

高雄區高級中學九十九學年度第二學期  
大學入學指定科目考試第一次聯合模擬考

英文考科

試題編號：CU-3996  
考試日期：100.04.07

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：80 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 選擇題共 52 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，修正時應以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液。
- 非選擇題請使用較粗的黑色原子筆、鋼珠筆或中性筆，在「答案卷」上作答。
- 選擇題答錯不倒扣。

祝考試順利



## 第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

## 一、詞彙（10%）

說明：第 1 至 10 題，每題選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。  
每題答對得 1 分，該題未作答或答錯者，以零分計算。

1. The controversial speech made by the prime minister has \_\_\_\_\_ a strong anti-government resentment among its people.  
(A) stated                      (B) provoked                      (C) claimed                      (D) declared
2. Starring in the movie Black Swan, Natalie Portman was \_\_\_\_\_ for the Best Actress in several big awards and it finally won her the Oscar.  
(A) arrested                      (B) nominated                      (C) apologized                      (D) condemned
3. Owing to the nationwide protests and demonstrations against the government, the president was forced to \_\_\_\_\_ from his position and hand over the power to the military.  
(A) resign                      (B) depart                      (C) emerge                      (D) design
4. Rescue teams from various countries poured into the earthquake-stricken area to provide \_\_\_\_\_ with medical aid and food supply.  
(A) terrorists                      (B) rebels                      (C) supervisors                      (D) victims
5. The Ministry of Finance is thinking about imposing taxes on \_\_\_\_\_ goods such as real estate and fancy cars worth over 3 million dollars.  
(A) luxury                      (B) budget                      (C) household                      (D) capital
6. The CEO of the company is about to make an official \_\_\_\_\_ that he will soon retire and work as a volunteer at a local library afterwards.  
(A) complaint                      (B) request                      (C) announcement                      (D) release
7. Patrick's parents are worried about him as he seems overly \_\_\_\_\_ about his future. He believes that he will succeed in whatever he plans to do.  
(A) modest                      (B) sensitive                      (C) concerned                      (D) optimistic
8. The sunrise at Mt. Ali is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it literally took my breath away. No wonder it attracts people from far and near to appreciate its beauty.  
(A) spectacular                      (B) disturbing                      (C) delicate                      (D) interactive
9. Native speakers of English know \_\_\_\_\_ whether a sentence is grammatical or not without needing to refer to a dictionary.  
(A) instinctively                      (B) unconsciously                      (C) decisively                      (D) potentially
10. The daily admission to the The Taipei International Flora Expo set a new record on February 27<sup>th</sup>, with \_\_\_\_\_ 150,000 people visiting the exposition on the day.  
(A) barely                      (B) rarely                      (C) hardly                      (D) approximately

## 二、綜合測驗 (14%)

說明：第 11 至 24 題，每題一個空格。請依文意選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，該題未作答或答錯者，以零分計算。

### 第 11 至 15 題為題組

The film *Teletubbies* is a very popular show featuring interesting and fun characters that keep children fascinated. 11 other animated creatures that have entertained children by way of television, Teletubbies are colorful, both in physical attribute and personality. 12 makes Teletubbies so visibly and emotionally inviting to young children is that they are completely designed from their point of view, being plump and innocent-faced, as well as playful, warm, and funny. More importantly, the characters communicate very special, elementary ideas to the children. These messages, 13 in a basic, repetitive language, invite interaction with children, 14 children from age one to four expand the skills they need to watch and listen simultaneously, 15 is key to the development of a child's thinking abilities.

- |                  |               |            |             |
|------------------|---------------|------------|-------------|
| 11. (A) Unlike   | (B) Dislike   | (C) Like   | (D) Likely  |
| 12. (A) That     | (B) What      | (C) Which  | (D) It      |
| 13. (A) conveyed | (B) conveying | (C) convey | (D) conveys |
| 14. (A) help     | (B) helped    | (C) helps  | (D) helping |
| 15. (A) that     | (B) what      | (C) which  | (D) it      |

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

Are you the first-, middle or the last-born child in the family? Many experts believe that birth order has a close relationship with your 16. In fact, it is said to help shape you into who you are. Firstborns generally receive the most attention in a family. 17, they are usually ambitious, dependable and are more likely to be natural leaders. On the other hand, middle children are sometimes referred to as "the mysterious middle child." Some say they 18 to be the opposite of their older sibling. Middle born children tend to be more flexible, independent and sometimes, rebellious. 19 firstborns are typically high achievers and middle children good negotiators, last-borns tend to have the best people skills in a family. They make friends easily and so are 20 and good at entertaining others. On the other hand, experts point out that only-borns behave more like firstborns in many aspects. Mature, responsible and task-oriented, single children are usually well-organized perfectionists.

- |                     |               |                 |               |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 16. (A) personality | (B) destiny   | (C) identity    | (D) fortune   |
| 17. (A) Nonetheless | (B) Therefore | (C) In addition | (D) However   |
| 18. (A) call on     | (B) turn out  | (C) stand up    | (D) bring in  |
| 19. (A) Although    | (B) Since     | (C) Instead     | (D) While     |
| 20. (A) passive     | (B) sociable  | (C) introverted | (D) impatient |

第 21 至 24 題為題組

It's hard to walk into any village in Angola without seeing the effects that war has had on the country. Twenty-seven years of civil conflict 21 over half a million lives, and left a deadly legacy of landmines littered around the country. 22, more than two million people have been affected by these weapons of war, according to UN's estimates. Furthermore, mines are difficult to dismantle, and thus large areas of Angola remain 23 and dangerous today.

In 2007, Angola held the first "Miss Landmine Survivor" beauty pageant to remind Angola and the world of the enduring scars of war. Under the slogan "Everyone has the right to be beautiful," the competition aims to raise the self-esteem of women injured by landmines, 24 their image from "victims" to "survivors."

One contestant from each of Angola's eighteen provinces took part in the contest and photo exhibition. A catwalk finale was held in the capital, Luanda, where 31-year-old Ausuta Hurica was crowned Miss Landmine Angola 2008. Hurica eventually won \$1000 and a custom-made prosthetic leg.

21. (A) declared (B) claimed (C) committed (D) announced  
 22. (A) Nonetheless (B) Until then (C) To date (D) However  
 23. (A) inaccessible (B) unreliable (C) unchangeable (D) incredible  
 24. (A) transforming (B) transformed (C) transforms (D) and transformed

## 三、文意選填 (8%)

說明：第 25 至 32 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(H)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，該題未作答或答錯者，以零分計算。

第 25 至 32 題為題組

Auschwitz, the largest concentration camp of the German Nazis during WWII, is situated 70 kilometers west of Krakow, Poland. It consists of three main camps: Auschwitz I, Auschwitz II-Birkenau, and Auschwitz III-Monowitz. The place is now a memorial and museum 25 hundreds of visitors every day and telling of sad and tragic history. At the entrance of the Auschwitz I camp stands a gate notorious for its inscription "Arbeit macht frei", meaning 26 "work makes free." This camp site was the original site, which served as the administration center for the whole camp. Several infamous cells such as "standing cells", where a group of four prisoners would be placed within a 1.5 square meter space, "27 cells", where prisoners were given neither food nor water until their death, and "dark cells", where prisoners eventually died of suffocation, were located at this main camp site. Auschwitz II-Birkenau, 28, was the largest of the Auschwitz complex. It started as a camp to ease the 29 at Auschwitz I and was the center for the extermination of the Jews. Auschwitz III-Monowitz was the main work camp. Prisoners sent here worked at various chemical plants or

mines under appalling conditions. In July 1942, the notorious "selections" were conducted at Auschwitz II-Birkenau. Trains, or "goods wagons", arrived daily to transport victims to the selection point, where a doctor would be waiting. Those considered strong enough to work would be directed to the right and 30 to the labor camp. On the other hand, those who were not, mostly children, women with children, and the elderly would be directed to the left and were immediately sent to the gas chamber. Prisoners started their day early, getting up at 4:30 in the morning and working nonstop for 12 hours every day. They were given very little food, 31 clothes, and no time for rest. They lived in crowded, filthy, rat-infested environments. Prisoners were constantly being punished and cruel experiments were conducted. Ninety percent of the prisoners at the camp died in Auschwitz II-Birkenau, about nine out of every ten being Jews. That means, around one million victims were either killed or died under unimaginable conditions. Auschwitz Concentration Camp is 32 worth a visit, but do not expect to leave with a light heart.

- |                |               |                |                       |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| (A) congestion | (B) literally | (C) definitely | (D) ill-fitting       |
| (E) admitted   | (F) receiving | (G) starvation | (H) on the other hand |

#### 四、篇章結構 (10%)

說明：第 33 至 37 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章的文意選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，該題未作答或答錯者，以零分計算。

#### 第 33 至 37 題為題組

Pilot whaling has probably been going on in the Faroe Islands for as long as the islands have been inhabited, giving the Faroese a vital food source over the winter. 33 Once they are spotted, islanders drop whatever they are doing and rush to their boats to encircle the whales and drive them onto a beach, where they become stranded. 34 Men gather on the shore to kill the beached whales with a sharp knife cutting down to the spinal cord and severing the major arteries leading to the whale's brain. The whales die within seconds. 35 At the end, each hunter and each family is entitled to an equal portion of the meat and blubber.

These images of a blood-red sea are often used by anti-whaling groups in their campaigns against the hunt. 36 They also make frequent attempts to disrupt the hunt. However, the Faroese whalers defend their actions with three arguments. First, they only hunt those pilot whales sighted swimming close to land. Second, the pilot whale hunt does not exist for commercial reasons. Last, data suggest that pilot whales are not endangered. Now, there is an estimated population of 100,000 around the Faroe Islands. 37 Perhaps, only time will tell whether the Faroe whale hunts will persist or will be forced to stop.

- (A) It only takes place when a school of whales is sighted close to land.
- (B) Animal rights activists have called for Faroese whaling to be abolished.
- (C) The Faroese whalers believe that their catches of some 850 per year are probably sustainable.
- (D) If any group of whales cannot be beached in this manner, they must be driven out to sea again.
- (E) Hundreds of whale carcasses are left on the beach, leaving the surrounding sea bloody red.

### 五、閱讀測驗 (30%)

說明：第 38 至 52 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章的文意選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，該題未作答或答錯者，以零分計算。

#### 第 38 至 41 題為題組

The town Waitomo in New Zealand is famous for the Waitomo Glowworm Caves and, more importantly, the New Zealand glowworm, which is called *asachnocampa luminosa*. "Asachno" means spider-like, which refers to the way glowworms catch flying insects like spiders. "Campa" means larva and "luminosa" means light-producing.

A glowworm uses its glow to attract food and to burn off its waste. Its tail glows because of **bioluminescence**, which is a reaction between the chemicals given off by the glowworm and the oxygen in the air. This chemical reaction produces light, which the glowworm can control by reducing or increasing the oxygen to the light organ. It also hangs down sticky lines which it produces to catch food. Insects flying towards the light will get stuck and fall prey to the glowworm. Moreover, glowworms use their glow to prevent themselves from being eaten by other creatures.

The lifecycle of a glowworm is in four stages (egg, larva, pupa, and adult) and takes about 11 months. Eggs are laid in clutches of 30-40 on walls and ceilings of the caves. Immediately hatched from the egg, the larva flashes a light, builds a nest, puts down sticky lines, and then preys on insects. Sticky substances on the lines trap insects and these are gradually drawn up and devoured. The larva stage is the longest phase in the creature's life and lasts around nine months. It then turns into a pupa in a cocoon and a few days later, it emerges as a two-winged flying insect, which looks like a large mosquito. The flying adult insect lives no longer than a few days as it has no digestive system and so cannot eat. It spends this short period of time mating and laying eggs. The glowworms found in the Waitomo Glowworm Caves are the species unique to New Zealand.

38. The article is written mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) inform the readers of the Waitomo glowworm's lifestyle
  - (B) compare the different glowworms
  - (C) explain a Waitomo glowworm's hunting practices
  - (D) describe what a Waitomo glowworm looks like

39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the Waitomo glowworm?
- (A) The longest phase in the glowworm's lifecycle is its pupa stage.
  - (B) An adult Waitomo glowworm looks like a large spider.
  - (C) A larva glowworm cannot control its light's brightness.
  - (D) A larva glowworm lives on walls or ceilings of the cave.
40. What does the word "**bioluminescence**" in this passage refer to?
- (A) a nuclear radiation
  - (B) a chemical reaction
  - (C) a physical phenomenon
  - (D) a biological evolution
41. What can we infer from this passage?
- (A) Glowworms in its larva stage are a kind of lighting bug that can glow, fly and eat insects.
  - (B) Adult glowworms can devour insects without digestive systems.
  - (C) The species of glowworm, *asachnocampa luminosa*, can be found only in New Zealand.
  - (D) The pupa stage and the egg stage in the glowworm's lifecycle last about three months.

第 42 至 44 題為題組

Following a schedule and doing things on time is extremely important in today's busy world. Using time effectively is a valuable skill that everyone must master. Unfortunately, not everyone is very good at doing this. Many people are procrastinators; they put off doing things that they need to until it's too late.

Statistics show that 90 percent of university students tend to put off studying for a test or writing an important paper until the night before. Twenty-five percent of university students can be defined as chronic procrastinators. This more serious form of procrastination can result in a student dropping out of school.

According to recent studies, there are three main reasons that students procrastinate. First, many have poor time-management skills and often try to do too much in too little time. In the end, these students often feel overwhelmed and will put off doing many things they need to. Another reason that students procrastinate is because they feel a subject is boring or because they have difficulty concentrating on an assignment. These students will often avoid doing something because they don't like it. A third reason that many students procrastinate is because they are very anxious about doing assignments well enough. These students often worry that their work will never be as good as it should be and fear failure of any kind. Unfortunately, trying to do everything perfectly can often cause these students to put off doing any work at all.

If you believe that you are a chronic procrastinator, you should try to get help before it is too late. Talk to a counselor or a friend, and discuss the problem. If you are a mild procrastinator, be sure to keep yourself motivated, but don't worry too much. Remember—we all procrastinate at times.



42. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) A procrastinator needs to know how to manage his/her time well.
  - (B) The factors lead to procrastination and you can prevent it.
  - (C) Procrastinators should talk to a counselor or a friend.
  - (D) The four tips help students overcome procrastination.
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) A procrastinator often puts off doing things.
  - (B) A serious procrastinator may quit school in the long run.
  - (C) Trying to do everything perfectly may help you get rid of procrastination.
  - (D) About seventy-five percent of university students are not chronic procrastinators.
44. According to the passage, which of the followings is **NOT** one factor that makes students procrastinate?
- (A) intelligence level
  - (B) worrying about failure
  - (C) trying to do too much
  - (D) boredom

第 45 至 49 題為題組

On Aug. 28, 2009, scientists completed an unprecedented journey into the renowned "Great Pacific Ocean Garbage Patch," which is located some 1,000 miles off California's coast, and is the largest landfill in the world, floating in the middle of the ocean. They returned to the San Francisco Bay area with piles of plastic debris they pulled out of the ocean. They surveyed plastic distribution and abundance, took samples for analysis in the lab, and assessed the impact of debris on marine life.

The researchers got the first detailed view of plastic debris floating in a remote ocean region and said that it wasn't a scenic or pretty sight. Now, it is frequently regarded as a very good example of marine pollution. To everyone's surprise, the Great Pacific Garbage Patch has been estimated to be twice the size of Texas and may contain over 100 million tons of debris, 90 percent of which is plastic.

Though some people may argue that the impact of this patch is still uncertain, scientists show great concern over how the debris may seriously influence our health. While the patch does contain large pieces, it is on the whole made up of smaller items like pieces of **confetti**; some are even inconceivable and invisible to the naked eye. Some of these long-lasting tiny plastics end up in the stomachs of marine birds and other marine life, causing hormone disruption and other dangers. These toxic-containing plastic pieces are also eaten by jellyfish, which are then eaten by large fish. Thus when we consume the large fish, we will take in the accumulated toxic chemicals in them.

45. Which of the following is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) To discuss the impact of the Pacific Ocean garbage patch on marine life in the Pacific Ocean.
  - (B) To relate the hormone disruption in human bodies caused by the toxic debris to marine pollution.
  - (C) To reveal facts about the Pacific Ocean garbage patch and the potential danger it imposes on human beings.
  - (D) To come up with a final solution to stop marine pollution in the Pacific Ocean and hormone disruption in human bodies.
46. Which of the followings can be inferred from this article?
- (A) Marine pollution has become very serious and it can be a serious threat to both animals in the sea and human beings.
  - (B) Scientists have never thought about the serious impact of marine pollution on marine life until they discovered the huge garbage patch in the Pacific Ocean.
  - (C) Though small pieces of plastic may be swallowed by small fish, they don't pose any danger on people's lives as long as human beings consume big fish instead of small ones.
  - (D) Plastic does not decompose in the ocean; therefore, it is best to burn plastic products in highly protective incinerators to avoid further pollution.
47. Which of the following words is closest to the meaning of "confetti"?
- (A) colorful patches of clothes
  - (B) various small pieces of paper
  - (C) large strings of plastic
  - (D) beautiful bits of garbage
48. In which of the following books or periodicals can one find this article?
- (A) guide books about California
  - (B) periodicals about saving the earth
  - (C) reference books about marine life
  - (D) fictions about how marine life survive
49. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Long before 2009, scientists have already analyzed what the great garbage patch in the Pacific Ocean consists of and have made similar conclusions.
  - (B) After the marine scientists studied the impact of the debris on marine life, they came to the conclusion that it is unnecessary to worry about the future.
  - (C) Though some doubt whether this garbage patch would directly harm people's lives, scientists have confirmed that some toxic chemicals do accumulate in marine life.
  - (D) This garbage patch is estimated to be three times the size of Texas, and it is basically made up of plastic, toxic waste, and inconceivable materials.

第 50 至 52 題為題組

By 2039, almost all crops have been genetically modified to contain vital vitamins and can be harvested in a very short time. But still, GM foods do not match the rapid growth of human population, which is 7 billion by then. As people start to fight against each other for food, scientists know that GM foods are not enough. After the war, they develop a whole new food substitute, called "absolute capsule". Each capsule contains all one needs: starch and proteins to give the body energy, vitamins and minerals to sustain the body, antibiotics to fight against germs and viruses, and, most importantly, the substance X to help the body resist all diseases and help remain young and healthy forever. What's more, these capsules are added with artificial flavorings; one can choose from over a thousand flavors. So one capsule a day, no doctors and medicine will ever be needed. Well, still need to have the feeling of chewing food in the mouth? That's easy. People can buy chew foods, which are similar to dogs' chew toys. Chew the chew food, and swallow the absolute capsule. Wow, simple and easy.

By 2039, clean fresh water has become one of the very precious resources that each country fights for. Thanks to the incredible advance of technology, scientists have made up an extremely unbelievable tablet, the ultra tablet. With this tablet, people can have clean fresh water any time. Just drop one tablet, however dirty and poisonous the water is, just one tablet, like magic! The water becomes clean! Take the absolute capsule and drink the water purified by the ultra tablet. No diseases will be able to strike people, wrinkles will never appear on ladies' faces, and no one needs to work out to appear muscular.

50. Which of the followings may be the main idea of this passage?

- (A) In 2039, battles for food and water rage on, and though scientists have developed new diets, human beings still don't know how to survive.
- (B) By 2039, human beings have come up with diet substitutes and water-cleaning methods to solve food shortage and water problems.
- (C) In 2039, to stay young and healthy, human beings have no choice but to eat ultra capsule and chew food and drink clean water.
- (D) By 2039, human beings can choose absolute capsules over real food, for they contain almost all one needs, such as vitamins and minerals.

51. Which of the followings may be the final sentences of paragraph 1?

- (A) However, we need clean water to help us swallow the capsules! Is clean fresh water available anywhere?
- (B) With cutting-edge technology, human beings can survive without water. Water is not vital to human beings anymore.
- (C) Fresh water is so important that each country builds "water banks" to ensure that its citizens have clean fresh water any time.
- (D) Water is essential to human lives. However dirty it may be, people still have to swallow the capsules with it.

52. Which of the followings can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) Though human beings face great problems of food and clean fresh water shortage in 2039, science and technology provide very good solutions to both.
  - (B) Though science and technology provide good solutions to food and water problems in 2039, human beings still have to worry about the impact of climate change.
  - (C) Though climate change has posed danger on human lives in 2039, people do not have to worry because they have GM foods to eat and capsules to take.
  - (D) Though technology has provided good solutions to world hunger and water problem, human beings still want to know the secret to staying young and healthy forever.

**第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）**

**一、中譯英（8%）**

說明：1. 請將以下兩題中文譯成正確而通順達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。  
2. 請依序作答，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 儘管人類善於應用語言做為溝通工具，人與人之間誤會和衝突還是不斷。
2. 我們越能站在別人的角度著想，就越能解決紛爭。

**二、英文作文（20%）**

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。  
2. 文長約 120 個單詞（words）左右。

提示：以 My Pocket Money 為題寫一篇約 120 的作文，文分兩段，第一段陳述得到零用錢的經過（如父母親給你或打工或獎金等），第二段描述你如何支配使用零用錢。

# 高雄區高級中學九十九學年度第二學期 大學入學指定科目考試第一次聯合模擬考 英文考科詳解

## 第壹部分：選擇題

### 一、詞彙

1. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：那位首相所發表具爭議性的言論，激起了人民對政府強烈不滿的情緒。

(A)描述 (B)激起 (C)宣稱 (D)宣佈

2. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：在「黑天鵝」中演出的納塔莉波曼在一些大獎中獲得最佳女主角的提名，最後贏得奧斯卡獎。

(A)逮捕 (B)提名 (C)道歉 (D)譴責

3. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：由於全國性反政府的抗議與示威遊行，那位總統被迫辭職下臺並將政權移交給軍方。

(A)辭職 (B)離開 (C)出現 (D)設計

4. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：來自各國的救難隊湧入遭地震襲擊的區域，提供受害者醫療協助與食物。

(A)恐怖分子 (B)造反者 (C)監督者 (D)受害者

5. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：財政部在考慮對像不動產和超過 3 百萬的豪華車子等奢侈品課稅。

(A)奢侈 (B)普通 (C)家庭、家用 (D)資本

6. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：那家公司的執行長即將正式宣佈退休，之後在地方圖書館擔任志工。

(A)抱怨 (B)要求 (C)宣佈 (D)釋放

7. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：派翠克的父母因他對他的將來顯得過分樂觀而擔心。他相信不管他做什麼事都會成功。

(A)謙虛的 (B)敏感的 (C)關心的 (D)樂觀的

8. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：阿里山的日出壯觀得令我忘了呼吸，難怪吸引了來自各地的人來欣賞它的美。

(A)壯觀的 (B)使人心神不寧的 (C)精緻的 (D)互動的

9. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：以英語為母語的人可以憑直覺地知道一個句子是否合文法而不需要查字典。

(A)憑直覺地 (B)無意識地 (C)果斷地 (D)潛在地

10. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：國際臺北花卉博覽會的每日入場人數在 2 月 27 日創下新的紀錄，約莫有 150,000 人次在當天參觀了花博。

(A)幾乎沒有 (B)很少 (C)幾乎不 (D)大約

### 二、綜合測驗

#### 第 11 至 15 題為題組

天線寶寶是個很受歡迎的影片，以有趣的角色為特色，令孩子們著迷。就像其他的卡通角色一樣，他們藉由電視娛樂孩子，天線寶寶在身體特性上及個性上都是多采多姿的。讓天線寶寶在視覺上還有情緒上這麼受孩子們歡迎，是因為他們完全以孩子們的角度被設計出來：圓圓滾滾的，有天真無邪的面孔，並且好玩、

溫馨。更重要的是，角色們傳達給小朋友非常特殊基本的概念：這些訊息以一個最基本而且重複的語言，引發與小朋友們的互動，幫助從 1 歲到 4 歲的孩子們拓展同步看與聽所需要的技能，而這個就是發展孩子們思考能力的關鍵。

11. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：(A)不像 (B)不喜歡 (C)像 (D)可能的

12. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：what 帶出一個名詞子句當成本句主詞 what = something that

13. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：逗點後用過去分詞表被動 conveyed = which are conveyed

14. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：逗點後用現在分詞表主動 helping = and help

15. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：用關係代名詞作為主詞，逗點後只能用 which

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

你是家裡的老大，老二還是老么？很多專家相信出生的順序與你的個性有很大的關係。事實上，它協助塑造你現在的樣子。老大通常獲得一個家庭最大的注意力，因此，他們往往是有雄心壯志、可信賴且比較可能成為天生的領導者。另一方面，出生順序在中間的常常被稱為「神秘的老二」。有些人說他們最後變成與老大相反的樣子。出生順序在中間的孩子比較圓滑、獨立而有時候是叛逆的。當我們說老大典型上來說是高成就者，老二是好的協商者，而老么則通常是家庭裡擁有最好人際關係的孩子。他們很容易交到朋友，也因此好交際且善於娛樂他人。另一方面，專家指出獨生子女與老大在許多方面是相似的。成熟、負責且以完成任務為目標，獨生子女通常是很有組織的完美主義者。

16. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：(A)個性 (B)命運 (C)認同 (D)命運/財富

由後句...to help shape you into who you are 推敲意思便是 personality

17. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：(A)但是 (B)因此 (C)此外 (D)然而

前句是原因導致後句的結果 有因果關聯性，故選(B)

18. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：(A)拜訪 (B)最後變成 (C)起立 (D)產生

19. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：用 while 接起前後兩句相反意思的句子或表情況對照

20. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：(A)被動的 (B)好社交的 (C)內向的 (D)沒有耐心的

### 第 21 至 24 題為題組

走進任何一個安哥拉的村莊，實在沒辦法不注意到戰爭對這個國家的影響有多大。27 年的內戰，奪走了超過 50 萬人的生命，而且還在國內到處留下了致命的地雷。根據聯合國的估算，到目前為止，有超過 200 萬人深受地雷所害。此外，地雷要拆除，何其困難，所以至今，安哥拉大部分的地方，依舊無法到達而且危險。

2007 年，安哥拉舉辦了首度「地雷生還者選美大賽」，好提醒世人和安哥拉國民地雷有多危險。這個選美賽標榜「每個人都有美麗的權利」，以提升這些備受地雷爆炸之苦的女性們的自尊，同時也要把他們認為自己是受害者的形象轉變為倖存者。

安哥拉每個省份都有選派一位代表，共十八位參加比賽和攝影展，最後在首都魯安達走台步總決賽後，Austa Hurica 被選為首屆地雷小姐，並獲得 1000 美金的獎金，及一隻量身訂做的義肢。

21. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：(A)宣布 (B)奪走 (C)執行 (D)宣布

22. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：(A)然而 (B)到當時為止 (C)到目前為止 (D)但是

23. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：(A)不可到達 (B)不可依賴 (C)不能改變 (D)不可置信

24. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：逗點後用現在分詞 transforming 表主動

### 三、文意選填

位於波蘭 Krokow 城市西邊 70 公里的 Auschwitz，是納粹德國在第二次世界大戰最大的集中營。它由三個主營所組成：Auschwitz I、Auschwitz II-Birkenau 以及 Auschwitz III-Monowitz。此處現在是每天接待數以百計參觀者的紀念館與博物館，述說著悲傷且悲劇性的歷史。在 Auschwitz I 營的入口處豎立著一個惡名昭彰的銘刻，上頭寫著「Arbeit macht frei」，照字面翻譯是「工作使你自由」。這個營區是原本的營區，也做為整個集中營的行政中心。數個聲名狼藉的監獄都位於此營區，包含每四個犯人被困於 1.5 平方公尺的「站立牢房」、直到死去也不提供食物或水的「飢餓牢房」以及會讓犯人最終窒息而死的「黑暗牢房」。另一方面，Auschwitz II-Birkenau 是營區中最大的一營。一開始它是做為舒緩 Auschwitz I 營區擁塞的用途，同時也是執行滅絕猶太人的中心。Auschwitz III-Monowitz 是最主要的勞動營。被送到此處的犯人在可怕駭人的工作環境下於各種化學工廠或礦坑工作。1942 年七月，聲名狼藉的「選拔」在此營區執行。火車，或者說是「貨櫃車」，每天將受害者運送至選拔地點，而那裡有一位醫生等待著。那些被認為夠強壯的人會被指引到右手邊進入勞工營。另一方面，不夠強壯的人，多數為孩童或是有小孩的婦女以及老人，則被引導到左手邊，馬上被送進毒氣室。犯人每天都得早起，4:30 起床後得連續工作 12 小時。他們獲得非常少的食物、穿著不合身的衣服，且沒什麼時間休息。他們住在擁擠、骯髒且鼠滿為患的環境中。犯人不斷被懲處、並做為殘酷的實驗對象。百分之九十的犯人死於 Auschwitz III-Monowitz 營區，其中十個裡頭有九個是猶太人。那也就是說，大約一百萬受害者不是被殺害，就是在無法想像的環境中死去。Auschwitz 集中營絕對值得探訪，但別想心情愉快的離開。

25. 參考答案：(F)

26. 參考答案：(B)

27. 參考答案：(G)

28. 參考答案：(H)

29. 參考答案：(A)

30. 參考答案：(E)

31. 參考答案：(D)

32. 參考答案：(C)

### 四、篇章結構

法羅群島捕捉巨頭鯨的活動，可能遠至這個群島開始有人居住就已盛行了。這個活動給予法羅群島人主要的食物來源，以便度過冬天。(33)島民們一旦發現巨頭鯨，便馬上放下手邊正在做的事情，衝到船上去包圍這些鯨魚，並把這些鯨魚趕上沙灘，於是這些鯨魚便擱淺在沙灘上，(34)人們集合在岸邊，用尖銳的刀子切入鯨魚的脊椎骨，並且切斷主要通往腦部的動脈，來殺死這些擱淺的鯨魚，這些鯨魚在幾秒內就死了。(35)最後，每一個獵者及每個家庭都有資格得到均等分的鯨魚肉及鯨魚油。

這些血紅海洋的圖像，常被反捕鯨的團體用在他們反捕鯨的活動裡。(36)他們也做了很多嘗試來擾亂捕鯨活動。然而，法羅群島捕鯨者用三個論點來辯護他們的行為。首先，他們只有在鯨魚群被發現游近海岸時才會去獵捕。第二點是法羅群島捕鯨活動，並不是因為商業原因而存在的。最後一點是根據資料顯示，巨頭鯨並不是瀕臨絕種的動物。現在根據統計，約有十萬隻巨頭鯨在法羅群島附近生存。(37)或許，只有時間歲月才知道法羅群島捕鯨活動是否會持續下去或者會被迫停止。

- (A)捕鯨活動只有在鯨魚群被發現靠近海岸時才會進行。  
 (B)動物權力保護運動人士呼籲禁止法羅群島捕鯨活動。  
 (C)法羅群島的捕鯨者相信他們每年大約捕 850 隻是可以維持下去的。  
 (D)如果任何一群鯨魚無法用這一種方法被驅趕上岸，它們就會被趕出外海。  
 (E)數以百計的鯨魚屍體被棄置在沙灘上，使周圍的海域變成血紅色。

33. 參考答案：(A)  
 34. 參考答案：(D)  
 35. 參考答案：(E)  
 36. 參考答案：(B)  
 37. 參考答案：(C)

## 五、閱讀測驗

### 第 38 至 41 題為題組

紐西蘭的城鎮 Waitomo 以 Waitomo 螢火蟲洞聞名，更以這種紐西蘭螢火蟲聞名。這種螢火蟲又稱為 *asachnocampa luminosa*。*asachno* 是「像蜘蛛」的意思，指的是這些螢火蟲抓飛行昆蟲的方式就像蜘蛛。*campa* 是幼蟲的意思，而 *luminosa* 是產生亮光的意思。

螢火蟲用它的光來吸引食物和燒掉它的排泄物。它的尾巴會亮是因為生物體的發光，那是由螢火蟲發散出來的化學物質與空氣中的氧氣產生的化學反應。螢火蟲可以藉著降低或增加氧氣進入它的發光器官來控制這種化學反應。它也會製造黏黏的絲線懸掛下來以便捕捉食物。飛向這個亮光的昆蟲將會被黏住，然後淪為螢火蟲的獵物。此外，螢火蟲用它們的亮光來避免被其他生物吃掉。

螢火蟲的生命週期有四個階段（卵、幼蟲、蛹、和成蟲），大概長達十一個月。一窩大概有三、四十個的卵被下在牆上或洞穴的穴頂上。卵一旦被孵化成幼蟲後，就會閃耀著光芒、築巢、垂掛黏黏的絲線、然後開始捕食昆蟲。絲線的黏質會困住昆蟲，這些昆蟲之後會被慢慢靠近並吃掉。幼蟲階段是螢火蟲生命週期中最久的一個階段，大概持續九個月之久，之後轉變成蛹，置身在繭之中。幾天之後，它會從繭中露出來，成為一隻有著兩個翅膀而且會飛行的昆蟲，形狀就像一隻巨大的蚊子。這個會飛的成蟲活不過幾天就會死掉，因為它沒有消化系統，所以沒有辦法進食。它會利用這段時期來交配及產卵。這種在 Waitomo 洞穴中發現的螢火蟲是只有在紐西蘭才有的一種很獨特的物種。

38. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：寫這篇文章主要是\_\_\_\_\_。

- (A)告知讀者有關 Waitomo 螢火蟲的生活方式  
 (B)比較不同的螢火蟲  
 (C)解釋 Waitomo 螢火蟲的狩獵行爲  
 (D)描述 Waitomo 螢火蟲的長相

39. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：根據這篇文章，以下哪一個有關 Waitomo 螢火蟲的敘述是對的？

- (A) Waitomo 螢火蟲的生命週期最長的時期是在蛹的階段。  
 (B) Waitomo 螢火蟲的成蟲看起來像一隻大蜘蛛。  
 (C) Waitomo 螢火蟲的幼蟲不能控制它的亮度。  
 (D) Waitomo 螢火蟲的幼蟲生活在洞穴中的牆上或洞頂上。

40. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：“bioluminescence”在這篇文章中指的是什麼？

- (A)一種核能放射 (B)一種化學反應 (C)一種物理現象 (D)一種生物進化



41. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：根據這篇文章我們可以推論出什麼？

- (A) Waitomo 螢火蟲的幼蟲是一種會發亮、會飛及會吃昆蟲的蟲。
- (B) Waitomo 螢火蟲的成蟲不需消化器官就能吞嚥昆蟲。
- (C) Waitomo 螢火蟲 *asachnocampa luminosa* 只有在紐西蘭才有。
- (D) Waitomo 螢火蟲的蛹時期及卵時期共持續約三個月。

第 42 至 44 題為題組

在今日忙碌的世界裡，跟得上行程表和做事準時是非常重要的。有效率的運用時間是一種每個人都該精通的珍貴技能。很不幸的，並不是每個人都能如此。許多人都是拖拖拉拉的人，一直拖延必須做的事情，直到為時已晚。

統計數字顯示百分之九十的大學生，常常在讀書準備考試上和寫重要報告方面，拖拖拉拉到最後一天晚上才開始進行。百分之二十五的大學生被定義為慣性的拖延者。學生如果是更加嚴重的拖延者，可能會導致輟學。

根據最近的研究，學生會拖延可能有三個主要的原因。首先，很多學生安排時間的技巧不佳，而且常常在太少的時間內要做太多的事。最後，他們往往覺得不知所措，也就拖延他們所必須做的事。學生拖延的另一個原因是因為他們覺得科目太枯燥，或因為他們很難專注精神在作業上。這些學生對於自己不喜歡做的事就避免去做。學生拖延的第三個原因是因為他們很焦慮的要把作業做得很好。他們常常太擔心沒能把工作做到應該到達的水準，或者會害怕任何形式的失敗。很不幸地，嘗試把每一件事做得很完美可能會導致學生拖延每一件事。

如果你認為自己是一個慣性的拖延者，你應該去尋求協助，以免太晚而來不及。跟諮商輔導員或朋友聊一聊，並且討論一下這個問題。如果你是一個中度的拖延者，一定要讓自己有動機，但是不要擔心太多。記住：我們每一個人偶爾都會拖延的

42. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：這篇文章的主旨為何？

- (A) 拖延者需要知道如何好好安排時間。
- (B) 導致拖延的原因已被研究，這樣的資訊有助於預防拖延。
- (C) 拖延者應該跟諮商輔導員或朋友聊一聊
- (D) 有四個幫助學生克服拖延的秘訣。

43. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：根據這篇文章，以下哪一個敘述不是對的？

- (A) 一個拖延者常常拖延事情。
- (B) 一個嚴重拖延者可能最後會輟學。
- (C) 嘗試把每一件事做的完美，會助你甩掉拖延的毛病。
- (D) 大概有百分之七十五的大學生不是慣性的拖延者。

44. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：根據這篇文章，以下哪一項不是學生拖延的主要原因？

- (A) 智力 (B) 擔心失敗 (C) 嘗試做太多 (D) 枯燥

第 45 至 49 題為題組

2009 年八月二十八日這一天，科學家前進惡名昭彰的“大太平洋垃圾渦流”，完成前所未有的研究。這個全世界最大的垃圾堆位於加州外海約一千哩的地方，載浮載沉。科學家把成堆的塑膠垃圾拖回到舊金山灣，也研究了塑膠種類的分布和數量，採取樣本作實驗室的研究，同時也評估了這些垃圾對海洋生物的衝擊有多大。

研究學者首次取得這些漂浮在遙遠海上的垃圾樣本，也說那不是個好看的風景。現在這個渦流常被認為是海洋污染的最好例證。令人驚訝的是，這個渦流竟然有德州的兩倍大，重量超過一億噸，其中超過百分之九十是塑膠。

雖然，有人會認為這個渦流對環境的衝擊仍然未定，科學家卻十分憂心這些垃圾對我們的健康會造成嚴重的影響。雖然這些垃圾真的有些大碎片，但基本上它是由小碎片像五花彩紙之類的東西組成的，有一些甚至是完全想像不到或是看不到的。這些可維持很久的東西有些會囤積在海鳥或是其他海洋生物的胃囊內，導致賀爾蒙失調和其他危害。這些有毒的物質還會被水母吃掉，水母又成為大魚的食物，所以當我們吃這些大魚時，就會同時把這些累積的毒素吃進肚子裡。

45. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：以下哪一個選項為本文主旨？

- (A) 討論大太平洋垃圾渦流對太平洋的海洋生物所造成的衝擊。
- (B) 將有毒物質造成人體荷爾蒙失調與海洋污染產生連結。
- (C) 要揭露太平洋垃圾渦流的事實和對人類所造成的危險。
- (D) 要找出終極解決辦法來終止海洋污染和人類荷爾蒙失調的問題。

46. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：從這篇文章可推論出什麼？

- (A) 海洋污染已經變得很嚴重了，不但對海裡生物有危害，連人類都會遭殃。
- (B) 直到發現大太平洋垃圾渦流，科學家才開始思考海洋污染對海洋生物的衝擊。
- (C) 雖然小魚會吃掉小塑膠片，但是只要我們只吃大魚，小魚對我們人類的生活一點危害都沒有。
- (D) 塑膠片在海中不會分解，所以我們最好在有超級保護的焚化爐裡燒毀塑膠，就可以避免更多的污染。

47. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：以下哪一個陳述最接近 confetti 的意思？

- (A) 彩色布片 (B) 各式各樣的小紙片 (C) 大的塑膠繩 (D) 漂亮的垃圾

48. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：本篇文章最有可能在以下何處中看到？

- (A) 有關加州的旅遊書 (B) 保護地球的期刊 (C) 有關海洋生物的參考書籍
- (D) 海洋生物如何生存的小說

49. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：以下關於本文的陳述，哪一項為真？

- (A) 早在 2009 年以前，科學家就已經分析出大太平洋垃圾渦流的成分，也做出類似的結論。
- (B) 海洋科學家研究完海裡垃圾對海洋生物的衝擊後，認為完全不需要煩惱未來。
- (C) 雖然有人懷疑這些垃圾是否會真的直接對人類生活有影響，科學家已經證實，有些有毒物質會累積在海洋生物體內。
- (D) 據估計這個垃圾堆大約是德州的三倍大，基本上是由塑膠、有毒物質和想像不到的東西組成的。

#### 第 50 至 52 題為題組

到 2039 年時，幾乎所有的作物都已經被基因改造過了，以含有重要的維他命，也可以在短時間內採收。但是屆時人口已達 70 億，基因改造食品仍然趕不上人口快速成長的速度。人們開始為了食物爭戰不休時，科學家知道基因改造食物已經不夠了。戰後，他們發展了一種全新的食物替代品——終極膠囊。一個膠囊內含有人體所需的所有營養成份：澱粉和蛋白質供給熱能，維生素和礦物質維持生命系統，抗生素對抗細菌和病毒。更重要的是，它含有 X 物質來對抗任何疾病，而且還可以永保年輕和健康。更棒的是，這些膠囊裡還添加人工香料，人人都可從超過千種的味道中挑選自己喜歡的。所以，只要一天服用一個膠囊，再也不需要醫生和

藥物了。嗯，如果還想要有嚼東西的感覺，很簡單，可以買「咀嚼食物」，就好像是狗狗的人工骨頭一樣。所以呢，一邊咬著「咀嚼食物」，一邊吞下終極膠囊，真是簡單又方便！

到了 2039 年，乾淨的淡水資源已變成各國爭戰的重要資源，還好科技進步不可思議，科學家已合成出一種非常不可思議的藥片「超級藥片」。有了這種藥片，人們隨時都有乾淨的淡水可以飲用。丟一顆藥片，不管水有多髒多毒，只要一片，超神奇的啊，水就變乾淨了。所以，吃一顆終級膠囊，喝一杯超級藥片澄清過的水，再也不會生病，女士的臉上也不會有皺紋，而且要身材健美，再也不用上健身房。

50. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：以下哪一項敘述可為本文主旨？

- (A) 2039 年時，爭奪食物和水資源的戰爭不斷，雖然科學家已經發展新的食物，人類仍然不知如何生存。
- (B) 到了 2039 年，人類已經發展出新的飲食替代物和潔淨飲水的方法，好解決食物短缺及飲水的問題。
- (C) 2039 年時，人類爲了要保持年輕健康，不得不吃終極膠囊、咬咀嚼食物和喝乾淨的水。
- (D) 到了 2039 年，人類可以選擇吃終極膠囊，而不吃真正的食物，因爲人類所需的東西裡面都有，像是維他命和礦物質。

51. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：以下哪一項可加在第一段的最後一句話？

- (A) 但是，我們需要乾淨的水，來幫助吞食這些膠囊啊！到處都有乾淨的淡水嗎？
- (B) 有了最新的科技，人們可以不用水而存活下來，水對人類再也不重要了。
- (C) 淡水非常重要，所以各國都在蓋水銀行，以確保自己國家的人民隨時都有乾淨的淡水可以飲用。
- (D) 水對人類的生命非常重要，不管多髒，人們都需要拿髒水來配膠囊吞服。

52. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：由本文可推論出以下哪一個選項？

- (A) 雖然人類在 2039 年時會面臨食物和乾淨淡水短缺的危機，但科技已提供很好的解決辦法了。
- (B) 雖然科技已提供食物和飲水問題的解決辦法，人類仍需擔心氣候變遷的衝擊。
- (C) 雖然氣候變遷在 2039 年時對人類造成危險，人類無需太擔心，因爲有基因改造食品 and 膠囊可以吃。
- (D) 雖然科技已經解決了世界饑荒和飲水問題，人類仍想知道永保青春健康的秘訣。

## 第貳部分：非選擇題

### 一、翻譯

1.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Despite} \\ \text{In spite of} \end{array} \right\} \text{ the fact that / Though / Although } \left. \begin{array}{l} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{humanity} \\ \text{humankind} \\ \text{mankind} \end{array} \right\} \text{ is} \\ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{humans} \\ \text{human beings} \end{array} \right\} \text{ are} \end{array} \right\}$

good at applying languages as  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{means of communication} \\ \text{means to communicate.} \end{array} \right\}$ ,

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{there are (still) constant misunderstandings and conflicts between them.} \\ \text{misunderstandings and conflicts} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{(still) constantly arise between them.} \\ \text{between them (still)} \end{array} \right\} \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{arise.} \\ \text{come up.} \end{array} \right\}$

2. The more we stand in other's shoes, the more able we are to solve (the)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{disputes.} \\ \text{arguments.} \end{array} \right.$

## 二、英文作文

I got my pocket money from a part-time job at 7-eleven last summer vacation. Owing to the eagerness to get a working experience, I decided to apply for a part-time position at the nearby convenience store. Luckily, I was hired and got paid for ninety-five NT dollars per hour. I worked for four hours each day, five days a week. This working experience was unforgettable because I met a lot of interesting people and learned how to sort things out. The pocket money that I have earned was sufficient for me to buy what I wanted.

Later on, I divided the pocket money into three parts. I spent one third of it purchasing a laptop, which I had desired for quite a long time. The laptop helped me to surf the Internet and assisted me in searching for the information that I needed to work on my assignment. Another one third of the pocket money was spent on English novels, such as Henry Potter series. I was fascinated by the fantasy world created by the author, in which I could imagine myself being a superhero. Later on, I deposited the rest into my bank account, planning to pay for the tuition when I attend the university. The way I learned how to manage time and pocket money helps me develop my personal growth.