

## 《英文》試題評析

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- 一、今年後中英文單字的考題，雖算難易適中，但仍偏簡單，很好得分，甚至很多題的單字語意，可從題目空格前後，猜出答案。
- 二、稍為特殊的是文法題目，有 5 個題目，5 個選項，類似連連看的考題，也十分容易取得分數。譬如說：空格前一個字為「連接詞」，故判斷空格內應該填入主詞+動詞，選項中只有一個是符合該條件；因此，把握王靖老師上課常強調的英文句型概念，該單元 10 分全拿不是問題。
- 三、至於克漏字填充，此次主要考文法概念—詞性和上下文語意的結合，都是考英文的基本概念。
- 四、比較特殊的是，加考了從前從來沒有出現的插入句，將原文的某一個句子拿掉，再請考生從五個選項中，將被拿掉的句子，重新置入文中，讓語意通順。基本上這該是閱讀測驗的考題。對今年考生而言，算是稍為陌生的題型。也因此比較不易得分。但是老師上課時，一再提醒閱讀測驗的中心主旨，即上下文會換字，其概念是不變的；考生遵照此原則，仍可破解該項題型。
- 五、2 篇閱測如同往常長度適中。文中內容沒有艱澀冷門的主題，很容易看懂並做對題目。
- 六、作文考流浪狗，是一般生活的議題，很容易發揮抒發個人經驗及想法。
- 七、總結題目不難，只要有背基本單字懂基本文法，此次英文要考高分，是很容易的事。但當大家都考水準以上的分數時，競爭即變得激烈了。想錄取的考生，視必得獲取更高的分數了！

## 《英文》

## I. Vocabulary

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

- (B) 1. The manager \_\_\_\_\_ the results of the survey report for hours and finally mapped out the marketing plan this year.  
 (A) intervened (B) contemplated (C) nurtured (D) fossilized (E) defended
- (A) 2. In the biology class, students used the \_\_\_\_\_ to examine a drop of water from the pond, and saw a great variety of tiny organisms.  
 (A) microscope (B) microprocessor (C) microorganism (D) microchip (E) microwave
- (A) 3. Most of the employers were in full \_\_\_\_\_ with labor laws; only a few broke the regulations.  
 (A) compliance (B) fixation (C) consolation (D) divergence (E) appeal
- (D) 4. The doctor's handwriting is so bad that I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ his prescription.  
 (A) validate (B) coordinate (C) instill (D) decipher (E) reinforce
- (C) 5. There were discrepancies and fierce disputes over the issue of food safety among party lawmakers. The party leader is working hard to heal the \_\_\_\_\_ inside the party.  
 (A) consensus (B) alliance (C) rift (D) maneuver (E) pleat
- (C) 6. After the fight, Steve came to make amends, but Amanda, feeling \_\_\_\_\_ and sulky, chose to ignore him.  
 (A) indigenous (B) sparse (C) petulant (D) colloquial (E) dormant
- (E) 7. The refugees made an \_\_\_\_\_ journey through the mountains, crossed the border, and then advanced into the neighboring country.  
 (A) arbitrary (B) intelligible (C) endemic (D) intimate (E) arduous

## Part II: Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence.

- (B) 8. Facebook launched an official London Olympics page for fans to connect with their favorite athletes and teams, a move it says can help make this summer's games the first "truly friendly" one.  
 (A) blocked (B) initiated (C) purchased (D) leased (E) merged
- (B) 9. Baltimore Orioles starter Wei-Yin Chen threw seven scoreless innings against the Atlanta Braves Sunday to help his team claim a 2-0 victory in Atlanta, amounting to another dominant performance delivered by the Taiwan-native lefty that is, as put by his teammate, "Chen-sational."  
 (A) confining (B) escalating (C) declining (D) ignoring (E)

confirming

- (D) 10. According to recent research, nearly half of Americans believe that the popular social networking is a passing fad.  
 (A) record (B) ethic (C) nostalgia (D) vogue (E) outlet
- (A) 11. The village was flooded after the torrential downpours.  
 (A) inundated (B) innovated (C) erupted (D) elevated (E) inoculated
- (E) 12. Grief-stricken, the man quaffed half the contents of his glass in one gulp.  
 (A) poured (B) tilted (C) vomited (D) filled (E) drank
- (B) 13. European leaders are trying to sort out the worsening muddle of financial problems.  
 (A) match (B) mess (C) middle (D) myth (E) means
- (D) 14. Rookery is a colony where gregarious mammals or birds, such as seals or penguins, gather to breed.  
 (A) germane (B) marine (C) endangered (D) social (E) omnivorous
- (A) 15. The clerk was arrested on a charge that he embezzled a million dollars from the public funds.  
 (A) misappropriated (B) miscalculated (C) lost (D) forfeited  
 (E) embellished

## II. Sentence Structure:

Choose the best answer from the box below for each blank in the passage.

### Questions 16-20

Applying a new genomic technique to a large group of patients, researchers in Britain have detected DNA variations that underlie seven common diseases, discovering unexpected links between them. The variations pinpoint biological pathways underlying each of the diseases, and researchers hope that 16, new drugs and treatments will emerge. The seven common diseases are bipolar disorder, coronary artery disease, Crohn's disease, hypertension, rheumatoid arthritis, and Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes.

Unveiling the complex genetics of common diseases was the promised payoff of the \$3 billion human genome project, completed in 2003, but 17 until the recent development of devices that in a single operation can read the DNA sequence at up to 500,000 points across an individual's genome. And 18, called chips, researchers can compare large numbers of patients with healthy individuals, looking for points of differences in their genomes that 19.

The approach is known as whole genome association, and studies on Type 2 diabetes, heart disease and breast cancer have been reported within the last few weeks. Those and the new study, 20, demonstrate the power and reliability of the whole genome association method, which stands in contrast to the many uncorroborated claims of disease genes made previously.

(A) with the devices
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- (B) progress was slow  
 (C) which was financed by the Wellcome Trust of London  
 (D) may be associated with disease  
 (E) as the pathways are analyzed

Ans : 16.(E) 17.(B) 18.(A) 19.(D) 20.(C)

### III. Cloze: Choose the best answer for each blank in the passage.

#### Questions 21-25

Aung San Suu Kyi, a Nobel Peace Prize winner, has led the opposition party to fight for human rights and democracy in Burma for decades. She declared Saturday that the Prize she won 21 under house arrest 21 years ago helped to shatter her sense of isolation and ensured that the world would demand democracy in her military-controlled homeland.

Suu Kyi received two standing ovations inside Oslo's city hall as she gave her long-delayed 22 speech to the Norwegian Nobel Committee in front of the 600 dignitaries. The 66-year-old champion of political freedom praised the power of her 1991 Nobel honor both for saving her from the depths of personal despair and shining an enduring spotlight on the injustices in distant Myanmar.

“Often during my days of house arrest, it felt 23 I were no longer a part of the real world,” she said to a silent chamber. “There was the house which was my world. There was the world of others who also were not free but who were together in prison as a community. And there was the world of the free. Each one was a different planet 24 its own separate course in an indifferent universe.”

“25 the Nobel Peace Prize did was to draw me once again into the world of other human beings, outside the isolated area in which I lived, to restore a sense of reality to me ... It had made me real once again ... And what was more important, the Nobel Prize had drawn the attention of the world to the struggle for democracy and human rights in Burma. We were not going to be forgotten,” she said during her 40-minute oration.

- (D) 21. (A) to (B) where (C) from (D) while (E) if  
 (E) 22. (A) inaugural (B) apology (C) coronation (D) farewell (E) acceptance  
 (A) 23. (A) as though (B) if then (C) so as (D) despite (E) even if  
 (D) 24. (A) pursue (B) pursues (C) pursued (D) pursuing (E) to be pursued  
 (E) 25. (A) As (B) For (C) That (D) Which (E) What

### IV. Discourse Structure:

Choose the best answer from the box below for each blank in the passage.

#### Questions 26-30

A study published online April 12 in the Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health shows that high levels of vitamin D do not seem to help teens improve their school grades. Some previous research has suggested a link between higher levels of vitamin D and improved brain power in adults. 26

British researchers at the University of Bristol measured vitamin D levels in slightly more than 3,000 children when they were nine years old. 27 The investigators found no evidence that higher vitamin D levels improved the students' academic performance. The authors of the study provided two possible reasons in a journal news release. “ 28 Or the benefits of the vitamin are the result of a cumulative lifelong effect.”

There have long been public health recommendations that people need extensive sun protection measures for the sake of skin damage and cancer. 29 Those studies maintained that in response to sun exposure the body naturally produces vitamin D, which in turn boosts the brain power. This has placed people in a dilemma—skin health or brain power. 30 “It is clear that protection of children from UVB exposure is unlikely to have any detrimental effect on their academic achievement.”

- (A) The conclusion of the Bristol study may help solve the problem.
- (B) It could be that vitamin D has more of an impact on the aging brain.
- (C) This study, therefore, wanted to determine if the same might be true in teens.
- (D) Previous findings of a link between vitamin D levels and brain power have led to calls for changes to such advice.
- (E) The children's grades in English, math and science were evaluated when they were 13-14 and again when they were 15-16.

Ans : 26.(C) 27.(E) 28.(B) 29.(D) 30.(A)

#### V. Reading Comprehension:

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

#### Questions 31-35

Adoption is mentioned in ancient legends, myths, and stories. The Bible, for example, describes the adoption of Moses by Pharaoh's daughter. The Roman general Julius Caesar adopted his grand-nephew Octavius.

Formerly the purpose of adoption was to enhance the family unit by providing a childless family with an heir to inherit property or continue a family name. It was not until 1851, in Massachusetts, that the first adoption law to protect children was passed. Since then people have become more concerned about the child's welfare in adoption.

Gradually ideas about adoption have changed. Adoption is now considered a way to find families for children. Communities and social agencies are trying to give more children the benefits of adoption. One reason is the belief that every child has a right to a caring and supportive family.

Social agencies are using new methods to find families to care for an older child, a sibling group, or a child with handicaps. Legislation has been passed to help families who choose to adopt children with special needs. The adoptive parents of such children are given allowances to help meet the costs of including the child in their families.

People who are members of minority groups are being encouraged to adopt children, and in some states the law allows single persons to adopt children. Various organizations are engaged in research to find out how to make adoption as satisfactory as possible for children and their

biological and adoptive families.

Recently, there has been a trend toward the re-establishment of a relationship, later in life, between adoptees and their birth parents. A few states have passed “open records” legislation that allows the examination of certain adoption records that makes **it** easier for adult adoptees and their birth parents to conduct a search for each other. Some states have adoption registries that take information from, and provide information to, any person engaged in such a search.

- (A) 31. What is the best title for this passage?  
 (A) Trends in Adoptions (B) Adoptive Parents or Biological Parents?  
 (C) Adoption Services in the States (D) How to Adopt Children Legally  
 (E) Why Do Children Need Adoption?
- (B) 32. Which of the following legalized the concern for adoptees over adoptive families?  
 (A) The Octavius case. (B) The Massachusetts law in 1851.  
 (C) Adoption of handicapped children. (D) More adoptions by minority groups.  
 (E) Re-connection between adoptees and their birth parents.
- (C) 33. What is mentioned as a governmental support for adopting children with special needs?  
 (A) Housing. (B) Insurance. (C) Subsidy. (D) Transportation.  
 (E) Medical care.
- (C) 34. According to the article, which of the following is a more recent trend in adoption?  
 (A) Single parents get the priority in adoption.  
 (B) Rich families are encouraged to adopt children.  
 (C) Minority families are encouraged to adopt children.  
 (D) Adoptive families with a sibling group are preferred.  
 (E) Biological parents are asked to re-adopt their children.
- (E) 35. What does the word **it** in the last paragraph refer to?  
 (A) An open record. (B) Family relationship.  
 (C) An adoption registry. (D) Adoption legislation.  
 (E) A search for family members.

### Questions 36-40

Disney got into the consulting business by accident after being featured in the 1984 best seller *In Search of Excellence*. Many corporations started asking for tips so that the company created a program in 1986 called “The Disney Approach to People Management,” and formalized the business a decade later with the Disney Institute’s creation.

Revenue from the Disney Institute has doubled over the past three years, according to Disney, powered in part by its aggressive pursuit of new business. From 2006 to 2009, 300 school systems across the United States have sought its advice.

The Disney Institute recently hired several field representatives to sign up clients and started dispatching its executives to companies wanting help; before that, advice-seekers traveled to Walt Disney World in Florida or Disneyland in California.

“ We’re putting our people on planes all day every day, domestically and internationally,” said Jeff James, who runs Disney’s consulting branch. “Some clients are in great shape and want to improve even further, and some are truly clueless.” Mr. James said the up-and-down economy had put pressure on companies to pay more attention to consumers’ needs. He also cited the importance of the Web, which “gives unhappy customers a megaphone.”

Disney, which employs 64,000 people in Orlando alone, has its own employee difficulties, of course. Some “cast members” — Disney-reference to employees — **chafe at** the company’s strict rules, although it recently lifted a facial-hair ban and now allows women to forgo pantyhose. Disney’s ultra-friendly customer service can also startle visitors who aren’t used to such cheerfulness.

But vast numbers of consumers love it, and the company is routinely showcased in business books for its hospitality and efficiency. For instance, the company has spent so much time studying its customers—more than 120 million globally in 2011— that it places trash cans every 27 paces, the average distance a visitor carries a candy wrapper before discarding it.

When clients send their employees to Disney Institute for training, some time is spent on seminars on topics like “purpose before task.” They are going through Disney-led workshops that emphasize five principles: leadership, training, customer experience, brand loyalty and creativity. Sessions are often custom-tailored. They also get tours of the parks, where Disney managers demonstrate their tricks in action, like giving directions by point with two fingers instead of one (it’s more polite). A behind-the-scenes stop at “textile services” (the laundry) might emphasize how managers are taught to show appreciation for lower-level workers by pitching in to complete menial tasks.

(C) 36. According to the article, when was the Disney Institute founded?

- (A) 1984                      (B) 1986                      (C) 1996                      (D) 2006                      (E) 2011

(E) 37. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Female employees are now obliged to wear pantyhose to correspond to Disney’s prime hospitality principle.  
 (B) The main tasks for Disney’s field representatives are to ensure public safety in Disney World.  
 (C) Disney has earned twice its revenue for the past three years by reducing its personnel redundancy.  
 (D) Disney gives nicknames “cast members” for their customers.  
 (E) Companies seeking Disney for advice include those being lucrative and those attentive to customer satisfaction.

(B) 38. The words “**chafe at**” in Paragraph #5 can be best understood as “\_\_\_\_\_.”

- (A) feeling excited by                      (B) feeling irritated by  
 (C) feeling sympathetic for                      (D) feeling sad for  
 (E) feeling indifferent to

(D) 39. According to the article, which might **NOT** be found in a Disney-led training workshop?

- (A) How employees identify with their enterprise.

- (B) How employees acquire the skills to become future leaders.
  - (C) How employees' potentials are empowered and put into workplace.
  - (D) How employees conform to their company's tradition and dispel original thinking.
  - (E) How customers' specific needs are satisfied and complaints are taken care of.
- (C) 40. Which of the following is likely to be excluded in Disney's annual budget?
- (A) Research on the growth of global customers.
  - (B) Waste disposal in Disneyland.
  - (C) Cutbacks of international travels.
  - (D) Maintenance of customer service.
  - (E) Training sessions on friendly gestures.

## VI. Composition

Write an essay of two paragraphs in 150-200 words.

Describe an experience of yours or your friends with **stray dogs** in the first paragraph.

Then comment on the issue of stray dogs in the second paragraph.