英文考科

－作答注意事項－

考試時間：80 分鐘

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。
・非選擇題用黑色或藍色原子筆，在「答案卷」上作答。

祝考試順利
第壹部份：選擇題（佔 72 分）

一、詞彙（10 分）

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，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. It is ________ for employers to pay an annual bonus of at least one month's salary at the end of the year.
   (A) outrageous  (B) vigorous
   (C) influential  (D) customary

2. In some countries, as long as you are not satisfied with your purchase, the store will give you a full refund if you can show the ________.
   (A) coupon  (B) directory
   (C) receipt  (D) handout

3. Though the Foundation says vitamin ________ aren't worth buying, a large segment of the population is regularly taking them.
   (A) minerals  (B) supplements
   (C) preservatives  (D) ingredients

4. On the whole, only if the problems are made ________ rather than concealed can the results connected with the study be properly evaluated.
   (A) manifest  (B) abstract
   (C) separate  (D) redundant

5. The money was divided ________ among all four brothers, who were satisfied with the equal distribution of wealth.
   (A) drastically  (B) partially
   (C) virtually  (D) evenly

6. Ken was injured in a car accident. He needed eighteen ________ in his head and was hospitalized for five days.
   (A) doses  (B) stings
   (C) punches  (D) stitches

7. For most agriculture in developing countries, research should seek new methods of production that are less ________ to the high cost of energy.
   (A) vulnerable  (B) noticeable
   (C) variable  (D) indispensable

8. Suddenly Jenny let out a shriek of laughter, and the others looked at her ________.
   (A) wholeheartedly  (B) excessively
   (C) inquiringly  (D) reluctantly

9. With the economic downturn, some economists began to ________ downwards the economic growth.
   (A) reconcile  (B) revise
   (C) maximize  (D) compliment

10. Some of the school buildings have ________ to the point where they pose a health threat to both students and teachers.
    (A) vanished  (B) deteriorated
    (C) vaporized  (D) condensed
二、綜合測驗 (20 分)

Tongue twisters are a phenomenon that everyone recognizes as a fun challenge. People enjoy attempting to say the nonsensical phrases related to sex and age. One such phrase is “She sells seashells by the seashore.” It is difficult to say this phrase for several reasons.

The first reason is that there are two main sounds that are emphasized, the s sound and the sh sound. To produce the s sound, the place of articulation is near the front of the mouth, 12 the production of the sh sound occurs near the back. In this particular tongue twister, the s sound and sh sound switch every syllable. It is 13 hard for the tongue to move fast enough to produce the correct sound.

Another reason is seen in the theory 14 by G.S. Dell. This theory deals with the activation levels of different sounds. For example, the sh sound in she is the first word in the sentence and sets a precedence for the following words like seashells. The speaker will be 15 to pronounce seashells as sheashells because the rhythm of the sentence encourages a resemblance between the she and the sea in seashells.

11. (A) as a consequence of  (B) regardless of  (C) in terms of  (D) on account of
12. (A) while  (B) though  (C) since  (D) so that
13. (A) legally  (B) mentally  (C) physically  (D) morally
14. (A) disposed  (B) exposed  (C) supposed  (D) proposed
15. (A) inclined  (B) intended  (C) compelled  (D) confused

16. Is downloading copyrighted music for free on the Internet a crime? Recently, music industry has begun 16 this. Due to downloading, record companies are panicking because they are losing their control over music production. These large corporations are greedy, say critics, and are simply afraid of losing 17. However, others argue that the artists and those who produce the products must be compensated fairly for their work. When you download music for free, you 18 the people who make the music by robbing them of their income. People who 19 this argument remind us that unauthorized copying of music is not only unethical--it's also illegal! Not all of the companies making music products are huge corporations, after all. Small companies, which often 20 emerging artists, are also hurt.

16. (A) brushing up on  (B) cracking down on  (C) dropping in on  (D) looking down on
17. (A) consumption  (B) incentive  (C) monopoly  (D) prestige
18. (A) call off  (B) put off  (C) rip off  (D) see off
19. (A) approve  (B) consider  (C) refute  (D) support
20. (A) feature  (B) exhibit  (C) dismiss  (D) commission
Retinal detachment is a serious eye disorder that might lead to vision loss. The retina, the innermost layer of the wall of the eyeball, is about as fragile as a piece of wet tissue paper. When it detaches, it separates from the back wall of the eye and is cut off from its blood supply and source of nutrition.

The symptoms of retinal detachment include floating spots, flashing lights, and a veil in the eye. The condition is painless, but annoying. When the center of the retina is affected, vision is distorted, becoming wavy and indistinct, and there will be a sudden decrease in vision. Without surgical repair, total blindness of the eye will result.

With old age or nearsightedness, the retina gradually becomes thinner and more fragile. However, retinal detachment usually develops in middle-aged or older people. It is more likely to occur in people who are very nearsighted. Furthermore, a hard blow to the eye can also cause the retina to detach, so people should avoid being hit directly in the eye, for example, when catching a baseball. Some other diseases can contribute to retinal detachment. Patients with diabetes or tumors are highly likely to suffer from this eye disease. High-risk groups are advised to get an eye examination at least once a year. Early discovery and treatment of the disease can greatly improve the chances of restoring one’s sight.

21. (A) fragile (B) sticky (C) greasy (D) transparent

22. (A) pleasing (B) amazing  (C) annoying (D) piercing

23. (A) However (B) Similarly (C) Finally (D) Therefore

24. (A) at any rate (B) by the way (C) in fact (D) for example

25. (A) sight (B) confidence (C) health (D) balance

Acupuncture is a Chinese treatment which is more than 2,000 years old. It is mainly used for treating chronic and painful conditions like arthritis, back pain, and asthma. The philosophy behind acupuncture is based on the belief that energy flows smoothly along a network of channels in the body known as meridians. There are twelve pairs of meridians, each of which is associated with different organ or bodily function. If energy is balanced and flows freely, everything works smoothly. Problems occur when one of the meridians becomes blocked. A qualified practitioner positions ultra fine needles at specific points on the body, known as acupuncture points. The stimulation of these key points triggers the production of certain substances in the body, which ease pain and bring about a feeling of happiness.

26. (A) chronic (B) experimental (C) mental (D) stable

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

28. (A) them (B) those (C) which (D) what

29. (A) blocked (B) increased (C) settled (D) unleashed

30. (A) become of (B) blow up (C) burst out (D) bring about
三、文意選填（10 分）

说明：第 31 至 40 题，每题一个空格。请依文意在文章后所提供的(A)到(J)选题中分别选出最适当者，并将其字母代号填在答题卡之「选择题答案区」。每题答对得 1 分，答错或划记于一个选题者倒扣 1/9 分，倒扣到本大题之实得分数为零为止。未作答者，不给分亦不扣分。

31 至 40 题为题组

Early diagnosis and intervention are very important for children with autism/PDD (Pervasive Development Disorder). Children with autism/PDD, __31__ the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), may be __32__ for early intervention services (birth to 3) and an educational program appropriate to their individual needs. Apart from academic instruction, special education programs for students with autism/PDD (ages 3 to 22) __33__ improving communication, social, academic, behavioral, and daily living skills. Behavior and communication problems that __34__ learning often require the assistance of a professional who is particularly knowledgeable in the autism field to develop and help __35__ a plan which can be carried out at home and school.

The classroom environment should be structured so that the program is __36__ and predictable. Students with autism/PDD learn better and are less confused when information is presented visually __37__ verbally. Interaction with nondisabled peers is also important, __38__ these students provide models of appropriate language, social, and behavioral skills. Consistency and continuity are very important for children with autism/PDD, and parents should always be __39__ the development of their child’s program, so that learning activities, experiences, and approaches will be most effective and can be carried over into the home and community.

With educational programs designed to meet a student’s individual needs and __40__ adult support services in employment and living arrangements, many children and adults with autism/PDD grow to live, work, and fully participate in their communities.

(A) as well as (B) for (C) eligible (D) interfere with
(E) consistent (F) under (G) implement (H) focus on
(I) specialized (J) involved in

四、篇章結構（10 分）

说明：第 41 至 45 题，每题一个空格。请依文意在文章后所提供的(A)到(E)选题中分别选出最适当者，填入空格中，使篇章结构清晰有条理，并将其字母代号填在答题卡之「选择题答案区」。每题答对得 2 分，答错或划记于一个选题者倒扣 1/2 分，倒扣到本大题之实得分数为零为止。未作答者，不给分亦不扣分。

41 至 45 题为题组

Perfumes, also known as fragrance, have stayed with us since the beginning of human history. For instance, incense was first burned in funerals and religious rituals to give off an aroma. Over time, personal use of perfumes became popular. __41__ For example, people sprayed perfume onto their cats, dogs and even horses. But in Europe, after the collapse of Rome, the technique of perfumery was also lost. During the Crusades of the Middle Ages, the knowledge of producing fragrance was once again obtained from the East.

During the seventeenth century, perfume was really a success. __42__ An increasing number of French ladies love to use perfume. However, in the eighteenth century, the release of refreshing eau de Cologne revolutionized perfumery. __43__ Later, glass bottles became more and more popular in France with the opening of the Baccarat factory.

In the early twentieth century, synthetic perfumes became quite common. __44__ The fashion designer Coco Chanel, who had got acquainted with many great artists of her time, released Chanel No. 5. __45__ After the perfume was introduced in the United States, the movie star Marilyn Monroe’s endorsement contributed to its popularity. It has been regarded as “the world’s most legendary fragrance”. It is estimated that a bottle of Chanel No. 5 is sold every 55 seconds.
(A) Beautiful Louis XIV-style pear-shaped bottles sealed liquid perfumes.
(B) There was steady use of perfume in France.
(C) However, the golden age of synthetic perfumes may have come with the introduction of Chanel No. 5.
(D) In addition to humans, scents were also applied to pets later.
(E) It initiated a global trend that has never stopped until now.

五、閱讀測驗（22 分）

说明：第 46 至 56 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。

46 至 48 題為題組

Defined as the redirection and productive use of rainfall, rainwater harvesting is an ancient practice of catching and holding rain for later use and can be traced back to biblical times. Extensive rainwater harvesting apparatus existed 4,000 years ago in the Palestine and Greece. In ancient Rome, residences were built with individual cisterns and paved courtyards to capture rain water to augment water from city’s aqueducts. Interestingly, this old technology is enjoying a renaissance in the modern world.

Rainwater harvesting in urban areas can help provide supplemental water for the city’s requirement, increase soil moisture levels for urban greenery, and reduce the demand for water resources. In addition, rainwater harvesting also helps prevent water pollution. Surprised? Here's why: the greatest threat to a municipal water supply system comes not from industrial sources, but rather through the small actions we all make in our daily lives. For example, in a rain storm, the oil, pesticides, animal waste, and litter from our lawns, sidewalks, driveways, and streets are washed down into our sewers. Rainwater harvesting prevents water from becoming polluted storm water; instead, this captured rainwater may be used, at a household level, to flush toilets and wash laundry. Because rainwater is chlorine free, it is better than tap water for plant growth. It can also be used for showering or bathing, thus saving a lot of money. No wonder a renewed interest in this ancient practice is emerging nowadays.

46. Based on the passage, how can rainwater harvesting help prevent water pollution?
   (A) It directs industrial waste water into sewage treatment plants.
   (B) It directs contaminated storm water into the sewer systems.
   (C) It prevents factories from pouring waste water into reservoirs.
   (D) It prevents rainwater from being polluted by oil, litter, etc.

47. What can we infer from the passage?
   (A) A sophisticated rainwater collection system was first found in Rome.
   (B) Rainwater harvesting can be used to relieve stress on the environment.
   (C) Because harvested rainwater is chlorine free, it can be used for drinking.
   (D) Recently many households in rural areas rely largely on captured rainwater.

48. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
   (A) The history of rainwater harvesting.
   (B) The definition of rainwater harvesting.
   (C) The installations needed to harvest rain.
   (D) The advantages of harvesting rainwater.
A study of Indonesian reefs shows that corals can record cyclical environmental events and predict a massive earthquake in the eastern Indian Ocean within the next 20 years. The study of corals off Indonesia's Sumatra island shows they have annual growth rings, like those in tree trunks, which record cyclical events such as earthquakes. "If previous cycles are a reliable guide, we can expect one or more very large west Sumatran earthquakes…within the next two decades," Kerry Sieh, professor at the California Institute of Technology's Tectonics Observatory, told reporters in Singapore.

Scientists said the earthquake could be similar to the magnitude 9.15 earthquake which sparked the devastating 2004 tsunami and left 230,000 people either dead or missing across Asia. More than 170,000 of those victims were in Aceh on the northwestern tip of Sumatra. Sieh said while Thailand and Sri Lanka were unlikely to be affected, people in Sumatra should be prepared. "The tsunami could be at five meters in Padang (in Sumatra). This is a worse case scenario," he said. Sieh, whose team's research was published in *Science* journal, said corals off Sumatra's Mentawai Islands showed a major earthquake had occurred every 200 years since 1300.

"When earthquakes push the seafloor upward, lowering local sea level, the corals can't grow upward and grow outward instead," the researchers wrote in *Science*. Earlier this month [Dec. 2008], Sieh and his colleagues reported in the journal *Nature* that an area off Sumatra that has been the source of disastrous earthquakes, still carries a lot of pent-up pressure that can result in another strong quake.

49. Based on the passage, major earthquakes can be predicted by ____________.
   (A) exercising scientists’ mere imagination  
   (B) reading articles in science journals  
   (C) observing corals’ annual growth rings  
   (D) believing an astrologer’s prophecy

50. According to the research on corals, when will the next destructive earthquake probably take place around the Mentawai Islands?
   (A) In 2060.  
   (B) In 2100.  
   (C) In 2150.  
   (D) In 2200.

51. Based on the passage, which of the following words can be used to portray emotions, forces, or energies being held back?
   (A) devastating  
   (B) massive  
   (C) cyclical  
   (D) pent-up

52. Which of the following is NOT true about the passage?
   (A) Corals help accurately predict when major quakes will occur in oceans throughout the world.  
   (B) A strong earthquake is liable to bring about a horrible tsunami.  
   (C) Thailand and Sri Lanka will not be vulnerable to a big quake occurring within the next 20 years.  
   (D) Professor Sieh’s team research has been published at least in two journals so far.

53. Metempsychosis, generally defined as transmigration of souls, is based on the concept that a soul may leave one’s body and reside in another human or even a lifeless object. The conception appears in various forms in racial cultures in different parts of the world. The notion was familiar in ancient Greece, and was adopted as a philosophical form by the great thinker, Plato. The belief gained some currency in some sects of Christianity and Judaism and was introduced into Renaissance thought by the recovery of hermetic arts.

The most systematic doctrine of transmigration can be discovered in Hinduism. The nucleus of the belief after death was that human beings are born and die more than once. Souls are thought of as emissions of the
divine spirit. Each soul passes from one physical body to another in a nonstop cycle of births and deaths, its condition in each life being determined by its performances in previous existences. Therefore, transmigration is closely related to the concept of “karma”, which involves the unavoidable consequences, for good or ill, of the condition in a future life. The whole experience of existence, whether of happiness or bitterness, is a fair reward for deeds, good or evil, done in earlier lives. The cycle of karma and transmigration may stretch through numerous lives; the absolute goal is the reabsorption of the soul into the ocean of divinity from which it came.

The idea of transmigration has been widely spread in the Western world by the recent increase of Oriental religious cults. However, the intellect and philosophy in the classical Hindu doctrine may not be found in most of these Westernized versions of transmigration.

53. What is the theme of the passage?
(A) The belief in humans’ pursuit of perfection.
(B) The belief in the close relationship between body and soul.
(C) The belief in the soul's quest for divinity.
(D) The belief in the multiplication of Oriental cults.

54. What can be inferred from the first paragraph?
(A) The concept of transmigration of souls was injected into Renaissance philosophy.
(B) An inanimate object must not have a soul.
(C) Christianity may have first held the view of transmigration of souls.
(D) Metempsychosis is a mental disorder featured by fervent belief in a certain concept.

55. What is “karma”?
(A) It is the emissions of the divine spirit.
(B) It means passing into another body after death.
(C) It is a government policy dealing with religion.
(D) It refers to the total effect of a person's conduct in the successive phases of a person's life.

56. According to the passage, what does the transmigration of souls signify?
(A) A proof of sin. (B) The mainstream in society. (C) The infinity of life. (D) The route to Heaven.

第貳部分：非選擇題（佔 28 分）

一、英文翻譯（8 分）
說明：1. 講下列兩句中文翻譯成適當之英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
       2. 未按題意翻譯者，不予計分。
1. 九月一日一個超級颱風襲擊台灣，強風豪雨造成嚴重損害。
2. 電線被切斷，幾個鄉鎮淹水，據報導有兩人喪生。

二、英文作文（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 個單詞。
提示：來自中國的兩隻貓熊給台灣造成一些政治風波。撇開政治，你認爲貓熊是要放在動物園讓人們觀賞，還是把它們留在原棲息處比較好？你的看法如何？提出有說服力的理由來支持你的論點。
第壹部分: 選擇題

一、詞彙
1. 年終時，雇主依慣例會發至少一個月的年終奬金。
   (A) 蠹槌的、駭人的 (B) 強有力的 (C) 有影響力的 (D) 慣例的
2. 在有些國家，購買之物不滿意的話，如果出示收據，店家會給你全額退款。
   (A) 折價券 (B) 電話簿 (C) 收據 (D) 講義
3. 基金會主張維他命營養補充品不值得購買，但還是有很多人定期服用。
   (A) 矿物質 (B) 補充物 (C) 防腐劑 (D) 成分
4. 整體而言，唯有突顯問題，而非隱藏問題，研究的結果才能獲得適當的評估。
   (A) 明顯的 (B) 抽象的 (C) 分開的 (D) 多餘的
5. 錢已經平均分配給四個兄弟，他們對公平的分配都很滿意。
   (A) 剧烈地 (B) 部分地 (C) 實際地 (D) 平均地
6. Ken 車禍受傷，他頭部縫了十八針，還住院五天。
   (A) 剂量 (B) 叮咬 (C) 撞打 (D) 鈈
7. 發展中國家的農業研究，應試著找尋新的生産方法，以減少高價能源的衝擊。
   (A) 脆弱的、易受攻擊的 (B) 显著的 (C) 可變的 (D) 不可或缺的
8. Jenny 突然發出一聲尖銳的笑聲，其他人都探詢似的看著她。
   (A) 全心全意地 (B) 過度地 (C) 探詢似地 (D) 不情願地
9. 隨著經濟的惡化，有些經濟學家開始下修經濟成長。
   (A) 調和、調解 (B) 修正 (C) 極大化 (D) 讚美
10. 部分校舍建築已經損壞到足以對師生的健康產生威脅。
    (A) 消失不見 (B) 損壞、惡化 (C) 蒸發 (D) 濃縮

二、綜合測驗

繞口令被視為具有趣味性的挑戰，不論男女老幼，人們總喜歡試著去說這類不合理的語句。一個典型的例子是“She sells seashells by the seashore.”這個句子很不好講，有幾個理由：首先。有兩個主要的子音 `s` 和 `sh` 被強調了。發 `s` 音的位置靠近口腔前端，發 `sh` 音的位置靠近口腔後端。這使發音變得非常困難。另一個理由則見於 G. S. Dell 所提出的理論，牽涉到不同聲音的啓動層次。這個例子裡，`she` 是句子的第一個字，他的 `sh` 音就佔有主動的先行權，進而影響到“seashells”的發音。說話者很容易把“seashells”唸成“sheashell”，因為句子的節奏本身，就很主動的誘發出`sea`和`she`的相似性。

11. (A) 因為 (B) 不論 (C) 以…觀點而言 (D) 因為
12. (A) 然而 (B) 雖然 (C) 既然 (D) 為了
13. (A) 法律上 (B) 心理上 (C) 事業上 (D) 道德上
14. (A) 處理 (B) 暴露 (C) 認為 (D) 提出
15. (A) 傾向於 (B) 計畫、打算 (C) 強迫 (D) 感到困惑

tongue twister 繞口令 nonsensical (a) 不合理的 articulation (n) 發音 activation (n) 启動 precedence (n) 优先權 resemblance (n) 相似

免費從網路下載有版權的音樂犯法嗎？近年來，音樂工業已經開始取締此事。唱片公司因下載一事感到恐慌，因為他們將失去音樂製造的控制權。評論家認為，這些大公司太過貪心，他們只是害怕失去壟斷權。然而，其他人認為藝術家和生產這些產品的人必須獲得適當的補償。當你免費下載音樂，你剝奪了他們的收入，就好比搶劫那些製造音樂的人。支持此一論點的人提醒我們，未經授權複製音樂不僅不道德，同時也不合法。畢竟，並非所有製造音樂的公司都是大型公司。那些以新興藝術家為號召的小公司也會因此受傷。

16. (A) 复習 (B) 制裁、取締 (C) 拜訪 (D) 轻視
17. (A) 消费 (B) 動力、誘因 (C) 暴力 (D) 喊聲
18. (A) 取消 (B) 延期 (C) 奪走、偷竊 (D) 送行
19. (A) 贊同(+ of) (B) 考慮 (C) 駁斥 (D) 支持
20. (A) 以…為號召 (B) 展覽 (C) 開除、解散 (D) 委任、委託

panic (v) 恐慌 corporation (n) 公司 compensate (v) 賠償、補償 remind (v) 提醒 unauthorized (a) 未經授權的 unethical (a) 不道德的 emerge (v) 出現
視網膜分離是眼睛嚴重的疾病，可能導致視力損失。視網膜是眼球內壁最內一層，大約跟一張濕的面紙一樣脆弱。當它分離時，它與眼睛的後壁分開，而失去血的供應和營養的補充。

視網膜分離的症狀包括飄浮的黑點，閃光，眼睛內有薄幕。狀況不會有疼痛感，但是很惱人。視網膜中心如受影響，視線會扭曲，看東西有波浪狀以及不清楚，而且視力會突然減弱。沒有手術修復的機會，會造成全盲。

由於年紀大或近視，視網膜逐漸變薄變脆弱。因此視網膜分離通常在中年或老年形成。高度近視的人也很可能會有視網膜分離。當有糖尿病或腫瘤的病人就極為可能罹患此種眼疾。建議高危險群者至少一年做一次眼睛檢查。早期發現並治療能大大增進恢復視力的機會。

21. (A) 脆弱的 (B) 黏黏的 (C) 油膩的 (D) 透明的

22. (A) 令人喜樂的 (B) 令人驚奇的 (C) 惱人的 (D) 刺耳的

23. (A) 然而 (B) 同樣地 (C) 最後 (D) 因此

24. (A) 無論如何 (B) 順便一提 (C) 舉例 (D) 事實上

25. (A) 視力 (B) 信心 (C) 健康 (D) 平衡

針灸是個超過兩千年的中國療法，主要用於治療像關節炎、背痛和氣喘等慢性、疼痛的狀況。隱含在針灸背後的哲理/原理是相信能量順暢地在身體裡網狀脈絡也就是經脈中運行。身體中有十二組的經脈，每一個都和不同的器官及功能密切相關。如果能量平衡且能夠自由地流動，身體就能正常運作。但是當有經脈被阻塞就會有問題產生。合格的針灸師會將極細的針插入身體中特定的點，也就是所謂的穴道。藉由刺激這些穴道產生的某種化學物質則有助於減緩疼痛並帶來愉快的感覺。

3. 文意選填

對患自閉症或 PDD (廣泛性發展障礙) 的孩童來說，早期的診斷及介入是很重要的。根據 IDEA (身心障礙個體教育法案)，自閉症或 PDD 的孩童可能有資格接受出生到三歲早期的介入服務及適合他們個別需求的教育課程。除了學校教育，針對自閉症或 PDD 的孩童 (三歲到二十一歲) 的特殊教育課程著重在改善溝通、社交、學業、行為及日常生活的技巧。障礙學習的行為和溝通問題通常需要在自閉症領域有特別知識的專業人士的協助，以發展及有助於執行一個在家或在學校皆可進行的計畫。

教室環境應被建構起來，以便課程連貫一致及可以預測。當資訊以視覺方式和語言上呈現出來，自閉症或 PDD 的孩童學得更好，也比較不會混淆。與非殘障同儕的互動也是重要的，因為這些同儕學生提供適當的語言、社交、行為技巧的模式，連貫一致性和持續性對自閉症或 PDD 的孩童十分重要，而父母應參與他們孩子的課程發展計畫，以使得學習活動、經驗和教學方法極為有效，而且可帶入家庭及社區之中。

有了滿足個人需求而設計的教育課程及專業的成人就業及生活安排支援服務，許多自閉症或 PDD 的孩童及成人因而成長得以生活、工作及完全地參與(融入)他們的社區。
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「轉世」一般被定義為「靈魂的輪迴」，是根據這樣的觀念：靈魂能離開身體進入另一個人體，甚至無生命體。該觀念在世界各地不同的民族文化中都可以發現到。這種想法對古希臘人來說是很熟悉的，而且也被偉大的思想家柏拉圖採用，而成為一種哲學。此信仰在基督教與猶太教的一些門派中流傳，也經過煉金術的復甦，而被引入文藝復興時期的思想。

最有系統的輪迴教義可以在印度教中被發現。關於人死後的信念核心為人會不只一次地生和死。靈魂被認為是聖靈的發散物。每個靈魂從一個身體到另外一個身體，是以不停止的生命循環方式進行的，而每世的狀況則取決於前世的表現。因此輪迴與因果報應的觀念是密切關聯的，也就是不管表現好或壞，都不能避免會影響來生的狀況。整個今世經驗，不管快樂或痛苦，都是前世善惡事蹟的公平回報。因果報應與轉世的輪迴，會延申許多的世代，終極目標是能再收回靈魂，回到來時的神性之域。

輪迴觀念是因為西方東方教派興起，而在西方世界廣泛傳佈。然而，在經典印度教義中的智慧和哲學觀可以在西方輪迴版本中未顯現出來。