

《英文》試題評析

王靖老師

- 一、今年中國醫學大學後中的考題類型和以往一樣：有單字 / 文法挑錯 / 克漏字填充 / 閱讀測驗。只是題數配置上，今年各類題型分別出了 10 題，外加一篇作文：打手機與腦癌之間的關連性以及 15 歲以下的小孩是否禁止帶手機上學的考題。
- 二、中國醫學大學後中醫的英文考試一直都不難，絕對是「有念有保底」，一分耕耘一分收穫的挑戰度。上課講義中皆有類似的考古題，未爆出冷門。

《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。

I. Vocabulary

Part I: Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

- (B) 1. Japan, worried about the growing _____ strength of the Chinese Pacific fleet, plans to develop a missile for use against ships trying to bring invasion forces to the archipelago.
 (A) refundable (B) amphibious (C) inadmissible
 (D) streamlining (E) deteriorating
- (D) 2. The last French king was Louis Philippe, who _____ in 1848.
 (A) feuded (B) demurred (C) impugned (D) abdicated (E) scapegoated
- (A) 3. When a volcano _____, it throws out a lot of hot melted rock call lava, as well as ash and steam.
 (A) erupts (B) exposes (C) exceeds (D) explores (E) evacuates
- (C) 4. Militant workers threatened to _____ production with repeated stoppages until the complaints were acted upon.
 (A) uncoil (B) prevent (C) paralyze (D) equivocate (E) submit

Part II: Choose the one word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

- (D) 5. The family of David Consul pleaded for his release by unknown kidnappers because he was in poor health and needed medicine.
 (A) made a strong threat (B) made a funny statement
 (C) made a statement of fear (D) made a deeply felt request
 (E) made a statement of support
- (C) 6. Our state library will be fabricated from sheet metal.
 (A) beautified (B) imitated (C) forged (D) inaugurated (E) renovated
- (C) 7. After winning a national lottery, he squandered it frivolously.
 (A) invested (B) donated (C) wasted (D) reported (E) dropped
- (A) 8. The boy scouts were parched after a morning of walking.
 (A) thirsty (B) weary (C) refreshed (D) fulfilled (E) strived
- (D) 9. The Great Lakes are a collection of freshwater lakes located in northeastern North America. They were shaped when the glaciers thawed after the last ice age.
 (A) advanced (B) disappeared (C) exploded (D) melted (E) declined
- (A) 10. Pines are trees in the genus Pinus in the family Pinaceae. Certain pine trees are deliberately dwarfed for ornamental purposes and are well-loved during the Christmas season.
 (A) decorative (B) diverse (C) constructive
 (D) versatile (E) medicinal

II. Grammar and Structure

Part I: Choose the letter of the underlined part that is NOT correct in usage.

- (B) 11. The Naturalists were concerned with how rendered artistic or literary
 (A) (B)
 subjects so as to reproduce natural appearances or actual events in detail.
 (C) (D) (E)
- (A) 12. Although all the land in the world were put together, its total area would still
 (A) (B) (C)
 be less than the area of the Pacific Ocean.
 (D) (E)
- (E) 13. The largest city in the state, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was founded by
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
 William Penn in late 17th century.
 (E)
- (E) 14. The pomp and splendor on display last month in London convinced millions around
 (A) (B) (C)
 the world to not only watch the wedding ceremony of the Duke and Duchess of
 (D)
 Cambridge, but also dubbed the extravaganza the “wedding of the century.”
 (E)
- (B) 15. That the Moon appears considerably large at the horizon than it does overhead
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
is merely an optical illusion.
 (E)

Part II: Select the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

- (B) 16. Located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW in Washington, D.C., the White House was designed by Irish-born James Hoban and _____ the residence of every U.S. president since John Adams.
 (A) was (B) has been (C) had been (D) is (E) has being
- (A) 17. Of Claude Monet’s many great works, his early plantings about life and family are perhaps _____ to the public.
 (A) the most satisfying ones (B) most satisfying ones
 (C) more than satisfying ones (D) the more satisfying (E) more satisfied
- (C) 18. Professor Francis Dwyer was best known for his work in instructional design, but he also excelled as a poet, _____, and a deer-hunter.
 (A) as a musician (B) by playing music (C) a musician
 (D) he played music (E) being a musician
- (E) 19. Scientists defines the melting point as the temperature _____ a solid changes to a liquid.
 (A) which (B) when (C) which at (D) of (E) at which
- (C) 20. The job of a demographer is to investigate _____ in specific locations.
 (A) are there many people (B) how many people are there
 (C) how many people there are (D) there are how many people
 (E) how people are there

III. Cloze: Choose the best answer for each missing word or phrase in the passages.

Wrigley's chewing gum was actually developed 21 a premium to be given away with other products 22 as a primary product for sale. 23 a teenager, William Wrigley Jr. was working for his father in Chicago selling soap that had been manufactured in his father's factory. The soap was not very popular with merchants because it was priced at five cents, and this selling price did not leave a good profit margin for the merchants. Wrigley convinced his father 24 raise the price to ten cents and to give away cheap umbrellas as a premium for the merchants. This worked successfully, 25 to Wrigley that the use of premiums was an effective sales tool.

- (A) 21. (A) as (B) for (C) with (D) to (E) of
 (E) 22. (A) by no means (B) in addition to (C) adding up
 (D) except for (E) rather than
 (B) 23. (A) Be (B) As (C) He was (D) Alike (E) Such as
 (D) 24. (A) from (B) in (C) with (D) to (E) into
 (A) 25. (A) confirming (B) confirmed (C) to confirm
 (D) confirms (E) being confirmed

President Barack Obama's father was forced to leave Harvard University 26 his Ph.D. in economics because the school was concerned about his personal life and finances, according to newly public immigration records. Harvard 27 the Immigration and Naturalization Service to delay a request by Barack Hussein Obama Sr. to extend his stay in the U.S., “ 28 they decided what action they could take in order to get rid of him,” immigration official M.F. McKeon wrote in a June 1964 memo.

Obama's request for an extended stay was 29 by the INS. He left Harvard and— 30 the president's mother — returned to his native Kenya in July 1964. He did not complete his Ph.D.

- (C) 26. (A) when completing (B) after completing
 (C) before completing (D) with completing (E) to complete
 (C) 27. (A) asks (B) was asked (C) had asked
 (D) has been asking (E) would have asked
 (D) 28. (A) if (B) so (C) though (D) until (E) as
 (B) 29. (A) accepted (B) denied (C) approved (D) welcomed (E) renewed
 (B) 30. (A) divorcing (B) divorced from
 (C) with a divorce to (D) who divorced
 (E) being divorced with

IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question according to what is stated or implied in the passage.

Passage 1

College presidents and the American public have very different ideas about who should pay for college and whether higher education is a good deal, a new Pew Research Center study finds. About two-thirds of the presidents of public and private four-year and two-year colleges say that students should pay for their own education. Meanwhile, less than half of members of the general public agrees with that assessment, with a majority saying either the federal or state government, private donors, or a combination of those should pick up the largest share of a student's college tab.

Perhaps this reluctance to pay is due in part to a widespread belief that colleges are ripping people off. Nearly 60 percent of Americans say the U.S. higher education system is not providing students with a good value. Three-quarters of college presidents, on the other hand, say college is a good or excellent value.

It's true that the sticker price of college has nearly tripled since 1980. Advocates of higher education, like Terry Hartle, chief lobbyist at the American Council on Education, argue that grants and financial aid have filled

that gap—but economists have found that the average family is paying a higher percentage of its income to finance college than it did 30 years ago. Families in the lowest 20th percentile of income have found college more financially out of reach over the same period, suggesting that financial aid has not kept pace with ballooning costs.

Meanwhile, six in 10 college presidents say students are less prepared for college and study less than their counterparts had 10 years ago. Their pessimism is borne out by research. A comprehensive study finds college students only study 12 hours a week on average. And a 2008 study found that one-third of college students are enrolled in pricey remedial courses because they lack proficiency in basic math or reading.

Hartle says skepticism over the value of a college education is not new: A 1976 Newsweek cover asked “Who Needs College?” and Harvard economist Richard Freeman argued in “The Overeducated American” the same year that as more Americans racked up degrees their value would go down. (The opposite has proven true so far.)

College graduates enjoy a strong economic advantage over lesser educated Americans on average. The Pew researchers estimate that the average college graduate makes \$650,000 more over his or her lifetime than a high school graduate. And even if they don’t think college was the best deal, more than 85 percent of college grads surveyed say their education was a good investment for them personally.

- (B) 31. In the first paragraph, the word “tab” is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) deal (B) cost (C) life (D) education (E) assessment
- (E) 32. In the second paragraph, the phrase “ripping people off” is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) affordable for most students (B) too challenging for most students
 (C) providing students poor training (D) wasting students’ time
 (E) charging students too much money
- (E) 33. In the fourth paragraph, the word “their” refers to _____.
 (A) advocates of higher education (B) college presidents
 (C) college graduates (D) college students’ parents
 (E) college students
- (A) 34. In the fourth paragraph, the phrase “borne out” can be best replaced by _____.
 (A) supported (B) analyzed (C) rejected (D) found (E) discussed
- (D) 35. According to the passage, which of the following statement is **NOT** true?
 (A) College graduates generally are more economically advantageous than lesser educated Americans.
 (B) Most college graduates surveyed agree that their education is useful to them.
 (C) American public believes students pay too much to go to college.
 (D) “The Overeducated Americans” is Richard Freeman’s advocacy of the value of higher education.
 (E) More than half of the presidents surveyed say students study less than the students had 10 years ago.

Passage 2

What we are learning about harassment requires recognizing this beast when we encounter it, and more. It requires looking the beast in the eye. We are learning painfully that simply having laws against harassment on the books is not enough. The law, as it was conceived, was to provide a shield of protection for us. Yet that shield is failing us: Many fear reporting, others feel it would do no good. The result is that less than 5 percent of women victims file claims of harassment. Moreover, the law focuses on quid pro quo, but a recent New York Times article quoting psychologist Dr. Louise Fitzgerald says that this makes up considerably less than 5 percent of the cases. The law needs to be more responsive to the reality of our experiences. As we are learning, enforcing the law alone won’t terminate the problem. What we are seeking is equality of treatment in the workplace. Equality requires an expansion of our attitudes toward workers. Sexual harassment denies our treatment as equals and replaces it with treatment of women as objects of ego or power gratification. Dr. John Gottman, a psychologist at the University of

Washington, notes that sexual harassment is more about fear than about sex. Harassment exists in terribly harsh, ugly, demeaning and even debilitating ways. Many believe it is criminal and should be punished as such. It is a form of violence against women as well as a form of economic coercion, and our experiences suggest that it won't just go away.

- (C) 36. What is the "beast" that the author refers to throughout the passage?
 (A) an animal (B) males (C) sexual harassment
 (D) treatment (E) the law
- (A) 37. What does the word "shield" in Line 4 refer to in the passage?
 (A) the law (B) the beast (C) the books
 (D) sexual harassment (E) quid pro quo
- (B) 38. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
 (A) Fear and perceived futility of reporting are two reasons that women suffering from harassment considered the law to be failing them.
 (B) The current law responds quite well to the rights of women.
 (C) The author uses both violence against women and economic coercion to describe sexual harassment.
 (D) The author holds a passive viewpoint about the actual effect the law can have on protecting women from being harassed.
 (E) The author suggests that a more constructive way to end sexual harassment is to treat women equally in the workplace.
- (D) 39. The word "terminate" in Line 10 is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) exclude (B) decrease (C) delimit (D) come to an end (E) shrink
- (C) 40. What does the word "it" in Line 12 refer to _____.
 (A) objects of ego (B) sexual harassment
 (C) treatment as equals (D) power gratification (E) fear

V. Composition

The WHO's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) recently released a warning that there might be a link between cellphone use and brain cancer. In view of this warning, discuss in 150-200 words, whether you agree or disagree that children younger than 15 years old should be prohibited from using cellphones on school grounds.