公務員綜合招聘考試

COMMON RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

英文運用

USE OF ENGLISH

模擬試卷

試題卷（附答案）

本模擬試卷由 10分鐘CRE英文 生成，供練習用途。

40 題　45 分鐘

考生須知

(一)　本模擬卷共 40 題，涵蓋理解、辨識錯誤、句子填充及段落改善四部分，全部試題均須作答。

(二)　多項選擇題每題只有一個最適切的答案；如遇填充或簡答題，請於作答欄內書寫答案。

(三)　如輸出 PDF 附有答案，請於完成練習後才查看。

練習完成前
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試題 (45 分鐘)

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參考資料

The Pursuit of Slowness in a Fast City

[1] In a city celebrated for its velocity — the fast walk of pedestrians on Causeway Bay pavements, the rapid-fire Cantonese of market traders, the minute-by-minute precision of the MTR — the pursuit of slowness might seem unrealistic. Yet across Hong Kong, in pockets of resistance to the tyranny of speed, older practices of daily life persist that invite a different relationship with time. The morning ritual of tai chi in urban parks, where pensioners move through sequences of postures whose origins trace to medieval Chinese martial arts; the afternoon game of mahjong, where fortunes rise and fall with the clatter of tiles and the rhythm of the game imposes its own, unhurried temporality; the unhurried brewing and consumption of pu'er tea, a process that cannot be accelerated without destroying the very experience it is meant to produce — each of these practices represents what the

anthropologist Clifford Geertz might have called a 'text' of everyday life, in which a society's deepest values are inscribed in the most ordinary of gestures.

[2] The aesthetic appreciation of everyday life has deep roots in Chinese cultural traditions. The literati culture of the Song and Ming dynasties elevated the everyday to the level of art: the arrangement of a scholar's desk, the selection of a flowering branch for a vase, the appreciation of the pattern made by raindrops on a lotus leaf — these were not mere pastimes but disciplines of perception, exercises in cultivating the sensitivity to beauty that was considered the mark of a fully realised human being. The Japanese tea ceremony, influenced by Chinese Chan Buddhism and refined over centuries, similarly transmutes the simple act of preparing and drinking tea into a choreographed meditation on impermanence, hospitality, and the perfection of the imperfect.

[3] Contemporary research in psychology and neuroscience has begun to validate what these traditions long intuited. Studies of mindfulness — the practice of non-judgmental present-moment awareness — have demonstrated measurable effects on stress reduction, emotional regulation, and even immune function. The 'savouring' literature within positive psychology has identified specific techniques — sharing positive experiences with others, constructing vivid mental images of pleasant moments, sharpening sensory perception through deliberate attention — that amplify the pleasure and meaning derived from everyday activities. These findings suggest that the capacity to extract richness from ordinary experience is not merely a temperamental gift but a trainable skill, and one with significant implications for psychological well-being.

[4] Yet the conditions of modern urban life systematically undermine this capacity. The smartphone, that pocket-sized engine of distraction, fragments attention into ever-shorter intervals; the average office worker now checks email or messages dozens of times per hour, each interruption exacting a cognitive cost that extends well beyond the moment of distraction. The cult of productivity converts leisure into an optimisation problem, eroding the unpressured time in which aesthetic appreciation can take root. Reclaiming the art of everyday life, in this context, requires not withdrawal from modern existence — an option available to few — but the deliberate cultivation of small sanctuaries of attention: a cup of tea consumed without the accompaniment of a screen, a walk taken without destination, a conversation sustained without the glance at notifications. These small acts, insignificant

in isolation, collectively constitute a defence of the humane against the merely efficient.

1. Which option gives the best answers to BOTH questions below according to the passage? The two parts of each option answer (1) and (2), respectively.

   (1) The word 'unrealistic' in the first paragraph most nearly means:

(2) The passage's concluding argument suggests that reclaiming the art of everyday life:

A. (1) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances
(2) Can be achieved through deliberate cultivation of small attentive practices

B. (1) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances
(2) Is impossible and should not be attempted by anyone

C. (1) Scientifically proven
(2) Can be achieved through deliberate cultivation of small attentive practices

D. (1) Scientifically proven
(2) Is impossible and should not be attempted by anyone

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[2] The aesthetic appreciation of everyday life has deep roots in Chinese cultural traditions. The literati culture of the Song and Ming dynasties elevated the everyday to the level of art: the arrangement of a scholar's desk, the selection of a flowering branch for a vase, the appreciation of the pattern made by raindrops on a lotus leaf — these were not mere pastimes but disciplines of perception, exercises in cultivating the sensitivity to beauty that was considered the mark of a fully realised human being. The Japanese tea ceremony, influenced by Chinese Chan Buddhism and refined over centuries, similarly transmutes the simple act of preparing and drinking tea into a choreographed meditation on impermanence, hospitality, and the perfection of the imperfect.

[3] Contemporary research in psychology and neuroscience has begun to validate what these traditions long intuited. Studies of mindfulness — the practice of non-judgmental present-moment awareness — have demonstrated measurable effects on stress reduction, emotional regulation, and even immune function. The 'savouring' literature within positive psychology has identified specific techniques — sharing positive experiences with others, constructing vivid mental images of pleasant moments, sharpening sensory perception through deliberate attention — that amplify the pleasure and meaning derived from everyday activities. These findings suggest that the capacity to extract richness from ordinary experience is not merely a temperamental gift but a trainable skill, and one with significant implications for psychological well-being.

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in isolation, collectively constitute a defence of the humane against the merely efficient.

2. According to the passage, how do the literati practices in [2] relate to the research in [3] and the urban conditions in [4]?

A. They cultivate perceptual attention, a capacity the research suggests can be trained but urban distractions can undermine.

B. They demonstrate that sensitivity to beauty is innate, which makes the research on training attention unnecessary.

C. They establish that traditional rituals must be reproduced unchanged before modern distractions can be addressed.

D. They show that aesthetic attention depends on withdrawing from city life, which the research recommends for everyone.

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in isolation, collectively constitute a defence of the humane against the merely efficient.

3. What do the examples of literati activities contribute to the argument in paragraph [2]?

A. They show how prestigious objects allowed scholars to separate artistic experience from routine daily life.

B. They show why systematic research was unnecessary for determining the modern benefits of mindfulness.

C. They show why appreciating beauty required withdrawal from social obligations into a specialised artistic profession.

D. They show how attention to ordinary details could serve as a practice for developing aesthetic sensitivity.

參考資料同上。

4. Which option gives the best answers to BOTH questions below according to the passage? The two parts of each option answer (1) and (2), respectively.

(1) According to the passage, the Japanese tea ceremony transmutes the act of preparing tea into:

(2) The passage's concluding argument suggests that reclaiming the art of everyday life:

A. (1) A choreographed meditation on impermanence and hospitality
(2) Is impossible and should not be attempted by anyone

B. (1) A political ritual celebrating state authority
(2) Can be achieved through deliberate cultivation of small attentive practices

C. (1) A choreographed meditation on impermanence and hospitality
(2) Can be achieved through deliberate cultivation of small attentive practices

D. (1) A political ritual celebrating state authority
(2) Is impossible and should not be attempted by anyone

參考資料同上。

5. Which practice least fits the author’s proposed “sanctuaries of attention”?

A. Taking a familiar walk without setting a destination or performance target.
B. Preparing tea while attending to its sensory qualities without a screen nearby.
C. Continuing an ordinary conversation while leaving incoming messages unanswered.
D. Timing a conversation to maximise the number of topics covered before checking notifications.

參考資料同上。

6. What practical stance does the final paragraph recommend?

A. Leave urban employment before attempting any attentive practice.
B. Make room for attentive routines within ordinary urban life.
C. Use leisure targets to increase the output achieved during each quiet activity.
D. Wait for technology to remove distractions before changing personal routines.

參考資料同上。

7. Why are frequent smartphone interruptions relevant to the author’s argument?

A. They make attentive practices dependent on acquiring a more advanced device.
B. They disrupt the sustained attention through which ordinary experiences can acquire richness.
C. They prove that slower traditional activities have no measurable psychological benefit.
D. They reduce work output without affecting the quality of leisure time.

參考資料同上。

8. Which option gives the best answers to BOTH questions below according to the passage? The two parts of each option answer (1) and (2), respectively.

(1) According to the passage, which of the following is mentioned as a practice that imposes an 'unhurried temporality'?

(2) The word 'unrealistic' in the first paragraph most nearly means:

A. (1) The afternoon game of mahjong with its own rhythm
(2) Scientifically proven

B. (1) The afternoon game of mahjong with its own rhythm
(2) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances

C. (1) The rapid-fire trading of stocks on the Hong Kong exchange
(2) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances

D. (1) The rapid-fire trading of stocks on the Hong Kong exchange
(2) Scientifically proven

參考資料同上。

9. Which option gives the best answers to BOTH questions below according to the passage? The two parts of each option answer (1) and (2), respectively.

(1) The passage mentions all of the following as 'savouring' techniques from positive psychology EXCEPT:

(2) The word 'unrealistic' in the first paragraph most nearly means:

A. (1) Maximising productivity by multitasking during leisure activities
(2) Financially profitable

B. (1) Sharpening sensory perception through deliberate attention.
(2) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances

C. (1) Sharpening sensory perception through deliberate attention.
(2) Financially profitable

D. (1) Maximising productivity by multitasking during leisure activities
(2) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances

參考資料同上。

10. What criticism is conveyed by the phrase “cult of productivity” in paragraph [4]?

A. The demand for workplace efficiency leaves leisure unaffected once office tasks have been completed.

B. The demand to appreciate ordinary beauty turns leisure into a distraction from necessary employment.

C. The demand to extract maximum value from time extends into leisure and weakens sustained attention.

D. The demand for personal well-being requires people to give up urban work in favour of solitary routines.

11. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error:

"The blond man whom we observed earlier is real suspicious," remarked David as he watched the figure disappear into the alleyway.

A. blond

B. suspicious," remarked

C. is

D. No error

E. real

12. Identify the part of the sentence that contains a grammatical error. If the sentence is correct as written, select 'No error'.

By the time David reached the laboratory, he was full of nagging doubts; however, he could not definitively recall if Wednesday or Thursday was the last time he had monitored the specimen's vital signs.

A. if Wednesday or Thursday

B. No error

C. doubts; however, he

D. full of

E. had monitored

13. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error'.

The fire nearly destroyed all the registry records, although the duplicates survived intact.

A. nearly destroyed

B. although

C. the duplicates

D. survived intact

E. No error

14. Identify which of the marked parts in the following sentence contains a grammatical error:

Whether my aunt or uncle is arriving by the early train, the logistical arrangements remain unchanged; however, I truly appreciate it when either of them takes the time to visit during the holiday season.

A. appreciate it when either

B. is arriving

C. takes

D. Whether

E. No error

15. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error'.

The briefing lasted barely a hour, which left several substantive questions entirely unanswered.

A. a hour
B. which left
C. entirely
D. unanswered
E. No error

16. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error'.

The most carefully a submission is drafted, the fewer queries it attracts at the vetting stage.

A. The most
B. the fewer
C. attracts
D. at the vetting stage
E. No error

17. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error'.

All contractors must comply to the safety code, failing which their registration may be suspended without notice.

A. comply to
B. failing which
C. may be suspended
D. without notice
E. No error

18. Identify the part of the sentence that contains an error. If the sentence is correct, select 'No error'.

In spite of the guidelines were circulated well in advance, several offices failed to apply them.

A. In spite of
B. several offices
C. failed
D. to apply them
E. No error

19. Having witnessed the grueling intensity of the Olympic 5000m final, David was struck by the competitors' rare synthesis of physiological endurance and sprinting with speed during the final lap.

A. Having witnessed
B. sprinting with speed
C. was struck by
D. competitors'
E. No error

20. Identify the grammatical error in the following sentence. If there is no error, select No error.

Neither the initial estimate nor the revised cost figures provides enough information to support the funding request.

A. initial estimate
B. cost figures
C. provides
D. support
E. No error

21. So carefully __ the extant fragments of the Dead Sea Scrolls __ by the international research consortium that any subsequent re-evaluation of the theological syntax ____ inherently redundant, barring the discovery of previously uncatalogued codices.

A. have ... been scrutinised ... appears
B. had ... been scrutinised ... appeared
C. has ... been scrutinised ... would appear
D. were ... scrutinised ... had appeared

E. being ... scrutinised ... shall appear

22. Seldom _ such a breathtakingly complex performance at the Royal Opera House, nor _ the audience to witness such a significant synthesis of avant-garde choreography and classical orchestration until the recent gala.

A. we have seen; has it been possible for
B. have we seen; had it been possible for
C. had we seen; was it possible for
D. did we see; it was possible for
E. have we seen; it has been possible for

23. The policy framework underpinning the new fiscal policy was exceptionally complex. Despite _ the core tenets of the proposal explained to him by the senior consultant on numerous occasions, the junior analyst remained _ by the underlying budgetary assumptions.

Choose the pair of words that best completes the sentence.

A. having explained / confounded
B. being explained / confounding
C. having had / confounded
D. to have had / confounding
E. explaining / confounded

24. Scarcely __ the committee __ the operational implications when a revised policy framework ____, requiring the proposal to be reassessed.

A. had the committee assessed / was announced
B. did the committee assess / had announced
C. has the committee assessed / is announced
D. the committee had assessed / was announced
E. should the committee assess / would announce

25. Having navigated the tumultuous geopolitical shifts of the past decade, the Head of State paused, looked toward the assembled delegates, and declared with significant solemnity: "___ the enduring bond of friendship between our two sovereign peoples flourish in perpetuity, transcending the ephemeral disputes of the present age!"

With this evocative aspiration, the leader brought the high-level summit to a close.

A. Shall
B. May
C. Might
D. Would
E. Should

26. The exhaustive investigation into the manuscript's provenance remains largely inconclusive, __ recent radiocarbon spectroscopic analysis __ the vellum's origin to the Carolingian Renaissance.

A. notwithstanding that / having attributed
B. although / has attributed
C. despite / attributing
D. albeit / attributes
E. whereas / attributed

27. Complete the sentence with the simple past-participial modifier corresponding to a reduced 'which were built' relative clause.

With the onset of the peak tourist season, the metropolitan council has observed a significant influx of historians and sightseers alike, many of whom spend hours traversing the cobblestone districts to admire the fortified bastions and manor houses ___ during the mid-sixteenth century, an era characterised by rapid architectural evolution.

A. to have been built
B. having been built
C. being built
D. built
E. were built

28. After a protracted legal battle that spanned nearly a decade, the judicial review finally concluded; however, it _ several more years of bureaucratic deliberation _ the wrongfully convicted appellant was formally exonerated and granted full restitution.

A. has been; before

B. was; that

C. had been; until

D. was; before

E. would be; when

29. Despite the passage of two decades and the inevitable physical changes that accompany such a duration, the distinctive cadence of her voice and her idiosyncratic mannerisms were so indelible that I recognised her ___ she stepped into the crowded terminal.

A. the moment

B. for the moment

C. the moment that when

D. at the moment which

E. in a moment

30. Examine the following dialogue and select the most appropriate modal construction to complete the response based on the logical constraints provided:

Speaker A: 'I noticed David looked absolutely exhausted during the briefing this morning. Given that the transit strike began at midnight and his car was still in the shop, how on earth did he manage to get home after our late-night session?'

Speaker B: 'I cannot say with absolute certainty, but considering the total absence of alternative transport and his disheveled appearance today, he ___ back on foot; there simply was no other viable means available at that hour.'

A. might have come

B. could have come

C. must have come

D. should have come

E. ought to have come

31. [1] Architectural styles in the United States vary from region to region. [2] In the Southwest, local building traditions reflect both Pueblo and Spanish influences. [3] Adobe walls and timber beams are among the materials associated with these traditions. [4] Flat roofs, rounded walls and an unadorned exterior give many buildings a distinctive appearance. [5] These features also help explain the region’ s recognisable architectural identity.

[6] The Pueblo Revival style draws on these traditions in later buildings. [7] Features associated with the style include flat roofs and projecting timber beams known as vigas. [8] The Painted Desert Inn is one example of a building adapted in this style.

Which title best covers the passage as a whole?

A. Southwestern Architectural Vernacular: A Synthesis of Heritage and Form
B. From Adobe to Albuquerque: The Urban Expansion of Pueblo Revivalism
C. Climatic Adaptation: The Engineering Logic of Indigenous Masonry
D. Spanish Colonialism and the Erasure of Native American Building Traditions
E. Aesthetic Minimalism in the Modern American Residential Landscape

32. [1] Although the 'Seven Wonders of the Ancient World' is a household phrase, the genesis of the canon remains obscure to the layperson. [2] Historical consensus suggests that Herodotus, the 'Father of History,' and Callimachus of Cyrene, a polymath at the Library of Alexandria, drafted the inaugural compendia. [3] Nevertheless, no extant copy of these primary documents has ever been recovered, and their contents are only inferred through secondary citations. [4] Consequently, modern historians have reconstructed the list of the original seven. [5] These monuments comprised the Colossus of Rhodes, the Great Pyramid of Giza, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Lighthouse of Alexandria, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the Statue of Zeus at Olympia, and the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus. [6] Of these, only the Great Pyramid remains structurally intact. [7] While archaeological vestiges of

five other wonders have been authenticated, the Hanging Gardens remain an enigma, eluding definitive location. [8] Since the classical era, scholars have continuously curated their own iterations of the world's wonders, including landmarks such as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China, the Hagia Sophia, Machu Picchu, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

Which of the following is the most appropriate revision of Sentence 8, given that the action extends from the classical era up to the present day?

A. Since the classical era, scholars have continuously curated their own iterations of the world's wonders, including landmarks such as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China, the Hagia Sophia, Machu Picchu, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

B. Since the classical era, scholars continuously curated their own iterations of the world's wonders, including landmarks such as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China, the Hagia Sophia, Machu Picchu, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

C. Since the classical era, scholars are continuously curating their own iterations of the world's wonders, including landmarks such as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China, the Hagia Sophia, Machu Picchu, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

D. Since the classical era, scholars had continuously curated their own iterations of the world's wonders, including landmarks such as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China, the Hagia Sophia, Machu Picchu, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

E. Since the classical era, scholars will have continuously curated their own iterations of the world's wonders, including landmarks such as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China, the Hagia Sophia, Machu Picchu, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

33. [1] If you have monitored environmental discourse over the preceding decade, it is highly probable that you have encountered the contentious methodology known as hydraulic fracturing, or 'fracking.' [2] This process entails the high-pressure injection of fluid into subterranean rock formations to induce fissures, thereby facilitating the extraction of natural gas with greater efficiency. [3] Proponents of this technique contend that it significantly augments domestic energy security, citing the United States' reduced reliance on unstable foreign petroleum markets as a primary geopolitical advantage. [4] ___, critics argue that the practice triggers harmful and often irreversible ecological degradation.

[5] The process necessitates the consumption of vast volumes of water and risks the infiltration of carcinogenic surfactants into local aquifers. [6] Furthermore, seismic monitoring has increasingly linked localized tremors to the injection of wastewater, suggesting that the geological stability of a region may be compromised. [7] Perhaps most pivotally, the continued subsidization and expansion of fracking infrastructure may unintentionally stifle the transition toward a decarbonized economy. [8] By prioritizing fossil fuel extraction, governments risk marginalizing the development of sustainable alternatives such as photovoltaic arrays, wind farms, and geothermal systems.

Which transitional word or phrase most effectively introduces Sentence 4 to establish the logical relationship between the claims of proponents and the concerns of critics?

A. Conversely

B. Correspondingly

C. Incidental to this

D. In tandem with these findings

E. In support of these claims

34. Choose the expression that correctly completes the unreal conditional:

It would be surprising if personal liberty _____ highly valued in a democratic society.

A. were not
B. will not have been
C. is not
D. has not been

35. The Moluccas constitute an extensive archipelago—formerly misidentified as a mere archetype of volcanic formations—situated within the Indonesian sovereign territory. Historically designated as the 'Spice Islands' due to an unparalleled abundance of nutmeg, cloves, and mace, this botanical wealth inevitably triggered aggressive colonial incursions. During the medieval epoch, the demand for such aromatics reached a zenith in Europe, driving a shift in global trade dynamics. [In the seventeenth century, the 'Spice Wars' erupted as an expression of the zero-sum geopolitical rivalry between Portuguese and Dutch interests seeking absolute dominance over the region. This prolonged attrition resulted in the decimation of indigenous populations and a unstable redistribution of colonial assets spanning from the Cape of Good Hope to the Americas.] To this day, sporadic civil unrest permeates

the islands; however, the contemporary impetus for such friction has pivoted from mercantilist exploitation to complex ecumenical and sectarian divisions. Geographically positioned west of New Guinea, the region's thousand-fold islands currently support a population exceeding two million, yet they remain shadowed by the legacy of their contested past.

Which of the following best characterises the rhetorical relationship and logical function of the two sentences enclosed in brackets within the broader argumentative structure of the passage?

A. The first sentence establishes a causal link between resource scarcity and military escalation, while the second sentence serves as a qualifying statement regarding the economic benefits of such conflicts.
B. The first sentence introduces a specific historical model of earthly conflict, while the second expands the scope to illustrate the globalized consequences and human toll of that specific regional struggle.
C. The first sentence posits a policy regarding colonial expansion, which the second sentence subsequently refutes by highlighting the lack of territorial gains in Africa and South America.
D. Both sentences function as a parenthetical digression that contrasts the religious motivations of the 1600s with the purely economic drivers of modern-day Moluccan civil unrest.
E. The first sentence identifies the Dutch as the primary aggressors in the Spice Islands, while the second sentence provides a chronological transition to the eventual peaceful resolution of these colonial disputes.

36. 1 This specific mode of confinement-based husbandry is engineered to maximise the yield of protein-based commodities and textile raw materials while minimising overhead expenditures. 2 Such systemic intensification, however, precipitates many harmful externalities, prompting scholars and activists alike to interrogate the long-term viability of its ecological and ethical footprint. 3 Factory farming, often designated by the more clinical descriptor 'intensive animal farming,' represents a production model characterised by the concentration of livestock at extreme densities to achieve economies of scale. 4 Within these industrial facilities, conscious creatures are frequently relegated to the status of mere economic units: subjected to artificial breeding cycles, restricted to basic enclosures, and administered prophylactic antibiotics to lessen the risks inherent in overcrowded environments. 5 Consequently, while the livestock endures significant physiological distress, the broader ecosystem grapples with the spread of antimicrobial-resistant pathogens and the nitrogenous runoff from concentrated waste. 6 The term 'manure lagoons' serves as a gut-level reminder of the scale of this environmental degradation. 7 In light of these complex crises, a growing segment of the populace has pivoted toward plant-based diets or advocacy for legislative reform. 8 The trajectory of future food systems may well depend on individual consumer agency.

In order to improve the logical cohesion and persuasive structure of the passage, what is the most appropriate placement for Sentence 3?

A. Before Sentence 2 to provide a specific subject for the 'systemic intensification' mentioned afterwards.

B. The sentence should remain in its current position to act as a pivot between the description of goals and the description of methods.

C. Before Sentence 1 to establish the primary subject and provide the necessary antecedent for the demonstrative phrase 'This specific mode'.

D. Before Sentence 5 to clarify the causal link between industrial density and the subsequent environmental hazards.

E. Before Sentence 7 to contrast the industrial definition with the emerging social movements against it.

37. 1 While it is widely acknowledged that gastronomic preferences are culturally relative, certain delicacies underscore a significant visceral dichotomy between global palates. 2 The octopus serves as a quintessential case in point. 3 It polarizes its audience: while some gourmands disparage its resilient texture as inherently unpalatable, others celebrate its nuanced, oceanic profile. 4 Its cephalopod relative, the squid—frequently marketed under the culinary euphemism 'calamari'—enjoys a similarly contentious yet widespread popularity. 5 To prepare this delicacy, octopus can be fried in batter, roasted with aromatic herbs, steamed and seasoned with smoked paprika, serve it raw as sashimi, or even eat it alive. 6 Caution is advised, however, as the consumption of certain anatomical portions requires careful excision to avoid toxicity.

Which of the following versions of Sentence 5 most effectively corrects the grammatical inconsistencies while maintaining the formal tone of the passage?

A. Octopus can be fried in batter, roasted with aromatic herbs, steamed and seasoned with smoked paprika, served raw as sashimi, or even eaten alive.
B. Octopus can be fried in batter, roasted with aromatic herbs, steamed and seasoned with smoked paprika; served raw as sashimi, or even eaten alive.
C. Octopus can be fried in batter, roasted with aromatic herbs, steamed and seasoned with smoked paprika, served raw as sashimi, or even eat it alive.
D. Octopus: which can be fried in batter, roasted with aromatic herbs, steamed and seasoned with smoked paprika, served raw as sashimi, or even eaten alive.
E. Octopus can be fried in batter, roasted with aromatic herbs, steamed and seasoned with smoked paprika, serve it raw as sashimi, or even eat it alive.

38. [1] The etymology of the term 'wig' is rooted in the archaic English 'periwig' and may denote an expansive spectrum of visual styles, synthetic compositions, and chromatic variations. [2] Have you ever contemplated the complex craftsmanship and labour-intensive processes that characterise the contemporary wig-making industry? [3] Throughout history, wigs have served a multitude of socio-political functions and assumed an diverse array of structural forms ranging from the ceremonial to the utilitarian. [4] Wigs, whether utilised as high-fashion accoutrements, theatrical costume components, or medical prostheses to conceal alopecia, remain culturally significant. [5] In the modern era, these hairpieces are predominantly fabricated from advanced polymers, ethically sourced human hair, or specialised animal fibres, such as those harvested from Angora goats and Tibetan yaks.

In the passage provided, which sentence contains an error in article usage?

A. Sentence 1
B. Sentence 5
C. Sentence 3

D. Sentence 2

E. Sentence 4

39. [1] The Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, a venerable hallmark of American literary achievement, has been conferred upon distinguished novelists for over a century. [2] It constitutes one of twenty-one distinct categories administered by Columbia University, an endowment established by the bequest of newspaper magnate Joseph Pulitzer. [3] Annually, the Pulitzer Prize Board appoints approximately 100 jurors to serve across various panels, each tasked with nominating a triad of finalists for their respective disciplines.

[4] Although the fiction accolade is apparently an annual tradition, the Board has occasionally exercised its prerogative to withhold the award entirely. [5] ___ this occurred in 2012, when the jury failed to reach a consensus among the nominated works: Denis Johnson’s 'Train Dreams', Karen Russell’s 'Swamplandia!', and David Foster Wallace’s posthumous 'The Pale King'. [6] Predictably, the announcement precipitated a significant backlash within the literary intelligentsia, who questioned the transparency of the selection criteria. [7] Historical precedents for such an omission include the years 1920, 1946, 1956, and 1971.

[8] While some critics contend that the selection process is subject to capricious whims or industry nepotism, others maintain that the laureates consistently represent the zenith of American prose. [9] For these proponents, the Pulitzer acts as a testament to literature’s significant capacity to transcend temporal boundaries and illuminate the human condition.

Which of the following transitional expressions, if inserted at the beginning of Sentence 5, would most effectively maintain the logical progression and chronological precision of the narrative?

A. Notwithstanding the aforementioned,

B. Invariably,

C. Most proximately,

D. previously,

E. Conversely,

40. 1 Glass—a widespread amorphous solid often overlooked in modern discussion—is an indispensable constituent of modern infrastructure. 2 Historically, the majority of glass specimens has been comprised of silicon dioxide; which is readily harvested from high-silica sand. 3 In a typical industrial context, glass is synthesised by vitrifying raw materials through thermal processing to eliminate gaseous inclusions, enhance structural integrity, and augment durability. 4 This methodology is carefully calibrated to yield specific outputs, whether they be ornate stained glass for ecclesiastical architecture or glass fibres for thermal attenuation. 5 Despite the fact that artisanal glass blowing facilitates the creation of complex figurines, most contemporary glass is fabricated with greater efficiency and lower overheads within automated facilities. 6 These industrial complexes are capable of producing a diverse array of commodities. 7 Ranging from automotive windshields to hermetically sealed medical apparatus.

Which of the following titles most accurately encapsulates the central thesis and scope of the provided passage?

A. The Evolution of Glass Artistry and Industrialization
B. The Structural Properties and Utility of Silicon Dioxide
C. The Synthesis and Diversification of Glass Production
D. The Economic Dominance of Automated Glass Factories
E. Modern Infrastructure: The Role of Amorphous Solids

答案及解析

以下答案及解析由 app 題庫生成，供完成練習後對答案用途。

第 1 題

Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | QKXOKLGJTOJ

正確答案：A. (1) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances
(2) Can be achieved through deliberate cultivation of small attentive practices

解析

(1) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances
Passage evidence:
[4] “The smartphone, that pocket-sized engine of distraction, fragments attention into ever-shorter intervals; the average office worker now checks email or messages dozens of times per hour, each interruption exacting a cognitive cost that extends well beyond the moment of distraction.”
“The Pursuit of Slowness in a Fast City”

(2) Can be achieved through deliberate cultivation of small attentive practices
Passage evidence:
[4] “Reclaiming the art of everyday life, in this context, requires not withdrawal from modern existence — an option available to few — but the deliberate cultivation of small sanctuaries of attention: a cup of tea consumed without the accompaniment of a screen, a walk taken without destination, a conversation sustained without the glance at notifications.”

[1] “The morning ritual of tai chi in urban parks, where pensioners move through sequences of postures whose origins trace to medieval Chinese martial arts; the afternoon game of mahjong, where fortunes rise and fall with the clatter of tiles and the rhythm of the game imposes its own, unhurried temporality; the unhurried brewing and consumption of pu'er tea, a process that cannot be accelerated without destroying the very experience it is meant to produce — each of these practices represents what the anthropologist…”

Both parts must give the best supported answer. An option with one correct part and one inaccurate or incomplete part is insufficient. Questions about overall purpose, tone or structure require the whole passage; a shared keyword alone is insufficient.

第 2 題

Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | QQJH8LDJ7EY

正確答案：A. They cultivate perceptual attention, a capacity the research suggests can be trained but urban distractions can undermine.

解析

Paragraph [2] calls these practices disciplines of perception. [3] treats richness in everyday experience as a trainable capacity. [4] describes distractions that undermine it and recommends small acts of attention rather than withdrawal. The answer connects these claims without making the capacity innate or requiring unchanged rituals.

第 3 題

Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | QWAP4ERLMGO

正確答案：D. They show how attention to ordinary details could serve as a practice for developing aesthetic sensitivity.

解析

A: The point is to elevate everyday experience, not separate art from it.

B: [3] says research validates intuitions; [2] does not dismiss the need for evidence.

C: The passage identifies cultivation in daily life, not a requirement to withdraw or become a professional artist.

D: Desk arrangement, branches and raindrops are ordinary details recast as disciplines of perception, supporting the everyday-as-art argument.

第 4 題

Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | QNXT2KPST51

正確答案：C. (1) A choreographed meditation on impermanence and hospitality (2) Can be achieved through deliberate cultivation of small attentive practices

解析

(1) A choreographed meditation on impermanence and hospitality
Passage evidence:
[2] “The Japanese tea ceremony, influenced by Chinese Chan Buddhism and refined over centuries, similarly transmutes the simple act of preparing and drinking tea into a choreographed meditation on impermanence, hospitality, and the perfection of the imperfect.”
“The Pursuit of Slowness in a Fast City”

(2) Can be achieved through deliberate cultivation of small attentive practices
Passage evidence:
[4] “Reclaiming the art of everyday life, in this context, requires not withdrawal from modern existence — an option available to few — but the deliberate cultivation of small sanctuaries of attention: a cup of tea consumed without the accompaniment of a screen, a walk taken without destination, a conversation sustained without the glance at notifications.”

[1] “The morning ritual of tai chi in urban parks, where pensioners move through sequences of postures whose origins trace to medieval Chinese martial arts; the afternoon game of mahjong, where fortunes rise and fall with the clatter of tiles and the rhythm of the game imposes its own, unhurried temporality; the unhurried brewing and consumption of pu'er tea, a process that cannot be accelerated without destroying the very experience it is meant to produce — each of these practices represents what the anthropologist…”

Both parts must give the best supported answer. An option with one correct part and one inaccurate or incomplete part is insufficient. Questions about overall purpose, tone or structure require the whole passage; a shared keyword alone is insufficient.

第 5 題

Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | QIC6BMKVKTU

正確答案：D. Timing a conversation to maximise the number of topics covered before checking notifications.

解析

A: An unplanned walk matches the stated attentive practice.

B: Screen-free tea is the author’s example.

C: Ignoring notifications preserves sustained interpersonal attention.

D: The conclusion defends unpressured attention against converting leisure into an optimisation exercise.

A：不設目標的散步符合文中做法。

B：不用螢幕喝茶是作者的例子。

C：暫不回覆通知能保持交談專注。

D：結論以不受催迫的專注回應把休閒變成優化計算的風氣。

第 6 題

Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | QFR6ZVED9WZ

正確答案：B. Make room for attentive routines within ordinary urban life.

解析

A: Withdrawal is expressly not the required response.

B: The author rejects required withdrawal and proposes small everyday practices.

C: Optimising leisure is part of the criticised pressure.

D: The paragraph advocates deliberate personal cultivation now.

A：文中明確不要求退離生活。

B：作者沒有要求退離城市，而是提出日常的小做法。

C：把休閒優化正是作者批評的壓力。

D：作者主張現在便主動培養習慣。

第 7 題

Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | Q6MRIBWFMBF

正確答案：B. They disrupt the sustained attention through which ordinary experiences can acquire richness.

解析

A: No device upgrade is proposed.

B: [3] connects deliberate attention with richness; [4] says interruptions fragment attention and productivity pressures extend into leisure.

C: [3] supplies evidence supporting mindfulness and savouring.

D: [4] expressly extends the concern into leisure.

A：文中沒有建議升級裝置。

B：[3]把刻意專注與體驗豐富連結；[4]說中斷會分割注意，而效率壓力也進入休閒。

C：[3]提出正念及品味體驗的支持證據。

D：[4]明確把問題延伸至休閒。

第 8 題

Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | QOBFCHB4WZJ

正確答案：B. (1) The afternoon game of mahjong with its own rhythm
(2) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances

解析

(1) The afternoon game of mahjong with its own rhythm
Passage evidence:
[1] “The morning ritual of tai chi in urban parks, where pensioners move through sequences of postures whose origins trace to medieval Chinese martial arts; the afternoon game of mahjong, where fortunes rise and fall with the clatter of tiles and the rhythm of the game imposes its own, unhurried temporality; the unhurried brewing and consumption of pu'er tea, a process that cannot be accelerated without destroying the very experience it is meant to produce — each of these practices represents what the anthropologist…”
“The Pursuit of Slowness in a Fast City”

(2) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances
Passage evidence:
[4] “The smartphone, that pocket-sized engine of distraction, fragments attention into ever-shorter intervals; the average office worker now checks email or messages dozens of times per hour, each interruption exacting a cognitive cost that extends well beyond the moment of distraction.”
“The Pursuit of Slowness in a Fast City”

Both parts must give the best supported answer. An option with one correct part and one inaccurate or incomplete part is insufficient. Questions about overall purpose, tone or structure require the whole passage; a shared keyword alone is insufficient.

第 9 題

Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | QK2OHOWIKYU

正確答案：D. (1) Maximising productivity by multitasking during leisure activities
(2) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances

解析

(1) Maximising productivity by multitasking during leisure activities
Passage evidence:
[4] “The cult of productivity converts leisure into an optimisation problem, eroding the unpressured time in which aesthetic appreciation can take root.”
[3] “The 'savouring' literature within positive psychology has identified specific techniques — sharing positive experiences with others, constructing vivid mental images of pleasant moments, sharpening sensory perception through deliberate attention — that amplify the pleasure and meaning derived from everyday activities.”

(2) Not practical or realistic under the circumstances
Passage evidence:
[4] “The smartphone, that pocket-sized engine of distraction, fragments attention into ever-shorter intervals; the average office worker now checks email or messages dozens of times per hour, each interruption exacting a cognitive cost that extends well beyond the moment of distraction.”
“The Pursuit of Slowness in a Fast City”

Both parts must give the best supported answer. An option with one correct part and one inaccurate or incomplete part is insufficient. Questions about overall purpose, tone or structure require the whole passage; a shared keyword alone is insufficient.

第 10 題
Comprehension 27 | multiple_choice | QY89ZJSA3VM

正確答案：C. The demand to extract maximum value from time extends into leisure and weakens sustained attention.

解析

A: The criticism is precisely that optimisation extends beyond work into leisure.

B: The author values ordinary appreciation; it is not the target of the phrase.

C: [4] describes leisure becoming an optimisation problem and unpressured time eroding; it then proposes small attentional practices within modern life.

D: The conclusion rejects withdrawal as the required response and recommends small changes.

第 11 題
Error Identification | multiple_choice | QXX8FPKP2UB

正確答案：E. real

解析

The error is the word "real".

Here the word is meant to modify the adjective "suspicious", and an adjective cannot modify another adjective — that job belongs to an adverb. The sentence therefore needs "really suspicious" (or "very suspicious"); "real suspicious" is nonstandard.

Why the other underlined parts are correct:

- "blond" is the standard spelling used of a male ("blonde" is traditionally used of a female).

- "is" correctly keeps the present tense for the state David is asserting at the moment of speaking.
- "suspicious," remarked" follows the standard convention for punctuating dialogue: the comma goes inside the closing quotation mark, before the reporting verb.

錯處是「real」一字。

此處該字用來修飾形容詞「suspicious」，但形容詞不能修飾另一個形容詞，這項功能須由副詞承擔。因此句子應作「really suspicious」（或「very suspicious」）；「real suspicious」屬非標準用法。

其餘畫線部分為何正確：

- 「blond」是用於男性的標準拼法（「blonde」傳統上用於女性）。
- 「is」正確地以現在式表達 David 說話當下所斷言的狀態。
- 「suspicious," remarked」符合對話標點的標準慣例：逗號置於收引號之內、引述動詞之前。

第 12 題

Error Identification | multiple_choice | QYY0VIDOF7O

正確答案：A. if Wednesday or Thursday

解析

The error lies in Option (A). In formal written English, 'whether' is preferred over 'if' when introducing a noun clause that presents an alternative or a choice between two possibilities (Wednesday or Thursday). While 'if' is common in casual speech, 'whether' is the standard for expressing doubt or uncertainty between specific options.

Option (C) 'doubts; however, he' correctly uses a semicolon to separate two independent clauses joined by a conjunctive adverb ('however'), followed by a comma.

Option (D) 'full of' is a standard idiomatic expression meaning 'filled with' or 'containing many'.

Option (E) 'had monitored' correctly uses the past perfect tense to indicate an action that occurred prior to the past reference point of David reaching the laboratory.

錯誤在於選項
(A)。在正式的英文書面語中，當引導一個表示兩者擇一或在兩種可能性（週三或週四）之間做出選擇的名詞子句時，使用「whether」優於「if」。雖然「if」在口語中很常見，但在表達對特定選項的懷疑或不確定時，「whether」才是標準用法。

選項 (C) 「doubts; however,
he」正確地使用了分號來分隔兩個由連接副詞（「however」）連接的獨立子句，並在副詞後加上逗號。

選項 (D) 「full of」是一個標準的慣用語，意為「充滿」或「含有許多」。

選項 (E) 「had
monitored」正確地使用了過去完成式，用以表示該動作發生在「大衛抵達實驗室」這一過去參考點之前。

第 13 題

Error Identification | multiple_choice | QPZYVQUASDM

正確答案：E. No error

解析

No error. 'Nearly destroyed all the registry records' says the fire came close to destroying all the records. It does not claim that destruction was complete. 'Destroyed nearly all the records' would instead quantify how many were destroyed, but that different meaning is not supplied by the stem. The duplicates can survive intact in either situation; the remaining marked expressions are grammatical.

本句沒有錯誤。「nearly destroyed all the ... records」表示大火幾乎毀掉全部紀錄，並沒有聲稱已全部毀掉。「destroyed nearly all the records」則表示已毀掉接近全部紀錄，兩者意思不同。題幹沒有指定必須表達後者；副本完好無損亦不會使原句不成立。

第 14 題

Error Identification | multiple_choice | QYRYZLMB0US

正確答案：E. No error

解析

No error. The opening 'whether ... or ...' clause says the arrangements do not depend on which relative is arriving. The singular alternatives 'aunt' and 'uncle' correctly take 'is arriving'. 'Appreciate it when either ...' is a clear idiomatic construction in which 'it' supplies the object, and singular 'either' correctly takes 'takes'. The semicolon separates complete clauses, with 'however' marking the change in emphasis.

本句沒有錯誤。開首「whether ... or ...」表示無論哪位親屬抵達，安排都不變；兩個單數選擇「aunt」及「uncle」正確地接「is arriving」。「appreciate it when either ...」是清楚的慣用結構，由「it」作受詞；單數「either」亦正確接「takes」。分號分開完整子句，「however」標示重點轉移。

第 15 題

Error Identification | multiple_choice | QJKNB13MBCD

正確答案：A. a hour

解析

The error is 'a hour'. The 'h' in 'hour' is silent, so the word begins with a vowel sound: write 'an hour'. The relative clause, the adverb and the participial adjective are correct.

錯處是 'a hour'。'hour' 的 'h' 不發音，實際以元音開首，應寫 'an hour'。關係子句、副詞及分詞形容詞均正確。

第 16 題

Error Identification | multiple_choice | QQIJQDWCXCW

正確答案：A. The most

解析

The error is 'The most'. The proportional construction pairs two comparatives, not a superlative: write 'The more carefully a submission is drafted, the fewer queries it attracts'. The second half, the verb and the prepositional phrase are correct.

錯處是 'The most'。此正比結構由兩個比較級組成，不用最高級，應寫 'The more carefully a submission is drafted, the fewer queries it attracts'。後半、動詞及介詞片語均正確。

第 17 題

Error Identification | multiple_choice | QRX6QWSXQZ

正確答案：A. comply to

解析

The error is 'comply to'. The verb takes 'with': write 'must comply with the safety code'. The relative connective, the modal passive and the adverbial phrase are correct.

錯處是 'comply to'。該動詞須配 'with'，應寫 'must comply with the safety code'。關係連接語、情態被動式及副詞片語均正確。

第 18 題

Error Identification | multiple_choice | QNEEFZTZ1VO

正確答案：A. In spite of

解析

The error is 'In spite of'. It is a preposition and must be followed by a noun phrase, not a clause: write 'Although the guidelines were circulated well in advance' or 'In spite of the early circulation of the guidelines'. The subject, the verb and the infinitive are correct.

錯處是 'In spite of'。它是介詞，後面須接名詞片語而非子句，應寫 'Although the guidelines were circulated well in advance' 或 'In spite of the early circulation of the guidelines'。主語、動詞及不定式均正確。

第 19 題

Error Identification | multiple_choice | Q7AG9YT2GE4

正確答案：B. sprinting with speed

解析

The error lies in option (B). The sentence requires parallel structure because the noun 'synthesis' connects two qualities. Since 'endurance' is a noun, the second element must also be a noun to maintain parallelism. 'Sprinting with speed' is a wordy gerund phrase; it should be replaced with a noun such as 'speed' or 'sprinting prowess' to match 'endurance'. Option (A) is a correct perfect participle phrase. Option (C) is a correct passive voice construction. Option (D) correctly uses the plural possessive form for multiple competitors.

錯誤在於選項
(B)。該句子需要平行結構，因為名詞「synthesis」連接了兩種特質。由於「endurance」是一個名詞，因此第二個元素也必須是名詞以保持平行。「Sprinting with
speed」是一個冗贅的動名詞短語；應將其替換為如「speed」或「sprinting
prowess」等名詞，以與「endurance」匹配。選項 (A) 是正確的完成分詞短語。選項 (C) 是正確的被動語態結構。選項 (D) 正確地為多位競爭者使用了複數所有格形式。

第 20 題
Error Identification | multiple_choice | QCMUNETQYD0

正確答案：C. provides

解析

The error is provides. With neither...nor, the verb agrees with the nearer subject. The nearer subject is the plural cost figures, so the sentence requires provide. The other underlined parts are grammatical in context.

錯處是 provides。在 neither...nor 結構中，動詞與較接近的主詞一致；較接近的是複數 cost figures，所以應用 provide。其餘劃線部分在句中均合乎文法。

第 21 題
Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | QT4L5OZTKD6

正確答案：A. have ... been scrutinised ... appears

解析

Answer: 'have ... been scrutinised ... appears'. This question tests the mastery of negative/emphatic inversion and tense consistency in complex sentences. 1. Inversion Structure: The sentence begins with the 'So + Adverb' construction ('So carefully. '), which necessitates an inversion of the subject and the auxiliary verb.

答案：「have ... been scrutinised ...
appears」。本題測試對複雜句中否定/強調倒裝句（Inversion）以及時態一致性的掌握。 1. 倒裝結構：句子以「So + 副詞」結構（"So carefully. "）開頭，這需要將主詞與助動詞進行倒裝。

第 22 題
Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | QFKIXTHCQW9

正確答案：B. have we seen; had it been possible for

解析

Answer: B. This question tests advanced grammatical structures including negative inversion and tense consistency. 1. Inversion: When negative or semi-negative adverbs like 'Seldom' or 'Nor' are placed at the beginning of a clause for emphasis, the auxiliary verb must precede the subject (Inversion). Therefore, Option (B) correctly uses 'have we seen' and 'had it been'.

答案：B。本題測驗進階語法結構，包括否定倒裝句（negative inversion）與時態一致性。 1. 倒裝句：當「Seldom」（很少）或「Nor」（也不）等否定或半否定副詞置於句首以示強調時，助動詞必須置於主詞之前（即倒裝）。 因此，選項 (B) 正確使用了「have we seen」與「had it been」。

第 23 題

Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | Q5R7FISMYTY

正確答案：C. having had / confounded

解析

Answer: 'having had / confounded'. The option 'having had / confounded' is correct. After 'Despite', the first blank needs a gerund phrase. Because the analyst received the explanation, the causative construction 'having had the proposal explained to him' is the most grammatical choice.

答案：「having had / confounded」。選項「having had / confounded」 正確。 「Despite」之後需要動名詞短語。由於分析員是接受解釋的人，最合語法的結構是使役式「having had the proposal explained to him」。

第 24 題

Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | Q8GFGXI50EP

正確答案：A. had the committee assessed / was announced

解析

“Scarcely” at the beginning triggers subject-auxiliary inversion. The earlier action takes the past perfect (“had the committee assessed”), while the event introduced by “when” takes the simple past passive (“was announced”). The complete answer is “had the committee assessed / was announced”.

句首「Scarcely」要求倒裝；較早發生的評估用過去完成時，隨後公布的新框架用一般過去時被動。

第 25 題

Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | QAUO24OZXFB

正確答案：B. May

解析

Answer: 'May'. The correct answer is 'May'. In formal, high-register English, the modal verb 'May' is utilised in the optative mood to express a wish, hope, or prayer. When used in this sense, the sentence follows an inverted structure: 'May + Subject + Base Verb'. The option 'Shall' is used for future intent or obligation but does not function as a formulaic expression of a wish in this grammatical structure.

答案：「May」。正確答案為 「May」。 在正式且高語體的英語中，助動詞「May」被用於祈願語氣（optative mood），用以表達願望、希望或祈禱。 當以此用意表達時，句子遵循倒裝結構：「May + 主詞 + 原形動詞」。 選項「Shall」用於表示未來的意圖或義務，但在這種語法結構中，並不具備表達願望的公式化用法。

第 26 題

Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | Q0N0SMPZEBT

正確答案：B. although / has attributed

解析

'Although / has attributed' is correct. 'Although' introduces a concessive finite clause that contrasts with 'remains largely inconclusive'. The singular subject 'recent radiocarbon spectroscopic analysis' takes 'has attributed', and the verb is completed by its object and complement: 'has attributed the vellum's origin to the Carolingian Renaissance'. 'Despite' would require a noun phrase or gerund construction, while the other verb forms do not fit the clause.

「although / has attributed」正確。although 引導讓步從句，與主句的 remains largely inconclusive 形成對比；單數主語 analysis 配 has attributed，而受詞及補語是 the vellum's origin to the Carolingian Renaissance。despite 後應接名詞詞組或動名詞結構，其餘動詞形式亦不配合。

第 27 題

Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | QCKL0UPAWM5

正確答案：D. built

解析

'Built' introduces the requested reduced relative clause: 'houses built during ...' corresponds to 'houses which were built during ...'. It is the simple past-participial modifier. 'Having been built' is a possible perfect-participial construction in English, but it is a different construction from the one explicitly requested. The finite 'were built' requires a relative pronoun here, while the to-infinitive and present participle do not provide the specified reduction of 'which were built'.

「built」引入題目指定的簡化關係子句：「houses built during ...」對應「houses which were built during ...」，使用簡單過去分詞修飾名詞。「having been built」是英語中可用的完成分詞結構，但不是本題明確要求的形式。「were built」在此需有關係代名詞；不定詞及現在分詞亦不符合指定簡化形式。

第 28 題

Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | QR0CM4OWHCY

正確答案：D. was; before

解析

It was several more years ... before ... correctly describes a completed sequence in the past. Has been ... before mismatches the completed narrative, was ... that does not form the required construction, had been ... until is ill-formed here, and would be ... when changes the time viewpoint.

第 29 題

Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | QJKLEEUU34Q

正確答案：A. the moment

解析

Answer: "the moment".

This item tests time expressions that can work directly as subordinating conjunctions. A small set of noun phrases — "the moment", "the minute", "the instant", "the second" — introduce an adverbial clause of time on their own and mean "as soon as": "I recognised her the moment she stepped into the crowded terminal."

Why each of the other choices fails:

- "for the moment" is an idiom meaning "for now / temporarily". It is an adverbial phrase, not a conjunction, so it cannot introduce the clause "she stepped into…".
- "the moment that when" doubles up two connectives ("that" and "when"); only one is allowed. "The moment (that) she stepped in" is fine, but "that when" is not English.
- "at the moment which" needs a relative clause with a gap after "which"; here "she stepped into the terminal" is a complete clause, so "which" has no role to play.
- "in a moment" means "shortly / a little later" and points to future time, which contradicts the instant recognition the sentence describes.

答案：「the moment」。

本題考查可直接作從屬連詞使用的時間名詞短語。「the moment」「the minute」「the instant」「the second」這一小組短語可獨立引導時間狀語從句，意思等同 as soon as（一……就……）。

其餘選項為何不成立：

・「for the moment」是習語，意為「暫時、目前」，屬狀語短語而非連詞，不能引導從句。

・「the moment that when」同時用了 that 和 when 兩個連接成分，重複；只能二擇其一。

・「at the moment which」要求 which 後面是有空位的關係從句，但「she stepped into the terminal」是完整句子，which 無位置可填。

・「in a moment」意為「一會兒之後」，指向將來，與句中「一眼就認出」的即時語意矛盾。

第 30 題

Sentence Completion | multiple_choice | Q55G7GONOH9

正確答案：C. must have come

解析

Answer: must have come.

Must have + past participle expresses a strong logical deduction about a past event. Here the transit strike, the unavailable car and the absence of another viable means support the inference that David came back on foot. Must signals the speaker's best-supported conclusion, not literal absolute certainty. Might have and could have express weaker possibility; should have and ought to have normally express expectation or obligation, so they do not fit.

答案：must have come。must have +
過去分詞表示根據證據對過去作高度可信的推斷；這裡不是聲稱掌握絕對事實。might/could have
只表示較弱的可能，should/ought to have 則多表示預期或應做而未必做到的事情。

第 31 題
Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QH09UPRANAP

正確答案：A. Southwestern Architectural Vernacular: A Synthesis of Heritage and Form

解析

“Southwestern Architectural Vernacular: A Synthesis of Heritage and Form” covers both the region’s inherited traditions and its characteristic building forms. The urban-expansion and engineering titles are too narrow and add emphases not developed in the passage. The erasure title contradicts the combination of influences; the modern-residential title misses the regional and historical focus.

「Southwestern Architectural Vernacular: A Synthesis of Heritage and
Form」同時涵蓋西南部建築承傳及外形特色。城市擴張和工程標題範圍太窄，亦加入文章未發展的重點；文化抹除與文中的融合不符；現代住宅的標題則忽略地域及歷史焦點。

第 32 題
Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QWPRSF7F7RK

正確答案：A. Since the classical era, scholars have continuously curated their own iterations of the world's wonders, including landmarks such as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China, the Hagia Sophia, Machu Picchu, and the Golden Gate Bridge.

解析

Answer: 'Since the classical era, scholars have continuously curated their own iterations of the world's wonders, including landmarks such as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China, the Hagia Sophia, Machu Picchu, and the Golden Gate Bridge.'. The point is tense selection with the durational marker 'Since the classical era,' which signals an action beginning in the past and continuing to the present and therefore demands the present perfect. Option (A) correctly uses 'have curated.' Option (B) uses the simple past 'curated,' which severs the connection to the present that 'since' requires. Option (C) uses the present progressive 'are curating,' which cannot pair with a 'since' span reaching back to antiquity. Option (D) uses the past perfect 'had curated,' which needs a later past reference point that the sentence does not supply. Option (E) uses the future perfect 'will have curated,'
projecting into the future and contradicting the established time frame.

答案：「Since the classical era, scholars have continuously curated their own iterations of the world's wonders, including landmarks such as Stonehenge, the Great Wall of China, the Hagia Sophia, Machu Picchu, and the Golden Gate Bridge.」。本題考時態選擇。延續性標記「Since the classical era」表示動作自過去開始並延續至今，因此須用現在完成式。選項 (A) 正確使用「have curated」。選項 (B) 用簡單過去式「curated」，切斷了「since」所要求與現在的聯繫。選項 (C) 用現在進行式「are curating」，無法與回溯至古代的「since」時段搭配。選項 (D) 用過去完成式「had curated」，需要一個句中並未提供的、較後的過去參照點。選項 (E) 用未來完成式「will have curated」，投向未來，與既定的時間框架矛盾。

第 33 題

Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QLRNHMXZKKA

正確答案：A. Conversely

解析

Choose 'Conversely'. Sentence [3] gives proponents' energy-security arguments, while [4] introduces critics' environmental objections; the transition must mark opposition. 'Correspondingly', 'in tandem' and 'in support' suggest agreement or a shared direction. 'Incidental to this' makes the criticism a side issue rather than the main counterargument.

選「Conversely」。第 [3] 句是支持者的能源安全論點，第 [4] 句引入批評者的環境反論，所以需要表示對立。「Correspondingly」、「in tandem」及「in support」暗示一致或相同方向；「Incidental to this」則把批評寫成附帶問題，未能表明主要反論。

第 34 題

Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QI5TXHD6F4A

正確答案：A. were not

解析

The main clause 'would be surprising' frames a hypothetical condition. Formal English therefore uses the past subjunctive passive 'were not valued' in the if-clause. Future perfect, present indicative and present perfect do not match this unreal conditional.

主句 would be surprising 表示假設情況，if 從句應用過去假設語氣的被動式 were not valued。其他時態均不配合這個非真實條件句。

第 35 題

Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QFBCQLONY0W

正確答案：B. The first sentence introduces a specific historical model of earthly conflict, while the second expands the scope to illustrate the globalized consequences and human toll of that specific regional struggle.

解析

Option (B) is the correct choice because it accurately identifies the logical progression between the two bracketed sentences. The first sentence introduces the 'Spice Wars' as a specific historical event driven by Portuguese and Dutch rivalry. The second sentence then elaborates on the 'prolonged attrition' (the reality of the conflict) and its broader geographical and human impacts ('decimation of indigenous populations' and 'redistribution of colonial assets'). Option (A) is incorrect as the passage describes a struggle for 'dominance' over abundance, not 'scarcity.' Option (C) is incorrect because the second sentence confirms territorial changes rather than refuting them. Option (D) is logically inverted; the passage states that historical conflicts were colonial/mercantilist while modern ones are religious/ecumenical. Option (E) is incorrect because the passage describes the

conflict as 'bloody' and 'prolonged,' not leading to a 'peaceful resolution' in the context of the 1600s.

選項 (B) 是正確的選擇，因為它準確地識別了兩個括號句子之間的邏輯演進。第一句話將「香料戰爭」（Spice Wars）介紹為一場由葡萄牙與荷蘭競爭所驅動的特定歷史事件。第二句話隨後詳述了「持久的消耗」（衝突的現實）及其更廣泛的地理與人道影響（「原住民人口的毀滅」和「殖民資產的重新分配」）。選項 (A)
是錯誤的，因為文中描述的是對豐饒資源爭奪「霸權」（dominance），而非「稀缺性」（scarcity）。選項 (C)
是錯誤的，因為第二句話確認了領土變更，而非反駁。選項 (D)
在邏輯上是倒置的；文中指出歷史衝突是殖民/重商主義性質的，而現代衝突則是宗教/普世性質的。選項 (E)
是錯誤的，因為文中將該衝突描述為「血腥」且「持久」的，在 1600 年代的背景下並未導致「和平解決」。

第 36 題

Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QRUPHNN9XDI

正確答案：C. Before Sentence 1 to establish the primary subject and provide the necessary antecedent for the demonstrative phrase 'This specific mode'.

解析

C: Move Sentence 3 before Sentence 1. Naming and defining factory farming supplies the referent for “This specific mode” and allows the sequence to proceed from definition to objectives, effects and responses. A: Sentence 1 would still introduce an unnamed mode. B: Leaving the definition third preserves the weak opening reference. D: A late definition interrupts consequences. E: A still later definition disrupts the transition to responses.

C：把第3句移到第1句之前，先命名及定義工廠化養殖，讓 This specific mode
有清楚指代，再按定義、目標、影響及回應推進。A：第1句仍未命名模式。B：原位保留了不清楚的開首指代。D：較遲定義會阻斷後果。E：更遲定義會打斷轉入回應。

第 37 題

Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QGKR7LSP9ID

正確答案：A. Octopus can be fried in batter, roasted with aromatic herbs, steamed and seasoned with smoked paprika, served raw as sashimi, or even eaten alive.

解析

Answer: 'Octopus can be fried in batter, roasted with aromatic herbs, steamed and seasoned with smoked paprika, served raw as sashimi, or even eaten alive.'. The original Sentence 5 suffers from a lack of parallel structure. The sentence begins with a series of passive participles acting as complements to the modal auxiliary 'can be' ('fried', 'roasted', 'steamed'), but then shifts abruptly to active imperative or base forms ('serve it', 'eat it'). Option (A) is correct because it maintains a consistent passive construction throughout the entire list: 'fried', 'roasted', 'steamed', 'served', and 'eaten' are all past participles governed by 'can be'. Option (B) is incorrect because the semicolon is used improperly to separate items in a simple list that does not contain internal commas, and it disrupts the grammatical flow.

答案：「Octopus can be fried in batter, roasted with aromatic herbs, steamed and seasoned with smoked paprika, served raw as sashimi, or even eaten alive.」。原句（第 5 句）存在平行結構（parallel structure）缺失的問題。該句開頭使用了一系列被動分詞作為模態助動詞「can be」的補語（「fried」、「roasted」、「steamed」），但隨後突然轉向主動語態的祈使句或原形動詞（「serve it」、「eat it」）。 選項 (A) 是正確的，因為它在整個列表中保持了一致的被動結構：「fried」、「roasted」、「steamed」、「served」和「eaten」皆為受「can be」支配的過去分詞。 選項 (B) 是錯誤的，因為分號被不當地用於分隔不含內部逗號的簡單列表項目，且破壞了語法流暢度。

第 38 題

Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QNBAYMZJUGP

正確答案：C. Sentence 3

解析

Answer: 'Sentence 3'. Sentence 3 contains an article error: 'an diverse array' is wrong because 'an' is used only before a vowel sound, and 'diverse' begins with the consonant sound /d/. It must read 'a diverse array'.

Why the others are correct: Sentence 1 correctly uses 'an expansive spectrum' before the vowel sound of 'expansive'. Sentence 2 uses 'the' appropriately with the specific 'contemporary wig-making industry'. Sentence 4 uses no faulty article. Sentence 5 correctly uses 'the modern era' and bare plurals ('advanced polymers ... animal fibres') without error.

答案：「Sentence 3」。第 3 句有 article 錯誤：「an diverse array」有誤，因「an」只用於母音開頭發音之前，而「diverse」以子音 /d/ 起首，應改為「a diverse array」。其他選項正確之處：第 1 句「an expansive spectrum」於母音音前用「an」，正確。第 2 句以「the」配合特指的「contemporary wig-making industry」。第 4 句無冠詞錯誤。第 5 句正確使用「the modern era」及零冠詞複數（「advanced polymers ... animal fibres」）。

第 39 題

Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QI5EQ3J3EXA

正確答案：C. Most proximately,

解析

The question requires identifying a transition that aligns with the chronological data provided in the text. Sentence 4 establishes that there have been years when no award was given. Sentence 5 provides the specific example of 2012, while Sentence 7 lists earlier historical instances (1920, 1946, etc.). The option 'Most proximately,' 'Most proximately' is the most sophisticated and accurate choice, as it indicates the event that is nearest in time to the present relative to the other listed dates. The option 'Notwithstanding the aforementioned,' is incorrect because the sentence supports, rather than contradicts, the previous statement. The option 'Invariably,' 'Invariably' implies it happens every time, which contradicts the 'occasionally' in Sentence 4. The option 'previously,' 'previously' means 'up to this time' and is typically used to describe a state existing before a specific

point, which does not fit the introductory requirements of this specific example. The option 'Conversely,' 'Conversely' suggests a contrast that does not exist in the logical flow between sentences 4 and 5.---

此問題要求識別一個與文中提供的年代數據相符的轉折詞。第 4 句確立了曾有幾年沒有頒發獎項。第 5 句提供了 2012 年的具體實例，而第 7 句則列出了更早的歷史實例（1920 年、1946 年等）。選項「Most proximately,」「Most proximately」（最接近地）是最精確且老練的選擇，因為它指出了相對於其他列出的日期，該事件在時間上最接近現在。選項「Notwithstanding the aforementioned,」
是錯誤的，因為該句子是支持而非反駁前述聲明。選項「Invariably,」
「Invariably」（不變地）暗示每次都會發生，這與第 4
句中的「occasionally」（偶爾）相矛盾。選項「previously,」
「previously」意指「直到此時」，通常用於描述在特定時間點之前存在的狀態，不符合此具體實例的引導需求。選項「Conversely,」「Conversely」（相反地）暗示了在第 4 句與第 5 句的邏輯流之間存在著並不存在的對比。

第 40 題

Paragraph Improvement | multiple_choice | QVCPP917Z17

正確答案：C. The Synthesis and Diversification of Glass Production

解析

The passage provides a comprehensive overview that moves from the chemical composition of glass (Sentence 2) to the technical synthesis process (Sentence 3), and finally to the diversification of its applications and manufacturing scales (Sentences 4-7). Option (C) is the most accurate because 'Synthesis' covers the technical creation described in the first half, while 'Diversification of Production' includes both the artisanal and industrial methods mentioned later. Option (A) is incorrect because the passage focuses more on the 'how' and 'what' of production rather than a chronological 'evolution'. Option (B) is too narrow, focussing only on one raw material. Option (D) is a sub-point mentioned in Sentence 5 but does not cover the entire passage's scope. Option (E) is too broad, as glass is only one type of amorphous solid, and the passage is specifically about glass.---

這段文字提供了一個全面的概述，從玻璃的化學成分（第 2 句）轉向技術合成過程（第 3
句），最後到其應用和製造規模的多樣化（第 4-7 句）。選項 (C) 是最準確的，因為「合成
(Synthesis)」涵蓋了前半部分描述的技術創造，而「生產的多樣化 (Diversification of
Production)」則包含了隨後提到的手工與工業方法。選項 (A)
是錯誤的，因為這段文字更多地關注生產的「方式」和「內容」，而非按時間順序排列的「演變
(evolution)」。選項 (B) 過於狹隘，僅關注一種原材料。選項 (D) 是第 5
句中提到的一個子論點，但並未涵蓋整段文字的範圍。選項 (E) 則過於廣泛，因為玻璃只是非晶質固體 (amorphous solid) 的其中一種類型，而這段文字是專門針對玻璃的。
