

## 98 年公務人員高等考試英文題解分析

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 Of all the patients in intensive care units who are at \_\_\_\_\_ of dying, some 20 percent present difficult ethical choices - whether to keep trying to save the life.  
(A) price (B) risk (C) rim (D) attempt

在加護病房中所有有死亡 \_\_\_\_\_ 的病人，有大約20% (的病人) 面臨道德抉擇的難題 - 是否繼續設法去救這些生命。

- (A) 價格 (B) 危險 (C) (圓型)物體的邊或邊緣 (D) 企圖

答：B (Of all the patients in intensive care units who are at risk of dying, some 20 percent present difficult ethical choices - whether to keep trying to save the life.

介系詞片語

介系詞片語

從屬形容詞子句

主詞

動詞

ethical choices - whether to keep trying to save the life.

1. at risk of dying是在死亡的危險中；rim是指物體的邊緣，不能選。

2. who are at risk of dying是修飾先行詞patients；那些有死亡的危險的病人。

3. 我們可以把這個句子簡化一下，換種方式寫較容易看的懂句子的結構：

Some 20 percent of all the patients present ethical choices - whether to keep trying to save the life.  
主詞 動詞

4. percent的單複數是同型，請參見文法書p.191；有關percent, percentage的用法請參見網站上容易混淆的單的單字「P」，本句的主詞percent是當作複數使用，所以現在式動詞present不能加s，p.205；

(按：本句的主詞是複數，所以題目中的the life應該改為複數lives或their lives較合文法；

有關live, alive, life的用法，請參見容易混淆的單的單字「L」)

- 32 In summertime, higher standards of personal \_\_\_\_\_ are necessary to prevent disease.  
(A) aspiration (B) commodity (C) hygiene (D) routine

在夏季，較高標準的個人 \_\_\_\_\_ 對於防止疾病是必要的。

- (A) 呼吸 (B) 商品 (C) 衛生 (D) 例行工作

答：C

- 33 The peace rally is gaining \_\_\_\_\_ every hour. By now, thousands of people have gathered in front of the parliament building.  
(A) consolidation (B) momentum (C) radiation (D) ultimatum

和平集會每小時都在增加 \_\_\_\_\_。至目前為止，成千的人已經聚集在議會大樓前面。

- (A) 整合 (B) 動力 (C) 幅射 (D) 最後通牒

答：B

- 34 In the Seoul Olympics of 1988, Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson won a 100-meter gold

medal in 9.79 sec. His \_\_\_\_\_ came almost as fast, after it was revealed that he had used steroids to achieve his world-beating performance.

- (A) basket case (B) *nom de plume* (C) fall from grace (D) standing on his head

在1988漢城奧運會中，加拿大短跑選手Ben Johnson以9.79秒贏得了100公尺金牌。他的 \_\_\_\_\_ 來的很快，在他被揭露他是服用類固醇贏得他破世界紀錄的表現之後。

- (A) 精神瀕於崩潰 (B) 筆名 (C) 失寵 (D) 倒立

答：C

35 Call-in surveys sometimes misrepresent public opinion because people who tend to call may be a small amount of people with strong ideas or certain attitudes; thus the “silent \_\_\_\_\_” might often be ignored.

- (A) majority (B) maximum (C) minimum (D) minority

打電話(call-in)進來的調查方式有時候是不能正確地代表大眾的意見，因為會打電話的人也許只是一小撮有強烈意見或特定態度的人；因此“沉默的 \_\_\_\_\_”也許是經常被忽略了。

- (A) 大多數 (B) 最大值 (C) 最小值 (D) 少數

答：A

36 Tourists are often accused of being loud and rude, but they may in fact help \_\_\_\_\_ traditional cultures.

- (A) abuse (B) impede (C) hinder (D) sustain

觀光客經常被指責是行為大聲和粗魯，但是實際上他們也許在幫助 \_\_\_\_\_ 傳統文化。

- (A) 爛用 (B) 阻礙 (C) 阻礙 (D) 支撐

答：D (Tourists are often accused of being loud and rude, **but** they may in fact help (to) sustain

獨立子句

對等連接詞

獨立子句

traditional cultures.

1. 本題沒有前後文，不容易看的懂是什麼涵意，但從句子的結構可以選出答案。因為對等連接詞「but 但是」是連接「意思相反」的子句；
2. 前面子句的大聲和粗魯是負面，but 後面的子句應該是正面；答案中(A)(B) (C)都是負面的意思，只有(D) sustain是正面的意思，故選(D)
3. help是使役動詞，後面的不定詞省略了to (p.136之1)

按：題意可能是 - 傳統文化本地人不看了，觀光客覺得新奇才看，有人看才有收入，所以也是在支撐傳統文化的沿續。

37 It is an excellent plan on paper, but from a practical point of view, it just isn't \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) feasible (B) visible (C) gullible (D) vulnerable

這個計劃在紙上作業很好，但以實務觀點來看，它就是不 \_\_\_\_\_。

(A) 可實行的 (B) 可見的 (C) 易受騙的 (D) 有弱點的

答：A

38 These companies claim deeper seawater contains more \_\_\_\_\_ and fewer pollutants than surface water.

(A) cankers (B) nutrients (C) incentives (D) utilities

這些公司聲稱超級甜，和表層水比較有較多的 \_\_\_\_\_ 和較少的污染

(A) 潰爛瘍口 (B) 營養 (C) 獎勵 (D) 設施

答：B

These companies claim (that) deeper seawater contains **more nutrients** and **fewer pollutants** than surface water.  
主詞 動詞 主詞 動詞 受詞 受詞  
主要子句 從屬名詞子句

1. **that**是不定關係代名詞，所帶領的整個從屬名詞子句是當做主要子句動詞claim的受詞(p.220之2)。

2. 本句的**that**是受格，可以省略(p.223之3之註)；本題就是將**that**省略了。讀者在做題時可先將它加上，比較較容易看的懂。

3. **more nutrients than** surface water. 和 **fewer pollutants than** surface water. 都是比較，p.249；  
二個用連接詞and合起來就變成題目的寫法：

**more nutrients and fewer pollutants than** surface water.

39 At the airport, the customs officials usually open our bags to \_\_\_\_\_ the contents.

(A) expect (B) retrospect (C) prospect (D) inspect

在機場，海關官員通常打開我們的行李 \_\_\_\_\_ 內裝物品。

(A) 期望 (B) 回顧、回溯 (C) 繁榮 (D) 檢查

答：D

40 We cannot say that men's characters improve in proportion \_\_\_\_\_ their knowledge increases, nor can we say the opposite.

(A) to (B) for (C) as (D) with

我們不能說人的品格隨著他們的知識增加而比例增進，我們也不能說不是(相反)。

答：C (We cannot say **that men's characters improve in proportion** **as** their knowledge increases, **nor**  
獨立子句 從屬名詞子句 從屬副詞子句 對等連接詞

can we say the opposite.  
獨立子句

1. 從屬名詞子句的文法和第38題一樣，只是本題沒有省略**that**

2. **as**是一個從屬連接詞(p335)，**as** their knowledge increases

主詞 動詞  
knowledge是主詞，increases是動詞；「有主詞，也有動詞」就是一個句子(請參見p.11&15片語、  
句子、子句的定義)，所以答案要選連接詞**as**來連接這個子句；

註：本題若改為介系詞片語(p.13)的寫法才能選**to**；例如：

**in proportion to** their increasing knowledge

3. We cannot say..., **nor can we** say the opposite.

動詞 主詞

nor是一個對等連接詞，用來連接二個獨立子句，nor 通常是用倒裝句；p.331&345

按：現代男女平等，讀者在自己寫作時，本句的men's宜用中性名詞(p.203)；例如：

men's改用中性的people's較宜。

41 Rather than sailing smoothly into a crucial financial summit in December, the EU seems to be cruising for a bruising.

- (A) The EU financial summit, though bruised, is expected to have a crucial sailing in December.
- (B) The EU financial summit, in spite of its smooth sailing, is likely to be cancelled in December.
- (C) The EU financial summit, though scheduled to be held in December, is faced with crucial financial problems.
- (D) The EU financial summit, to be held in December, is proceeding with difficulties.

歐盟並不會一路風平浪靜地到 11 月舉行的重要金融高峯會議，看起來將會是一路驚濤駭浪。

- (A) 在 11 月的歐盟金融高峯會議，雖然驚濤駭浪，但預期會有一個重要進行。
- (B) 在 11 月的歐盟金融高峯會議，雖然一路風平浪靜，有可能會被取消。
- (C) 歐盟金融高峯會議，雖然預定在 11 月舉行，但面臨一些重要的金融問題。
- (D) 將在 11 月舉行的歐盟金融高峯會議，正一路困難地邁進中。

答：D (**Rather than** (the EU seems to be) **sailing smoothly into a crucial financial summit in December**, the EU seems to be **cruising for a bruising**.)

「rather than 不是」是一個從屬連接詞，所連接的子句是一個不完全的從屬副詞子句(p.341)

我們也可把這個句子換種寫法，較容易看的懂：

The EU seems to be **cruising for a bruising rather than** (the EU seems to be) **sailing smoothly into a crucial financial summit in December**.

註：rather (寧願是)和rather than(不是)二者的意思不一樣；rather是當作副詞使用，例如：

I **rather** (或would rather) **go home**.

副詞 動詞 副詞

我寧願是回家。

(rather和home都是修飾動詞go；副詞的用法請參見p.305-308)

### 請依下文回答第42-46題

Division does not always require that classification follow it. Your purpose in classifying, however, is to show how things in a group are similar. 42 division and classification do work together. If you emptied the contents of a pocketbook onto a table, you would begin to divide those contents into groups. 43 division, you would identify objects relating to finances, objects relating to personal care, objects relating to school

work. Once you had the divisions clear, you would place objects in each category: money, checks, and credit cards in the first; cosmetics, a comb, and perfume in the second; pencils and a notebook in the third.

When you divide and classify for writing, you have to keep several things in mind. You have to think carefully about the division of the topic so that you limit the 44 from group to group. That is best achieved by creating categories different enough from each other so there is no blending. Since, you, the writer, have to establish the groups, you need to use a principle of classification that is sensible, accurate and complete. Do not force categories just 45 making groups. You have to show how things in a group relate to each other, and this you must do without 46 their differences and without making them stereotypes. If you stereotype objects in a group, you will be oversimplifying them, taking away their individuality, and forcing them to fit your categories.

- 42 (A) Yet (B) So (C) Hence (D) Meanwhile  
43 (A) Across (B) Without (C) Through (D) Between  
44 (A) overlap (B) outlook (C) extension (D) extremity  
45 (A) for the sake of (B) in case of (C) as a result of (D) by dint of  
46 (A) noticing (B) ignoring (C) arranging (D) measuring

分組並不一定要有分類相隨。雖然，你分類的目的是要表示一組中有類似的事物。42分組和分類確實是相輔相成。如果你將口袋中的物品放到桌上，你可以開始將這些物品分為幾個組。43分組，你可以辨別出和財務有關的物品，和個人生活有關的物品和學校功課有關的物品。一但分組完成，你可以將物品放置在每一個類別中：金錢、支票和信用卡在第一類；化妝品、一支梳子和香水在第二類；鉛筆和一本記事本在第三類。

當你為寫作文章分組或分類的時候，你必須將幾件事情記在心中。你必須小心主題的分組才不會有組和組之間的44。這個可經由設立類別時相互間要有足夠的區隔、沒有混合、就可以達成。既然是你 - 作家自己 - 要建立分組，你必須要用合理、正確和完整的分類原則。不要勉強分類只 45 設立分類。你必須顯示個組中的事務如何地有相互關聯，基於此你必須做的沒有46它們的差異，並且沒有使它們千篇一律。如果你在個組中將東西都弄的一樣，你就會太簡化它們了，拿掉了他們的個體性，強迫它們去適合你的分類。

- 42 (A)然而 (B) 如此 (C) 因此 (D) 同時  
答：A  
43 (A)橫越 (B) 沒有 (C) 經由 (D) 在...之間  
答：C  
44 (A)重疊 (B) 展望 (C) 延伸 (D) 極端  
答：A  
45 (A)爲了...的緣故 (B) 萬一 (C) 結果 (D) 藉由...  
答：A  
46 (A)注意 (B) 忽視 (C) 安排 (D) 橫量  
答：B

請依下文回答第47-50題

You ask me what is poverty? Listen to me. Here I am, dirty, smelly, and with no “proper” underwear on and with the stench of my rotting teeth near you. I will tell you. Listen to me. Listen without pity. I cannot use your pity. Listen with understanding. 47

Poverty is getting up every morning from a dirt-and-illness-stained mattress. The sheets have long since been used for diapers. 48 This is a smell of urine, sour milk, and spoiling food sometimes joined with the strong smell of long-cooked onions. 49 It is the smell of the outdoor privy. It is the smell of the milk which has gone sour because the refrigerator long has not worked, and it costs money to get it fixed. It is the smell of rotting garbage. 50 Shovels cost money.

- 47 (A) Poverty is living in a smell that never leaves.  
(B) Even the cheapest soap has to be saved for the baby’s diapers.  
(C) If you have smelled this smell, you did not know how it came.  
(D) Put yourself in my dirty, worn out, ill-fitting shoes, and hear me.
- 48 (A) I can call for help, but who should I call?  
(B) Poverty is living in a smell that never leaves.  
(C) Even the cheapest soap has to be saved for the baby’s diapers.  
(D) Put yourself in my dirty, worn out, ill-fitting shoes, and hear me.
- 49 (A) I can call for help, but who should I call?  
(B) I could bury it, but where is the shovel?  
(C) If you have smelled this smell, you did not know how it came.  
(D) Even the cheapest soap has to be saved for the baby’s diapers.
- 50 (A) I can call for help, but who should I call?  
(B) I could bury it, but where is the shovel?  
(C) If you have smelled this smell, you did not know how it came.  
(D) Put yourself in my dirty, worn out, ill-fitting shoes, and hear me.

你問我什麼是貧窮。聽我說。我就在你旁邊 - 髒、臭、沒有穿上合適的內衣褲和我有惡臭的爛牙。我會告訴你。聽了別憐憫。我不能利用你的憐憫。聽要聽的懂。 47

貧窮是每天早上從一張髒又沾滿疾病的床墊就開始了。床單早就當作是尿布了。 48 這是一種尿、臭牛奶和腐壞實物 - 有時候還混合了強烈燒焦洋蔥 - 的味道。 49 這是一種戶外廁所的味道。這是一種冰箱早壞了 - 它要花錢去修 - 牛奶已經發臭的味道。這是一種爛垃圾的味道。 50 鏟子花錢。

- 47 (A) 貧窮是生活在一種永遠不會消散的味道中。  
(B) 即使是洗嬰兒尿布最便宜的肥皂也要省下來。  
(C) 如果你聞到了這種味道，你不知道它是怎麼來的。  
(D) 把你放進我那雙髒、破、不合腳的鞋子，聽我說。

答：D

- 48 (A) 我可以打電話求援，但是我該打給誰呢？  
(B) 貧窮是生活在一種永遠不會消散的味道中。  
(C) 即使是洗嬰兒尿布最便宜的肥皂也要省下來。  
(D) 把你放進我那雙髒、破、不合腳的鞋子，聽我說。

答：B

- 49 (A) 我可以打電話求援，但是我該打給誰呢？  
(B) 我可以掩埋它，但是鏟子在哪裡？  
(C) 如果你聞到了這種味道，你不知道它是怎麼來的。  
(D) 即使是洗嬰兒尿布最便宜的肥皂也要省下來。

答：C

- 50 (A) 我可以打電話求援，但是我該打給誰呢？  
(B) 我可以掩埋它，但是鏟子在哪裡？  
(C) 如果你聞到了這種味道，你不知道它是怎麼來的。  
(D) 把你放進我那雙髒、破、不合腳的鞋子，聽我說。

答：B

(按：1. 以上二篇文章有些地方文法結構不是很完整，謹舉一例，供讀者參考：

(x) You ask me what **is poverty**? (這是一個間接問句，是不能用倒裝問句的)

正確的文法應寫成：

You ask me what **poverty is**.

(間接問句是用敘述句的方式詢問，句尾應是一個句號「.」；請參見 p.109)

間接問句若要寫成倒裝問句，可用加引號的方式：

You ask me, “What **poverty is**?”

(引號的用法，請參見 p.386 之 1)

2. 高考英文的難易度和學測、指考差不多，讀者的文法在有了一定的基礎之後，可前往 [www.cnn.com](http://www.cnn.com) 或 [www.newsweek.com](http://www.newsweek.com) 等網站，找適合你的文章來練習閱讀；只要閱讀多了，不論什麼文章都會看的懂，只要看的懂，答案就會選的正確。

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