

九十九學年度指考英文考試題解分析

第壹部分：選擇題（佔72分）

一、詞彙（佔10分）

說明：第1至10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，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

1. Chinese is a language with many _____ differences. People living in different areas often speak different dialects.

- (A) sociable (B) legendary (C) regional (D) superior

中文是一種有許多 _____ 差異的語言。居住在不同地區的人通常講不同的方言。

- (A) 社交的 (B) 傳奇的 (C) 地區性 (D) 較優良的

答：C

2. A menu serves to _____ customers about the varieties and prices of the dishes offered by the restaurant.

- (A) appeal (B) convey (C) inform (D) demand

菜單是當作 _____ 顧客有關於餐廳所提供菜餚的樣式和價錢。

- (A) 訴求 (B) 傳達 (C) 告訴 (D) 要求

答：C (convey + 事；例如: please **convey** my **message** to Jane.

Inform + 人；例如: The nurse **informed** **us** that visiting hours were over.)

3. Mary and Jane often fight over which radio station to listen to. Their _____ arises mainly from their different tastes in music.

- (A) venture (B) consent (C) dispute (D) temptation

Mary和Jane經常為聽哪一個電台爭吵。他們的 _____ 主要是起因於他們對音樂的喜愛不同。

- (A) 冒險 (B) 同意 (C) 爭執 (D) 誘惑

答：C

4. The baby polar bear is being _____ studied by the scientists. Every move he makes is carefully observed and documented.

- (A) prosperously (B) intensively (C) honorably (D) originally

這隻北極熊寶寶正被科學家 _____ 的研究中。它的每一個動作都被仔細地觀察和記錄。

- (A) 繁榮地 (B) 密集地 (C) 榮譽地 (D) 原來地

答：B

5. At twelve, Catherine has won several first prizes in international art competitions. Her talent and skills are _____ for her age.

- (A) comparable (B) exceptional (C) indifferent (D) unconvincing

在12歲的時候，Catherine已贏得了幾次國際藝術比賽的第一名。以她的年紀而言，她的才能和技巧是 _____。

- (A) 可比較的 (B) 卓越的 (C) 漠不關心的 (D) 不令人信服的

答：B

6. After his superb performance, the musician received a big round of _____ from the appreciative audience.

- (A) vacuum (B) overflow (C) applause (D) spotlight

在他精彩的演出之後，這位音樂家從感謝的觀眾獲得了一大串的 _____。

- (A) 真空 (B) 溢出 (C) 掌聲 (D) 注目焦點

答：C

7. The water company inspects the pipelines and _____ the water supply regularly to ensure the safety of our drinking water.

- (A) exhibits (B) monitors (C) interprets (D) converts

自來水公司定期檢查管線並且 _____ 水供應以確保我們飲用水的安全。

- (A) 展示 (B) 監控 (C) 翻譯 (D) 轉換

答：B (The water company inspects the pipelines and (the water company) monitors the water supply regularly....

主詞 動詞 受詞 (主詞) 動詞 受詞
對等子句 對等連接詞 對等子句

1. 本句的and是連接二個對等子句，重覆的主詞the water company被省略掉了(請參見文法書p.330)
2. inspects和monitors都是動詞，由於主詞company是第三人稱單數，現在式動詞字尾要加s)

8. This year's East Asia Summit meetings will focus on critical _____ such as energy conservation, food shortages, and global warming.

- (A) issues (B) remarks (C) conducts (D) faculties

本年度的東亞高峰會議將會專注在重大的 _____ 例如節約能源、糧食短缺和全球暖化。

- (A) 議題 (B) 言語 (C) 行為 (D) 機能

答：A

9. Having fully recognized Mei-ling's academic ability, Mr. Lin strongly _____ her for admission to the university.

- (A) assured (B) promoted (C) estimated (D) recommended

充分瞭解了Mei-ling的學術能力，Lin先生強烈 _____ 她申請大學。

- (A) 保證 (B) 推廣 (C) 預估 (D) 建議

答：D

10. The weatherman has warned about drastic temperature change in the next few days, and suggested that we check the weather on a daily basis and dress _____.

- (A) necessarily (B) significantly (C) specifically (D) accordingly

氣象員已經警告未來幾天氣溫的急遽變化且建議我們每天都應注意並穿著 _____。

- (A) 必須地 (B) 顯著地 (C) 特別地 (D) 依據(變化)地

二、綜合測驗 (佔 10 分)

說明：第11至20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，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

The sun is an extraordinarily powerful source of energy. In fact, the Earth 11 20,000 times more energy from the sun than we currently use. If we used more of this source of heat and light, it 12 all the power needed throughout the world.

We can harness energy from the sun, or solar energy, in many ways. For instance, many satellites in space are equipped with large panels whose solar cells transform sunlight directly 13 electric power. These panels are covered with glass and are painted black inside to absorb as much heat as possible.

Solar energy has a lot to offer. To begin with, it is a clean fuel. In contrast, fossil fuels, such as oil or coal, release 14 substances into the air when they are burned. 15 , fossil fuels will run out, but solar energy will continue to reach the Earth long after the last coal has been mined and the last oil well has run dry.

11. (A) repeats (B) receives (C) rejects (D) reduces
12. (A) supplies (B) has supplied (C) was supplying (D) could supply
13. (A) into (B) from (C) with (D) off
14. (A) diligent (B) harmful (C) usable (D) changeable
15. (A) Otherwise (B) Therefore (C) What's more (D) In comparison

太陽是一個非常強大的能源來源。事實上，地球從太陽 11 的能源比我們現在使用的

多20,000倍。如果我們多使用這種熱和光，它 12 全球所有的能源需求。

我們能夠以許多方式控制來自太陽的能源或太陽能。例如，許多在太空中的衛星裝置有大型面板，它們的太陽能電池是直接轉換太陽光 13 電力。這些面板覆蓋著玻璃、內部漆成黑色以儘可能地吸收最大的熱能。

太陽能可以提供很多東西。首先，它是乾淨的燃料。相對地，石化燃料，例如石油或煤炭，當我們燃燒時會釋放出 14 物質進入空氣。 15，石化燃料會燃燒殆盡，但是太陽能即使在最後一顆煤炭被開採和最後一個油井乾枯後仍然會照耀到地球。

11. (A) 重覆 (B) 接收 (C) 拒絕 (D) 減少

答：B

12. 答：D (If we **used** more of this source of heat and light, it **could supply** all the power needed....

從屬子句

主要子句

1. 本句是假設語氣的一種用法(請參見文法書p119)：表示前提不存在，事實上也不會發生的事情。(如果我們多使用這種熱和光，它可以供應全球所有的能源需求。但是事實上，我們並沒有多使用，也沒有能供應全球所有的能源需求。

2. 條件句的假設語氣表示「同時間」的動詞模式(請參見文法書p120)：

從屬子句要用**過去式**，主要子句要用過去式助動詞**would/should/could/might + 原形動詞**

13. 答：A (**transform...into...**轉換...成為...)

14. (A) 勤勞的 (B) 有害的 (C) 有用的 (D) 可改變的

答：B

15. (A) 否則 (B) 因此 (C) 還有更多的 (D) 比較

答：C

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Signs asking visitors to keep their hands off the art are everywhere in the Louvre Museum, Paris. But one special sculpture gallery invites art lovers to allow their hands to 16 the works. The Louvre's Tactile Gallery, targeted at the blind and visually 17, is the only space in the museum where visitors can touch the sculptures, with no guards or alarms to stop them. Its latest exhibit is a 18 of sculpted lions, snakes, horses and eagles. The 15 animals exhibited are reproductions of famous works found elsewhere in the Louvre. Called "Animals, Symbols of Power," the exhibit 19 animals that were used by kings and emperors throughout history to symbolize the greatness of their reigns. The exhibit, opened in December 2008, 20 scheduled to run for about three years. During guided tours on the weekends, children can explore the art with blindfolds on.

16. (A) fix up (B) run over (C) take away (D) knock off

17. (A) impair (B) impairs (C) impaired (D) impairing

18. (A) collection (B) cooperation (C) completion (D) contribution
 19. (A) examines (B) protects (C) represents (D) features
 20. (A) is (B) being (C) has (D) having

巴黎羅浮宮博物館要求訪客的手不要碰到藝術品的告示牌到處都是。但是有一個特別的雕像藝廊卻邀請藝術愛好者可以將他們的手 16 到作品上。羅浮宮觸覺藝廊 - 以盲人和視覺 17 為導向，是博物館中訪客可以碰觸雕像，沒有守衛或警鈴去阻止他們，唯一僅有的一個地方。它的最新展覽是一些雕塑獅子、蛇、馬和老鷹的 18。這15隻動物的展覽是羅浮宮其他藝廊著名作品的複製品。這項被稱作是“動物-力量的象徵”的展覽 19 歷代國王和皇帝用來象徵他們統治偉大的動物。這項展覽於2008年12月開幕，20 預訂展期約3年。在周末有導遊的參觀，小孩子可以蒙著眼罩探索。

16. (A) 修理好 (B) (用手)觸摸 (C) 拿走 (D) 打掉

答：B

17. (A) impair (B) impairs (C) impaired (D) impairing

答：C (1. 當作動詞使用的分詞是當作形容詞使用(請參見文法書p.140)；impaired是一個形容詞。

2. 本題是一個集合形容詞的文法：亦即有些形容詞前面加上定冠詞the可當作一個泛指整體的名詞使用(請參見文法書p.237&266)；例如：

the rich 泛指有錢人

the blind 盲人

the wounded 受傷的人

the visually impaired 視覺受損的人

the blind and visually impaired 盲人和視覺受損的人

18. (A) 收藏 (B) 合作 (C) 完成 (D) 貢獻

答：A

19. (A) 檢查 (B) 保護 (C) 代表 (D) 以...特色、特別介紹

答：D

20. (A) is (B) being (C) has (D) having

答：A (The **exhibit**, **opened in December 2008**, **is scheduled** to run for about three years.

主詞 分詞片語 現在被動式

1. **opened in December 2008**是一個分詞片語(請參見文法書p.142)；前後用逗號「,」將它和句子分開是對主詞 **exhibit** 的一個補充說明；請參見文法書p.382)
 2. 展覽**exhibit**是「被」預定，所以要用現在被動式 **The exhibit is scheduled**)

三、文意選填 (10 分)

說明：第21至30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，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/9分，倒扣到本

大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 21 至 30 題為題組

Textese (also known as chatspeak, texting language, or txt talk) is a term for the abbreviations and slang most commonly used among young people today. The 21 of textese is largely due to the necessary brevity of mobile phone text messaging, though its use is also very common on the Internet, including e-mail and instant messaging.

There are no 22 rules for writing textese. However, the common practice is to use single letters, pictures, or numbers to represent whole words. For example, “i <3 u” uses the picture 23 of a heart “<3” for “love,” and the letter “u” to 24 “you.” For words which have no common abbreviation, textese users often 25 the vowels from a word, and the reader is forced to interpret a string of consonants by re-adding the vowels. Thus, dictionary” becomes “dctnry,” and “keyboard” becomes “kybrd.” The reader must interpret the 26 words depending on the context in which it is used, as there are many examples of words or phrases which use the same abbreviations. So if someone says “ttyl, lol” they probably mean “talk to you later, lots of love” not “talk to you later, laugh out loud,” and if someone says “omg, lol” they most 27 mean “oh my god, laugh out loud” not “oh my god, lots of love.”

The emergence of textese is clearly due to a desire to type less and to communicate more 28 than one can manage without such shortcuts. Yet it has been severely 29 as “wrecking our language.” Some scholars even consider the use of textese as “irritating” and essentially lazy behavior. They’re worried that “sloppy” habits gained while using textese will result in students’ growing 30 of proper spelling, grammar and punctuation.

- (A) quickly (B) criticized (C) likely (D) abbreviated (E) replace
(F) remove (G) standard (H) ignorance (I) popularity (J) symbol

簡訊文字(亦稱作閒聊語言、簡訊語言、簡訊聊天)是今日年輕人經常使用的縮寫和俚語的一個名稱。雖然它在網路包括電子郵件和立即交談的使用也很普遍，簡訊的 21 主要是由於行動電話傳送簡訊的簡潔需要。

寫簡訊文字沒有 22 規則。然而，普遍的作品是使用字母、圖片或數字來代表整句話。例如，“i <3 u” 是使用心“<3”的圖像 23 來代替“love(愛)”，而字母“u”是 24 “you(你)”。對那些沒有共通縮寫的文字，簡訊使用者經常 25 單字的母音，讀的人就必須再加上母音來解讀一串的子音。因此，dictionary變成了“dctnry”，而“keyboard” 變成了“kybrd”。由於有許多的文字或片語都是使用相同的縮寫，讀的人必須依賴上下文的脈絡來解讀 26 的文字。所以，如果有人說“ttyl, lol”他們也許是在說“talk to you later(等下再聊), lots of love(許多的愛)” 而不是 “talk to you later(等下再聊), laugh out loud(真好笑，大笑出來)”；如果有人說“omg, lol” 他們最 27 是指“oh my god(我的老天), laugh out loud(真好笑，大笑出來)” 而不是“oh my god(我的老天), lots of love(許多的愛)”。

簡訊文字的出現明顯地是因為想要比沒有用此種捷徑(簡訊文字)的人打字較少和交談更 28 。然而它也被嚴厲地 29 是“在摧毀我們的語言”。有些學者甚至認為簡訊文字的使用是“另人惱火”和懶惰的行為。他們擔心使用簡訊文字所養成的懶散習慣將會導致學生愈來愈

30 正確的拼字，文法和標點符號的運用。

21. (I) popularity n. 流行

(The popularity of textese is largely due to the necessary brevity of mobile phone text messaging,
主詞(名詞) 動詞

空格21應該是句子的主詞(名詞)，答案中的名詞有(H) ignorance (I) popularity (J) symbol；

按句子的意思要選(I) popularity)

22. (G) standard adj. 標準的

(There are no standard rules for writing textese.
副詞 動詞 形容詞 主詞

本句是副詞there為起始的倒裝句(文法書p.346)；

答案中的形容詞有 (D) abbreviated (G) standard；

按句子的意思要選(G) standard)

23. (J) symbol n. 標誌

("i <3 u" uses the picture symbol of a heart "<3" for "love," and the letter "u" to replace "you.")
主詞 動詞 受詞(名詞) 受詞(名詞) 不定詞片語

由句型的結構(請參見文法書p.23)得知，空格23應該是句子的受詞(名詞)，答案中的名詞有(H) ignorance (I) popularity (J) symbol；

按句子的意思要選(J) symbol)

24. (E) replace v. 代替

(... and the letter "u" to replace "you."
不定詞 原形動詞

to + 原形動詞 + you 是一個不定詞片語。

答案中只有 (E) replace 和 (F) remove是原形動詞，按句子的意思要選(E) replace)

25. (F) remove v. 移除

(For words which have no common abbreviation, textese users often remove the vowels from a
主詞 動詞

主詞users是第三人稱複數，現在式動詞要用原形動詞，按句子的意思要選(F) remove)

26. (D) abbreviated 縮寫的

(The reader must interpret the abbreviated words depending on the context in which it is used,....
主詞 動詞 形容詞 名詞

當作動狀詞使用的分詞abbreviated是當作形容詞使用，過去分詞具有完成或被動的意思(請參見文法書p.140)；the abbreviated words 被縮寫的文字)

27. (C) likely adv. 可能地

(...and if someone says "omg, lol" they most likely mean "oh my god, laugh out loud" not....
主詞 副詞 副詞 動詞

most likely 是副詞的最高級比較(請參見文法書p.325)，用來修飾動詞mean，表示最有可能地意思。

答案中只有(A) quickly 和 (C) likely 是副詞，按句子的意思要選(C) likely)

28. (A) quickly adv. 快速地

(... and to communicate more quickly than one can manage without such shortcuts.

不定詞 副詞 副詞
more quickly than 是副詞的比較級(請參見文法書p.325)，按句子的意思要選(A) quickly)

29. (B) criticized 批評

(Yet **it** **has been** severely **criticized** as “wrecking our language.”
主詞 現在完成被動式

(本句的時態 has been criticized 是現在完成被動式(has/have been + 過去分詞，請參見文法書p.94；
答案中只有 (D) abbreviated 和 (B) criticized 是過去分詞，按句子的意思要選(B) criticized)

30. (H) ignorance n. 忽視

They're worried that “sloppy” **habits** **gained while using textese** **will result** in students' growing **ignorance** of
主要子句 主詞 分詞片語 未來式動詞 形容詞 名詞
proper spelling, grammar and punctuation.
從屬子句

1. 分詞片語 **gained while using textese** 是當作形容詞片語使用(請參見文法書p.142)，用來修飾habits；
2. 當作動狀詞使用的分詞是當作形容詞使用，現在分詞**growing**是用來修飾名詞**ignorance**；
growing ignorance 不斷增加的忽視)

四、篇章結構 (10 分)

說明：第31至35題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (E) 選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，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2分，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/2分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 31 至 35 題為題組

Do you have trouble getting started in the morning? Do you have problems learning early in the day? If you do, you are not alone. 31 They learn better at night than they do in the morning.

To investigate when cockroaches learn best, researchers at Vanderbilt University tested the insects for which odor (peppermint or vanilla) they preferred. Most cockroaches preferred the smell of vanilla to that of peppermint at all times. 32 Therefore, the scientists trained the cockroaches to prefer the peppermint smell by rewarding the insects with a taste of sugar water when they approached a peppermint smell. 33

When the cockroaches were trained at night, they remembered the new associations (peppermint = sugar water; vanilla = salt water) for up to 48 hours. However, if the cockroaches were trained in the morning, they quickly forgot which smell went with which water. 34

So, cockroaches learn better at night than they do in the morning. 35 Because of this, it is likely that information they gather at night will be more useful to them. These experiments provide some clues about the interactions between body rhythms, learning and memory.

(A) When these insects moved toward a vanilla smell, on the other hand, they were punished

with a taste of salt.

- (B) This result thus shows that the time when they were trained decided the effect of their learning.
- (C) They are often more active and tend to search for food during the night.
- (D) They were also found to like sugar water, but not salt water.
- (E) Cockroaches have the same problem!

你在早上開始一天的工作會有困難嗎？你在早上學習會有困難嗎？如果你會，你並不孤獨。 31 他們在晚上學習比白天好。

為了調查蟑螂什麼時間學習最好，Vanderbilt大學的研究員試驗了昆蟲比較喜歡什麼味道（薄荷或香草）。大多數蟑螂不論什麼時間都比較喜歡香草的味道。 32 因此，科學家用如果它們去接近薄荷就會獎勵糖水的方式來訓練蟑螂去喜歡薄荷的味道。 33

當蟑螂在晚上被訓練的時候，它們可以在48小時內記得這個新的關連（薄荷=糖水；香草=鹽水）。然而，如果蟑螂在白天被訓練的話，它們很快就會忘記哪一個味道是配對哪一種水。

34

所以，蟑螂晚上學習比白天好。 35 由於如此，這很有可能它們在晚上蒐集的訊息對它們比較有用。這些試驗對身體的律動、學習和記憶的互動提供了一些線索。

- (A) 另一方面，當這些昆蟲向香草味道移動，它們就會用嗜鹽水處罰。
- (B) 這個結果是顯示當它們被訓練的時間不同會決定它們的學習效果。
- (C) 它們通常在晚上比較活躍而且會去找食物。
- (D) 它們也被發現是喜歡糖水而不是鹽水。
- (E) 蟑螂也有同樣的困難。

答：31. (E) 32. (D) 33. (A) 34. (B) 35. (C)

五、閱讀測驗（32分）

說明：第36至51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，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣2/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第36至39題為題組

The following report appeared in a newspaper in February 2007.

On February 15, 2007, hundreds of people came to New York City's famous railroad station—Grand Central Terminal—to trade in old dollar bills for the new George Washington presidential US \$1 coins. The gold-colored coin is the first in a new series by the U.S. Mint to honor former U.S. presidents. The Mint will issue four presidential US \$1 coins a year through 2016. These coins will come out in the order in which each president served. The George Washington coin is the first to be released. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison coins will come out later this year.

The presidential US \$1 coins have a special design. For the first time since the 1930s,

there are words carved into the edge of each coin, including the year in which the coin was issued and traditional mottos. Each coin will show a different president on its face, or heads side. It will also show the president's name. The other side of the coin will show the Statue of Liberty and the inscriptions "United States of America" and "\$1."

There are some interesting facts about the coins. First, there will be one presidential US \$1 coin for each president, except Grover Cleveland. He will have two! Cleveland is the only U.S. president to have served two nonconsecutive terms. The last president now scheduled to get a coin is Gerald Ford. That's because a president cannot appear on a coin when he is still alive. In addition, a president must have been deceased for two years before he can be on a coin.

36. According to the report, how many presidential US \$1 coins were scheduled to be released by the end of 2007 altogether?

- (A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) Four.

37. Why did the Mint issue the US \$1 coins?

- (A) In response to U.S. citizens' requests. (B) In memory of the late U.S. presidents.
(C) To attract more train commuters. (D) To promote the trading of dollar bills.

38. What may you find on the heads side of the new US \$1 coin?

- (A) The name of a U.S. president. (B) The year when the coin was made.
(C) The Statue of Liberty. (D) English proverbs.

39. Which of the following can be inferred about the presidential coins?

- (A) President Gerald Ford's coin was issued in 2008.
(B) The U.S. Mint has issued all the presidential coins by now.
(C) No presidential coin has been released for President Barack Obama.
(D) Every U.S. president had his coin made two years after his term was over.

下列報導刊登在2007年的一份報紙中。

在2007年2月15日，數以百計的人來到紐約市著名火車站 - 中央車站 - 用舊紙鈔更換George Washington總統1美元的新硬幣。這枚金色硬幣是美國造幣廠紀念美國前任總統們一系列硬幣的第一枚。造幣廠至2016年每年將發行4枚硬幣。這些硬幣將會以每位總統服務的順序發行問世。George Washington硬幣是被發行的第一枚。John Adams、Thomas Jefferson和James Madison等硬幣將會在本年隨後發行。

這些總統的1美元硬幣都有特別的設計。這是自1930年代以來的第一次，包括發行年份和傳統座右銘等文字會被刻在每一枚硬幣邊緣。每一枚硬幣的正面或頭像面都會有一位不同的總統。它也會顯示總統的名字。硬幣的另一面會顯示自由女神像和1美元的刻印文字。

硬幣有一些有趣的事項。第一，除了Grover Cleveland之外，每一位總統都有1美元的總統硬幣。他將會有二枚。Cleveland是美國唯一擔任二次不連續任期的總統。目前最後一位預定得到硬幣的總統是Gerald Ford。這是因為總統還活著就不能出現在硬幣上。另外，總統必須過世2年後才會出現在硬幣上。

36. 根據這篇報導，至2007年底，總共有多少枚總統的1美元硬幣預定會被發行？

- (A) 1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4

答：D

37. 造幣廠為什麼要發行1美元硬幣？

- (A) 回應美國人民的要求。 (B) 紀念已故的美國總統
(C) 吸引更多的火車通勤者。 (D) 促銷美元紙幣交易

答：B (late president 是指已逝世的總統；

former president 是指前任總統(包括尚健在或已逝世的總統)

38. 你可以在新的1美元硬幣正面看到什麼？

- (A) 一位美國總統的名字 (B) 硬幣的製造年份
(C) 自由女神像 (D) 英國諺語

答：A

39. 下列何者是關於這些總統硬幣的推論？

- (A) Gerald Ford總統的硬幣於2008年發行。
(B) 美國造幣廠目前已經發行了所有的總統硬幣。
(C) Barack Obama總統硬幣還沒有被發行。
(D) 每一位美國總統在任期結束後2年會有他的硬幣。

答：C

第 40 至 43 題為題組

Newspapers have tried many things to stop a seemingly nonstop decline in readers. Now France is pushing forward with a novel approach: giving away papers to young readers in an effort to turn them into regular customers. The French government recently detailed plans of a project called “My Free Newspaper,” under which 18- to 24-year-olds will be offered a free, year-long subscription to a newspaper of their choice.

Newspaper readership in France has been especially low among young people. According to a government study, only 10 percent of those aged 15 to 24 read a paid-for newspaper daily in 2007, down from 20 percent a decade earlier.

Emmanuel Schwartzenberg, a former media editor of *Le Figaro*, the oldest and second-largest national newspaper in France, said he had strong reservations about the government project. At a time when advertising is in steep decline, he said, newspapers should instead be looking at ways to raise more profits from readers, rather than giving papers away. “This just reinforces the belief that newspapers should be free, which is a very bad idea,” Mr. Schwartzenberg said.

French readers, young and old, already have plenty of free options from which to choose, including newspaper websites and the free papers handed out daily in many city centers. Some bloggers said the new program might hold the most appeal to the few young people who do already read, and buy, newspapers.

The French government plans to promote the program with an advertising campaign

aimed at young readers and their parents. However, when asked how to attract young readers to the printed press, the government said the primary channel for the ads would be the Internet.

40. Why did the French government decide to launch the free newspaper program?
- (A) To fight economic recession. (B) To win approval from youngsters.
(C) To promote newspaper readership. (D) To improve the literacy rate in France.
41. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?
- (A) Everyone considers the government project creative.
(B) Newspaper readership is much higher in other countries.
(C) Research shows young people have no interest in current affairs.
(D) Giving away free papers is not a strong enough incentive to attract readers.
42. What is Mr. Schwartzberg's attitude toward this program?
- (A) Skeptical. (B) Devoted.
(C) Optimistic. (D) Indifferent.
43. According to the passage, where would the information about the free newspaper program in France most likely be seen?
- (A) In magazines. (B) On blogs.
(C) In newspapers. (D) On the Internet.

報紙已經嘗試了許多事情來阻止看起來無法停止減少讀者的驅勢。目前法國推出了一項新奇的作法：贈送報紙給年青的讀者，希望轉變他們成為固定的顧客。

法國政府最近訂出"我的免費報紙"計劃，在這個計劃下18-24歲的人將會被提供一份由他們自己選擇的一年免費訂閱報紙。

法國報紙讀者族群在年輕人中是特別的少。根據一項政府的研究，在2007年，年齡15至24每天花錢看報紙的人從10年前的20%，降至只有10%。

一位Le Figaro媒體(法國歷史最久和第二大全國性報紙)的前編輯Emmanuel Schwartzberg說，他對政府的計劃持強烈的保留態度。當廣告急速下降的時候，報業應該是想辦法從讀者身上提高更多的利潤而不是將報紙贈送出去。Schwartzberg先生說：「這樣只會加深報紙應該是免費的想法。」

法國的讀者不論老少已經有許多免費的選擇，包括報紙網站和許多市中心每天發送免費報紙。有一些部落格說，新計劃也許對那些已經在閱讀和購買報紙的少數年輕人最有吸引力。

法國政府想要以針對年輕讀者和他們的父母打廣告的方式去推廣這個計劃。然而，當被問到如何去吸引年輕讀者到平面媒體來的時候，政府說主要的廣告管道將會是網路。

40. 為什麼法國政府決定要發動免費報紙的計劃？
- (A) 去對抗經濟衰退 (B) 去贏得年輕人的認同
(C) 去推廣擴大報紙的讀者族群 (D) 去改善法國的識字率
- 答：C

41. 下列何者可以從這篇文章得到結論？

- (A) 每一個人都認為政府的計劃有創意。
- (B) 在其他國家報紙的讀者族群較大。
- (C) 研究顯示年輕人對現時事務沒有興趣。
- (D) 送免費報紙並不是一項足以吸引讀者的獎勵。

答：D

42. Schwartzberg先生對這項計劃的態度是什麼？

- (A) 懷疑
- (B) 誠心奉獻
- (C) 樂觀
- (D) 漠不關心

答：A

43. 根據這篇文章，關於法國贈送免費報紙計劃的消息在哪裡最有可能會被看到？

- (A) 在雜誌
- (B) 在部落格
- (C) 在報紙
- (D) 在網路

答：D

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Coffee experts are willing to pay large sums of money for high-quality coffee beans. The high-end beans, such as Kona or Blue Mountain, are known to cost extraordinary sums of money. Then there is Kopi Lowak (translated as “Civet Coffee”), the world’s most expensive coffee, which sells for as much as US \$50 per quarter-pound.

This isn’t particularly surprising, given that approximately 500 pounds a year of Kopi Lowak constitute the entire world supply. What is surprising is why this particular coffee is so rare. In fact, it’s not the plants that are rare. It’s the civet droppings. That’s right, the civet droppings—the body waste of the palm civet. Coffee beans aren’t Kopi Lowak until they’ve been digested and come out in the body waste of the palm civet.

Palm civets are tree-dwelling, raccoon-like little animals, native to Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands. They also have a love for coffee cherries. According to Kopi Lowak suppliers, palm civets eat the fruit whole, but only digest the outer fruit, leaving the beans intact. While the beans are not destroyed, they undergo a transformation in the animal’s body. A chemical substance in the digestive system of the palm civet causes some changes to the beans to give them a unique flavor. However, this is not the only explanation why coffee beans retrieved from civet droppings have a special flavor all their own. Another possible reason is that palm civets have an unfailing instinct for picking the coffee cherries at the peak of their ripeness.

Kopi Lowak is reported to have a character in taste unlike any other coffee, complex with caramel undertones and an earthy or gamey flavor. Currently, most of the world’s supply of Kopi Lowak is sold in Japan, though a few US markets are also starting to stock up on Kopi Lowak.

44. What does “**This**” in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) Civet Coffee. (B) Blue Mountain coffee.
(C) The high price of Kopi Lowak. (D) The unique taste of Kona.

45. Why is Kopi Lowak expensive?

- (A) There is a very limited supply of the beans.
(B) The coffee trees that grow the beans are scarce.
(C) It takes a long time for the coffee beans to ripen.
(D) Only a few experts know how to produce the beans.

46. What is the main point discussed in the third paragraph?

- (A) Why palm civets like the coffee beans.
(B) Where Kopi Lowak is mainly harvested.
(C) What chemicals are found in the civet's digestive system.
(D) How palm civets change coffee fruit to Kopi Lowak beans.

47. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

- (A) Little palm civets eat only the outer layer of the coffee cherries.
(B) Palm civets somehow know the right time when the coffee fruit ripens.
(C) Kopi Lowak is most popular in Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands.
(D) Kona and Blue Mountain are the most expensive coffees but only of average quality.

咖啡專家現在願意付大筆的錢給高品質的咖啡豆。高品質的豆子，例如Kona或Blue Mountain是廣為人知的高價位。然而有一種Kopi Lowak(翻譯為“麝貓咖啡”)是全世界最貴的咖啡，它的售價高達每1/4磅50美元。

這並沒有特別地驚奇，想想看Kopi Lowak全世界每年只有500磅的供應量。驚奇的是，為什麼這種奇特的咖啡會如此地稀少。事實上，並不是咖啡樹少。而是麝貓的糞便。是的，麝貓糞便 - 椰子猫身體的排洩物。咖啡豆要被椰子猫吃下去排洩出來後才是Kopi Lowak。

椰子猫是樹上棲息、長的像浣熊的動物，原生在東南亞和印尼群島。它們也喜歡咖啡櫻桃。依據Kopi Lowak供應商的說法，椰子猫吃下整顆水果，但只消化水果的外部，留下完整無缺的豆子。豆子沒有被破壞，它們在動物的身體裡進行轉化。椰子猫消化系統中的一種化學物質造成豆子的一些改變、給了它們一種獨特的風味。然而，這並不是為什麼從椰子猫糞便中取出的咖啡豆擁有它們獨特風味唯一的解釋。另一個可能的原因是椰子猫有選擇最成熟咖啡櫻桃的極佳本能。

Kopi Lowak被報導是有著一種和其他咖啡不同的風味特色，混合了淡淡的焦糖和一種土地或動物的野味。目前，雖然有一些美國的市場也開始上市了，但世界上大部分的Kopi Lowak是在日本銷售。

44. 第二段中的“**This**”是指什麼?

- (A) Civet 咖啡 (B) Blue Mountain 咖啡
(C) Kopi Lowak.的高價格 (D) Kona.獨一無二的味道

答：C

45. Kopi Lowak為什麼貴?

- (A) 豆子的供應量非常少。
- (B) 咖啡樹生長的豆子很少。
- (C) 咖啡豆需要很長的時間才會成熟。
- (D) 只有少數的專家知道如何去生產豆子。

答：A

46. 第三段討論的主要要點是什麼？

- (A) 椰子猫為什麼喜歡咖啡豆。
- (B) Kopi Lowak是在何處被採收的。
- (C) 什麼化學物質在椰子猫的消化系統中被發現。
- (D) 椰子猫如何將咖啡水果轉變成咖啡豆。

答：D

47. 根據這篇文章，下列哪一項敘述是真的？

- (A) 小椰子猫只吃咖啡櫻桃的外層。
- (B) 椰子猫知道咖啡水果成熟的正確時間。
- (C) Kopi Lowak在東南亞和印尼群島最為流行。
- (D) Kona和Blue Mountain是最貴的咖啡，但是只有中等的品質。

答：B (答案不是A，因為椰子猫是整顆吞下去)

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Gunter Grass was the winner of the 1999 Nobel Prize in Literature. His talents are revealed in a variety of disciplines: He is not only a novelist, poet and playwright, but also a renowned painter and sculptor. As he himself stresses, his creations are closely related to his unique personal history. His father was a German who joined the Nazi party in World War II, while his mother was Polish. As a result, he constantly suffered contradictory feelings: as a Pole who had been victimized, and as someone guilty of harming the Poles. The torment in his heart led him to denounce the Nazis and his political activism has continued throughout his career. His commitment to the peace movement and the environmental movement as well as his unflinching quest for justice has won him praise as “the conscience of the nation.”

In the spring of 1996, he was inspired during a trip to Italy to write a poem with his watercolor brush directly on one of his paintings. Before long, a collection of his “water poems” was born. Painting and literature have become his major forms of creativity. For him, painting is a form of creation with concrete, sensual elements, while writing is a hard and abstract process. When he cannot find words to convey his thoughts, painting helps him find the words to express himself. In this way, Grass not only creates simple depictions of the objects he is fond of in life, such as melons, vegetables, fish, and mushrooms, but also uses them as symbols for mental associations of various kinds. For example, to express the complexity of reality, he sometimes places unrelated objects in the same painting, such as a

bird and a housefly, or a mushroom and a nail. Grass has depicted a wide variety of natural scenes, animals and plants, and even human artifacts of the German countryside, portraying them in poems, and allowing words to make the paintings rich in literary value.

48. What caused Grass to feel confused and troubled when he was young?
- (A) He was the son of a Nazi and a victimized Pole.
 - (B) He found himself fighting two opposing political parties.
 - (C) He was trained to be an artist though he wanted to be a poet.
 - (D) He was born with so many talents that he couldn't choose a direction.
49. Why has Grass been praised as "the conscience of the nation"?
- (A) He victimized the Poles and criticized the Nazis.
 - (B) He has been a strong advocate of peace and justice.
 - (C) He has shown great sympathy for the Poles through his poems.
 - (D) He joined the Nazi party and showed great loyalty to his country.
50. Why was Grass's trip to Italy important to him?
- (A) He was inspired by a fine arts master in Italy.
 - (B) He formed a new interest in painting simple objects there.
 - (C) He developed a new form for creating his poems during the trip.
 - (D) He found a new way to solve the conflict between the Nazis and the Poles.
51. Which of the following correctly characterizes Grass's poems, according to the passage?
- (A) Most of his poems depict the cruelty of the Nazis.
 - (B) The theme of his poems won him the Nobel Peace Prize.
 - (C) The poems on his paintings are often not related to objects in the real world.
 - (D) The ideas in his poems are expressed more thoroughly with the help of his paintings.

Gunter Grass是1999年諾貝爾文學獎得主。他的才能在許多的領域中都被顯現：他不但是位小說家，而且也是一位著名的畫家和雕刻家。就像他自己強調的，他的創作和他獨特的個人經歷密切相關。他的父親是在第二次大戰參加納粹黨的德國人，他的母親是波蘭人。結果是他的情感經常受到矛盾的折磨：是一位受難的波蘭人，又是一位傷害波蘭人的罪人。在他內心的痛苦導致他去譴責納粹，而他的政治激進主義也跟隨了他的一生。他對和平運動和環保運動的奉獻，還有他對正義不斷的要求使他贏得了“國家的良心”的讚譽。

1996年的春天，在一次前往義大利的旅行中，他靈感突現用水彩筆直接寫了一首詩在他的一幅畫作上。沒多久，他的一系列“水彩詩”問世了。繪畫和文學成了他創作的主要形式。對他而言，繪畫是一種實體和感官的創作形式，而寫作是一種艱苦和抽象的過程。當他無法找到文字來傳達他的思想時，繪畫協助他找到文字來表達自己。用這種方式，Grass不但創作出他在生活中喜愛事物的簡單描述，例如西瓜、蔬菜、魚和蘑菇，而且用它們來象徵許多種的心靈關連。例如，表現現實的複雜，他有時候會在一幅畫上放置不相關的東西，例如一隻鳥和一隻蒼蠅，或一棵蘑菇和一隻蝸牛。Grass描寫了各種的自然科學、動物和植物，甚至德國鄉村工藝品、把它們融入詩詞，而且用文字讓繪畫豐富於文學價值中。

48. 當他年輕的時候，是什麼導致Grass覺得混淆和困惑？

- (A) 他是一位納粹和一位波蘭受害者的兒子。
- (B) 他發覺到自己在對抗二個敵對的政黨。
- (C) 雖然他想要成為一位詩人，他卻被訓練成一位藝術家。
- (D) 他天生有許多才能以致他不能選擇一個方向。

答：A

49. Grass為什麼被讚譽為“國家的良心”？

- (A) 他傷害波蘭人和批評納粹。
- (B) 他是和平和正義的強力鼓吹者。
- (C) 他在他的詩中對波蘭人顯現極大的同情。
- (D) 他加入納粹而且顯現效忠國家。

答：B

50. 為什麼Grass的義大利之旅對他很重要？

- (A) 他被義大利一位藝術大師開導。
- (B) 他在那裡養成畫簡單事物的新興趣。
- (C) 他在旅行中發展出創作詩詞的一種新形式。
- (D) 他發現一種新方式來解決納粹和波蘭人的紛爭。

答：C

51. 根據這篇文章，下列哪一項正確地描寫了Grass詩詞的特質？

- (A) 大多數他的詩是描寫納粹的殘酷。
- (B) 他的詩的主題讓他贏得諾貝爾和平獎。
- (C) 在他畫作上的詩詞經常沒有關連到現實世界上的事物。
- (D) 藉由他的畫作幫助，使得他詩中的觀點被更完整的表達出來。

答：D

第貳部分：非選擇題（佔28分）

一、中譯英（8分）

說明：1.請將以下兩題中文翻譯成適當之英文，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. 近二十年來我國的出生率快速下滑。

Over the past twenty years, our country's birth rate has declined rapidly.

介係詞片語

主詞 動詞(現在完成式)

(這個介係詞片語 Over the past twenty years是當作副詞片與使用，置於句首是副詞的分離用法；
文法書p.306)

2. 這可能導致我們未來人力資源的嚴重不足。

This will probably cause our human resources to a severe shortage in the future.

主詞

動詞(未來式)

受詞

介係詞片語

介係詞片語

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.文長至少120單詞(words)。

提示：在你的記憶中，哪一種氣味（smell）最讓你難忘？請寫一篇英文作文，文長至少120字，文分兩段，第一段描述你在何種情境中聞到這種氣味，以及你初聞這種氣味時的感受，第二段描述這個氣味至今仍令你難忘的理由。

作文技巧：先看清題目一定要你寫出什麼？挑出最重要的字？列出簡單的英文順序綱要，照著寫就可以了，例如：

第一段：在何種情境中聞到這種氣味，以及你初聞這種氣味時的感受。

→when: in my childhood

→ who: a small dog

→ a combination of fur, skin, saliva and basically a “dog smell”.

第二段：難忘的理由。

→ We played together

→ I got attached to the smell

Smell is more than just a sense. It is often tied to memories that we have experienced. To me, an unforgettable smell would have to be the smell of my pet, Snowball. She was a small dog I owned in my childhood. When I first got her, she smelled just like any other pet dog. It was a combination of fur, skin, saliva, and basically a “dog smell”.

As time passed by, Snowball and I became closer and closer. She protected me from other dogs, kept me company, and brought colors to my childhood. We took walks together, played together, and sometimes even slept together. Gradually, the smell of Snowball became more than a pet smell. Whenever I left home on trips, I missed the smell. I got attached to the smell; it brought me a sense of safety and comfort.

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僅供讀者個人參考研習，不得抄襲或作為其他商業用途

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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