

98 統測(四技二專)英文題解分析

本試卷共50題，每題2分，共100分，答對給分，答錯不倒扣。

本試卷均為單一選擇題，每題都有(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項，請選一個最適當答案。

- I. 字彙題：第1至8題，每題均有一個劃底線的字詞，請在四個選項中，選擇一個與劃底線的字詞意義最接近的答案。第9至15題，請選擇一個最適合的答案，以完成該句。

1. In Taiwan, some high school uniforms are symbols of excellence and honor.
(A) presents (B) fashions (C) signs (D) restrictions

在台灣，有些高中的制服是卓越和榮譽的象徵。

- (A) 禮物 (B) 流行 (C) 標誌 (D) 限制

答：C (In Taiwan, some high school uniforms are symbols of excellence and honor.
介系詞片語 主詞 連接性動詞 主詞補語 介系詞片語

1. 主詞補語symbols是修飾主詞uniforms，表示「制服」是「象徵」(p.21)
2. 介系詞片語In Taiwan是當作副詞片語使用；置於句首，用逗號將它和句子分開，是要特別強調這個副詞片語，這種副詞的「分離」用法(p.306)經常可見。我們也可將它改為「附加」用法(p.305)：
Some high school uniforms are symbols of excellence and honor in Taiwan.
3. 介系詞片語of excellence and honor是當作形容詞片語使用，用來修飾symbols (p.13)

2. The large number of students quitting schools reflects how serious the drop-out problem has been.
(A) advertises (B) shows (C) encourages (D) discusses

大批學生退學反映出退學問題有多麼地嚴重。

- (A) 廣告 (B) 顯示 (C) 鼓勵 (D) 討論

答：B (The large number of students quitting schools reflects how serious the drop-out problem has been.
主詞 動詞

1. 本句的主詞是number不是schools
2. number是第三人稱單數，現在式動詞要加s或es；p205 & 293

3. Taking a one-week vacation in Paris is indeed an unforgettable experience.
(A) a possible (B) a miserable (C) a capable (D) a memorable

在巴黎渡了一個星期的假期實在是一個難忘的經驗。

- (A) 一個可能的 (B) 一個可憐的 (C) 一個有能力的 (D) 一個值得回憶的

答：D

4. Telling me that he had to take a train home in ten minutes, he vanished into the street.
(A) disappeared (B) disappointed (C) deserved (D) ignored

(他)告訴我說他必須要在10分鐘內搭火車回家，他就消失在街上了。

- (A) 消失 (B) 失望 (C) 值得 (D) 忽視

答：A (Telling me that he had to take a train home in ten minutes, he vanished into the street.
分詞片語 名詞子句 句子

1. 分詞片語 **Telling me** 是修飾句子的主詞 **he**，**他告訴我**；文法原理請參見 p.142
 2. **that he had to take a train home in ten minutes** 是由不定關係代名詞 **that** 所代領的名詞子句，
 我們可以把這個分詞片語改成句子就知道它的句型原理了，p.24：

He told me that he had to take a train home in ten minutes, he vanished into the street.
主詞 動詞 間接受詞 直接受詞

3. 換成分詞片語的文法結構就是：

Telling me that he had to take a train home in ten minutes, he vanished into the street.
分詞 間接受詞 直接受詞

5. With online shopping, one can get hundreds of options when looking for a cell phone.
 (A) choices (B) fees (C) topics (D) reasons

在線上購物，一個人可以獲得數以百計的選擇，當尋找一支手機的時候。

- (A) 選擇 (B) 手續費 (C) 題目 (D) 理由

答：A

6. Not knowing what the sales representative was trying to do, the lady looked perplexed.
 (A) prepared (B) bored (C) delighted (D) confused

不知道這位銷售員要作什麼，這位女士看起來一付困惑的樣子。

- (A) 準備好了的 (B) 煩悶的 (C) 高興的 (D) 迷惑的

答：D (1. 分詞片語 Not knowing what the sales representative was trying to do 的文法和第4題相同；

2. the **lady** **looked** **perplexed**.
主詞 接性動詞 主詞補語

perplexed 是分詞當作形容詞使用，用來修飾主詞 (**lady**) 困惑的狀態；

本句的句型和第一題相同請參見 p.21 & 35；分詞當作形容詞使用請參見 p.140)

7. She seemed to be out of her mind when we saw her. She was yelling at her little baby.
 (A) shivering (B) calling (C) swallowing (D) shouting

當我們看到她的時候，她看起來要瘋了的樣子。她那時候正對著她的小寶寶大叫。

- (A) 顫抖 (B) 叫 (C) 吞嚥 (D) 大叫

答：D (was yelling 是過去進行式；p.74)

8. The restaurant has superb business because it serves delicious and healthy food.
 (A) works (B) provides (C) forwards (D) strikes

這家飯店生意非常好因為它提供可口和健康的食物。

- (A) 工作 (B) 提供 (C) 向前 (D) 打擊

答：B (**The restaurant has superb business because it serves delicious and healthy food.**)

主詞 動詞 受詞 從屬連接詞 主詞 動詞 受詞
主要子句 從屬副詞子句 p.335

9. May's room is clean and tidy. In contrast, her brother's room is a _____.
 (A) mass (B) miss (C) mess (D) math

May的房間乾淨又整齊。相反的，她的哥哥(或弟弟)的房間是_____。

- (A) 大量 (B) 思念 (C) 凌亂 (D) 數學

答：C

10. Water is a precious resource; therefore, we must _____ it or we will not have enough of it in the near future.
(A) conserve (B) compete (C) connect (D) continue

水是寶貴的資源；因此，我們必須 _____ 它，不然在不久的將來水將不足夠了。
(A) 節約 (B) 完成 (C) 連接 (D) 繼續

答：A (**Water is a precious resource**; **therefore, we must conserve it** or we will not have enough of it
獨立子句1 連接性副詞 獨立子句2 對等連接詞 獨立子句3

1. 獨立子句1和2是由標點符號的分號「；」將它們連接起來，p.384；therefore 是連接性副詞，是將獨立子句1和2的「意思」連接起來，p.307；文法結構和第31題相同。
2. 獨立子句2和3是由對等連接詞or連接起來，p.330)

11. One of the _____ of watching TV is that you can get a lot of information in a short time.
(A) devices (B) visitors (C) attendants (D) advantages

看電視的一個 _____ 就是你能在短時間之內得到許多的資訊。
(A) 設備儀器 (B) 訪客 (C) 服務員 (D) 好處、利益

答：D (**One of the advantages of watching TV is that you can get a lot of information in a short time.**
主詞 主要子句 動詞 主詞 助動詞 動詞 從屬名詞子句

1. 主要子句主詞是不定代名詞one，p232；one是第三人稱單數，現在式動詞要用單數動詞is
2. **that you can get a lot of information in a short time.**是由不定關係代名詞that所帶領的從屬名詞子句p.220；整個從屬名詞子句是當作主要子句主詞one的補語，我們可以將句子簡化一下：

One is that you can get a lot of information in a short time.
主詞 連接性動詞 主詞補語

12. Mark and Lisa put an _____ in the newspaper last Saturday, informing their friends and relatives of their wedding.
(A) enlargement (B) announcement (C) improvement (D) amazement

上星期六Mark和Lisa在報紙刊登了一個 _____，通知他們的婚禮給他們的親朋好友。
(A) 放大 (B) 宣佈 (C) 改進 (D) 驚訝

答：B

13. With a big supermarket in his _____, it is very convenient for him to go grocery shopping.
(A) exhibition (B) message (C) neighborhood (D) prayer

有一個大型超市在他的 _____，對他去購買食品雜貨是很方便的。
(A) 展覽 (B) 訊息 (C) 社區附近 (D) 禱告者

答：C

14. The _____ of Taiwan is over 23 million. That is, there are more than 23 million people living in Taiwan.
(A) pollution (B) calculation (C) portion (D) population

台灣的 _____ 超過了2千3百萬。這也就是說，有超過2千3百萬人居住在台灣。

- (A) 污染 (B) 計算 (C) 比例 (D) 人口
答：D

15. Joseph is popular at school because of his good _____.
(A) performance (B) attendant (C) conductor (D) rebellion

Joseph在學校很受歡迎，因為他優良的 _____。
(A) 表現 (B) 服務員 (C) 領導者 (D) 叛逆
答：A

II. 對話題：第16至25題，請依對話內容，選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

16. Ann: I don't have enough money to buy a birthday cake for my mother.
Bob: _____
Ann: But I don't know how.
Bob: It's not difficult. Let's go to the store to get the ingredients first.

- (A) How much do you have?
(B) You can buy one for your father.
(C) Let's make one from scratch.
(D) I can give you some money.

Ann: 我的錢不足夠去買一個生日蛋糕給我的媽媽。
Bob: _____
Ann: 但是我不知道如何做。
Bob: 那是不困難的。我們先去店裡買一些材料。

- (A) 你有的少(錢)?
(B) 你可以買一個給你的爸爸。
(C) 我們可以開始做一個。
(D) 我可以給你一些錢。
答：C

17. Doctor: How can I help you today?
Mary: _____
Doctor: That's because of the cold weather.
Mary: How do I take care of my skin in winter?

- (A) I have a stomach ache.
(B) My face feels dry and itchy.
(C) I need a moisturizer.
(D) My arms hurt.

Doctor: 今天我可以幫助妳什麼?
Mary: _____
Doctor: 那是因為天氣冷的關係。
Mary: 在冬天我要如何保養我的皮膚?

- (A) 我的胃痛。
- (B) 我的臉感覺乾和癢。
- (C) 我需要一個潤膚膏。
- (D) 我們手臂疼痛。

答：B

18. James: What do you like for lunch?
Mandy: I think I'll have a hamburger.
James: _____
Mandy: Like what?

- (A) Again? You should try something new.
- (B) You always want a hamburger.
- (C) Hamburger is your favorite.
- (D) Pizza is better than hamburger.

James: 你午餐想吃什麼?

Mandy: 我想吃一個漢堡。

James: _____

Mandy: 吃什麼呢?

- (A) 又是漢堡? 你應該試試新的東西。
- (B) 你總是吃漢堡。
- (C) 漢堡是你的最愛。
- (D) 披薩比漢堡好。

答：A

19. Clerk: Here you are. Size 8, purple.
Customer: Can I try it on?
Clerk: _____

- (A) Fine. I'll take it.
- (B) Sure. The dressing room is right over there.
- (C) How does it fit?
- (D) Cash or credit?

店員: 這就是你的。8號, 紫色。

顧客: 我能夠試穿它嗎?

店員: _____

- (A) 好。我買了。
- (B) 當然。換衣室就在那裡。
- (C) 合身嗎?
- (D) (付)現金或信用刷卡?

答：B

20. John: Would you like to go to a movie tonight?
Gina: _____

John: I see. What about tomorrow?

- (A) Sorry, I can't. I have to study for the test tomorrow.
- (B) I am glad to. What time?
- (C) That's interesting. Thank you.
- (D) Which movie do you want to see?

John: 你今晚想不想去看一場電影?

Gina: _____

John: 我知道了。那麼明天怎麼樣?

- (A) 抱歉，我不能。我必須讀書準備明天的考試。
- (B) 我很樂意去。什麼時間?
- (C) 那個真有趣。謝謝。
- (D) 你要看那一個電影。

答：A

21. Secretary: Good morning, XYZ Company. May I help you?

Mr. Clinton: Yes. Is Mr. Bush there?

Secretary: _____

Mr. Clinton: Yes, please. This is Bill Clinton. Please tell Mr. Bush to call me back. My phone number is 361-6599.

- (A) Speaking.
- (B) He is not in now. May I take your message?
- (C) I am his secretary. Please wait.
- (D) Mr. Bush is on the phone. Who is this?

秘書: 早安。我們是XYZ 公司。我能協助你什麼嗎?

Clinton先生: 是的。Bush先生在嗎?

秘書: _____

Clinton先生: 是的，請。這是Bill Clinton。請告訴Bush先生回我電話。我的電話號碼是361-6599.

- (A) 就是我。
- (B) 他現在還沒有進來。我是否能留你的話?
- (C) 我是他的秘書。等一下。
- (D) Bush先生正在講電話。你是誰?

答：B

22. Peter: Hi, Janet. How are you doing?

Janet: _____

Peter: Great. I got a new job last week, and I truly love it.

- (A) I am a student, and you?
- (B) I am going shopping. How about you?
- (C) I am doing fine. How about you?
- (D) I am doing my homework, and you?

Peter: 嗨，Janet。妳好嗎？

Janet: _____

Peter: 很好。我上星期找到了一個新工作，我真的很喜歡這個工作。

- (A) 我是一位學生，你呢？
- (B) 我要去購物。你呢？
- (C) 我很好。你呢？
- (D) 我正在做我的功課，你呢？

答：C

23. Billy: I don't feel well today.

Nurse: _____

Billy: I have a sore throat and a headache.

Nurse: Let me take your temperature first. Dr. Chang will be with you in a minute.

- (A) What seems to be the problem?
- (B) That would be fine.
- (C) Dr. Chang has an opening at three.
- (D) Can you come in then?

Billy: 我今天覺得不舒服。

護士: _____

Billy: 我喉嚨痛和頭痛。

護士: 讓我先給你量一下你的體溫。張醫師馬上就會來。

- (A) 看起來是什麼毛病(有什麼徵狀)?
- (B) 這樣應該就可以了。
- (C) 張醫師三點開始看診。
- (D) 你能夠進來嗎?

答：A

24. Lisa: Angela, can you keep a secret?

Angela: _____

Lisa: I am going to get married next month.

- (A) Congratulations!
- (B) Not at all.
- (C) Of course not.
- (D) Sure. What is it?

Lisa: Angela，你能不能守個秘密？

Angela: _____

Lisa: 我下個月要結婚了。

- (A) 恭喜！
- (B) 完全沒關係。
- (C) 當然不行。
- (D) 當然。什麼事情。

答：D

25. Mom: Linda, we've got to go. _____
Linda: I know. I'm tired, too. But it is hard to decide which one to buy.
Mom: Let's go home first and come again later.
- (A) Which one should I buy?
(B) I don't have enough money.
(C) Tie your shoelace.
(D) I'm exhausted.

媽媽: Linda, 我們必須要走了。 _____
Linda: 我知道了。我也很累了。但是這實在是很難決定要買哪一個。
Mom: 讓我們先回家，稍後再過來。

- (A) 我應該買哪一個?
(B) 我沒有足夠的錢。
(C) 綁緊你的鞋帶。
(D) 我累死了。

答：D

III. 綜合測驗：以下兩篇短文，共有**15**個空格，為第**26**至**40**題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

The Republic of China Consumer Voucher is an economic stimulus package. The vouchers are distributed to every R.O.C. citizen born before March 31st, 2009 26 holds valid household registrations. The purpose of these vouchers is to halt the economic downturn in Taiwan 27 due to the global financial crisis. The vouchers could be picked up either at voucher-distribution stations on January 18th or at designated post offices between February 7th and April 30th. On the early morning of January 18th, people 28 standing in long lines waiting to receive the vouchers, as they were 29 do some shopping with the vouchers.

According to the Ministry of the Interior, 91.3 percent of the people picked up their vouchers on January 18th, 30 than the voting rate of 76.4 percent in the presidential election held last March. The vouchers may be used to buy just about any item in Taiwan; 31, they cannot be used to get lottery tickets or plastic surgeries. For 32 still unsure of how to do with their vouchers, some councilors suggested that the public 33 the vouchers to charity. They said the NT\$ 3,600 might be an unimportant amount for the rich, but could make a difference to disadvantaged families.

中華民國的消費卷是一項刺激經濟的配套措施。消費卷是發放給出生於2009年3月31日以前的中華民國國民 26 擁有有效的戶口登記。這些消費卷的目的是阻止 27 是由於全球金融危機所導致的台灣經濟轉壞。消費卷可以於1月18日在指定的消費卷發放站或於2月7日至4月30日在指定的郵局領取。1月18日的一大早，人們 28 站在長排的隊伍中等待著領取消費卷。

依據內政部資料，有**91.3%**的人在1月18日領取了他們的消費卷， 30 於去年夏天舉行

的總統大選76.4%的投票率。這些消費卷可以用於在台灣買任何東西；31，它們不能用於買彩卷或整型手術。對於32 仍然不能確定如何處理他們的消費卷的人，有些顧問建議民眾33 消費卷給慈善機構。他們說3500元新台幣對於富人也許不是一個大數目，但是對弱勢家庭確可以有很大的不同。

26. (A) when (B) what (C) who (D) which

答：C (The vouchers are distributed to every R.O.C. **citizen born before March 31st, 2009** **who** holds valid household ...
先行詞 分詞片語

1. 先行詞**citizen**是「人」，關係代名詞要用 who或 that(p.220)；答案中只有who，所以要選C
2. **born before March 31st, 2009** 是分詞片語，當作形容詞使用(p142)，用來修飾**citizen**

27. (A) absolute (B) mainly (C) daily (D) appropriate

(A) 絕對 (B) 主要地 (C) 每日地 (D) 適當

答：B

28. (A) find (B) found (C) were found (D) who were found

答：C (On the early morning of January 18th, **people were found standing in long lines waiting to receive the vouchers, as they were eager to do some shopping with the vouchers.**
介系詞片語(當作副詞片語使用) 主要子句

as they were eager to do some shopping with the vouchers.
從屬連接詞 從屬副詞連接詞 (p335)

人們是被看到在排隊，所有要選過去被動式were found (p.97)

29. (A) eager to (B) similar to (C) look forward to (D) thanks to

(A) 急切的 (B) 相似的 (C) 盼望的 (D) 感謝

答：A (本句不定詞片語to do some shopping with the vouchers是當作副詞片語使用，修飾形容詞eager；有一些形容詞經常和不定詞組合的用法，請參見p.132)

30. (A) which is high (B) is more high (C) is higher (D) higher

答：D (According to the Ministry of the Interior, **91.3 percent of the people picked up their vouchers on January 18th, higher than the voting rate of 76.4 percent in the presidential election held last March.**
介系詞片語(當作副詞片語使用) 句子

higher than the voting rate of 76.4 percent in the presidential election held last March.
名詞片語 介系詞片語 介系詞片語 分詞片語

1. According to是一個複合介系詞，p.355
2. **higher than**是形容詞的比較級，p.249；
答案A：which is high是原級，所以是錯的；若是which is higher就可以是正確答案，例如：
... on January 18th, which is higher than 這是關係代名詞which的非限定用法，p224
3. 答案D；**higher than the voting rate of 76.4 percent**是一個名詞片語，p.12

31. (A) for instance (B) however (C) sometimes (D) therefore

答：B (The vouchers may be used to buy just about any item in Taiwan; **however, they cannot be used to get lottery tickets or plastic surgeries.**
獨立子句 連接性副詞 獨立子句

1. 二個獨立子句是由標點符號的分號「；」將它們連接起來，p.384
2. however是連接性副詞，是將二個獨立子句的「意思」連接起來，p.307

32. (A) those who (B) who (C) people who (D) those

答：D (For those still unsure of how to do with their vouchers, **some councilors suggested that the public**
介系詞片語 主要子句 從屬名詞子句)

donate the vouchers to charity.

1. For those who 或 For people who 都需要有動詞才能成爲一個子句，但是unsure是一個形容詞不是動詞， For those是一個介系詞片語，所以只能選D
2. that the public donate the vouchers to charity.是由不定關係代名詞that所代領的從屬名詞子句，當作主要子句動詞suggested的受詞。

33. (A) donate (B) donating (C) to donate (D) is donating

答：A (見前題；主要子句的動詞suggested是表示一種強烈的願望，從屬子句的動詞要用原型動詞donate；這是假設語氣的一種用法，詳請參見p.121)

Mount Kilimanjaro, located in Tanzania about 220 miles south of the equator in a very hot region, is the tallest mountain in all of Africa. 34 its location, there are many glaciers and ice fields high up on the mountain. The ice cap was important to the surrounding area and it's also a source of water for the river Nile. Many villages in the Mount Kilimanjaro region 35 the snow and ice melt water.

The appearance of Mount Kilimanjaro is changing. Scientists say that more than 80 percent of its glaciers 36 since 1912. As a result, animals on the plains surrounding the mountain are now dying and many plant species are also in danger. People are beginning to wonder how long it will be before the mountain 37 its snowy white cap. Why is this happening? Some scientists think that the hot weather in this tropical region makes the effects of global warming even worse. For example, the snow melts faster here 38 in cooler parts of the world. 39 believe forest reduction on Kilimanjaro may be the strongest human influence on glacial recession. Forest fires, often caused by honey collectors trying to smoke bees out of their hives, 40 the air temperature and lower the level of water in the air. These changes cause less snow to fall in the area. Scientists now believe that the mountain's glaciers may be totally gone by the year 2020.

Kilimanjaro山，位於坦尚尼亞赤道以南約220英哩的一個很熱的區域內，是非洲的最高峯。34 它的位置，在高山上有冰河和冰原。它的冰帽對周遭的區域是非常的重要，也是尼羅河的水源。在Kilimanjaro山區裡的許多村莊 35 冰和雪融化的水。

Kilimanjaro山的外貌正在改變。科學家說它的冰河自從1912年以來有超過80% 36。結果，環山平原上的動物正面臨死亡，許多植物種類也瀕臨滅絕。人們開始在想還有多久這座山 37 它的白色冰帽。爲什麼會這樣？有些科學家認爲地處熱帶的炎熱使得全球暖化效應更爲嚴重。例如，這裡雪融化較地球其他較涼的地方 38 快。39 相信，Kilimanjaro山森林的減少也許是最嚴重的人爲影響到冰河衰退。森林火災，經常是由採蜂蜜的人以火驅趕蜜蜂離巢而造成， 40 氣溫和降低空氣間的水氣。這些改變造成了這個區域降雪減少。目前科學家相信這座山的冰河到了2020年將會完全消失。

34. (A) Because of (B) Spite (C) Even though (D) Despite

(A) 因爲 (B) 惡意 (C) 即使 (D) 儘管

答：D (1. 介系詞despite, because of 請見p.353-355介系詞列表；
despite的用法也請參見網站上「容易混淆的片語動詞 D1」
2. even though是從屬連接詞不是介系詞，請見p.337)

35. (A) belong to (B) depend on (C) hear from (D) figure out
(A) 屬於 (B) 依賴 (C) 從...聽到 (D) 想出

答：B (Many **villages** in the Mount Kilimanjaro region **depend** on the snow and ice melt water.

主詞 動詞
主詞villages是第三人稱複數，現在式動詞要用原型動詞(p.54)

36. (A) melted (B) have melted (C) is melting (D) will have melted

答：B (**Scientists say** that more than 80 percent of its glaciers **have melted** since 1912.

主詞 動詞 主詞 動詞
主要子句 從屬名詞子句

1. 從屬名詞子句的文法與第32題相同。
 2. have melted是現在完成式，p.66，自1912年一直融化到現在
 3. percent 的單、複數都是同一個單字(p.191)，本句是當作複數使用，所以現在完成式要用have melted而不是has melted。
- percent 的用法也可參見網站上「容易混淆的片語動詞 P」)

37. (A) will lose (B) has lost (C) loses (D) will have lost

答：C (**People are beginning to wonder** how long it will be **before the mountain loses** its snowy white cap.

主要子句 從屬副詞子句 從屬副詞子句

1. 本題有些答案未必能說它是錯，但依句子的結構和意思以答案C，用現在式最正確；
2. lose的用法也請參見網站上「容易混淆的片語動詞 L」

38. (A) than it does (B) as it is (C) so did they (D) than they are

答：A (For example, **the snow melts faster here** than it does in cooler parts of the world.

介系詞片語 主要子句 從屬副詞子句

1. faster than和第30題一樣是形容詞的比較級，p.249；
2. snow是不可數名詞(p.170)；所以從屬副詞子句的代名詞要用第三人稱的單數 it 而不是複數的 they (p.212)；所以答案要選A，不是D。

39. (A) Another (B) The other (C) Others (D) The others

(A) 另一個 (B) 剩下來的一個 (C) 其他的 (D) 剩下來的這些

答：C (**Some** scientists think that **Others** believe forest reduction on Kilimanjaro may be

量詞形容詞 主詞 動詞 主詞 動詞

1. others和the others都是不定代名詞(p.232)，都可以當作主詞；
用the others不能說是錯，但前一句用的量詞形容詞(p.292)是some「有一些」some scientists...，所有後一句用others較為正確；
2. 有關another, the other, others, the others的詳細用法請參見p.290)

40. (A) rise (B) arise (C) arouse (D) raise

答：D (Forest **fires**, often caused by honey collectors ..., **raise** the air **temperature**....

主詞 被動時態的分詞片語(p.143) 動詞 受詞

1. 答案中只有raise是及物動詞，temperature 是raise的受詞(p.31 & p.38練習2-II第5題)
2. rise, arise, arouse, raise也請參見網站上「容易混淆的片語動詞 A3」

IV. 閱讀測驗： 以下有兩篇短文， 每篇各5 題， 共有10 個題目， 為第41 至50 題， 請於閱讀短文後， 選出最適當的答案。

Say “evolution” and some folks think of dusty archaeologists examining bone fragments. But, while evidence of previous life forms does play a central part in our understanding of evolution, it is not necessary to go on a dig to see it in action—you might

just look inside your mouth.

We all learn that human beings have thirty-two teeth. They are not all the same, though; the pointy incisors in the front are easily distinguished from the flatter, double-edged bicuspids that run along the side. Our teeth serve different functions: those incisors are great for biting and holding on, while the bicuspids do more of a saw-motion for chewing.

Now here is something you may not know: strictly speaking, it is not true that everyone has thirty-two teeth. Even excluding people with dental problems, some folks have only thirty, or even twenty-eight. The ones that are missing are often the farthest back in the mouth. Where did they go?

One likely answer is found in evolution. A long time ago—say ten thousand years—human beings ate much more raw meat. With a rough diet, you need lots of grinding teeth to help prepare your food for digestion. Later, with the gradual advent of cooked foods, not all those teeth are needed anymore. If someone is born without them, he or she does not suffer any ill consequence; a scientist would say there is no evolutionary pressure to keep those teeth.

Source: <http://amos.indiana.edu/library/scripts/mouthevol.html>

說到“進化”有些人就會想到滿身灰塵的考古學家在檢查骨頭碎片。雖然以往的生命型態遺物對於我們瞭解進化確實扮演一個主要角色，但是這並不需要實際地去挖掘出來看 – 你可以看看你的嘴巴裡面。

我們都知道人類有**32**顆牙齒。它們都不是完全一樣，前面尖尖的門牙和排在後面平坦有雙稜邊的白齒是很容易辨別的。我們的牙齒作用是不同的：那些門牙對咬住東西很好，然而白齒大多是用於像鋸子般地咀嚼。

有些事情也許你並不知道：嚴格說起來，每個人都有**32**顆牙齒並不是正確的。即使除了牙齒有問題的人之外，有些人只有**30**顆，或甚至只有**28**顆。那些不見的牙齒通常是嘴巴最裡面的。它們到哪去了？

最可能的答案之一是在進化中被發現的。很久以前 – 說**1**萬年好了 – 人類吃生肉較多。這些粗糙的食物，你需要許多咀嚼的牙齒來幫助消化。其後，隨著逐漸開始烹飪食物，這些牙齒就不再全部都需要了。如果有人生下來就沒有這些牙齒，他或她又沒有生病；科學家會說在進化上並沒有保留這些牙齒的必要。

題目來源：<http://amos.indiana.edu/library/scripts/mouthevol.html>

41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Only archaeologists understand evolution.
- (B) Everyone has thirty-two teeth.
- (C) Ten thousand years ago, human beings ate much more raw meat than we do now.
- (D) With the gradual advent of cooked foods, we need more teeth to chew them.

依據這篇文章，下列敘述哪一個是正確的？

- (A) 只有考古學家瞭解進化。
- (B) 每個人都有**32**顆牙齒。
- (C) **1**萬年前，人類吃生肉較現代人多。
- (D) 隨著逐漸開始烹飪食物，我們需要更多牙齒去咀嚼它們。

答：C (A long time ago—say ten thousand years—human beings ate much more raw meat.)

42. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word “pointy” in the second paragraph?

- (A) sharp
- (B) round
- (C) flat
- (D) long

下列哪一個是最接近第二段中 “pointy” 這一個單字？

- (A) 尖銳的 (B) 圓的 (C) 平坦的 (D) 長的

答：A

43. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Previous life forms play a central part in our understanding of evolution.
(B) Some people have fewer teeth than others.
(C) Animals have more teeth than human beings.
(D) The bicuspid are used mainly for chewing.

下列敘述哪一個是在這篇文章中沒有被提到的？

- (A) 古代生命型態的遺物對於我們瞭解進化確實扮演一個主要角色。
(B) 有些人的牙齒較其他人少。
(C) 動物的牙齒比人類多。
(D) 臼齒主要是用於咀嚼。

答：C

44. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Human incisors look much like bicuspid.
(B) Some people do not need the teeth that are the farthest back in the mouth.
(C) Today people are born without the teeth that are the farthest back in the mouth.
(D) Ancient people have less than thirty-two teeth.

下列敘述哪一個可以從這篇文章中引申出來？

- (A) 人類的門牙看起來很像臼齒。
(B) 有些人不需要那些嘴巴最裡面的牙齒。
(C) 現代的人生下來就沒有那些嘴巴最裡面的牙齒。
(D) 古代的人牙齒少於32顆。

答：B

45. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) Different functions of human teeth.
(B) People with dental problems.
(C) The advent of cooked foods.
(D) Evolution in terms of human teeth.

這篇文章最主要在說什麼？

- (A) 人類牙齒的不同作用。
(B) 人有牙齒的問題。
(C) 開始烹飪食物。
(D) 以牙齒來論進化。

答：D

We are always trying to understand ourselves by asking “Why did I do that?” Certainly it is true that each human being faces the question of understanding himself, even though he may not put this question in so many words. Part of the answer to “Why did I do that?” is found in the way the individual looks upon himself, or the way he sees himself. This is referred to as the individual’s self-concept.

It is obvious that we will tend to act with more self-control, and be happier, if we can gradually gain a better understanding of how we ourselves think and act, and what kind of individuals we really are. For example, a young woman may “see herself” as a poor conversationalist and a kind of “wet blanket” when she goes out with her friends. Actually, she is warm and friendly and well liked by all who know her. Here is a case where an individual has formed a “self-concept” which is definitely not in line with the facts. If she could come to realize the true situation, it would in all probability help her overcome this fear of meeting or being with other people. The importance of an individual’s “self-concept” in influencing his behavior is plainly evident.

我們一直想以自問“我為什麼會做那件事？”來試圖認識自己。的確，每一個人都碰到認識自己的問題，即使他並不是用這麼多字的一段話來問。“我為什麼會做那件事？”有部分的答案從個人如何檢視自己或看自己會被發掘出來。這個可稱之為一個人的自我認識。

如果我們能逐漸對我們自己的想法、行動和是個什麼樣的人有更多瞭解的話，很明顯的，我們的行為可以自我控制的更好和更快樂。例如，一個年輕的女人也許會“認為她自己”是一位不善言詞，而且像是一個和朋友出遊會被當作是“濕被子”的人。實際上，她是一位熱情、友善而且會被她所有認識的人喜愛的人。這就是一個案例 - 個人形成的自我認識與事實不同。假如她能夠認清真實的情形，這將會使她克服去認識或與人相處的恐懼。一個人的“自我認識”對於影響他的行為顯然是很重要的。

46. In which subject can this passage be found?

- (A) Biology (B) Geography (C) Psychology (D) Physics

哪一個主題這篇文章可能會被蒐尋的到？

- (A) 生物 (B) 地理 (C) 心理 (D) 物理

答：C

47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true according to the passage?

- (A) If we understand ourselves better, we will be much happier.
(B) Why we did the thing that we did never depends on our self-concept.
(C) An individual’s self-concept evidently influences his or her behavior.
(D) We never stop trying to understand our behavior.

依據這篇文章，下列敘述哪一個敘述不是正確的？

- (A) 如果我們瞭解自己更多的話，我們會更快樂。
(B) 為什麼我們做的事情從來不是依據我們的自我認識而行事。
(C) 一個人的“自我認識”對於影響他或她的行為是很明顯的。
(D) 我們從未停止試圖去瞭解我們的行為。

答：B

48. Based on the context, the phrase “wet blanket” in the second paragraph most likely means “_____.”

- (A) a blanket that nobody wants
(B) a blanket that everybody enjoys
(C) a person who doubles other people’s fun
(D) a person who spoils other people’s fun

根據內文第二段中“wet blanket”這個片語最可能的意思是“_____.”

- (A) 一床沒有人要的被子。
- (B) 一床每一個人人都喜歡用的被子。
- (C) 一位讓其他人加倍快樂的人。
- (D) 一位讓其他人掃興的人。

答：D

49. According to this passage, which of the following descriptions about the young woman is true?

- (A) She identifies herself as an outgoing person, who can make friends easily.
- (B) She can become more open-minded to socialize with others as long as she changes the way she sees herself.
- (C) She has a high self-esteem, and sees herself as a people person.
- (D) Her “self-concept” is compatible with her true personality.

依據這篇文章，下列有關這位年輕女人的敘述哪一個是正確的？

- (A) 她認為她自己是一位外向的人，她可以很容易地交朋友。
- (B) 只要她改變她的自我認識，她可以心胸更開擴的去和別人交往。
- (C) 她自視很高，認為自己是一位外向、友善和善體人意的人。
- (D) 她的自我認識和她實際的個性相符合。

答：B

50. According to the passage, self-concept is defined as _____.

- (A) how the individual looks upon himself
- (B) the way the individual sees other people
- (C) the way the individual is respected by others
- (D) how the individual is looked upon by others

依據這篇文章，自我認識是被定義為 _____.

- (A) 一個人如何檢視他自己。
- (B) 一個人如何看其他的人。
- (C) 一個人如何被其他的人尊敬。
- (D) 一個人如何被其他的認為(是什麼樣子的人)

答：A

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