

臺中區國立高級中學 101 學年度
大學入學指定科目考試第二次聯合模擬考

英文考科

試題編號：AU-3014

—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 51 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。

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. Phoebe didn't get accepted into Harvard University because she failed to _____ her application for admission by the deadline.
(A) drill (B) submit (C) withdraw (D) install
2. The London Eye was _____ in 1999 on the banks of the River Thames. Since its completion, this huge Ferris Wheel has attracted a great many tourists from around the world.
(A) situated (B) erected (C) recruited (D) utilized
3. British people are often considered quite a(n) _____ people; rarely do they feel comfortable expressing their opinions in public.
(A) reflective (B) intellectual (C) reserved (D) intelligible
4. The _____ spring weather was a great relief to all of us who had struggled through the long, harsh winter.
(A) temperate (B) diverse (C) impulsive (D) reckless
5. Longing to get away from the hustle and bustle of city life, Ryan moved to the countryside after retirement to enjoy peace and _____ there.
(A) hostility (B) integrity (C) ambiguity (D) tranquility
6. The country's economic prospects took a turn for the worse and the _____ sent the unemployment rate rising.
(A) illumination (B) contamination (C) termination (D) deterioration
7. Due to different perspectives on life, the young couple _____ gets into a fight whenever they need to make a major decision.
(A) convincingly (B) deliberately (C) arguably (D) inevitably
8. Since these documents carry confidential personal information, you should _____ them instead of just tossing them in a wastebasket.
(A) shred (B) shield (C) shriek (D) shed
9. During the war, the city was subjected to aerial _____, and reduced to ruins by the attacks from the air.
(A) enhancement (B) assessment (C) attachment (D) bombardment
10. A huge amount of money was donated to the orphanage _____. So far no one has had any idea who the generous individual could be.
(A) anonymously (B) unconsciously (C) indispensably (D) enormously

二、綜合測驗 (10%)

說明：第 11 至 20 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

Every year northern China's spring sandstorms blow in with particular ferocity, bringing misery to people working outdoors in Beijing and across a wide swath of the country.

By definition, a sandstorm is a windstorm that causes a large quantity of sand particles to travel through the air 11 a high speed. Sandstorms pick up sand from one region and 12 it in different regions. Sandstorms can reduce visibility, making traveling difficult. They are also 13 of burying roads, covering plants and killing them as well as relocating sand dunes.

In the past decade, China has sought to counter the effects of sandstorms resulting from desertification in Inner Mongolia and other Gobi Desert regions by planting grasses and billions of trees to hold back the desert. Unfortunately most of the attempts were 14. Chinese environmentalists say more needs 15 to boost public awareness of environmental protection and participation in environmental conservation.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 11. (A) in | (B) at | (C) for | (D) by |
| 12. (A) deposit | (B) exhibit | (C) tackle | (D) emigrate |
| 13. (A) competent | (B) suspicious | (C) capable | (D) probable |
| 14. (A) in vain | (B) at risk | (C) to excess | (D) on demand |
| 15. (A) to do | (B) to have done | (C) being done | (D) to be done |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

The BBC reports that the Republic of Ireland's food safety authority FSAI has found horsemeat and pork in supposedly all-beef hamburgers from major British retailer Tesco. FSAI analyzed twenty-seven products from a provider 16 ten of them containing horse DNA. In one sample, horsemeat 17 twenty-nine percent relative to the beef content.

FSAI said that the burgers didn't pose a health risk, but Tesco's group naturally 18 all the products from that specific beef product supplier. 19 it's not illegal to sell horsemeat in the UK, it is illegal to sell food that has ingredients not listed on the label.

"We will not tolerate any 20 in the quality of the food we sell," Tim Smith, Tesco's group technical director, said. "The presence of illegal meat in our products is extremely serious."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) as | (B) among | (C) with | (D) and |
| 17. (A) resulted in | (B) stood for | (C) contributed to | (D) accounted for |
| 18. (A) undertook | (B) recalled | (C) demolished | (D) perished |
| 19. (A) While | (B) Since | (C) If | (D) Even |
| 20. (A) disturbance | (B) substitution | (C) compromise | (D) exposition |

三、文意選填 (10%)

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(L)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。選項大小寫不計。

Advances in technology are usually assumed to increase worker productivity, but that is not always the case. Technology has made it possible for office workers to never leave their desks, and the physical 21 of this can actually lead to lower productivity.

Remaining 22 at a desk all day can lead to back and neck pain. 23 use of a computer often leads to repetitive stress injuries as well as eye strain. A recent survey found that many office workers 24 remain at their desks while eating lunch so that they can answer their email or continue working on a project. This 25 worsens the situation. Even though workers may spend the entire work day at their desks, the 26 physical discomfort has been shown to lead to decreased, not increased productivity.

What can be done about this? First, office workers need to be more aware of the need for 27. Getting up and walking around for five minutes every hour 28 will give their bodies a rest. Eating lunch away from the office and arranging face-to-face meetings rather than always relying on email 29 encourage time away from the desk. Second, arranging the desk space is crucial. Use of ergonomic equipment 30 chairs and keyboards can greatly relieve strain on the back and neck, reducing discomfort and increasing productivity.

- | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| (A) even | (B) both | (C) setting | (D) constant | (E) like |
| (F) consequences | (G) seated | (H) breaks | (I) reducing | (J) resulting |
| (K) or so | (L) only | | | |

四、篇章結構 (10%)

說明：第 31 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)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，該題未作答或答錯者，以零分計算。

Researchers have been searching for cures for diseases for centuries. Great strides have been made in medicine in the last fifty years, and one of the major improvements has been in the area of regenerative medicine. 31 Though still in its experimental stages, regenerative medicine has the potential to alleviate suffering and treat many diseases. 32

During an illness or injury, healthy cells are destroyed. In the case of leukemia, the effects of chemotherapy ravage the healthy cells. 33 These new cells set to work healing and repairing the body. 34 They injected the stem cells into a rodent with tumors. Within days, the newly injected stem cells shrank the tumors by 80 percent. Outside of the lab, Korean researchers are reporting a human victory in their research. 35 As a result, she can now walk on her own. Prior to the treatment, she hadn't stood in 19 years.

- (A) Stem cells, either harvested earlier from the person now suffering from the disease, or an outside donor, help to produce new, healthy cells.
- (B) In particular, researchers believe that the field of stem cell treatment has the ability to completely revolutionize health care.
- (C) Treatment of diseases such as cancer, Type 1 diabetes, injuries to the spinal cord, and other muscle damage could be greatly advanced if stem cell research proves to be as effective as researchers hope.
- (D) In one experiment, researchers wanted to see how stem cells could combat cancerous cells.
- (E) In 2004, they transplanted stem cells to a patient suffering from a spinal cord injury.
- (F) The research on stem cells has given rise to a great deal of controversy.

五、閱讀測驗 (32%)

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，該題未作答或答錯者，以零分計算。

第 36 至 39 題為題組

The Ancient Greeks certainly believed that dolphins were very special. They believed dolphins could think and act like humans, and had many stories of dolphins befriending boys and saving sailors by towing them to the shore. In their days, the penalty for killing a dolphin was death. In modern times, we know a number of scientific facts about dolphins. We know that they are mammals, not fish. They must come up to the surface to breathe air. They can live to about 35 or 45. They are among the most intelligent animals in the world, with good memories, and can be trained to follow complicated sets of commands. They use a system like sonar to locate objects, and they communicate with each other.

Over the years, however, we humans have not repaid them well. Fishermen kill many thousands of dolphins each year. These days fishermen use nets described as "walls of death." They vacuum all the fish from the sea. Only emptiness remains. Although dolphins are not the intended prey, there is

第 40 至 43 題為題組

Jim Thompson, the Thai Silk King, was born in 1906 in Greenville, Delaware. He majored in architecture, but never actually finished his degree because of his weakness in calculus. His strong, liberal beliefs eventually alienated him from peers and family. Looking for change, Jim left his architecture job to join the US Army in 1940. At the end of World War II, Jim arrived in Bangkok, Thailand, to organize the Office of Strategic Services to gather information. In 1946, he left the army, settled in Bangkok and devoted himself to revitalizing an industry of hand-woven silk.

Colorful, hand-woven silks had once been a prized part of Thai culture, but gradually they were pushed aside by mass-produced textiles. Thompson collected an assortment of his favorite handmade silks, and then made the long journey to New York, where he caught the eye of the fashion industry. In the decade that followed, he revitalized Thailand's silk industry by creating new color schemes and production methods. He provided modern looms and techniques to weavers in tiny villages. The women who produced his silk were allowed to work from home, an option not available to mothers in Thailand at the time. His company, the Thai Silk Company, became instantly profitable. Unlike many of the Western companies which simply take advantage of cheap labor in developing countries, Jim gave back to the people by providing shares in his company. Thousands of people once fighting for survival in poor regions of Thailand were made wealthy by his radical business plan.

Jim Thompson often traveled around Southeast Asia, both for enjoyment and in search of rare art. On March 24, 1967 Jim Thompson came to the Cameron Highlands in Malaysia on holiday. Two days later, Jim left his bungalow to go for a stroll and was never heard from again! Search parties fanned through the region, but found no trace. Murder, suicide, the desire for a new identity: Many theories have tried to explain why Jim Thompson mysteriously vanished in the Cameron Highlands since then. However, his disappearance still remains one of South East Asia's greatest modern mysteries today.

40. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The revitalization of the Thai silk industry.
 - (B) How Jim Thompson became a self-made businessman.
 - (C) The establishment of the Central Intelligence Agency.
 - (D) The extraordinary life of Jim Thompson
41. According to the passage, why did Jim Thompson quit his job as an architect?
- (A) He was not good at calculus, which made his work very difficult.
 - (B) He didn't get along with people around him and wished for a change.
 - (C) He was a patriotic man who yearned to serve his country.
 - (D) He wanted to devote himself to the silk business in Thailand.

42. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Jim Thompson's business?
- (A) It exploited its employees.
 - (B) It manufactured a type of fabric.
 - (C) It helped preserve traditional Thai silk weaving.
 - (D) It introduced handmade Thai silk to the fashion industry.
43. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Malaysia was Jim Thompson's favorite holiday destination.
 - (B) Compared with hand-woven silk, mass-produced textiles are of poor quality.
 - (C) The world still doesn't know exactly what happened to Jim Thompson in Malaysia.
 - (D) Employees in developing countries are now treated more fairly by their western employers because of Jim Thompson.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

An exclusive Internet cafe for women has been opened in the Afghan capital of Kabul to mark International Women's Day. A first of its kind, the cafe has been named after Sahar Gul. A fifteen-year-old Afghan bride, Sahar Gul was tortured and jailed by her husband a few months ago. She was held captive in the basement of her house for several months after she refused to become a prostitute.

The Sahar Gul Internet cafe was opened in Kabul by a group of young rights activists called the "Young women for change" — it is the first of its kind in the country. The group says that there are many Internet cafes in Kabul but women do not go there because they face harassment. The atmosphere in these cafes is hostile for women.

This group of young women plan to open similar cafes in several other provinces across Afghanistan. A largely symbolic move, the opening of this cafe may boost the morale of Afghan women. Millions of girls have returned to school, and women have gone back to work and into politics after the removal of Taliban regime in 2001.

But the life of most Afghan women still remains fraught with many hardships and challenges. Millions of women, mostly in the rural areas, are still deprived of their very basic rights. They are often forced into marriages by their families; others fall victim to a great deal of violence at the hands of their husbands.

Women's rights have been a topic of hot debate lately after the country's top religious council advised women not to mingle with men and not to travel alone. Activists have accused the Afghan government of turning a blind eye to the rights of women.

While many women will be able to enjoy some freedom inside Sahar Gul's all female cafe, most still suffer and like Sahar Gul they are victims of domestic violence.

44. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) How Afghan activists fight for equal rights for women.
 - (B) The strides that Afghan women have made in the Internet technology.
 - (C) The changes in women's rights in the wake of the removal of Taliban regime.
 - (D) The significance behind the opening of the Sahar Gul Internet cafe
45. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the Sahar Gul Internet cafe?
- (A) It derives its name from a victim of domestic abuse.
 - (B) Males are denied entry to this Internet cafe.
 - (C) It is the first Internet cafe in the city of Kabul.
 - (D) It is unprecedented in that it accommodates female customers.
46. What is most likely the prime reason that the group of activists opened this cafe?
- (A) To rebel against the government's policy regarding substance abuse.
 - (B) To rival the other male-dominated establishments.
 - (C) To honor the sacrifice Sahar Gul has made in fighting for civil rights.
 - (D) To create an Internet cafe where the atmosphere is hospitable to females.
47. According to the passage, which of the following is the least likely to happen to most Afghan women?
- (A) receiving education
 - (B) choosing their own spouses
 - (C) getting involved in political affairs
 - (D) falling victim to domestic violence

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Five-month-old Sohag had suffered diarrhea for seven days before she was admitted to the International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (ICDDR) in Dhaka, Bangladesh. She may also have pneumonia and sepsis. But at the root of her problem is chronic diarrhea, a daily killer of 5,000 young children in the developing world and the cause of one-third of child deaths in Bangladesh. Her 15-year-old mother, Jharana, had never heard of diarrhea before she was advised to take Sohag to ICDDR's hospital.

Weak as she is, patients like Sohag who make it to a hospital are the lucky ones. Most of them are treated and released within a few days. Many children never reach a treatment center and die from dehydration as they lose critical body fluids faster than **they** can be replaced. Like Jharana, their family members don't know how to prepare a life-saving remedy that can be assembled for just a few pennies: a large pinch of salt and a fistful of sugar dissolved in a jug of clean water, the simplest recipe for oral rehydration solution.

Cheap; but nothing like as commonly available as it should be. Why not? Because crowded cities and remote areas of poor countries often don't have adequate health facilities nearby; because many parents of young children never learn how to make oral rehydration solution at home; because oral rehydration does not initially reduce a child's stool output, leading some parents to conclude that it doesn't work, and give up. Because — perhaps above all — our sense of global health priorities is skewed. While diarrhea is a major killer in developing countries, in the rich world it is usually no more than an irritant. So developed nations channel health-care funds into areas perceived as presenting greater risks. Antiviral drugs are purchased and vaccines are ordered to guard against the potential threat from avian influenza instead of getting packages of rehydration solution costing just 6¢ a liter to those at risk of dying from diarrhea elsewhere. But far more children die from diarrhea every day than have ever died from avian flu.

48. This passage is most likely taken from a _____.
- (A) fashion magazine
 - (B) user's manual
 - (C) health journal
 - (D) psychology report
49. The pronoun "they" in the second paragraph most likely refers to _____.
- (A) treatment centers
 - (B) children
 - (C) body fluids
 - (D) patients
50. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the limited availability of rehydration solution?
- (A) Some parents simply dismiss it as ineffective.
 - (B) Many parents don't know how to make it at home.
 - (C) There aren't enough certified medical workers to distribute it to patients in developing countries.
 - (D) Antiviral drugs and vaccines are given precedence over it.
51. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Sohag's family is so poor that it can't afford oral rehydration solution.
 - (B) In Bangladesh, diarrhea is perceived as an illness that requires costly treatment.
 - (C) A growing number of children die from diarrhea in developed countries like the U.S. and Canada.
 - (D) The wide availability of oral rehydration solution can actually prevent more of children's deaths than the purchase of antiviral drugs and vaccines.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（8%）

說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、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. 由於連續劇的影響，許多人認為女性都是心胸狹小的。
2. 事實上，很多傑出的女性，例如南韓首任女總統，是很堅毅且樂意承擔重任的。

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. 文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

提示：請以高中生活中一次難忘的班級活動為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的文章。第一段描述是什麼活動，是班遊？比賽？一起做義工或慶生等等。第二段說明為什麼這個活動令你難忘，以及你的心得或體悟。



臺中區國立高級中學 101 學年度
大學入學指定科目考試第二次聯合模擬考
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：Phoebe 沒有得到哈佛大學的入學許可，因為她沒有在截止日期前繳交入學申請表。

(A) 訓練 (B) 繳交 (C) 撤回 (D) 安裝

2. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：「倫敦眼」於 1999 年建於泰晤士河岸邊。自從完成以來，這個巨大的摩天輪已經吸引了來自世界各地無數的遊客。

(A) 位於 (B) 建立 (C) 招募 (D) 使用，利用

3. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：英國人常被認為是相當含蓄的民族；他們鮮少自在的在公開場合發表言論。

(A) 沉思的 (B) 聰明的 (C) 含蓄的 (D) 可理解的

4. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：春天溫和的天氣對於辛苦度過漫長且嚴酷冬天的我們而言是一大解脫。

(A) 溫和的 (B) 不同的 (C) 衝動的 (D) 魯莽的

5. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：因渴望遠離都市生活的喧囂，Ryan 在退休後搬到鄉下去享受那兒的安詳與寧靜。

(A) 敵對 (B) 正直 (C) 含糊 (D) 寧靜

6. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：這個國家的經濟前景轉壞，使得失業率不斷地攀升。

(A) 照亮 (B) 污染 (C) 終止 (D) 惡化

7. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：因為對人生有不同的看法，每當需要做重大的決定時，這對年輕夫婦必然會爭吵。

(A) 有說服力地 (B) 故意地 (C) 可以認為 (D) 必然地

8. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：這些文件上有機密的私人資料，因此你應該用碎紙機銷毀它們，而不是扔到廢紙簍了事。

(A) 用碎紙機銷毀 (B) 保護，擋開 (C) 尖叫 (D) 掉落，脫落

9. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：在戰爭期間，這個城市遭受空襲，因而成了廢墟。

(A) 增強 (B) 評估 (C) 附屬物；依戀 (D) 轟炸

10. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：有一大筆錢以匿名的方式捐贈給孤兒院。到目前為止沒有人知道這位慷慨的人士是誰。

(A) 匿名地 (B) 無意識地 (C) 不可或缺地 (D) 非常，極其

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

每年春天中國北方的沙塵暴吹得特別的凶猛，使北京及其他地區的戶外工作者苦不堪言。

從定義上來說，沙塵暴是一種風暴，它會導致大量的沙粒以高速在空氣中移動。沙塵暴會捲起一個區域的沙粒，然後讓它沉積在不同的地區。沙塵暴會減低能見度，使旅行變得困難。它們能夠掩埋道路、覆蓋植物並造成植物死亡，也能夠搬移沙丘。

過去十年，中國靠著植草、種樹來抑制沙漠擴張，以減低因內蒙古及其他戈壁地區沙漠化所造成的沙塵暴的影響。不幸地是，大部份的措施都徒勞無功。中國的環保人士說需要更努力來提高民眾的環保意識及參與。

11. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：at + 速度或速率

12. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：(A) 沈積 (B) 展示 (C) 應付，處理 (D) 移出

13. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：(A) 有能力的 to be competent to (B) 懷疑的 (C) 可以，能夠 (D) 可能的

14. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：(A) 徒勞無功的 (B) 有危險 (C) 過度地 (D) 一經請求

15. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：need + Ving 或 to be + p.p.

參考字彙&片語：

1. ferocity 凶猛，殘暴

2. swath 帶狀地

3. relocate 將…重新安置；搬遷

4. counter 抵消，對抗，制止

第 16 至 20 題為題組

根據英國國家廣播公司報導，愛爾蘭食物安全局 (FSAI) 發現，英國最大的零售商特易購所販售本應為全牛的漢堡中含有馬肉及豬肉。愛爾蘭食物安全局對於供應商所提供的二十七項產品進行分析，發現十項含有馬肉 DNA。在某一個樣本裡，相較於牛肉，馬肉佔了百分之二十九。

愛爾蘭食物安全局指出這些漢堡對健康並不會構成威脅，但是特易購當然就把那個牛肉產品供應商所提供販售的所有產品下架。雖然在英國販售馬肉並不違法，但販售的食品內含標示上沒有列的成分是違法的。

特易購的技術主管提姆·史密斯說：「只要有損我們販售食品品質，我們是絕對無法容忍」。在我們的販售的產品中含有不合法的肉是件非常嚴重的事。

16. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：(A) 因為 (B) 在 (某個範圍，位置) 之中 (C) 具有，帶有 (D) 而且

17. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：(A) 造成 (B) 代表 (C) 貢獻；導致 (D) 佔…比例；說明

18. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：(A) 進行 (B) 回收 (C) 拆毀 (D) 死去

19. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：(A) 雖然 (B) 既然 (C) 如果 (D) 甚至

20. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：(A) 擾亂 (B) 替代 (C) 危及；損害 (D) 闡述；博覽會

參考字彙&片語：

1. supposedly 據稱；可能
2. retailer 零售商
3. analyze 分析

三、文意選填

科技的進步通常被認為會提高工作效率，然而情況並非總是如此。科技讓辦公室工作者得以整天坐在辦公桌前，導致體能上有嚴重後果，21. 因而降低了工作效率。

一整天 22. 坐在辦公桌前會導致背痛及頸部痠痛，23. 經常長時間使用電腦則會造成重複性壓力傷害以及用眼過度。最近一項調查發現許多辦公室工作者 24. 甚至連吃午餐都坐在辦公桌前，以便於回覆電子郵件或是繼續做手邊的工作。如此 25. 只會讓情況惡化。即使一整天都坐在辦公桌前，26. 因而造成的身體不適，最後會使工作效率更低，而非更高。

該如何解決這樣的問題呢？首先，辦公室工作者必須更了解 27. 休息的必要性。28. 大約每小時站起來走動五分鐘可讓身體稍微休息。離開辦公室去吃午餐以及安排面對面的會議來取代電子郵件溝通 29. 兩者都有助於離開辦公桌一段時間。其次，調整辦公桌的空間也極為重要。使用符合人體工學的設備 30. 例如椅子和鍵盤能夠大大減少背部及頸部的壓力，進而減少不適，增加工作效率。

21. 參考答案：(F)

22. 參考答案：(G)

試題解析：此格需要 adj. 或 n. 做為主詞補語，remain seated 意思是「一直保持坐著的狀態」。

23. 參考答案：(D)

24. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：even 用以加強語氣，強調這些人「甚至」連吃午餐時都還坐在辦公桌前。

25. 參考答案：(L)

26. 參考答案：(J)

27. 參考答案：(H)

28. 參考答案：(K)

試題解析：or so (大約) 需放在所修飾數字名詞之後。

29. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：both 指前面提到的兩個建議的做法。

30. 參考答案：(E)

參考字彙&片語：

1. worker productivity 工作效率，生產力
2. eye strain 用眼過度
3. ergonomic 符合人體工學的

四、篇章結構

研究人員幾世紀以來一直不斷尋找疾病的療法，而在過去 50 年來，醫學界已經有了長足的進步。其中最重要的進展就是在再生醫學領域。31.(B)人員尤其相信幹細胞的治療，可以為醫療帶來革命性的改變。雖然再生醫學目前仍處於實驗階段，卻已具備減輕疼痛和治療疾病的潛力。32.(C)如果幹細胞的研究證明可以達到研究人員預期的療效的話，像癌症、第一型糖尿病、脊椎性損傷和其他肌肉傷害等疾病的治癒率，就可以大為提高。

人在患病或受傷的時候，健康細胞會受到破壞。以白血病為例，化療會破壞健康細胞。33.(A)但

是幹細胞卻能幫助細胞再生，不管取得來源是由患者事前提供自身的細胞，或來自他人捐助。這些新細胞都可以治癒和修復身體機能。34.(D)在一項實驗中，研究人員想了解幹細胞如何對抗癌細胞。他們將幹細胞注入罹癌的齧齒動物身上。不出幾天，幹細胞就將腫瘤縮小了百分之 80。韓國人員則在臨床上，證實人類研究的勝利。35.(E)在 2004 年，他們將幹細胞移植到一位脊椎受到損傷的傷者身上。結果，患者如今已能靠自己行走，但在此治療之前，但在治療之前的十九年，她都無法站立。

參考字彙&片語：

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. stride 進步 | 2. regenerative 再生的 |
| 3. alleviate 緩和，減輕 | 4. spinal cord 脊椎神經 |
| 5. leukemia 白血病 | 6. harvest 獲得 |
| 7. combat 格鬥 | 8. cancerous 癌的 |
| 9. rodent 齧齒動物 | |

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

古希臘人確切地相信海豚很特別。他們相信海豚如同人類一般會思考行事，而其中也不乏許多海豚和小男孩做朋友以及將水手們拖曳上岸以解救他們性命的故事。在當時，殺死海豚是要判死刑的。現今，我們在科學方面對海豚有些了解。我們知道牠們是哺乳類，而不是魚類。牠們必須游到水面上呼吸空氣。牠們可以存活約 35 到 45 年。牠們是世界上最聰明的動物之一，記憶力佳，而且經訓練後可遵從一連串複雜的指令。牠們使用一種像聲納的系統來定位，彼此也能溝通。

然而，這些年來，人類對牠們並不好。每年有數千隻的海豚喪命於漁夫手下。最近這些漁夫使用被形容為「死亡之牆」的漁網，他們從海裡吸光所有的魚，徒留空無。雖然海豚並不是原本要捕捉的獵物，卻沒有機會逃脫。1962 年一個知名的電視影集雖然無心，卻應該為許多海豚受到的苦負起責任。劇中可愛的海豚表演因為大受歡迎，因而人們想要看到真海豚，所以海豚館在全美到處林立，有更多的海豚被捕捉且囚禁於其中。

在世界的一些地方，比較有知識的人發現海豚擁有隱含力量可治療有心理疾病的人。Dr. Horace Dobbs 帶有嚴重憂鬱症的病人去認識海上野生海豚。這些人無所懼，他們不認為海豚會傷害他們。海豚似乎也了解，同情地看著這些病人的眼睛，而他們的疾病幾乎都可以改善。那些觀察到這些實驗的人對這樣的結果感到印象深刻。

有些熱衷者相信海豚幾乎是有超能力的。這些人認為海豚會發出一種環繞地球的能量波，他們把海豚視為神奇的生物。對大部分的人而言，這說法或許太極端了，但毫無疑問牠們是很棒的動物，而我們還有很多可以跟牠們學習的地方。

36. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：在第二段劃底線的字 vacuum 在意思上最接近(B)吸光。

- (A) 抽出 (B) 吸光 (C) 清理 (D) 成就

37. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：作者暗指那些漁夫(C)並不是真的想抓海豚。

- (A) 應該使用網子而不是牆
(B) 捕魚沒有效率
(C) 並不是真的很想抓海豚
(D) 常試著要幫海豚逃脫

38. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：1962 知名的電視影集造成不好的影響是因為(B)許多人因而開始捕捉海豚。

- (A) 它導致許多海豚出現於娛樂表演
- (B) 許多人因而開始捕捉海豚
- (C) 它導致監獄在美國林立
- (D) 很多可愛的海豚出現在電視上

39. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：根據此文，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A) 海豚通常生活在海平面約 35 到 45 公尺以下。
- (B) 此電視影集責備其他業界讓海豚受苦。
- (C) 海豚有超能力這件事尚未廣泛被接受。
- (D) 當憂鬱症病人和海豚在一起時，他們為此生物深表同情。

參考字彙&片語：

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. befriend 和...交朋友 | 2. unintentionally 非故意地 |
| 3. enlightened 有知識的 | 4. enthusiast 熱衷者 |

第 40 至 43 題為題組

泰絲大王 Jim Thompson 在 1906 年出生於 Delaware 州 Greenville。他主修建築，但因為微積分不好，所以沒有真正完成學位。他強烈而自由派的信念最終使得他和同儕及家人日益疏遠。渴望變化，Jim 在 1940 年辭去了建築工作加入美國軍方。二次大戰末，Jim 來到泰國曼谷籌畫成立戰略情報局，以搜集情報。1946 年，他離開軍方，在曼谷定居，並致力於重振手工絲業。

顏色鮮豔的手工絲一度是泰國文化的瑰寶，但卻因量產的紡織品而日漸式微。Thompson 收集了各式他鐘愛的手工絲，帶著它們長途跋涉到 New York，在那兒他吸引了時尚界的眼光。接下來的十年，他以新的色彩配置及生產方式振興了泰絲工業。他提供給小村莊裡的織工現代化的織布機及技術。為他工作的婦女可以在家中工作。對泰國有孩子的女性來說，這個工作選擇在當時是項創舉。他的公司，泰絲公司，立即就有了獲利。不像很多西方的公司只想利用開發中國家廉價的勞工，Jim 提供公司的股份來回饋員工。泰國數以千計的窮人因他這重大的商業計畫而致富。

Jim Thompson 經常在東南亞旅行度假和收尋珍貴藝術。1967 年 3 月 24 日 Jim Thompson 來到馬來西亞的 Cameron 高地度假。二天後，他離開度假小屋去散步，從此便杳無音信。搜救隊搜遍了整個區域，但仍找不到任何他的蹤跡。謀殺、自殺、渴望新的身份：自此之後，許多不同的假設紛紛出籠，以解釋他在 Cameron 高地神祕失蹤的原因。然而，到目前為止，他的失蹤仍是現代東南亞史上最大的謎團之一。

40. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：本文主旨為何？

- (A) 泰國絲業的復興。
- (B) Jim Thompson 如何白手起家。
- (C) 中情局的設立。
- (D) Jim Thompson 傳奇的一生。

41. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：根據本文，Jim Thompson 為何辭去建築師的工作？

- (A) 因為他的微積分不好，使得他的工作變得相當困難。

- (B)他與周遭的人處不好，因此渴望變化。
- (C)他是個渴望報效國家的愛國青年。
- (D)他想致力於泰絲工業。

42. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：以下對 Jim Thompson 的事業的敘述何者為誤？

- (A)它剝削員工。
- (B)它生產一種布料。
- (C)它幫助保存傳統的泰國編織。
- (D)它將泰絲介紹給時尚界。

43. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：以下推論何者為正確的？

- (A)馬來西亞是 Jim Thompson 最喜歡的度假地。
- (B)與手工編織的絲比起來，大量生產的紡織品品質拙劣。
- (C)世人仍然不知道 Jim Thompson 在馬來西亞到底發生了什麼事。
- (D)因為 Jim Thompson 的緣故，西方企業對開發中國家的勞工待遇有所改善。

參考字彙&片語：

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. alienate 使疏遠 | 2. precursor 前身、先驅 |
| 3. revitalize 使復興 | 4. assortment 各色各樣的（東西） |
| 5. (color) scheme 色彩配置 | 6. radical 重大的 |

第 44 至 47 題為題組

為了慶祝國際婦女節，一家女性專屬的網咖在阿富汗首都喀布爾開幕。此家網咖是這種屬性的先例，以「莎哈·可兒」為名。莎哈·可兒是一位年僅十五歲的阿富汗新娘，她在數個月前被她丈夫毒打並監禁。在拒絕成為妓女之後，她就被關在地下室好幾個月之久。

一群被稱為「年輕女性要改革」的女權主義者在喀布爾開了一家網路咖啡廳—莎哈·可兒，這家店是阿富汗境內首家女性專屬的網咖。這個團體說，其實喀布爾有很多的網咖，但是婦女不敢進去，因為會遭受到騷擾。而且這些地方的氛圍對女性不友善。

這群年輕女子計畫要在阿富汗的幾個其他的省分經營類似的網路咖啡廳。這間網咖的開幕有其重大的象徵意義，而這或許能夠提振阿富汗婦女們的士氣。在西元兩千零一年塔利班政權垮台後，數以百萬計的少女紛紛回到學校，而婦女們也回到工作崗位上，或投入政治活動。

但是大部分阿富汗婦女的生活依然充滿著許多艱辛和挑戰。數百萬婦女，大部分是生活於鄉村地帶，仍被剝奪基本人權。她們通常會被她們的家庭強迫進入婚姻，有的則是落入丈夫的手中，成為家暴的受害者。

在該國的最高宗教議會建議婦女們不要與男人混雜在一起以及不要單獨行動後，女權在最近已成為一個熱門的討論話題。女權主義者指控阿富汗政府漠視婦女權益。

當許多婦女可以自由地在莎哈·可兒女性專屬網咖享有自由時，絕大部分的女性仍然和莎哈·可兒本人一樣，淪為家庭暴力下的受害者。

44. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：此文主旨為何？

- (A) 阿富汗的女權主義者如何為女性爭取平權。

- (B) 阿富汗婦女在網路科技上已有的進步。
- (C) 塔利班政權移除後女權的改變。
- (D) 莎哈·可兒網路咖啡館開幕背後的意義。

45. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：下列關於莎哈·可兒網路咖啡館的敘述何者錯誤？

- (A) 它的名稱來自於一位家暴的受害者。
- (B) 男性不准進入這家網咖。（第一段就提到此家網咖是女性專屬的）
- (C) 它是喀布爾市第一家網路咖啡館。（第二段提到其實喀布爾有很多的網咖，只是都不歡迎女性。）
- (D) 它是前所未有的，因為它歡迎女性顧客。

46. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：這群女權主義者開此家網咖最可能的主因為何？

- (A) 為了抗議政府關於藥物濫用的政策。
- (B) 為了要與其他以男性為主的機構競爭。
- (C) 為了紀念莎哈·可兒在爭取民權時所作的犧牲。
- (D) 為了創造一家對女性友善，歡迎女性的網咖。（由第二段可判斷）

47. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：根據此文，下列哪一項最不可能發生在大多數阿富汗女性身上？

- (A) 接受教育。（第三段最後一句）
- (B) 選擇自己的配偶。（第四段提到「她們通常會被她們的家庭強迫進入婚姻」）
- (C) 投入政治活動。（第三段最後一句）
- (D) 成為家暴受害者。（最後一段最後一句）

參考字彙&片語：

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. torture 拷打，折磨 | 2. hold sb captive 監禁某人 |
| 3. prostitute 妓女 | 4. activist 活躍份子；激進主義份子 |
| 5. harassment 騷擾 | 6. hostile 有敵意的 |
| 7. province 省份 | 8. morale 士氣；鬥志 |
| 9. regime 政權 | 10. be fraught with ~ 充滿著～ |
| 11. be deprived of 被剝奪～ | 12. mingle 混合；交往 |
| 13. turn a blind eye to sth 對～視而不見 | |

第 48 至 51 題為題組

五個月大的 Sohag 在被送到位於孟加拉達卡的國際腹瀉疾病中心前，已經腹瀉七天了。她可能還有肺炎和敗毒病，但她的問題追根究柢還是慢性腹瀉。慢性腹瀉一天內就可奪走開發中國家五千名幼兒的性命，它同時也是孟加拉三分之一兒童喪命的主因。Sohag 十五歲的媽媽 Jharana 在被建議將 Sohag 送往國際腹瀉疾病中心的醫院前，從未聽過腹瀉。

雖然 Sohag 非常虛弱，但像她這樣能夠被送到醫院的病人已經是幸運的了。他們大部份在治療幾天後就出院了。許多小孩根本沒有機會送到治療中心就死於脫水，因為他們體內重要的水分流失的速度比補充的速度還要快。那些孩子的家人就像 Sohag 的媽媽 Jharana 一樣，不知道如何調配其實非常便宜的救命處方：將一大撮的鹽和一把糖溶解於一壺乾淨的水中，即成為最簡單的解脫水口服

溶液。

便宜但卻非隨手可得。爲什麼呢？因爲貧窮國家擁擠的城市及偏遠的地區通常附近都沒有足夠的保健設施；因爲有許多幼兒的父母從來都沒學過如何在家製作解脫水口服溶液；因爲解脫水口服溶液用後一開始並不會使小孩的排洩物減少，致使一些父母斷定它沒用而放棄；也許最重要的原因是我們全球健康優先配給判斷力是曲解的。雖然腹瀉在開發中國家是致死的主因，但在富有的國家腹瀉不過是惱人的事。因此已開發國家就將健保基金注入被視爲構成較大風險的地區。他們購買抗病毒的藥物及訂購疫苗來防禦禽流感，卻不是將一包包一公升只需花六分錢的解脫水口服溶液，送到那些住在其他地區可能死於腹瀉的孩子手上。但其實每天死於腹瀉的小孩比死於禽流感的小孩還要多很多。

48. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：本文章最可能選自_____。

(A) 時尚雜誌 (B) 使用手冊 (C) 健康期刊 (D) 心理學報告

49. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：第二段中的代名詞 they 最有可能指的是_____。

(A) 治療中心 (B) 小孩 (C) 體液 (D) 病人

50. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：下列對於解脫水口服溶液的不普遍性的敘述何者爲誤？

- (A) 有些父母斥之爲無效。
- (B) 許多的父母不知如何在家調製。
- (C) 開發中國家的缺乏合格的醫療人員來分發解脫水口服溶液。
- (D) 抗病毒的藥及疫苗的採購優先於解脫水口服溶液。

51. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：從本文可以做何推論？

- (A) Sohag 的家人因爲太窮了，所以負擔不起解脫水口服溶液。
- (B) 在孟加拉，腹瀉被視爲是治療昂貴的疾病。
- (C) 在像是美國和加拿大的已開發國家，愈來愈多的孩童死於腹瀉。
- (D) 解脫水口服溶液的普及化比購買抗病毒的藥及疫苗可避免更多孩童的死亡。

參考字彙&片語：

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. diarrhea 腹瀉 | 2. pneumonia 肺炎 |
| 3. sepsis (傷口化膿所致的) 腐敗作用；敗毒病 | 4. dehydration 脫水 |
| 5. fluid 流質；液體 | 6. assemble 收集；配裝 |
| 7. pinch (一)撮，少量 | 8. fistful 一把 |
| 9. dissolve 溶解 | 10. oral 口服的；口頭的 |
| 11. solution 溶液；解決(辦法) | 12. adequate 足夠的 |
| 13. stool 糞便 | 14. skewed 歪曲的，曲解的 |
| 15. irritant 令人煩惱的事物；造成麻煩的事物 | 16. channel 將...導向；輸送 |
| 17. vaccine 疫苗 | 18. guard against 防範；警惕 |

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、翻譯

1. { Thanks to
Owing to
On account of
Because of
As a result of
As a consequence of } { the effect
the influence
the impact } of { soap operas,
drama series, } many people

{ consider
deem
think
suppose
believe } { (that) women are narrow-minded.
women (to be) narrow-minded.

{ conceive of
view
see
refer to
think of
look (up) on
regard
take } women as narrow-minded.

2. { In fact
In effect
In reality
In truth
Actually
As a matter of fact } , many { remarkable
exceptional
distinguished
outstanding } women, { such as
like } the first female president { in
of }

South Korea, are { persistent
persevering } and (are) willing to { take (on)
shoulder
bear } heavy responsibilities.

二、英文作文

評分標準：

表 1：英文作文分項式評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。 (5-4分)	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。(3分)	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。(2-1分)	文不對題或沒寫(凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算)。(0分)
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。 (5-4分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(3分)	重點不明、前後不連貫。(2-1分)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0分)
文法、句構	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。 (4分)	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。 (3分)	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。 (2-1分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。 (0分)
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。 (4分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(3分)	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。 (2-1分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎文詞。 (0分)
體例	格式、標點、大小寫幾無錯誤。(2分)		格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。 (1分)	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。 (0分)