

高雄醫學大學九十二學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目：普通生物學

考試時間：80 分鐘

共 五 頁

說明：一. 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，修正時應以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶），未遵照正確作答方法而致無法判讀者，考生自行負責。
二. 試卷必須繳回，不得攜出試場。

I. 單選題：1-30 題，每題 1 分。30%。答錯一題倒扣 0.25 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

1. Why is meiosis impossible in the bananas we buy in the supermarket?
(A) Bananas have been genetically engineered to stop meiosis.
(B) They are polyploid and have three sets of chromosomes.
(C) Their genome is too large to undergo meiosis.
(D) They have too many transposable elements.
(E) They are blocked in the G1 phase by chemicals.
2. All reptiles reproduce sexually by
(A) external fertilization in which eggs are fertilized in water.
(B) external fertilization in which eggs are fertilized in a moist terrestrial environment.
(C) internal fertilization only.
(D) both internal and external fertilization.
(E) external fertilization in which the male deposits a spermatophore outside the body.
3. Carbon fixation requires the expenditure of ATP molecules. This ATP is generated by
(A) the Calvin cycle. (B) replenishment of the photosynthetic pigment.
(C) the light reactions. (D) the oxidative phosphorylation in mitochondria.
(E) the substrate level phosphorylation in cytosol.
4. Animal cells do not have cell walls, but plant cells do. What osmotic environment is the best to them?
(A) animal cells: isosmotic; plant cells: hyperosmotic
(B) animal cells: hyperosmotic; plant cells: hyperosmotic
(C) animal cells: hyperosmotic; plant cells: isosmotic
(D) animal cells: isosmotic; plant cells: hypoosmotic
(E) animal cells: hypoosmotic; plant cells: hypoosmotic
5. Which of the following structure—function pairs is **mismatched**?
(A) nucleolus—ribosome production (B) lysosome—intracellular digestion
(C) ribosome—protein synthesis (D) microtubules—muscle contraction
(E) Golgi—secretion of cell products
6. Evolutionary biologists generally agree that the primary mechanism responsible for evolution is
(A) speciation. (B) adaptive radiation. (C) ecological niche. (D) natural selection. (E) microevolution.
7. Which of the following factors would tend to increase membrane fluidity?
(A) a greater proportion of unsaturated phospholipids
(B) a lower temperature
(C) a relatively high protein content in the membrane
(D) a greater proportion of relatively large glycolipids compared to lipids having smaller molecular weights
(E) a high membrane potential
8. Brian was found to be heterozygous (Ss) for sickle-cell trait. The alleles represented by the letters S and s are
(A) linked. (B) on the same chromosome but far apart. (C) on the X and Y chromosomes.
(D) on the homologous chromosomes. (E) both present in each of Brian's sperm cells.
9. Which colors are absorbed by chlorophyll?
(A) violet, blue and red (B) violet, green and red (C) blue, yellow and red (D) violet, blue and orange
(E) blue, green and red
10. The sodium-potassium pump is termed electrogenic because
(A) it hydrolyzes ATP.
(B) it pumps positive charges out of the cell and negative charges into the cell.
(C) it pumps three positive charges out of the cell for every two positive charges it pumps into the cell.
(D) it pumps H^+ out of the cell along with Na^+ .
(E) it pumps electrons into the cell.

11. Most of the zygotic segmentation genes code for
 (A) special transfer RNA. (B) enzyme. (C) transcription factors.
 (D) histones. (E) transport proteins.
12. Most CO₂ from catabolism is released during
 (A) glycolysis. (B) lactate fermentation. (C) the Krebs cycle.
 (D) electron transport. (E) oxidative phosphorylation.
13. The only taxon that actually exists as a natural unit is the
 (A) class. (B) family. (C) genus. (D) phylum. (E) species.
14. The organisms in your backyard include trees, shrubs, grass, ants, mushrooms, birds, spiders, beetles, flies, and bacteria. Together, all these organisms make up
 (A) an ecosystem. (B) a community. (C) a population. (D) an ecosociety.
 (E) an experimental group.
15. The main contributing factor to the release of CFC's is
 (A) decomposition in land fills. (B) acid rain. (C) emission from feedlots.
 (D) leaking refrigerators and air conditioners. (E) burning of tropical forests.
16. Lipids are absorbed by the ____ system.
 (A) urinary (B) blood vascular (C) reproductive (D) respiratory (E) lymphatic
17. The diploid sporophyte stage is dominant in the life cycles of all of the following **except**
 (A) a fern. (B) a moss. (C) a pine tree. (D) a dandelion. (E) a rose bush.
18. Which of the following is **not** a part of lichens?
 (A) fungi (B) green algae (C) brown algae (D) cyanobacteria (E) both C and D
19. Mark found an organism in a pond, and he thinks it's a freshwater sponge. His friend Ralph thinks it looks more like an aquatic fungus. How can they decide whether it is an animal or a fungus?
 (A) See if it can swim. (B) See if it is a eukaryote or a prokaryote.
 (C) Look for cell walls under a microscope. (D) Determine whether it is unicellular or multicellular.
 (E) Figure out whether it is autotrophic or heterotrophic.
20. DNA replication occurs in
 (A) meiosis. (B) mitosis. (C) G1 phase. (D) G2 phase. (E) S phase.
21. A major difference in the mechanism of action between steroid and peptide hormones is that
 (A) steroid hormones mainly affect the synthesis of proteins, whereas peptide hormones mainly affect the activity of proteins already in the cell.
 (B) target cells react more rapidly to steroid hormones than they do to peptide hormones.
 (C) steroid hormones enter the nucleus, whereas peptide hormones stay in the cytoplasm.
 (D) steroid hormones bind to a receptor protein, whereas peptide hormones bind to G protein.
 (E) steroid hormones affect metabolism, whereas peptide hormones affect membrane permeability.
22. Which of the following pairs of body systems primarily regulates the activities of the other systems?
 (A) nervous and endocrine systems (B) endocrine and lymphatic systems
 (C) circulatory and muscular systems (D) integumentary and nervous systems
 (E) lymphatic and integumentary systems
23. Which of the following is **not** directly associated with photosystem II?
 (A) photophosphorylation (B) splitting water (C) release of oxygen
 (D) harvesting light energy by chlorophyll (E) P680
24. A man who carries an X-linked allele will pass it on to
 (A) all of his sons. (B) half of his sons. (C) all of his daughters. (D) half of his daughters.
 (E) all of his children.
25. Which of the following best illustrates homeostasis?
 (A) All the cells of the body are about the same size.
 (B) Most adult human beings are between 5 and 6 feet tall.
 (C) The lungs and intestines have large surface areas for exchange.
 (D) When oxygen in the blood decreases, you may feel light-headed.
 (E) When blood salt concentration goes up, the kidney expels more salt.
26. A technique used in molecular systematics relies on the comparison of cytochrome *c* in different animals. This technique is referred to as
 (A) DNA-DNA hybridization. (B) protein comparison. (C) restriction mapping.
 (D) electron transport. (E) gene cloning.

27. Countercurrent exchange in the gills of a fish
 (A) maintains a gradient that enhances diffusion.
 (B) speeds up the flow of water through the gills.
 (C) interferes with the efficient absorption of oxygen.
 (D) means that blood and water flow in the same direction.
 (E) enables the fish to obtain oxygen while swimming backward.
28. Which of the following is a characteristic of all organisms, but **not** of viruses?
 (A) genetic information stored as nucleic acid (B) ability to control metabolism
 (C) ability to reproduce (D) structure includes proteins
 (E) plasma membrane
29. Researchers suspect that cytotoxic T cells are usually able to find and attack cancer cells because
 (A) B cells help them. (B) cancer is induced by bacteria.
 (C) cancer is an autoimmune disease. (D) cancer cells release antibodies into the blood.
 (E) cancer changes the surfaces of cancerous cells.
30. Which of the following statements is **not true**?
 (A) Chloroplast and mitochondria generate ATP by the same mechanism: chemiosmosis (a H^+ gradient across the membrane).
 (B) The inner membrane of the mitochondria translocate H^+ from the intermembrane space to the matrix.
 (C) Phosphorylation of ADP occurs as the H^+ flow back across the membrane through the ATP synthase.
 (D) ATP is made on the matrix side of the mitochondrial membrane.
 (E) When ATP synthesis in chloroplast, things occur in the stroma is similar to that occurs in the matrix of mitochondria.

單選題：31-65 題，每題 2 分。70%。答錯一題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

31. The extinction of plants has severe consequences because:
 (A) plants do not have the extensive ranges that animals do.
 (B) plants require more nutrients than animals.
 (C) plants require longer periods of time to reproduce than animals.
 (D) plants are more susceptible to environmental changes than animals.
 (E) plants are bases of foundations of food webs.
32. A woman had several miscarriages. Her doctor suspected that a hormonal insufficiency was causing the lining of the uterus to break down, as it does during menstruation, terminating her pregnancies. Treatment with which of the following might help her remain pregnant?
 (A) prolactin (B) oxytocin (C) testosterone (D) luteinizing hormone
 (E) follicle-stimulating hormone
33. In eukaryotes, what is the active transcription generally associated with?
 (A) Euchromatin only (B) Heterochromatin only (C) Highly methylated DNA only
 (D) Very tightly packed DNA only (E) Both euchromatin and highly methylated DNA
34. Which of the following can be used as a cloning vector?
 (A) *E. coli* (B) Eco RI (C) lambda phage (D) bacterial plasmid
 (E) Both C and D are correct
35. Which of the following is **not true** of a codon?
 (A) It consists of three nucleotides. (B) It may code for the amino acid as another codon does.
 (C) It never codes for more than one amino acid. (D) It extends from one end of a tRNA molecule.
 (E) It is the basic unit of the genetic code.
36. The theory that suggests that eukaryotic organelles such as mitochondria and chloroplasts may have originated from a mutualistic relationship between two prokaryotes is referred to as
 (A) eukaryotic symbiosis. (B) eukaryotic germ theory.
 (C) eukaryotic coevolution. (D) eukaryotic microevolution.
 (E) endosymbiotic theory.
37. What percentage of the DNA in a typical eukaryotic cell is expressed at any given time?
 (A) 3-5% (B) 5-20% (C) 20-40% (D) 40-60% (E) 60-90%
38. What hormone is essential for a tadpole to develop into an adult frog?
 (A) growth hormone (B) insulin (C) calcitonin (D) glucagons (E) thyroxine

39. Three kinds of selection occur that cause changes in the normal distribution of phenotypes in a population. They are
 (A) directional selection, disruptive selection, and stabilizing selection.
 (B) natural selection, artificial selection, and environmental selection.
 (C) natural selection, genetic drift, and stabilizing selection.
 (D) microevolution, macroevolution and natural selection.
 (E) natural selection, artificial selection, and differential selection.
40. In a population that is in Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium, the frequency of the allele *a* is 0.2. What is the percentage of the population that is heterozygous for this allele?
 (A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 16 (D) 8 (E) 32
41. Yeast is a member of which division?
 (A) Ascomycota (B) Zygomycota (C) Basidiomycota (D) Deuteromycota (E) Chytridiomycota
42. What is the important component retain the violet dye in the Gram-positive bacteria cell wall?
 (A) peptidoglycan (B) lipopolysaccharide (C) phospholipids (D) fibers (E) chitin
43. Among the invertebrates, arthropods are unique in possessing
 (A) a notochord. (B) open circulation. (C) segmented bodies. (D) ventral nerve cords.
 (E) jointed appendages.
44. Important terrestrial adaptations that evolved exclusively in seed plants include all of the following **except**
 (A) pollination by wind or animal instead of fertilization by swimming sperm.
 (B) transport of water through vascular tissue.
 (C) retention of the gametophyte plant within the sporophyte.
 (D) dispersal of new plants by seed.
 (E) protection and nourishment of the embryo within the seed.
45. Which of the following enzymes has the lowest pH optimum?
 (A) lipase (B) pepsin (C) trypsin (D) sucrase (E) amylase
46. Which of the following definitions of “Animal” is **not true**?
 (A) Animals are multicellular eukaryotes distinguished by a specific type of heterotrophy called ingestion.
 (B) In most animals, cells are successively organized into tissues, organs, and organ systems.
 (C) Animal cells lack cell walls and store carbohydrate reserves as starch.
 (D) Animal reproduction is primarily sexual; asexual budding or regeneration occurs in some species.
 (E) Muscles and nerves, which control active behavior, are unique to animals.
47. Transport in plants include all of the following **except**
 (A) absorption of water and minerals from the soil by cells of a root.
 (B) that transpiration creates a force within leaves that pulls xylem sap upward.
 (C) leaves exchange gases through stomata, taking in the CO₂ that provides carbon for photosynthesis and expelling O₂.
 (D) active transport of sugar from one sieve-tube to the next.
 (E) that potassium is uptaken by guard cells during stomatal opening.
48. A hummingbird with a beak that is too short to pollinate a flower is an example of
 (A) behavioral isolation. (B) temporal isolation. (C) gametic isolation. (D) mechanical isolation.
 (E) postzygotic isolation.
49. Antibodies of the different classes IgM, IgG, IgA, IgD and IgE differ from each other in
 (A) the way they are produced. (B) the type of cell that produces them.
 (C) the way they interact with the antigen. (D) the antigenic determinants that they recognize.
 (E) the number of carbohydrate subunits they have.
50. Which of the following signal transduction molecules is not bound to the plasma membrane?
 (A) G proteins (B) Phospholipase C (C) Adenylyl cyclase (D) Second messengers
 (E) Receptors for peptide hormones
51. Reabsorption of useful components of glomerular filtrate occurs in
 (A) Bowman’s capsule. (B) proximal convoluted tubule.
 (C) distal convoluted tubule. (D) collecting duct. (E) gall bladder.
52. Which of the following is true?
 (A) The leaves of both angiosperms and gymnosperms are covered by a waxy cuticle that helps to protect the leaves from desiccation.
 (B) Both angiosperms and gymnosperms produce ovules in a specialized structure called an ovary.
 (C) “Double fertilization” to produce a fertilized egg and a triploid endosperm is characteristic of both angiosperms and gymnosperms.
 (D) The gametophyte is the dominant generation in both the angiosperms and gymnosperms.
 (E) All of the statements are true.

53. Two animal species live in the same biome but on different continents. Although these two are not closely related, they may appear quite similar as a result of
 (A) gene flow. (B) parallel evolution. (C) convergent evolution.
 (D) divergent evolution. (E) allopatric speciation.
54. Suppose a mutation occurred in *Drosophila* in the region of DNA that codes for the protein called bicoid. What is most likely to happen during development?
 (A) The fertilized egg will be bipolar.
 (B) The embryos will express their father's genotype.
 (C) The polarity of the fertilized egg will be disrupted.
 (D) The transcription of developmental genes will stop.
 (E) Two sets of limbs will form in a mirror-image arrangement.
55. What is the basis for the difference in the synthesis of the leading and lagging strands of DNA molecules?
 (A) The origins of replication occur only at the 5' end of the molecule.
 (B) Helicases and single-strand binding proteins work at the 5' end.
 (C) DNA polymerase can join new nucleotides only to the 3' end of the growing strand.
 (D) DNA ligase works only in the 3' → 5' direction.
 (E) Polymerase can only work on one strand at a time.
56. Which of the following statements about photosynthesis is **not true**?
 (A) Photosynthesis is a redox process in which water is oxidized and carbon dioxide is reduced.
 (B) There are two linked stages of photosynthesis: the light reaction and the Calvin cycle.
 (C) The light reaction occurs in stroma, and the Calvin cycle occurs in grana.
 (D) The Calvin cycle uses ATP for energy and NADPH for reducing power to form sugar from CO₂.
 (E) The flow of electron during photosynthesis is H₂O → NADPH → Calvin cycle.
57. The Genetic Code is almost universal, that is, it is the same in all living systems. What is the exception?
 (A) fungi (B) virus (C) plants (D) prokaryotes (E) mitochondria
58. The direct energy source that drives ATP synthesis during oxidative phosphorylation is
 (A) the oxidation of glucose and other organic compounds.
 (B) the endergonic flow of electrons down the electron transport chain.
 (C) the affinity of oxygen for electrons.
 (D) a difference of H⁺ concentration on opposite sides of the inner mitochondrial membrane.
 (E) the transfer of phosphate from Krebs cycle intermediates to ATP.
59. Which of the following statements is a **correct** distinction between autotrophs and heterotrophs?
 (A) Only heterotrophs need to acquire chemical compounds from the environment.
 (B) Cellular respiration is unique to heterotrophs.
 (C) Only heterotrophs have mitochondria.
 (D) Autotrophs, but not heterotrophs, can nourish themselves beginning with nutrients that are entirely inorganic.
 (E) Only heterotrophs require oxygen.
60. A _____ is a membrane-enclosed bag of hydrolytic enzymes that the cell uses to digest macromolecules.
 (A) lysosome (B) ribosome (C) macrosome (D) hydrosome (E) peroxisome
61. Which of the following pieces of evidence most directly contradicted the hypothesis that viruses were some kind of cell?
 (A) Organisms could develop immunity to virus. (B) Viruses could pass through fine filters.
 (C) Viruses can form crystals. (D) Viruses contain proteins.
 (E) Viruses cause disease.
62. Nitrogen fixation involves the conversion of gaseous nitrogen to
 (A) ammonia. (B) nitrite. (C) nitrate. (D) amine. (E) amino acid.
63. Of the plant hormones, which one most directly stimulates cell division and delays senescence?
 (A) auxin (B) ethylene (C) cytokinin (D) gibberellin (E) abscisic acid
64. Eukaryotic promoters usually have a nucleotide sequence about 25 nucleotides upstream from the transcriptional start point. The nucleotide sequence is called
 (A) ATAT box. (B) TATA box. (C) promoter sequence. (D) TAATTAT sequence.
 (E) Shine-Dalgarno sequence.
65. What part of the brain affects the emotional aspects of behaviors?
 (A) reticular activating system (B) limbic system
 (C) parasympathetic system (D) peripheral nervous system
 (E) cerebellum

高雄醫學大學 92 年度學士後西醫招生考試試題詳解

科目：生物學

黃志清 老師解題

出處：黃志清老師普通生物學精輯第19版（代號：textbook）

試題集錦第五版（代號：test bank，簡稱 t.b.）

題號	答案	說明	出處
1.	B	超市的香蕉是3N，藉試管或營養繁殖	t.b.上冊P.376
2.	C	Reptiles已演化出體內受精	textbook P.490
3.	C	光反應產生之ATP供carbon fixation用	textbook P.185
4.	D	高張環境對動植物cell皆不利 動物cell缺cell wall在低張易破裂	textbook P.102 Q5 & 6
5.	D	肌肉收縮用microfilament	textbook P.117
6.	D	natural selection是evolution的主要機制	textbook P.906-907
7.	A	不飽和磷脂比例愈高膜愈是fluid	textbook P.97
8.	D	Ss代表同源染色體同一locus的兩個alleles	textbook P.207圖
9.	A	chl a 是blue-green, chl b是yellow-green, (A)與(D)均有violet & blue, 不得已祇好選(A)	textbook P.180
10.	C	Na ⁺ -K ⁺ pump：一次唧出3Na ⁺ ，唧入2K ⁺ ，故產電	textbook P.103
11.	C	Segmentation genes的產品是TF	textbook P.806 Q6
12.	C	Glycolysis不產生CO ₂ ；一次Krebs cycle產生2CO ₂ ；一次transition reaction產生1 CO ₂	textbook P.158 159
13.	E	任何categories項下的全部生物都是taxa，但僅有species是自然單位	textbook P.39 Q4
14.	B	有動物、植物、真菌與細菌，但不包括無生命的環境，故選(B)	textbook P.967
15.	D	CFCs由冰箱冷氣機漏出來	t.b.下冊P.1272 Q11
16.	E	短鏈脂肪酸由capillary吸收，長鏈脂肪酸由lacteal吸收，一般選lymphatic system	textbook P.628
17.	B	Moss的dominant generation是gametophytes	textbook P.432 Q2
18.	C	lichens不含褐藻	textbook P.416
19.	C	fungus有cell wall，動物cell 缺	textbook P.413
20.	E	Sphase進行DNA replication	textbook P.339
21.	A	Steroid hormones活化基因合成蛋白質；peptide hormones透過second messenger活化已存在的enzymes	textbook P.135~137
22.	A	神經系與內分泌聯合起來支配其它系統	textbook (1)P.593 Q4 (2)Q604 Q3 (3)Q625 Q8 (4)Q688 Q6
23.	A	photophosphorylation不直接與photo-system II有關，而	textbook P.185

		與ETS及H ⁺ gradient有關	
24.	C	男性的x-linked genes隨著生殖傳遞至所有的女兒	textbook P.232
25.	E	血中 濃度由恆定調節	textbook P.604 605
26.	B	直接比較不同動物的cytochrome C 之amino acid序列	textbook P.910
27.	A	逆流交換可維持最佳concentration gradient有利於diffusion	t.b.下冊P.909 Q12
28.	C	Viruses絕對無法自行reproduce, 而其repressor gene一旦表現可壓制host cell代謝活動, Enveloped virion的encelope來自前一個host cell的原生質膜, 所以祇好選(C)	textbook ①P.315 ②P.389
29.	E	T _C 會監督cancer cell表面的變化	textbook P.673 Q2
30.	B	膜間腔的H ⁺ 僅能經由F ₀ -F ₁ - ATPase回到matrix	textbook P.161
31.	E	缺了plants, food web基層便不存在	textbook P.979
32.	D	LH會刺激progesterone之分泌以安胎	textbook P.777 778
33.	A	heterochromatin與highly methylated DNA在轉錄上不活躍	textbook ①P.306 ②P.307 308
34.	E	λ與plasmids均可充當cloning vectors	textbook P.1007 Q2
35.	D	codon不在tRNA上, 而是在mRNA上	textbook P.282
36.	E	探討葉綠體與粒線體的起源是endosymbiotic theory	t.b.上冊 P.514 Q4
37.	A	任何時間僅有3~5%的DNA在活動	t.b.上冊 P.324 Q300
38.	E	thyroxine參與tadpole之變態	textbook P.733 課堂補充
39.	A	天擇三型分別是穩定性型、方向性型與分裂型	textbook P.922
40.	E	$2pq = 2 \times 0.8 \times 0.2 = 0.32$	textbook P.914 915
41.	A	酵母菌是一種子囊菌	textbook P.414 Q2
42.	A	G(+) cell wall含大量peptidoglycan	textbook P.263
43.	E	節肢動物有jointed appendages	textbook P.478 ~ 479
44.	B	維管植物由vascular tissue運輸水, 此特徵非seed plant獨有。種子植物的配子體, 例如被子植物的ovule在ovary內發育, 所以不可以選(C)。	textbook P.437 ~ 439與P.443
45.	B	pepsin在pH2.0效果最佳	textbook P.73
46.	C	動物儲存glycogen	textbook P.56
47.	D	由-sieve-tube-到另一sieve-tube可經sieve-plates上的孔	textbook P.533
48.	D	是一種機械隔離	textbook P.926~927
49.	C	五群Ab間彼此不同是其effector sites不同, 而其recognition sites可以相同, 故選(C)	textbook P.665~666 Q10補充
50.	D	second messengers不在plasma membrane上, 而是在cytosol中作用	textbook P.136~137
51.	B	有用的成分主要在近曲小管被再吸收	textbook P.601
52.	A	裸子植物不具ovary也不會發生雙重受精	textbook P.439 Q5
53.	C	血緣不相似, 可因convergent evolution而彼此相似	textbook P.937 Q3

54.	C	bicoid是一種egg-polarity genes	textbook P.1066
55.	C	DNA pol僅能將new nucleotides加入growing chain的3'端	textbook P.270
56.	C	光反應發生在grana，Calvin cycle發生在stroma	textbook P.185
57.	E	粒線體的genetic code system與universal的略不同	textbook P.280
58.	D	直接能源是H ⁺ gradient	textbook P.160
59.	D	自營性生物利用無機物	textbook P.398
60.	A	lysosomes含有hydrolytic enzymes	textbook P.108 Q6
61.	C	病毒可以形成結晶，但是即使最小的cell也無法形成結晶，故選(C)，但選(B)也不能說錯，因即使最小的細菌也不能通過fine filters	textbook P.315補充
62.	A	$N_2 + 8H^+ + 8e^- \rightarrow 2NH_3 + H_2$	textbook P.522
63.	C	最直接刺激cell division並防止老化的是cytokinin	textbook P.546 547
64.	B	稱為TATA box (或Hogness box)	textbook P.309 Q1
65.	B	limbic system是emotional set	textbook P.852

二、評析

- 1.這份試題是近年來最淺顯易答的選擇題。全部都是課堂上教過的，如果加上上課補充的內容，那麼筆者敢宣稱100%教過，拙著都可以找到出題所在。
- 2.這些題目幾乎都是原版教科書的習題或是text bank或是study guide的題目被搜羅在筆者積22年教學經驗的著作中。
- 3.預估優秀的考生至少有90分，一般也會有70分以上。達不到70分的話太爛了。