

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.15 分詞章節

前半句的原句為After he had smoked for 40 years的副詞子句，改寫為分詞構句的
(B) Having smoked

18. I _____ the book by the bed and went to sleep.
(D) laid

命中班內課堂筆記：依照句意需求，選擇(D) laid 意為「放置」的過去式
lay—laid—laid vt.放置

lie—lay—lain vi.躺

lie—lied—lied vi.說謊

19. If the donation _____ made, extensive renovations would not have been carried out on the property.
(C) had not been

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.37 假設語氣

與事實相反的假設語句中，需要用過去完成式來呈現過去的語句，
因此選用(C) had not been

20. Seniors are nutritionally healthy, _____.
(C) the only shortfall being fairly low caloric intake

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.15 分詞章節

此句考點為獨立分詞構句，後半句的原句為and the only shortfall is fairly low caloric intake的副詞子句，刪掉連接詞and，保留獨立不重複的主詞the only shortfall，並且把is改為being，形成獨立分詞構句

三、語文填空 (21-35 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

In the past, demand for the birds' beautiful feathers resulted in a huge amount of hunting. At the peak of the trade, in the early 1900s, 80,000 skins a year were exported from New Guinea for European ladies' hats. 21, surprisingly few birds die for these costumes nowadays. Ceremonial feathers are passed down from generation to generation. Local people are still permitted to hunt birds of paradise for traditional uses. However, hunters usually target older male birds, 22 younger males to continue breeding.

There are more serious 23 to the birds' welfare. Large farms use up thousands of hectares of forest where birds of paradise once lived, 24 large-scale industrial logging. Oil prospecting and mining also present dangers to New Guinea's wildest forests. 25, human populations continue to grow. Land is owned by different local families whose leaders

disagree about which areas should be protected.

21. (A) However adv. 然而

(命中班內課堂筆記：然而 however / nonetheless / nevertheless)

22. (B) leaving

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.15 分詞章節

依照原句語意為主動，因此選用表主動語意的分詞leaving

23. (A) threats n. 威脅

(命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.50

11. threat n. 威脅; 威嚇

threaten v. 威脅; 恐嚇

threatening adj. 有威脅性的

threatened adj. 受到威脅的

24. (C) so does

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.40 倒裝句型

so表示「也」，對仗前後兩句的動詞。但前面句“Large farms use up.....”的動詞為use屬於一般動詞，所以必須用 so does文法才能無誤。若前半句改寫為“Large farms are using up.....”動詞為be V，答案才能變為 so is，去對仗前半句的be V。

25. (D) Meanwhile adv. 同時，於此時

(命中班內課堂筆記：同時 meanwhile / at the same time / in the meantime / simultaneously)

Passage 2

It's too soon to say whether Google's and Facebook's attempts to clamp down on fake news will have a significant impact. But 26 stories posing as serious journalism are not likely to go away as they have become a means for some writers to make money and potentially influence public opinion. 27 Americans recognize that fake news causes confusion about current issues and events, they continue to circulate it. A December 2016 survey by the Pew Research Center suggests that 23 percent of U.S. adults have shared fake news, knowingly or unknowingly, with friends and others.

“Fake news” is a term that can mean different things, depending on the context. News 28 is often called fake news as are parodies such as the “Saturday Night Live” mock newscast Weekend Update. 29 of the fake news that flooded the internet during the 2016 election season consisted of written pieces and recorded segments promoting false information or perpetuating conspiracy theories. Some news organizations published reports spotlighting examples of 30, fake news and misinformation on Election Day 2016.

27. (D) Even as 即使當...的時候

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.5 連接詞 as可等於when的語意

重要補充

(1) as = when + SV

= because / as / since / for / in that + SV

= 如同、身為、當作、作為 + SV 或 + N

29. (A) Much

後方的news為不可數名詞，因此選用(A) much

(C)選項需改為lots of，而(B)(D)選項皆須用於可數名詞

Passage 3

Euphemisms are frequently employed when speakers wish to avoid direct discussion of **31** topics or to soften their impact. These topics often include death, sex, bodily functions, and body parts. Examples of euphemisms for avoidance include phrases like “seeing a man about a horse” for using the restroom, “kicking the bucket” for **32** , and “rolling in the hay” for sexual intercourse.

Euphemisms also serve to lessen the harshness or **33** of certain realities such as economic injustices, war crimes, and death. Examples of euphemisms for alleviation include “letting someone go” instead of **34** an employee, “collateral damage” for civilian casualties, and “in a better place” to refer to someone who has passed away.

In addition, personification is a common type of euphemisms. Personification allows uncomfortable topics to be discussed more easily by giving them a personal name **35** a technical name. For example, “a visit from Aunt Flo” refers to menstruation.

31. (C) sensitive a. 敏感的

(命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.12

sensitive a 敏感的 (sens+itive)

Throughout his career he remained very sensitive to criticism.

33. (B) severity n. 嚴重性

(命中班內課堂筆記：嚴重的 severe / serious / harsh / grave)

34. (B) firing 解雇

(命中班內課堂筆記：解雇 fire / lay off / terminate / discharge / dismiss / sack / give sb. the sack)

35. (D) rather than 而不是

(命中班內課堂筆記： 而不是 rather than / instead of)

四、閱讀測驗 (36-50 題，請選出最適當的選項)

42. The word “sophisticated” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to _____.

(C) intricate a. 精細的，複雜的

(命中班內課堂筆記： 精細的，複雜的 complex / complicated / sophisticated / intricate / delicate)

50. What does “mitigating” mean in the fourth paragraph?

(A) Lessening v. 減輕，舒緩

(命中班內課堂筆記： 減輕，舒緩 relieve / alleviate / ease / mitigate / soften / lessen / lighten)

高
點
醫
護

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