

《英文》試題評析

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壹、綜合評析

本(102)年度私醫英文考題題型，相對於 101 年：(1)字彙題不變，維持 10 題。(2)加考片語題 5 題。(3)文法題減少為 5 題。(4)克漏字題維持 3 篇 10 題，但其中有 5 題屬文法，5 題為字彙題。閱讀測驗則由 4 篇增加為 5 篇，但題數維持 20 題。整體而言，今年考題題型與去年稍有不同，但除加考片語，閱讀測驗篇數增加 1 篇外，整體考題與去年相比，難度減低了一些。

貳、各類題型分析

一、【字彙】

字彙題題數雖維持 10 題，難度屬於偏容易程度考題；另克漏字綜合測驗 10 題中與去年有 7 題字彙相比，減少為 5 題，所以今年的字彙題為 15 題，與去年所分析字彙實際考題將固定於 15 至 20 題之間相符。幸運的是，今年的字彙題目有近半數囊括在私醫題庫班字彙範圍。

二、【片語】

片語題型考了 5 題(其中 now that 這 1 題實屬副詞子句之從屬連接詞片語)，與歷屆考題型並不一致，事實上近年來僅有 99 年專門出了片語題型 5 題，由此可見，今後同學不可忽視片語，仍需投注部分努力。本班片語講義固然涵蓋了 3 題片語，但一向不注意片語的同學，想必還是無法拿到應得的分數。

三、【語法與用法】

文法部分共有 10 題，其中 5 題列在【語法與用法】題型，5 題則置於【短文填空】(克漏字綜合測驗)。歷屆考題多著重於動詞之特性、動狀詞、句子結構、子句、與特殊句型。99 年著重於特殊句型(假設句、比較句及倒裝句)5 題、副詞子句與對等句 3 題、動詞時態 2 題、動狀詞 2 題；100 年著重在子句(分詞構句 2、形容詞子句 2) 4 題、句子結構 3 題、動狀詞 2 題及假設句 1 題；克漏字 2 題文法(副詞子句、動詞時態)。101 年考了子句 4 題(形容詞子句 3 題、名詞子句 1 題) 4 題、對等連接詞 1 題、補述的同位語 1 題、特殊句型 2 題(比較句及必考的假設句各 1 題)，1 題否定問句；克漏字僅考 1 題文法(動名詞)。今(102)年則著重在特殊句型有 4 題(比較句有 3 題，假設式 1 題)；子句 3 題(形容詞子句連接詞 1 題、副詞子句連接詞 2 題)、補述的分詞形容詞片語 1 題、副詞分詞構句 1 題及不定詞考 1 題。綜言之，私醫的文法考題重點一直都是蠻固定，沒有逸脫題庫班分析整理的題型範圍，是同學可以輕易掌握的分數。

四、【短文填空】(克漏字綜合測驗)

今年的克漏字考了 5 題字彙、5 題文法。與 100 年、101 年題型不同，應是今年多考了 5 題片語，少考了 5 題文法所致。(98 年、99 年未考克漏字綜合測驗)。

五、【閱讀測驗】

今年閱讀測驗有 5 篇，比去年增加了 1 篇，但題數維持相同的 20 題，難度與去年相比應屬持平。

《英文》

一、字彙 (1~10題，請選擇最適當的選項。)

- (B) 1. Heavy rain, poor drainage and illegal building techniques caused the _____.
 (A) drought (B) landslide (C) tsunami (D) monsoon
- (B) 2. The merger between the two companies caused more _____.
 (A) lay-ons (B) lay-offs (C) lay-downs (D) lay-outs
- (B) 3. A temperature, headache and backache are some of the _____ of flu.
 (A) notices (B) symptoms (C) signposts (D) monitors
- (C) 4. Sharon faces the _____ of going abroad or staying in Taiwan.
 (A) dignity (B) dilation (C) dilemma (D) diligence
- (A) 5. The company hopes to _____ the new drug by next October.
 (A) launch (B) undergo (C) confine (D) embrace
- (A) 6. Iris, Cirque du Soleil's new show, is a _____ to the world and the history of cinema.
 (A) tribute (B) dispossession (C) fanaticism (D) voyeur
- (C) 7. As a security guard, my brother's job is to give careful _____ to people carrying large bags, since bags may be used for shoplifting.
 (A) sanctuary (B) sanitary (C) scrutiny (D) symmetry
- (D) 8. Visitors can touch the sculptures in the Louvre's Tactile Gallery as it is specifically designed for the blind and visually _____.
 (A) discounted (B) conducted (C) instructed (D) impaired
- (D) 9. Fat tends to _____ around the hips and thighs.
 (A) accelerate (B) circulate (C) simulate (D) accumulate
- (C) 10. The law makes wearing seat belts in cars _____.
 (A) compensative (B) compromising (C) compulsory (D) compatible

二、片語 (11~15 題，請選擇最適當的選項。)

- (C) 11. _____ we have satisfied you, you have no further grounds of complaint.
 (A) So that (B) Since that (C) Now that (D) By now
- (A) 12. _____ the entire company, I would like to thank you for all your work.
 (A) On behalf of (B) Owing to (C) Thanks to (D) With regard to
- (D) 13. The plan for a new nuclear power plant went ahead _____ local opposition.
 (A) because of (B) in addition to (C) in despite of (D) regardless of
- (A) 14. I hope this money will _____ the inconvenience.
 (A) make up for (B) make out (C) make over (D) make out of
- (B) 15. I have already taken most of the things to my new office, but there are a few odds and _____ left to collect.
 (A) odes (B) ends (C) evens (D) odor

三、語法與用法 (16~20 題，請選擇最適當的選項。)

- (C)16. _____, you will find that people respect you more.
 (A) If you did learn to keep your mouth shut
 (B) If you can to learn to keep your mouth shut
 (C) If you learn to keep your mouth shut
 (D) If you might learn to keep your mouth shut
- (A)17. I am going to the barber's _____.
 (A) to get a hair cut (B) to cut my hair
 (C) cutting my hair (D) to have my hair cutting
- (D)18. Tom has never been to Tokyo before. But this morning he talked about it as if he _____ there.
 (A) is (B) were (C) has been (D) had been
- (B)19. Foods of animal origin generally supply greater amounts of protein and iron to the diet than _____.
 (A) plant origin foods (B) do foods of plant origin
 (C) originally plant foods (D) are foods of plant origin
- (B)20. The human brain is _____ of other animals.
 (A) than the larger brains (B) larger than the brains
 (C) as larger as that (D) the larger the brains

四、短文填空 (21~30 題，請選擇最適當的選項。)

Many stereotypes have developed around behavioral differences between the genders, although the 21 between the male and female stereotypes are less 22 than they used to be. Gender stereotypes may 23 depending on ethnicity, and they typically favor males.

The gender differences that do exist tend to be quite small. 24, they are group differences that tell us little about individuals. Nonetheless, some people still believe that the psychological differences between male and female are 25. Social role theory and social constructionism provide two explanations for this phenomenon.

- (C)21. (A) replications (B) validations (C) distinctions (D) correlations
 (B)22. (A) revival (B) rigid (C) revert (D) rear
 (D)23. (A) violet (B) reveal (C) unveil (D) vary
 (D)24. (A) Subsequently (B) Conversely (C) However (D) Moreover
 (A)25. (A) substantial (B) subtle (C) subjective (D) small

Everyone is an expert on something, 26 it is auto mechanics, baking brownies or martial arts. We usually speak best about subjects 27 we are familiar. This is why teachers encourage students to 28 on their own knowledge and experience in developing speech topics.

- (B)26. (A) being (B) whether (C) as if (D) while
 (C)27. (A) which (B) that (C) with which (D) in that
 (A)28. (A) capitalize (B) take it (C) call (D) spend time

Young smokers beware: On Monday it became illegal in Iowa for anyone under 18 to smoke a cigarette. If 29 smoking, chewing or even possessing tobacco by the police, an underaged offender could be fined 30 \$100, yanked off the street or out of the shopping mall and taken home in the backseat of a squad car.

- (B)29.(A) catching (B) caught (C) was caught (D) to catch
 (D)30.(A) as soon as (B) as long as (C) as far as (D) as much as

五、閱讀測驗 (31~50 題，請選擇最適當的選項。)

Passage 1

Since ancient times, people have practiced the art of physiognomy, or reading character from physical features. The ancient Greeks compared the human face to the faces of various animals, such as the eagle and the horse. They believed people shared certain character traits with the animals they resembled. A person with an equine, or horselike, face was thought to be loyal, brave, and **stern**. A person with an aquiline, or eaglelike, nose was believed to be bold and courageous, as well as arrogant and self-centered.

A related - though not as ancient - art is phrenology, the study of the bumps on the head. Phrenologists have identified 40 bumps of various shapes and sizes on the human head. They “read” these bumps to identify a person’s talents and character. For example, a bump between the nose and forehead is said to be present in people who have natural elegance and a love of beauty. A bump behind the curve of the ear is the sign of a courageous and adventurous person.

Phrenology was developed in the early eighteenth century by Franz Joseph Gall, a doctor in Vienna. His interest began at school when he noticed that boys with prominent eyes seemed to have the best memories. This led him to believe that a connection existed between appearance and ability. Dr. Gall’s research interested many people, but he was ridiculed by other doctors. When he died in 1828, he was a poor and bitter man. It was only many years later that Dr. Gall’s theories found support among some doctors and scientists, and today the art of phrenology has become more accepted.

- (D)31.What does the word “stern” mean?
 (A) unhappy (B) faithful (C) confident (D) serious
- (A)32.Physiognomists believe that _____.
 (A) physical features show personality.
 (B) the eyes are the “mirror of the soul.”
 (C) reading the bumps on people’s heads helps to treat their health problems.
 (D) studying your face helps to improve your personality.
- (C)33.Regarding Dr. Gall’s ideas, which statement is true?
 (A) His ideas are not discussed anymore.
 (B) His ideas were immediately considered the work of a genius.
 (C) His ideas were at first not accepted by other doctors.
 (D) His ideas did not interest many people.
- (B)34.Which statement is true?
 (A) Phrenology is a much more ancient art than physiognomy.
 (B) The ancient Greeks compared the human face to those of animals.
 (C) Dr. Gall was rewarded for his research later in life.
 (D) Physiognomy is a modern practice.
- (D)35.Why did Dr. Gall want to study phrenology?
 (A) He wanted to understand human behavior.

- (B) He wanted to be famous and rich.
 (C) He was bored.
 (D) He was looking for a scientific way of explaining the connection between appearance and ability.

Passage 2

You may have the same shoe size as someone else. You may also have the same color eyes or hair. But there is one thing that cannot be the same. That is your fingerprints. No two fingerprints are alike. The curving lines on each finger make a pattern. Each print never changes, except to get bigger as you grow.

What good are fingerprints? First, they help us to hold things. You know how the lines on a tire help it grip the road. Fingerprints help us grip things the same way. Fingerprints also help police identify people. Police look for fingerprints where a crime has taken place. Dust is used to show the fingerprints. It can show prints on metal, wood, or even paper.

Before 1903, police did not use fingerprints. They identified people only by their pictures and body size. Then a strange thing happened. Police found two prisoners in Kansas. One was named Will West. The other was named William West. Both men looked the same. The only way to tell them apart was by checking their fingerprints.

- (C)36.Fingerprints never change except to get_____.
 (A) darker (B) lighter (C) bigger (D) smaller
- (A)37.Without fingerprints, we might find it harder to_____.
 (A) hold things (B) drop things (C) lift things (D) forget things
- (D)38.If police did not check fingerprints, they might_____.
 (A) take more pictures (B) find more prisoners
 (C) use special dust (D) get people mixed up

Passage 3

You probably think you have to be big and buff to benefit from weight-lifting, but in reality, you do not. You just need to learn how to weight train properly in order to get the results you want. Everyone wants a perfect body. For a guy, the ideal image is broad shoulders, big pecs, and a six pack. For a girl, it is a well-toned body. But looking good on the outside is not necessarily the same as being healthy on the inside. To be healthy, you need to eat a good diet and get lots of exercise. Weight-lifting can be part of an exercise program, but it is important to distinguish weight-lifting facts from myths.

One myth about weight training is that you have to work out everyday. Muscle tissue needs at least 48 hours to recover from hard exercise, so working the same muscle two days in a row is over-training and provides no benefit. Arnold Schwarzenegger once said: "It is not how many hours you put in, it is what you put in the hours." It is not good to strain your muscles, but it is good to work out hard. Forty-five minutes to an hour in the gym four to five times per week is enough for young people. Your body actually gains strength and mass while you rest, so it is also important to get plenty of sleep.

- (B)39.Which of the following statements is probably true according to the passage?
 (A) Most people think that size does not matter in weight-lifting.

- (B) To be healthy, weight-lifting is not enough.
 (C) Both men and women have the same image of the ideal body.
 (D) Weight-lifting should not be included in an exercise program.

(B)40. According to the passage, which statement is probably INCORRECT?

- (A) To work out everyday does not provide as much benefit to building muscle mass as many people think.
 (B) Since your body actually gains strength and mass while you rest, you should work the same muscle every day.
 (C) It is better to work hard in a shorter amount of time than to work lightly in a longer amount of time.
 (D) If you exercise one muscle one day, you should not exercise the same muscle the following day.

(D)41. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Every man and woman would like to have a perfect body.
 (B) Having a well-toned body does not necessarily mean you are very healthy.
 (C) Weight-lifting is a good way to lose weight.
 (D) You should weight train properly in order to get the results you want.

Passage 4

Obesity is a common health problem. The criteria for obesity vary considerably. One simple, intermediate criterion is to classify people as obese if their weight exceeds their ideal body weight by 20%. If this criterion is used, 31% of men and 35% of women in the United States qualify as obese. Many experts prefer to assess obesity in terms of body mass index (BMI)—weight (in kilograms) divided by height (in meters) squared (kg/m^2). This increasingly used index of weight controls for variations in height. A BMI of 25.0-29.9 is typically regarded as overweight, and a BMI over 30 is considered obese. Although American culture seems to be obsessed with slimness, recent surveys show surprisingly sharp increases in the incidence of obesity. If a BMI over 25 is used as the cutoff, over 50% of American adults are struggling with weight problems!

Obesity is similar to smoking in that it exerts a relatively subtle impact on health that is easy for many people to ignore.

Nevertheless, the long-range effects of obesity can be quite dangerous. Obesity is a **significant** health problem that elevates one's mortality risk. Overweight people are more vulnerable than others to heart diseases, diabetes, hypertension, respiratory problems, gallbladder diseases, stroke, arthritis, muscle and joint pain, and back problems.

(B)42. Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage?

- (A) Obesity rate in the United States (B) Causes of obesity
 (C) Measures of obesity (D) Effects of obesity

(D)43. According to the information given in the passage, obesity and smoking are similar in that .

- (A) they both can cause incurable diseases
 (B) they are both risk factors that can shorten life span
 (C) they are closely related and they have similar symptoms
 (D) they both can cause health problems that may not be immediately apparent

(C)44. The word "significant" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) ambiguous (B) multi-faceted (C) noticeable (D) terrifying

(A)45.Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) American society has an obsession with being thin so obesity rates have declined in recent years.
- (B) Obese people are more likely than people of normal weight to develop serious health problems such as diabetes, heart diseases and other health conditions.
- (C) Being overweight can compromise your health, and even cause death.
- (D) There are a number of different approaches to the measurement of obesity.

Passage 5

Work is easily measured by labor force participation rates—the percentage of a given population that is either working or is actively seeking work (i.e., unemployed). Measuring retirement, however, is less **straightforward**, as retirement can be more of a process than an event. Recent analysis found that at least one-third of older men and nearly half of older women used transitional “bridge” jobs before completely leaving the job market. In such instances, people transition from full-time work to part-time work before retiring. People can also receive Social Security retirement benefits or other pension/retirement income yet still be employed. In fact, the Current Population Survey indicates that 12 percent of elderly men and 7 percent of elderly women report that in 2000 they worked yet still received pension income.

This leads to a variety of ways to measure retirement. Labor force participation rates provide one measure of potential retirement behavior. More precisely, it is the change in rates which indicate changes in retirement behavior. One definition of the average age of retirement is the age at which half of the population is in the labor force and the other half is out. Another indicator is receipt of Social Security retirement benefits or other pension/retirement income. As mentioned, though, receipt of such payments does not **preclude** continued employment. Economists typically classify someone as retired if the majority of their income is from Social Security, pensions, and/or savings even if they still are in the paid workforce. Many retirement-based surveys rely on how a respondent defines his or her retirement status.

(A)46.The word “straightforward” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) simple (B) ambiguous (C) complex (D) enigmatic

(C)47.Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage?

- (A) Percentage of people who worked yet still received pension retirement income
- (B) Ways to measure retirement
- (C) Consequences of bridge employment
- (D) Definition of average age of retirement

(C)48.The word “preclude” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) result in (B) contribute to (C) rule out (D) equal to

(D)49.According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) The change in labor force participation rates can indicate the change in retirement behavior.
- (B) A bridge job refers to part-time work people take after leaving a career but before retiring completely.
- (C) It is possible for people to get retirement benefits while they are still working.
- (D) Receipt of retirement benefits or pension income is required for continued employment.

(A)50.Which of the following is NOT a way to measure retirement?

- (A) One's job transition plan
- (B) One's sources of income
- (C) One's eligibility to receive retirement benefits
- (D) One's self-reported retirement status