

109 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）

- (C) 1. The immigrant workers work hard but get ____ or low wages.
(A) abundant (B) hasty (C) meager (D) extraordinary
- (A) 2. In order to conduct further investigation, the police have ____ the victim's body from the ground.
(A) exhumed (B) exceeded (C) executed (D) expatriated
- (B) 3. This house costs the couple a ____ \$200 million! This is way too expensive!
(A) stimulating (B) staggering (C) simmering (D) stemming
- (C) 4. After the outbreak of COVID-19, people suffered from injustice and ____ imposed on them by government.
(A) invalidity (B) inhibition (C) iniquity (D) initiation
- (C) 5. The local ____ were very satisfied with the mayor's new policy to increase the supply of housing.
(A) accumulators (B) parameters (C) residents (D) devastations
- (B) 6. Professor Johnson ____ his speech in order not to bore anyone.
(A) assumed (B) abbreviated (C) arbitrated (D) aggregated
- (A) 7. All presidential hopefuls have made ____ to have an honest and fair election.
(A) pledges (B) surges (C) ridges (D) ledges
- (C) 8. The COVID-19, an ongoing global ____ of coronavirus disease 2019, is generally believed to have its first outbreak in Wuhan, China.
(A) cordial (B) contagious (C) pandemic (D) warming
- (D) 9. The 4-year-old child ____ made her first professional tour as a violinist last year.
(A) savvy (B) expertise (C) rapport (D) prodigy
- (B) 10. The book reveals that microbes and cells are ____, and that this symbiotic relationship is essential to all life as we know it.
(A) conspirators (B) collaborators (C) competitors (D) contractors

二、語法與用法（11-20 題，請選出最適當的選項）

- (C) 11. By 2022, our local theater ____ for thirty years.
(A) will be running (B) will run
(C) will have been running (D) will be run

- (D) 12. Advertising ____ children and teenagers can be destructive and should be controlled.
 (A) aiming at (B) is aiming at (C) is aimed at (D) aimed at
- (C) 13. ____ were invented, patients had to be held down by force during painful operations.
 (A) As anesthetics (B) Because anesthetics
 (C) Before anesthetics (D) Anesthetics
- (C) 14. Each of the candidates' names ____ written on pieces of paper, folded in half, and placed in the appropriate box.
 (A) has (B) are (C) was (D) were
- (B) 15. We hardly ever saw our cousins ____ living nearly each other.
 (A) however (B) despite (C) although (D) even though
- (D) 16. My house, ____, looked as it were new.
 (A) painting (B) have been painted
 (C) having painted (D) having been painted
- (D) 17. While digging in the pit, the paleontologists found a human-like skull with a jawbone ____ .
 (A) as same as an ape (B) which is the same to that of an ape
 (C) similar as an ape (D) similar to that of an ape
- (A) 18. The greatest classes are the ones ____ teachers and students have a loving relationship.
 (A) in which (B) in where (C) in that (D) in them
- (A) 19. ____ average, human adults contract between two and five colds annually, while children catch as many as six to ten.
 (A) On (B) To (C) At (D) With
- (B) 20. Neither Mary nor her friends ____ the answer.
 (A) knows (B) know (C) is knowing (D) are knowing

三、語文填空 (21-35 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

When people think of the Arctic, they probably imagine a pure and beautiful – 21 harsh – environment. So it is an unwelcome surprise, perhaps, that the region's native animals and people are among the most chemically contaminated on Earth.

Recently, various studies were conducted to 22 the levels of toxic chemicals in the bodies of Arctic animals, as well as in the native Inuit people. The statistics are alarming. Both the animals, and the Inuit who participated in the studies showed unusually high levels of man-made toxins.

These included older pollutants like dioxins and PCBs which many governments have been trying to 23 since the 1970s. Such chemicals are known to 24 our hormones and damage the immune system. The studies also found newer compounds – ones that currently have widespread approval for use in flame retardants – 25 in the Inuits' bodies at a ratio of five to one compared to levels found in other Canadians.

- (C) 21. (A) thus (B) hence (C) albeit (D) therefore
- (A) 22. (A) evaluate (B) criticize (C) differentiate (D) multiply
- (C) 23. (A) take on (B) dig in (C) phase out (D) continue with
- (B) 24. (A) facilitate to (B) interfere with (C) contribute to (D) communicate with
- (B) 25. (A) bringing up (B) building up (C) falling down (D) cutting down

Passage 2

Languages seem to be 26 a smaller number, as languages like English seem to eat up regional ones. The three languages used the most by first language speakers today are Mandarin Chinese, English, and Spanish. English is being used more and more as the main language for business, science, and popular culture.

Evidence 27 that the dominant languages are 28 out the local tongues of various regions in the world. Linguists estimate that of the approximately 6,500 languages worldwide, about half are endangered or on the 29 of extinction. According to some linguists, the estimated rate of language extinction is one lost in the world every two weeks. If this sounds like the world is losing a species, 30 a way it is.

- (C) 26. (A) alleviating at (B) connecting with (C) converging to (D) oozing with
- (B) 27. (A) summons (B) suggests (C) supposes (D) suspects
- (A) 28. (A) squeezing (B) triggering (C) helping (D) expediting
- (A) 29. (A) brink (B) face (C) shadow (D) pendant
- (B) 30. (A) by (B) in (C) on (D) out

Passage 3

For Beethoven, the spring of 1825 would not be a favorable season to him. Not only 31 he continuously lose his hearing, but he also felt more isolated from people around him. For example, he complained to his nephew about “you, and my contemptible brother, and the detestable family that I am 32 with.” Besides, 1825 even saw Beethoven 33 by police for he was taken to

be a vagrant due to his shabby appearance. 34 still, Beethoven's doctor ordered him to move to the countryside and shy from drinking wine and eating his favorite food, since the composer developed a serious intestinal illness. This trip away, unlike the previous ones, was far less enjoyable because Beethoven feared 35 his life. In the end, Beethoven recovered from his illness, and completed *Heiliger Dankgesang* at that time as well.

- (C) 31. (A) does (B) do (C) did (D) done
- (B) 32. (A) affected (B) afflicted (C) affiliated (D) afriended
- (D) 33. (A) detain (B) detaining (C) been detaining (D) detained
- (A) 34. (A) Worse (B) Bad (C) Worsen (D) Worsening
- (D) 35. (A) to (B) in (C) with (D) for

四、閱讀測驗 (36-50 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

Marco Polo undertook the journey to the Far East when he was only 15 years old. He traveled with his father and uncle, and after the trip was over he completed a book about what he had seen. It was full of information about the cultures and geography of the Asian lands he had visited this remote part of the world before, Polo's reports were **unparalleled** in their level of excitement and detail.

Polo arrived home in Venice in 1295. Then, three years later, he was called to fight in a war between the cities of Venice and Genoa and had the misfortune to be taken and held by the Genoan side. While waiting to be freed, he met a writer named Rustichello da Pisa who greatly admired the stories Polo told him. Rustichello da Pisa wrote them down in the form of a book that was published and called *The Description of the World or The Travels of Marco Polo*. It became very popular and was much admired by many people. However, some people did not believe it was true and said it should be called *The Million Lies*. Despite this, the book contributed greatly to an increased interest in the Far East.

Christopher Columbus knew about the travels of Marco Polo when he first sailed westward with the objective of finding a new route to the Eastern lands in 1492. In fact, one writer at the time **claimed** that Columbus had read and studied the book prior to asking Portugal to finance his voyage. **However, he may have got the information through word of mouth.** A library in Seville has a copy of Polo's book that was owned by Columbus. It has notes written in it, possibly by Columbus himself. However, these notes appear to have been written only after Columbus's third trip to the Americas, so did he read Polo's book before 1492, or didn't he? It's up to future researchers to try to discover the answer.

- (B) 36. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) It gives information about the cultures and geography of the Far East.
 (B) It shows how Marco Polo's journey affected the world.
 (C) It explains why Christopher Columbus decided to make his voyages.
 (D) It summarizes what Marco Polo wrote about in his book.
- (D) 37. In Paragraph 1, the word "unparalleled" could best be replaced by _____.
 (A) marvelous (B) distinctive (C) ambiguous (D) matchless
- (C) 38. In Paragraph 3, which of the following best states the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage?
- (A) Someone may have written down what he said.
 (B) The information may have been false.
 (C) Someone may have told him the information.
 (D) He may have given someone else the information.
- (C) 39. In Paragraph 3, the word "claimed" can be best replaced by which of the following words?
 (A) opposed (B) suspected (C) asserted (D) deciphered
- (D) 40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 (A) Christopher Columbus met Marco Polo.
 (B) Rustichello da Pisa financed Christopher Columbus' voyage.
 (C) Marco Polo's stories were folklore.
 (D) Christopher Columbus sailed with the goal to find a new route to the Eastern lands.

Passage 2

With more than 10 billion nerve cells, the human brain is by all odds the most complicated thing in the universe. Scientists still know relatively little about how the brain works. Averagely, the adult human brain weighs about three pounds and bulks the size of a grapefruit. In men the average weight is about 1370g; in women about 1200g.

The brain is the physical organ most associated with mind, a non-technical term used to refer to the functions of the brain like problem-solving and remembering. It is part of the invisible world of thought, including cognitive aspects such as perception and imagination, as well as noncognitive aspects such as emotion. No one knows yet how mind and brain are related. In other words, no one knows much about what happens in the brain when it is functioning.

It is suggested that man ought to do better than he does with his much greater number of nerve cells in that the ant achieves its marvelous community organization with only 250 nerve cells. However, the ants run their society by instinct not by thought. In fact, it seems likely that ants cannot think at all; they use their nerve cells for receiving impressions of the outside world, not for coping with it.

Deep inside man's brain is a core called "old brain," which dinosaurs possessed millions of years ago. This core plays a part in arousing and satisfying primitive needs like hunger and sexuality. The old brain is covered by the dome of the neocortex, or "new brain," which enables man to look ahead. It is the brain's analytical computer, processing data and responsible for sensory perception, attention, memory, etc. Of all the forms of life, only man has the ability to plan for his future.

- (B) 41. How big is the adult human brain?
- (A) It is approximately the size of a mushroom.
 - (B) It is approximately the size of a grapefruit.
 - (C) It is approximately the size of a grape.
 - (D) It is approximately the size of an egg.
- (D) 42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Scientists know how the mind works.
 - (B) Scientists know how the mind is structured.
 - (C) Scientists know how the mind and brain are related.
 - (D) Scientists know how the brain is structured.
- (C) 43. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Ants run their society by insight.
 - (B) The connection between human brain and mind is bi-directional.
 - (C) Man's brains let human beings do things other creatures cannot do.
 - (D) Dinosaurs have the ability to plan for the future.
- (C) 44. According to the passage, which part of the human brain serves as the brain's analytical computer?
- (A) The mind.
 - (B) The old brain.
 - (C) The new brain.
 - (D) Both new brain and old brain.
- (B) 45. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Human Mind
 - (B) The Human Brain
 - (C) The Human Instincts
 - (D) The Human Nerve Cells

Passage 3

What does a red ribbon mean to you? For different people and at different times, a red ribbon may denote various meanings. One of these meanings is that the red ribbon is the universal symbol of awareness and support for people living with HIV. By wearing a red ribbon, people try to raise awareness on and during the run up to World AIDS Day.

Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) is a spectrum of conditions caused by infection with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). At the beginning stage of infection, a patient may not

have any symptoms or experience influenza-like illness for a short period. AIDS is threatening after the infection progresses, since it makes the function of the immune system decline drastically and that increases the risk of developing other infections such as tuberculosis.

There are three major ways for people to contract HIV: sexual contact, significant exposure to infected body fluids or tissues, and from mother to child during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding. In order to prevent from getting infected with HIV, it is recommended to use condoms consistently. According to the statistics, when a couple uses condoms all the time, the rate of HIV infection is less than 1% per year even though one of them is HIV positive. In comparison with male condoms, some evidence suggests that female condoms may provide an equivalent protection. At the moment, a vaccine for HIV or AIDS is still under development. Currently, the most effective vaccine trial, RV 144, is reported to have a partial reduction in the risk of transmission of roughly 30% and this excites the research teams all over the world with a hope for developing a truly effective vaccine. Bearing this hope in mind, the research community keeps conducting further trials of the RV 144.

One of the negative impacts of HIV/AIDS is the stigma it causes. This stigma is various in form, including ostracism, rejection, discrimination, avoidance of HIV-infected people, and many others. People who are afraid of stigma-oriented violence are unwilling to seek HIV testing, return for their results, or secure treatment. As a result, for these people, a manageable chronic illness may turn into a death and this will perpetuate the further spread of HIV. It is not far-fetched to point out that AIDS stigma often happens in conjunction with other stigmas, such as homosexuality, bisexuality, promiscuity, prostitution, and drug use. It is everyone's responsibility to fight against discrimination in order to bring proper, equal medical treatment to those infected patients.

Apart from stigmas, there are also many misconceptions about HIV and AIDS. The most common three misconceptions are that people will get infected through casual contact, that to have sex with a virgin will cure AIDS, and that only gay and drug users are possible to contract HIV. Ridiculous as they may seem to be, some conspiracy theories have contended that HIV was inadvertently or deliberately created by scientists. For example, a worldwide Soviet active measures operation, Operation INFEKTION, spreads the claim that the United States is behind the creation of such a disease. According to the surveys, some people in fact believe in such a theory.

(D) 46. Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage?

- (A) How a red ribbon is related to AIDS.
- (B) How people might be infected with HIV.
- (C) Misconceptions about HIV and AIDS.
- (D) Criminal transmission of HIV.

(D) 47. AIDS may not be transmitted through _____.

- (A) sex
- (B) delivery
- (C) breastfeeding
- (D) ostracism

- (A) 48. According to the passage, people are unwilling to seek HIV testing because _____.
- (A) AIDS brings about disgrace and a negative reputation.
 - (B) AIDS is still incurable.
 - (C) effective vaccines are not affordable.
 - (D) the stigma associated with AIDS is unforeseen.
- (C) 49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is WRONG?
- (A) The infection of HIV makes the function of the immune system decline drastically.
 - (B) HIV transmission can happen to both heterosexual and homosexual people.
 - (C) All the patients will develop various symptoms right after contracting HIV.
 - (D) A vaccine for HIV or AIDS is still under development.
- (B) 50. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (A) HIV/AIDS: The Effective Prevention
 - (B) HIV/AIDS: Things You Know and Probably Don't Know
 - (C) HIV/AIDS: Positives and Negatives
 - (D) HIV/AIDS: Dos and Don'ts

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英文

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試題解析及命中情形

一、字彙

1. The immigrant workers work hard but get ____ or low wages.

- (A) abundant (B) hasty (C) meager (D) extraordinary

【解析】(C) meager a. 微薄的 (命中班內單字講義)

2. In order to conduct further investigation, the police have ____ the victim's body from the ground.

- (A) exhumed (B) exceeded (C) executed (D) expatriated

【解析】(A) exhumed v. 挖掘、出土 (命中：正課第3回 p.56)

(課堂筆記：dig out / unearth / excavate / exhume)

exhume v 挖掘出 (ex 出+hume→出土→挖掘出)

Archaeologists exhumed dinosaur fossils from the riverbed.

5. The local ____ were very satisfied with the mayor's new policy to increase the supply of housing.

- (A) accumulators (B) parameters (C) residents (D) devastations

【解析】(C) residents n. 居民 (命中：正課第2回 p.42、正課第3回 p.35)

2. resident n. 居民
adj. 定居的;常駐的
residence n. 居住;住所
residential adj. 居住的;住宅的
resident physician 住院醫師

reside v 居住 (re 再+side→再坐[之地]→居住)
residence n 居住, 住宅 / resident n 居民
Her charm resides in her naive attitude to life.

6. Professor Johnson ____ his speech in order not to bore anyone.

- (A) assumed (B) abbreviated (C) arbitrated (D) aggregated

【解析】(B) abbreviated v. 縮短 (命中班內考古題講義)

7. All presidential hopefuls have made ____ to have an honest and fair election.

- (A) pledges (B) surges (C) ridges (D) ledges

【解析】(A) pledges n. 宣誓 (命中：私醫題庫班第2回 P.10)

129. liber = free, 表示“自由”

拉丁文 liber

liberty n 自由 (liber+ty) / liberal a 自由的, 慷慨的 (liber+al)

liberalism n 自由主義 (liberal+ism)

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the
republic for which it stands, one Nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and
justice for all." -- Pledge of Allegiance

8. The COVID-19, an ongoing global ____ of coronavirus disease 2019, is generally

believed to have its first outbreak in Wuhan, China.

- (A) cordial (B) contagious (C) pandemic (D) warming

【解析】(C) pandemic n. 大型傳染病 (命中班內考古題講義)

9. The 4-year-old child _____ made her first professional tour as a violinist last year.

- (A) savvy (B) expertise (C) rapport (D) prodigy

【解析】(D) prodigy n. 神童 (命中：正課第3回 p.63)

93. apt, ept = apt, 表示“適當，適應”

拉丁文 aptus

apt a 有傾向的，適當的 / aptly adv 適當地

inapt a 不適當的，無能的

aptitude n 才能，資質 (apt+itude 表示狀態→有能力的狀態)

Food is apt to deteriorate in summer.

This prodigy has a natural aptitude for mathematics.

10. The book reveals that microbes and cells are _____, and that this symbiotic relationship is essential to all life as we know it.

- (A) conspirators (B) collaborators (C) competitors (D) contractors

【解析】(B) collaborators n. 合作者 (命中：私醫題庫班第2回 P.10)

collaborate v 合作 (col 一起+labor+ate→一起勞動→合作) / collaboration n

These two companies collaborate on the basis of mutual trust and benefit.

二、語法與用語

11. By 2022, our local theater _____ for thirty years.

- (A) will be running (B) will run
(C) will have been running (D) will be run

【解析】(C) will have been running 將會營運滿30年

(命中班內文法講義 - 時式章節)

(表示未來會完成而且會再持續的動作，因此選擇(C)未來完成進行式)

12. Advertising _____ children and teenagers can be destructive and should be controlled.

- (A) aiming at (B) is aiming at (C) is aimed at (D) aimed at

【解析】(D) aimed at 被鎖定在... (命中班內文法講義 - 分詞章節)

(主動用 Ving，被動用 Vpp，依照題意為被動，因此選擇(D)被動式)

13. _____ were invented, patients had to be held down by force during painful operations.

- (A) As anesthetics (B) Because anesthetics
(C) Before anesthetics (D) Anesthetics

【解析】(C) Before anesthetics (命中班內文法講義 - 副詞子句章節)

15. We hardly ever saw our cousins _____ living nearly each other.

- (A) however (B) despite (C) although (D) even though

【解析】(B) despite 儘管 [\(命中：正課第5回 p.21 - 常用轉折語\)](#)

2. 轉折

雖然 + SV	although / though / even though
但是 + SV	but / yet
然而 + SV	while / whereas
然而 (adv)	however
儘管 + N	despite / in spite of / regardless of / irrespective of

(選項 C 與 D 語意為「雖然」都是連接詞，需加 SV 完整句，但空格後方是 N / Ving 的架構，因此無法選用，為陷阱選項。)

16. My house, _____, looked as it were new.

- (A) painting (B) have been painted
(C) having painted (D) having been painted

【解析】(D) having been painted 已經油漆完成 [\(命中班內文法講義 - 分詞章節\)](#)

(原句為 **because it had been painted** 的副詞子句，轉換為分詞後，省略連接詞 **because** 與共同的主詞 **it** 之後，將剩餘字詞調整為 **having been painted**)

17. While digging in the pit, the paleontologists found a human-like skull with a jawbone _____.

- (A) as same as an ape (B) which is the same to that of an ape
(C) similar as an ape (D) similar to that of an ape

【解析】(D) similar to that of an ape 類似於猿猴

[\(命中班內文法講義 - 後位修飾法章節\)](#)

(原句為 **which is similar to that of an ape**，縮減為形容詞片語，因此選擇 **similar to that of an ape**)

18. The greatest classes are the ones _____ teachers and students have a loving relationship.

- (A) in which (B) in where (C) in that (D) in them

【解析】(A) in which 在其中…… [\(命中班內文法講義 - 形容詞子句章節\)](#)

(依照句意為「在課堂之中」**in the classes**，因此選擇 **in which**

「介詞 + **which**」若表地方，可以合體為 **where**，因此若有 **where** 選擇也可為正解。)

19. _____ average, human adults contract between two and five colds annually, while children catch as many as six to ten.

- (A) On (B) To (C) At (D) With

【解析】(A) On 平均而言 [\(命中：私醫題庫班第2回 P.7\)](#)

longevity n 長壽，壽命 (long+ev[=age]+ity)
On average, women enjoy a greater longevity than men.

20. Neither Mary nor her friends _____ the answer.
(A) knows (B) know (C) is knowing (D) are knowing

【解析】(B) know 知道 (命中班內文法課堂筆記)

以下片語，動詞的單複數要跟著 B 一致

- Either A or B + V(B) 兩者有一
Neither A nor B + V(B) 兩者都不
Not only A but also B + V(B) 不僅 A 而且 B

三、短文填空

Passage 1

When people think of the Arctic, they probably imagine a pure and beautiful – 21 harsh – environment. So it is an unwelcome surprise, perhaps, that the region's native animals and people are among the most chemically contaminated on Earth.

Recently, various studies were conducted to 22 the levels of toxic chemicals in the bodies of Arctic animals, as well as in the native Inuit people. The statistics are alarming. Both the animals, and the Inuit who participated in the studies showed unusually high levels of man-made toxins.

These included older pollutants like dioxins and PCBs which many governments have been trying to 23 since the 1970s. Such chemicals are known to 24 our hormones and damage the immune system. The studies also found newer compounds – 25 in the Inuits' bodies at a ratio of five to one compared to levels found in other Canadians.

21. (A) thus (B) hence (C) albeit (D) therefore
22. (A) evaluate (B) criticize (C) differentiate (D) multiply
23. (A) take on (B) dig in (C) phase out (D) continue with
24. (A) facilitate to (B) interfere with (C) contribute to (D) communicate with
25. (A) bringing up (B) building up (C) falling down (D) cutting down

21. (C) albeit conj. 雖然 (命中班內考古題講義)

22. (A) evaluate v. 估價；評鑑 (命中：正課第 2 回 p.78)

4. value n. 價值 v. 重視
evaluate v. 估價；評鑑
evaluation n. 估價；評鑑

24. (B) interfere with v. 妨礙；干涉 (命中班內考古題講義)

25. (B) building up v. 累積；堆積 (命中：正課第 3 回 p.36)

(課堂筆記：accumulate / aggregate / gather / collect / build up)

residue n 殘餘物 (re 回+sidue→[不能用]重新坐回來→殘餘物)
Residues of pesticides can build up in the soil.

Passage 2

Languages seem to be 26 a smaller number, as languages like English seem to eat up regional ones. The three languages used the most by first language speakers today are Mandarin Chinese, English, and Spanish. English is being used more and more as the main language for business, science, and popular culture. Evidence 27 that the dominant languages are 28 out the local tongues of various regions in the world. Linguists estimate that of the approximately 6,500 languages worldwide, about half are endangered or on the 29 of extinction. According to some linguists, the estimated rate of language extinction is one lost in the world every two weeks. If this sounds like the world is losing a species, 30 a way it is.

26. (A) alleviating at (B) connecting with (C) converging to (D) oozing with
 27. (A) summons (B) suggests (C) supposes (D) suspects
 28. (A) squeezing (B) triggering (C) helping (D) expediting
 29. (A) brink (B) face (C) shadow (D) pendant
 30. (A) by (B) in (C) on (D) out

27. (B) suggests v. 顯示

(命中班內課堂筆記：show / reveal / suggest / present / demonstrate / manifest / point out / indicate / exhibit / display / disclose / lay bare)

29. (A) brink n. 邊緣

(命中班內課堂筆記：on the verge / edge / brink of 瀕臨.....的邊緣)

Passage 3

For Beethoven, the spring of 1825 would not be a favorable season to him. Not only 31 he continuously lose his hearing, but he also felt more isolated from people around him. For example, he complained to his nephew about “you, and my contemptible brother, and the detestable family that I am 32 with.” Besides, 1825 even saw Beethoven 33 by police for he was taken to

be a vagrant due to his shabby appearance. 34 still, Beethoven’s doctor ordered him to move to the countryside and shy from drinking wine and eating his favorite food, since the composer developed a serious intestinal illness. This trip away, unlike the previous ones, was far less enjoyable because Beethoven feared 35 his life. In the end, Beethoven recovered from his illness, and completed *Heiliger Dankgesang* at that time as well.

31. (A) does (B) do (C) did (D) done
 32. (A) affected (B) afflicted (C) affiliated (D) afriended
 33. (A) detain (B) detaining (C) been detaining (D) detained
 34. (A) Worse (B) Bad (C) Worsen (D) Worsening
 35. (A) to (B) in (C) with (D) for

31. (C) did (命中班內文法課堂筆記：否定副詞在句首，後接倒裝句)

(No / Not / Never / Only / Hardly / Barely / Rarely / Scarcely)

32. (B) afflicted v. 折磨 (命中班內課堂筆記：afflict / torture / torment / plague)

33. (D) detained v. 拘留 (命中：正課第3回 p.27)

(命中班內文法講義 - 分詞章節)

detain v 阻攔，拘留 (de 向下+tain→拿下→拘留) / detention n
Two suspects have been detained by the police for questioning.

四、閱讀測驗

Passage 1

Marco Polo undertook the journey to the Far East when he was only 15 years old. He traveled with his father and uncle, and after the trip was over he completed a book about what he had seen. It was full of information about the cultures and geography of the Asian lands he had visited this remote part of the world before, Polo's reports were **unparalleled** in their level of excitement and detail.

Polo arrived home in Venice in 1295. Then, three years later, he was called to fight in a war between the cities of Venice and Genoa and had the misfortune to be taken and held by the Genoan side. While waiting to be freed, he met a writer named Rustichello da Pisa who greatly admired the stories Polo told him. Rustichello da Pisa wrote them down in the form of a book that was published and called *The Description of the World or The Travels of Marco Polo*. It became very popular and was much admired by many people. However, some people did not believe it was true and said it should be called *The Million Lies*. Despite this, the book contributed greatly to an increased interest in the Far East.

Christopher Columbus knew about the travels of Marco Polo when he first sailed westward with the objective of finding a new route to the Eastern lands in 1492. In fact, one writer at the time **claimed** that Columbus had read and studied the book prior to asking Portugal to finance his voyage. **However, he may have got the information through word of mouth.** A library in Seville has a copy of Polo's book that was owned by Columbus. It has notes written in it, possibly by Columbus himself. However, these notes appear to have been written only after Columbus's third trip to the Americas, so did he read Polo's book before 1492, or didn't he? It's up to future researchers to try to discover the answer.

37. In Paragraph 1, the word "unparalleled" could best be replaced by _____.
(A) marvelous (B) distinctive (C) ambiguous (D) matchless

【解析】(D) matchless a. 無與倫比的

(命中班內課堂筆記：unparalleled / matchless / unmatched / incomparable)

39. In Paragraph 3, the word "claimed" can be best replaced by which of the following words?
(A) opposed (B) suspected (C) asserted (D) deciphered

【解析】(C) asserted v. 宣稱

(命中：正課第3回 p.5)

(命中班內課堂筆記：claim / argue / assert / contend / hold)

6. claim, clam = cry out, shout, 表示“呼喊，叫喊”

拉丁文 clamare

claim v 宣稱，要求

The company claims that their product "makes you thin without dieting".