

《英文》試題詳解

廖中老師試題詳解

一、字彙

1. (A) warp v. 歪曲；捲曲/題：Don't let stereotypes _____ your judgements.
(勿讓刻板印象_____你的判斷)⇒ 空格填“歪曲”

※速解：
 < warp v. 捲曲
 < wrap v. 包裹；纏繞 } 即先“捲曲”再“包裹”起來

2. (B) charisma n. 領袖魅力

※速解: charm 為“魅力”、“符咒”之意

3. (D) concise a. 簡明(扼要)的

※速解: con- / = together (一齊) + -cis- / = cut (切)

4. (C) condemn v. (同聲)譴責

※速解: con- / = together (一齊) + -demn- / = damn (罵)
(註: Damn it! “該死”)

5. (A) revenue n. 稅收；收益 (盈餘)

※速解: < revenue n. (國家)稅收；(公司)盈餘 } 即國家有“歲(稅)收”，才能
 < avenue n. 大馬路(林蔭大道) } 建造“大馬路”

6. (D) prevention n. 禁止(欲)

※速解: pre- / = before (前) + -vent- / = come (來)
(即“來”之“前”就加以“阻止”)

7. (B) odd a. 奇怪的

※速解: < old a. 老的 } 即人“老”了，行為會變得較“怪”
 < odd a. 奇怪的 }
 ⇒ 故曰“老”古板；“老”妖怪。

8. (C) collapse v. 崩倒

※速解: col- / = together (一齊) + -lap- / = fall (倒)

9. (A) let down v. 使失望

※速解: let (讓) + down (下) / “讓”某人的心“落下”

10. (C) warn v. 警告

※速解: -war-(戰爭) / 兵凶“戰”危，豈能掉以輕心。

二、同義字

11. 題: modify v. 修改

※速解: -mod- / = mode (模子) + -ify / = make (使)

<“使”合於“模子”> ⇒ 故為“修改” ⇒ 答案是(A) change

12. 題: finite a. 有限的※速解: -fin- / = end (結束) (邊; 界限)

<有“邊”或有“限”; 有“結束”的> ⇒ 故答案是(C) limited

(-lim / = line 界線) ⇒ 即有“邊”或有“限”的

13. 題: affluent a. 豐富的; 富裕的

※速解: a- / = intensive (加強語氣) + -flu- / = flow (流)

<即“強”調多得“流”出來了> ⇒ 即有“豐富”、“富裕”之意

⇒ 故答案是(C) weathy a. 富裕的

14. 題: the Titanic, went down (鐵達尼號“下沉”) / 乃眾人皆知之事。

⇒ 故此片語極容易解, 答案是(B) sank (下沉)

15. 題: detect v. 察覺; 發現

※速解: de- / = away (移開) + -tect- / = cover (蓋子)

<另: detective n. 偵探>

⇒ 故答案是(D) find v. 發現

三、文法

16. ① 本題考「假設法」: 關鍵字是wish (但願)

② 假設法, 違反現在事實, 需用過去式

∴ 答案是(B) I lived.

17. 本題考「結構」:

① 題: Acting like……, _____ ⇒ 空格需填“S+V”

② ∴ (A) (B) (C) 皆錯 ⇒ 答案選(D) clouds stop
S. V.

18. 本題考「結構」:

① 題: _____, an atom becomes……. ⇒ 空格需填“副詞”
S. V.

② ∴ (B)錯

③ (A) (C) (D)選(A) / ∴ 原句應是 When (it is) electrically charged
(當它被充電之後) 改省略句, 即“it is”省略後, 答案即是(A)

19. 本題考「比較」:

① 根據“同類比較”原則: 本句應寫成:

Northern Taiwan generally receives more rain than does southern
Taiwan, (強調)或……than southern Taiwan does. (不強調)

② “does”助動詞, 代替前述動詞“receives”

⇒ 故本題答案宜為(A) (註:公佈之解答為“C”)

20. 本題考“關係代名詞”:

- ① ∵ 先行詞為 the man (人), 故(B)錯
 ② (A) (D) 皆缺“關代”故錯, ⇒ 答案為(C)

21. 本題考①時態 ②間接問句不倒裝

- ① 名詞子句 (where……) 中之動詞時態需受主動詞 asked之限制而需用“過去式”系列 ∴ (B) (C)皆錯
 ② (A) (D) 選(D) 為答案 ∵ asked us where we were going. 乃“間接問句”故不可倒裝。

22. 本題考“片語”: 即 behave oneself (守規矩) / 而主詞是fans, 故(C) behave themselves 為答案

23. 本題考關代①what ②be + to + V (be 動詞後之補語動詞需用不定詞) ∴ 答案是(B)

24. 本題考“時態”之一致: 即名詞子句 (that the bathtub……)中之動詞時態需受主動詞 found 之限制而需用“過去式”系列, ∴ 答案是(A)

25. 本題考「結構」:

- ① 主動詞是“are”, ∴ (B) 錯 (∵ 一句不能有雙動詞)
 ② (A) 錯在有關代who, 需用動詞 (who are released)
 ③ (D) 錯在 (who are being release) ⇒ who are being released
 ④ ∴ 答案為(C)

< CLOZE >

26. (D)

- ① ∵ 本句主動詞為founded (建立) ∴ 另一動詞age需用分詞
 ② aged + 年紀 (a.幾歲的) / aged 20 (20 歲的)

27. (B)

- ① 本題考關係副詞
 ② ∵ 先行詞是 Steve Jobs garage (史蒂芬·約伯修車廠)
 ∴ 關係副詞選 where (地方)

28. (A)

- ∵ feel like + V-ing (喜歡做~)

29. (C)

- ∵ prove + to be + N/Adj.

(註)本題答案可參考本試題四、閱讀測驗 (Passage 1) 的文章第一句

The La Brea tarpits..., have proven to be an extremely fertile source...

30. (D)

- 本題考片語: have a passion for ~ (熱愛~)

- 31.本題考「單純文法」觀念，答案是(B)
 (A)錯，該改為a new study
 (C) suggest 有受詞，即前面整句，故應用主動
 (D) suggest 該是主動詞，該改為suggests
- 32.本題考「結構」，答案是(D)
 ∴主詞是The study，故空格應填“主動詞”，而其後有受詞 (men and women)，故動詞應選主動的sampled
- 33.本題亦考「結構」
 ①∴連接詞but之後重新開始一句子，其主詞是married people
 故空格應填“主動詞” ∴(A)、(B)皆錯
 ②而significant無論形容dipped或larger皆需用“副詞”，即significantly才對
 ∴(D)錯
 ③答案應為(C)
- 34.本題考「同位語」：
 即Julianne Holt-Lunstad, N2 ⇒ N1 = N2 (N2 為N1 之同位語)
 (N1)
 ∴答案應選一“名詞” ⇒ 答案為(A)
- 35.本題為全文“末句”，故宜用「結論」句構：
 最常見的結論句為“祈使句”，具有“強調”效果
 ∴答案選(B) ∴“祈使句”結構為“原形動詞”開頭
 ⇒ So, choose wisely (所以，請做個明智抉擇吧！)

四、閱讀測驗

(一)36.考「否認事實」題（此乃新TOEFL之考型）

①題：following NOT（以下何者為非？）

②答：(D)

③見全文第一行：The La Brea tar pits, located in Hancock Park

37.考「代名詞」題（此也是新TOEFL考型）

they指前句之animals, ∴when animals came there to drink, they got caught in the sticky tar and perished.

(當獸類來到此處飲水時，牠們即陷入黏稠的焦油中而身亡。)

故答案為(D)

38.考「因果」題（此亦新TOEFL考型）

①題：關鍵字how（為何？）

②答：(B)

③見全文第三行：When animals came..., they got caught in the sticky tar and perished (= dies).

39.考「年代」題（此屬傳統TOEFL型）

①題：關鍵字when（何時？）

②答：(C)

③見全文第二段首句：In 1909, the remains of...bear...tarpits alerted archeologists
（殘骸）

to the potential treasure...

40.考「列舉」題（此傳統及新TOEFL均考）

①題：關鍵字：following NOT（下列何者不屬於~？）

②答：(A)

③見全文末句：including the skeletons of camels, horses, wolves, tigers, sloths, and dinosaurs.

及前述（第二段首句）之bear

(二)41.考「全文主旨」題（此為新、舊TOEFL之必考型）

①題：關鍵字article（本文）primarily（主旨）

②答案：(A) / ∴new record及Madonna

③∴本文主旨人物乃“Madonna”（瑪丹娜）

④見<i>本文第三段第一行：and Madonna,...a brilliant illustration of the trend. [以及瑪丹娜，這位具此（重塑新形象以避免陷入一成不變落伍之窠臼）趨勢之閃亮例證。]

<ii>本文第二段第二行：and remodeled to avoid being bogged down by a stereotype.
（此即上述之“trend”趨勢）

42.考「段落主旨」題（第一段主題）

①題：關鍵字main point（主旨）of paragraph 1

②答案：(B)

③見第一段第一句：the art of survival...depends on change. If artists fail to recreate..., they are not fashionable.

43.考「作者態度」

①題：關鍵字 writer' s attitude

②答案：(C)

③見全文第三段第二行：...she has so effectively been able to stay at the top without diminishing credibility...

44.考「段落主旨」（第三段主旨）

①題：關鍵字：main point

②答案：(D)

③見全文第三段第一行：Madonna..., a brilliant illustration of the trend.

45.考「修辭目的」題（此為新 TOEFL 之考型）

①題：writer mentions Madonna' s to?

②答案：(B)

③見本文第三段第一行：.....Madonna,...a brilliant illustration....., showcases her hit ballads and how she has so effectively at the top without diminishing

redibility ……(以上乃“讚揚”之辭)／而題目作者之引句乃“貶抑”之辭⇒∴
 答案為(B) to contrast……(做對比)

(三)46. 考「全文主旨」題

- ① 題：關鍵字 main idea (主旨)
- ② 答案：(C)
- ③ 見本文首句：Blogs … have grown into … most important types of websites.

47. 考「定義」題

- ① 題：關鍵字 “is”
- ② 答案：(C)／blogger = a person who runs a blog (即“部落格”主)
- ③ 見本文第二段第二行：… by the blog writer, or blogger. …
 (製作“部落格”者，換言之，即“部落格”主)
 〈註〉 or (換言之；即～)

48. 考「因果」題

- ① 題：關鍵字 “why”
- ② 答案：(D) People are using blogs to release news.
- ③ 見本文第四段第一行：… Many celebrities use blogs to post news, making traditional press releases less popular.

49. 考「數字」題

- ① 答案是：(B) A popular blog may attract 2,000 visitors per day.
- ② 見本文第六段末句：… If a blog’ s traffic reaches 2,000 daily visitors, ….

50. 考「細節」題

- ① 答案是(A) Hosting ads from Amazon is one way to earn money.
- ② 見本文第五段第二行：… Bloggers can also make money by hosting ads from firms like Amazon.

《英文》

一、字彙(1~10題，請選出最適當選項)

- (A) 1. Don't let stereotypes _____ your judgments. We should not prejudge people before we ever lay eyes on them.
 (A) warp (B) delve (C) wrap (D) swarthy
- (B) 2. Some critics said that Barak Obama, the American presidential candidate possesses some major qualities of a leader, that is, _____, energy, and eloquence.
 (A) anxiety (B) charisma (C) feebleness (D) vanity
- (D) 3. The president's speech was only ten minutes long. He was very _____.
 (A) verbose (B) tenacious (C) loquacious (D) concise
- (C) 4. Modern society will not tolerate discrimination and _____ any idea that people should be separated.
 (A) uphold (B) agree with (C) condemn (D) coincide
- (A) 5. Thanks to a great sales team, the company has almost doubled its _____ this year.
 (A) revenue (B) resources (C) inventory (D) invention
- (D) 6. The key to staying healthy is _____ — don't smoke; don't drink too much; and try to visit your doctor once a year for a full health check.
 (A) creation (B) convention (C) invention (D) prevention
- (B) 7. The skirt and jacket looked a bit _____ together.
 (A) even (B) odd (C) event (D) oval
- (C) 8. Thousands of buildings _____ in the earthquake.
 (A) preceded (B) rejected (C) collapsed (D) teased
- (A) 9. Ken really _____ his parents when he failed three classes during his first semester in university.
 (A) let down (B) impressed (C) influenced (D) broke down
- (C) 10. The new product is not safe. We need to _____ people not to buy it.
 (A) renounce (B) deny (C) warn (D) conclude

二、同義字(11~15題，請選出與劃底線部份意義最接近的選項)

- (A) 11. Instead of simply punishing them, the system encourages offenders to modify their behavior.
 (A) change (B) encourage (C) denote (D) detox
- (C) 12. The funds available for the health service are finite, and we cannot afford to waste money.
 (A) endless (B) updated (C) limited (D) confusing
- (C) 13. Beverly Hills is one of the most affluent areas of Los Angeles County.
 (A) attractive (B) desirable (C) wealthy (D) snobbish
- (B) 14. With present day technology it has been possible to locate the exact spot where the famous ship, the Titanic, went down.
 (A) faded (B) sank (C) slumped (D) diminished
- (D) 15. Ultrasonic waves can detect cracks in metal that the human eye cannot see.
 (A) stop (B) mend (C) arrange (D) find

三、語法與用法 (16~35題, 選出最適當選項)

- (B) 16. Taoyuan is a small city. I wish _____ in Taipei.
 (A) I live (B) I lived (C) I am living (D) I have been living
- (D) 17. Acting like a blanket, _____ some of the Sun's heat from reaching the Earth.
 (A) clouds stopping (B) and clouds stop (C) clouds able to stop (D) clouds stop
- (A) 18. _____, an atom becomes an ion.
 (A) When electrically charged (B) It is electrically charged
 (C) When electrically charging it (D) Charging it with electricity
- (C) 19. Northern Taiwan generally receives more rain than _____ southern Taiwan.
 (A) does (B) in (C) it does in (D) in it does
- (C) 20. What's the name of the man _____?
 (A) you borrowed his car (B) which car your borrowed
 (C) whose car you borrowed (D) his car you borrowed
- (D) 21. The police officer stopped us and asked us where _____.
 (A) were we going (B) are we going (C) we are going (D) we were going
- (C) 22. We are confident that both sets of fans will _____ at the match.
 (A) behave itself (B) behave them (C) behave themselves (D) behaving
- (B) 23. Dave lost his job and was short of money; therefore, _____ his flat and move in with his brother.
 (A) that he did was to sell (B) what he did was to sell
 (C) what he did sold (D) what he did was selling
- (A) 24. When I went into the bathroom, I found that the bathtub _____.
 (A) had overflowed (B) is overflowed (C) overflows (D) is overflowing
- (C) 25. The prisoners _____ are all women.
 (A) who being released (B) are being released (C) being released (D) who are being release

26~35 題, 請選擇下列二段短文空格中最適當之文字用法

In 1976, Steve Jobs, 26 twenty, founded Apple Computers with Wozniak. They first worked in Steve Jobs garage 27 they developed their first Apple computer. To help company grow, Steve felt like 28 a user-friendly operating system into his Apple computer, which proved 29 a great success and started the personal computer revolution. As a young leader, Steve had a strong passion 30 perfection. He was very demanding to his employees, and that led him into a serious crisis later.

- (D) 26. (A) in age (B) aging (C) age at (D) aged
- (B) 27. (A) which (B) where (C) how (D) who
- (A) 28. (A) introducing (B) to introduce (C) introduced (D) introduction
- (C) 29. (A) being (B) into (C) to be (D) as
- (D) 30. (A) on (B) in (C) with (D) for

Happily married people tend to have lower blood pressure than their single peers, but being single may be healthier than being unhappily married, 31.

The study, published on March 20 in The Annals of Behavioral Medicine, 32 303 generally healthy men and women, 204 married and 99 single. Each responded to questions about martial quality, social support, and mental health. Scales were used to rate stress and life satisfaction.

Then each subject wore a portable blood pressure monitor for 24 hours while performing their normal activities. The groups had little difference in walking blood pressure, but married people 33 in blood pressure during sleep.

People whose blood pressure does not dip during sleep are at higher risk for cardiovascular disease, according to Julianne Holt-Lunstad, 34.

The unhappy married had higher daytime and 24-hour blood pressure readings than single people. Marital satisfaction is associated with satisfaction with life, lower stress, less depression, and lower walking blood pressure.

“Just being married per se isn’t helpful,” Dr. Holt-Lunstad said, “because you can potentially be worse off in an unhappy marriage. So, 35.”

- (B) 31. (A) newly study suggests (B) a new study suggests
(C) a study is newly suggested (D) suggesting a new study
- (D) 32. (A) sampling (B) to sample (C) was sampled (D) sampled
- (C) 33. (A) having significant larger dips (B) with significantly larger dips
(C) had significantly larger dips (D) dipped significant larger
- (A) 34. (A) the lead author and an assistant professor of Psychology at Brigham Young University in Utah
(B) who the lead author and an assistant professor of Psychology at Brigham Young University in Utah
(C) is the lead author and an assistant professor of Psychology at Brigham Young University in Utah
(D) the lead author and an assistant professor of Psychology is at Brigham Young University in Utah
- (B) 35. (A) wise choice (B) choose wisely
(C) to choose a wise one (D) wisely choosing

四、閱讀測驗 (36~50題)

Passage 1

The La Brea tar pits, located in Hancock Park in the Los Angeles area, have proven to be an extremely fertile source of Ice Age fossils. Apparently, during the period of the Ice Age, the tar pits were covered by shallow pools of water; when animals came there to drink, they got caught in the sticky tar and perished. The tar not only trapped the animals, leading to the death, but also served as a remarkably effective preservative, allowing near-perfect skeletons to remain hidden until the present era.

In 1906, the remains of a huge prehistoric bear discovered in the tar pits alerted archeologists to the potential treasure lying within the tar. Since then thousands and thousands of well-preserved skeletons have been uncovered, including the skeletons of camels, horses, wolves, tigers, sloths, and dinosaurs.

- (D) 36. Which of the following is NOT true about the La Brea tar pits?
(A) They contain fossils that are quite old. (B) They are found in Hancock Park.
(C) They have existed since the Ice Age. (D) They are located under a swimming pool.
- (D) 37. The underlined pronoun they in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
(A) the La Brea tar pits (B) Ice Age fossils
(C) shallow pools of water (D) animals
- (B) 38. According to the passage, how did the Ice Age animals die?
(A) The water poisoned them. (B) They got stuck in the tar.
(C) They were attacked by other animals. (D) They were killed by hunters.
- (C) 39. When did archeologists become aware of the possible value of the contents of the tar pits?

- (A) During the Ice Age (B) Thousands and thousands of years ago
 (C) Early in the twentieth century (D) Within the past decade
- (A) 40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an example of a skeleton found in the tarpits?
 (A) a snake (B) a sloth (C) a horse (D) a bear

Passage 2

It seems the art of survival — or continual positive projection — in the world of pop music these days, depends very much on change. If artists fail to recreate their persona — chameleon-like, over and over again — they risk facing accusations of dullness; that is, they are not fashionable.

This phenomenon is especially prevalent in the female ranks. It is not sufficient for an artist to be beautiful and sexy. These characteristics too must be changed often, and remodeled to avoid being bogged down by a stereotype.

Two examples of the rock 'n' roll art of move and change are Cher and Madonna, the latter a brilliant illustration of the trend. Her latest disc, 'Something to Remember', showcases her hit ballads and how she has so effectively been able to stay at the top without diminishing credibility in her particular field. (For these purposes, we will forget her unworthy flirtation with sex, that horrible book and her expletive-ridden, cigar-chomping appearance on the David Letterman Show.)

This collection demonstrates how she has toned down her dominatrix image at relevant times to give contrast and definition to her career. But it offers more than simply a study in rock fashion history. There is also a solid assortment of quality music.

- (A) 41. This article is primarily
 (A) a review of Madonna's new record.
 (B) a review of Cher's new record.
 (C) an analysis of Madonna's success in Hollywood.
 (D) a review of Madonna's career.
- (B) 42. The main point of paragraph 1 is to tell the reader that artists need to
 (A) keep an image that the public knows and loves.
 (B) recreate themselves to survive.
 (C) avoid being dull at all costs.
 (D) stay sexy to survive.
- (C) 43. How would you describe the writer's attitude towards Madonna?
 (A) basically critical (B) negative
 (C) generally favorable (D) uncritically admiring
- (D) 44. In paragraph 3, the main point is to
 (A) compare Cher's and Madonna's work. (B) describe some stories from Madonna's past.
 (C) detail the contents of the new record. (D) introduce Madonna's new record.
- (B) 45. In paragraph 3, the writer mentions Madonna's "unworthy flirtation with sex, that horrible book and the cigar chomping appearance....."
 (A) to criticize her unworthy past. (B) to contrast the positive points of her record.
 (C) to illustrate the trend of change in rock 'n' roll. (D) to diminish her credibility.

Passage 3

Blogs (short for "weblogs") have grown into one of the Net's most important types of websites. There are now more than 100 million blogs, published by office workers, singers, businesses, and everyone in between. Blog posts often include links to other blogs, forming strong online communities. Altogether, the internet's massive collection of blogs is known as the "blogosphere."

Besides being free, blogs are easy to maintain – two big reasons for their popularity. Beneath the main banner are entries posted by the blog writer, or blogger. New entries appear at the top so posts are listed in the order that they were written. Plus, blogs usually allow readers to add comments. When the blogger or other readers respond, it can lead to interesting conversations.

A blog may be about someone's daily life, job hobbies, or any other topic. Someone interested in LCD TVs might start a blog about them, posting articles, reviews, and his or her opinions. So blogs are resources which are informative, yet personal. In the internet age, that's a key combination which attracts readers.

The power of blogs to reach a wide audience is well known. Many celebrities use blogs to post news, making traditional press releases less popular. Reporters track comments on the blogosphere to measure the public's reaction to events. And politicians use blogs to voice their ideas.

In the USA, more than 50% of Internet users enjoy reading blogs. That has caught the eye of a lot of businesses. Some companies hire bloggers to write about products. Bloggers can also make money by hosting ads from firms like Amazon. And through programs like Google's AdSense, ads are placed on a blog based on its keywords. Bloggers can also set up deals with companies. So, for example, a blog about cats may display a pet food company's banner.

With so many money-making opportunities, popular bloggers can earn \$1,000 per month or more. Some even make a full-time living from their blogs. The key is to add new content on a regular basis. You want people to know that your site is useful and up to date. That may mean spending several hours a day creating new content. If a blog's traffic reaches 2,000 daily visitors, it's a sign that you're a big hit in the blogosphere.

(C) 46. What is the main idea?

- (A) It takes a lot of time to add content to a blog.
- (B) Celebrities keep in touch with fans through blogs.
- (C) Blogs have become a popular type of website.
- (D) Comments from blog readers lead to conversations.

(C) 47. What is a blogger?

- (A) a popular blog writing style
- (B) a special kind of blog entry
- (C) a person who runs a blog
- (D) a banner at the top of a blog

(D) 48. Why are press releases less popular than they used to be?

- (A) They are too much trouble to set up.
- (B) The media is paying less attention to the Net.
- (C) Politicians prefer to track events through blogs.
- (D) People are using blogs to release news.

(B) 49. Which of the following is TRUE about blogs?

- (A) About one-third of US Web users like reading them.
- (B) A popular blog may attract 2,000 visitors per day.
- (C) There are more than 100 billion blogs on the Net.
- (D) More than 50% of all new blogs come from the USA.

(A) 50. What does the article say about making money from blogs?

- (A) Hosting ads from Amazon is one way to earn money.
- (B) Most bloggers treat blogs as their full-time job.
- (C) Writing about products is the easiest way to get rich.
- (D) It's almost impossible to earn \$1,000 per month.