

九十八學年度學測英文考試題解分析

第壹部分：選擇題（佔72分）

一、詞彙（佔15分）

說明：第1至15題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

1. Steve's description of the place was so _____ that I could almost picture it in my mind.
(A) bitter (B) vivid (C) sensitive (D) courageous.

Steve對那個地方的說明是如此的 _____ 以至於我的腦海中能構出它的圖片。

- (A) 苦的 (B) 生動的 (C) 敏感的 (D) 勇敢的

答：B（「so...that」如此...以致；so 是副詞用來修飾形容詞vivid；

Steve's description of the place was so vivid **that I could almost picture it in my mind.**
主要子句 從屬副詞子句

本句的that是從屬連接詞，所帶領的從屬副詞子句 that I could almost picture it in my mind 是用來修飾整個主要子句Steve's description of the place was so vivid；請參見文法書p.335)

2. When people feel uncomfortable or nervous, they may _____ their arms across their chests as if to protect themselves.
(A) toss (B) fold (C) veil (D) yield

當人們感到不自在或緊張，他們也許會將他們的手臂 _____ 在他們的胸前，就好像要保護他們自己一樣。

- (A) 拋、投 (B) 折疊 (C) 遮掩 (D) 生產

答：B (When people feel uncomfortable or nervous, **they may fold their arms across their chests**

從屬副詞子句 (文法書p.335)

主要子句

as if (they want) to protect themselves.

不完全從屬副詞子句 (文法書p.341)

3. The doors of these department stores slide open _____ when you approach them. You don't have to open them yourself.
(A) necessarily (B) diligently (C) automatically (D) intentionally

當你接近它的時後，這些百貨公司的門會 _____ 滑開。你不需要自己開門。

- (A) 需要地 (B) 勤奮地 (C) 自動地 (D) 故意地

答：C (副詞automatically修飾動詞slide；副詞的用法請參見文法書305)

4. Nicole is a _____ language learner. Within a short period of time, she has developed a good command of Chinese and Japanese.

(A) convenient (B) popular (C) regular (D) brilliant

Nicole是一位 _____ 語言學習者。在很短的時間內，她對中文和日文都能運用的很好。

(A) 便利的 (B) 普遍的 (C) 規則的 (D) 優秀的

答：D

5. With rising oil prices, there is an increasing _____ for people to ride bicycles to work.

(A) permit (B) instrument (C) appearance (D) tendency

隨著石油價格上漲，人們騎自行車去工作有一個增加的 _____。

(A) 允許 (B) 工具 (C) 外表 (D) 傾向

答：D (there is ...是一個倒裝句)

6. This information came from a very _____ source, so you don't have to worry about being cheated.

(A) reliable (B) flexible (C) clumsy (D) brutal

這個情報來自一個非常 _____ 的來源，所以你不必擔心會被欺騙。

(A) 可靠的 (B) 彈性的 (C) 笨拙的 (D) 殘忍的

答：A (a (冠詞) very (副詞) reliable (形容詞) source (名詞))

7. We hope that there will be no war in the world and that all people live in peace and _____ with each other.

(A) complaint (B) harmony (C) mission (D) texture

我們希望這個世界沒有戰爭，而且所有的人互相生活在和平與 _____ 中。

(A) 抱怨 (B) 和諧 (C) 任務 (D) 結構

答：B

8. To have a full discussion of the issue, the committee spent a whole hour _____ their ideas at the meeting.

(A) depositing (B) exchanging (C) governing (D) interrupting

為了對這個議題有一個充分的討論，委員會在會議中花了一個鐘頭 _____ 他們的意見。

(A) 儲存 (B) 交換 (C) 統治 (D) 中斷

答：B (To have a full discussion of the issue, the committee spent a whole hour exchanging their ideas....

不定詞片語

主詞 動詞

受詞 分詞片語(文法書p.142)

1. 本句的不定詞片語是當作副詞片語使用，表示目的；用逗號和句子分開是副詞的分離用法(文法書p.306)

2. 分詞片語exchanging their ideas (文法書p.142)是修飾受詞hour

9. While adapting to western ways of living, many Asian immigrants in the US still try hard to _____ their own cultures and traditions.

- (A) volunteer (B) scatter (C) preserve (D) motivate

在適應歐美生活方式的同時，許多在美國的亞洲移民仍然努力地試圖 _____ 他們自己的文化和傳統。

- (A) 自願 (B) 散播 (C) 保存 (D) 動機

答：C (While adapting to western ways of living, many Asian immigrants in the US still try hard to preserve...
不完全從屬副詞子句 主詞 動詞 不定詞片語)

10. With the worsening of global economic conditions, it seems wiser and more _____ to keep cash in the bank rather than to invest in the stock market.

- (A) sensible (B) portable (C) explicit (D) anxious

隨著全球經濟情況惡化，看起來將現金存在銀行比投資股市聰明和 _____。

- (A) 明智的 (B) 可搬運的 (C) 明白的 (D) 焦慮的

答：A (1. 本句的介系詞片語With the worsening of global economic conditions是當作副詞片語使用；和第8題一樣用逗號和句子分開是副詞的分離用法
2. wiser 和 more sensible 都是形容詞的比較級；文法書p.250)

11. Under the _____ of newly elected president Barack Obama, the US is expected to turn a new page in politics and economy.

- (A) adoption (B) fragrance (C) identity (D) leadership

在新選出來總統 Barack Obama 的 _____ 下，美國預期將進入一個新的政治和經濟領域。

- (A) 採用 (B) 香味 (C) 身份、一致 (D) 領導

答：D (本句介系詞片語Under the leadership of newly elected president Barack Obama是當作副詞片語使用；用逗號和句子分開是副詞的分離用法)

12. Rapid advancement in motor engineering makes it _____ possible to build a flying car in the near future.

- (A) individually (B) narrowly (C) punctually (D) technically

在不久的未來，引擎工程的快速進步使得製造出飛行汽車在 _____ 是可能的。

- (A) 個別地 (B) 狹窄地 (C) 準時地 (D) 技術上地

答：D Rapid advancement in motor engineering makes it technically possible to build a flying car...
主詞 動詞 受詞 副詞 形容詞 不定詞片語

13. When you take photos, you can move around to shoot the target object from different _____.

- (A) moods (B) trends (C) angles (D) inputs

當你照相時，你可以移動從各種 _____ 去照標的物。

- (A) 心情 (B) 驅勢 (C) 角度 (D) 輸入

答：C

14. Students were asked to _____ or rewrite their compositions based on the teacher's comments.

- (A) revise (B) resign (C) refresh (D) remind

學生被要求依據老師的意見去 _____ 或(去)重寫他們的作文。

- (A) 更正 (B) 辭職 (C) 使清新 (D) 提醒

答：A (Students were asked to revise or (to) rewrite their compositions based on the teacher's comments.

主詞 過去被動式

分詞片語

1. or 是對等連接詞，後面相同部分可以省略；文法書p330

2. **based on the teacher's comments** 是分詞片語，當作形容詞片語使用，修飾compositions；文法書p.142)

15. Besides lung cancer, another _____ of smoking is wrinkles, a premature sign of aging.

- (A) blessing (B) campaign (C) consequence (D) breakthrough

除了肺癌，抽煙的另一個 _____ 是皺紋，提前衰老。

- (A) 祝福 (B) 戰爭、競選 (C) 結果 (D) 突破

答：C (*Besides lung cancer*, another **consequence** of smoking **is** wrinkles, a premature sign of aging.

介系詞片語

主詞

動詞 主詞補語

二、綜合測驗 (佔 1 5 分)

說明：第 16 至 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯不倒扣。

Art Fry was a researcher in the 3M Company. He was bothered by a small irritation every Sunday as he sang in the church choir. That is, after he 16 his pages in the hymn book with small bits of paper, the small pieces would invariably fall out all over the floor. One day, an idea 17 Art Fry. He remembered a kind of glue developed by a colleague that everyone thought 18 a failure because it did not stick very well. He then coated the glue on a paper sample and found that it was not only a good bookmark, but it was great for writing notes. It would stay in place 19 you wanted it to. Then you could remove it 20 damage. The resulting product was called the Post-it, one of 3M's most successful office products.

16. (A) marked (B) tore (C) served (D) took

17. (A) threw at (B) occurred to (C) looked down upon (D) came up with

18. (A) is (B) was (C) will be (D) has been
 19. (A) despite that (B) rather than (C) as long as (D) no matter what
 20. (A) into (B) out of (C) within (D) without

Art Fry 曾是3M公司的研究員。當他每一個星期日在教堂師歌班唱歌時，他都會被一個小小的惱人事件困擾。那就是他在詩歌書各頁用小紙片 16，那些小紙片總會掉落一地。有一天，一個靈感 17 出現在Art Fry腦海。他記得有一位同事所作出來的一種粘膠，這種粘膠大家都認為 18 一項失敗，因為它不能粘著的很好。於是，他把粘膠塗抹在一張樣紙上，他發現它不但是一個很好的書籤，作為便條紙也很好。它就會粘住在那裡 19 你要它去(粘住)。然後，你可以 19 傷害的移除它。這個製造出來的商品就是Post-it，是3M公司最成功的辦公用品之一。

16. (A) 作記號 (B) 撕掉 (C) 當作 (D) 拿
 答：A

17. (A) 丟向 (B) 出現 (C) 看不起 (D) 想出
 答：B (One day, an **idea** **occurred** to Art Fry.

主詞 動詞
 本句的主詞 **idea** 是"事"，所以要用an idea occurred to Art Fry.
 came up with 的主詞應該是"人"，例如 I came up with an idea.

18. (A) 現在式 (B) 過去式 (C) 未來式 (D) 現在完成式

答：B He **remembered** a kind of glue *developed by a colleague* that **everyone** **thought** (that) **it** **was** a failure
 主詞 動詞 受詞 分詞片語 主詞 動詞 主詞 動詞
 主要子句 從屬形容詞子句 從屬名詞子句
 because **it** did not **stick** very well.
 主詞 動詞
 從屬副詞子句

1. 原考題應該是漏打了 **it** 這個字。
2. 事情發生的時間在過去，所以要用過去式was

19. (A) 不管... (B) 寧願 (C) 只要 (D) 無論什麼

答：C It would stay in place **as long as** you wanted it to.
 主要子句 從屬副詞子句

20. (A) 進入 (B) 出去 (C) 在...之內 (D) 沒有

答：D (Then you could **remove** it **without** damage.

副詞 主詞 動詞 受詞 介係詞片語

本句的介系詞片語**without damage** 是當作副詞片語使用，修飾動詞remove)

第20 至25 題為題組

The pineapple, long a symbol of Hawaii, was not a native plant. 21, pineapples did not appear there until 1813. The pineapple was 22 found in Paraguay and in the southern part of Brazil. Natives planted the fruit across South and Central America and in

the Caribbean region, 23 Christopher Columbus first found it. Columbus brought it, along with many other new things, back to Europe with him. From there, the tasty fruit 24 throughout other parts of civilization. It was carried on sailing ships around the world because it was found to help prevent scurvy, a disease that often 25 sailors on long voyages. It was at the end of one of these long voyages that the pineapple came to Hawaii to stay.

鳳梨，長久以來是夏威夷的象徵，並不是一種土生的植物。21，鳳梨直到1813年才出現在那裡。鳳梨 22 被發現是在巴拉圭和巴西的南部。土著種植這種水果遍及中南美和加勒比海地區，23 哥倫比亞第一次發現它。哥倫比亞把它和其他的一些新東西帶回歐洲。從那個地方，這個美味的水果 24 其他的文明世界。它被裝載在全世界的帆船上，因為它被發現可以防範壞血病 - 一種水手在長期航行經常 24 的疾病。這是許多次長期航行之一的結果，鳳梨抵達夏威夷就地生長。

21. (A) For example (B) In fact (C) As a result (D) Little by little
 22. (A) nearly (B) recently (C) originally (D) shortly
 23. (A) that (B) what (C) which (D) where
 24. (A) spread (B) to spread (C) should spread (D) will spread
 25. (A) bothered (B) contacted (C) suffered (D) wounded

21. (A) 例如 (B) 事實上 (C) 結果 (D) 漸漸地

答：B (In fact, pineapples did not appear there until 1813.

本句介系詞片語in fact是當作副詞片語使用；用逗號和句子分開是副詞的分離用法；文法書p.306)

22. (A) 幾乎 (B) 最近地 (C) 起初地 (D) 不久

答：C (The pineapple **was originally found** in Paraguay and in the southern part of Brazil.

was found是過去被動式；副詞originally是修飾動詞found)

23. (A) that (B) what (C) which (D) where

答：D (Natives planted the fruit across South and Central America and in the Caribbean region, **where**

主要子句

Christopher Columbus first found it.

從屬形容詞子句

1. 本句的**where**是當做作關係副詞(文法書p.319)使用。
2. 由關係副詞**where**所帶領的形容詞子句是修飾主要子句中的先行詞**America**和**region**二個「地方」

24. (A) spread (B) to spread (C) should spread (D) will spread

答：A (From there, the tasty fruit **spread** throughout other parts of civilization.

本句的動詞**spread**「散播」是過去式；**spread** 的現在式和過去式同型)

25. (A) 困擾 (B) 接觸 (C) 受苦 (D) 受傷

答：A (... , a disease **that** often **bothered** sailors on long voyages.

先行詞 主詞 動詞 受詞

(疾病困擾水手)

本句不能用suffered；因為suffered 的用法，主詞應該是“人”，例如，本句可改寫為：

... a disease that **sailors** often **suffered** on long voyages.

先行詞 主詞 動詞

本句的關係代名詞that是受格(文法書p.223)；主詞是sailors(水手遭受疾病的痛苦)

第26 至30 題為題組

The Paralympics are Olympic-style games for athletes with a disability. They were organized for the first time in Rome in 1960. In Toronto in 1976, the idea of putting together different disability groups 26 sports competitions was born. Today, the Paralympics are sports events for athletes from six different disability groups. They emphasize the participants' athletic achievements 27 their physical disability. The games have grown in size gradually. The number of athletes 28 in the Summer Paralympic Games has increased from 400 athletes from 23 countries in 1960 to 3,806 athletes from 136 countries in 2004.

The Paralympic Games have always been held in the same year as the Olympic Games. Since the Seoul 1988 Paralympic Games and the Albertville 1992 Winter Paralympic Games, they have also 29 in the same city as the Olympics. On June 19, 2001, an agreement was signed between the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympics Committee to keep this 30 in the future. From the 2012 bid onwards, the city chosen to host the Olympic Games will also host the Paralympics.

26. (A) for (B) with (C) as (D) on
27. (A) in terms of (B) instead of (C) at the risk of (D) at the cost of
28. (A) participate (B) participated (C) participating (D) to participate
29. (A) taken turns (B) taken place (C) taken off (D) taken over
30. (A) piece (B) deadline (C) date (D) practice

殘障奧運會是殘障運動員的奧運競賽。它在1960年首度在羅馬組成。在1976年的多倫多，把不同的殘障團體組在一起 26 運動競賽的構想實現了。目前，殘障奧運會是來自六個不同的殘障團體運動員的運動活動。它強調參賽者的運動成就 27 他們生理上的殘障。這些競賽項目逐漸擴大。夏季殘障奧運會 28 的運動員人數，由1960年來自23個國家的400人，在2004年增加至136個國家3,806人。

殘障奧運會一直都是和奧運會同一年舉行。自從1988年漢城奧運和1992年Albertville冬季奧運，它們一直都在和奧運會同一城市 29。在2001年6月19日，一項維持這個 30 的協定被國際奧運委員會和國際殘障奧運委員會簽署了。自2012年及以後的競標，被選出來的主辦奧運會的城市也要主辦殘障奧運會。

26. (A) for (B) with (C) as (D) on

答：A

27. (A) 就...方面來說 (B) 是什麼...而不是 (C) 冒...險 (D) 以...為代價

答：B

28. (A) 原型動詞 (B) 過去分詞 (C) 現在分詞 (D) 不定詞

答：C (The number of athletes participating in the Summer Paralympic Games has increased from....
主詞 分詞片語 現在完成式)

- 1.分詞片語participating in the Summer Paralympic Games是當作形容詞片語使用(文法書p142)，用來修飾athletes；
- 2.本句的主詞是number，是第三人稱單數，所以現在完成式要用has increased；文法書p.293

29. (A) 輪流 (B) 舉行 (C) 拿掉 (D) 接管

答：B (have taken 是現在完成式；have taken place 是至目前已經舉辦的意思。)

30. (A) 計數單位(片、個...) (B) 截止日 (C) 日期 (D) 實施、慣例

答：D

三、文意選填 (佔10分)

說明：第31至40題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

Familiar fables can be narrated differently or extended in interesting and humorous ways. The end of the famous fable of “The Tortoise and the Hare” is well known to all: the tortoise wins the race against the hare. The moral lesson is that slow and steady wins the race. We all have grown up with this popular version, but the 31 fable can be extended with different twists. At the request of the hare, a second race is 32 and this time, the hare runs without taking a rest and wins. The moral lesson is that 33 and consistent will always beat slow and steady. Then it is the tortoise that 34 the hare to a third race along a different route in which there is a river just before the final destination. This time, the tortoise wins the race because the hare cannot swim. The moral lesson is “First 35 your strengths, and then change the playing field to suit them.”

But the story continues. Both 36 know their own drawbacks and limitations very well; therefore, they jointly decide to have one last race—not to decide who the winner or loser is, but just for their own pleasure and satisfaction. The two 37 as a team. Firstly, the hare carries the tortoise on its back to the river. Then, the tortoise carries the hare and swims to the 38 bank of the river. Lastly, the hare carries the tortoise again on its back. Thus they reach the 39 line together. Overall, many moral lessons from the last match are highlighted. The most obvious one is the importance of 40. Another moral which also means a great deal is “competition against situations rather than against rivals.”

(A) arranged (B) challenges (C) competitors (D) cooperate (E) fast

(F) finishing (G) identify (H) opposite (I) same (J) teamwork

一些熟悉的寓言可以以不同地敘述或以有趣和幽默的方式延伸出來。著名的「龜兔賽跑」就是大家所熟知的結局：烏龜打敗兔子贏得了賽跑。這個啟示就是慢和毅力贏得了賽跑。我們的成長中都是聽到這個普遍的版本，但是 31 寓言也可以延伸出不同的轉折。在兔子的要求下，第二次賽跑 32，而這一次兔子沒有休息跑贏了。這個啟示就是 33 和一起作氣打敗了慢和毅力。然後烏龜 34 兔子延著一條不同的路徑來作第三次賽跑 – 就在終點前面有一條河。這一次，烏龜贏了賽跑，因為兔子不會游泳。這個啟示就是「首先 35 你的能力，然後改變賽跑場地去適合你的能力」。

但是這個故事繼續著。二位 36 都非常知道他們的缺點和極限；因此，他們共同決定作最後一次賽跑 – 不決定誰是贏家或輸家，而只是為了它們的好玩和愉快。它們二位 37 成一個團隊。首先，兔子背著烏龜跑到河邊。然後，烏龜背著兔子游到河的 38 岸邊。最後，兔子再背著烏龜。如此它們一起抵達了 39 線。總而言之，從最後的合作得到的許多啟示被標榜著。最顯著的一個就是 40 的重要。

31 : (I) same adj. 相同的

We all **have grown** up with this popular version, **but the same fable can be extended** with different twists.
主詞 動詞 對等連接詞 形容詞 主詞 動詞

32 : (A) arranged 過去分詞；被安排

At the request of the hare, a second **race is arranged** and this time, the **hare runs** without taking....
主詞 動詞 對等連接詞 主詞 動詞

is arranged 是現在被動式；答案中只有arranged 是過去分詞

33 : (E) fast 快 (本句的fast是當作名詞使用)

The moral **lesson is that fast and consistent will always beat slow and steady.**
主詞 動詞 主詞 主詞 動詞 受詞 受詞
主要子句 從屬名詞子句

fast and consistent 是複合主詞；文法書p.59

34 : (B) challenges vt. 挑戰

Then **it is the tortoise that challenges the hare to a third race along a different route....**
主詞 動詞 主詞 動詞
主要子句 從屬形容詞子句

動詞要與先行詞一致(文法書p.220)，

先行詞tortoise是第三人稱單數，現在式動詞要加s或es(文法書p.54) -> challenges

35 : (G) identify vt. 確認、識別

The moral **lesson is "First identify your strengths, and then change the playing field...."**
主詞 動詞 原型動詞 對等連接詞 原型動詞
主要子句 祈使語氣(文法書p.117) 祈使語氣

答案中的原型動詞有identify和cooperate；按句子的意思要選identify

36 : (C) competitors n. 競爭者

Both competitors **know** their own drawbacks and limitations very well...

主詞

動詞

受詞

受詞

37 : (D) cooperate vi. 合作

The **two** cooperate as a team.

主詞

動詞

介係詞片語

本句是現在式，主詞two是第三人稱複數，動詞要用原型動詞，cooperate 最符合正確答案

38 : (H) opposite adj. 相反的, 對立的

Then, the **tortoise** **carries** the hare and **swims** to the opposite bank....

主詞

動詞

受詞

動詞

形容詞

39 : (F) finishing 現在分詞；結束

Thus **they** **reach** the finishing line together.

副詞

主詞

動詞

形容詞

受詞

副詞

現在分詞finishing是當作形容詞使用(文法書p.140)、用來修飾名詞line

40 : (J) teamwork n. 團隊合作

The most obvious **one** **is** the importance **of** teamwork.

主詞 動詞

主詞補與

介係詞片語

介系詞後面要接名詞(文法書p.362)；十個選項中，只有teamwork 這個名詞符合正確答案

四、閱讀測驗 (佔3 2 分)

說明：第41至56題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得2分，答錯不倒扣。

41-44 為題組

To Whom It May Concern:

Your address was forwarded to us by Why Bother Magazine. All of us here think The International Institute of Not Doing Much is the best organization in the world. You know how to avoid unnecessary activities!

We closely followed the advice in your article. First, we replaced all our telephones with carrier pigeons. Simply removing the jingle of telephones and replacing them with the pleasant sounds of birds has had a remarkable effect on everyone. Besides, birds are cheaper than telephone service. After all, we are a business. We have to think of the bottom line. As a side benefit, the birds also fertilize the lawn outside the new employee sauna.

Next, we sold the computers off to Stab, Grab, Grit, and Nasty, a firm of lawyers nearby. Our electricity bill went way down. Big savings! The boss is impressed. We have completely embraced paper technology. Now that we all use pencils, doodling is on the increase, and the quality of pencilwomanship is impressive, as you can tell from my handwriting in this letter. By the way, if you can, please send this letter back to us. We can erase and reuse it.

Just tie it to Maggie's leg and she'll know where to take it.

Now it's very calm and quiet here. You can notice the difference. No more loud chatter on the telephones! All we hear is the scratching of pencil on paper, the sound of pigeons, and the delivery of inter-office correspondence by paper airplane.

Wonderful! I've always wanted to work for an insurance company ever since I was a little girl. Now it's perfect.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Lightly

Spokeswoman and Company Hair Stylist

ABC Activity Insurance: Insure against overdoing it

敬啟者：

你的地址被Why Bother Magazine轉給我們。我們都認為The International Institute of Not Doing Much是全球最好的組織。你們知道如何去避開沒有必要的活動。

我們遵照你文章中的建議。首先我們將所有電話換成了傳信鴿。僅僅將電話的叮噠聲換成愉快的鳥叫聲對每一個人都有很好的效果。另外，鳥比電話服務便宜。畢竟，我們是作生意的。我們必須要顧及底線。有一個附帶的收獲，這些鳥也肥沃了新的員工三溫暖外面的草地。

接著，我們將電腦賣給了Stab, Grab, Grit和附近的一家律師事務所Nasty。我們的電費帳單下降了。很大的節約！老板很感動。我們完全投入了紙的技術。現在我們都用鉛筆，書寫增加了，書寫技巧的品質另人可觀，就如同你可以從我這封信的筆跡看得出來。順便提醒你，如果方便的話，請將這封信寄回。我們可以將內容擦掉再使用它。只要將它綁在Maggie的腳上，牠就知道送到那裡。

現在這裡很安靜。你可以區別出不同。沒有講電話的大聲說話！我們只會聽到寫在紙上的鉛筆聲，鴿子和傳遞公司內部信件的紙飛機的聲音。

太棒了！從我是一個小女孩的時候，我就一直想要在一家保險工公司工作。

41. Which of the following best describes the life the author is leading?

- (A) A simple, slow-paced life. (B) A life of hard work and security.
(C) A religious, peasant-like life. (D) A life away from paper and pencils.

41. 下列那一句最能描述作者的生活？

- (A) 簡單、步調慢的生活 (B) 工作勤奮而且安全的生活
(C) 宗教性、農村型的生活 (D) 遠離紙和筆的生活

答：A

42. Where is Eleanor's letter sent to?

- (A) Why Bother Magazine. (B) ABC Activity Insurance Company.

(C) Stab, Grab, Grit, and Nasty Law Firm. (D) The International Institute of Not Doing Much.

42. Eleanor的信是寄到那裡？

答：D

43. Which of the following is practiced in the author's company?

- (A) Replacing the manual work system with modern technology.
- (B) Turning off lights in the daytime to save electricity.
- (C) Recycling paper resources whenever possible.
- (D) Buying birds and pets as company for the staff.

43. 下列那一項在作者的公司內被執行？

- (A) 將手動的工作系統改成現代科技
- (B) 在白天關燈以節省電力
- (C) 儘可能將紙資源回收
- (D) 公司購買鳥和寵物給員工

答：C

44. What is true about **Maggie**?

- (A) She works as a manager in the author's company.
- (B) She sometimes helps fertilize the lawn outside the sauna.
- (C) She often helps with inter-office correspondence using e-mail.
- (D) Her handwriting has improved a lot after entering the company

44. 關於**Maggie**那一項是真的？

- (A) 她在作者的公司內當經理
- (B) 她有時會幫助肥沃三溫暖外面的草地。
- (C) 她經常用e-mail協助公司內部通訊
- (D) 她進公司後字寫的進步很多

答：B

45-48 為題組

The Galápagos Islands are the Pacific island paradise where Darwin's theory of evolution was born. They are places filled with giant tree lizards, sandy beaches, and tropical plants. Now they will be famous for one more thing: the world's first green airport.

This group of islands off the coast of Ecuador has recently contracted Argentine Corporación America to manage the redevelopment of the airport on the island of Baltra. It is estimated that US\$20 million is needed to complete **the project** by 2009. The new development has several important features: use of wind and solar energy, passive heating and cooling systems, as well as concrete runways in place of asphalt, which has a greater

carbon footprint during its production cycle. This new development couldn't be coming at a better time for the Galápagos, which were added to an environmental "danger list" in 2007.

Pacific islands like the Galápagos, Easter Island, and Tahiti, have economies that are driven almost completely by tourism. However, some people think these are "unsustainable models of development." The number of visitors to the Galápagos rose more than 250% from 1990 to 2006, while the number of commercial flights to the area rose 193% from 2001 to 2006. These increases put great stress on the islands' resources and environment. Air travel is especially criticized for exhausting natural resources and causing environmental damage. Thus, efforts are being made to reduce the environmental impact of the tourism industry. The greening of airports is just one of these attempts.

45. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) The problems of Darwin's theory. (B) The background of building a green airport.
(C) The history of the Galápagos Islands. (D) The ease of transportation to the Pacific islands.

46. Where will the world's first green airport be built?

- (A) In Tahiti. (B) In Argentina. (C) In Baltra. (D) In the United States.

47. What is true about the Galápagos Islands?

- (A) They are located near Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean.
(B) They have had a great increase in population since 2001.
(C) They will invest US\$20 million to promote their tourism.
(D) They have become one of the most dangerous places in the world.

48. What does **the project** in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) The plan to build a green airport. (B) The research on the production of solar energy.
(C) The task of calculating a carbon footprint. (D) The study on the exhaustion of natural resources.

Galápagos群島是太平洋中的樂園，這個地方就是達爾文進化論的誕生之地。許多地方充滿了巨種的樹蜥蜴、沙灘和熱帶植物。現在它將會再添一項名聲：世界第一座綠化(環保)機場。

這些群島位於厄瓜多的外海，最近和Argentine Corporación America公司訂約重新開發在Baltra島的機場。這個計劃預計約需2000萬美元，在2009年完工。這個新的開發工程有幾項特點：利用風和太陽能源、被動式的冷熱系統和以水泥跑道替代在製造過程中二氧化碳排放較多的柏油。這個Galápagos群島新開發計劃來的時機實在是太好了，因為2007年它們已被歸列為環保"危險名單"中。

太平洋中的群島，例如Galápagos、Easter Island和Tahiti幾乎都是仰賴觀光的經濟。雖然有些人認為這些(經濟)是「無法自己自足的發展模式」。自1990年至2006年到Galápagos的訪客數目增加了250%，同時自2001年至2006年到該地區的商业航空班次增加了193%。這些增加給這些島嶼帶來了資源與環保的很大的壓力。航空旅行消耗了自然資源和造成環境的

損害尤其遭到批評。因此，減少觀光業對環境衝擊的努力正在進行中。綠化(環保)機場就是眾多的努力之一。

45. 這篇文章最主要在說什麼？

- (A) 達爾文進化論的困難 (B) 建設綠化(環保)機場的背景原因
(C) Galápagos群島的歷史 (D) 到太平各島嶼的交通方便容易

答：B

46. 世界第一座綠化(環保)機場是建在那裡？

- (A) In Tahiti. (B) In Argentina. (C) In Baltra. (D) In the United States.

答：C

47. 有關Galápagos群島的敘述那一個是真的？

- (A) 它們位於靠近Ecuador的太平洋中 (B) 自2001年它們的人口增加很多
(C) 它們將會投資2000萬美員促進觀光 (D) 它們已成為全世界最危險的地方之一

答：A

48. 在第二段的 **the project** 是指什麼？

- (A) 建設一座綠化(環保)機場 (B) 生產太陽能源的研究
(C) 計算二氧化碳排放的工作 (D) 自然資源耗竭的研究

答：A

49-52 為題組

According to popular folklore, many animals are smarter than they appear. Dogs bark before earthquakes; cattle predict rainfall by sitting on the ground. But cattle may have another hidden talent in telling which way is north.

Small animals such as mole rats living underground are known for the use of magnetism to navigate. Dr. Begall and her colleagues wanted to know whether larger mammals also have the ability to perceive magnetic fields. They investigated this possibility by studying images of thousands of cattle captured on Google Earth, a website that stitches together satellite photographs to produce an image of the Earth's surface.

Grazing animals are known to orient themselves in a way that minimizes wind chill from the north and maximizes the warmth of the sun when they are cold. The researchers therefore had to study a lot of cows grazing in lots of different places at different times of day, in order to average out these factors and see whether cattle could act like compass needles.

The researchers concluded that cattle do generally orient themselves in a north-south direction. This north-south preference has also been noted in flies, termites and honeybees. But unfortunately, even the high resolution of Google Earth is not powerful enough to tell which end of the cow is its head, and which its tail.

The researchers were therefore unable to answer their research questions of whether cattle prefer to look north or south, and whether that differs in the northern and southern hemispheres.

49. What is the article mainly about?

- (A) The usefulness of Google Earth. (B) Whether cattle are superior to other animals.
(C) Animals' sensitivity to natural disasters. (D) Whether cattle behave like compass needles.

50. Which of the following factors might affect Dr. Begall's research result?

- (A) Rainfall. (B) Earthquakes. (C) Location. (D) Cost.

51. What is the major finding of Dr. Begall's study?

- (A) Cattle point north-south. (B) Magnetism can't be studied scientifically.
(C) Animals prefer to look south. (D) Google Earth is a reliable research tool.

52. Why couldn't the researchers get the answer to their research questions?

- (A) Many cattle in their study were sitting on the ground.
(B) The cattle constantly change directions to avoid wind chill.
(C) There is magnetic difference between the two hemispheres.
(D) They couldn't tell a cow's head from its tail in the satellite pictures.

依據民間傳說，許多動物比它們的外表聰明。狗在地震前叫；牲畜以坐在地上預測下雨。但是牲畜還有另一個能告知那個方向是北方的才能。

有些小動物，例如居住在地下的錢鼠已被我們知道能以磁極辨知方向。Begall博士和她的同事想要知道大型動物是否也有測知磁場的能力。他們研究顯示在Google Earth數以千計牲畜的影像來調查這個可能性 - Google Earth是一個將衛星圖片組合產出地球表面影像的網站。

我們知道放牧動物，當它們冷的時後，它們會以一種減少對來自北方的冷風以獲得最大陽光溫暖的方式來調適自己。研究員因此必需做許多乳牛在一天之中、在不同的時間、在不同的地方吃草的研究，以平均出這些因素並檢視牲畜是否會像羅盤針一樣的行動。

研究員結論出牲畜確實會以北-南的方向大致性地來調適自己。這種北-南的喜好也在蒼蠅、白蟻和蜜蜂的行為中發現。但是不幸地，即使以Google Earth(影像)的高解析度，也不足強大到能分辨出乳牛的那一端是它的頭、那一端是它的尾巴。

研究員因此無法回答他們研究的題目 - 牲畜是喜歡面向北方還是南方，還有北半球和南半球有什麼區別。

49. 這篇文章最主要在說什麼？

- (A) Google Earth有什麼好用？ (B) 牲畜比其他動物優越。
(C) 動物對自然災害的敏感 (D) 牲畜的行為是否像羅盤的指針

答：D (本文剛開始是以動物對自然災害的敏感展開序幕，接著最主要是在討論牲畜的行為模式如次：

The researchers therefore had to study a lot of cows grazing in lots of different places at different times of day, in order to average out these factors and see whether cattle could **act like compass needles**. The researchers concluded that cattle do generally orient themselves in a **north-south direction**. This north-south preference has also been noted in flies, termites and honeybees.)

50. 下列那一個因素可能會影響Begall博士的研究結果？

- (A) 下雨 (B) 地震 (C) 位置 (D) 成本

答：C (The researchers therefore had to study a lot of cows grazing in lots of **different places** at different times of day....)

51. 那一個是Begall博士最主要的發現？

- (A) 牲畜(喜歡)朝北 - 南 (B) 磁場不能以科學來研究
C) 動物喜歡面朝南 (D) Google Earth是一個可靠的研究工具

答：A (The researchers concluded that cattle do **generally** orient themselves in a **north-south** direction.)

52. 為什麼研究員無法為他們的研究得到答案？

- (A) 在他們研究中許多的牲畜坐在地上
(B) 牲畜經常改變方向以避免寒風
(C) 南北半球的磁極不一樣
(D) 他們無法從衛星圖片辨別乳牛的頭和尾

答：D (But unfortunately, even the high resolution of **Google Earth is not powerful enough to tell which end of the cow is its head, and which its tail.**)

53-56 為題組

Children normally have a distrust of new foods. But it's the parents' job to serve a variety of foods and expose their children to healthy dieting habits.

Some simple strategies can help even the pickiest eater learn to like a more varied diet. First of all, you don't have to send children out of the kitchen. With hot stoves, boiling water and sharp knives at hand, it is understandable that parents don't want children in the kitchen when they're making dinner. But studies suggest that involving children in meal preparation is an important first step in getting them to try new foods.

In one study, nearly 600 children from kindergarten to sixth grade took part in a nutrition curriculum intended to get them to eat more vegetables and whole grains. The researchers found that children who had cooked their own foods were more likely to eat those foods in the cafeteria than children who had not. Kids don't usually like radishes, but if kids cut them up and put them in the salad, they will love the dish.

Another strategy is not to diet in front of your children. Kids are tuned into their parents' eating preferences and are far more likely to try foods if they see their mother or father eating them. Given this powerful effect, parents who are trying to lose weight should be careful of how their dieting habits can influence a child's perceptions about food and

healthful eating. In one study of 5-year-old girls about dieting, one child noted that dieting involved drinking chocolate milkshakes, because her mother was using Slim-Fast drinks. Another child said dieting meant “you fix food but you don’t eat it.” By exposing young children to **erratic** dieting habits, parents may be putting them at risk for eating disorders.

53. What is the main purpose of this article?

- (A) To explain what causes children’s eating disorder.
- (B) To teach children about the meal preparation process.
- (C) To advocate the importance of vegetables and whole grains.
- (D) To inform parents how they can help their children like varied foods.

54. Which of the following groups will eat more balanced meals?

- (A) The children who help cook food.
- (B) The children whose parents are on a diet.
- (C) The children who do not love radishes.
- (D) The children whose parents work in a cafeteria.

55. What does **erratic** in the last sentence imply?

- (A) Obvious. (B) Healthful. (C) Dishonest. (D) Inappropriate.

56. Which of the following is true about Slim-Fast?

- (A) It is children’s favorite food. (B) It looks like a chocolate milkshake.
- (C) It contains a variety of vegetables. (D) It is intended for slim, fast people.

小孩子通常對新的食物不信任。但這是父母的工作去提供不同的食物並且讓他們的小孩有一個健康的飲食習慣環境。

有一些簡單的方法可以協助即使是最挑嘴的人去學習喜歡更多不同的食物。首先，你不要叫小孩遠離廚房。手邊有烤爐、熱水和銳利的刀子，當父母在準備晚餐時，不喜歡小孩子在廚房是可以理解的。但是研究建議小孩子參與準備食物是使他們嘗試新食物的重要第一步。有一個研究，有將近600位幼稚園至六年級的兒童參加一項使他們吃更多蔬菜和穀物的營養課程。研究員發現那些參與烹飪自己食物的兒童比那些不參與的兒童更容易接受餐廳的那些食物。小孩子通常不喜歡蘿蔔，但是如果小孩子切它而且把它們放進沙拉，他們會喜歡這個食物。

另一個方法是在你的小孩前面不要節食。小孩子很容易跟從他們父母親的喜好，而且假如他們看到父母親吃這些食物的話，更容易去嘗試。有這個強而有力的效果，正在嘗試減肥的父母親應該要小心他們的節食習慣會影響一個小孩子對食物和健康飲食的認知。在一個對五歲女孩的飲食研究中發現有一個小孩喝巧克力奶昔，因為她的母親食用快速苗條飲料。另外一位小孩說飲食就是「你準備食物但是你不吃」。將小孩子暴露在不恰當的節食習慣環境中，父母親也許會讓他們處在飲食不規律的風險中。

53. 這篇文章最主要的目的是什麼？

- (A) 是什麼造成兒童的飲食不均衡
- (B) 教導兒童準備食物的過程
- (C) 鼓吹蔬菜和穀類食物的重要
- (D) 告知父母親他們如何幫忙他們的小孩子喜歡各種的食物

答：D

54. 下列那一個群組會吃比較均衡的食物？

- (A) 那些會協助烹飪食物的兒童
- (B) 那些父母親在節食的兒童
- (C) 那些不喜歡蘿蔔的兒童
- (D) 那些父母親在餐飲店工作的兒童

答：A

55. 在最後一段的**erratic**是指什麼？

- (A) 明顯的
- (B) 健康的
- (C) 不誠實
- (D) 不恰當的

答：D

56. 有關「快速苗條」下列那一項是真的？

- (A) 是兒童最喜歡的食物
- (B) 它看起來像巧克力奶昔
- (C) 它含有各種的蔬菜
- (D) 它是針對想要快速苗條的人

答：B

第貳部分：非選擇題（佔28分）

一、翻譯題（佔8分）

- 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，每題僅能譯成一個英文句子。每題4分，共8分。

翻譯的技巧：

- (1) 應付考試的翻譯，要以逐字翻譯為主才會得高分。
- (2) 先看中文的句子結構，再來決定英文的句子結構要如何寫。以下列考題為例：

1. 大部分學生不習慣自己解決問題，他們總是期待老師提供標準答案。

主詞 動詞 主詞 動詞

以中文句子來看，英文也是應該要有二個子句。

先確定主詞和動詞，再順著意思翻譯出來就可以了。

Most **students** **are** not used to solving problems on their own; **they** always **anticipate**
主詞 動詞 介係詞片語 介係詞片語 主詞 動詞
teachers to provide the correct answers.

間接受詞 不定詞片語(直接受詞)(文法書p.129)

1. are not used to 的 to 是一個介系詞(文法書p.155)，後面要接名詞；solving problems on their own 是一個動名詞片語，是當作名詞片語使用(文法書p.150)
2. 本句的二個獨立子句，依句子的意思，用分號「；」連接起來最為恰當，(文法書p.384)

2. 除了用功讀書獲取知識外，**學生**也應該**培養**獨立思考的能力。

主詞 動詞

Besides gaining knowledge from studying hard, students should develop their independent thinking ability, too.

介係詞片語

主詞

動詞

受詞

1. 本句的介系詞片語Besides gaining knowledge 是當作副詞片語使用；用逗號和句子分開是副詞的分離用法 (文法書p.306)；
2. 介系詞後面要接名詞，動名詞片語 gaining knowledge 和 studying hard 都是當作名詞使用；(文法書p.150)

二、英文作文 (佔20分)

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。

2. 文長120個單詞(words)左右。

提示：

請根據右方圖片的場景，描述整個事件發生的前因後果。文章請分兩段，第一段說明之前發生了什麼事情，並根據圖片內容描述現在的狀況；第二段請合理說明接下來可能會發生什麼事，或者未來該做些什麼。



作文的技巧：作文與翻譯不同。翻譯只要把中文按文法翻譯出來就可以了。作文則必須用英文來思考你要怎麼寫。

1. 看清楚題目、按照它的提示，你可以在試卷上將你大致要寫的東西很快地用英文作一個流程草稿，以這個題目為例：

第一段：發生了什麼事情？

earthquake? why is earthquake? -> remnants -> a man walking by the house
-> any causalities?

第二段：地震後通常的情況會是什麼？

After the quakes -> homeless -> shelters, blankets, food, drinks, medicines...
-> therapies -> houses rebuilt -> outbreaks of epidemics
-> assistance -> government -> volunteer -> donations -> pray

2. 有了這些你想要寫的東西之後，就很容易了。題目要求文長120個單詞(words)左右，千萬不要長篇大論，以120-150字寫出重點即可。
3. 作文時難免刪刪改改，由於文章不長，如果考試要求一定要用原子筆作答，可以先用鉛筆寫出草稿，再用原子筆清稿，只要文法沒錯，重點寫出，文章乾淨，應該就可以得高分。

It was an earthquake, not a typhoon or any other nature disasters, which tumbled the house because all the remnants were scattered on the ground. From the photo, we see a man walking by the house safely; however, we hope there were no severe casualties during the quakes.

After the quakes, many people become homeless; they need shelters, blankets, food, drinks and medicines. Some of them might need post-quake therapies. The houses also need to be rebuilt. Above all, to prevent the outbreaks of epidemics, people should place hygiene as a daily priority. For all of these, besides the government's reliefs, they need your support and assistance, too. Please don't enter into the quake-hit areas unless you are a volunteer organized by the professionals, for you can always donate and pray for them.

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容易混淆的單字、片語...如何寫英文自傳、英文履歷表、英文書信...
歡迎蒞臨學習，未來不論升學就業，英文好，走遍天下，邁向國際