

**決戰 2011 Use of English Section C
Mock Exam Answers**

Part 1 Reading

- | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 5. A | 9. D | 13. D |
| 2. D | 6. B | 10. D | 14. B |
| 3. D | 7. B | 11. A | |
| 4. C | 8. C | 12. C | |

Part 2 Language Systems

MC Cloze

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 15. A | 19. D | 23. A | 27. B | 31. D |
| 16. C | 20. C | 24. D | 28. C | 32. A |
| 17. B | 21. A | 25. D | 29. C | |
| 18. C | 22. B | 26. B | 30. A | |

Theme Exercise

- | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|
| 33. D | 37. D | 41. A |
| 34. B | 38. C | 42. B |
| 35. A | 39. A | 43. A |
| 36. C | 40. C | 44. D |

Summary Cloze

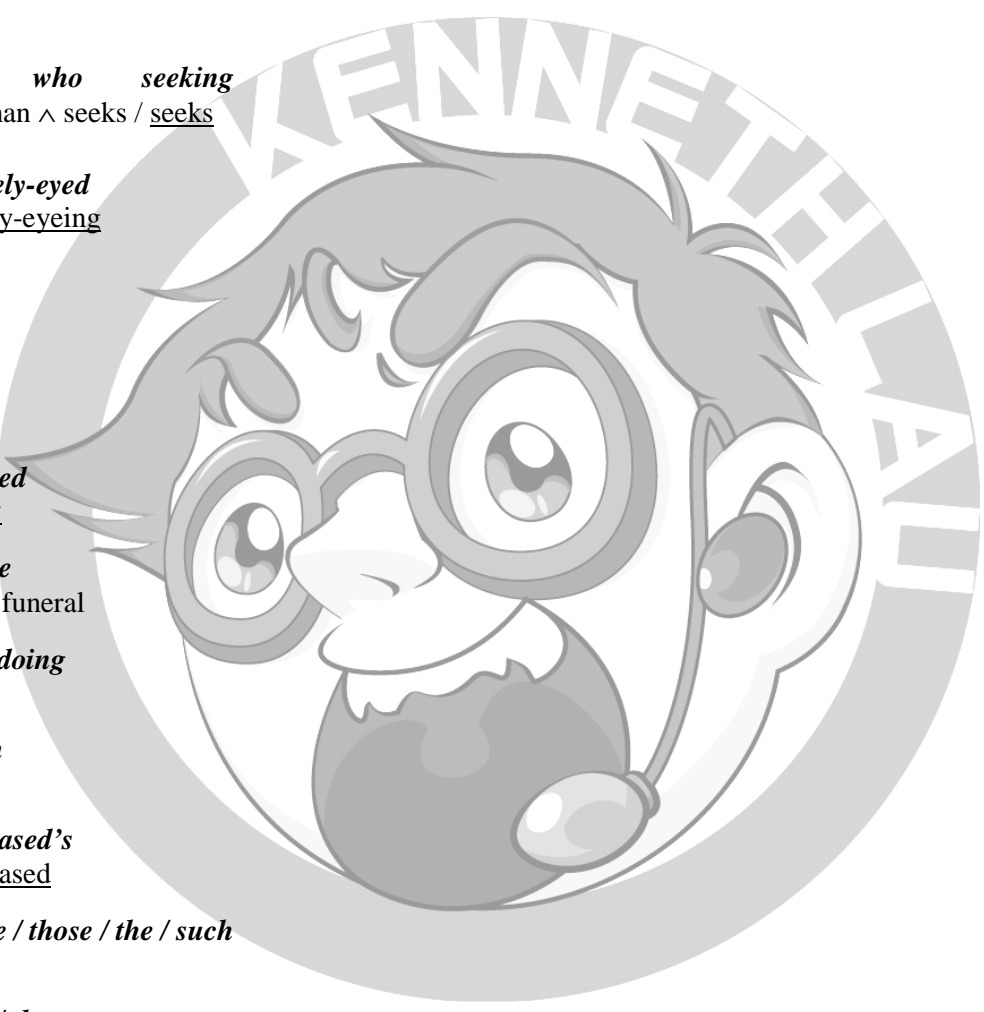
45. reasons
46. married couple
47. described
48. young
49. overcome
50. risky // dangerous // inadvisable // unwise // foolish // silly // stupid // unreasonable // irrational
51. arranged
52. popular // common // prevalent // widespread // accepted
53. satisfied / happy
54. career(s)
55. expectations
56. business deal
57. separate
58. mature marriage
59. necessary // important // crucial // essential // vital // imperative // sensible // advisable // reasonable
60. before
61. sign
62. protection
63. financial
64. love
65. respectable // admirable } either word in either blank
66. admirable // respectable } providing both are used

Matching

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 67. F | 70. I | 73. L | 76. D |
| 68. K | 71. M | 74. J | 77. G |
| 69. B | 72. H | 75. A | 78. E |

Proofreading

79. ~~but~~
and
80. ~~typical~~
typically
81. ~~a~~
the
82. ~~who seeking~~
woman \wedge seeks / seeks
83. ~~steely-eyed~~
steely-eyeing
84. ~~who~~
85. ~~no~~
86. ~~we~~
us
87. ~~viewed~~
view
88. ~~the~~
of \wedge funeral
89. ~~do / doing~~
does
90. ~~from~~
to
91. ~~deceased's~~
deceased
92. ~~these / those / the / such~~
that
93. ~~this / the~~
to \wedge story
94. ~~hard~~
hardly
95. ~~are~~
96. ~~is~~
were
97. ~~someone~~
anyone



Mock Exam Set 1 MC Cloze

Explanation(s)	Example(s)
15. A — with	
be associated with ... 的意思是「和...有關連」。	Lung cancer is associated with smoking.
16. C — will feature	
一句句子一定有 finite verb，既然這句還未有 finite verb，那麼答案就一定是 finite verb。	
A. to feature 是 non-finite verb，所以這選項不正確。	
B, D. feature 是沒有被動式的，所以這兩個選項不正確。	
C. will feature 是 finite verb，所以這選項正確。	
17. B — reached	
reach a peak 的意思是「達到高峰」。	
18. C — suggested	
A. 研究不是人，它不能相信一件事情。	
B, C, D. say、suggest 和 show 都可以用來引用研究。但是，由於答案之前有 has 一字，可見這個動詞是 present perfect 形式，答案應為 past participle。三個選項中，只有 suggested 是 past participle。	

19. D — However

上一句說以前的研究指出不快和抑鬱的風險在一生之中是相對地固定的，而這句說最新的研究結果是全球所有人都在中年時最抑鬱，所以需要 **However** 來帶出這個轉折。

*****nevertheless** 和 **however** 同樣解作「但是」，但它們的用法是不同的。**nevertheless** 並不可以用來作比較，而 **however** 則可以。這裏比較以前的研究結果和最新的研究結果，所以只能用 **however**。

*****while** 是 **conjunction**，放在句中並不符合文法。

✓ He is poor. Nevertheless/However, he enjoys his life.

X Gary is poor. Nevertheless, John is rich.

✓ Gary is poor. However, John is rich.

Gary is poor while John is rich.

20. C — was

句子的另一個動詞 **was** 是過去式，所以答案也應該是過去式，以保持時式的一致。

21. A — to

當 **adapt** 解作「適應」時，後接介詞 **to**。

22. B — Another

the other (兩個中的) 另一個

another 另一

other 其他的

others 其餘的人或物

23. A — remaining

remaining (*adj.*) 剩餘的

remain (*v.*) 剩下

remains (*n.*) 殘餘

remainder (*n.*) 剩餘物

remaining rooms

Many problems remain.

the remains of the house

Two died. The remainder were injured.

24. D — count

count one's blessings 的意思是「感恩」。

25. D — emerge

Only in their 50s do most people emerge from the low period. 是 Most people emerge from the low period only in their 50s. 的倒裝版本。由於倒裝句中的 emerge 要配合 do，所以它是 bare infinitive。

26. B — by the time

A. during 解作「在...期間」，後接一段時間。但是，70 是一個特定時間。

The examination lasts one hour and thirty minutes. During this period, candidates are not allowed to leave the examination hall.

B, C, D. by the time 解作「到...的時候」；until 解作「直至」；before 解作「在...以前」。它們全部後接某一特定時間。合理的說法是：到你 70 歲的時候，如果你還身體健康的話，那麼平均而言你就和一個 20 歲的人一樣快樂和心理健康。

The flight had already departed by the time we arrived at the airport.

She lived in Hong Kong until 1999.

We must arrive there before dusk.

27. B — raises

A. rise 是 intransitive verb (不及物動詞)，解作「上升」，在這裏不適用。

The temperature has risen.

B. raise 是 transitive verb (及物動詞)，可以解作「提出」，「提出問題」意思合理。

He raised no objections.

C. arise 是 intransitive verb (不及物動詞)，解作「出現」，在這裏不適用。

Many unexpected problems arose.

D. arouse 是 transitive verb (及物動詞)，雖然放在句中符合文法，但它解作「喚起」，意思在這裏不適用。

The problem of teenage drug abuse has aroused wide public concern.

28. C — worldwide

worldwide 可以是形容詞或副詞，而它在這裏是副詞。

a worldwide (*adj.*) phenomenon
a disease spreading worldwide (*adv.*)

29. C — condition

situation 情況
trend 趨勢
condition 症狀
event 事件

抑鬱是一個症狀。

30. A — taking

take sb's life 的意思是「奪去某人的性命」。

31. D — research

四個選項中，只有 research 能稱得上是科學貢獻 (scientific contribution)。

32. A — could occur

A. **could occur** 的意思是「可以發生」，符合文意。

B. **occur** 是沒有被動式的。

X An accident was occurred.

✓ An accident occurred.

C. **would have** 只用於 conditional type 3 之中，表達「本來會做...（但實際上沒有做...）」的意思。

If he had gone to Sri Lanka last year, he would have been killed in the tsunami.

D. 句子用的是過去式，但 **occur** 是現在式，所以時式不一致。



Mock Exam Set 1 Proofreading

Explanation(s)	Example(s)
<p>79. <i>but</i> <u>and</u></p> <p>上半句說的確有一個儀式（估計是婚禮）會舉行，而下半句說這個儀式是葬禮而非婚禮，所以需要 <i>but</i> 來帶出這個轉折。</p>	
<p>80. <i>typical</i> <u>typically</u></p> <p><i>typically</i> 是副詞，不能用來修飾名詞 <i>comedy</i>，所以應被改成形容詞 <i>typical</i>。</p>	<p>✓ an effective method (<i>adj.</i> + <i>n.</i>) X an effectively method (<i>adv.</i> + <i>n.</i>)</p>
<p>81 <i>a</i> <u>the</u></p> <p>由於 <i>Gray</i> 是第一次在原文出現，所以用不定冠詞 <i>a</i> 才正確。</p> <p>在很多情況下，名詞之前需要用 <i>the</i>，而以下是最常見的情況：</p> <p>(1) 談論之前已經提及過的人或事物/ 談論已被理解的人或事物</p> <p>(2) 談論唯一的人或事物</p> <p>(3) 指明某人或某事物</p>	<p>A man and a woman were killed. The man was about 50 and the woman was about 30.</p> <p>A car crashed and the driver was injured.</p> <p>the sun/the Second World War</p> <p>I enjoyed the movie I saw yesterday.</p>

82. *who seeking*

woman \wedge seeks / seeks

在一句句子中，finite verb 的數目一定比連接 finite verb 的 conjunction (下稱 conjunction) 多 1 個。這句沒有 conjunction，但有 2 個 finite verbs：

Catch and Release stars (FV 1) Jennifer Garner as Gray, the bereaved woman seeks (FV 2) comfort from her late fiancé's grieving fishing buddies.

所以句子少了 1 個 conjunction 或多了 1 個 finite verb。我們需要做的，就是加上 who 這個 conjunction 或把 seeks 這個 finite verb 改成 non-finite verb。

83. *steely-eyed*

steely-eyeing

-eyed 是用來形容眼睛的，steely-eyed 解作「眼睛像鋼鐵般的」。 a blue-eyed boy

84. ~~who~~

在一句句子中，finite verb 的數目一定比連接 finite verb 的 conjunction (下稱 conjunction) 多 1 個。這句有 2 個 conjunctions，但只有 2 個 finite verbs：

It's (FV 1) not long before (conj. 1) these two who (conj. 2) become attracted (FV 2) to each other.

所以句子多了 1 個 conjunction 或少了 1 個 finite verb。我們需要做的，就是刪去 who 這個 conjunction。

85. ~~no~~

這是邏輯的問題：這段關係有障礙，才有這部電影。

86. *we*
us

us 是受詞，但這裏需要用主語 we。

87. *viewed*
view

動詞的 present perfect 形式是 has/have + past participle。view 的主要變化形式是 view/viewed/viewed，所以它的 present perfect 形式是 has/have viewed。

88. *the*
of ^ funeral

funeral 是可數名詞，當它以單數形式出現時，前面必須有 article 或 determiner（出現在名詞之前的字，例如 the、this、that、his 等）。考慮這裏的意思，我們應該在 funeral 之前加上 the。

89. *do / doing*
does

我們只能說 watch sb. do/doing sth.。

X I watched him kills his wife.

X I watched him killed his wife.

✓ I watched him kill his wife.

✓ I watched him killing his wife.

90. *from*
to

keep sth. from sb. 的意思是「對某人隱瞞某事」。

He kept the truth from her.

91. *deceased's*
deceased

deceased 是形容詞，解作「剛去世的」。
the deceased 是名詞（正如 the rich、the disabled 和 the unemployed 一樣），解作「剛去世的人」。
the deceased's affair 的意思是「剛去世的人的風流韻事」。

92. *these / those / the / such*
that

this 這（後接單數名詞）
that 那（後接單數名詞）
these 這些（後接複數名詞）
those 那些（後接複數名詞）
the 這/那/這些/那些
（後接單數/複數名詞）
such 如此的（後接單數/複數名詞）

this book
that book
these books
those books
the book/books
such a book/books

93. *this / the*
to ^ story

story 是可數名詞，當它以單數形式出現時，前面必須有 article 或 determiner（出現在名詞之前的字，例如 the、this、that、his 等）。考慮這裏的意思，我們應該在 story 之前加上 this 或 the。

94. *hard*
hardly

hard (*adj.*) 困難的
hard (*adv.*) 努力地
hardly (*adv.*) 幾乎不

The test was really hard.
You must work hard.
I hardly ever watch TV.

95. ~~are~~

care 是 simple 形式，而不是 continuous 形式，所以不能配 auxiliary verb（助動詞）。

X They were played football.
✓ They played football.
✓ They were playing football.

96. *is*
were

主語 *nobody* 是單數，所以後面的動詞應是單數形式。但是，這裏說明真理，所以把 *were* 改成 *was* 仍然不正確。我們應該把它改成現在式 *is*。

97. *someone*
anyone

下定義須用 *someone* 或 *something*。

