台北區公立高中九十七學年度第二學期
大學入學指定科目第二次聯合模擬考試

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. Parents have a legal _______ to ensure their children receive a proper education.
   (A) privilege (B) commitment (C) negotiation (D) obligation

2. The United Nations should _______ pressure upon the government to stop a possible resumption of violence.
   (A) resort (B) exert (C) launch (D) generate

3. Her speech was deliberately _______ to avoid offending either side.
   (A) ambiguous (B) repetitive (C) aggressive (D) relevant

4. The Court of Appeals _______ the previous conviction and set the prisoner free.
   (A) reversed (B) overthrew (C) substituted (D) initiated

5. He was charged with insurance _______ because he set fire to his own house in order to receive payment for damages.
   (A) expiration (B) fraud (C) contract (D) penalty

6. Being questioned by the police, the two witnesses gave contradictory _______ of what had happened that night.
   (A) versions (B) alternatives (C) coverage (D) formulas

7. Any _______ area in an otherwise strong person is known as an Achilles heel.
   (A) exquisite (B) immune (C) exceptional (D) vulnerable

8. In Gaza, residents grew increasingly afraid as the reported death _______ of Palestinians passed 500 since the assault began.
   (A) ratio (B) toll (C) statistics (D) estimate

9. All Taiwanese citizens born before the end of March 2009 are _______ to receive NT$3,600 worth of vouchers.
   (A) certified (B) presented (C) eligible (D) available

10. Students are gearing up for the new academic year _______ on September 1st.
    (A) reviving (B) originating (C) commencing (D) occurring

二、綜合測驗 (20 分)

說明：第 11 至 30 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。

11-15 题组

China is redoubling ___11___ effort to control its population by limiting couples to one child. The one-child policy was introduced to ensure that China, which has historically been ___12___ floods and famine, could feed all its people. Supporters of the policy say it has ___13___ population growth ___13___ reaching unsustainable levels. Government officials often say the policy has prevented roughly 400 million births. However, critics of the policy maintain that it is considered a contributing factor to a gender imbalance because it has led in some cases ___14___ the killing of female infants due to the traditional ___15___ for boys.
11. (A) suspicious  (B) controversial  (C) excessive  (D) persuasive
12. (A) prone to  (B) doomed to  (C) in favor of  (D) suffered from
13. (A) confined...to  (B) related...to  (C) regarded...as  (D) kept...from
14. (A) to  (B) for  (C) as  (D) with
15. (A) burden  (B) stereotype  (C) preference  (D) reputation

16-20 為題組
Albert Einstein was the most important physicist of the 1900s, one of the greatest and most famous scientists of all time. He was a theoretical physicist, a scientist who created and developed theories of matter and energy. Einstein’s greatness is due to the fact that his theories solved fundamental problems and presented new ideas. Much of his fame came from the fact that several of those ideas were strange and hard to understand—but proved true. Einstein was born on March 14, 1879 in Germany. Even as a young child, he displayed the powers of concentration that he became famous. He recalled seeing the seemingly miraculous behavior of a magnetic compass when he was about 5 years old. The fact that forces acted on the compass needle made a deep impression on the boy. He later said he felt then that “something deeply hidden had to be behind things.”

16. (A) brought about  (B) gave rise to  (C) took on  (D) arouse from
17. (A) what  (B) of which  (C) for which  (D) that
18. (A) adequate  (B) inedible  (C) invisible  (D) reputable
19. (A) on  (B) to  (C) at  (D) with
20. (A) hiding  (B) hidden  (C) which has hidden  (D) to hide

21-25 為題組
If your family is like many in the United States, unloading the week’s groceries includes hauling a case or two of bottled water into your home. On your way to a soccer game or activity, it’s easy to grab a cold one right out of the fridge, right? All those plastic bottles use a lot of fossil fuels and pollute the environment. Americans buy more bottled water than any other nation in the world, adding 29 billion water bottles a year to the problem. In order to make all these bottles, manufacturers use 17 million barrels of crude oil. That’s enough oil to keep a million cars going for twelve months. So why don’t more people drink water straight from the kitchen? Some people drink bottled water because they think it is better for them than water out of the tap, but that’s not true. In the United States, local governments make sure water from the tap is safe. There is also growing concern that chemicals in the bottles themselves may leach into the water. People love the convenience of bottled water. But maybe if they realized the problems it causes, they would try drinking from a glass at home or carrying water in a refillable steel container instead of plastic.

21. (A) Nevertheless  (B) In fact  (C) On the contrary  (D) As a result
22. (A) as  (B) on  (C) with  (D) to
23. (A) refrigerator  (B) sink  (C) faucet  (D) cupboard
24. (A) leach into  (B) go through  (C) run down  (D) cut short
25. (A) in addition to  (B) in exchange for  (C) regardless of  (D) instead of
It was not once upon a time, but at a certain time in history, before anyone knew what was happening, that Walt Disney cast a spell on the fairy tale, and he has held it ever since. He did not use a magic wand or demonic powers. Disney employed the most up-to-date technological means and used his own "American" grit and ingenuity to appropriate European fairy tales. His technical skills and ideological proclivities were perfect his signature has obscured the names of the Brothers Grimm and Hans Christian Andersen. If children or adults think of the great classical fairy tales today, Snow White, Sleeping Beauty, or Cinderella, they will think Walt Disney. Their first and perhaps lasting impressions of these tales and others will have emanated from a Disney film, book, or artifact. Other filmmakers and animators produced remarkable fairy-tale films, Disney managed to gain a cultural stranglehold on the fairy tale. The man's spell over the fairy tale seems to live on even after his death.

26. (A) caption (B) captive
   (C) captivity (D) captivation

27. (A) On the contrary (B) At the same time
   (C) On the other hand (D) What's more

28. (A) the same...as (B) as...as
   (C) so...that (D) such...that

29. (A) no matter (B) whichever
   (C) be it (D) either

30. (A) As long as (B) Supposing
    (C) Because (D) Though

三、文意選填（10 分）

One word on every tongue in Iceland these days is *kreppa*. Normally it means to be "in a pinch" or "to get into a scrape," but when it the economy, it becomes "financial crisis." In time *kreppa* may become the word that conjures up the meltdown that is now taking place in the country's economy.

Iceland's *kreppa* has been long in the making and widely anticipated. The economy has wobbled a few times in recent years. But few could have predicted the with which the country's banking system, credit rating and currency collapsed under the pressure of the credit crisis.

Iceland has been growing smartly in recent years. The country has unemployment and income per person is somewhat above the average in the European Union. Huge investments in green energy and aluminum smelting have drawn of foreign investment. But on these sound foundations, Iceland has also built a financial house of cards.

After a wobble in markets in 2006, when the main banks struggled to finance themselves, both the banks and the country have been trying to safer shores – the banks by gaining foreign deposits to back their assets abroad and the country by raising interest rates to try to cool the economy.

In the end, however, the banks could not make it to safety. Because of the frozen credit markets, they were unable to roll over their debts. Panic even after the government stepped in.
Iceland's rapid rise and even faster fall has been viewed from afar as a fable of greed and hubris, in which a nation of farmers and fishermen borrowed too much and __38__. But that is to draw false comfort. Although Iceland represents an extreme case of a huge financial system towering over a small economy, other states suffer from __39__ imbalances. They differ only in __40__, but not substance.

(A) are paying the price  (B) speed  (C) inflows  (D) scale
(E) similar  (F) steer back to  (G) is applied to  (H) disastrous
(I) low  (J) spread

四、篇章結構（10 分）

說明：第 41 至 45 題，每題一個空格。請依文章後所提供的(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。

41 至 45 題爲題組

If Ray Hull’s “artificial ear” is telling the truth, it’s time to invest in hearing-aid companies. Our iPods and other personal music players are destroying our hearing, he says. But it’s our fault, because we turn the volume up and leave it up, and we insist on ear buds that concentrate the sound. Our home theater systems are a problem, too.

Hull is a professor at Wichita State University and a nationally recognized expert on noise and hearing loss. __41__ so that he can check sound levels with his “artificial ear” testing equipment. It measures how sound is received in a human ear. He’s found sound levels as high as 120 decibels. __42__. At that setting, your hearing can be permanently damaged after 3.7 minutes—about the length of one song.

With ear buds, “there’s no escape from the intensity,” Hull said, so the inner ear “essentially anesthetizes itself.” __43__, “Wow, this place is loud,” but 15 minutes later don’t notice the noise. The damage is still being done.

To protect your hearing, Hull suggested turning your music player on full volume, then quickly backing it off about 30 percent. “That’s going to be much safer,” he said. __44__. For home theater systems, consider ear protection or turn down the volume. __45__. Hull points out that loud noise can damage your balance as well.

(A) Even at that level, give your ears a rest after an hour
(B) Lately, he’s been asking people to lend him their ear buds, without changing the volume setting
(C) And if the thought of needing hearing aids at a young age isn’t enough to deter you
(D) That, he said, is the equivalent of standing 100 feet behind a Boeing 707 at full thrust for takeoff
(E) It’s the same effect you get when you walk into a concert or party and think
五、閱讀測驗（22 分）

46-48 爲題組

46. The writer’s attitude toward Mary Carter Smith is _______.
   (A) indifferent (B) admiring (C) insulting (D) uncaring

47. Smith reached the largest number of people through _________.
   (A) her storytelling (B) her teaching (C) her work as a librarian (D) her communication with Langston Hughes

48. During the 1950s, _________.
   (A) Alex Haley called Smith “My American Griot”
   (B) times were difficult for many African-Americans
   (C) Smith did not share her heritage with others
   (D) books about the African experience were plentiful

49-52 爲題組

Has it ever struck you that what the tourist considers most picturesque about a country the local resident often thinks shameful and unprogressive? The average visitor to the Middle East finds camels fascinating: either they attract him strongly or they repel him strongly, but in any case, he finds them romantic and full of local color. If, however, he talks enthusiastically about camels to a local acquaintance, hoping to gain favor in his sight thereby, he will almost certainly be disappointed. He will be met with blank incomprehension of his viewpoint, or even hostility to it.

It seems to be a fact that familiarity breeds contempt, and that those who seek excitement and romance cannot see it at home, under their noses, but only in distant lands. The Middle Easterner traveling abroad enjoys seeing cowboys and Indians in America, old castles and cathedrals in France, and Gypsies in Spain. It is not because they are unprogressive that he enjoys these sights; his pleasure is not mixed with feelings of superiority, just as the European or American visitor to the Middle East is fascinated by camels and veiled women and ancient buildings, not because they make him feel how rich and clever he is by contrast, but because they are strange and remote and mysterious, arousing in him feelings of curiosity which are deeply rooted in man’s nature.
49. The average visitor to the Middle East finds camels fascinating because ___________.
   (A) they are usually regarded as something shameful and unprogressive by the local resident.
   (B) they are strange creatures which to his mind stand for what is romantic and what is local color.
   (C) of their powers of endurance.
   (D) they can go in the desert at long stretches without water and without food.

50. When a visitor to the Middle East talks enthusiastically to a local acquaintance about camels, he is ___________.
   (A) trying to impress upon the local acquaintance his general knowledge of animals.
   (B) anticipating disappointment.
   (C) hoping to gain esteem in the eyes of the local acquaintance.
   (D) attempting to attract attention from the local acquaintance.

51. A tourist from the Middle East would most likely enjoy seeing ___________.
   (A) camels.
   (B) veiled women.
   (C) ancient Middle Eastern buildings.
   (D) cowboys in America.

52. If we accept that familiarity breeds contempt as a matter of fact, then we may say quite safely that ___________.
   (A) tourists from technologically advanced countries, such as the U.S. and Great Britain, may find it a waste of their time to be led on a guided tour of the chemical factories in Kaohsiung.
   (B) tourists from Western countries would show no interest whatever to the exhibits at the Palace Museum in Taipei or the ritual dances performed by the Highland Troupe in Hualien.
   (C) no tourist from a Western country will be interested in veiled women and ancient buildings in a Middle East country, least of all in camels.
   (D) tourists who seek excitement can always find it in front of their own doors.

53-56 爲題組

You may not get upset about counterfeit Gucci handbags. But how would you feel if you found out you’d bought fake prescription drugs?

Dangerous imposters are cropping up around the globe. The World Health Organization estimates that one in 10 drugs sold worldwide is bogus. It expects the problem to double by 2010 as international criminal webs become more sophisticated. The FBI estimates the cost to American businesses already reaches as much as $250 billion a year.

This “growth industry” has put a small nanotech company on the world map. Authentix Inc., based in Texas, has created incredibly small identifying microbes that can be put into products or on packaging. Using special equipment, field testers can immediately spot the pristine from the fakes. And you don’t need to fear that those small particles will harm your body because they are approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Besides, the small identifying microbes can be used in a lot of industries. Authentix also makes markers to thwart currency counterfeiters and for military uniforms so they can be detected in remote locations by aircraft and troops. Moreover, the company has helped some of the world’s greatest block-buster brands make certain their products aren’t being counterfeited or adulterated through piracy. However, according to Moxam, president and chief executive of the company, because major manufacturers would like to keep this thorny problem under a cloak of secrecy, he can’t talk about his clients other than to say they are household names, largely in pharmaceuticals, spirits, and petroleum products.
53. According to the article, the identifying microbes created by Authentix are not applied in ___________.
   (A) agriculture  (B) fuel industry  (C) medicine  (D) the military

54. The most raging problem mentioned in this article is that ___________.
   (A) American businesses are in depression.
   (B) few drugs on the market are approved by FDA
   (C) the number of fake drugs is increasing greatly
   (D) nanotechnology is used in an unethical way

55. We can infer that ___________ is an **adulterated** product.
   (A) an expensive handbag  (B) a broken cell phone
   (C) an illegally downloaded album  (D) a bottle of fake wine

56. Based on this article, which of the following is true?
   (A) Most companies inform their customers of the possibility of buying counterfeit products.
   (B) The growth of Authentix Inc. is largely due to the widespread of fakes.
   (C) Many counterfeit Gucci bags are on the market.
   (D) Moxam is allowed to reveal the names of his clients.

第貳部分： 非選擇題（佔 28 分）

一、英文翻譯（8 分）

說明：1. 將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. 台灣有嚴重的水荒，而政府正在嚴重地面對此事。
2. 我們能改變這種狀況的唯一方法就是要改變我們的習慣。

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：請以“Diligence is the mother of good luck”為題，寫一篇文章，第一段說明何勤勉可以帶來好運？第二段試以個人或他人的經驗作爲佐證。
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英文考科解析

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

1. 父母親在法律上，有確保孩子們接受教育的義務。
   (A) 特權 (B) 承諾 (C) 協商 (D) 契約

2. 中國仍藉由限制每對夫妻只能生一個小孩，以加倍努力的推動具爭議性的人口控制方案。一胎化的政策的推行是為了確保中國可以讓國內所有人民吃飽，根據歷史記載，中國是個容易受到水災及饑荒侵襲的國家。
   (A) 可疑的 (B) 有爭議的 (C) 過度的 (D) 有說服力的

3. 他的演講內容故意模稜兩可，以避免冒犯兩方。
   (A) 模稜兩可的 (B) 重複的 (C) 有攻擊性的 (D) 相關的

4. 上訴法庭推翻了之前的判決並且釋放了這位囚犯。
   (A) 推翻 (B) 推翻 (C) 代替 (D) 開始

5. 他被指控保險詐欺，因為他燒了自己的房子以獲得賠償金。
   (A) 到期 (B) 詐欺 (C) 合約 (D) 罰款

6. 強壯的人身上易受傷的部位叫做“Achilles heel”。
   (A) 精緻的 (B) 免疫的 (C) 罕見的 (D) 易受傷的

7. 亞伯特·愛因斯坦是1900年代最重要的物理學家，也是歷史上最偉大且最負盛名的科學家之一。他是個理論物理學家，一位倡導質能理論的科學家。愛因斯坦之偉大源自於其理論解決了種種根本問題，並提出諸多新觀念。他泰半之令譽獲自於諸多觀念既不可思議又令人難以索解卻又被證明為真的理念。愛因斯坦於1879年三月十四生於德國。此子童稚之年即展現令他成名的專注力。他憶起約五歲之年觀察外觀上神奇的指南針。無形的力量加諸於指南針所致之作用令此稚子在腦海中留下深刻印象。後來他說當時他感到：「在事物的背後一定有某種深藏不露的東西存在著。」
   (A) 準確;致使 (B) 引起 (C) 接受 (D) 起因於

8. 8-12 為題組

9. 9-13 為題組

10. 14-18 為題組

11. 19-23 為題組

12. 24-28 為題組

13. 29-33 為題組

14. 34-38 為題組

15. 39-43 為題組

16. 44-48 為題組

17. 49-53 為題組

18. 54-58 為題組

19. 59-63 為題組

20. 64-68 為題組

21. 69-73 為題組

22. 74-78 為題組

23. 79-83 為題組

24. 84-88 為題組

25. 89-93 為題組


二、綜合測驗

11-15 為題組

21-25 為題組


第1頁共4頁
與任何活動的路上，隨手從冰箱中抓一瓶冰涼的瓶裝水很容易，不是嗎？而所有這些塑膠瓶消耗了大量的化石燃料並且污染環境。事實上，美國人購買瓶裝水的數量比起世界上任何其他國家還要多，一年就增加了兩百九十億個瓶子的問題。為了製造這些瓶子，製造商使用一千七百萬桶原油。而這些油足夠讓一百萬輛車開一年。那為什麼沒有多的人願意直接喝廚房水龍頭的水呢？有些人喝瓶裝水是因為他們覺得這比起水龍頭的水還要好，但事實並非如此。在此，地方政府保證水龍頭的水是安全的。而也有越來越多的人擔心瓶子本身的化學物質會滲透到水裡。人們喜愛瓶裝水的便利。但或許當他們了解到它所造成的問題時，他們會試著在家裡用玻璃杯喝水或隨身攜帶可裝水的鋼製水壺而非塑膠瓶。

21. (A) 然而 (B) 事實上 (C) 相反的 (D) 結果是

22. add…to…(增加)

23. (A) 冰箱 (B) 水槽 (C) 水龍頭 (D) 櫥櫃

24. (A) 漏水 (B) 經歷, 用光 (C) 減短, 中斷 (D) 漲停, 複衰

25. (A) 此外 (B) 為交換 (C) 尽管 (D) 而非

26. hold/take a person captive (虜獲某人)

27. (A) with... (B) 同時 (C) 然而 (D) 並且

28. (A) 無論如何的 (B) 何時/何地/何物 (C) 誰 (D) 哪個

29. (A) no matter how/what/when/where/which/who (B) whichever = no matter which (C) be it...or... (D) (兩者)任一的

30. (A) 只要 (B) 如果, 假設 (C) 因為 (D) 雖然, 儘管

三、文章選填

冰島現在每天都能聽見「kreppa」這個字。平常它的意思是「緊急情況」或「陷入困境」的意思，但用在經濟上，就成了「金融危機」。一段時間之後，「kreppa」可能成為想起現在正發生在這個國家的經濟上的災難性瓦解的一個字。

冰島的金融風暴並非只是出現，而且是普遍被預計的。冰島的經濟在最近幾年已經不穩好幾次。但在信貸危機加壓下，整個國家的銀行體系，信用評等與幣值崩垮的速度超過了大部分人預期的。

冰島在最近幾年一直聰明地成長。這個國家失業率低，每人平均收入超過歐盟平均。中華投資在綠能和鋁土已經吸引外國資金涌入。但在這些健全的基礎上，冰島也建造了一個信用卡的金融系統。

西元2006年主要銀行難以融資的問題爆發後，銀行和政府都試著轉向振興，銀行藉著增加外國存款以支持資產，而政府則是提升利率讓經濟降溫。

然後最後，銀行還是無法平靜渡過難關。因爲凍結的信貸市場，銀行無法展期債務。甚至在政府介入之後恐慌擴散。

冰島快速的興起與更快速的崩潰被認爲是一個遙遠的貪心和狂妄的寓言，在這個寓言裡這個農漁國家借貸過度，現在正付出代價。但那樣想是得到錯誤的安慰。雖然冰島在小經濟之中蓋起金融巨塔是個極端的例子，其他國家卻也遭受類似的不平衛。他們和冰島只在規模大小有不同，而不是在本質上不同。

31. is applied to

32. the disastrous meltdown

33. “But few could have predicted the speed...”表示「很少人預測到這個速度……。」

34. low unemployment

35. inflows of foreign investment

36. are paying the price

38. scale

四、篇章結構
如果 Ray Hull 的「人工耳朵」可信的話，是該投資助聽器的時候了。他說我們的 iPod 和其他個人音樂播放器正在破壞我們的聽力，但這是我們自己招惹來的，因為我們把音量轉到最大，讓音量停留在最大，並堅持用我們的耳塞來集中聲音，我們的家庭電影院也是問題來源。

Hull 是 Wichita 州立大學的教授，也是個國際知名的噪音和聽障專家。最近，他請別人借他耳塞，也不改變音量設定，爲了就是要用他的「人工耳朵」測量設備來量噪音指數，人工耳朵可以測量出我們人耳所接受的噪音，結果發現噪音指數高達 120 分貝。他說這等於站在正全力推進準備起飛的波音 707 後方一百英呎。在那種環境下，你的聽力會在 3.7 分鐘後，也就是大約一首歌的時間後永遠損壞。

Hull 說如果使用耳塞，我們不可能避開音樂的強度，所以內耳基本上麻醉自己，這結果就如同你走進一場演唱會或舞會，並想著：「哇，這地方真吵。」但 15 分鐘後，你就不再注意這噪音了，傷害卻仍然造成。

為了保護你的聽力，Hull 建議我們把音樂播放器的音量轉到最大，再很快地把音量降低百分之三十。他說這樣會安全多，即使是數小時後，也不要忽視損害的風險。他指出音量也會損害你的身體平衡，藝術家史蒂文森（Steven S. F. Harris）指出當音量高達 110 分貝時，聽力會在 30 分鐘後，也就是一首歌的時間後永遠損壞。

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人工 (adj.) 人工的、人造的 ear bubs (n.) 耳塞 decibel (n.) 分貝 permanently (adv.) 長久地、永久地 intensity (n.) 強度 essentially (adv.) 本質上、根本上 anesthetize (v.) 使麻醉, 給…施行麻醉 thrust (n.) 推力、推進力 五、閱讀測驗 46-48 為題組 當瑪麗史密斯卡特八歲時, 她和同學一起排隊準備送給老師一份假期禮物。老師很欣賞別的同學的禮物, 但卻抓著她的禮物(一塊手帕)的一角, 將之丟進垃圾桶。史密斯感到很困惑。回到家後, 她的祖母向她解釋道: 會被拒絕是因為她是黑人的緣故。史密斯一直到長大都牢記這件事以及很多其他令她震撼的經驗。她覺得將非洲豐富的文化遺產分享給別人了解是很有必要的。於是在獲得教師資格後, 史密斯擔任小學老師以及圖書館員。儘管在20世紀40年代、50年代很難找到跟黑人相關的書本及故事, 史密斯仍努力確保她的學生能了解他們豐富的遺産。史密斯不但唸書給學生聽, 甚至在他們準備正宗的非洲料理時, 她還會穿著傳統非洲服飾和學生互動。史密斯鼓勵她的學生寫信給詩人蘭斯頓休斯。她和休斯的交情長達數十年。

在20世紀50年代, 史密斯開始從事說故事的工作。她透過歌曲、舞蹈、詩歌以及故事來和世界各地的人分享她的文化遺產。在20世紀70年代末這段期間, 史密斯和她的朋友, 名作家亞歷克斯海利在史密斯家舉行晚宴, 海利稱史密斯為“My American Griot,”意思是“My American storyteller,”打從那時候起, 史密斯便以“美國的非洲民俗學者之母”的身分为人所著稱。

46. 作者對於瑪麗史密斯卡特的態度是
(A) 冷漠 (B) 欣賞 (C) 嘲笑 (D) 不在乎

47. 史密斯透過_______來觸及大多數人的心
(A) 說故事 (B) 教學 (C) 擔任圖書館員的工作 (D) 她和蘭斯頓休斯的通信

48. 在20世紀50年代時，________
(A) 亞歷克斯海利稱史密斯為“My American Griot” (B) 對許多非裔美國人而言時局艱難 (C) 史密斯並沒有和別人分享她的文化遺產 (D) 有關於非洲經歷的書有很多

49. 一般到中東去的遊客覺得駱駝很吸引人是因
(A) 牠們通常被當地人視為羞恥和落後的東西 (B) 牠們是在他心目中代表著浪漫且有地方色彩的奇異生物 (C) 牠們的耐力 (D) 牠們可以在無水無食物的沙漠區長途跋涉
50. 當一名到中東的遊客興致勃勃地和當地熟人談到駱駝的時候，他______。
   (A) 試圖讓當地人對他所知的動物知識印象深刻
   (B) 預料到會有所失望
   (C) 希望獲得當地人的認同
   (D) 企圖吸引當地人的注意

51. 來自中東的遊客可能最喜歡看________。
   (A) 駱駝
   (B) 蒙面紗的婦女
   (C) 古中東建築
   (D) 美國牛仔

52. 如果我們認同熟悉易生輕蔑是事實，我們就可以很有把握地說______。
   (A) 來自高科技國家，像是美國及英國的觀光客可能會觉得跟著旅行團參觀高雄的化工廠是很浪費時間的
   (B) 來自西方國家的遊客對台北故宮的展覽或花蓮原住民表演的舞蹈毫無興趣
   (C) 來自西方國家的遊客沒有人會對蒙面紗的婦女及中東國家的古老建築感興趣，尤其不會對駱駝有興趣
   (D) 想要尋求刺激的遊客總是可以在我們家門前找得到

53-56 為題組

53. 根據這篇文章，Authentix 的辨識微生物不能被應用在________。
   (A) 漿業
   (B) 石油工業
   (C) 醫學
   (D) 军隊

54. 根據這篇文章，以下何者為非？
   (A) 大部分的公司通知他們的顧客會買到仿冒產品的可能性
   (B) Authentix 的興起絕大是因為僞造品的猖獗
   (C) 市場上有很多僞造的 Gucci 包包
   (D) Maxom 不被允許透露他顧客的名字

55. 這篇文章提到最猖獗的問題是________。
   (A) 台灣企業蕭條
   (B) 市面上很少藥品有經過美國食品及藥物管理局認可
   (C) 僞藥的數量正大量增加
   (D) 來自西方國家的遊客對台北故宮的展覽或花蓮原住民表演的舞蹈毫無興趣

56. 這篇文章的結尾。你認為作者的目的是________。
   (A) 对台商的警覺
   (B) 提醒讀者注意僞造品的危害
   (C) 鼓勵讀者購買正版商品
   (D) 只寫兩三行，或根本完全離題，或幾無正確句子。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、英文翻譯—每題 4 分，每一區塊一分
1. Taiwan has a serious / water shortage / and the government / is taking it seriously.
   評分標準：每一題以斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各佔 1 分。

2. The only way / we can change / the situation is / to change our habits.

二、英文作文
評分標準:

給分 | 英文作文給分參考標準說明
---|---
0-4 分 | 只寫兩三行，或根本完全離題，或幾無正確句子。
5-8 分 | 字數勉強足夠，內容平平，但文法或拼字錯誤很多。
9-13 分 | 字數足夠，有內容，文法使用尚可，錯字不多。
14-17 分 | 內容及結構可以，文法順暢，錯字少。
18-20 分 | 內容創新，結構佳，文法順暢，幾無錯字。