

本書精華要點導引

本書專為投考台大、政大研究所而撰寫，內容收錄114～108年台大、政大英文試題，並予逐題詳解及中文題意翻譯，考生可清楚題意，從中學習解答，多加演練必可脫穎而出。

其特色如下：

一、考題新穎

本書蒐羅台大、政大研究所114～108年英文歷屆試題暨詳解、試題分析表及最新命題趨勢，使您在練習的同時，亦能掌握最新之命題，達事半功倍之效。

二、解題精確

本書解答精確，並針對各命題重點逐步分析，另將每段文章同步以中譯題意的方式呈現，讓同學清楚瞭解文章內容，並予以關鍵字標示及註釋說明，讓同學在面臨試題時，能迅速把握題旨而進一步得知答案。其中對文法單元所提供的詳解，為本書最精彩的部分，只要讀者有計畫的練習，並參照本書的詳解，定能達到鑑往知來，熟能生巧的目的。

三、編排完整

全書收錄台大、政大114～108年試題及詳解，採題、答分開呈現的方式，提供讀者最精華、最完整的試題及詳解，適合模擬演練，厚植實力。建議搭配筆者另著《英文111年各校研究所試題詳解》及《英文各校研究所歷屆試題詳解（110～108年）》使用，更易掌握出題方向與命題趨勢，以爭取最佳成績。

另針對歷年英文試題的出題形式一克漏字、字彙及片語、文法、閱讀測驗和作文，提供準備要領及應研讀重點，建議搭配作者另著《英文單字經典題庫全攻略》《英文克漏字經典題庫全攻略》《英文文法經典題庫全攻略》《英文閱讀測驗經典題庫全攻略》，單元學習，提昇解題實力。

112 年

台灣大學

各系所 (A卷)



112
年

試題

I、Vocabulary and Phrases: (40%)

- Most of her poems _____ in imagery.
(A)abound (B)abandon (C)abate (D)able
- _____ attacks are those that may strike legitimate targets and civilians without distinction.
(A)Identification (B)Incidental (C)Indiscriminate (D)Inactive
- The visitor looks very suspicious hanging around by the bins. Let's keep a _____ eye on him.
(A)vigilant (B)violent (C)vulnerable (D)voluntary
- The museum _____ a collection of Roman sculptures.
(A)horses (B)hoses (C)hales (D)houses
- I tend to _____ on ice cream when I am lonely.
(A)break (B)binge (C)bond (D)boil
- The chimney _____ thick smoke into the air.
(A)emitted (B)emergent (C)escalated (D)eternal
- Coriander is _____ to southern Europe.
(A)impassive (B)indigenous (C)indiscreet (D)indirect
- Only a few people have _____ to the full facts of the case.
(A)archive (B)accuse (C)access (D)academy
- _____ of mosquitoes from gutters invaded our village every twilight.
(A)Monstrous (B)Minerals (C)Myriads (D)Migrations
- Hydrogen is a _____ of all organic compounds.
(A)competition (B)compartment (C)company (D)component

11. He _____ doing anything wrong.
(A)requests (B)denied (C)claims (D)maintains
12. Mary got two job offers. _____ she accepted.
(A)much of which (B)both of whom (C)most of whose (D)neither of which
13. Henry got sick the day he _____ his new job.
(A)was to start (B)was started (C)will start (D)starts
14. Neither of the students _____ that both mystery writer Agatha Christie and inventor Thomas Edison were dyslexic.
(A)are knowing (B)know (C)knows (D)is known
15. An earthquake _____ last night.
(A)occurs (B)occurred (C)was occurred (D)has occurred
16. I am not sure _____ you agree with his theory.
(A) to what extent (B)as regards (C)on the whole (D)by means of which
17. She wrote an excellent essay _____ with a certain amount of help.
(A)even so (B)as well as (C)albeit (D)despite the fact
18. He is a great poet _____ his work has had a great influence on other writers.
(A)apart from (B)provided that (C)on top of which (D)in the sense that
19. It is hard to _____ between these two similar plants.
(A)differ (B)different (C)differentiate (D)difference
20. I am afraid my English _____ poorly with hers.
(A)competes (B)compares (C)combines (D)contributes.

II 、Close Test.: Choose the BEST answer for each missing word or phrase in the following excerpted passages. (30%)

Passage A: Questions 21.-30.

The American songwriter Bob Dylan is often considered to be as much a poet as a musician. He 21. his political ideas through folk songs in his early period. His melodies were often simple but his words 22. complex messages often with subtle 23. . In one of his songs, he speaks of a “hard rain” which will fall after a nuclear war. On one level the words 24. Real, radioactive rain, but the 25. of the words are many: life will be hard, perhaps

49. According to the article, how is a declinist perspective exploited?

- (A) Politicians use social media to spread false information about societal decline to create divisions within society.
- (B) Politicians use declinist arguments to appeal to people who yearn for “the good old days” to gain political advantage.
- (C) Politicians use rhetoric to create fear or anxiety about the future to promote their own agendas.

50. How does the writer suggest we deal with the effects of rosy retrospection?

- (A) We should use multiple sources of information to provide a more complete view of the past, present, and future.
- (B) We should be engaged in memory training so that we could recall from both short-term and long-term memories.
- (C) We should be aware of its effect on our judgment and decision-making, avoid a declinist perspective, and be careful not to prefer a rosy view of the past to the future.



詳解

I、單字和片語：選擇最能完成句意通順的單字。

1. (A) 她所寫的詩歌當中大部分都充滿了意象。
 - (A) 充滿
 - (B) 放棄
 - (C) 減少
 - (D) 能夠
2. (C) 無差別性的攻擊指的是沒有區別性地任意攻擊合乎正當性的對象和守法的民眾。
 - (A) 辨識
 - (B) 偶然的
 - (C) 不加區別的
 - (D) 不活躍的

3. (A) 那個訪客在垃圾箱附近徘徊，看起來非常可疑。讓我們對他保持警戒心。
(A)警戒的
(B)暴力的
(C)脆弱的
(D)自願的
4. (D) 博物館收藏了一批羅馬時期的雕刻品。
(A)馬
(B)水管
(C)強拉；硬拖
(D)收藏
5. (B) 當我感到孤獨的時候，我往往會狂吃冰淇淋。
(A)打破
(B)盡情享用；狂歡
(C)結合
(D)沸騰
6. (A) 煙囪朝天空中噴出濃煙。
(A)噴發出
(B)新興的；緊急的
(C)逐步上升的
(D)永恆的
7. (B) 香菜原產地在南歐。
(A)冷漠冷淡的
(B)土著的；原產地的
(C)輕率不謹慎的
(D)間接的
8. (C) 只有少數幾個人有機會看到有關該案全部事實的資料。
(A)檔案
(B)控告
(C)接近的機會；進入
(D)學院

112-12 高點致勝叢書

9. (C) 每天在黃昏時分，無數隻蚊子從排水溝湧入我們的村莊。

- (A)龐大的
- (B)礦物
- (C)無數
- (D)遷徙

10. (D) 氫是所有有機化合物的組成成分之一。

- (A)比賽
- (B)隔間
- (C)公司
- (D)組成部分

11. (B) 他否認有做錯任何事。

- (A)要求
- (B)否認
- (C)聲稱
- (D)維持；維修保養

【解析】

- (A) S + request + 人 + to + V原（要求某人做某事）
- (B) S + deny + Ving （否認做過……事）
- (C) S + claim + to + V原（聲稱是……）
- (D) S + maintain + 名詞（維持……東西；維修保養……東西）

因此，答案要選(B)deny + 後面加動名詞（Ving）當受詞。

12. (D) 瑪麗被兩家公司錄取，但這兩份工作她都沒有要去做。

- (A)其中大部分
- (B)其中兩者都
- (C)大部分
- (D)其中兩者都不是

【解析】

原文：Mary got two job offers. She accepted neither of them.

改成：Mary got two job offers. she accepted neither of which.

關代具有連接功能的代名詞

考題：Mary got two job offers neither of which She accepted.

關代要置形容詞子句的句首

用形容詞子句將兩句連接在一起，因此，答案要選(D)。

13.(A) 亨利當時在要開始到新公司上班的那天生病了。

(A)即將開始－過去打算開始要做的事

(B)被開始－過去簡單式被動式

(C)將開始－未來簡單式（以現在做起算點的未來式）

(D)開始－現在簡單式

【解析】

未來簡單式的公式為→ S + beV + to + V原 + ...

但因為，本題句中提到Henry got sick是過去式，要表達在過去時間點的未來，要用過去的未來式：

S + was (were) + to + V原 + ...

因此，答案要選(A)。

14.(C) 兩個學生都不知道神秘作家阿加莎克里斯蒂和發明家托馬斯愛迪生都患有閱讀障礙的問題。

(A)正在知道－第三人稱複數動詞 + 現在進行式

(B)知道－第三人稱複數動詞 + 現在簡單式

(C)知道－第三人稱單數動詞 + 現在簡單式 + 主動式

(D)被知道－第三人稱單數動詞 + 現在簡單式 + 被動式

【解析】

Neither of the + students + knows + (that both A.C and T.E were dyslexic).

S + V單 + 名詞子句當受詞（故動詞要用主動式）

因為neither是代名詞當主詞，語意為兩個當中沒有一個，故要接單數動詞。

此外，know是及物動詞，若後面接受詞，表示主動語意，因此，答案要選(C)knows。

15.(B) 昨晚發生了地震。

(A)發生－現在簡單式 + 第三人稱複數動詞

(B)發生－過去簡單式

II、綜合測驗：（30%）

說明綜合測驗共計15題，每題2分，共計30分。每題一個空格，請依文意與文法選出最適當的一個選項，請將答案寫於答案卡之「相應題號」。

第16.至20.題為題組

Tai Chi Chuan is a type of ancient Chinese martial art. People 16. Tai Chi mainly for its health benefits. This centuries-old Chinese mind-body exercise is now gaining popularity in the United States. The most familiar aspect of Tai Chi Chuan is the hand form, which is a series of slow-flowing movements with poetic names 17. “dragons stirring up the wind” and “wave hands like clouds.” These movements, forming an exercise system, 18. one to effortlessly experience the vital life force, or the Qi energy, in one’s body. Tai Chi Chuan is not only a physical but also a 19. exercise. Psychologically, this exercise may increase communication between the body and the mind and enable one to deal with other people more effectively. It 20. stress and creates calmness and confidence. Relaxation and a feeling of joy are among the first noticeable differences in a Tai Chi student.

16.(A)practice (B) consult (C)display (D)manage

17.(A)from (B) like (C)between (D)regarding

18.(A)allow (B) allows (C)allowed (D)allowing

19.(A)formal (B) mental (C)civic (D)global

20.(A)imposes (B) offends (C)reduces (D)disturbs

第21.至25.題為題組

Much like the dove and robin, the bluebird is considered a very lucky sign in most cultures, particularly when seen in the spring. 21., a woodpecker, when seen near the home, is regarded as a good sign. In contrast, the peacock is not 22. seen as lucky. In places like India, the peacock is considered lucky because the great many “eyes” on its feathers are said to alert it to 23. evil. Peacocks are also highly valued in China and Japan, where they are kept as symbols by the ruling families to 24. their status and wealth. However, the

peacock used to receive only 25. from the rest of the world. The feathers of peacocks are considered the most unlucky part of the bird because the eye-shaped markings on them are associated with “evil eyes.” To bring the evil eye into the home is thus believed to invite trouble and sorrow.

- 21.(A)Therefore (B) Nevertheless (C)Roughly (D)Similarly
 22.(A)officially (B) mutually (C)universally (D)eventually
 23.(A)approach (B) approaching (C)approached (D)be approaching
 24.(A)replace (B) disguise (C)distinguish (D)represent
 25.(A)scorn (B) laughter (C)study (D)criticism

第26.至30.題為題組

Nutritional products that can be collected from trees include fruits, nuts, seeds, leaves, and bark. Tree products have been an important part of diets for thousands of years, from early humans 26. fruits and nuts to the first cultivation of important trees, such as mango and apple. The apple is one of the world's most cultivated fruit trees, 27. over 7,000 different kinds in existence. Despite their great 28., however, most domesticated apples can be traced back to a common ancestor, the wild apple of Central Asia, *Malus sieversii*. Apples have been grown for thousands of years in Asia and Europe, and 29. to North America by European colonists in the 17th century. Today, apples are 30. eaten the world over and form the basis for multi-million dollar industries. In 2005, at least 55 million tons of apples were grown worldwide, which generated a value of about \$10 billion.

- 26.(A)to gather (B) gather (C)gathered (D)gathering
 27.(A)all (B) with (C)around (D)still
 28.(A)variety (B) harvest (C)condition (D)discovery
 29.(A)bring (B) have brought (C)were brought (D)have been brought
 30.(A)regularly (B) particularly (C)permanently (D)barely

- (A)容量
- (B)職業
- (C)附件
- (D)機器總稱

II、綜合測驗：

第16.至20.題為題組

【中譯】

太極拳是一種古老的中國武術。人們16.練習太極主要是因為它對健康有好處。這種具有幾百年歷史的中國身心鍛鍊運動如今在美國越來越受歡迎。太極拳最為人熟悉的一面是它的手勢，它是一系列緩慢流動的動作，擁有17.像“龍翻天”和“揮手如雲”等富有詩意的名字。這些動作形成了一套鍛鍊系統，18.讓人能夠輕鬆地體驗到體內的生命能量，或者說是體內氣的流動。太極拳不僅是一種身體上的鍛煉，更是一種19.心智上的鍛煉。從心理上來說，這項鍛鍊運動可以增加身體和心靈之間的溝通與交流，使人們能夠更有效地與他人相處。它可以20.減輕壓力並培養鎮定和自信。放鬆和愉悅感是太極拳學員首先能夠明顯感受到學習打太極拳後與之前的差別。

- 16.(A) (A)練習
(B)查閱
(C)展示
(D)管理
- 17.(B) (A)來自
(B)如同；像
(C)之間
(D)關於
- 18.(A) (A)允許－原形（複數）動詞 + 現在簡單式
(B)允許－第三人稱單數 + 現在簡單式
(C)允許－過去簡單式
(D)允許－現在分詞

【解析】

該題的空格中，要填原形動詞表示複數動詞，外加用現在簡單式

112-98 高點致勝叢書

表“事實”

movements, forming an exercise system, allow one to effortlessly experience ...

S + (現在分詞當形容詞用) + V + O + to + V原 + ...

- 19.(B) (A)正式的
(B)心智上的
(C)公民的
(D)全球的
- 20.(C) (A)強加諸於
(B)冒犯
(C)減少
(D)干擾

第21.至25.題為題組

【中譯】

就像鴿子和知更鳥一樣，藍知更鳥在大多數文化中被認為是非常幸運的象徵，尤其是當他們在春天被人們看到時。21.同樣地，當一隻啄木鳥出現在家附近時，也被視為是一個好兆頭。相較之下，孔雀並不被22.普遍都被視為是幸運的象徵。譬如說，像在印度這個地方，孔雀現在被認為是幸運的，因為其羽毛上眾多的“眼睛”的斑紋據說能讓它警覺到23.即將到來的禍害。孔雀在中國和日本等地現在也是受到高度重視，它們被統治者家族視為是24.象徵地位和財富的標誌。然而，在以前孔雀卻是受到世界其他地方的人的25.蔑視。孔雀的羽毛是這種鳥身上被認為最不吉利的地方，因為人們認為孔雀羽毛上面的眼狀斑紋與「邪惡的眼睛」是相關聯的。因此，人們相信看見孔雀就會將邪眼引入家中而招來麻煩和讓人痛苦悲傷。

- 21.(D) (A)因此
(B)儘管如此
(C)大約
(D)同樣地
- 22.(C) (A)正式地
(B)相互地
(C)普遍地

