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，倒扣到本大題實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

1. When the pianist was very young, her mother had noticed her great ______ as an outstanding musician.
   (A) component (B) potential (C) distinction (D) likelihood

2. Shelly always ______ her tasks at the beginning of a day and starts with the most important one.
   (A) calculates (B) upgrades (C) prioritizes (D) consults

3. When the coach yelled at us, “Kill the other team,” he didn’t mean it ______. He just wanted us to win the game.
   (A) literally (B) initially (C) thoroughly (D) shamelessly

4. The history teacher has decided to take maternity leave for three months, and there will be a(n) ______ teacher to take over her classes.
   (A) intermission (B) arrangement (C) exchange (D) substitute

5. To apply to the summer research program, you will have to send an application form and a letter of ______ to the medical center.
   (A) accommodation  (B) compensation (C) recommendation  (D) demonstration

6. The top managers’ decision to ______ the company has aroused a strong opposition from the employees who are worried about being laid off.
   (A) downsize (B) expand (C) confine (D) restrict

7. A construction project that ______ the bus, subway and railroad systems will be launched to provide better service for commuters.
   (A) separates (B) compiles (C) reconciles (D) integrates

8. Creative and resourceful, Samantha often comes up with brilliant ideas and has always been ______ to her sales team.
   (A) incompatible  (B) indispensable (C) inconsistent  (D) indecisive

9. To bring in more visitors, the town chief is collecting ______ ideas to promote the local culture and tourism.
   (A) unpredictable (B) contagious  (C) innovative (D) defensive

10. The author’s much-_______ new book will be released this Friday, and many booklovers have been waiting outside the bookstore in order to get a copy.
    (A) circulated (B) suspected (C) condemned  (D) anticipated

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，倒扣到本大題實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。
Thrilling as stories of epic heroism may be, there is a subject even more worth pondering: How is it that the combative and courageous Bunun people of Taiwan are so respectful and gentle in dealing with the other living things that share their mountain surroundings?

Every Bunun is warned before his first hunting trip: You must show respect and awe to the mountains; you must crouch when you urinate; when drinking from a river you must lay flat next to the surface of the water to show compassion; and rushing into the water to play and splash around is disrespectful. No hunting is allowed in spring, as it is the reproductive season for the animals and bear hunting can only be done in the winter.

From the Deer Ear Ritual and hunting taboos, as well as from the background to many myths and stories, you may find that the hunting spirit of the Bunun is one of gratitude to nature, of sharing the resources of the mountain forests with all creatures. It is not based only on what is good for people, taking at will what they want by relying on superior power.

11. (A) by (B) for (C) that (D) which
12. (A) content (B) compassion (C) humanity (D) humility
13. (A) because (B) as if (C) whether (D) unless
14. (A) actually (B) in short (C) whereas (D) as well as
15. (A) on (B) what (C) which (D) but

By the end of the 1970s Britain was no longer a world power at all, and was not even among the richest European powers. Its power had ended as quickly as Spain’s had done in the seventeenth century. One reason for this sudden decline was the cost and effort of two world wars. Another reason was the cost of keeping up the empire, followed by the economic problems involved in losing it. But the most important reason was the basic weakness in Britain’s industrial power, and particularly its failure to spend as much as other industrial nations in developing its industry.

Britain still has some valuable advantages. The discovery of oil in the North Sea has rescued the nation from a situation that might have been far worse. And in electronics and technology Britain is still a world competitor. A nation’s story is not, however, should not be, solely about wealth or power, but about the quality of the community’s existence. Britain’s loss of power need not damage that quality, it is measured only in material terms.

16. (A) decline (B) decrease (C) recline (D) refusal
17. (A) The other (B) Another (C) Other (D) One
18. (A) advantages (B) conditions (C) drawbacks (D) benefits
19. (A) either (B) neither (C) or (D) so
20. (A) though (B) however (C) nevertheless (D) unless
Designers have been playing around with organic and natural fibers for years, but so-called “eco-fashions” had their coming out party at New York City’s famed Fashion Week in February 2005 when the nonprofit Earth Pledge upscaled clothing retailer Barneys to sponsor a special runway event called Future Fashion.

Simply, the term “eco-fashion” refers to stylized clothing that uses environmentally sensitive fabrics and responsible production techniques. The nonprofit Sustainable Technology Education Project (STEP) defines eco-fashions as clothes “that take into account the environment, the health of consumers and the working conditions of people in the fashion industry.” Clothes and accessories that meet such criteria are usually made using organic raw materials, such as cotton grown without pesticides, or re-used materials such as recycled plastic from old soda bottles. Eco-fashions don’t the use of harmful chemicals and bleaches to color fabrics—and are made by people earning fair wages in healthy working conditions.

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21. (A) kept up with  (B) held up with  (C) put up with  (D) teamed up with
22. (A) put  (B) mentioned  (C) told  (D) argued
23. (A) territory  (B) section  (C) region  (D) industry
24. (A) beyond  (B) against  (C) without  (D) despite
25. (A) relate  (B) involve  (C) produce  (D) manage

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Hayao Miyazaki, the celebrated Japanese animator, whose "Spirited Away" won the Golden Bear in Berlin in 2002, writes and directs "Ponyo on the Cliff by the Sea," a fantastic sea tale about a fish who yearns to become human to follow her love, by Hans Christian Andersen’s fairy tale "The Little Mermaid."

A contemporary Japanese backdrop brings the Andersen story closer home, the total absence of CGI (Computer-generated imagery) work—the whole film is drawn by animators—heightens the film’s childlike charm. In Miyazaki’s fertile imagination, the ordinary and magical worlds blend into each other; are full of marvels. Perhaps his most imaginative representation is the sea itself, which he transforms into a living character. , the sea can represent the subconscious mind bursting onto the land above. The tender mother-child relationship of Sosuke and Lisa, and Ponyo and her radiant Mother of the Sea, strikes a deep chord of universality in the heart of the audience.

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26. (A) incited  (B) instructed  (C) inspired  (D) inspected
27. (A) where  (B) while  (C) what  (D) which
28. (A) both  (B) neither  (C) both of whom  (D) both of which
29. (A) On one hand  (B) On the contrary  (C) On another level  (D) On the basis
30. (A) strikes a deep chord  (B) makes a mental note  (C) stands a good chance  (D) rocks the boat

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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)选项中分别选出最适当者，并将其字母代号标示在答案卡之「选择题答案区」。每题答对得 1 分，答错或划记多于一个选者倒扣 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。
In the desert lie many stones. It is only the young ones that are more active. Young stones tend to move about more than their elders consider good for them. Most young stones have a secret desire which their parents had before them but have forgotten ages ago. If this desire involves water, it is never mentioned. The older stones tend of water and say, “Water is a nuisance who never stays in one place long enough to learn anything.” But the young stones try to work themselves into a position, without their elders noticing it, in which a sizable stream of water might catch them and push them along over a slope or down a stream. Despite the danger this may involve, they want to travel and see something of the world and settle in a new place, far from home, where they can raise their own dynasties away from the domination of their parents.

Although family ties are very strong among stones, many of the more daring young ones have succeeded, and they carry scars to prove to their children that they once went on a journey and traveled an incredible distance. As they grow older, they cease to brag about such secret adventures. Old stones, being very conservative, they remain comfortable where they are and get fat. Actually, fatness is a mark of distinction between old stones and young ones.

(A) domination (B) noticing (C) involve (D) Because
(E) tend (F) nuisance (G) daring (H) disapprove
(I) distinction (J) As (K) Although (L) dissolve

四、篇章結構(10分)

說明：第41至45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，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. Eggs, custard pies and rotten tomatoes used to be the missile of choice for attacking a politician.  
42. After a battered sports shoe was thrown at Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao in Britain, some politicians around the world must surely be thinking: am I next?  
43. The soles of shoes are considered the ultimate insult in Arab culture, which many in the West would have first noticed when Iraqis pounded the overturned statue of dictator Saddam Hussein in 2003. But it took the efforts of Iraqi journalist Zaidi to give the insult instant worldwide fame on Dec.14 last year. He threw his shoes at Bush during his farewell visit to Baghdad.  
44. But the casting of a shoe at Wen during a speech in Britain took the insult well out of the anti-war, anti-U.S. sphere. Certainly he is nowhere near the Bush-Wen league. That cranked up the ratio to one shoeing of a dignitary every third day. With the U.S. president and the Chinese premier having already been shoeed, will other statesmen come under a hail of reeking footwear before the fad gets boring?  
45. The obvious next question is: how can security officials prevent further incidents of flying footwear?  

(A) It begs the question of what will happen next if the practice continues to spread.
(B) Some even suggest that all footwear have to be removed and left outside big name events.
(C) Since then, shoes have been thrown in various anti-war protests.
(D) And then, a shoe was thrown at Israel’s ambassador to Sweden as he gave a speech.
(E) But it seems shoes are fast catching on as the new weapon of humiliation.
Allergic reactions are inappropriate, overblown responses mounted by the body’s immune system against a harmless substance. Take ragweed pollen for example. Ragweed pollen is not poisonous, infectious, or in any way harmful to humans. But in some people it triggers an attack by immune system cells that takes the form of an allergic reaction. When this happens, the ragweed pollen—or any offending substance—is called an allergen.

You develop allergies for two reasons: First, you are genetically predisposed to be allergic; second, factors in your environment, especially when you are young, make you more susceptible. Most allergies are caused by some combination of genetics and environment.

Scientists now know that many people have a genetic predisposition to be allergic. For instance, a child with one parent who has allergies has a 50% risk of developing allergies. And this risk increases to 70% if both the child’s parents are allergy sufferers.

Genes alone are not enough to give you allergies. The circumstances of your early childhood apparently influence how likely you are to develop allergies. For instance, if you have siblings, your place in the birth order matters. Children who have three or more older brothers or sisters are less likely to develop allergies than siblings born earlier. Scientists think this is because younger siblings are, by definition, more exposed to germs generously passed around by older brothers and sisters. Exposure to a wider array of germs early in life may dampen the body’s tendency to turn on the allergic response. Similarly, children in day care, who are exposed to germs as they come in contact with many other children, seem less likely to develop asthma. Being breast-fed also provides some protection against developing allergies.

46. What is this passage most likely to be?
   (A) A care guide for food allergy
   (B) A scientific report on allergy
   (C) A proposal of a health insurance project
   (D) A manual of a health device

47. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the factor that influences a child’s development of allergies?
   (A) Whether the child is genetically predisposed to be allergic
   (B) How early the child is exposed to multitudes of germs
   (C) How intimate the child is with his/her siblings
   (D) Whether the child is fed breast milk

48. According to the passage, we can conclude that
   (A) a person will grow out of allergy as soon as he or she reaches adulthood.
   (B) a home-schooled child seems less likely to develop asthma than those who have been in day care.
   (C) any child with both parents who have allergies will suffer either mild or severe syndrome of allergy.
   (D) a substance which one person is allergic to may not be another person’s allergen at all.
Many people associate the Nobel Prizes with public recognition and financial reward for achievement reached by genius. It doesn't necessarily work that way. For example, William Shockley, Nobel winner in physics in 1958 for inventing the transistor, was refused admission to a long-term genius study as a child due to his unremarkable IQ score. Luis Alvarez, another Nobel winner for his work on elementary particles, had been excluded from the same research program. As kids, they must have lacked something like the ability to write tests and score high marks. In 1928, Louis Terman, a Stanford University professor, pioneered the use of IQ tests to identify geniuses, defined by him as those with an IQ greater than 140. None of the children in the study has ever won a Nobel Prize, nevertheless.

One theory suggests that geniuses are unusually endowed with enthusiasm for risk taking. Einstein once said if a new idea isn't considered absurd at first, it will go nowhere. It takes extraordinary nerves to make seemingly foolish thoughts successful and widely accepted. Risk taking is also considered to be linked to higher than normal levels of testosterone, the domain hormone in males.

Moreover, having a high IQ is no guarantee of financial security in life. Geniuses are notoriously poor managers of money, likely because their focus in life is elsewhere. A study on human resource showed that those with average and lower IQs were as good at financial management as bright people. Einstein is reputed to have lost most of his Nobel money on bad investments. You don't usually find geniuses as CEOs either. Many are socially inept, not great people managers. Sometimes genius doesn't even help toward success in the working world. In the 1990s, Bell Labs found its most productive and valued electrical engineers not the geniuses it employed, but those who were cooperative, persuasive and had the ability to build consensus.

49. What is the best title for the passage?
(A) Genius: It’s not for Everyone  
(B) Things You Didn’t Know about Genius 
(C) How to Raise a Genius 
(D) IQ Matters in Life Success

50. According to the passage, what is the relation between Nobel winners and IQ tests?
(A) IQ tests are reliable predictors of Nobel winners. 
(B) Nobel winners never fail to score high on IQ tests. 
(C) It shows a loose connection between people’s IQ and their Nobel achievement. 
(D) Those who score below 140 on the IQ tests have never won Nobel prizes.

51. The boldfaced words “socially inept” in paragraph three suggest that
(A) geniuses often lose their money in investments  
(B) geniuses are capable of people management  
(C) geniuses like to attend a wide variety of social gatherings  
(D) geniuses are not good at getting along with people

52. Which of the following description is TRUE about geniuses?
(A) Geniuses are determined guys whose focus in life is primarily on financial success. 
(B) Geniuses are skillful at doing scientific researches as well as writing tests.  
(C) Geniuses have intense spirit of adventure due to their high level of male hormone.  
(D) Geniuses have better command of money than average people.

53. Mary Cassatt's place in the history of American art is unique, not only because she was one of the few woman artists of any nationality to succeed professionally in her time, but also because she was the only American artist to exhibit with the French Impressionists. After mastering the requirements of academic painting, Cassatt broke away from tradition and joined Edgar Degas, a close friend and mentor, in the exhibition of Impressionist artists in 1879. Cassatt embraced the technique of the Impressionists while developing a highly accomplished individual style. Her oblique views, simplified forms, and flat compositions show the impact of
Degas's work, as well as her study of Japanese prints. Cassatt created a personal language out of the grammar of Impressionism. Most often, she portrayed women like herself out and about in Paris, or at home, taking tea, reading, sewing, writing letters, and engaging in other familiar activities. Cassatt began to explore her signature theme—the mother and child—in 1880, and made a specialty of it after 1893. Cassatt was a versatile artist, accomplished in oil painting as well as in making pastels and prints. Initially, Cassatt worked primarily in oil, but by the early 1890s, printmaking and work in pastels had become her central interests, thanks to Degas, who encouraged her experiments in these media. In all her paintings, pastels, and prints, she revealed herself to be a sensitive and candid witness to the lives of women and children at the end of the nineteenth century. Although Cassatt chose to live abroad for most of her adult life, she always considered herself an American. She was a frequent participant in art exhibitions in the United States. Her advice to American patrons of art, such as Louisine and H. O. Havemeyer, Alexander Cassatt, John G. Johnson, and Berthe Honoré Palmer helped to create some of the boldest and most distinguished art collections in the world.

53. This passage centers on _________.
   (A) what the impressionism is all about  (B) Mary Cassatt’s contributions as a female artist
   (C) the life and death of Mary Cassatt  (D) the upbringing of Mary Cassatt

54. Which of the following is most UNLIKELY to be one of Cassatt’s famous works according to the passage?
   (A) Lady with a Tea Table  (B) Mother and a Child
   (C) Maternal Caress  (D) The Woodsawyers

55. Which of the following is TRUE about Mary Cassatt?
   (A) She rarely took part in any art display in America.
   (B) She despised the idea of being identified as an American artist.
   (C) Many of her paintings reflected women like her in daily settings.
   (D) Mary Cassatt’s works were sheer imitations of Degas’s.

56. What can we infer from this passage?
   (A) Since 1893, the mother and child had been the dominant theme for her works.
   (B) Mary Cassatt was the only successful female artist in her time.
   (C) She was devoted to training apprentices in America, such as Louisine and H. O. Havemeyer.
   (D) Impressionists were the mainstream artists in America in her time.

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「答卷卷」上。
   2. 未按題意翻譯者，不予計分。

1. 在全球經濟景氣不佳之際，許多人經常抱怨他們所要面對的困難。
2. 儘管收入減少，有人仍然選擇對人生抱持正面的態度。

二、英文作文（20分）

說明：1. 依提示在「答卷卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
   2. 文長至少120個單詞。

提示：你是否可曾想過十年後你想要成爲怎樣的一個人，做著什麼樣的事，過著怎樣的人生？請以此主題寫作一篇作文。第一段，請描述理想中的你，十年後正在作什麼樣的事；第二段，請寫下你實現理想的步驟與規劃。
### 英文考科解析

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| B | C | A | D | C | A | D | B | C | D | C | D | A | D | B | A | B | A | D |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 |
| D | A | D | C | B | C | B | A | C | A | E | D | H | F | B | C | A | G | J | I |
| 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 
| E | C | D | A | B | B | D | C | B | D | C | B | D | C | A |

### 第壹部分: 選擇題

#### 一、詞彙
1. 當這位鋼琴家還非常小的時候，她的母親就注意到他成為一位偉大音樂家的潛能。
   - (A) 成分 (B) 潛能 (C) 差異 (D) 可能性
2. 雪莉總是在一天之始花幾分鐘將任務排序然後從最重要的事情開始處理。
   - (A) 計算 (B) 升級 (C) 排序 (D) 咨詢
3. 當足球教練對我們大吼，要我們把敵隊殺了時，他並不是如字面義的起初的。
   - (A) 如字面義的 (B) 初起的 (C) 畢竟的 (D) 不害臊的
4. 厲史老師決定要請育嬰假，然後會有一位代理教師在這段期間接手她的班級。
   - (A) 中斷 (B) 安排 (C) 交換 (D) 代理
5. 要申請這個暑期研究計畫，你必須將完成的申請表及一封推薦信寄給這個醫學中心。
   - (A) 住宿 (B) 補償 (C) 推薦 (D) 展示
6. 來自公司高層經理將公司縮編的決定引起了擔憂被裁員員工的強烈反彈。
   - (A) 縮編 (B) 擴張 (C) 限制 (D) 代理
7. 為了讓通勤族有更好的服務，一個整合公車、捷運及火車系統的興建計畫已啟動。
   - (A) 分開 (B) 優惠 (C) 讓步 (D) 整合
8. 有創意且手腕靈活，莎莉常有很棒的點子且是業務團隊裡不可或缺的一員。
   - (A) 不適合的 (B) 不可或缺的 (C) 不一致的 (D) 為數不決的
9. 有創意且手腕靈活，莎莉常有很棒的點子且是業務團隊裡不可或缺的一員。
   - (A) 不適合的 (B) 不可或缺的 (C) 不一致的 (D) 為數不決的
10. 為了讓通勤族有更好的服務，一個整合公車、捷運及火車系統的興建計畫已啟動。
    - (A) 分開 (B) 優惠 (C) 讓步 (D) 整合

#### 二、綜合測驗
11-15 話題組

英雄的故事固然鼓舞人心，但更值得思索的是，這個充滿戰鬥意志的強悍族群，何以在面對山林自然和同樣生活其中的其他生物時，卻充滿了虔敬和溫柔?

11. (A) 在近旁 (B) 為了 (C) 引導名詞子句 (D) 形容詞子句關係代名詞
12. (A) 容易 (B) 同情心 (C) 人性 (D) 謙卑
13. (A) 因為 (B) 彷彿 (C) 點 (D) 除非
14. (A) 容易 (B) 同情心 (C) 人性 (D) 謙卑
15. (A) 在主題( B) 此 (C) 的任何 (D) 每一個

16-20 話題組

到十七世紀末，大不列顛再也不是一個世界強國，甚至也不在最富裕的歐洲勢力之列。大不列顛的勢力和十七世紀時的西班牙勢力結束的一樣快。兩次世界大戰財力和人、物力的耗損是她突然衰退的其中一個原因。另一項原因是維繫帝國的耗支，和受到拖累的經濟問題相繼而起。但最重要的原因是大不列顛的工資實力薄弱，尤其是無法和其他工業國家一般，耗費相同的資金在發展工業。

16. (A) 萎縮 (B) 減少 (C) 斜倚 (D) 拒絕
17. (A) 兩者之中的另一 (B) 另 (C) 於 (D) 的一個
18. (A) 優勢 (B) 狀況 (C) 缺點 (D) 好處
19. (A) 兩者任一 (B) 兩者皆非 (C) 或者 (D) 所以
20. (A) 薄弱 (B) 然而 (C) 處理 (D) 阻礙

21-25 話題組

近年來設計師們一直運用有機及天然纖維做不同嘗試。不過，所謂「環保時尚」概念在 2005 年二月紐約的時尚週首次推出。這項特別的服裝秀名為「未來時尚」，由非營利機構「地球誓言」與高級服飾零售商巴尼斯合作共同贊助。

簡單地說，「環保時尚」指的是運用具有環保意識的材質及生產技術所製作的高級服飾。永續科技教育計畫將「環保時尚」定義為在服飾製作的過程中考量到自然環境，消費者及社會大眾生存(活)的品質，除非這種品質只以物質條件衡量。

21. (A) 跟上 (B) 跟上 (C) 阻礙 (D) 跟上
22. (A) 簡單地說 (B) 提到 (C) 說 (D) 講
23. (A) 領域 (B) 地區、部分 (C) 地區、範圍 (D) 地區
24. (A) 超越 (B) 外部 (C) 反對 (D) 無 "及" 總計
25. (A) 有關 (B) 涉及 (C) 製造 (D) 管理
26-30 題為題組

日本最富盛名的動畫大師宮崎駿的作品「神隱少女」榮獲 2002 年柏林影展金熊獎。他親自編寫並執導新作「崖上的波妞」。故事靈感來自安徒生童話的小美人魚，他把海洋轉化成活生生的人物。人與海洋的奇幻世界使這個故事更貼近人心。整部動畫都是由手工繪製，完全不使用電腦動畫，這一點更加強了電影本身的童趣魅力。透過宮崎駿豐富的想像力，平凡與奇幻世界融合為一，兩者都充滿驚奇。或許宮崎駿想像力的極致展現在海洋本身，因為他把海洋轉化成活生生的人物。海底和海洋的觀念在不同層次中相交匯，不僅是一個故事，還是一個關於人類的哲學思考。這對母子-宗介和麗莎以及波妞和她閃耀的海洋母親-之間溫柔的親子關係更是深深觸動觀眾的心弦。

26. (A) 引用 (B) 指示 (C) 賦與…靈感 (D) 檢查

27. (A) 關係代名詞表地點 (B) 然而 (C) 引導名詞子句 (D) 關係代名詞表事物

28. (A) 兩者… (B) 兩者皆非 (C) 其中兩者都… (D) 兩者皆…

29. (A) 一方面而言 (B) 相對地 (C) 就另一個層次而言 (D) 基於…

30. (A) 觸動心弦 (B) 記住某事 (C) 很有機會 (D) 干擾

三、文意選填

在沙漠裡有很多的石頭，只有年輕的石頭才會比較活躍。他們喜歡四處移動的程度遠超過長輩們認為對他們好的。大部份年輕的石頭都有個秘密的渴望，而他們父母以前也曾有過這樣的渴望，只是很久以前就忘了。因為這個渴望跟水有關，所以從不被提起。年長的石頭很不喜歡水而說道：“水是個討厭鬼，它從不待在一個地方：學東西。”但在長輩不在的時候下，年輕石頭就會很努力地去找一個河流或許可以逮著他們，推著他們越過山坡或滾入溪流適宜的地方。雖然這樣做很危險，他們還是想要旅遊及看看世界各地，並在遠離家鄉的新地方落腳。在那裡，他們能孕育他們自己的家族並遠離父母的操控。

雖然石頭間的家族連結是很緊密的，但有很多勇敢的年輕石頭已經成功了，並帶著傷痕向他們的子女證明他們曾經出外遠遊到令人難以置信的遠方。當他們逐漸年邁，他們不再吹噓這樣的神秘冒險。身為年長的石頭，他們變得非常的保守並待在安逸舒適之地，且逐漸肥胖。事實上，肥胖是老石頭與年輕石頭之間區別的記號。

四、篇章結構

雞蛋、奶油派及爛蕃茄曾是攻擊政治人物的選擇，但現在把鞋子當做羞辱的工具似乎已迅速地流行了起來。繼中國總理溫家寶在英國被運動鞋丟擲之後，全世界的政治人物一定都在想：我會是下一個嗎?

在阿拉伯文化中，鞋底被認為是極大的侮辱，這一點西方人是在 2003 年伊拉克人敲碎被推倒的獨裁者哈珊的塑像時才第一次注意到。但去年的 12 月 14 日，在拉克記者 Zaidi 的「努力」下，這種侮辱的方式才讓全世界都知道。他對布希在巴格達的告別演說時丟鞋子，從那時候開始，於不同的反戰抗議中就一直會有人丟鞋子。

但對在英國演講的溫家寶丟鞋子的這一個舉動卻讓丟鞋子不再侷限在反戰及反美的領域中；以色列駐瑞典的大使也在演講時被丟鞋子。當然，他絕不是「布溫」那一國的。那使得平均每天就有一位名人被丟鞋子，接下來的問題是假如這樣的慣例持續擴大，未來會發生什麼樣的事呢？因美國總統及中國總理都已經被丟過鞋，其他的政治人物會在這樣的風潮式微前繼續受到一大堆的臭鞋攻擊嗎?

根據這篇文章，下列哪一個不是影響一個孩子是否過敏的因素?

(A) 這個孩子是否天生就會過敏
(B) 這個孩子多早暴露於大量的病菌
(C) 他/她有多少的親戚
(D) 這個孩子是否喝母奶

根據這篇文章，我們可以做出哪一個結論?

(A) 一過敏的小孩長大後就不會過敏了
(B) 在家教育的孩子似乎比上托兒所的幼童較不容易發展出氣喘病
(C) 雙親都有過敏的小孩一定會發展出輕微到嚴重不等的過敏症狀
(D) 前一個人造成過敏的物質可能不是另一個人的過敏源

49-52 題為題組

很多人把擁有名聲與優厚獎金的諾貝爾獎和天才聯想在一起，認為那是天才才辦得到的成就。事實不然。例如，1958 年發明電晶體的諾貝爾物理學得主威廉夏克立 (William Shockley) 小時候因為智力測試成績不好而曾被排除在一個長年期的天才研究之外。另一位以基本粒子研究得名的諾貝爾物理學得主路易士愛發瑞茲 (Luis Alvarez) 也被排除在同項研究之外。他們兩位在孩童時期一定缺乏在紙筆測試中得取高分的能力。

1928 年，史丹佛大學的路易士泰曼 (Louis Terman) 教授首度使用智力測試來辨識天才，他把天才定義為那些智力測試得分高於 140 分的人。然而，泰曼的研究對象中，沒有一個人長大後成為諾貝爾得主。
有個理論認為男性天才天生具有不尋常的冒險熱情。愛因斯坦(Albert Einstein)曾說如果一個新點子一開始不夠荒謬，那它就不值得再研究下去。要使乍看愚蠢的想法成功地為眾人所接受，這得具備異常於常人的厚顏與莽撞。此外，天才們的強烈冒險性格也被認為是他們體內濃度高於一般人的睾酮素有關。睾酮素是最主要的男性荷爾蒙。

然而，擁有高智商並不保證就能生活無虞。天才們同時也是聲名狼藉的理財白癡，這可能跟他們的生活重心老擺在別處有關。有一個關於人類資源的研究顯示，中下智商者的理財成就和聰明人一樣出色。眾所周知，愛因斯坦大部分的諾貝爾獎金都在失敗的投資中虧損殆盡。你也鮮少看到天才成為企業的執行長。許多天才很拙於社交，也很拙於管理人群。有時候，身為天才對於事業成功一點助益也無。

1990 年代，貝爾實驗室即發覺其實驗室裡生產力最高也最受重用的電子工程師並不是它所雇用的天才們，反而是那些具有合作精神、說話有說服力且能夠建立團隊共識的人。

53. 這篇文章主要是談
(A) 印象派藝術
(B) 瑪莉・卡薩特為女性藝術家的貢獻
(C) 瑪莉・卡薩特的生與死
(D) 瑪莉・卡薩特的成長

54. 根據上述的文章內容，哪一個作品最不可能是瑪莉・卡薩特的名畫?
(A) 母親的撫抱
(B) 女士和茶桌
(C) 母親與孩子
(D) 鋸木工人

55. 下列哪一個關於瑪莉・卡薩特的描述是真的?
(A) 她很少參與在美國的畫展
(B) 她討厭被視為美國藝術家
(C) 她很多畫作反映出日常生活中像她一樣的女性
(D) 卡薩特的畫作只是德加畫作的翻版

56. 從上述文章中我們可以推論
(A) 自從 1893 年以後，母親與孩子為她作品的主要主題
(B) 瑪莉・卡薩特是當時唯一成功的女藝術家
(C) 她致力於訓練在美國的學徒，像 Louiseine 和 H.O. Havemeyer 等人
(D) 印象派畫家為當時的美國的主流藝術家

第貳部分: 非選擇題

一、英文翻譯-每題 4 分，每一區塊一分

1. many people often complain about the difficulties they have to face.
2. Although they make (ear) less money,

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。

二、英文作文

評分標準:

給分 0~4 分 5~8 分 9~13 分 14~17 分 18~20 分
英文字數 300 350 400 450 500

給分 英文字數 發音 語法 重點 修飾 資料

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。

(450 words)