

《英文》試題詳解

廖中老師詳解

一、字彙

1. scrutinize v. 仔細檢查
 〈解〉scru (=screw 螺絲釘)；tini (=tiny=little 小)
 ∴連一個小螺絲釘都不放過⇒仔細檢查(=check up=examine)
2. wreck v. (船)觸礁；“破壞”之意。
 〈解〉reck (=rock 岩石)⇒ship-wreck 指船撞“大岩石”，
 故知 wreck (=destroy) 有“破壞”之意。
3. deterioration n. 惡化；變壞
 〈解〉deter (=wear away 磨損)／=degrading 為「降級；變壞(差)」之意。
4. alternative n. 選擇 (=choice)
 〈解〉-alt- (①=high 高／②=other 他)
 ∴alter v. 改變／alternative n. (其他)選擇
5. dehydration n. 脫水(喪失水份)
 〈解〉de-／=away + -hydr-／=water
 (脫離) (水)
6. desperation n. 拼命；絕望
 〈解〉de-／=away 或 = out (出) + spear (長矛)
 “desperate” 指(丟出長矛)⇒因“絕望”而作最後拼搏之意。
7. stoop v. 彎腰
 〈解〉stoop = stop + top
 (停) (頂)
 (∴頭已碰頂，故需先停下彎腰，方能通過。)
8. in vain (徒勞無功)
 〈解〉-vain, van- (=empty 空,虛)之意
9. eliminate v. 消除；去除
 〈解〉eliminate (ex = out + limi = limit)
 (外) (界限)
 指(排出於界限之外)之意。

27.表「差額」之介系詞需用“by”

28. ①本題需填“動詞” ② in 1776 (在 1776 年) ⇨需用“過去式”動詞 urged.

29.本題亦考「同類比較」:

① The core of the moon (月球的核心)與 those (=the cores) of the planets (行星的核心)相比較。

② smaller than

30.本題考「句型結構」:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{V-ing} \\ \text{V-p.p.} \end{array} \right\} \dots, \text{S} + \text{V} \dots$$

∴題目 Regarded as ... physicists, (被認為是物理學家)

⇨知“,”後之主詞必定為“人”(Isaac Newton)

※全部考題廖中老師在文法課堂上詳盡解說並於隨堂測驗詳解過。

四、閱讀測驗

(一) Passage 1 : 31~33 題

31.本題考〈因果〉:

①關鍵字: happens (= occur) v. 發生

②答案在文章第一行(關鍵字是“when”):

...when ice covered extensive areas of the Earth, ...occurred...

32.本題考〈數字〉:

①關鍵字: how many different methods of recognizing past ice ages

②答案在文章第二,三行(關鍵字是 Past ice ages can be recognized from)

Ice ages can also be recognized from.....)

故知答案為 Two (rock strata 與 land formations)

33.本題考〈因果〉:

①關鍵字: clue (線索/原因)

②答案在文章第二行:

.....rock strata.....foreign materials.....

(foreign materials = substances from other areas)

③故答案選(D)

(二) Passage 2 : 34~35 題

34.本題考〈上文〉:

①關鍵字: preceding this passage (上文)....discusses(主旨)

②答案在文章第一句:

Another.....series,television,.....varied.....science. (註: varied = different)

③故答案為 (A) a different scientific television series.

35.本題考〈下文〉：

- ①關鍵字：following this passage (下文)……contains on (主旨)
 ②答案在最後一句：……Carl Sagan, a noted astronomer.

(三) Passage 3：36~40 題

36.本題考〈主旨〉：

- ①關鍵字：title
 ②答案在第一句：
 ……make information literacy a critical skill…
 (註：critical=important 決定性的；重要的)
 ③ (information literacy + important) ∴答案是(D),而非(A)

37.本題考〈列舉〉：

- ①關鍵字：following EXCEPT
 ②答案在第一段末句：
 Your ability to use, process, and evaluate information……

38.本題考〈字義〉：critical=important (重要的)

39.本題考〈因果〉：

- ①關鍵字：why……sources critically
 ②答案在末句：
 You must ensure that information comes from reliable sources……

40.本題考〈推論〉：

- ①關鍵字：infer
 ②答案在第一句：
 Today,…… make information literacy a critical skill for the workplace.
 (註：workplace n.職場 (=career))

(四) Passage 4：41~45 題

41.本題考〈作者目的〉：

- ①關鍵字：used by the writer as an example
 ②答案在第一句：
 ……technology is a double-edged sword. (科技是雙面刃)
 ③故答案是 (D) A knife

42.本題考〈因果〉：[以列舉 (following NOT listed) 題型考]

- ①關鍵字：advantage (優點)
 ②答案在第二段：
 Internet 的優點是(1) provides more information (2) long-distance telephone (3)
 long-distance education
 ③故答案選 (B)

43.本題考〈因果〉：[以列舉 (following NOT listed) 題型考]

- ①關鍵字：disadvantage (缺點)
 (註：disadvantage = drawback)
 ②答案在第三段：
 Internet 的缺點是(1) addiction (上癮) (2) Dating (約會) (3) theft (竊取資料)
 ③故答案選 (B)

44.本題乃常識題：所謂 personal information (個人資料)當然包括
 選項(A) birth date (生日)；(B) address (地址)；(C) bank account number (銀行存摺
 號碼)
 故答案為 (D)

45.本題考〈主旨〉：

- ①關鍵字：title
 ②本題答案較為特殊，需採「首末互應」法，才不致產生錯誤。
 ∴全文雖談論 Internet，但一直強調“好”“壞”雙方面，故最適答案非一般之
 單純談論 Internet；而應為第一段末之總結：The Internet, ..., is at once a savior
 and a villain. (網路一方面是救世主，但同時也是大壞蛋)

(五) Passage 5：46~50 題

46.本題考〈因果〉：

- ①關鍵字：happen
 ②答案在第二段第二行：
 ……So, stars learn to be careful about what they say and do.

47.本題考〈推論〉：

- ①關鍵字：suggest (暗示) about plastic surgery (整型手術)
 ②答案在第三段第三行：
 Sometimes, their surgeries become a big part of their fame.

48.本題考〈因果〉：[注意“NOT”(下列何者為非?)]

- ①關鍵字：problem, suffered by celebrities (名人)
 ②答案在第四段：
 ……suffer from depression. ……drug and alcohol abuse. (憂鬱、吸毒、酗酒)

49.本題考〈推論〉：

- ①關鍵字：imply (暗示)
 ②答案在第三段第一行 (關鍵字 While)：
 Part of living a public life is the pressure to look flawless. While the rest of us may
 have wrinkles …… , stars often see natural flaws as career killers.

50.本題考〈字義〉：

“come out on top” (=succeed) 指“勝利、成功”

※以上各題型考題，全部在廖中老師“閱讀速解”課堂中完全掌握。

《英文》

本試題共50題，皆為單選題，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題選出與劃底線部分意義最接近的選項）

- (C) 1. Human beings are forced to scrutinize the environmental problems they are facing now.
(A) survey (B) discuss (C) examine (D) debate
- (D) 2. Earthquake 921 wrecked many homes in Taiwan in 1999. Some people still suffer from it now.
(A) prevailed (B) relieved (C) developed (D) destroyed
- (B) 3. Growing betel nut trees on steep mountain slopes leads to loss of topsoil and land deterioration.
(A) upgrading (B) degrading (C) improving (D) developing
- (B) 4. There must be an alternative to people sleeping on the streets.
(A) reason (B) choice (C) trick (D) cause
- (D) 5. More than 11,000 children die every day around the world because of dehydration caused by diarrhoea.
(A) insufficient nutrients (B) high fever
(C) serious infection (D) loss of water
- (A) 6. Some turn to alternative medicine out of curiosity; others out of desperation.
(A) hopelessness (B) careful thought (C) lack of ability (D) terrible
- (B) 7. Guests enter through a low doorway that forces them to stoop.
(A) fall (B) bend over (C) lift their head (D) rise
- (C) 8. I made a lot of efforts on my assignment, but it was all in vain.
(A) worthwhile (B) finished (C) wasted (D) successful
- (A) 9. Some countries have tried to eliminate English as their official language as a way of saving their native tongue.
(A) remove (B) welcome (C) exchange (D) receive
- (A) 10. Gordon Parks was an honored author, composer, and painter.
(A) respected (B) proud (C) personal (D) individual

二、片語（11~15題，選出最適當的選項）

- (D) 11. People may not see the hard work of the scientists, but _____ people will come to appreciate it.
(A) in theory (B) on the rise (C) in return (D) in the long run
- (A) 12. In the past few years, take-out coffee shops have _____ everywhere.
(A) sprung up (B) gone out (C) stood up (D) shut up

- (A) 13. A: It's been a week since the storm hit. I heard that some people still don't have power.
B: That must be hard. I don't think I could _____ electricity for that long.
(A) go without (B) put up with (C) lay off (D) get along with
- (B) 14. A: The mayor really has to focus on lowering the city's unemployment rate.
B: Exactly. If he doesn't _____ a solution, it's doubtful that he'll be re-elected.
(A) come down with (B) come up with (C) wipe out (D) write off
- (C) 15. A: The Ray Corporation just announced that they're going to _____ 500 workers next year.
B: Wow. That'll leave a lot of people unemployed.
(A) run out of (B) carry out (C) lay off (D) carry along

三、語法與用法 (16~30 題, 選出最適當的選項)

- (D) 16. Are you looking forward _____ Ann again?
(A) seeing (B) to see (C) see (D) to seeing
- (D) 17. I asked two people the way to the station but _____ of them knew.
(A) not (B) either (C) both (D) neither
- (A) 18. I prefer tea _____ coffee.
(A) to (B) than (C) against (D) over
- (A) 19. I took the _____ skirt to the dry cleaners.
(A) stained (B) staining (C) stain (D) stains
- (C) 20. Last night police said that they _____ the missing girl.
(A) find (B) have found (C) had found (D) were finding
- (C) 21. A few minutes after _____ on the website, first-time InterShop users should receive an e-mail confirming their password and ID.
(A) register (B) registered (C) registering (D) to register
- (A) 22. _____ the fact that the salary was low, he still decided to take the job offer because he needed to pay the bills.
(A) Despite (B) Spite (C) Regard (D) As
- (A) 23. If precautions _____, more people might have survived from the storm.
(A) had been taken (B) would have been taken
(C) are taken (D) have taken
- (B) 24. Only later _____ how much damage had been caused.
(A) Tina did realize (B) did Tina realize (C) Tina realize (D) realized Tina
- (B) 25. If they had studied, they _____.
(A) will pass (B) would have passed (C) would passing (D) would be pass
- (A) 26. The human brain is _____ of other animals.
(A) larger than the brains (B) the largest
(C) than the larger brains (D) the brain is larger than that
- (D) 27. Toyota announced yesterday that sales of its vehicles made in America has decreased _____ 25 percent since the exposure of its faulty design.
(A) for (B) upon (C) with (D) by

- (A) 28. In 1776 Thomas Paine's popular and influential pamphlet *Common Sense* _____ the American colonists to declare their independence from English rule.
 (A) urged (B) to urge (C) to be urged (D) that urged
- (B) 29. The core of the moon is much smaller, in relation to its size, _____ of the planets.
 (A) those (B) than those (C) ones (D) than are those
- (C) 30. Regarded as one of the greatest physicists, _____.
 (A) the relationship between force and motion was first expressed by Isaac Newton
 (B) the first to express the relationship between force and motion was Isaac Newton
 (C) Isaac Newton was the first to express the relationship between force and motion
 (D) it was Isaac Newton who was the first to express the relationship between force and motion

四、閱讀測驗 (31~50 題)

Questions 31~33

Ice ages, those periods when ice covered extensive areas of the Earth, are known to have occurred at least six times. Past ice ages can be recognized from rock strata that show evidence of foreign materials deposited by moving walls of ice or melting glaciers. Ice ages can also be recognized from land formations that have been produced from moving walls of ice, such as U-shaped valleys, sculptured landscapes, and polished rock faces.

- (C) 31. According to the passage, what happens during an ice age?
 (A) Rock strata are recognized by geologists.
 (B) Evidence of foreign materials is not found.
 (C) Ice covers a large portion of the Earth's surface.
 (D) Ice melts six times.
- (B) 32. The passage covers how many different methods of recognizing past ice ages?
 (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four
- (D) 33. According to the passage, what in the rock strata is a clue to geologists of a past ice age?
 (A) Ice (B) Melting glaciers
 (C) U-shaped valleys (D) Substances from other areas

Questions 34~35

Another program instrumental in the popularization of science was *Cosmos*. This series, broadcast on public television, dealt with topics and issues from varied fields of science. The principal writer and narrator of the program was Carl Sagan, a noted astronomer and Pulitzer Prize-winning author.

- (A) 34. The paragraph preceding this passage most probably discusses _____.
 (A) a different scientific television series (B) Carl Sagan's scientific achievements
 (C) the Pulitzer Prize won by Carl Sagan (D) public television
- (C) 35. The paragraph following this passage most likely contains information on what?
 (A) The popularity of science (B) The program

(C) The astronomer Carl Sagan

(D) Topics and issues from various fields of science

Questions 36~40

Today, the speed with which we communicate and the rate at which knowledge becomes available make information literacy a **critical** skill for the workplace. The Internet and other global communication systems have greatly increased access to information, creating a corresponding need to quickly process it, make decisions about it, and exercise flexibility when dealing with it. Technology has increased the pace of research and development, requiring a continual readiness to adapt to change. Your ability to use, process, and evaluate information has a direct bearing on your capacity to function efficiently.

In addition to the quantity of information and the rate at which it is received, the variety of media (auditory, graphical, electronic, and hard copy, to name a few) requires proficiency in using a variety of formats to obtain information. Being able to use various media for retrieving and presenting information, as well as having a basic understanding of the technology needed for doing so, is critical.

Regardless of the rate at which or the format in which information is received, making wise choices about the information you need and use is critical to your success. Information comes from numerous sources (many of which are unfiltered), so it is essential to be able to judge its quality and legitimacy. You must ensure that information comes from reliable sources and be able to think critically about the information that you receive and use.

- (D) 36. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage ?
- (A) How to Develop Information-Literacy Competence
 - (B) Evaluate Information Effectively Based on Specific Criteria
 - (C) The Invention of Electronic Communication Devices
 - (D) The Importance of Information Literacy
- (B) 37. All of the following are regarded as important EXCEPT _____.
- (A) the ability to process information
 - (B) the capacity to innovate new technologies
 - (C) the ability to evaluate information
 - (D) the capacity to use various media for retrieving and presenting information
- (C) 38. The word “critical” in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) useful
 - (B) serious
 - (C) important
 - (D) incredible
- (B) 39. According to the passage, why should people evaluate information and its sources critically ?
- (A) To retrieve and archive information efficiently
 - (B) To ensure the accuracy of the information
 - (C) To find the most updated information
 - (D) To use a variety of formats to obtain information
- (A) 40. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- (A) information-literacy skills benefit people in their chosen career
 - (B) most people do not have sufficient information literacy skills
 - (C) companies are responsible for providing on-the-job training for those who are computer

illiterate

(D) most of the information obtained through the Internet is accurate and trustworthy

Questions 41~45

Someone once said that technology is a double-edged sword. Fire, probably mankind's earliest technology, is a case in point. Fire keeps us warm, provides protection against animals, and cooks our food. Fire can also hurt us, by burning down our homes or as a weapon against us. The latest technology is not different. The Internet, for example, is at once a savior and a villain.

The advantages of the Internet are legion. Communication with others on-line has reduced our long-distance telephone bills to zero. It provides more information than any library can. Some teachers and companies use the Internet for long-distance education, helping others learn what they need to know in the comfort of their own homes.

The drawbacks of the Internet are also well known. Internet addiction is now a recognized mental problem. Dating over the Internet has resulted not only in people being fooled, but also in people harmed. With the existence of e-mail has come the scourge of spam, a kind of on-line pollution. Lately, another problem has arisen: identity theft.

People known as hackers find out personal information such as credit card numbers and use it to their advantage and at their victims' cost. Some seven million people had their on-line information stolen and used against them last year in the U.S. As this crime grows, so should people's understanding of the technology they use, or they will understand—the hard way—the meaning of a double-edged sword.

(D) 41. Instead of fire, which of the following could have been used by the writer as an example in the first paragraph ?

- (A) A chicken (B) An apple (C) Air (D) A knife

(B) 42. Which of the following is NOT listed as an advantage of the Internet ?

- (A) Easy access to information (B) Directing traffic by using computers
(C) Long-distance education (D) Long-distance calls

(B) 43. Which of the following is NOT listed as a disadvantage of the Internet ?

- (A) Internet addiction (B) Social alienation
(C) Phony Internet dates (D) Identity theft

(D) 44. In a broad sense, which of the following could be another example of a person's personal information stolen by Internet thieves ?

- (A) One's birth date (B) One's address
(C) One's bank account number (D) All of the above

(C) 45. The best title for this passage is _____.

- (A) Fire and Internet (B) Careful Use of Knives
(C) Savior or Villain (D) Easy Way to Use the Internet

Questions 46~50

Money. Fame. Excitement. It sounds like celebrities have the perfect life. Millions look up to

them as idols. And yet, the life of a star isn't as easy as it looks. They face a lot of pressure on a daily basis—from studios, the media, and fans. We expect them to be perfect in every way. Yet, deep down, they're people just like the rest of us. Sometimes, the pressure is too much to handle.

For many celebrities, the trouble begins early in their careers. As soon as singers and actors become famous, they lose all privacy. Their lives become public stories for the world to read about. So, stars learn to be careful about what they say and do. Many hire publicists—professionals who help them maintain a good image.

Part of living a public life is the pressure to look flawless. While the rest of us may have wrinkles and a bit of extra weight, stars often see natural flaws as career killers. So, they turn to plastic surgery to try and stay perfect. That goes for men and women. Sometimes, their surgeries become a big part of their fame. Other times, they become major gossip topics, such as Michael Jackson's many operations.

Living under the spotlight day after day can be harmful to anyone. Some celebrities, unable to deal with it all, suffer from depression. A related problem is drug and alcohol abuse. A number of stars have died far too young. Some die from a drug overdose. Others take their own lives.

Some stars have spoken out about their problems and the issue of celebrity pressure. Brooke Shields admitted she once suffered from depression. When Owen Wilson went through personal problems, other actors asked the press to leave him alone. Kate Winslet has spoken out against plastic surgery. Others, like Robert Downey Jr., have gone through tough times but **have come out on top**. Perhaps over time, these voices will start to make an impact. For now, we still live in a world that treats stars like public property. For all the good news we print about them, there's just as much bad news. Learning to live as a superstar is surely a lot harder than it looks.

- (A) 46. What happens to many people after they become famous ?
 (A) They begin to be careful about their actions.
 (B) They stop worrying about their image.
 (C) They start saying whatever they want.
 (D) They find they have more privacy than ever.
- (C) 47. What does the article suggest about plastic surgery ?
 (A) Only female movie stars want plastic surgery.
 (B) It's usually a career killer.
 (C) Stars often think it's necessary to have it done.
 (D) It can't make people perfect.
- (B) 48. What problem suffered by celebrities is NOT mentioned ?
 (A) Drug abuse (B) Loneliness (C) Alcohol abuse (D) Depression
- (B) 49. What does the article imply about celebrities ?
 (A) They never speak publicly about their problems.
 (B) Many of them worry about wrinkles.
 (C) All celebrities support plastic surgery.
 (D) Once a star is in trouble, it's impossible to recover.
- (D) 50. Others, like Robert Downey Jr., have gone through tough times but have come out on top. What does the phrase "come out on top" mean ?
 (A) fail (B) languish (C) flounder (D) succeed