

98 年公務人員普通考試英文題解分析

科目：法學知識與英文(包括中華民國憲法、法學緒論、英文)
本科目共有 50 題，英文試題自 31-50 題，每題 2 分

31 Being surrounded by the strong force of the police, the gangsters couldn't but _____.
(A) defeat (B) regulate (C) surrender (D) tolerate

被警察強大火力包圍的歹徒只能 _____。

(A) 擊敗 (B) 規定 (C) 投降 (D) 容忍

答：C (Being surrounded by the strong force of the police, the gangsters couldn't but surrender.

分詞片語

主詞

助動詞

對等連接詞

句子怎麼沒有動詞???

1. 分詞片語Being surrounded by the strong force of the police是修飾主詞gangsters(請參見文法書p.142)；

被動式的分詞片語可以省略being 或having been，所以本句也可以將surrounded前面的being省略掉，變成Surrounded by the strong force of the police, ...(p.143)

2. 題目的文法不對，句子怎麼沒有動詞???

正確的句子應該是：

..., the gangsters couldn't do anything but (can) surrender.
主詞 助動詞 動詞 受詞 對等連接詞 原型動詞
獨立子句 獨立子句

3. 慣用語do nothing but 的後面要用省略了to的原型動詞(p.137之3)；

can do nothing but (沒有事可做...只有) 要用肯定的助動詞 can。

can't do anything but (不能做任何事...只有) 要用否定的助動詞 can't。

32 The _____ woman made a point of visiting people in the hospital who had no relatives to visit them.

(A) benevolent (B) ruthless (C) ceremonial (D) supreme

這位 _____ 女士訪問了醫院中沒有親戚訪問他們的人。

(A) 有愛心的 (B) 無情的 (C) 儀式的 (D) 最高的

答：A (make a point of 做...必要的事情)

33 The government brutally _____ the students' protest, which in turn stimulated violent backlash.

(A) collided (B) rebelled (C) alienated (D) suppressed

政府血腥地 _____ 學生的抗議，這引起了強烈的反擊。

(A) 碰撞 (B) 叛亂 (C) 疏遠 (D) 鎮壓

答：D (The government brutally suppressed the students' protest, which in turn stimulated violent backlash.

主要子句

從屬形容詞子句

本句以逗號「，」將二個子句分開，是關係代名詞的非限定用法(p.224之4)；從屬形容詞子句是修飾整個主要子句The government brutally suppressed the students' protest 這件事情)

34 The actress was considered a new star in the film industry. Her first performance caused quite a _____.
(A) symptom (B) substance (C) sensation (D) shortage

這位女演員被認為是電影業的一顆新星。她的首次演出造成相當的_____。

(A) 癥狀 (B) 實質 (C) 轟動 (D) 短缺

答：C

35 Although the leader sometimes tends to _____ the situation, the team works well together.
(A) dominate (B) combine (C) invest (D) accumulate

雖然隊長有時候會去 _____ 狀況，**但是**球員合作的很好。

(A) 主導 (B) 混合 (C) 投資 (D) 累積

答：A (**Although the leader sometimes tends to dominate the situation, the team works well together.**)

主詞 動詞

主詞 動詞

從屬副詞子句(p.336)

主要子句

1. 從屬連接詞**although**是「雖然...但是...」的意思。

2. 按：本句的**team**應該是當作集合名詞(p.183之2)使用，題目可能打字錯誤，動詞應用**work**。

36 Fortunately, the patient's condition remains _____ after the operation. She will be recovering soon.
(A) critical (B) vulnerable (C) radical (D) stable

幸運地，病人手術後的情況維持 _____ 。她將會很快的恢復。

(A) 危險 (B) 有遭受病侵 (C) 激烈的 (D) 穩定

答：D (...the patient's **condition remains stable** after the operation.)

主詞 連接性動詞 主詞補語

本句的動詞**remain**是當作連接性動詞(p.35)使用，形容詞**stable**是主詞**condition**的補語；

表示**condition** 的狀態是=> **stable**)

37 My bookshelves were destroyed in the flood. I need to find a _____ to fix them.
(A) burglar (B) carpenter (C) plumber (D) physician

我的書架在洪水中毀壞了。我需要找到一位 _____ 去修理它們。

(A) 小偷 (B) 木匠 (C) 水管工 (D) 醫生

答：B

38 Don't _____! Just tell me directly why you object to my plan!
(A) add fuel to the flame (B) hit the jackpot
(C) find a needle in a haystack (D) beat around the bush

不要 _____ ！只要直接告訴我你為什麼反對我的計劃！

(A) 火上加油 (B) 中大獎
(C) 在草堆中找針(海底撈針) (D) 顧左右而言他

答：D (beat around the bush ;

bush是草叢，不直接打草叢而在周遭打，也就是顧左右而言他、旁敲側擊、聲東擊西...的意思。)

39 Whenever he gives help to those who are in need, his heart will be _____ with unspeakable joy.

- (A) mixed up (B) filled up (C) put off (D) turned off

每當他給那些需要的人幫助的時候，他的心就會_____ 無可言語的快樂。

- (A) 混雜 (B) 充滿 (C) 延後 (D) 關掉

答：B

40 The loud singing from next door really _____ and I cannot concentrate on my reading.

- (A) gets on my nerves (B) sets me up (C) puts up with me (D) calms me down

隔壁大聲的歌聲真是 _____，我不能專心閱讀。

- (A) 使我精神緊張 (B) 陷害我 (C) 忍受我 (D) 使我安靜

答：A

41 _____ I lost my health did I know the importance of it.

- (A) In case (B) As soon as (C) It's when (D) Not until

_____ 我失去了健康，我才會知道它的重要性

- (A) 萬一 (B) 立刻 (C) 當它 (D) 沒有...直到

答：D (**Not until** I lost my health did I know the importance of it.

助動詞 主詞 動詞

從屬副詞子句

主要子句

原句可試寫為：I knew the importance of it **until** I lost my health

主詞 動詞

主要子句

從屬副詞子句

1. 將**until I lost my health**前面加**not**就變成「具有否定意義」的**Not until ...**副詞子句；
2. 將整個副詞子句當作一個副詞來看，置於句首，**主要子句**就要用倒裝句。
倒裝句的用法請參見p.341)

請依下文回答第42-45題

Both men and women are living longer these days in industrialized countries. However, women, on the average, live longer. 42, they can expect to live six or seven years more than men. The reasons for this are both biological and cultural.

One important biological 43 that helps women live longer is the difference in hormones between men and women. Hormones are chemicals which are produced by the body to control various body functions. 44 the ages of about 12 and 50, women produce hormones that are involved in fertility. These hormones also have a 45 effect on the heart and the blood flow. In fact, women are less likely to have high blood pressure or to die from heart attacks.

42 (A) In general (B) By no means (C) In detail (D) As a result

- 43 (A) factor (B) gene (C) process (D) example
 44 (A) Among (B) Between (C) After (D) Before
 45 (A) neutral (B) positive (C) vicious (D) limited

在工業化國家中，現代的男人和女人都活的較長。然而，平均起來，女人活的較長。42，她們比男人預期可多活6或7年。它的原因，生理的和文化的都有。

有一項幫助女人活的較長的重要生理 43 就是男人和女人的荷爾蒙差異。荷爾蒙是被身體製造出來，用來控制身體的各項機能的化學物質。約在12至50歲 44，女人製造的荷爾蒙和生育有關。這些荷爾蒙也對心臟和血液流動有一個 45 的效果。事實上，女人比較不會有高血壓或死於心臟病。

- 42 (A) 大體上 (B) 決不 (C) 詳細 (D) 結果
 答：A

- 43 (A) 因素 (B) 基因 (C) 過程 (D) 範例
 答：A

- 44 (A) 在...(三者以上)之間 (B) 在...(二者)之間 (C) 在...之後 (D) 在...之前
 答：B

- 45 (A) 中性的 (B) 正面有益的 (C) 邪惡的 (D) 有限制的
 答：B

請依下文回答第46-50題

There is a new kind of scam called “phishing,” which has plagued the Internet. Phishing sounds the same as the word “fishing,” and it implies a thief is trying to lure people into giving away valuable information. Like real fishermen, phishers use bait in the form of fake emails and false websites to con people into revealing credit card numbers, account usernames, and passwords. They imitate well-known banks, online sellers, and credit card companies. Successful phishers may convince as many as 5 percent of the people they contact to respond and give away their personal financial information. Because people who have access to the Internet (about 350 million) mostly live in wealthier countries, even tricking only 5 percent of them can make a lot of money.

Since there is so much money to make through this kind of scam, it has caught the interest of more than just small-time crooks. Recently, police tracked down an organized phishing group in Eastern Europe who had stolen millions of dollars from people online. Further investigation revealed that this group had connections with a major crime gang in Russia.

How can innocent websurfers protect themselves? Above all, always be wary of any email with urgent requests for personal financial information. Also, messages from phishers will not address recipients by name because they really don't know who the recipients are yet. On the other hand, valid messages from your bank or other companies you normally deal with typically include your personal name.

- 46 What is the main purpose of this article?
 (A) To contrast phishers and hackers. (B) To report a serious phishing crime.
 (C) To explain the nature of phishing. (D) To prevent Internet phishing scams.

- 47 What do “phishing” and “fishing” have in common?
 (A) They both use bait to lure prey. (B) They both have 5 percent chance of success.
 (C) They both need extreme patience. (D) They both make money from the Internet.
- 48 According to the article, who was behind the Eastern European phishing scam?
 (A) A bank employee. (B) A Russian crime gang.
 (C) Small-time crooks. (D) The police.
- 49 According to this article, why is phishing likely to be profitable?
 (A) The people who are cheated usually live in wealthy countries.
 (B) The phishers know how to invest their money.
 (C) Every phisher can have 5 percent share in each case.
 (D) Phishers advertise their products through the Internet.
- 50 According to this article, which would probably NOT be found in a phishing email message?
 (A) A real bank’s name. (B) An offer of discount on a product.
 (C) The receiver’s name. (D) The name of a credit card company

有一種被稱作“釣魚”的新詐術已經像瘟疫一樣傳染了網路。Phishing的發音和“fishing”一樣，它指的是 - 竊賊企圖引誘人交出寶貴的資料。就像真正的漁夫一樣，釣魚客以假電子郵件和錯誤網站的形式欺騙人去洩露信用卡號碼、用戶名稱和密碼。他們模仿知名的銀行、線上銷售賣方和信用卡公司。成功的釣魚客可以讓高達5%連絡的人相信、回應並將他們個人的金融資料交出。由於上網的人(約3億5千萬)大多是居住在較富有的國家，即使欺騙這些人的5%也能賺很多的錢。

因為由這種詐術可賺到如此多的錢，它所吸引的就不僅是二三流的騙子了。最近，警方在東歐追查到一個已經從上網的人，詐騙到幾百萬美元的組織集團。進一步的調查顯示，這個集團和俄羅斯的一個主要犯罪集團有關聯。

無辜上網的人要如保護他們自己？最重要的就是，永遠要提防任何急迫要求個人金融資料的電子郵件。來自釣魚客的信件也不會有收件人的姓名，因為他們還真的是不知道收件人是誰。另一方面，來自你正常交易的銀行或其他公司的有效信件通常會有你的個人姓名。

- 46 這篇文章的主旨是什麼?
 (A) 將釣魚客和駭客作對比 (B) 報導一件重大的釣魚犯案
 (C) 解釋釣魚犯案的本質 (D) 爲了防止網路釣魚詐騙
 答：C

- 47 “釣魚詐騙”和“釣魚”有什麼相同的地方?
 (A) 它們同樣是利用餌去引誘獵物 (B) 它們同樣有5%的成功機會
 (C) 它們同樣是需要極大的耐性 (D) 它們同樣是從網路上賺錢
 答：A

- 48 根據這篇文章，誰在東歐釣魚詐騙的幕後?
 (A) 一位銀行員工 (B) 一個俄羅斯犯罪集團
 (C) 二三流的騙子 (D) 警方
 答：B

- 49 根據這篇文章，爲什麼釣魚詐騙會賺錢？
(A) 這些被騙的人通常是居住在富有的國家
(B) 這些釣魚客知道如何投資他們的錢
(C) 每一個釣魚客可從犯案中分得5%
(D) 釣魚客在網路上廣告他們的產品
答：A

- 50 根據這篇文章，在釣魚信件中那一項可能找不到？
(A) 一個真實的銀行名稱 (B) 一件打折的產品
(C) 收件人的姓名 (D) 信用卡公司的名稱
答：C

(按：普考英文試題難易程度和統測相當，網站有一些統測題目可供參考一下。)

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