

《英文》試題評析

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- 一、98 年的後醫英文試題在單字的考題上，不僅題數較往年的考題少（以往將近 40 題，今年 25 題）。第 1 到第 20 題的單字比較簡單，多在王靖老師上課所提供的單字講義中；但是第 21 到第 25 題的單字因為要選最接近的語意，過答案上比較容易出現模擬兩可的感覺。
- 二、今年度的考題多了一項單句式閱讀的考題，考題內容多為罕見的慣用語，簡直是沒有背過，單就字面是看不出語意的。
- 三、今年的文法比重較往年高，有 5 題的句型結構，和 5 題挑錯，內容在王靖老師的文法講義都有，例如：倒裝句 / 分詞構句 / 時態 / 代名詞 / 連接詞。
- 四、今年沒有考克漏字填充。
- 五、閱讀測驗四篇，長度適中，題目不難，不會太鑽牛角尖，但是每篇都有考：四個答案都正確，只有一個答案是錯誤的（EXCEPT / NOT），這種題型很花時間四處找答案。
- 六、作文：今年作文是論說文題：要考生支持或反對“是否抱怨是處理工作上的挫折的一種好的方式”，這類型的題目在王靖老師平常上作文課中，便有練習過。
- 七、整題而言，今年的英文試題，可說是不會太簡單，幾乎可說是要考生在各個方面都要有完整準備：單字 / 特殊片語 as much as (雖然) / 句型 / 速度缺一不可。

《英文》

I. Vocabulary and Usage.

Part A : Choose the **best** answer to complete each sentence. 20 points

【單選題】每題 1 分，共 20 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.25 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

- (E) 1. More than one third of the Chinese in the United States live in California, _____ in San Francisco.
 (A) profoundly (B) persistently (C) practically (D) permanently (E) predominantly
- (D) 2. The returns in the short _____ many be small, but over a number of years the investment will be well repaid.
 (A) interval (B) range (C) span (D) term (E) rank
- (A) 3. Please _____ yourself from smoking and spitting in public places since the law forbids them.
 (A) restrain (B) hinder (C) restrict (D) prohibit (E) control
- (B) 4. The most successful teaching programs are those that _____ the affective as well as the cognitive aspects of language learning.
 (A) take a fancy of (B) take into account (C) take a grip on
 (D) take in hand (E) take task to
- (A) 5. I was unaware of the critical points involved, so my choice was quite _____.
 (A) arbitrary (B) rational (C) mechanical (D) unpredictable (E) sensible
- (D) 6. In days gone by, advertisements were _____ as they told customers what a product was and how to use it.
 (A) self-deceptive (B) segmentalizing (C) stradivarius (D) straightforward (E) subterraneous
- (C) 7. Some psychiatrists believe buried memories of childhood bullying experiences tend to _____ males than females in their adulthood.
 (A) hanker (B) harass (C) haunt (D) heal (E) hunt
- (B) 8. Conference of Genoa 1922, in Genoa, Italy, was the first conference after World War I in which Germany and the Soviet Union were accepted _____ other nations.
 (A) below par for (B) on a par with (C) up to par against (D) as par for (E) par value with
- (D) 9. Proverbs are the popular sayings that brighten so much Latin American talk, the boiled-down wisdom that you are as _____ hear from professors as from peasants.
 (A) accessible to (B) admitted to (C) advisable to (D) apt to (E) available for
- (E) 10. Not that long ago many youngsters could get part-time or summer jobs that taught them the _____ of a trade they could pursue later.
 (A) adjustments (B) amendments (C) improvements (D) predicaments (E) rudiments
- (B) 11. He had a week off, so he decided to take a trip to Bali and _____ there.
 (A) cater (B) unwind (C) grip (D) conform (E) induce

- (D) 12. ___ projections suggest that the world population will grow before it begins to stabilize.
 (A) Monographic (B) Geographic (C) Seismographic (D) Demographic (E) Bibliographic
- (D) 13. The boy was experiencing ___ about giving his speech, wanting to give it and yet dreading it.
 (A) fear (B) ambiguity (C) irritation (D) ambivalence (E) a feat
- (A) 14. The Internet is one of the most common ways to ___ information, and it is done very quickly.
 (A) disseminate (B) enhance (C) impeach (D) interrogate (E) stake
- (E) 15. Some organizations provide ___ for their staff. It's not uncommon for the top salesman to receive an expensive car as an award.
 (A) internships (B) habitat (C) lectures (D) censure (E) incentives
- (C) 16. His argument failed because he started with a false _____.
 (A) panorama (B) panacea (C) premise (D) perseverance (E) prospectus
- (A) 17. The topic was well-defined and the writing _____. The instructor found nothing to criticize in the essay.
 (A) impeccable (B) putative (C) specious (D) moribund (E) ephemeral
- (E) 18. Failing to thank people properly for gifts is a(n) ___ of etiquette.
 (A) avoidance (B) cause (C) evidence (D) manner (E) breach
- (A) 19. A higher salary is not the only benefit; there are ___ advantages that go with the promotion.
 (A) concomitant (B) taciturn (C) equivocal (D) empirical (E) ingenuous
- (A) 20. Figures that ___ the norm are different from what is typical.
 (A) deviate from (B) overlap with (C) concur with (D) are distorted (E) deduce

Part B : Choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase. 7.5 points
【單選題】每題 1.5 分，共 5 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.375 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

- (C) 21. His comments epitomize the attitude of many parents nowadays.
 (A) reiterate (B) conceive (C) are a perfect example of
 (D) account for (E) agree with
- (A) 22. As time goes by, sometime a word may be used in a pejorative sense.
 (A) disparaging (B) cliché (C) new (D) predictable (E) difficult
- (D) 23. He was advised to qualify his claim.
 (A) explicate (B) modify (C) support (D) make less strong (E) exemplify
- (C) 24. His attitude was construed as one of opposition to the proposal.
 (A) misunderstood (B) composed (C) interpreted (D) constructed (E) agreed
- (A) 25. This study of Victorian poetry encapsulates the various views of modern experts.
 (A) incorporates (B) fabricates (C) deducts (D) eliminates (E) undertakes

II. Semantics (Questions 26-30): Choose the statement that best explains the sentence. 7.5 points

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- (B) 26. As much as his grandfather can afford good food and house, he dwells on those days of war and starvation.
- (A) As soon as his grandfather becomes wealthy, he tries to bury the old days of his sufferings.
 (B) Even though his grandfather lives a good life now, he cannot let go of the old days of sufferings.
 (C) No matter how rich his grandfather has become, he refuses to discuss days of sufferings in the past.
 (D) Whether his grandfather can afford good food and house, he contents himself with simple living.
 (E) His grandfather likes good food and house as much as he can endure the old days of sufferings.
- (E) 27. Quite a few candidates admit that they have been tempted to be less than perfectly honest with their electorates.
- (A) The admission of candidates who tell white lies is a temptation.
 (B) Candidates spare no efforts attempting to perfect their honesty.
 (C) Electorates prefer candidates who are always perfectly honest.
 (D) More often than not candidates choose honesty to win votes.
 (E) The attraction to tell lies to voters is irresistible to candidates.
- (D) 28. The development of an economical artificial heart is only a few transient failures away.
- (A) Artificial heart is crucial to economic development though it may fail.
 (B) The idiom “failure is the mother to success” does not always apply.
 (C) Low-cost artificial heart has to undergo transient failures to succeed.
 (D) Affordable artificial heart is soon going to be successfully developed.
 (E) Failure to develop artificial heart is due to poor economic situation.
- (A) 29. He would be a rash man if he should venture to forecast the results of this event.
- (A) Anyone who dares to foretell the results of this event would be considered impetuous.
 (B) Venturing to boldly foretell the results of this event is an imprudent man’s business.
 (C) He would rather be a reckless man than to brazenly predict the results of this event.
 (D) The results of this event is anybody’s guess, reckless men are by no means exception.
 (E) He who predicts the results of this event would be considered too adventurous to be trusted.
- (C) 30. The end of wisdom is to dream high enough to lose the dream in the seeking of it.
- (A) The search for ultimate wisdom lies in the pursuit of high dreams.
 (B) Wisdom comes to an end when high dreams get lost on the way.
 (C) The quest for unreachable high dream makes people gain wisdom.
 (D) As one loses more high dreams, one gains much more wisdom.
 (E) In the seeking of high dreams, wisdom is an indispensable tool.

III. Grammar and Sentence Structure.

Part A: Complete the sentence with the best choice. (Questions 31-35) 7.5 points

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- (C) 31. Sink or swim, live or die, survive or perish, _____.

- (A) giving my hand and my heart to this vote
 (B) will I give my hand and my heart to this vote
 (C) I give my hand and my heart to this vote
 (D) that I give my hand and my heart to this vote
 (E) I' m given my hand and my heart to this vote
- (A) 32. In the United States, thirteen should be considered a lucky number, _____.
 (A) for the nation started with thirteen colonies
 (B) whose thirteen colonies set up the nation
 (C) due to that thirteen nation-starting colonies
 (D) which nation was made up of thirteen colonies
 (E) for that the nation began with thirteen colonies
- (D) 33. The loneliness of the city was brought home to me one early sleepless morning, _____, but by a single one of those same pigeons which I had seen from my hotel window.
 (A) by way of tossing people in lonely rooms
 (B) by people who had tossed in lonely rooms
 (C) not only by people tossing in lonely rooms
 (D) not by men like me tossing in lonely rooms
 (E) not tossing people in lonely rooms only
- (C) 34. The mystery of how developing organisms choreograph the activity of their genes _____ is now being solved.
 (A) where form and function of cells are at the right place and at the right time
 (B) so at the right place and at the right time form and function the cells
 (C) so that cells form and function at the right place and at the right time
 (D) in which cells at the right place and time are formed and functioned
 (E) whose form and function for cells are at the right time and at the right place
- (D) 35. From out the haze _____, invisible, and then the growl rose to a shriek as the plane plunged toward the earth.
 (A) where came the growl of a small airplane
 (B) coming a small airplane with growl
 (C) the growl of a small airplane coming
 (D) came the growl of a small airplane
 (E) in which a growling small airplane

Part B : For each sentence, choose one underline part that contains faulty English. (Questions 36-40)
7.5 points

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- (D) 36. This was a well-written review of current information, but the connection between nutrient stress,
 A B C
 secondary compounds, and herbivory rates in wetland plants could receive greater coverage.

D E

(A) 37. Drawing the work of contemporary realist social work, this paper explores the ways in which an ethnographic approach contributes to the processes of classifying speakers as members of various kinds of social groups.

A

B

C

D

E

(A) 38. Not only women are underrepresented in political assemblies and discriminated against on the labor market, but they are also subjected to threats against their physical safety.

A

B

C

D

E

(E) 39. Previous studies have not addressed whether people who are employed in some occupations rate the maintenance of overall appearance more important than are people who are employed in other occupations.

A

B

C

D

E

(B) 40. In many European cities, the economic contributions of business tourism outweigh that from leisure tourism by two to three times making it both a seemingly appropriate and rewarding sector for the former manufacturing cities to pursue.

A

B

C

D

E

IV. Reading Comprehension. (Questions 41-60) 30 points

There are four passages in this section. For each passage there are 5 multiple choice questions. Choose the best answer to each question.

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Passage #1 (Questions 41-45)

On the Internet, everybody is a millenarian. Internet journalism, according to those who produce manifestos on its behalf, represents a world-historical development--not so much because of the expressive power of the new medium as because of its accessibility to producers and consumers. That permits it to break the long-standing choke hold on public information and discussion that the traditional media--usually known, then this argument is made, as "gatekeepers" or "the priesthood"—have supposedly been able to maintain up to now. According to Glenn Reynolds, a University law professor, who operates one of the leading blogs, Instapundit, millions of Americans who were once in awe of the **punditocracy** now realize that anyone can do this stuff--and that many unknowns can do it better than the lords of the profession. The rhetoric about Internet journalism produced by Reynolds and many others is plausible only because it **conflates** several distinct

categories of material that are widely available online and didn't use to be. One is pure opinion, especially political opinion, which the Internet has made infinitely easy to purvey. Another is information originally published in other media—which one can find instantly on search and aggregation sites.

(Source: *The New Yorker* Aug. 7 & 14, 2006, p.44)

- (A) 41. According to this passage, which of the following factor contributes to the rise of internet journalism?
 (A) Availability. (B) Continuity. (C) Flexibility. (D) Reliability. (E) Simplicity.
- (E) 42. According to this passage, which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of traditional media?
 (A) They claim to play the role of gatekeepers.
 (B) They are being replaced by online journalism.
 (C) They offer forums for discussions of public issues.
 (D) They provide information of all sorts and kinds.
 (E) They perform religious duties just like priesthood.
- (C) 43. According to this passage, which of the following can be inferred about **pundits**?
 (A) Pundits contribute to making the United States a great democracy.
 (B) Pundits refer exclusively to those who work in traditional media.
 (C) In the Internet age, everybody can hopefully become a pundit quickly.
 (D) Pundits are those who use Internet technology in a professional fashion.
 (E) To be able to search information on the Internet has discredited pundits.
- (D) 44. Which of the following can best replace the word **conflates** in the passage?
 (A) conflicts (B) conducts (C) confuses (D) combines (E) compensates
- (A) 45. According to this passage, which of the following can best describe the central idea of this passage?
 (A) Internet has greatly democratized journalism.
 (B) Internet has created quite a few millionaires.
 (C) Internet has provisioned a variety of opinions.
 (D) Internet has enabled easy search for information.
 (E) Internet has become a trendy profession today.

Passage #2 (Questions 46-50)

The vast sums of money ploughed into efforts to fight diseases such as AIDS, TB and malaria in the last 10 years have saved many lives but have also sometimes undermined health systems in poor countries, according to a survey by the World Health Organisation (WHO) published recently. Funding for what the researchers call development assistance for health has quadrupled from \$5.6bn (£3.4bn) in 1990 to \$21.8bn in 2007. A worldwide outcry around the turn of the millennium over the plight of people in Africa dying of AIDS, a disease kept in check with drugs in rich countries, triggered a rush to fund big disease-fighting programs on the part of western governments, aid organizations and philanthropic donors. But until now, there has been little attempt to find out how well the money has been spent and what impact the focus on high-profile diseases has had on the everyday business of hospitals, clinics and overworked healthcare staff in the poorer countries. An extensive investigation headed by the WHO finds that, millions of people are alive because of the roll-out of HIV drugs to more than 3 million people in developing countries. The number of children protected against malaria by insecticide-impregnated bed nets rose almost eightfold from 3% in 2001 to 23% in 2006. Disease elimination programs, such as for polio and river blindness, are making good progress. Global immunization

has also made big strides, the report says. However, the WHO reports warns, healthcare workers have been lured away from government hospitals by the higher salaries paid by international organizations involved in AIDS and other disease programs. Moreover, in some countries, the rush to win grants to fight AIDS, TB and malaria may have led to proposals being put forward that are inappropriate. Overall, the report found that “poor countries receive more money than countries with more resources, but there are strong **anomalies**. Sub-Saharan Africa receives the highest concentration of funding, but some African countries receive less aid than South American countries with lower disease burdens – like Peru and Argentina.”

- (B) 46. Which of the following statement can best describe the main idea of this passage?
- (A) AIDS patients in Africa are under control with drugs subsidized by the WHO.
 - (B) Money might have been unwisely spent in some poor countries’ health programs.
 - (C) Global efforts to improve poor people’ s health have made significant progress.
 - (D) Medical professionals are in great demand to fight off AIDS, TB and malaria.
 - (E) Funding for development assistance for health has to be increased to be effective.
- (E) 47. According to this passage, which of the following is an **ACCURATE** statement about high-profile diseases?
- (A) Malaria is almost wiped out around the world.
 - (B) TB can be fully prevented now in many places.
 - (C) Aids is no longer a deadly disease to Africans.
 - (D) River blindness is no more an infectious disease.
 - (E) Polio elimination program has made some strides.
- (C) 48. According to this passage, which of the following about malaria prevention scheme is **CORRECT**?
- (A) Patients are cured with as quinine or artemisinin derivatives.
 - (B) Fields and schools are spread insecticide to keep mosquito away.
 - (C) Households are provided with insecticide-impregnated bed nets.
 - (D) Insect repellents are sprayed to curb transmission of malaria.
 - (E) Children are vaccinated to prevent infecting malaria to their risk.
- (D) 49. According to this passage, which of the following is an **ACCURATE** statement about healthcare workers?
- (A) They are stable workforce in government hospitals.
 - (B) They are willing to sacrifice themselves at all costs.
 - (C) They are as benevolent as those wealthy donors.
 - (D) They tend to have overloaded work with low pay.
 - (E) They quit jobs in order to avoid contamination.
- (A) 50. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **anomalies** in the passage?
- (A) abnormalities (B) anonymities (C) diversities (D) enmities (E) formalities

Passage #3 (Questions 51-55)

No one who had ever seen Catherine Morland in her infancy, would have supposed her born to be an heroine. Her situation in life, the character of her father and mother, her own person and disposition, were all equally against her. Her father was a clergyman, without being neglected, or poor, and a very respectable man, though his name was Richard—and

he had never been handsome. He had a considerable independence, besides two good livings--and he was not in the least addicted to locking up his daughters. Her mother was a woman of useful plain sense, with a good temper, and, what is more remarkable, with a good constitution. She had three sons before Catherine was born; and instead of dying in bringing the latter into the world, as any body might expect, she still lived on--lived to have six children more--to see them growing up around her, and to enjoy excellent health herself. A family of ten children will be always called a fine family, where there are heads and arms and legs enough for the number; but the Morlands had little other right to the word, for they were in general very plain, and Catherine, for many years of her life, as plain as any. She had a thin awkward figure, a sallow skin without colour, dark lank hair, and strong features:--so much for her person;--and not less unpropitious for heroism seemed her mind. She was fond of all boys' plays, and greatly preferred cricket not merely to dolls, but to the more heroic enjoyments of infancy, nursing a dormouse, feeding a canary-bird, or watering a rosebush. Indeed she had no taste for a garden; and if she gathered flowers at all, it was chiefly for the pleasure of mischief--at least so it was conjectured from her always preferring those which she was forbidden to take--Such were her propensities--her abilities were quite as extraordinary. She never could learn or understand any thing before she was taught; and sometimes not even then, for she was often inattentive, and occasionally stupid . . .

- (E) 51. The third sentence in the selection (lines 2—4) implies all of the following **EXCEPT**
- (A) Despite her father, Catherine was destined for heroic exploits.
 - (B) Richard, at the time this passage was written, was a pedestrian name.
 - (C) Catherine is an unlikely heroine.
 - (D) Good looks are important in the society being described.
 - (E) Clergymen were held in high respect.
- (B) 52. By stating the fact that Catherine' s father "had never been handsome," the narrator intends the reader to
- (A) be aware that Catherine also was not attractive.
 - (B) infer that there is a subtle purpose behind mentioning that fact.
 - (C) know all the facts about Catherine' s character and appearance.
 - (D) recognize that clergymen can be successful even if they are not handsome.
 - (E) notice that non sequiturs are an element of human experience.
- (D) 53. In reading the many facts recorded in this passage, the reader is invited to conclude that the author
- (A) wants to tell everything about her heroine.
 - (B) has great respect for the family of her heroine.
 - (C) recognizes that the potential for heroism exists in all people.
 - (D) is giving tongue-in-check descriptions.
 - (E) exaggerates and distorts the virtues and faults of her characters.
- (A) 54. The technique of the author can be described as one that
- (A) encourages ironic inferences.
 - (B) is typical in the telling of romantic tales.
 - (C) is detailed and realistic.
 - (D) shows affection for the ordinary things of life.
 - (E) indicates a superior attitude.
- (B) 55. The expression "for many years of her life" (line 10) suggests that, in the story that is to be told, Catherine will

- (A) suffer untold misery
- (B) not be courted by gentlemen
- (C) develop into a pretty woman
- (D) remain at home to care for her aging parents
- (E) become a lovable maiden aunt

Passage #4 (Questions 56-60)

The class basis of the education system was most explicit in the Taunton Commission Report of 1864, which dealt with schooling for ‘those large classes of English society which are comprised between the humblest and the very highest.’ It divided all secondary schools into three grades according to the social class for which they catered, the division to be determined by size of fee, by the careers for which they prepared, and by a strictly enforced leaving age: ‘the fixing of the age would be the most certain means of defining the work which the school had to do, and keeping it to that work.’ The first grade would charge 12 to 25 guineas a year for day boys, £60 to £120 for boarders, would cater for the gentry, large rentiers, successful professional men, and business men ‘whose profits put them on the same level,’ having a leaving age of 18 or 19, and prepare for university. The second grade would charge 6 to 12 guineas a year for day boys, £25 to £40 for boarders, would educate the professional and business men, large shopkeepers, and farmers for the professions, commerce and industry and have a leaving age of 16 so as to prevent them from preparing for the university. The third grade would charge only 2 to 4 guineas a year and be subsidized from public funds, would be for ‘a class distinctly lower in the scale,’ the sons of small farmers, tradesmen and superior artisans, who should be compelled to leave at 14.

The whole aim was to segregate the classes so as not to educate the lower above their station or embarrass the higher with low company: ‘class distinctions within any school are exceedingly mischievous both to those whom they raise and to those whom they lower,’ and even a few working class boys ‘seem to form an obstacle to the schools becoming attractive to others.’ Free places or closed scholarships for poor or local boys should be abolished and replaced by open exhibitions for ‘boys of real ability in whatever rank they may be found.’ The latter, of course, gave a decisive advantage to the already educated.

The Commission, and the Endowed Schools Act of 1869 which carried out most of its recommendations, did their best to ensure that the social climber should indeed be self-made, and get no help whatever from the schools.

- (B) 56. What will be the **most appropriate** title for the article?
- (A) Everyone shall be educated
 - (B) Class and education in 19th-century England
 - (C) Towards modern educational ideas
 - (D) Universities versus schools
 - (E) Academic talent rewarded
- (D) 57. At what age was it proposed that the children of the gentry should leave school?
- (A) 14 (B) 16 (C) 12 (D) 18 or 19 (E) 21
- (C) 58. According to the article, what was the primary aim of the changes proposed in the Taunton Commission Report of 1864?
- (A) To improve educational provision for the lower classes

- (B) To facilitate easier entry to university for the sons of the gentry
(C) To keep the lower classes in their place and not allow them to mingle with their social superiors
(D) To raise large amounts of money by charging for educational provision
(E) To reward exceptional talent
- (A) 59. What was the upper limit in fees proposed for the sons of large shopkeepers at boarding schools?
(A) £40 (B) 12 guineas (C) £120 (D) £25 (E) £60
- (E) 60. According to the article, which **ONE** of the following statements is incorrect?
(A) The Report of 1864 addressed the issue of education for all classes in the UK.
(B) In the Report, all secondary schools were placed in one of three grades.
(C) Enforcing a strict leaving age was vital in maintaining the syllabus of a school.
(D) It was not desirable to mix working class boys with those of the upper classes.
(E) The introduction of open scholarships helped boys of ability irrespective of their financial and educational circumstances.

V. Writing:

Write a well-structured essay in which you argue for or against the following statement (in 200 words). 20 points

Complaining is a good way of dealing with frustrations arising out of work.

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or/and experience.