

## 《英文》 試題評析

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- 一、如同以往後中的考題相當平均，單字題 / 文法 / 克漏字填充 / 閱讀測驗 / 作文 都有考到。
- 二、單字題有難和簡單，各一半一半。
- 三、文法主要考五大句型 / 分詞構句 / 形容詞子句等，課堂上王靖老師都有詳盡解說。
- 四、今年的克漏字填充考得很活用，一大題像插入句，填答案時不僅要考慮文法也要考慮語意。另一大題，就專注於文法概念的運用。
- 五、閱讀測驗如同往年也是考兩篇。坦白講，內容和單字真的不難，文章長度也適中，只不過選項有五個，要花較多的時間把錯誤答案消掉，故速度是關鍵。
- 六、作文：lost and found (失而復得)，可以講一件具體的或無形的事物失而復得的個人經驗，是一篇敘事文的文體，這時內容是否有趣和引人入勝是得分的要點。

## 《英文》

說明：本英文試題共五大題。前四大題全為單選題，每題2分，共佔80分，請選擇最合適的答案。最後一大題為英文作文，佔20分。總分共100分。

## Part I. Vocabulary

Decide which **ONE** is closest in meaning to the underlined word, and choose the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

- (C) 1. The team stunned its opponent 1-0 on Friday in a pulsating World Cup tie marked by a cluster of yellow cards, a player's sending off and another player's missing a second-half penalty kick.  
(A) qualified (B) postponed (C) animated (D) steady (E) famous
- (B) 2. The area affected by the eruption of Iceland Volcano is sparsely populated, but the knock-on effects have been considerable.  
(A) densely (B) scantily (C) proportionally (D) frequently (E) unequally
- (B) 3. Last August, a typhoon pummeled the island, causing thousands of people to evacuate from their homes.  
(A) pacified (B) battered (C) gilded (D) bifurcated (E) pleaded
- (A) 4. In response to customers' complaints, Facebook's recent amendment of its privacy policy was considered to be false contrition.  
(A) remorse (B) intrusion (C) control (D) alarm (E) profit
- (D) 5. The indigenous plant was proved to be innocuous even for the newly arriving settlers.  
(A) harmful (B) worthless (C) valuable (D) harmless (E) invisible
- (A) 6. Many youngsters are voracious readers of comic books.  
(A) greedy (B) profane (C) vulnerable (D) wary (E) rural
- (D) 7. The manager succinctly described our mission.  
(A) submissively (B) meticulously (C) exuberantly (D) tersely (E) multitudinously
- (C) 8. Even though suspicion fell on his associates, Edward's integrity remained unquestioned.  
(A) advocate (B) prologue (C) uprightness (D) metastasis (E) ordeal
- (A) 9. Tabloid newspapers offer their readers lurid accounts of violent crimes and tragedies.  
(A) gruesome (B) tepid (C) prudish (D) remedial (E) sluggish
- (B) 10. Huge subterranean holes now gape beneath cities in northern China as aquifers are depleted.  
(A) concede (B) open (C) adopt (D) solve (E) destine
- (D) 11. We saved a whole week of our trip to \_\_\_\_\_ the sights of Paris.  
(A) wear out (B) leave up to (C) fall behind (D) soak in (E) see off
- (A) 12. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the major points that would be tested on the final exam.  
(A) touched on (B) came between (C) turned off  
(D) missed the boat (E) put on weight

- (E) 13. His opinions \_\_\_\_\_ the cooperative framework between the two institutions have been misunderstood.  
 (A) regarding to (B) with regard (C) as regarding (D) regard (E) as regards
- (D) 14. overwork and unbalanced diet, the man became suddenly ill.  
 (A) As long as (B) Lest that (C) Whereupon (D) What with (E) Instead

## Part II. Error Identification

Choose the letter of the underlined part that is **NOT** correct in usage.

- (A) 15. The branch of chemistry who studies and finds ways to use raw materials from farm products to make industrial products is called chemurgy.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (E) 16. Americans spend lots of money on food, but then spend much more on exercise and diet programs that help them removed their extra pounds.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (D) 17. Viewing YouTube or other video clips on the iPhone's big screen, which automatically rotating to widescreen "landscape" format, is a pleasure.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (C) 18. Training to communicate across cultures have long been part of the preparation for executives moving overseas to work.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (C) 19. Since the oil spill accident happened, which was resulted in 11 deaths and an oil leak of up to 19,000 barrels per day, BP shares have fallen nearly 40%, wiping out nearly \$70 billion in shareholder value.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- (B) 20. Through repeated experiments, Robert Koch discovered that anthrax, a disease killed thousands of cattle every year, was caused by certain germs, but how to cure it or how to prevent it was still beyond him.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

- (D) 21. People's and companies' decisions to spend or hoard, hire or fire, reflects fickle  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)  
hopes and fears.  
 (E)

### Part III. Blank-filling

Complete the sentence with the best answer.

#### Passage #1

The ancient Silk Road, the trade route to connect China with Medieval Europe, 22. Thousands of years ago, numerous trade caravans packed with spices and silk crisscrossed the Eurasian land mass. In those days, 23, which lived up to its name as the Middle Kingdom. Now 24, which highlights more than 8,000 kilometers of high-speed railway across 17 countries, entailing the transport network of cargo as well as passengers all the way to London, China hopes to revive its power and role at the center of the universe. The new Silk Road is a sign of how China sees the world of the future 25. What 26, including a potential trade war with the West and conflicts over energy security.

- (A) less predictable and more dangerous  
 (B) the country sees are threats  
 (C) with an audacious scheme to launch a high-speed rail project  
 (D) was undoubtedly one of the first greatest avenues of globalization  
 (E) all roads led to China

#### Passage #2

Scientists say juggling e-mail, phone calls and other incoming information can change 27 people think and behave. They say our ability to focus 28 by bursts of information. The stimulation provokes excitement—a dopamine squirt—that researchers say can be addictive. In its absence, people feel bored. While many people say multitasking makes them more productive, research shows otherwise. Scientists say, heavy 29 actually have more trouble focusing and shutting 30 irrelevant information, and they experience more stress.

- (E) 27. (A) that (B) which (C) whose (D) why (E) how  
 (C) 28. (A) has undermined (B) undermined  
 (C) is being undermined (D) undermines (E) to be undermined  
 (A) 29. (A) multitaskers (B) multitasker (C) multitasks  
 (D) multitask (E) multitasking  
 (E) 30. (A) on (B) between (C) with (D) for (E) out

## Part IV. Reading Comprehension

### Passage #1

Every year, billions of tons of soil are washed away by floods that destroy farmland and entire hillsides are undermined by violent storms. To combat this potentially catastrophic erosion, governments around the world have used giant walls of concrete and stone to **prop up** mountains and reinforce riverbanks.

William Louey thinks there may be a better approach. Louey runs a Hong Kong engineering company that claims success with an environmentally-friendly material called Geofiber, a kind of soil mixed with fiber. Instead of burying nature in concrete, engineers are using Geofiber to make slopes that are strong enough to resist landslides and fertile enough to support vegetation and wildlife. Geofiber has one more advantage. Water may become trapped behind a concrete wall and may eventually damage it. Geofiber allows water to drain naturally, which reduces pressure on a slope.

- (C) 31. The conventional wisdom to deal with the problem of landslides is to build a \_\_\_\_\_ wall.  
 (A) wooden      (B) sandy      (C) concrete      (D) plastic      (E) steel
- (E) 32. The phrase “prop up” in paragraph 1 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) reflect      (B) satisfy      (C) curtail      (D) combine      (E) support
- (B) 33. Which of the following advantages of Geofiber slopes is **NOT** mentioned?  
 (A) Geofiber slopes are strong.  
 (B) Geofiber slopes are cheap in construction.  
 (C) Geofiber slopes sustain vegetation.  
 (D) Geofiber slopes support wildlife.  
 (E) Geofiber slopes are environmentally-friendly.
- (D) 34. What does the pronoun “it” in paragraph 2 refer to?  
 (A) water      (B) pressure      (C) slope      (D) wall      (E) advantage
- (A) 35. The best title for this passage is probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) An Eco-Friendly Answer to Erosion  
 (B) The Conventional Wisdom of Landslide  
 (C) Vegetation and Wildlife  
 (D) Geofiber and Hong Kong  
 (E) The Beauty of Slopes

### Passage #2

A prevailing phenomenon in the era of globalization is that many individuals develop a flexible notion of citizenship as strategies to accumulate capital and power. Many scholars identify the phenomenon as “flexible citizenship,” which refers to the cultural logics of capitalist accumulation, transnational travel, and displacement that induce people to respond **fluidly and opportunistically** to political, economic and social changes. In their quest to accumulate capital and prestige in the global arena, these transnational subjects stress, and are regulated by, practices favoring flexibility, mobility, and repositioning in relation to markets, governments and cultural regimes. These logics and practices are produced within particular structures of meaning about family, gender,

nationality, class mobility, and social power.

Flexibility and mobility enable the transnational subjects to construct a new mode of identity across political borders. To illustrate, transnational subjects include figures such as multicultural professionals, multiple-passport holders, the “astronauts” shuttling across borders on business, or “**parachute kids**” dropped off by parents on the trans-Pacific business commute. The individuals who are able to benefit from their participation in global capitalism mostly celebrate flexibility and mobility. Today, as mobility and flexibility form an integral part of human behavioral patterns, the new connections between flexibility and the logics of displacement, on the one hand, and capital accumulation, on the other, have given new valence to the strategies of maneuvering and positioning. Flexibility, migration and relocation, instead of being coerced or resisted, have become fashionable practices.

- (E) 36. The words “fluidly and opportunistically” in the first paragraph can be best understood as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) persistently and stubbornly (B) passively and idealistically  
 (C) sloppily and negligently (D) submissively and reluctantly  
 (E) contingently and circumstantially
- (C) 37. What do the “parachute kids” in the second paragraph refer to?  
 (A) children with intellectual gifts  
 (B) children with physical disability  
 (C) children sent to a crosscultural environment  
 (D) children having unusual diseases  
 (E) children molested by domestic violence
- (E) 38. Which of the following statements about the “transnational subjects” is **TRUE**?  
 (A) The transnational subjects are those who condemn disloyalty and betrayal of their countries of origin.  
 (B) The transnational subjects are political refugees seeking asylum in a foreign country.  
 (C) The transnational subjects refer to those who do not possess professional skills or specialty to move across borders.  
 (D) The transnational subjects tend to bemoan their ambiguous positioning in migration.  
 (E) The transnational subjects are those in search of wealth or fame in the global arena.
- (B) 39. What can be inferred from the article?  
 (A) “Flexible citizenship” is the aftermath of post-war political confrontations.  
 (B) “Flexible citizenship” appears as a strategy to deal with globalization.  
 (C) “Flexible citizenship” is least desired by those doing business in multinational enterprises.  
 (D) The phenomenon of “flexible citizenship” is one of the oldest practices in ancient Asian communities.  
 (E) The studies of “flexible citizenship” are limited to its political effects.

- (B) 40. What might be the author's attitude toward "flexibility and mobility" in the era of globalization?  
(A) satirical (B) affirmative (C) skeptical (D) pessimistic (E) indecisive

**Part V. Composition**

Based on the following topic, write an essay in 150-200 words.

**Topic: Lost and Found**