

《英文》試題詳解

廖中老師詳解

一、字彙 (1~10 題)

※除了第 5，第 10 題是較少見的單字外，其餘皆一般平常字。

- ∴題目是 … shop online (網上購物) ∴知非“真正的”店家
⇒答案是 (D) not … real stores
- 答案是 (A) hypothesize (假設 V.) ∴-hypo-(假)
[題意是：1940~1950 年代的古生物學家(paleontologists)假定恐龍都具有類似的特性。]
- 答案是(C) essential (重要的 adj.)
∴essence n. 精髓 (∴根據「拼音辨字法」“essence” 拼成台語是“阿善師”(台灣武師之精髓))
- ∴題目是 … but I’m just an _____. (我只是一個“玩家”)
∴答案是(A) amateur n. 業餘愛好者； 玩家(即非專家)
[速解 (1) am - / = love (愛好) (2) a(m) = not(非) + -eur(專家)]
- ∴題目是 … though all his friends got drunk (雖然朋友都喝醉了)
但 Kevin remained _____(但 kevin 仍保持“清醒”)
∴答案是 (B) sober a. 清醒的
[速解： soap n. 肥皂(水) ⇒ soak v. 浸泡 ⇒ sober a. 清醒的]
※本單字老師在課堂上有特別提醒同學注意。
- ∴題目是 … leading many people to look for _____ to gasoline
(致使人們去找尋汽油之“替代品”)
∴答案是 (A) alternatives n. 替代方案；他種選擇
[速解： alter(=change) v. 改變]
- ∴題目是 they decided to _____ the criminal from the country …
(他們決定將罪犯“逐出”國境)
∴答案是(B) expel v. 逐出
[速解： ex = out + pel = push ⇒ push out 即“逐出”之意]
- ∴題目是 … .writing beautiful _____ about an ugly world …
(寫關於這骯髒世界的優美的“散文”)
∴答案是 (D) prose n. 散文(漂亮的文章)
[速解： rose 是玫瑰花]

9. ∴題目是 key card checks have greatly reduced thefts
(防盜鑰匙卡大大地降低竊盜)
but not in every_____. (但並非任何情況都有用)
∴答案是 (D) situation n. 情況
- 10.題目是 As the world is seized with anxiety in the face of spreading financial crisis,
(當世人在遭逢全球性金融危機侵擾而憂心之時) the one place having a
considerably easier time attracting money, _____ enough, the same place that
started much of the trouble: the united states. (有夠“誇張地”: 相當有機會容易吸
金的地區竟然就是開始造成金融風暴的地區—美國)
∴答案是(D) perversely adv. 倔強地; 誇張地
[速解: per = through (徹底) + vers = turn (彎)]

二、同義字選擇 (11~20 題)

※本大題有些字相當難(同學也罕見這些字), 如第 11 題 oscillates; 第 12 題 facet; 第 13 題 chronicled; 第 19 題 docile; 但老師在課堂上大都有教到, 不致於找不到正解。

11. ∴題目: fluctuate v. 波動 [∴flu = flow (流動)]
∴答案是 (C) oscillate = vacillate v. 振盪; 變動
[速解: -os = mouth (口, 洞) ⇒ “空洞”之意; vac = empty (空)/空盪; 空擺
⇒ 即為“振盪; 變動”之意]
12. ∴題目: facet n. 切面(層面) [∴face 為“表面”之意]
∴答案是 (A) aspect n. 方面; 方向
[速解: -spect- / = look (看) ⇒ 從~“方面”看之意]
13. ∴題目: chronicle v. (按時) 記錄 [∴chron = time “時間”]
∴答案是 (D) record v. 記錄
[速解: re = repeat (一直) + cord = heart (心) ⇒ 一直用心“記錄”之意]
14. ∴題目: appealing a. 迷人的; 有吸引力的
∴答案是: (A) attractive a. 有吸引力的
[速解: ∴a - 開頭的字常有“靠近”之意 ∴appeal = attract 皆有“吸引”靠近之意]
※此點老師在課堂上經常強調
15. ∴題目: remarkable a. 引人注目的; 不平常的
∴re = repeat (一直) + mark (做記號)
∴答案是: (C) extraordinary a. 不平常的
[速解: extra = out (外; 超) + ordi = order (正常)]
16. ∴題目: hazardous a. 危險的
[∴lizard “蜥蜴”; wizard “巫師”皆危險之物
∴hazard 即為“危險”之意]
∴答案是: (D) perilous a. 危險的
[速解: -per = around (四周) + -il = ill (邪惡)]

⇒ “四周” 充滿 “邪惡” ⇒ “危險” 了]

17. ∴ 題目：vehicle n. 車輛；交通工具
 ∴ 答案是：(C) automobile n. 汽車(自動車)
 [速解：auto = 自己 + mob = move (動)]
18. ∴ 題目：overlook v. 忽視
 [over = 略過 + look = 視]
 ∴ 答案是：(A) neglect v. 忽視
 [速解：-neg = not (不) + lect = know (知) ⇒ 故意 “不知” ⇒ “忽略” 之意]
19. ∴ 題目：docile a. 聽話的 [∴ -doc = teach (教) + -ile = easy (容易)]
 ∴ 答案是(C) a. submissive a. 順從的
 [速解：submissive 之動詞為 submit “順從” 之意
 ∴ -sub = down + mit (throw) ⇒ throw down “趴在地上” 即為 “順從” 之意]
20. ∴ 題目：chicken feed 本意為 “小雞飼料” 引申為少量；零頭
 ∴ 答案是：(A) very little

三、文法 (21~30 題)

※本大題除第 28 題和第 30 題考片語外，其餘皆考簡單文法，老師在課堂上完全講授過，同學應可全部得分。

21. 本題考〈比較級〉，不用看題目，只要檢視四個選項即可得解
 (1) than 代表比較 ∴ 需用比較級 worse
 (2) 修飾比較級 worse 需用 much ⇒ ∴ 答案選 (D) much worse than
22. 本題考〈stop + V-ing (停止做~)〉
 ∴ 得答案 (D) stop communicating
23. 本題考〈時式〉，即 If (假如) + 現在式 V，S + 未來式 V
 ∴ 得答案 (D) is transferred (以現在式代未來式)
24. 本題考〈“對稱” 結構〉
 ∴ 題目有 “對等連接詞” and
 ∴ to drink, to grow … , and _____.
 ⇒ 空格必為 to + V ⇒ 得答案為 (B) to make …
25. 本題考〈“倒裝” 結構〉
 ∴ 地方 (方向) 副詞在句首 ⇒ 主詞動詞需倒裝
 而題目之句首 Away from… 即為 “地方副詞”
 ∴ 答案只能選倒裝句之 (A) was she led to
26. 本題亦考〈“對稱” 結構〉／與第 24 題同：
 ∴ 四選項皆有對等連接詞 and ∴ 答案只能選(B)
 才能得到完全對稱的結構，即 smaller scars, less pain, and shorter hospital stays.
 (其中 smaller, less 及 shorter 皆為比較級)

27. 本題考〈助動詞的特殊時式〉，即助動詞 **must** (一定)的過去式必需用 “**must + have + V-p.p** ” 之型式來表達
∴答案選 (B) **must have dropped** (必定已經掉在某處了)
28. 本題考〈片語〉：**have/get a crush on + (人)** /表示 “迷戀” 或 “深愛” 某人。
∴答案是(A)
29. 本題考〈連接詞〉
(1)∴題目有兩句子 ∴答案不可選非連接詞的 (D)
(2)此兩句前句有 **warm**(溫暖) 和 **sunny** (晴天)；而後句有 **cold** (冷) 和 **grey** (陰雨天) ∴推知連接詞為“反意”
故選(C)答案
30. 本題考相當罕見的〈片語〉，故一般同學很難答對。
∴**stand up** 一般意指 “站起來”，為不及物動詞片語(無被動)
唯本題為另一 “及物” 之意 —— 使(人)白等，因而有 “被動”
故答案選(C) **Have you ever been stood up** …?
(你曾經被 “空等” 而不赴約嗎?)

四、短文閱讀 (31~50 題)

※四篇閱讀所考題型，皆在老師「題庫班」所分析的範圍中，其中每篇皆考 “主旨”，此趨勢老師一直強調：

(一) Passage#1

31. 本題考〈代名詞〉，“it” 指 **TOE – Theory of Everything** 即文章 L1~2：
to describe all … in one … set of equations.
∴答案為 (D)
32. 本題考〈字義〉，**invent** 乃 “發明” 之意
∴答案選 (B) **originate** “創始；新創” 之意
33. 本題考〈修辭目的〉，此乃新式 **TOFEL** 之必考題型
即本題問：作者為何要提到 **Einstein**，其目的為何？
⇒ 答案在第 2 行：**But it is so difficult that Einstein** …
∴答案選 (C) [∴**difficult** = not … **easy**]
34. 本題考〈數字〉
∴選項中(D) 有數字 “10” ⇒ 可能是答案 ⇒ 需先看
答案在第 8 行：… **except that the strings exist in a strange 10-dimensional universe.**
故(D)為正解
35. 本題考〈因果〉，關鍵字是 “because”
題目：**Why many young theorists are eager to study the math of superstring theories ?**
答案在第 5 行：… , **convinced that is the path to ultimate truth.**
∴答案為(C)

(二) Passage#2

36. 本題考〈主旨〉，關鍵字“main purpose”
 答案在第一行，介紹主角人物 George Orwell
 ∴選 (B) introduce (介紹) George Orwell
37. 本題考〈否認事實題〉，關鍵字“not true” (公務員)
 ∴George Orwell 曾當過 policeman 即 civil servant (L₂)
 他出生於 India (L₁) 但受教育及長大均在 England (L₁)
 ∴ (A) (B) (C) 皆對 ⇒ 答案是 (D)
38. 本題考〈定義〉，關鍵字“is”
 答案在第 4 行：… and 1984 (1949), novels that … ⇒ 答案是 (B)
39. 本題考〈字義〉，“pseudonym” n. 假名；筆名
 [速解：pseudo = false(假) + onym + name (名)]
 ∴答案是 (A) nom de plume [∴ -nom- / = name(名)]
40. 本題考〈數字〉，關鍵字“How many … ?”
 (Orwell 的小說本文中提到幾本?)
 答案在第 4 行：Orwell is best known for Animal Farm (動物農莊) and 1984
 (一九八四)兩本小說
 ∴答案是 (B)

(三) Passage#3

41. 本題考〈因果〉，關鍵字“caused” (造成)
 答案在第 5 行：… and loss of wetland habitat have severely reduced the number of
 this species.
 ∴答案選 (B)
42. 本題考〈列舉〉，關鍵字“which of the following”
 答案在第 4 行：… wetlands are necessary for many species of waterfowls to survive.
 ∴答案選 (A) geese (鵝) [鵝屬 waterfowl(水鳥)]
43. 本題考〈地點〉，關鍵字“where”
 答案在第 2 行：… forming the base of a complex food web salt marshes …
 ∴答案選 (D)
44. 本題考〈主旨〉，關鍵字“purpose” of this passage
 答案在第 1 行：… how necessary wetlands are to the balance of life
 ∴答案選 (C) to specify the value of wetlands
45. 本題考〈否認事實題〉，此乃新式 TOEFL 之必考題型：
 答案是 (A)
 ∴在本文第 2 行：… salt marshes alone produce more green material … than the
 best-managed farms 顯然與 (A) 之敘述不符。

(四) Passage#4

46. 本題考〈人物〉，關鍵字“Who”
題目：who revealed the whole story? (誰透露此故事?)
答案第 2 行：... his widow disclosed that ...
(他生前的老婆透露說 ...)
∴答案是(B)
47. 本題考〈人物〉，關鍵字 about the kidney donor
題目：有關捐腎臟者，下列何敘述為真?
答案在第 3 行：... The donor ... sell his kidney to pay for medical treatment for his daughter.
∴答案選 (C)
48. 本題考〈主旨〉，關鍵字“topic”
答案在第 3 行：The donor ... sell his kidney ; 及第 4 行：... resulted in a law passed ...
∴答案選 (B) sales of kidneys prompt a new law
49. 本題考〈文章出處〉，關鍵字 this paragraph “appear” ?
答案是 (C) newspaper article (報紙文章)
50. 本題考〈下文〉，關鍵字 the “next” paragraph is “about” ?
★答案一定在最後一句：... resulted in a law passed on ...
∴答案選 (A) the debate over the new laws (對於此新法律之爭辯)

《英文》

一、字彙(1~10題，選出最適當選項)

- (D) 1. Some people say, "Everybody is going to shop online, from home. There won't be any more _____ stores or shopping malls."
(A) virtual (B) electronic (C) economic (D) real
- (A) 2. Since reptiles are generally slow and clumsy and drag their tails, paleontologists of the 1940s and 1950s _____ that dinosaurs had similar characteristics.
(A) hypothesized (B) verified (C) testified (D) concluded
- (C) 3. From earliest childhood we learn to see mind and body as separate and to regard the body as without the question the more _____ of the two.
(A) system (B) split (C) essential (D) experimental
- (A) 4. I like playing chess, but I'm just a(n) _____. You'll easily beat me.
(A) amateur (B) future (C) talent (D) expert
- (B) 5. Kevin remained _____ throughout the party though all his friends got drunk.
(A) drunken (B) sober (C) composed (D) silent
- (A) 6. Reasons for the rise of gasoline are complicated, but the trend is leading many people to look for _____ to gasoline.
(A) alternatives (B) discounts (C) solutions (D) remedies
- (B) 7. They decided to _____ the criminal from the country due to the severity of his acts.
(A) execute (B) expel (C) imprison (D) inculcate
- (D) 8. John Updike, American literature's master craftsman who is known for writing beautiful _____ about an ugly world, died of lung cancer.
(A) marshall (B) expulsion (C) invoice (D) prose
- (D) 9. Key card checks have greatly reduced thefts, but not in every _____.
(A) plan (B) season (C) association (D) situation
- (D) 10. As the world is seized with anxiety in the face of a spreading financial crisis, the one place having a considerably easier time attracting money is, _____ enough, the same place that started much of the trouble : the United States.
(A) regionally (B) littering (C) type (D) perversely

二、選出與劃底線部分意義最接近的選項(11~20題)

- (C) 11. In the desert, the temperature fluctuates widely between night and day.
(A) moderates (B) combines (C) oscillates (D) regulates
- (A) 12. Academic freedom is an essential facet of any university community.
(A) aspect (B) burden (C) demand (D) respect
- (D) 13. His every move is chronicled by a rabid mob of paparazzi.
(A) enjoyed (B) paralyzed (C) overlooked (D) recorded
- (A) 14. Specialties, like surgery and anesthesia, that typically are less appealing careers to women because of the long hours and on-call commitments, would remain male-dominated with few women rising to the top.
(A) attractive (B) dangerous (C) demanding (D) exhausting
- (C) 15. Many of the planet's most endangered creatures are also its most remarkable.

- (A) repressive (B) retaliative (C) extraordinary (D) erudite
- (D) 16. Some adaptations protect organisms from hazardous conditions in the environment or from enemies.
(A) hazy (B) polluted (C) beneficial (D) perilous
- (C) 17. China has adopted a plan to turn the country into a leading producer of electric vehicles.
(A) subsidies (B) alternatives (C) automobiles (D) mystery
- (A) 18. A lot of people believe that Middle-born children seem to be easily overlooked.
(A) neglected (B) taken cared of (C) forgiven (D) looked after
- (C) 19. We are very fortunate to have a dog named Maggie. She is docile and friendly and it was easy to train her.
(A) stubborn (B) stuffy (C) submissive (D) sturdy
- (A) 20. The money he earned was chicken feed.
(A) very little (B) very much (C) unknown (D) borrowed
- 三、語法與用法(21~30題，選出最適當選項)
- (D) 21. The report revealed that the company's financial problems were _____ anyone anticipated.
(A) very worse than (B) bad more than
(C) worse very much than (D) much worse than
- (D) 22. Peter and Jane _____ after their marriage.
(A) communicating stopped shortly (B) communicating shortly stopped
(C) stopped shortly communicate (D) stopped communicating shortly
- (D) 23. If blood _____ from the stomach right after a meal, digestion of food will be hampered.
(A) has been transferred (B) were transferred
(C) will be transferred (D) is transferred
- (B) 24. By 2050, there will be 9 billion people in the world. They will need water to drink, to grow crops, and _____. Some areas of the world are drying up. A drier planet and more demand mean it is vital to use water wisely.
(A) making energy (B) to make energy (C) that makes energy (D) make energy
- (A) 25. Away from the gorgeous regal halls _____ a dark, dreary cell, where the wind whistled through the iron bars.
(A) was she led to (B) she was led to (C) led she was to (D) she led to
- (B) 26. Robot-assisted surgery results in smaller scars, _____ hospital stays.
(A) slightest pain, and short (B) less pain, and shorter
(C) painless, and short (D) least pain, and shortest
- (B) 27. "I've lost one of my gloves."
"You _____ it somewhere."
(A) must drop (B) must have dropped
(C) must be dropping (D) must have been dropping
- (A) 28. I had the biggest _____ on a pop singer when I was young.
(A) crush (B) crushed (C) crushing (D) crushingly
- (C) 29. People think it's always warm and sunny in Portugal, _____ January and February are often cold, wet, and grey.
(A) unless (B) so (C) but (D) thanks to
- (C) 30. _____ by a friend or a date?
(A) Have you ever been stand up (B) Have you been stand up
(C) Have you ever been stood up (D) Have you stood up ever been

四、短文閱讀測驗(31~50題)

Passage#1

Physicists jokingly call it the TOE—Theory of Everything. The idea is to describe all matter, all energy, and the fundamental forces of nature in one clean, simple set of equations. But it is so difficult that Einstein spent his last years in frustration trying to come up with just a partial solution to the problem. Yet physicists now think they are finally on the right track with something called superstring theory ; many young theorists are eager to study the mathematics of superstring theories, convinced that it is the path to ultimate truth. Their enthusiasm is largely the result of the work of Edward Witten, a professor at the Institute for Advance Study at Princeton University. Witten did not **invent** superstring theory, which says that the basic building blocks of nature are not tiny particles but extremely small loops and pieces of what resemble strings—except that the strings exist in a strange 10-dimensional universe. The current version of the superstring theory took place in the late 1960s, when Witten was still an undergraduate student at Barndeis. By the mid-1980s, however, when Witten began devoting his attention to superstrings, he was widely regarded as the most talented physicist in the world and perhaps the greatest who ever lived.

- (D) 31. The word “it” in the first line refers to _____.
 (A) all sciences (B) the representative theory of physics
 (C) to understand what Einstein found out (D) to describe everything in one set of equations
- (B) 32. The word “invent” is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) imitate (B) originate (C) duplicate (D) steal
- (C) 33. Why does the author mention Einstein?
 (A) To disclose how he spent his last years.
 (B) To state that he also jokingly called it the TOE.
 (C) To imply that it is not at all an easy job to accomplish.
 (D) To help readers understand that it was not one of his ideas.
- (D) 34. Which of the following is true about Edward Witten?
 (A) He invented the superstring theory.
 (B) He is perhaps the greatest chemist who ever lived.
 (C) He declared that the basic building blocks of nature were tiny particles.
 (D) He found that the strings existed in a strange 10-dimensional universe.
- (C) 35. According to the passage, many young theorists are eager to study the math of superstring theories because _____.
 (A) their enthusiasm has been aroused by the work of Einstein
 (B) Witten found that the strings existed in a 10-dimensional universe
 (C) they are convinced that it is the path to ultimate truth
 (D) Witten became to be regarded as the most talented physicist when he chose to work in the field

Passage#2

George Orwell is the pseudonym of Eric Blaire (1903-1950). Born in Bengal, India, he was brought up in England and educated at Eton. He served five years as a British policeman in Burma, with a growing disgust for the goals and values of British imperialism, before returning to England to become a writer. In 1936, he fought with the Loyalists in the Spanish Civil War. Orwell is best known for *Animal Farm* (1945) and *1984* (1949), novels that reflect his hatred of totalitarianism and his sympathy for the oppressed.

- (B) 36. What is the main purpose of this paragraph?
 (A) It criticizes George Orwell’s political viewpoint.
 (B) It introduces George Orwell rather objectively.
 (C) It praises George Orwell’s sympathy for the oppressed.
 (D) It talks about life in India and Burma.

- (D) 37. Which of the following is not true?
 (A) Orwell was born in an oriental country. (B) Orwell was educated in the west.
 (C) Orwell worked as a civil servant in Burma. (D) Orwell worked as a farmer on an animal farm.
- (B) 38. What is 1984 in the paragraph?
 (A) The year he decided to write his first novel.
 (B) The name of a novel he wrote.
 (C) The name of his farm.
 (D) The year he expressed his dislike of totalitarianism.
- (A) 39. The meaning of “pseudonym” in the first line is _____.
 (A) nom de plume (B) alliances (C) coalition (D) bazaar
- (B) 40. How many of Orwell’s novels are mentioned in the paragraph?
 (A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) None.

Passage#3

Biologists recognize how necessary wetlands are to the balance of life. First, they contain an astonishing number of producers, forming the base of a complex food web. Salt marshes alone produce more green material per hectare than the best-managed farms. Second, migratory birds need wetlands for breeding and resting areas along their flyways. Third, a wide variety of wetlands are necessary for many species of waterfowls to survive. Fourth, more wetland species are endangered or threatened than any others. Just one example is the whooping crane. Overhunting and loss of wetland habitat have severely reduced the numbers of this species. Fifth, salt marshes are the nurseries and farms of the ocean. Ocean food webs begin in salt marshes where outgoing tides carry bits of living and dead material from the marshes into the ocean. This “tidal soup” feeds many of the ocean animals. Sixth, most fish and shellfish that people eat live in wetlands when young. Shrimp, salmon, oysters, crabs, flounders, and clams depend on the salt marshes for food and shelter. They are born in marshes and may live there for a good part of their lives.

- (B) 41. What have caused the whooping crane to dwindle in number?
 (A) Overuse of DDT on agricultural crops. (B) Loss of wetland habitat.
 (C) Overuse of pesticides. (D) Competition among species.
- (A) 42. Based on the passage, which of the following species is common to wetlands?
 (A) Geese. (B) Penguins. (C) Whales. (D) Wolves.
- (D) 43. Where do ocean food webs begin?
 (A) Freshwater marshes. (B) Tidal waves. (C) Rocky beaches. (D) Salt marshes.
- (C) 44. What is the purpose of the passage?
 (A) To tell why wetlands are salty. (B) To tell where migratory birds reproduce.
 (C) To specify the value of wetlands. (D) To indicate where fish and shellfish live.
- (A) 45. Which of the following statements is not true?
 (A) The best-managed farms produce more green material than salt marshes.
 (B) Wetlands balance life.
 (C) Fish and shellfish live in wetlands when young.
 (D) Salt marshes are the nurseries and farms of the ocean.

Passage#4

Colin Benton died after receiving a kidney transplant at a private London hospital. Several months later, however, his case made headlines throughout Britain when his widow disclosed that her husband’s kidney transplant had come from a Turkish citizen who was paid \$3,300 to fly to Britain and donate the organ. The donor said he had decided to sell his kidney to pay for medical treatment for his daughter. Concern in Britain over issues raised in the case resulted in a law passed on July 28, 1989, in Parliament banning the sale of human organ transplant.

- (B) 46. Who revealed the whole story?

- (A) Colin Benton. (B) Colin Benton's wife.
(C) The Turkish donor. (D) The Parliament.

- (C) 47. Which of the following is true about the kidney donor?
(A) He donated his kidney out of mercy.
(B) He was requested to donate his kidney.
(C) He needed money to pay for his daughter's medical care.
(D) He sympathized with Colin Benton.
- (B) 48. What is the best topic for this short paragraph?
(A) The danger of kidney transplant. (B) Sales of kidneys prompt a new law.
(C) Turkish kidney receives more attention. (D) A new law passed.
- (C) 49. In what type of article might this paragraph appear?
(A) Research journal article. (B) Entertainment magazine article.
(C) Newspaper article. (D) Travelling guide.
- (A) 50. The next paragraph is probably about _____.
(A) the debate over the new laws
(B) the pathological research on kidney transplant
(C) British legal system
(D) the illegal immigrants who sell kidney