

Regular Course Volume 2

Reading Part A



題型：Refer to

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基礎訓練



奪星訓練

A. Refer to 的題型介紹



題型: Refer to

- 這類型的題目會考核學生找出_____所代表的是甚麼
- 這種題型可分為兩種：
 - 1) _____的題目：較容易, 學生可直接在文章尋找答案
 - 2) _____的題目：要求考生閱讀整篇文章後才能歸納出答案

Refer to 的題目

1. 直接替代

- 可以在文章中直接找到答案
- 它們的位置大多不會離原句太遠
- 較容易

2. 間接替代

- 考生需要歸納文意後才能作答
- 代名詞所替代的詞語_____會出現在文章
- 較困難

B. 代名詞的種類：



基礎訓練

1. Personal :

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Reflexive Pronouns
I	Me	My	Myself
You	You	Your	Yourself
He	Him	His	Himself
She	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	Itself
We	Us	Our	Ourselves
You	You	Your	Yourself Yourselves
They	Them	Their	Themselves

2. Others :

This	That	These	Those
Here	There	Such*	One*
Both	Some	Many	Most
All	Others	Everybody / Everyone	Everything

這兩個表格是作小重溫之用
但同學亦不可小看了這個表格
認清不同的代名詞有助我們作答

C. 處理方法：

例子1:

Joe Biden is smiling. He is old.

Question: Who does 'he' refer to?



Step 1: 從代名詞的位置起向前查看, 並留意出現的名詞
這裏出現的名詞是 Joe Biden

Joe Biden is smiling. He is old.



Step 2: 把找到的名詞代入原句, 檢查答案是否合理
全句會變為:

Joe Biden is smiling. Joe Biden is old.

代入原文後,
句子的意思沒有改變, 因此是正確的答案



例子2:

[3] Currently, Hong Kong residents visiting Singapore need only self-quarantine for one week after the city-state added Hong Kong to **its** list of countries and regions where the virus is “well under control.”

Question: What does 'its' in paragraph 3 refer to?

答案在下一頁

Answer:

The city-state / Singapore 

The city-state's / Singapore's 

由於 **its** 帶有 **possessive** 的意思 (它的)
因此答案必定有 **apostrophe + s** ['s]

例子3: 2016 DSE Q15

[9] After ten years of scientific research, my work has revealed a radically new way of looking at luck and the vital role that it plays in our lives. ***It*** demonstrates that much of the good and bad fortune we encounter is a result of our thoughts and behaviours.

Question: What does 'It...' refer to?


Step 1:

從代名詞的位置起向前查看, 並留意出現的名詞
這裏出現的名詞是 _____

Step 2:

把找到的名詞代入原句, 檢查答案是否合理
全句會變為:

_____ demonstrates that much of the good and bad
fortune we encounter is a result of our thoughts and behaviours.



例子4: 2016 DSE Q68

How bad can food trucks be? Your intrepid correspondent sampled injera with tilapia from one serving Ethiopian nosh in Washington, DC. As The Economist went to press, *it* had not yet killed her. Perhaps this is unsurprising: food trucks are typically required to cook their food in inspected commercial kitchens.

Question: What does ‘It...’ refer to?

Step 1: 從代名詞的位置起向前查看, 並留意出現的名詞
這裏出現的名詞是 _____

Step 2: 把找到的名詞入原句, 檢查答案是否合理
全句會變為:

As The Economist went to press, _____ had not
yet killed her.

“it” 前面句子的名詞頗多, 同學需逐個代入

D. Exercise 1: 集中訓練



奪星訓練：命中率低的 DSE 題目

題目1：2013 DSE Q62

What does ‘this’ refer to?

[8] Sambell’s observation implies that dystopian stories for adults and children have essentially the same purpose – to warn us about the dangers of some current trend. That’s certainly true of books like *1984* and *Brave New World*; they detail the consequences of political authoritarianism and feckless hedonism. This is what will happen if we don’t turn back now, they scold, and scolding makes sense when your readers have a shot at getting their hands on the wheel.

[9] Children, however, don’t run the world, and teenagers, especially, feel the sting of *this*. Dystopian fiction may be the only genre written for children that’s routinely less didactic than its adult counterpart. *The Hunger Games* could be taken as an indictment of reality TV, but it is not an argument. It operates like a fable or a myth, a story in which outlandish and extravagant figures and events serve as conduits for universal experiences.

This / that / this idea 的作答方法稍有分別
同學需要尋找短句, 而不是詞語

18%

DSE 題目 2: 2014 Q5

Who does ‘they’ refer to?

“We worked together at CommaTech, then he got a great job at Future Industries. I applied to work there, but **they** never called back.”

DSE 題目 3: 2014 Q7

What does ‘it’ refer to?

The robot beeped. “Pardon, Winston Sinclair. Will you hear the apology?”

“Uh, okay.”

An identicard reader on its side lit up. “Please confirm your identity.”

Winston pulled his card from his wallet and waved **it** over the reader.

DSE 題目 4: 2014 Q15

What does ‘it’ refer to?

He had wanted that job so badly back then. But if he’d gotten **it**, then Future Industries would be his life. Not Elizabeth, Not Rachel, who right now was poking a plastic magic wand at the robot from underneath the coffee table.

UE題目5: 1992 Q11

The word ‘I’ refers to

What an author wants to hear from a reader is more straightforward. It is simply:

Yes --- **I** have felt that.

UE題目6: 1994 Q13

What does ‘its’ refer to?

The UN is the most appropriate forum for new verification procedures to be developed. The Gulf War was hailed as a significant step forward for the UN. In reality it was nothing of the sort. The hijacking of the organization by the US, in order to lend the cloak of human rights legitimacy to a military adventure, reduced **its** credibility and left its staff demoralized.

UE題目7: 1996 Q2

What does ‘such indications’ refer to?

For overpopulation to be real, there must be conditions that are undesirable and unmistakably caused by the presence of a certain number of people. If **such indications** cannot be found, we are entitled to dismiss the claim of overpopulation.

E. Exercise 2: UE Reading Comprehension

Read the following paragraphs and answer questions 1-10.



奪星訓練

1999 UE Reading Paragraphs 1-6:

McDonald's in East Asia

[1] In his new book, *Golden Arches East*, Harvard University Professor James Watson takes a serious look at McDonald's in East Asia. Professor Watson and five other anthropologists examine the changes brought about by the fast-food chain in Beijing, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Korea and Japan, where it has been, simply put, a huge success. They look at the cultural implications, the effect on local cuisines, the reaction of consumers, and the localisation of the chain. They conclude that, while the fast-food giant has had an enormous impact on East Asian societies, it is not a negative one. Local communities, they discover, adapt the restaurant to suit their own needs. For example, all over East Asia, consumers use McDonald's as leisure or community centres, homes-away-from-home, not as somewhere to have a quick meal as in the US. Women treat them as sanctuaries from male-dominated settings and students use them as youth clubs. 'I was much more impressed by localisation than by globalisation,' Professor Watson says, 'I see local people taking control – more than McDonald's coming in and taking over. The corporation may have its own imperialist model but wherever it goes, it soon has to adapt.'

[2] Food-wise, Professor Watson says, McDonald's is not the revolutionary, disruptive institution that theorists of cultural imperialism deem it to be, corroding the integrity of celebrated East Asian cuisines and helping create a homogenous global culture. He says there is an initial, intrusive encounter when McDonald's enters a market, but soon it becomes simply another alternative among many types of ready-made food. 'The idea that McDonald's destroys a local cuisine is silly. In fact, it has opened markets up. It has made it possible for other chains to succeed. McDonald's has shown them how to do it,' Professor Watson says. 'I do not subscribe to the idea that McDonald's is automatically bad. I reject that out of hand. It plays all kind of roles.'

[3] In Mainland China, McDonald's is a place that attracts children and young couples who like its Western music and 'romantic', comfortable atmosphere. A visit to McDonald's is not about the food; it is about the cultural experience. Efficiency and the economy are of little concern to the Chinese worker who loads his family into a taxi and takes them to McDonald's, spending one-sixth of his monthly income in the process. 'It is clear that McDonald's restaurants have been transformed into middle-class family restaurants where people can enjoy their leisure time and experience a Chinese version of American culture,' writes anthropologist Yan Yunxiang in his essay on McDonald's in Beijing. McDonald's other appeal is its lack of pomp. Unlike many other Beijing eating places, a customer can take his family to McDonald's for dinner and not be made to feel ashamed by more expensive dishes at nearby tables since all items are roughly equal in cost.

32 [4] Phenomenally successful McDonald's in China may be, but the Chinese leadership is
alarmed at its influence, as well as that of Kentucky Fried Chicken, Pizza Hut and others. It sees them
35 as 'agents of cultural imperialism', says Professor Watson, and to combat this trend, government is
encouraging a local fast-food industry. This, however, has not taken off because local chains are
'grim, hopeless places with serious sanitation problems'.

[5] Hong Kong has some 140 McDonald's restaurants, and here they appear to have
become so much part of the local urban landscape that they are not considered exotic. Many young
consumers are not even aware of the company's foreign origins. Professor Watson says people in
40 Hong Kong prefer to go for breakfast at clean, air-conditioned, affordable McDonald's rather than at
street stalls or the fast-disappearing traditional tea houses. 'This shift from tea houses to McDonald's
is not positive or negative; it's just what has happened. The old days are gone.' Professor Watson
gives McDonald's rather unlikely credit for helping to create a more civilised social order in Hong
Kong, thanks to its practice of having people line up for food. Before McDonald's, he says, brute
45 strength was required to get on a bus or conduct a transaction in a bank.

[6] By wooing children with birthday parties complete with cakes and candles, gifts and
toys, McDonald's has captured the most 'powerful agents of social change'. McDonald's has
capitalized on the "Little Emperor" phenomenon, treating children as independent decision-makers
who command substantial financial resources,' says Professor Watson about the Beijing marketplace.
50 He adds that there are similar patterns of indulgence in Taiwan, Japan and Hong Kong. In Hong
Kong, in fact, he found parents give students an average of \$800 a month to spend on snacks and
entertainment. 'Many Hong Kong children are so fond of McDonald's that they refuse to eat with
their parents or grandparents in Chinese-style restaurants or dim sum tea houses,' writes Professor
Watson. 'This has caused intergenerational distress in some of Hong Kong's more conservative
55 communities.'

1. As indicated in the first paragraph, Professor Watson and the five other anthropologists feel that through contact with McDonald's,
- A. East Asian societies have been adversely affected. A B C D
- B. East Asian communities have become more needy.
- C. East Asian have changed their cultural values.
- D. East Asian societies have undergone a lot of changes.
2. In the US, consumers tend to go to McDonald's because it is
- A. part of local communities.
- B. a fast place to eat.
- C. somewhere they can feel at home.
- D. a restaurant where they can eat at their leisure.
 B C D
3. According to Professor Watson, how has McDonald's affected its competitors?
- A. It has encouraged their expansion.
- B. It has made them more Western.
- C. It has not helped them.
- D. It has not had much effect on them.
 B C D
4. Professor Watson says that McDonald's role
- A. is essentially imperial.
- B. varies a lot in different countries.
- C. is culturally very American.
- D. is automatically a bad role model for a country.
 B C D
5. According to the third paragraph, some Beijing customers feel ashamed in local restaurants because.....
- A. the restaurants have poor sanitation.
- B. other customers may be eating very expensive food.
- C. there are so many children eating.
- D. the restaurants lack sufficient pomp.
 B C D

6. According to Professor Watson, how successful has the local fast-food industry been in Mainland China?
- A. Initial results have been encouraging.
 B. It has been a failure so far.
 C. It has been successful because of government backing.
 D. It has been as successful as McDonald's.
- A B C D
7. Professor Watson views the move from tea house to McDonald's in Hong Kong as
- A. a good thing.
 B. rather a shame.
 C. a sign of the times.
 D. a result of Hong Kong's urban lifestyle.
- A B C D
8. What does the phrase 'thanks to' mean in line 44?
- A. in appreciation for
 B. with regard to
 C. because of
 D. resulting in
- A B C D
9. What are the 'powerful agents of social change' in line 47?
- A. toys
 B. birthday parties
 C. birthday cakes
 D. children
- A B C D
10. According to Professor Watson, what effect has McDonald's had on many members of the younger generation in Hong Kong.
- A. They are very indulgent in their habits.
 B. They usually spend \$800 a month on snacks and entertainments.
 C. They don't want to go out with older members of their family to eat Chinese food.
 D. They spend all their time in McDonald's.
- A B C D

F. Exercise 3: Vocabulary



基礎訓練

Fill in the blanks with the words provided. **Change the forms or part of speech of words if needed.**



alternatively appear to disrupt homogeneous
imply intrepid intrude press radical roughly

1. It is important that we _____ be calm in an interview.
2. To my astonishment, the products being sold in both shops were _____.
3. The connection between government officials and the merchant has been _____ in various newspaper.
4. The proposed law was deemed as _____ the rights of the general public.
5. The manager should dismiss the staff member for her incompetence, or _____, he should resign from the job.
6. The two companies released similar products at _____ the same time.
7. The recent pandemic _____ the global economy.
8. There must be some _____ changes to the company's operating procedures if we want to meet our sales target.
9. A team of _____ explorers went into the cave five days ago.
10. The company is being widely criticized in the _____ for its inability to lower carbon emission.