

指定科目考試 考古題題本

94 英文科

— 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筆，在「答案卷」上作答

※請依各科考試時間及試場規則，誠實試做每一題（含非選擇題）。

※每完成試考一年度後，閱讀光碟內建「詳解」，以熟悉題型、掌握題性，再做另一年度。

※誠實試考的作用：一、提昇實力；二、預測現有實力大概的落點位置。

第壹部分：選擇題(佔 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，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. We have had plenty of rain so far this year, so there should be an ____ supply of fresh water this summer.
(A) intense (B) ultimate (C) abundant (D) epidemic
2. I don't know for sure what I am going to do this weekend, but ____ I plan to visit an old friend of mine in southern Taiwan.
(A) tentatively (B) inevitably (C) unknowingly (D) numerously
3. Our chemistry teacher was on a one-month sick leave, so the principal had to find a teacher to ____ for her.
(A) recover (B) navigate (C) rehearse (D) substitute
4. The gym is closed on Monday for routine ____ work. The facilities are kept in good condition by the regular checking and repairing.
(A) disturbance (B) eloquence (C) maintenance (D) alliance
5. If you exercise regularly, your blood ____ will be improved, and you will feel more energetic.
(A) fatigue (B) tranquility (C) fragrance (D) circulation
6. Nowadays people have to pass various tests for professional ____ so that they can be qualified for a well-paying job.
(A) mechanics (B) permission (C) certificates (D) perseverance
7. Though Dr. Wang has been away from his hometown for over ten years, he can still ____ his old house clearly.
(A) nominate (B) visualize (C) prolong (D) sprinkle
8. The speaker spent twenty minutes on one simple question. The explanation was so ____ that we could not see the point clearly.
(A) coherent (B) crucial (C) various (D) lengthy
9. The new tax policy proposed for the next fiscal year has been severely criticized by the ____ party leaders.
(A) interaction (B) exposition (C) opposition (D) occupation
10. Thousands of people flooded into the city to join the demonstration; as a result, the city's transportation system was almost ____.
(A) testified (B) paralyzed (C) stabilized (D) dissatisfied

二、綜合測驗(20%)

說明：第11至30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，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

After a long day working in the office, Alexander hailed a taxi to take him home. Squeezing his body into the taxi, he noticed the shiny interior and the smell of brand new leather. After informing the driver of his 11, Alexander resorted to his reading of Dan Brown's intelligent thriller, *The Da Vinci Code*. Five minutes into the journey, he was on page 120: "...his Mona Lisa is neither male nor female..." Suddenly, Alexander 12 and noticed that the driver had detoured from the familiar route. To redirect the driver, Alexander tapped him on the shoulder. Out of the blue, the driver screamed, lost control of the car, and almost hit a bus. The cab went up on the footpath and 13 stopped centimeters away from a shop window. For a second, everything went quiet in the cab. Then the driver said, "Look, mate! Don't ever do that again. You scared the living daylights out of me!" Alexander apologized and said, "I didn't 14 that a little tap would scare you so much." The driver replied, "Sorry, sir. It's not really your 15. Today is my first day as a cab driver. I've been driving a funeral van for the last 25 years."

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|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 11. (A) motivation | (B) destination | (C) expectation | (D) solution |
| 12. (A) looked up | (B) took off | (C) turned in | (D) got on |
| 13. (A) hardly | (B) likely | (C) finally | (D) mainly |
| 14. (A) find | (B) realize | (C) wonder | (D) admit |
| 15. (A) matter | (B) decision | (C) trouble | (D) fault |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Today, with a couple of clicks, you can go anywhere in the world without leaving your computer. So it should come as little 16 that the Internet has headlined the top 25 innovations of the past quarter century, according to a panel of technology leaders assembled to promote inventiveness.

In creating the list, the group 17 twenty-five non-medically related technological innovations that have become widely used since 1980. These innovations are readily recognizable by most Americans, have had a direct impact on our everyday lives, and may also dramatically affect our lives 18.

The top innovation, the Web, was created by British software consultant Tim Berners-Lee. 19 by the multitude of information systems requiring complicated access, Berners-Lee fashioned a universal one that made information readily 20. He created HTML (hypertext markup language) and its rule of usage (HTTP, hypertext transfer protocol). In 1991 he unveiled the World Wide Web. Today, this No. 1 invention has become so commonplace that it is almost taken for granted.

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|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 16. (A) agreement | (B) surprise | (C) belief | (D) concern |
| 17. (A) gives in | (B) takes over | (C) singles out | (D) turns down |
| 18. (A) for a moment | (B) at that time | (C) from then on | (D) in the future |
| 19. (A) Having frustrated | (B) Frustrated | (C) To be frustrated | (D) Been frustrated |
| 20. (A) available | (B) consistent | (C) important | (D) unforgettable |

第 21 至 25 題為題組

The world's largest collection of Khmer sculpture resides at Angkor, the former royal capital of Cambodia. The 7,000 pieces—full statues, heads and carved inscriptions—are breathtaking not only for their individual beauty, but also for 21 they represent: a road map to the origins of much of Southeast Asian culture. But the collection is not in a museum, and it is not open 22 visitors. It is held in unknown, guarded warehouses 23 only a few people can see it. These people assembled it by removing figures from the ruins of Cambodia's world-famous temples and replacing them with hollow, concrete 24. For the most part, these are hard to distinguish from the originals. Clever art thieves? No, these “art thieves” work for the Angkor Conservancy. 25 very large pieces too heavy to move, virtually all surviving Angkorian statues, wood carvings and artifacts have been replaced with copies.

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|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------------|
| 21. (A) what | (B) which | (C) that | (D) when |
| 22. (A) with | (B) by | (C) to | (D) among |
| 23. (A) which | (B) where | (C) until | (D) unless |
| 24. (A) strategies | (B) courses | (C) ways | (D) fakes |
| 25. (A) Except for | (B) In spite of | (C) Owing to | (D) In addition to |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Jean Piaget, a psychologist and pioneer in the study of child intelligence, was born in Switzerland in 1896. At age 10, he managed his first 26, a description of a partly albino sparrow he observed in a public park. At age 15, he 27 to devote his life to developing a biological explanation of knowledge.

He began his career as a zoologist, 28 mollusks and their adaptations to their environment. 29 age 21, he had already published 25 professional papers on that topic. Later, after working with Alfred Binet in Paris, he became interested in levels of logic used by children taking standardized tests on intelligence. Piaget 30 to establish a body of psychology all his life and became a very influential figure in educational psychology. His works were all written originally in French and were later translated into English.

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|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 26. (A) subscription | (B) publication | (C) obligation | (D) transaction |
| 27. (A) put down | (B) passed on | (C) ended up | (D) set out |
| 28. (A) study | (B) studied | (C) studying | (D) being studied |
| 29. (A) By | (B) In | (C) With | (D) On |
| 30. (A) forgot | (B) afforded | (C) sought | (D) tended |

三、文意選填(10%)

說明：第31至40題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(J)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/9分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Like pearls scattered in the East Sea, the Penghu archipelago is situated in the southwest of the Taiwan Strait. It consists of 31 one hundred islands, of which many are famous for their pure white-sand beaches. The broad beaches and beautiful underwater scenery are the major 32 of Penghu islands.

Among the one hundred or so islands, only 20 are inhabited. The 33 islands of Penghu have been kept intact without human intervention. The primitive conditions on these islands, their unique basalt rock formations and rich ecology bring 34 more surprises for visitors. These islands are designated as natural reservations, 35 they are endowed with remarkable and rare resources. For instance, Gupo (Grand Aunt) Island is the largest uninhabited island in the North Sea area and the main 36 of seaweed production. Like Gupo Island, Baisha (White Sand) Island is also uninhabited and has 37 the primitive, unspoiled character. The island features well-developed columnar basalt formations, which on the southern coastline are 38 spectacular. This is also one of the best areas of the Penghu Islands for bird watching. In addition, there are also pillar-shaped rock formations that are Mother Nature's 39 sculptures.

Like gifts from God, the yellow flowers that bloom 40 the basalt rock cracks and the beautiful songs of little singing birds on the meadows turn these islands into a paradise.

- (A) attractions (B) between (C) for (D) location (E) masterpiece
(F) nearly (G) particularly (H) preserved (I) even (J) uninhabited

四、篇章結構(10%)

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(E)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得2分，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/2分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 41 至 45 題為題組

Many researchers have been interested in whether or not an individual's birth order has an effect on intelligence. One of the first studies was carried out in the Netherlands during the early 1970s. 41 The test was called the "Raven," which is similar to the I.Q. test. The researchers found a strong relationship between the birth order of the test takers and their scores on the Raven test. 42

In 1975, Zajonc and Markus developed the confluence theory to explain the negative effect of birth order on intelligence involving the data from the Dutch. 43 However, Rutherford and Sewell in 1991 tested the theory and found no support for it. They concluded that birth order effects did not exist.

44 On one side there are Zajonc and Markus, who state that birth order effects may be explained solely by family size and the spacing of births. With short birth intervals, increasing order of birth will be associated with lower intelligence levels. But with long birth intervals, this pattern may be reversed. 45

They show that the confluence model does not explain any relationship between birth order and intelligence that may exist in the American data. Up to date, there is no agreement between these opposing views. And such a debate may continue for years to come.

- (A) There are definitely two sides to this issue.
(B) Scores decreased as the family size increased and also with birth order.
(C) An intelligence test was administered to over 350,000 Dutch males when they turned 19 years of age.
(D) On the other side are Rutherford and Sewell, who studied more than 10,000 American high school graduates.
(E) Since then, the theory has been elaborated and even extended to explain the positive effect of birth order on intelligence.

五、閱讀測驗 (22%)

說明：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。

第 46 至 49 題為題組

In recent years, a craze for height has hit hard in industrializing Asian countries like Taiwan, Hong Kong and China, which boast seven of the world's 10 tallest buildings. The current tallest, at 101 floors, is the Taipei 101 in Taiwan, though Toronto's CN Tower is 180 feet higher, largely because of its huge antenna. Yet, in the Persian Gulf city of Dubai, the world's tallest building-to-be is already well under construction. Its pilings are already in place, plunging 160 feet into the earth. When it's finished, visitors will swoon over this city from 123 stories high, if not more. Currently, however, its exact height is still kept a secret to potential competitors in the world's race for the title of the tallest skyscraper.

While New York built skyscrapers because land was scarce, Dubai is doing it to get on the world map. "It's image, clearly," said Richard Rosan, president of its construction firm. "There's no practical reason for having a building this tall. You can't be scared of heights if you want to work on the top floor."

On paper, the Dubai Tower looks something like a giant space shuttle about to be launched into the clouds. Designers say the silvery steel-and-glass building will restore to the Arab world the honor of hosting the earth's tallest structure—a title lost in 1889 when the Eiffel Tower **upset** the 43-century reign of Egypt's Great Pyramid of Giza.

46. According to the passage, how tall will the Dubai Tower be?
- (A) At least 43 stories higher than Toronto's CN Tower.
 (B) 180 feet higher than Toronto's CN Tower.
 (C) At least 22 stories higher than the Taipei 101.
 (D) 160 feet higher than the Taipei 101.
47. The main purpose for building the Dubai Tower is _____.
- (A) for people who are not scared of heights to work on the top floor
 (B) for the construction company to maintain its business
 (C) for the Arab world to honor its industrialization
 (D) for the city of Dubai to gain world fame
48. Which of the following is true of the Dubai Tower?
- (A) It will include a 160-foot huge antenna.
 (B) It may be built in the shape of a space shuttle.
 (C) It uses silver as the major construction material.
 (D) It has already been built up to 180 feet above the ground.
49. The word **upset** in the last paragraph means _____.
- (A) distorted an important fact
 (B) knocked something over accidentally
 (C) defeated a strong competitor
 (D) made someone feel sad, worried, or angry

第 50 至 53 題為題組

Dr. Thompson was pleased. Just three months after moving to the small Midwestern town, he had been invited to address an evening meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Here was the perfect opportunity to show his knowledge of modern medicine and to get his practice off to a flourishing start. With this in mind,

the doctor prepared carefully.

On the night of his speech, Dr. Thompson was delighted to see that the meeting hall was full. After being introduced, he strode confidently to the lectern and announced his topic: “Recent Advances in Medicine.” He began with a detailed discussion of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, a rare brain disorder that had recently been covered in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Next he outlined the progress that had been made in studying immune system disorders.

Just about this time, halfway through his speech, Dr. Thompson began to notice a certain restlessness in his audience. People were murmuring and shuffling their feet. Someone in the fourth row seemed to be glancing at a newspaper. Nevertheless, Dr. Thompson plowed on. He had saved the best for last. He quoted extensively from an article in *the Lancet* about genetic research, feeling sure his audience would be impressed by his familiarity with this prestigious British medical journal.

Then the speech was over. Dr. Thompson had expected to be surrounded by enthusiastic people, congratulating him and asking questions. Instead he found himself standing alone. Finally the president of the Chamber of Commerce came up to him. “Something tells me,” said Dr. Thompson, “that my speech was not very successful. I can’t understand it. I worked so hard to make it interesting.” “Oh, it was a fine speech,” replied the president. “But maybe it would have gone over better with a different audience. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is not exactly a factor in these people’s everyday experience. You know, here we are in January. If you’d talked about ways to avoid getting the flu, you’d have **had them on the edge of their seats!**”

50. What is the main message of the passage?
- (A) A good speaker has to be fully prepared regardless of the audience.
 (B) A good speaker should display his learning to the audience in an enthusiastic way.
 (C) The more a speaker wants to please the audience, the more likely he will succeed.
 (D) The key to a successful speech is to make it meaningful and relevant to the audience.
51. What was the reaction of the audience to Dr. Thompson’s speech?
- (A) They were bored because the medical topics were not their daily concern.
 (B) They did not understand him so they could only discuss among themselves.
 (C) They were impressed by his familiarity with advanced research in medicine.
 (D) They congratulated him on the success of the speech and asked him questions.
52. Which topic was **NOT** mentioned in the doctor’s speech?
- (A) Genetic research. (B) Flu.
 (C) Immune system disorder. (D) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.
53. What does “**had them on the edge of their seats**” mean in the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) Had them stand up. (B) Took them by surprise.
 (C) Caught their full attention. (D) Aroused their suspicion.

第 54 至 56 題為題組

When a company ventures into new markets, it will need to face various problems. These problems can be broadly classified into several categories, including (1) cultural factors, (2) economic issues, (3) geographical factors, (4) political/legal issues, (5) religious factors, and (6) technological issues. Find an appropriate category for the problems discussed in each of the following paragraphs.

A company will face problems of this kind, as it is an alien when compared to the business
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climate of the country. Coca-Cola, for instance, was faced with such a problem in India, when it was given a choice of either to reveal its secret formula or leave the country. Coke chose to leave. But when it was welcomed back after several years, it was subjected to harassment and constant interference from the political activists.

54. The most appropriate category for the above paragraph is _____.

- (A) religious factors (B) economic issues (C) geographical factors (D) political/legal issues

Problems of this kind can make an impact on the properties of a product. This impact forces a company to adapt its products in order to meet the needs of the local market. To solve the problems, the level of economic development in a market should be assessed, for example, by the level of revenue, buying power of local consumers, and by the state of infrastructure in the foreign market. These indicators can provide vital information to the company regarding its marketing strategy.

55. The most appropriate category for the above paragraph is _____.

- (A) cultural factors (B) economic issues (C) geographical factors (D) technological issues

These problems are perhaps the biggest issue a researcher can come across while studying new markets. This is because markets that can be classified as similar on various grounds tend to be dissimilar when it comes to this particular aspect. There are differences even within the same country. Accordingly, travel advertising in Canada is divided between the English audience and the French audience. While pictures of travel advertisements show a wife alone for the English audience, a man and wife are shown for the French audience. This is done because the French are more bound by family ties.

56. The most appropriate category for the above paragraph is _____.

- (A) cultural factors (B) economic issues (C) geographical factors (D) political/legal issues

第貳部分：非選擇題(佔 28 分)

一、英文翻譯(8%)

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. 身為地球村的成員，我們不應把自己侷限在這個小島上。
2. 我們不但應該參與國際性的活動，並且應該展現我們自己的文化特色。

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。

提示：指定科目考試完畢後，高中同學決定召開畢業後的第一次同學會，你被公推負責主辦。請將你打算籌辦的活動寫成一篇短文。文分兩段，第一段詳細介紹同學會的時間、地點及活動內容，第二段則說明採取這種活動方式的理由。