

英文

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I. Vocabulary and Phrases

Part 1: Choose the BEST answer to complete each sentence.

- (E) 1. Although the brain ____ only 2 percent of our body mass, it consumes approximately 25 percent of all energy required to run our body everyday.
 (A) ignites (B) dilutes (C) permits (D) baffles (E) represents
- (D) 2. Japanese military personnel ____ a lone fisherman who they said had unlawfully cast a net from the shore.
 (A) extended (B) triggered (C) permeated (D) confronted (E) mitigated
- (E) 3. Concepts such as joy, team, and happiness are general notions of entities, objects, behaviors, actions, or states of being that share similar ____.
 (A) means (B) associates (C) structures (D) expressions (E) attributes
- (A) 4. E. M. Forster's story, "The Machine Stops", has been acknowledged as a precursor of later dystopian fictions, and thus has been regarded as a ____ portrayal of late twentieth-century cyber networks.
 (A) prescient (B) privileged (C) proactive (D) predictable (E) precautionary
- (C) 5. Stronger together, Ruth Bader Ginsburg teams up with her husband, Martin Ginsburg, to fight the legal case that ____ her into one of the most important public figures of our time.
 (A) segregates (B) integrates (C) catapults (D) moralizes (E) fossilizes
- (B) 6. The limitation in working memory capacity suggests that people learn more easily through instructional methods that avoid overloading it with ____ information.
 (A) justifiable (B) superfluous (C) ostentatious (D) suppressive (E) obsessive

Part 2: Choose the word or phrase that is CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in each sentence.

- (A) 7. This professor's lecture successfully arose my curiosity about middle-east history.
 (A) piqued (B) aligned (C) partitioned (D) dispatched (E) dissected
- (C) 8. This year has tested the financial industry's ability to weather recession.
 (A) involve (B) delineate (C) withstand (D) advocate (E) proclaim
- (A) 9. The lawyer tried to address the clients' problems, but he found them keep going off on a tangent and couldn't understand what their true complaints were.
 (A) wandering (B) withdrawing (C) withering (D) weakening (E) winking
- (B) 10. It is a mistake to stint the quantity of heat piping, since it is far more economical and better for the plants to have a larger surface heated moderately than a smaller surface heated excessively.
 (A) be too cautious with (B) be too sparing with (C) be careless about
 (D) be too picky about (E) be obsessed with

II. Grammar and Structure: Choose the BEST answer to complete each sentence.

- (B) 11. These researchers started to isolate variables of interest by matching participants in each of the groups on all relevant variables except for the one ____.
- (A) at will (B) in question (C) at length (D) at ease (E) on balance
- (C) 12. Only after these issues are addressed ____ this option.
- (A) I will consider (B) were I to consider (C) will I consider
(D) I am to consider (E) to consider
- (D) 13. ____ we want to explore whether children's exposure to the Internet increases their verbal behaviors, we should conduct an empirical study.
- (A) To suppose (B) Supposing (C) Supposed (D) Suppose (E) Being supposed
- (D) 14. This prominent scholar trained a great number of clinical psychologists, many of ____ established their own clinics or laboratories.
- (A) which (B) that (C) who (D) whom (E) whose
- (E) 15. With small, sharp strokes—working blindly, because of the blood and the poor light—I cut down through the overlying fat and tissue until I felt the blade ____ against the bony cartilage.
- (A) to scrape (B) to be scraped (C) been scraped (D) being scraping (E) scrape
- (A) 16. Which of the following is grammatically accurate?
- (A) Contrary to what many people believe, copyright and patents are two different things.
(B) The application of copyright to wording only, and is therefore automatic on publication.
(C) If I came up with a new way of teaching a language, and someone presented it as their own, there won't be much I could do.
(D) I once knew someone who had thought of a really good classroom technique, which he presented at a conference, only to be upsetting at seeing someone else use it afterwards.
(E) He had believed that it had "his" once he had presented it. Of course, with hindsight he realized that it would have been better to publish the technique before presenting it.
- (E) 17. Which of the following is grammatically accurate?
- (A) Born and raised in British Guiana, Grace Nichols is working as a freelance journalist after receiving a diploma in communications from the University of Guyana in 1977.
(B) In her poems, Nichols memorializes the uprooting of Africans and their languages where slavery brought those peoples to the West Indies, when a new tongue grew "from the root of the old one."
(C) The new tongues melding English with African and European languages, Nichols celebrates it with a vibrant medium for literature.
(D) She writes of black immigrants' reverse colonization off the English language and off English society.
(E) In her poetry, the speaker—appropriating and reversing cultural stereotypes—transforms London's landscape by virtue of her robust physical, verbal, and cultural presence.

- (B) 18. Which of the following is grammatically accurate?
- (A) The papers in this issue adopt a broad and diverse approaches to teach scientific thinking.
 - (B) Lilienfeld discussed 50 psychological and psychiatric terms that were inaccurate, commonly misused, or both.
 - (C) They discussed why these terms were often used incorrectly, and was providing students and instructors alike with strategies to correct misconceptions of the terms.
 - (D) Matute demonstrated the role of the illusion of causality to fostering continued belief in pseudoscience and misinformation.
 - (E) An overview of the innovative experiments in the Matute lab show that an understanding of the illusion of causality can promote of scientific thinking.
- (C) 19. All of the following are grammatically accurate **EXCEPT** which one?
- (A) The current ecological crisis demands a radical redesign of how we live and organize our societies.
 - (B) These changes are in urgent need and thus have to be implemented immediately.
 - (C) By greening our cities with street trees, urban parks, and community and rooftop gardens, we can keep ourselves cooled, and fostering happiness and social connection.
 - (D) Thanks to the heat generated by traffic and industrial activities, urban air temperature is often higher than in rural environments.
 - (E) Hotter cities compel urban citizens to opt for air conditioners in order to stay cool, which further strains energy demands and worsens the heat in the city.
- (D) 20. All of the following are grammatically accurate **EXCEPT** which one?
- (A) The destruction of Saint Patrick cathedral is lamentable.
 - (B) This historical building has been largely destroyed by fire; however, we should not despair.
 - (C) We are immersed in a Western way of thinking that equates authenticity with preserving the original, natural materials used to create an object or building.
 - (D) Some societies have quite different notions of what are authenticity.
 - (E) Several world-famous iconic buildings have been successfully restored, sometimes after great damage, and are today appreciated by millions of people.

III. Cloze

Questions 21-25: Choose the BEST answer for each blank in the passage.

Automakers typically display dozens of plug-in hybrid and electric vehicles every year at the Washington Auto Show. But the prevalence of electric vehicles (EVs) at the car show would only 21 their deep unpopularity with American people. Despite EVs' crucial role in reducing air pollution, they only take up just around 2% of car sales in the US last year. In stark contrast, gas-guzzling SUVs, sedans, and trucks make up more than 70% of the market. So why American consumers generally do not find EVs 22? A recent research shows that Americans' lack of interest in EVs can be attributed to the 23 of reliable sources of information they trust about how EVs can improve the environment. Environmental psychologists 24 that more American would purchase

more EVs if they receive sufficient credible information about their benefits at the point of decision. Prospective consumers may not care too much about how EVs can minimize greenhouse gas 25, but they would definitely respond to possibilities about how EVs will save them big bucks in the future.

- (D) 21. (A) speculate (B) transcribe (C) disseminate (D) underscore (E) rectify
 (B) 22. (A) responsible (B) favorable (C) tenable (D) undeniable (E) questionable
 (A) 23. (A) paucity (B) spectrum (C) invitation (D) density (E) hazard
 (C) 24. (A) imitate (B) retain (C) maintain (D) entertain (E) constrain
 (E) 25. (A) equivalents (B) instruments (C) measurements (D) trajectories (E) emissions

Questions 26-30: Choose the BEST answer for each blank in the passage.

Two decades of analyses have produced rich insights as to how the law should be applied to regulate the Internet's peculiar characteristics. But, in the meantime, Internet-related technology has not 26. The same public and private institutions that developed the Internet, from the armed forces to search engines, have 27 a significant shift toward developing robotics. An article to be published in the upcoming issue of *California Law Review* discusses how the cyber-law and policy should respond to the new transformative robotic technology. Robotics has essential qualities different from those of the Internet, and accordingly will 28 distinct legal issues. For instance, robotics combines, for the first time, the promiscuity of data with the capacity to do physical harm; robotic systems accomplish tasks in ways that cannot be anticipated in advance; and robots increasingly 29 the line between person and instrument. Nonetheless, robotics, being automatic in nature, may still prove "exceptional" in the sense of 30 systematic changes to law, institutions, and the legal academy.

- (B) 26. (A) kicked off (B) stood still (C) played dead (D) hanged loose (E) caught up
 (A) 27. (A) initiated (B) insinuated (C) implemented (D) inflated (E) lubricated
 (E) 28. (A) conflate (B) install (C) assemble (D) narrate (E) raise
 (C) 29. (A) exchange (B) intervene (C) blur (D) isolate (E) embark
 (D) 30. (A) preventing (B) stopping (C) masking (D) causing (E) indicating

IV. Discourse structure

Questions 31-35: Choose the BEST answer from the box below for each blank in the passage.

- (A) Thanks God that Notre Dame is a well-documented building in France.
 (B) This is not the first time Notre Dame has suffered from major fire damage; and the reconstruction project to come is neither the first nor the last for the cathedral.
 (C) Nonetheless, the restoration project may require a tediously long and delicate operation.
 (D) Small objects such as round windows may simply require the restoring team to replace the original fragments and to recompose them.
 (E) Most of the heavy artifacts that could not be moved, such as the altar, were also destroyed.

The world shares the sorrow of the French people as Paris' treasured Notre Dame cathedral was in flames. 31 The cathedral experienced several catastrophic damages after the French Revolution, and then a major controversial restoration in the mid-19th century. So, what has been lost in this recent

fire accident? The fire destroyed the roof, the spire (the pyramidal structure on the top of the church tower), permanent paintings and sculptures, and many other historical artifacts. Not surprisingly, all the timber elements are gone due to the heat of the blaze. 32 What have been saved? Most of the stone fabric is not impaired thanks to the effort of the fire brigades. Additionally, most of the religious objects and artifacts that could be moved are not affected. For instance, the bells—an important symbol and artifact of the cathedral—managed to escape from the worst destruction. How will experts repair Notre Dame cathedral? 33 Reconstruction of major or large objects—such as the big rose windows—will demand a structural rebuilding work which can take years. 34 French people have accumulated many good illustrative or photographic documentation of the whole cathedral. 35

Ans : 31.(B) 32.(E) 33.(D) 34.(A) 35.(C)

Questions 36-40: Choose the BEST answer from the box below for each blank in the passage.

- (A) These participants all did not understand the novel sounds of that language they heard.
- (B) They found that exposure to music note prompted activity on both sides of the brain.
- (C) Both inputs continue to influence human's perception of pitch after birth.
- (D) The melody of the pitch and words both help convey the message to them.
- (E) However, the above prevailing view was challenged by some researchers by the late 1990s.

In the past, scholars used to conceptualize our brain in a dichotic view. While the left hemisphere is responsible for the analysis and processing of language-related information, the right hemisphere takes care of non-linguistic information such as music. 36 For instance, an eminent female neuropsychologist, Diana Deutsch, argues that our sensitivity to rhythm and melody helps us learn to talk; language and music are interconnected “partners in the brain” and are complementary in our cognitive maturation process. Her claim is motivated by the following scientific observations.

Stefan Koelsch and his colleagues presented people with sequence of chords and used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) technology to monitor their brains. 37 Notably, active neuron activity was detected in the core brain area traditionally associated with language processing. This finding entails that the brain areas governing music and language overlap. This neurological overlap can be attributed to an etymological common ground between the two—they are governed by systematic rules, in which constituent elements (e.g., music note vs. word) are hierarchically organized into sequences (e.g., melody vs. sentence).

Researchers from Northwestern University found that an awareness of music can make people more attuned to the melody of speech. In a 2007 investigation, these researchers exposed English speakers to Mandarin speech sounds and employed electrodes placed on the scalp to measure the electrical responses in their auditory brain stem. 38 The researchers observed that those who had received some musical training consistently exhibited a much stronger electrical response to the speech in the auditory brain stem than those who had no music training.

Focusing on prenatal babies, some German neuroscientists found out that both language and musical prosodies can penetrate the womb. 39 Babies smile when hearing high-pitch discourse that indicates approval and praise, and become depressed when hearing low-pitched prohibitions. 40 Not only can exposure to music enhance our language skills, but the speech we hear also influences our perception of music.

Ans : 36.(E) 37.(B) 38.(A) 39.(C) 40.(D)

V. Reading

Questions 41-45: Choose the **BEST** answer to each question below according to what is stated and implied in the following passage.

The discovery of a recent research published in *Nature* shows that although electrophysiological monitoring could not detect any neural activity that reflects consciousness in mammalian brains, it did pick up cellular functions hours after death. In this study, researchers obtained dead pigs from a state-run slaughterhouse; they then connected 32 dead pigs to an artificial perfusion system called *BrainEx*. The brains of these pigs were removed from the skulls. As a result, these dead pigs would not have the ability to perceive the environment and experience sensations such as pain. But, incredibly, *BrainEx*—a computerized system utilized to control the blood flow, temperature, and perfusion, was capable of restoring circulation to major arteries and small blood vessels in pig brains. Notably, a drug used to enhance the blood flow in people’s brain also successfully dilated pig blood vessels. Electrodes inserted into pig brain tissues even detected activities between and among cells.

Findings of this research raise challenges to a long-standing assumption that brains will be irrevocably damaged soon after blood stops circulation. Importantly, the discovery of this research exacerbates the tug-of-war between the effort to salvage a person’s life and the endeavors to remove and implant the organs in another body. Typically, practitioners use various rules of thumb, such as “declare death after 30 minutes of unsuccessful resuscitative efforts”, as the reference point for death determination and for switching from life-saving effort to “organ-saving” effort (for transplantation purposes). But the aforementioned rules of thumb have not been clear-cut. In most countries, most organs for transplant have been extracted from people who have been pronounced brain dead; however, recently, more and more people who are declared dead after their heart and lungs have stopped working (circulatory death) are also eligible for organ donation. Apparently, the standards for death determination and organ transplantation are still not unequivocally accepted by clinicians.

The debate on life and death will continue. Despite the lack of consensus, the transplant community, scientists, and medical professionals and other stakeholders generally agree that indisputable, unambiguous transplantation guidelines that can help protect the interests of individuals for whom recovery is a possibility and the interests of potential organ recipients are **warranted**. Such transplantation guidelines will help medical professionals to make indisputable decisions on the timing to switch from saving someone’s life to saving their organs for the benefit of another person. In any case, this decision on “life and death” should not come down to a moral decision.

In addition, medical professionals should also make joint effort to optimize the resuscitation technology. If such a technology gets improved, people who are pronounced brain dead may become candidates for brain resuscitation, rather than candidates for organ transportation. In this regard, it would be harder for families to accept that further resuscitative intervention performed on their loved ones is futile. In our view, as the science of brain resuscitation progresses, the decisions to revive patients from unconsciousness or apparent death might increasingly become more reasonable; and the decisions to give up resuscitation in favor of transplanting organs might seem less so.

- (E) 41. What's the **primary** objective of this passage?
- (A) It revisits the outdated regulations on the general medical ethics for clinicians.
 (B) It examines the dilemma between futile resuscitative efforts and patients' free will.
 (C) It highlights an increasingly heightened tension between potential organ donors and medical practitioners.
 (D) It presents a skeptical view on the advances in electrophysiological science.
 (E) It discusses the controversies regarding death determination and organ transplantation.
- (A) 42. According to the article, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) The "circulatory death" has not been regarded as an appropriate death determination option.
 (B) Family members and clinicians might still not have the consensus on "the" right timing to stop resuscitative efforts.
 (C) Electrophysiological evidence has established that human beings stop having consciousness after death.
 (D) Medical professionals generally agree that decisions for death determination should not be a moral issue.
 (E) The transplant community and medical professionals agree that there is a need to establish an organ transplantation protocol.
- (B) 43. How do you describe the author's attitude toward the advance in resuscitation technology?
- (A) Indifferent (B) Optimistic (C) Doubtful (D) Neutral (E) Biased
- (C) 44. Which of the following should be the essential feature for the transplantation guidelines?
- (A) value-laden and thought-provoking language
 (B) double-barreled and multi-dimensional principles
 (C) uncontroversial and sharply defined criteria
 (D) ideological and philosophical grounds
 (E) vivid and figurative language
- (D) 45. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**warranted**" in the passage?
- (A) appreciated (B) employed (C) converted (D) needed (E) approved

Questions 46-47: Choose the BEST answer to each question/statement below according to what is stated and implied in the following passage.

The whole prospect and outlook of humankind grew immeasurably larger, and the multiplication of ideas also proceeded at an incredible rate. This vast expansion was unhappily not accompanied by any noticeable advance in the stature of human beings, either in their mental faculties, or their moral character. Our brain got no better, but it buzzed more. The scale of events around us assumed gigantic proportions while we remained about the same size. By comparison therefore we actually became much smaller. We no longer had great individuals directing manageable affairs. The need was to discipline an array of gigantic and turbulent facts. To this task we have certainly so far proved unequal. Science bestowed immense new powers on human beings and at the same time created conditions which were largely beyond our comprehension and still more beyond our control. While people

nursed the illusion of growing mastery and exulted in their new trappings, they became the sport and presently the victim of tides, and currents, of whirlpools and tornadoes amid which they were far more helpless than they had been for a long time.

- (C) 46. All of the following are implied by this passage **EXCEPT**
- (A) critiquing humankind's hubris and lack of vision
 - (B) lamenting humankind's dwindling grandeur
 - (C) saluting humankind's superiority over science
 - (D) worrying about humankind's possibly bleak future
 - (E) acknowledging humankind's unprecedented advances
- (E) 47. Based on this passage, which of the following can **BEST** describe today's digital age?
- (A) The true value of any technological progress is measured by human's advancement.
 - (B) Digital technology leads to complete disruption and unwanted catastrophe.
 - (C) The current digital revolution will unequivocally disrupt human minds.
 - (D) Human's mental capacities already catch up with the acceleration of digital technology.
 - (E) The balance between technology and human faculties would continue to be a challenge.

Questions 48-50: Read the following article from which three paragraphs have been removed. Choose the BEST paragraph from those in the box below for each gap in the article.

- (A) In 1935, Hodgkin discovered that it was essential to keep the crystals wet with the “mother liquor” while X-raying them. If the liquid dries out, the molecules start to lose their ordered arrangement, and when hit with X-rays, they don't give a clear pattern of spots.
- (B) Hodgkin's legacy is indeed multifaceted. She was not only an exceptional scientist but also was, and continues to be, an inspirational role model to generations of researchers in the UK and elsewhere, both male and, very importantly, female. Changes in our culture in the last 10 or 15 years appear to have contributed to attention deficiency syndrome.
- (C) Hodgkin became interested in chemistry and in crystals at about the age of 10, and this interest was encouraged by Dr. A.F. Joseph, a friend of her parents in the Sudan, who gave her chemicals and helped her during her stay there to analyze ilmenite.
- (D) Hodgkin's work also had an enormous impact on the treatment of diabetes. In 1969, after 35 years of enormously tenacious and brilliant work, she solved the 3D shape of the insulin molecule. Insulin is an important hormone used by the body to process sugars in food, and understanding its structure has helped untangle the mechanism of its action, with critical implications for human diabetes control.
- (E) Hodgkin is fondly remembered by her research students, who included many women. She was also involved in a wide range of peace and humanitarian causes and was especially concerned about the welfare of scientists in the Soviet Union, China, and North Vietnam.

Dorothy Crowfoot Hodgkin may be the most famous British scientist of whom most people have never heard. As such, she would be a very appropriate face for the new £50 note, on which the Bank of England wants to feature a picture of a scientist.

Hodgkin was the foremost leader and innovator in her field, and the major impact of her work led to her becoming the only female British scientist to win a Nobel Prize (so far). The 1964 award recognized her work in chemistry using a technique known as X-ray crystallography to find out the three-dimensional shapes of penicillin (1945) and vitamin B12 (1955).

Accurate knowledge of the shape of penicillin was pivotal in understanding how it could overcome bacterial infections. As a result, Hodgkin's work is still important in the development of new antibiotics as some bacteria have developed resistance to existing drugs.

48 (D)

In addition to her accomplishment in diabetes treatment, key to Hodgkin's work was the technique of X-ray crystallography, a way of working out how a complex molecule is arranged in three dimensions. The way we find out this 3D shape is by growing tiny crystals of a substance so that its molecules are all lined up in an orderly array. We then hit this array with X-rays and capture the resulting "diffraction pattern" of spots that indicate how the molecules interfere with the beam. By capturing patterns from each side of the crystal and performing some mathematical computations, we can eventually get the average of the shapes of all the molecules, highlighting all the common features. This gives us a picture of the density of electrons in the molecule in 3D space and show how the atoms of the molecule are arranged.

49 (A)

Hodgkin's pioneering work in crystallography gave birth to a whole new field that applied the methods she developed to large biologically important molecules, including DNA and proteins. We now know the 3D shapes of over 139,000 biological molecules, and all the information is stored in a completely open access database called the Protein Data Bank.

50 (B)

She was also very active in standing up for her core beliefs as a pacifist. For 12 years she was president of Pugwash, an organization founded in 1957 dedicated to reducing the danger of armed conflict and which sought peaceful solutions to global security threats. She even inspired her former student Margaret Thatcher despite their differing politics.

Her life was a shining example to many so it would be entirely appropriate for us to honor her great scientific achievements, and help give her the public recognition she deserves, by putting her image on our new £50 notes.

108 中國醫英文試題命中事實與試題詳解

I. 總評

今年中國醫的考題，整體來看難易適中。字彙題 10 題，有 1 題（第 7 題）很明顯是題目出錯，結果一定是送分，可以不計。剩下 9 題中，有兩題考的是簡單的字（weather, confront）、兩題較難（tangent, stint），其餘 5 題都在高點後醫字彙講義中。

文法部分 10 題，第 11 題考的是特殊片語（in question），其餘都是典型文法考題，包括倒裝句、複句結構、非限定動詞等等。比較特殊的是：今年有半數文法考題（5 題）都是整個句子的選擇題（選出唯一正確或者唯一錯誤的句子）。這種考法可以在 1 題當中測驗 5 種不同的文法觀念，對於考生的挑戰比較高。但是不論如何考法，仍然逃不出高點後醫文法與解題講義中的「常考重點」。

克漏字部分有兩篇、10 題，除了少數片語題之外，絕大多數還是字彙題。扣除掉像 raise, causing 這種簡單的單字，10 題中也有 5 題涵蓋在高點後醫字彙講義中。

Discourse Structure 考了兩篇、10 題。這種填句子的題目，重點在上下文的連貫與重複。這次考的兩篇比去年好些，給的線索基本上算是清楚，考生花點時間應該不難做出正確答案。

閱讀測驗部分，前面幾篇的文章都不算難、題目也都是一般的題型。比較特別的是最後 3 題，要在幾個段落之中挑出合適的段落填入。這種題型看來是受到雅思測驗的影響。它和 Discourse Structure 要求填句子的題型大同小異，答法也同樣是要觀察上下文的連貫與重複。

這次的題目，裏面有好幾題的答案可能會有爭議。在下文「III. 爭議題詳解」中列出所有可能會有商榷的題目與解說，那是在考後次日提供給同學作為申訴使用的材料。校方不見得都會同意讓步，但是那幾個題目確實出得不夠妥當。同樣性質的考後申訴材料，歡迎在接下來的慈濟、高醫、義守各校考後次日來函向高點索取。

II. 命中事實

原題

I. Vocabulary and Phrases, Part 1

1. Although the brain ____ only 2 percent of our body mass, it consumes approximately 25 percent of all energy required to run our body everyday.

(A) ignites (B) dilutes (C) permits (D) baffles (E) represents

答案：(E) represents

高點後醫字彙講義

第四部分：托福 TPO 字彙：依字根排列, p. 345

delegate = representative (n.) 代表

原題

I. Vocabulary and Phrases, Part 1

3. Concepts such as joy, team, and happiness are general notions of entities, objects, behaviors, actions, or states of being that share similar ____.

(A) means (B) associates (C) structures (D) expressions (E) attributes

答案：(E) attributes

高點後醫字彙講義

第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列, p. 177

attribute (n., v.) 特性，特質；歸因於

ad/tribute

to/give

【衍】attribution (n.) 歸屬，屬性

Both candidates possess the attributes we want in a leader.

兩名候選人都具有領袖人物應有的特質。

原題

I. Vocabulary and Phrases, Part 1

4. E. M. Forster's story, "The Machine Stops", has been acknowledged as a precursor of later dystopian fictions, and thus has been regarded as a ____ portrayal of late twentieth-century cyber networks.

(A) prescient (B) privileged (C) proactive (D) predictable (E) precautionous

答案：(A) prescient

高點後醫字彙講義

第一部分：通用學術字彙：依字首排列, p. 21

prescient (a.) 預知的

pre/sci/ent

before/know/(a.)

【衍】prescience (n.) 預知

The expert gave prescient warning several days before the flood.

專家在洪水到來前幾天，未卜先知就提出了警告。

原題

I. Vocabulary and Phrases, Part 1

6. The limitation in working memory capacity suggests that people learn more easily through instructional methods that avoid overloading it with ____ information.

(A) justifiable (B) superfluous (C) ostentatious (D) suppressive (E) obsessive

答案：(B) superfluous

高點後醫字彙講義

第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列, p. 106

superfluous (a.) 多餘的，不必要的

super/flu/ous

over/flow/(a.)

While you're running in a race, all superfluous movements should be eliminated.

賽跑時，一切多餘的動作都應該除去。

原題

I. Vocabulary and Phrases, Part 2

8. This year has tested the financial industry's ability to weather recession.

(A) involve (B) delineate (C) withstand (D) advocate (E) proclaim

答案：(C) withstand

高點後醫字彙講義

第五部分：托福 TPO 字彙：其他, p. 357

tolerant of = able to withstand (a.) 能夠忍受

原題

II. Grammar and Structure

12. Only after these issues are addressed _____ this option.

(A) I will consider (B) were I to consider (C) will I consider (D) I am to consider (E) to consider

答案：(C) will I consider

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 21 章：倒裝句

觀念篇：III. 副詞倒裝，1. 否定副詞移到句首以加強語氣，p. 334

解題篇：重要考點：否定副詞倒裝，pp. 340-348

原題

II. Grammar and Structure

13. _____ we want to explore whether children's exposure to the Internet increases their verbal behaviors, we should conduct an empirical study.

(A) To suppose (B) Supposing (C) Supposed (D) Suppose (E) Being supposed

答案：(D) Suppose

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 18 章：副詞子句

觀念篇：III. 常用的副詞子句連接詞，p. 250

Suppose (that)

Suppose (that) you needed advice on your marriage, where would you go?

原題

II. Grammar and Structure

14. This prominent scholar trained a great number of clinical psychologists, many of ____ established their own clinics or laboratories.

(A) which (B) that (C) who (D) whom (E) whose

答案：(D) whom

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 19 章：關係子句

觀念篇：Part A: 關係代名詞，1. Who (whom, whose, that)，受詞位置，2. 介系詞的受詞，p. 282

Jack in a man to whom you should talk.

解題篇：重要考點：先行詞是「人」，關係代名詞用 who 一類：主格 who，受格 whom，所有格 whose，pp. 291-294

原題

II. Grammar and Structure

15. With small, sharp strokes—working blindly, because of the blood and the poor light—I cut down through the overlying fat and tissue until I felt the blade ____ against the bony cartilage.

(A) to scrape (B) to be scraped (C) been scraped (D) being scraping (E) scrape

答案：(E)

高點後醫文法與解題講義

第 14 章：不定詞片語

觀念篇：IV. 沒有 to 的不定詞（原形動詞），2. 配合感官動詞 hear, see, watch, feel..., pp. 199-200

解題篇：重要考點：使役動詞與感官動詞後面不可使用不定詞作受詞補語，可以用原形動詞與其它，pp. 204-206

其餘文法考題

II. Grammar and Structure

剩餘的第 16-20 題都是「選出唯一正確或唯一錯誤句子」的 5 選 1 的題型，總計有 25 個句子，其中每 1 個句子裏面考出的每 1 個文法重點都在高點後醫文法與解題講義中，因為篇幅所限，在此無法一一舉證。

原題

III. Cloze

21. But the prevalence of electric vehicles (EVs) at the car show would only ___ their deep unpopularity with American people.

(A) speculate (B) transcribe (C) disseminate (D) underscore (E) rectify

答案：(D) underscore

高點後醫字彙講義

第五部分：托福 TPO 字彙：其它，p. 352

highlight = emphasize, stress, underscore, accentuate, intensify (v.) 凸顯，強調

原題

III. Cloze

22. So why American consumers generally do not find EVs ___?

(A) responsible (B) favorable (C) tenable (D) undeniable (E) questionable

答案：(B) favorable

高點後醫字彙講義

第四部分：托福 TPO 字彙：依字根排列，p. 318

beneficial = advantageous, favorable (a.) 有益的，有利的

原題

24. Environmental psychologists ___ that more American would purchase more EVs if they receive sufficient credible information about their benefits at the point of decision.

(A) imitate (B) retain (C) maintain (D) entertain (E) constrain

答案：(C) maintain

高點後醫字彙講義

第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，p. 116

maintenance (n.) 維持，維修，堅稱

【衍】maintain (v.) 維持，維修，堅稱

The suspect maintained that he was innocent.

嫌犯堅稱自己無罪。

原題

25. Prospective consumers may not care too much about how EVs can minimize greenhouse gas ____, but they would definitely respond to possibilities about how EVs will save them big bucks in the future.

(A) equivalents (B) instruments (C) measurements (D) trajectories (E) emissions

答案：(E) emissions

高點後醫字彙講義

第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，p. 205

emit (v.) 發出

【衍】emission (n.) 排放

[Taking public transportation helps reduce carbon dioxide emissions.](#)

搭乘公共運輸工具可以減少二氧化碳排放。

原題

27. The same public and private institutions that developed the Internet, from the armed forces to search engines, have ____ a significant shift toward developing robotics.

(A) initiated (B) insinuated (C) implemented (D) inflated (E) lubricated

答案：(A) initiated

高點後醫字彙講義

第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，p. 188

initiate (v., n.) 開始，使了解，接納（新成員）；入門者

[The Chairman initiated a program of reform.](#)

主席開始了改革計畫。

III. 爭議題詳解

7. This professor's lecture successfully arose my curiosity about middle-east history.

(A) piqued (B) aligned (C) partitioned (D) dispatched (E) dissected

答案：(A) piqued

翻譯：這位教授的演說成功 arose 我對於中東歷史的好奇心。

(A) 刺激到 (B) 對齊 (C) 分隔 (D) 派遣 (E) 解剖

說明：題目有錯。劃底線部分應該是 aroused，及物動詞，「激起、挑起」的過去式，原形動詞是 arouse。但是題目中的 arose 卻是不及物動詞、arise 的過去式，「上升」，後面並不能接受詞 my curiosity，所以題目不通。所附答案(A) piqued 是及物動詞，aroused 的同義字，但並非不及物動詞 arose 的同義字，另外的選項也都不是 arose 的同義字，故本題沒有答案，考生無法選擇。本題應該送分。

13. ____ we want to explore whether children's exposure to the Internet increases their verbal behaviors, we should conduct an empirical study.

(A) To suppose (B) Supposing (C) Supposed (D) Suppose (E) Being supposed

翻譯：假設我們想要探索這個問題：兒童接觸到網路，是否會增加他們的語言文字經驗，我們就應該進行以實際觀察為主要的研究。

答案：(D) Suppose

說明：除了(D) Suppose 之外，選項(B) Supposing 也正確。參見 Cambridge Dictionary (<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/%E8%AA%9E%E6%B3%95/%E8%8B%B1%E5%BC%8F%E8%AA%9E%E6%B3%95/conditionals-and-wishes/suppose-supposing-and-what-if>) 對於 Suppose, supposing and what if 的說明，如下：

We use suppose, supposing and what if + present verb form to make suggestions about what might happen:

例：Supposing I don't bring my car and you and I travel together. That would save us half the cost of petrol and parking.

所以，當作連接詞使用時，suppose 與 supposing 的用法與意思完全相同。因此這題的答案應該是 B/D 都對。

17. 題目要求選出正確的句子。選項(E)正確，如下：

(E) In her poetry, the speaker—appropriating and reversing cultural stereotypes—transforms London’s landscape by virtue of her robust physical, verbal, and cultural presence.

答案：(E)

說明：除了(E)之外，選項(D)也正確：

(D) She writes of black immigrants’ reverse colonization off the English language and off English society.

句中的 **reverse colonization** 意思是「反向殖民」。從前的殖民主義是英語的語言以及操英語的社會去殖民黑色非洲。如今黑人移民的「反向殖民」是脫離英語的語言、脫離英語的社會。句中的 **off the English language and off English society** 是兩個介系詞片語，意思就是 **away from the English language and away from English society**，用來修飾前面的名詞片語 **black immigrants’ reverse colonization**，意思通順、文法正確，所以這題的答案應該是 D/E。

19. 題目要求選出錯誤的句子，選項(C)錯誤，如下：

(C) By greening our cities with street trees, urban parks, and community and rooftop gardens, we can keep ourselves cooled, and fostering happiness and social connection.

翻譯：我們用路樹、都會公園、以及社區花園與屋頂花園等等來綠化城市，就可以保持自己涼爽，並且培養快樂感以及社會關係。

答案：(C)，錯在對等連接詞 **and** 要求平行對稱，但是左邊的原形動詞 **keep** 和右邊的現在分詞 **fostering** 不對稱，應該把 **fostering** 改為 **foster** 才符合平行對稱的要求。

說明：除了選項(C)之外，選項(D)也有錯誤，如下：

Thanks to the heat generated by traffic and industrial activities, urban air temperature is often higher than in rural environments.

翻譯：由於車流與工業活動所產生的熱，都會地區的空气溫度往往要比鄉村環境來得更高。

比較的雙方要求平行對稱，本句比較的兩者應該是 **urban air temperature** 與 **rural air temperature**。題目中則是省略為 **in rural environments**。若不省略，應該是 **the air temperature in rural environments** 才對。但是前面與它比較的名詞片語是 **urban air temperature**，所以如果省略掉重複的名詞片語只剩下 **in rural environments**，意思就是 **urban air temperature in rural environments**「在鄉下環境的都市空氣溫度」，這也是錯誤。所以這題的答案應該是 C/D。

22. So why American consumers generally do not find EVs ___?

(A) responsible (B) favorable (C) tenable (D) undeniable (E) questionable

翻譯：那麼，美國消費者為什麼大多不覺得電動車___？

(A) 有責任 (B) 令人喜愛 (C) 可行 (D) 無法否認 (E) 有問題

答案：(B) favorable

說明：選項(C) tenable 同樣好。tenable 最常修飾的是 an idea，表示「可行」。電動車固然是「車輛」，但同樣也是個「概念」。美國消費者覺得這個概念不可行、行不通，這個上下文採用 tenable 完全合理，不輸答案 favorable，也同樣可以銜接下文的 lack of interest（既然不可行，當然就沒興趣）。所以這題的答案應該是 B/C。

34. 答案是填入這一句(A) Thanks God that Notre Dame is a well-documented building in France.

說明：但是這個句子是錯的：「感謝上帝」的正確寫法是 Thank God，那是祈使句，要用原形動詞 thank 才對。用現在簡單式 thanks，這個句子本身文法不通、沒有意義，考生無法解讀，所以這題應該送分。

50. 這是填入段落的題目。空格 50 的上下文是這樣的：

Hodgkin's pioneering work in crystallography gave birth to a whole new field that applied the methods she developed to large biologically important molecules, including DNA and proteins. We now know the 3D shapes of over 139,000 biological molecules, and all the information is stored in a completely open access database called the Protein Data Bank.

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She was also very active in standing up for her core beliefs as a pacifist. For 12 years she was president of Pugwash, an organization founded in 1957 dedicated to reducing the danger of armed conflict and which sought peaceful solutions to global security threats. She even inspired her former student Margaret Thatcher despite their differing politics.

翻譯：

Hodgkin 在晶體學方面開創性的研究，產生了一門全新的領域：將她研發的方法應用在具有生物學重要性的大分子上，包括 DNA 與蛋白質。如今我們認識了超過 139,000 種生物分子的立體形狀，所有這些資訊都儲存在完全開放的資料庫中，稱為「蛋白質資料庫」。

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此外，她還很積極維護她的核心信念：和平主義。她曾擔任 Pugwash 機構總裁 12 年，這是 1957 年成立的組織，致力於降低武裝衝突的危險、並且為全球安全威脅尋找和平解決方案。她甚至還對她從前的學生余契爾夫人多所啟發，雖然兩人的政治立場不同。

答案：(B) Hodgkin's legacy is indeed multifaceted. She was not only an exceptional scientist but also was, and continues to be, an inspirational role model to generations of researchers in the UK and elsewhere, both male and, very importantly, female. Changes in our culture in the last 10 or 15 years appear to have contributed to attention deficiency syndrome.

「Hodgkin 的影響是多方面的。她不只是傑出的科學家，更是（至今仍是）鼓舞到英國與世界各地一代又一代科學家的典範，不只是男性，更重要的還有女性。這 10 到 15 年來我們文化的改變似乎影響到我們遺忘了她的成就。」

說明：除了(B)之外，填入(E)段同樣也通：

(E) Hodgkin is fondly remembered by her research students, who included many women. She was also involved in a wide range of peace and humanitarian causes and was especially concerned about the welfare of scientists in the Soviet Union, China, and North Vietnam. 「她的研究所學生（包括許多婦女）都很懷念她。而且她也涉入許多種和平與人道主張，尤其關心蘇聯、中國與北越等國的科學家福利。」

上面 B、E 兩段同樣講到 Hodgkin 的影響、也同樣把話題擴展到科學以外的領域，這是共同點。而且，空格 50 的上文說的是她的晶體學手法的科學應用，下文說的則是她如何捍衛「和平主義」、如何影響到她的（女）學生余契爾夫人。這個上下文和選項(E)中說到的「涉入許多種和平與人道主張」可以銜接，也和「研究所女學生懷念她」可以銜接，上下文的契合性不遜於答案(B)，所以這題答案應該是 B/E。

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