

## 《英文》試題評析

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#### 壹、綜合評析

本(100)年度私醫英文考題題型，相對於 99 年，字彙題不變，維持 10 題。片語題未考。文法減少 5 題，共 10 題。但增加了克漏字(2 篇)10 題；閱讀測驗則維持 20 題，但由 5 篇改為 4 篇。整體而言，今年考題比去年難度稍微提高了一些。

#### 貳、各類題型分析

##### 一、【字彙】

字彙題數雖維持 10 題，難度屬於中間偏難；但因新增之克漏字綜合測驗 10 題中有 7 題是考字彙，所以今年的字彙題比較趨近於 98 年的 20 題及 97 年的 15 題。

##### 二、【片語】

片語題型未考，則與歷屆考題相近。(事實上近年來僅有 99 年專門出了片語題型 5 題)

##### 三、【語法與用法】

文法部分重點題型與歷屆考題一致(著重於動詞之特性、動狀詞、句子結構、子句、與特殊句型)，去年著重於特殊句型(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；但今年則著重在子句(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。另有 2 題文法考在克漏字(副詞子句、動詞時態)。

##### 四、【克漏字綜合測驗】

今年的克漏字考了 7 題字彙、2 題文法及 1 題介係詞。與 97 年的克漏字考了 8 題文法、1 題字彙及 1 題介係詞，截然不同。(98 年、99 年未考)。

##### 五、【閱讀測驗】

今年閱讀測驗有 4 篇，共 20 題，其中 2 篇與醫學相關、1 篇藝術家及 1 篇科學。但請注意歷屆考題並非必然考與醫學相關之閱讀測驗。

## 《英文》

本試題共50題，皆為單選題，請選擇最適當選項，每題2分，共計100分，每題答錯倒扣0.7分；不作答不計分。

### 一、字彙（1~10題，選出最適當的選項）

- (C) 1. A recently published report comparing the difference in salaries between university professors and primary-school teachers has caused quite a \_\_\_\_.
- (A) span (B) snob (C) stir (D) smoke
- (A) 2. Monica's gloomy nature \_\_\_\_ her relationship with other people.
- (A) hinders (B) lectures (C) mumbles (D) revives
- (D) 3. According to a sociologist, the current \_\_\_\_ of feminist activism has been driven in large part by a new generation: young women raised on the promise of equality.
- (A) folk (B) upset (C) verdict (D) upsurge
- (B) 4. When the child ventured out of the house at night, he was \_\_\_\_ by the noise and the light.
- (A) comprehended (B) dazed (C) commended (D) exempted
- (C) 5. It is imperative to continue the treatment for at least two months.
- (A) optional (B) impossible (C) vital (D) valuable
- (D) 6. While American cities are synchronizing green lights to improve traffic flows and offering devices to help drivers find parking spaces, many European cities are doing the opposite: creating environments openly hostile to cars.
- (A) hospitable (B) ethical (C) tangible (D) unwelcoming
- (B) 7. Due to low investment, the nation's industrial output has remained stagnant.
- (A) spurious (B) static (C) stalwart (D) staid
- (A) 8. The two families could not live together mainly because they were not congenial.
- (A) compatible (B) confiscatory (C) faithful (D) belligerent
- (C) 9. To be a good economist, it is essential to consider both the demand and supply sides of the national economy and to remember that on both sides obstacles are surmountable.
- (A) summoned (B) overqualified (C) overcomable (D) accountable
- (A) 10. She mentioned some trouble that she had at home and I guessed she was alluding to her son.
- (A) referring to (B) misrepresenting for (C) forgetting about (D) relying on

### 二、語法與用法（11~20題，選出最適當的選項）

- (C) 11. Vitamin C, discovered in 1932, \_\_\_\_ first vitamin for which the molecular structure was established.
- (A) as the (B) being the (C) was the (D) were the
- (B) 12. New research in geophysics disproved \_\_\_\_ had been a universally accepted truth.
- (A) which (B) what (C) whom (D) that
- (C) 13. A Republican, \_\_\_\_, from 1926 to 1928.
- (A) mayor of Seattle, Washington, Berthan Landers  
(B) and mayor of Seattle, Washington, Bertha Landers  
(C) Bertha Landers was mayor of Seattle, Washington  
(D) Bertha Landers, mayor of Seattle, Washington
- (D) 14. Had the damage been worse, the insurance company \_\_\_\_.

- (A) would be paid (B) had paid (C) paid (D) would have paid
- (A) 15. \_\_\_\_ for the final exam, I failed the history subject.  
 (A) Unprepared (B) Unprepare (C) To unprepare (D) With unpreparing
- (C) 16. The corporation whose \_\_\_\_ first will host the delegation for lunch.  
 (A) visit we plant (B) we plant visit (C) plant we visit (D) visit plant we
- (D) 17. Children who see their parents drunk are twice as \_\_\_\_ to regularly get drunk themselves, a survey of young teenagers has suggested.  
 (A) like (B) liking (C) alike (D) likely
- (C) 18. When only a few sellers \_\_\_\_, a situation of monopoly will take place.  
 (A) being in close competition (B) to be in close competition  
 (C) are in close competition (D) in close competition
- (B) 19. \_\_\_\_ to be alone, Kevin married his sister-in-law after the death of his wife.  
 (A) To not want (B) Not wanting (C) Not to want (D) To want not
- (A) 20. The students appeared to resent \_\_\_\_ two compositions each week.  
 (A) having to write (B) of having to write (C) to have to write (D) that having to write

### 三、短文填空 (21~30題，選出最適當的選項)

A sugar glider is a small, grey, furry mammal with big eyes. You'd be lucky to see one, 21, because they are small, timid, and nocturnal. If you do get a 22 of a sugar glider, you might notice that when it is 23 through the tree tops, its skin stretches out between its arms and legs, almost in the shape of a square. Sugar gliders are a type of possum native 24 Australia. They get their name from their 25 for sweet foods like flower nectar, acacia gum, and the sap from eucalyptus trees.

- (A) 21. (A) though (B) therefore (C) otherwise (D) likewise  
 (D) 22. (A) glow (B) gleam (C) glamor (D) glimpse  
 (B) 23. (A) soar (B) soaring (C) soars (D) soared  
 (C) 24. (A) on (B) for (C) to (D) with  
 (A) 25. (A) preference (B) emotion (C) sympathy (D) frequency

Zoos are important places for both animals and people. Some people are against the idea of zoos, where animals are held 26. They would prefer that animals be allowed to live in the wild, and ask the government to 27 zoos. However, zoos not only give us a chance to observe animals we ordinarily never see, but also give scientists a chance to better understand nature. Because humans have 28 their habitats, many animals are in danger of going 29. It is especially important to allow baby animals to be born within the zoo, allowing scientists to observe them as infants and watching them grow into adults. This will help us better understand, and therefore better protect many different species. While 30 have a point that animals deserve their freedom just like people do, making sure that these different species have a future is the most important thing.

- (D) 26. (A) caption (B) capital (C) capricious (D) captive  
 (B) 27. (A) bane (B) ban (C) bask (D) baptize  
 (C) 28. (A) restored (B) dissipated (C) displaced (D) disguise  
 (A) 29. (A) extinct (B) distinct (C) extract (D) envisaged  
 (B) 30. (A) pessimists (B) activists (C) anarchists (D) catalysts

### 四、閱讀測驗 (31~50題，選出最適當的選項)

#### Passage 1 (31~35題)

Infectious disease is all around us. Disease-causing agents, such as viruses, usually have

specific targets. Some viruses only affect humans. Other viruses live in or affect only animals. Problems start when animal viruses are able to infect people as well, a process known as zoonosis. When an animal virus passes to a human, the result can usually be deadly.

In the last three decades, more than 30 zoonotic diseases have emerged around the globe. HIV is an example; it evolved from a virus originally carried by African monkeys, and later chimps. Today, **conservative estimates** suggest that HIV has infected about 40 million people. For instance, SARS, a type of flu which jumped from chickens to humans, is another type of zoonotic disease. But how do these viruses pass from animals to humans? Contact is crucial.

- (D) 31. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) The lethal diseases of humans and animals.  
 (B) The symptoms of zoonotic diseases.  
 (C) The medicine for curing zoonotic diseases.  
 (D) The rise in the spread of viruses from animals to humans.
- (C) 32. The phrase "**conservative estimates**" in the passage means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) HIV may have precisely infected 40 million people  
 (B) HIV may have infected less than 40 million people  
 (C) HIV may have infected at least 40 million people  
 (D) HIV may have infected at most 40 million people
- (B) 33. Which of the following is at the greatest risk of contracting a zoonotic disease?  
 (A) A physician. (B) A chicken farmer. (C) A veteran. (D) A tourist.
- (A) 34. It can be inferred from the passage that in order to avoid the infection of zoonotic diseases, we had better NOT \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) raise wild animals as pets (B) do the international travels  
 (C) shake hands with strangers (D) eat meat
- (B) 35. The paragraph following this passage most likely discusses \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) how to prevent the infections of zoonotic diseases  
 (B) the ways zoonotic diseases pass to humans  
 (C) the vaccines to control the spread of zoonotic diseases  
 (D) the reasons for the increase of new zoonotic diseases

**Passage 2 (36~40 題)**

Paul Cézanne is one of the greatest artists of all time. One could say that good art speaks in a language we know: we get the message and then move on. Great art seems to speak in a foreign language we imagine we'll get with long enough immersion. However, there's Cézanne, who is like the sound of water dripping or the clank of a train. It's just there to be known, full of meaning and pleasure, somehow, but without a hope of translation.

With most of Cézanne's rivals, however superb, there are certain banalities we utter that also happen to be true: Michelangelo is about cosmic drama and heroic bodies; Monet is about light and brushwork and modern French life. With Cézanne, we don't have the backup of truisms. Or rather, the ones that do get trotted out are all simply wrong. "Cézanne reduces the world to a few geometric solids"—ludicrous to anyone who really looks at his stew of shapes. "Cézanne simply stared harder at the world than other artists"—absurd to anyone who recognizes how little looking at a Cézanne apple is like looking at a real one. "Cézanne is only about composition and color"—impossible, given how much he labors over getting his card players right as humans.

There are other great artists who will puzzle us forever—James Joyce, Pablo Picasso, Arnold Schoenberg—but that puzzlement seems to come from their willful complexity. Whereas it seems as though Cézanne wants to keep things simple but then can't. Tapping his head, he once said, "Painting . . . it's inside here." The glory of his art is that, no matter how hard we try, we can never quite see it.

- (B) 36. What does the author feel about Cézanne's art?  
 (A) It speaks in a language we know.  
 (B) It speaks in a language that we cannot paraphrase.  
 (C) It speaks in a foreign language we imagine we'll get with long enough immersion.  
 (D) It speaks in a foreign language that is simple.
- (A) 37. What comment is NOT true for Monet's art?  
 (A) It is about heroic bodies. (B) It is about brushwork.  
 (C) It is about modern French life. (D) It is about light.
- (D) 38. Which statement about Cézanne's art is true for the author?  
 (A) Cézanne reduces the world to a few geometric solids.  
 (B) Cézanne simply stared harder at the world than other artists.  
 (C) Cézanne is only about composition and color.  
 (D) Cézanne conveys a unique sense of joy which distinguishes him from his peers.
- (C) 39. What can be inferred about Cézanne's painting of card players?  
 (A) It is abstract. (B) It is impressionistic. (C) It is realistic. (D) It is surrealistic.
- (D) 40. For the author, Cézanne is like the other great artists who will puzzle us forever. Who is among these great artists mentioned in the article?  
 (A) Monet (B) Shakespeare (C) Michelangelo (D) Schoenberg

**Passage 3 (41~45 題)**

Hospitals and surgery can be especially frightening for children, and to help lessen young patients' anxiety, one drug company has been experimenting with sedative "lollipops." Recently the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved further testing of sweet-tasting fentanyl suckers on children, despite protests from a consumer health group that the lollipop form will give kids the idea that drugs are candy. Fentanyl, a widely used narcotic anesthetic agent, is 200 times more potent than morphine.

Fentanyl lollipops can ease kids' separation from their parents and make the administration of anesthesia go more smoothly, according to a member of the team that tested them. But the Public Citizen Health Research Group, alarmed by what it believes is a danger to children and a new opportunity for drug abuse, urged the FDA to call a halt to the experiments. Fentanyl is so addictive, according to the Group's director, Dr. Sidney Wolfe, that its widespread availability could cause drug-abuse problems. He suggests that hospitals develop other ways to calm young patients, such as making greater use of play therapy and allowing parents to accompany children into the operating room.

Dr. Gary Henderson, a pharmacologist and an authority on fentanyl abuse, doubts that carefully controlled use of the drug in a hospital setting would pose a danger or suggest to kids that drugs are like candy. "Children will associate few things in the hospital with a pleasant experience," he says.

- (D) 41. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?  
 (A) Children's Fears (B) Play Therapy versus Fentanyl  
 (C) Dangerous Medicines for Children (D) Narcotic Lollipops
- (B) 42. According to the passage, why does the Public Citizen Health Research Group protest the use of fentanyl lollipops?  
 (A) Testing for effectiveness has not been completed.  
 (B) Fentanyl is addictive, and could therefore be abused.  
 (C) The lollipops contain too much sugar, and could possibly affect the teeth of the children.  
 (D) Morphine is preferable for sedating children.

- (A) 43. According to the passage, what advantage do the lollipops have over regular anesthesia?  
 (A) They are easier to administer. (B) They are less costly.  
 (C) They are more natural. (D) They are safer.
- (D) 44. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a way of lessening young patients' anxiety for surgery?  
 (A) Sedative lollipops. (B) Play therapy.  
 (C) Parents' presence in the operating room. (D) Children's books about anesthesia.
- (C) 45. Which of the following conclusions is implied from the passage?  
 (A) Fentanyl lollipops are pediatricians' preferred medicine.  
 (B) Sedative lollipops have been rarely used in hospitals.  
 (C) The use of sedative lollipops is controversial.  
 (D) Medical doctors agree that fentanyl lollipops will be considered beneficial in the future.

**Passage 4 (46~50 題)**

People once thought that a solar eclipse meant that a terrible disaster would happen. Now we know that is not true, but millions of people do suffer from true natural disasters ranging from deadly typhoons from the sea to tornadoes on land. Fossils show that natural disasters have been affecting life on earth since long before human existed. These disasters still affect us all.

Our oceans and straits may be affected by typhoons. In the mountains and gorges of Taiwan and elsewhere, the rains brought by these storms often lead to mudslides. In other parts of the world, there is sometimes not enough rain, resulting in a drought. Because of the drought, crops wither and people starve. Earthquakes are also a constant danger. Even a small tremor is able to destroy a poorly constructed building or the span of a bridge. Larger earthquakes sometimes cause huge waves, called tsunamis, which destroy villages and kill thousands of people. The eruption of volcanoes can also be a major hazard and the vapors that spill from them can be as dangerous as the mud and ash that come from them.

Governments around the world spend large amounts of money on efforts to protect their people from the effects of natural disasters and the famines that often follow. After a disaster strikes, governments and individual donors from around the world rush to help those nations that have been affected, rebuilding farms and canals. Many governments work through the United Nations to develop systems to warn people of tempests and tsunamis approaching the coast. Despite our great advances in science and technology, we still suffer from natural disasters the same way that our ancestors did thousands of years ago.

- (C) 46. Which is the main idea of the passage?  
 (A) The exhaustion of natural resources over the years.  
 (B) Why Taiwan is such a dangerous place to live.  
 (C) The dangers of natural disasters and the fight against them.  
 (D) How people dealt with natural disasters in ancient times.
- (B) 47. According to the passage, governments are trying to protect people from tsunamis by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) encouraging people to move farther inland  
 (B) giving a warning when a tsunami is coming  
 (C) building a wall to stop the tsunami  
 (D) holding religious ceremonies to stop earthquakes
- (D) 48. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
 (A) Affected by typhoons, the mountains and gorges of Taiwan suffer from mudslide problems.  
 (B) In some parts of underdeveloped world, a small tremor of the earth is able to demolish

- some poorly built constructions.
- (C) In protecting people from possible natural disasters and famines, the government expenditure in disaster prevention is huge.
- (D) Fossils show that natural disasters have only been affecting life since modern technologies were created.
- (D) 49. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The once held superstitious belief that a solar eclipse foreshadows a terrible disaster is now confirmed to be true.
- (B) It is difficult to collect donations from private sectors after a serious disaster.
- (C) The worst part of natural disasters is that heavy rains brought by storms are often accompanied by volcano eruptions.
- (D) In the wake of natural disasters, governments all over the world are seeking consensus to establish warning systems.
- (A) 50. Which of the following items is not a natural disaster?
- (A) eclipse                      (B) tornado                      (C) earthquake                      (D) tsunami