

# 全國公私立高級中學

九十九學年度指定科目第五次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：100年3月1~2日

## 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(帶)。
- 非選擇題請在「答案卷」上作答，務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。更正時，可以使用修正液(帶)。

祝考試順利

## 第壹部分：選擇題（佔 72 分）

### 一、詞彙（10 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 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，整題未作答或答錯者，該題以零分計算。

1. With the aid of the cabin crew, a passenger called Jasper Schuringa helped \_\_\_\_\_ the suspect in an attempted terror attack aboard flight 253.  
(A) transmit (B) accuse (C) suppress (D) ignite
2. Nikki is worried that going to a buffet restaurant will \_\_\_\_\_ her dieting plans.  
(A) compliment (B) collect (C) compensate (D) compromise
3. Johnny is very \_\_\_\_\_, so he really enjoys his high-level math classes.  
(A) resourceful (B) identical (C) resistant (D) analytical
4. The birthday party ended \_\_\_\_\_ when the dog broke into the house and destroyed the birthday cake.  
(A) disastrously (B) remarkably (C) profoundly (D) immensely
5. The newly-elected mayor lost \_\_\_\_\_ when the press revealed that he lied during his campaign.  
(A) allowance (B) credibility (C) expertise (D) feasibility
6. In Taiwan, people speaking Taiwanese \_\_\_\_\_ those speaking Hakka.  
(A) outgrow (B) outlive (C) outnumber (D) outweigh
7. Students have to be \_\_\_\_\_ in the English language if they want to move ahead in their future career.  
(A) deficient (B) proficient (C) efficient (D) sufficient
8. Career \_\_\_\_\_ tests use a series of questions about your interests, your style of working, and how you interact with other people.  
(A) aptitude (B) attitude (C) altitude (D) longitude
9. The museum is closed \_\_\_\_\_ due to routine maintenance.  
(A) scarcely (B) frantically (C) reluctantly (D) temporarily
10. Our \_\_\_\_\_ of fossil fuels has nearly doubled every 20 years since 1900.  
(A) assumption (B) presumption (C) resumption (D) consumption

### 二、綜合測驗（10 分）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題一個空格。請依文意選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，整題未作答或答錯者，該題以零分計算。

#### 11-15 題為題組

11 Australia's jobless rate expected to double to 10 percent next year, will the crime rate double as well? No, said Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research criminologist Don Weatherburn: It's more complex than that.

"If people can't get a job immediately, they don't start getting straight into crime," he said. "But by the time they go for a year or two without a job, they 12 drifting into crime."

Two years ago, when unemployment was at a low, which hasn't been seen since the Beatles topped the charts and Russia was part of the Soviet Union, around 500,000 were out of work. Some jobs were in little demand in Australia. Migrant workers had to be brought in to fill 13 in slaughterhouses, fast-food restaurants, hospitals and hotels.

It's pretty much the same with crime. Just as the crime rate reaches a level 14 no amount of prosperity seems to budge it, harder times don't get immediately reflected in higher crime.

"Property crime, which has gone down, could well increase as people look for easy opportunities to get money," said Bond University criminologist Paul Wilson, adding. He also expects an increase in habitual return to crime, as those released from jail fall back into crime faster than they did when the economy was booming. There are also hard-core criminals just as there are the long-term unemployed: No matter how easy it would be to 15, the pull of the underworld is super-strong.

11. (A) As (B) With (C) When (D) For  
 12. (A) started (B) had started (C) will have started (D) have started  
 13. (A) propositions (B) lightweights (C) compounds (D) vacancies  
 14. (A) in which (B) at which (C) when (D) with which  
 15. (A) catch on (B) turn up (C) go straight (D) come up with

### 16-20 題為題組

It is believed that breast milk is the perfect food for baby's mind and body. Studies show that children who nurse may be healthier and happier. Leading scientists also claim 16 babies are intellectually brighter. Equally important, many believe, is the intense bond that develops between mother and child. With more and more women working outside the home, wet-nursing (hiring a woman to breast-feed your baby), which most of Western world abandoned in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, is making a minor comeback among young moms. 17 that, the wave of cross-nursing, in which mothers breast-feed one another's babies, also comes into existence and draws increasingly public attention. 18 advocates argue that milk sharing allow women to be good moms while they fulfill other goals, the pros and cons of cross-nursing 19 a lot of controversy. For example, Rhonda Shaw, a sociologist who studies shared nursing in New Zealand points out that viruses can be passed through breast milk to babies, and 20 sometimes people associate a woman breast-feeding another woman's baby with pedophilia.

16. (A) breast-feeding (B) bottle-feeding (C) breast-fed (D) bottle-feed  
 17. (A) On top of (B) By means of (C) Not to mention (D) Give rise to  
 18. (A) Despite (B) In spite of (C) Through (D) Though  
 19. (A) rose (B) arise (C) raise (D) arose  
 20. (A) which (B) that (C) what (D) whether

### 三、文意選填 (10 分)

說明：第 21 題至第 30 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，整題未作答或答錯者，該題以零分計算。

### 21-30 題為題組

Does your mouth water when you think of potato chips, donuts, fried chicken, and pie? Many people prefer "junk food" to healthy food because they develop a taste for it. Processed, baked, and fried foods typically contain a high amount of trans fats.

Trans fat 21 the bad cholesterol in your body and lowers the good cholesterol that the body needs. Fatty foods do more than cause obesity. Trans fats will not only build up in the body but also 22 blood flow to the heart. People whose diet contains a high percentage of trans fats are 23 of heart disease and stroke.

Trans fat is a semi-solid type of oil. It is made by adding hydrogen to liquid oil. Food companies and restaurants like to use trans fat oil because it is inexpensive and makes food like crackers and baked goods last longer. It also improves the taste and 24 of food. Trans fats became very 25 in the second half of the 20th century. This is around the time when butter got a bad name. People were told to use margarine instead because it was made from trans fats.

Today doctors know how dangerous these processed foods are. In countries such as the US and Canada there are new government 26 on food production. For example, 27 New York's ban in 2006, restaurants in New York city phased the use of trans fats out. Even fast food chains such as McDonalds and KFC are being forced to change their recipes. Furthermore, food and beverage makers have to 28 a Nutrition Fact label to their products. These labels list daily recommendations and 29 all ingredients including the amount of trans fats in a product. In Europe, food manufacturers have started using a voluntarily labeling system at the consumers' 30. These nutrition labels help consumers make healthier choices.

- (A) request      (B) attach      (C) block      (D) raises      (E) detail  
(F) restrictions      (G) texture      (H) popular      (I) due to      (J) at risk

#### 四、篇章結構 (10 分)

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

#### 31-35 題為題組

Since the beginning of civilization, there have been stories in every culture of the undead drinking blood, and vampire-like entities which prey on the living. Indian vampires called rakshasas appear in the Vedas in 1500 B.C. Malaysian vampires are called penanggalan, a bodiless head that feeds on children. 31 Vampires are depicted in wall paintings discovered in the Indus Valley. 32 One of them in Nepal shows a figure drinking blood.

The best documented historical case of vampirism occurred in the early eighteenth century. In 1727, a Serbian soldier, Arnold Poale, was stationed in Greece, where he claimed to have been attacked by a vampire. 33 His body was buried in the town cemetery, but one month later villagers reported seeing him walking around town. The villagers remembered Arnold's claim to have been attacked by a vampire, so they dug his body. 34 His clothes were covered in blood, and though his fingernails had fallen off, new ones had grown in their place. Despite having been dead for several weeks, when they drove a stake through his heart, he screamed and fresh blood gushed from the wound. They burned the body and scattered the ashes. 35 When their bodies were later dug under the orders of Charles VI, Emperor of Austria, most of them showed the same signs as Poale's corpse, well-fed, with fresh blood around the lips. All of these bodies were chopped off the heads and burned. These cases are described in detail in a document called "Visum et Repertum", a report written in 1732 by the man who oversaw the exhumations, Johannes Fluckinger.

- (A) They found the body undecayed and there was fresh blood on its lips.  
(B) Shortly afterwards, he fell from a hay wagon and died.  
(C) The ancient Greeks and Romans believed in lamia, strigoi, or vrykolaks, and the Chinese vampire is called xiang shi.  
(D) Five years later seventeen villagers fell ill and died.  
(E) They are over 5,000 years old and show vampire-like gods with prominent fangs.

#### 五、閱讀測驗 (32 分)

說明：第 36 題至第 51 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章的文意選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，整題未作答或答錯者，該題以零分計算。

#### 36-39 題為題組

It has been more than one week since the great earthquake hit Haiti. The relief material and medical supplies have been carried into Port-au Prince one after another with the rescue squads coming from Taiwan, Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, Luxemburg, Turkey, Mexico, etc., and health experts from Cuba, Israel, Portugal and other countries. Even troops from the US, Dominican Republic and Peru have marched in and stationed there beside the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti.

Haiti struck by 7.0-magnitude quake, and 6.1-magnitude aftershock, untreated injuries, displaced people, infectious diseases and gloomy sanitary conditions are major problems in Haiti. Besides those short of food and water, it is estimated that 20,000 Haitians are dying daily from lack of surgery. Above all, experts worry that the bodies still in the ruins increase the risk of diseases spreading especially if it rains. What a pity is that every group is doing its own thing. The disparate aid efforts need to be unified to help Haiti more efficiently.

36. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (A) To describe the condition of Haitian disaster.
  - (B) To call on more assistance from around the world.
  - (C) To show the miserable consequence of the great earthquake.
  - (D) To urge a combination of different groups helping in Haiti.
37. What can we infer from the first paragraph ?
- (A) Relief groups have been unified to help Haiti.
  - (B) Haiti is in a state of great amusement.
  - (C) The relief material and medical supplies are enough.
  - (D) Troops of the United Nations have arrived in Haiti after the earthquake.
38. About how many people are estimated dying daily in Haiti according to the passage?
- (A) 40,000                      (B) 30,000                      (C) 20,000                      (D) 10,000
39. What will be the most important thing to be done next in Haiti?
- (A) Watch out for the aftershocks.
  - (B) Provide the displaced people with enough clothes.
  - (C) Prevent the spreads of infectious diseases.
  - (D) Help Haitians build up confidence in their government.

40-43 題為題組

Possibly one of the greatest artistic influences on Vincent Van Gogh was Paul Gauguin. Van Gogh and Gauguin met in Paris in November of 1887. Van Gogh had organized an art exhibit. After seeing the exhibit, Gauguin arranged to trade one of his paintings from Martinique for two of Van Gogh's Sunflowers studies.

In February of 1888, Van Gogh decided to move to Arles in Southern France and begin what he called the Studio of the South.

As an Art dealer, his brother Theo agreed to try to sell the works of Van Gogh and those artists he worked with in the Studio of the South. In order to help persuade Gauguin to move to the Studio of the South, Theo provided a 250 franc monthly allowance in exchange for one of Gauguin's paintings each month. Vincent began painting sunflowers to decorate Gauguin's bedroom. These sunflowers would later become one of his signature pieces. During their time together in Arles Gauguin bought a **bale of jute** which both artists used for their canvases. This rough material caused them both to apply the paint more thickly and to use heavier brush strokes.

On December 23, 1888, Van Gogh, in a fit of insanity, pursued Gauguin with a knife and threatened him intensely. Later that day, Van Gogh returned to their house and cut off a piece of his ear lobe, and then offered it to a prostitute as a gift. Gauguin swiftly left Arles for Paris, but he and Van Gogh continued to communicate by letter. After parting ways neither artist could escape the other's influence. Gauguin's work began to have more religious themes after being influenced by Van Gogh's strong religious background. Gauguin also began using brighter colors, especially yellow, and thicker brush strokes like Van Gogh. Van Gogh began to use Gauguin's technique of painting from memory. This caused his paintings to become more decorative and less realistic.

40. Choose the best title for the article.
- (A) Artistic Influences on Van Gogh.
  - (B) Van Gogh's Evolution As a Painter.
  - (C) Van Gogh's Impact on Art.
  - (D) Van Gogh's Family.

41. How did Van Gogh and Gauguin inspire each other in painting?
- (A) Gauguin's strong religious background led Van Gogh to incorporate more religious themes into his works.
  - (B) Van Gogh's paintings, employing Gauguin's technique of painting from memory, became more decorative and realistic.
  - (C) Under Van Gogh's influence, Gauguin began using bolder colors and thicker brush strokes.
  - (D) Gauguin started painting sunflowers, which are now recognized as one of Van Gogh's signature pieces.
42. "A bale of jute" in paragraph 2 most likely means \_\_\_\_\_?
- (A) Fibers used in making fabrics.
  - (B) Some kind of fruit.
  - (C) Brushes used for oil painting.
  - (D) A particular way of painting.
43. Based on the article, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) When Van Gogh was alive, his paintings were not for sale.
  - (B) After Gauguin left Arles, he remained in contact with Van Gogh via correspondence.
  - (C) Van Gogh cut off a piece of his ear lobe and offered it to a prostitute as a gift after parting ways with Gauguin.
  - (D) Van Gogh and Gauguin first met when the latter was invited to move to the Studio of the South.

44-47 題為題組

Much of the holiday spending is on gifts for others. At the simplest level, giving gifts involves the giver thinking of something that the recipient would like and then buying the gifts and delivering it. Yet this guessing of preference is no feat; indeed, it is often done badly. Every year, ties go unworn and books unread. And even if the gift is enjoyed, it may not be what the recipient would have bought had they spent the money themselves.

In a paper that has proved seminal in the literature on the issue, Joel Waldfogel, an economist at Yale University, asked students two questions at the end of holiday season: first, estimate the total amount paid by the givers for the gifts you received; second, apart from the **sentimental** value of the item, if you did not have them, how much would you be willing to pay to get them? His results were gloomy: on average, a gift was valued by the recipient well below the price paid by the giver.

In addition, recipients may not know their own preferences very well. Some of the best gifts, after all, are unexpected items that you would never have thought of buying, but which turns out to be especially well picked. And preference can change. So by giving a jazz CD, for example, the giver may be encouraging the recipient to enjoy something that was ignored before. This, a desire to build skills, is presumably the hope held by many parents who ignore their children's pleas for video games and buy them books instead.

Finally, there are items that a recipient would like to receive but not purchase. If someone else buys them, however, they can be enjoyed guilt-free. This might explain the high volume of chocolate that changes over the holidays. Thus, the lesson for gift-givers is that you should try hard to guess the preference of each person on your list and then choose a gift that will have a high sentimental value.

44. The word "sentimental" in second paragraph is close to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) intelligent
  - (B) emotional
  - (C) anguished
  - (D) practical
45. According to the article, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Price is the only factor when you give gifts.
  - (B) Generally speaking, wants do not always correspond to needs when it comes to gift-giving.
  - (C) The receivers often overestimate the values of gifts.
  - (D) Chocolates will be blamed when people receive them as gifts.

46. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the article?
- (A) The gift-giver tries to neglect the actual needs of the receiver.  
 (B) The best gifts are well picked by the givers.  
 (C) In gift-giving, guessing preference is often a failure, so it's the thought that counts.  
 (D) You have to take money into consideration when giving a gift.
47. The article is most likely taken from a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) user's manual      (B) medical journal      (C) consumer's report      (D) travel magazine

48-51 題為題組

The tradition of selecting a *Man of the Year* began in 1927, with *Time* editors contemplating newsworthy stories possible during a slow news week. The idea was also an attempt to remedy the editorial embarrassment earlier that year for not having aviator Charles Lindbergh on its cover following his historic trans-Atlantic flight. By the end of the year, it was decided that a cover story featuring Lindbergh as the Man of the Year would serve both purposes. At the same time, he was the first, and the youngest, person to receive the distinction. Since then, *Time Magazine* has chosen an individual person, groups of people or an idea that "for better or worse, has most influenced events in the preceding year" for the special year end issue. In 1999, the title was changed to *Person of the Year* in an effort to be more inclusive.

Though *Time's* list is not an academic or objective study of the past, the list gives a contemporary viewpoint of what was important during each year. For example, in 2006, the choice was "You," representing millions of anonymous contributors of user-generated content to Wikipedia, YouTube, MySpace, Facebook, and a lot of other websites featuring user contribution. Even though the decision raised some criticism as described as ideological and even hypocritical, it really led us to rethink about the speedy development of technology and how we will change the world.

Besides, there are many other interesting facts about the list. For example, four women were granted the title when it was still *Man of the Year*, one of whom is Soong May-ling (Madame Chiang Kai-shek) in 1937. Adolf Hitler, the murderous leader of Nazi Germany, also received the honor in 1938. A whole generation was named in 1966 "Twenty-five and Under." In 1996, David Da-i Ho, AIDS researcher famous for pioneering the use of protease inhibitors in treating HIV-infected patients, is another glory of Taiwan. Next time, before you are doing the New Year countdown, you may think what or who means to you most in that year.

48. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- (A) The way *Time Magazine* chooses *Person of the Year*.  
 (B) The history about *Time's Person of the Year*.  
 (C) The person who had ever become *Time's Person of the Year*.  
 (D) The influence of *Time Magazine* on the world history.
49. What does "Twenty-five and Under" mean?
- (A) It refers to people who were born around 1925.  
 (B) It refers to people who were about or under twenty-five years old in 1966.  
 (C) It refers to people of generation Y.  
 (D) It refers to the time duration of one generation.
50. Which of the following is NOT correct?
- (A) Lindbergh was chosen as the Man of the Year because the *Time* editor did not have him on the cover for his historic trans-Atlantic flight in their previous issues.  
 (B) An idea that influences the year most can be chosen as the Man of the Year, too.  
 (C) A negative influence cannot be chosen to the list.  
 (D) The list of Man of the Year provides us a viewpoint toward the contemporary year.
51. Which of the following is correct?
- (A) Soong May-ling (Madame Chiang Kai-shek) was chosen as the Man of the Year in 1938.  
 (B) The "You" in the passage referred to users of Facebook, Wikipedia, YouTube, MySpace and other websites featuring user contribution.  
 (C) David Da-i Ho was chosen to the list because he discovered HIV virus.  
 (D) Adolf Hitler is not on the list because of his infamous murders.

## 第貳部分：非選擇題（佔 28 分）

### 一、連貫式翻譯題（8 分）

說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。  
2. 請依序作答，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 發簡訊指的是透過手機網路作業交換手機之間已寫好的簡短訊息。 While the term most often refers to messages sent using the Short Message Service (SMS), it has been extended to include messages containing image, video, and sound content (known as MMS messages). Individual messages are referred to as "text messages" or "texts". The language used to shorten messages is referred to as txtese.

2. 簡訊服務最普遍的應用在人跟人之間的訊息傳遞, but text messages are also used to interact with automated systems, such as ordering products and services for mobile phones, or participating in contests. Advertisers and service providers use texts to notify mobile phone users about promotions, payment due dates, and other notifications that used to be sent by post or left as voicemail. There are internet services available that allow users to send text messages free of direct charge to the sender.

Text messages also allow for a person to have a short conversation that would have taken longer during a phone call. Many associate texting with teens, but adults are slowly becoming "texters" too.

### 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(words)。

提示：你寫部落格(blog)嗎？你喜歡逛部落格嗎？部落格已成為當今生活的一部分。請以部落格為主題，於第一段說明你對部落格的看法。第二段請以自己或他人為例子來支持你的看法。



全國公私立高級中學九十九學年度指定科目第五次聯合模擬考試

英文考科解析

考試日期：100年3月1~2日

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

第壹部份：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 在飛機工作人員的幫助下，一名叫做 Jasper Schuringa 的乘客幫忙壓制一名企圖在 253 班機進行恐怖攻擊的嫌疑犯。  
(A)傳送；輸送 (B)控告 (D)點燃
- Nikki 擔心去吃自助餐會違背她的減肥計畫。  
(A)恭維 (B)收集 (C)補償
- Johnny 非常善於分析，所以他非常喜歡上高程度的數學課。  
(A)資源豐富的 (B)完全相同的 (C)抵抗的
- 當小狗跑進來把蛋糕摧毀時，生日派對就很悲慘地結束。  
(B)引人注目地；明顯地 (C)極大地；深刻地 (D)極端地；非常；極大地
- 當報紙透露這位新當選的市長在選舉中說謊時，他失去了可信度。  
(A)零用錢 (C)專門知識 (D)可行性
- 在臺灣，說臺語的人比說客語的人多。  
(A)比…長得高(或大、快) (B)比…活得長 (D)勝過；重於
- 如果學生想要在未來職涯領先的話，必須精通英語。  
(A)缺乏的 (C)有效率的 (D)充足的
- 職業性向測驗使用一系列關於你的興趣、工作型態以及如何與別人互動的問題。  
(B)態度 (C)海拔高度 (D)經度
- 博物館因例行性維修而暫時關閉。  
(A)幾乎不 (B)瘋狂地 (C)不情願地
- 自 1900 年以來，我們的化石燃料的消耗量幾乎每 20 年增加了一倍。  
(A)假定 (B)認為真實的事 (C)重新開始

二、綜合測驗

11-15 題為題組

當明年澳洲的失業率預測將成長兩倍至百分之十的時候，犯罪率也會跟著倍數增加嗎？犯罪統計調查局的犯罪學者維爾本表示：「不會，情況會複雜許多。」

他指出：「就算人們沒有即時找到工作，他們也不會馬上就跑去犯罪。但隨著一年或兩年沒有工作，他們會漸漸陷入犯罪的泥沼。」

兩年前失業率一度降至低點，是自披頭四佔據排行榜而俄國還是蘇維埃聯邦的一部份之後所不會見過的，當時有五十萬人失業。但是澳洲人挑剔工作。屠宰場、速食店、醫院，和旅館只好僱用移民。

景氣跟犯罪率大同小異，但當犯罪率上升到某程度時，經濟榮景情況不見得會有所變動，而景氣不好也不會立即反應在高犯罪率上。

龐德大學的犯罪學者保羅表示：「已經下降的財產犯罪，會隨著人們尋求投機的賺錢方法而再度增加。」他也預測，累犯的機率會增加，因為那些從牢裡放出來的人很快又會再陷入犯罪，比之前經濟繁榮時還快。只要失業率持續，社會還是會有嚴重的犯罪問題——不管走正當的途徑是多麼容易，犯罪的力量也會拉著你往下。

- with + O + p.p.表附帶狀況
- By the time + S + 現在式 V, S + will have + p.p.
- (A)提議 (B)無足輕重之人 (C)混合物 (D)(職位)空缺
- at a level = at which
- (A)理解；流行 (B)出現 (C)改邪歸正 (D)趕上

16-20 題為題組

大家相信，母乳是對寶寶身心最理想的食物。研究顯示，喝母乳的小孩可能比較健康也比較快樂。頂尖的科學家也宣稱餵母乳的嬰兒智能上更聰明。許多人也相信，哺乳能讓母子間發展出緊密的連結也同樣重要。隨著愈來愈多女性在

外工作，大多數西方人士早在 19 世紀就已揚棄的奶媽(僱請一位女子來哺乳)，如今又在年輕媽媽間慢慢捲土重來了。除此之外，交互哺乳(媽媽們輪流為對方的寶寶哺乳)的風潮也開始出現並且引起大眾愈來愈多的關注。雖然倡議人士的立論是，母乳共享讓女性得以在扮演稱職母親的同時，也能實現其他的目標；但是交互哺乳的好處和壞處還是引起許多爭議。比如說，Rhonda Shaw (研究紐西蘭交換哺乳的社會學家)就指出，病毒有可能透過母乳傳給嬰兒，而且有時人們還將哺乳他人寶寶的女性跟戀童癖聯想在一起。

16. 被餵以母乳，故用過去分詞 breast-fed (pp)

17. (A)除了...之外 (B)藉由 (C)更不用說 (D)導致；造成

18. (A) + 名詞 (B) In spite of + 名詞 (C)透過 (D)雖然：Although + 子句

19. (A)升起 (B)引起；激起 (C)提出；引起 (D)升起；產生

20. that viruses can be passed through breast milk to babies 及 that sometimes people associate a woman breast-feeding another woman's baby with pedophilia 兩子句同時為 point out 的受格，第一句的 that 可省略，第二句 that 不可省略

### 三、文意選填

#### 21-30 題為題組

當你想到薯條、甜甜圈、炸雞和派的時候，你會流口水嗎？很多人喜歡垃圾食物甚於健康食物因為它們很好吃。加工過的、烘焙過和炸過的食物通常含有高量的反式脂肪。

反式脂肪會增加你身體中的壞膽固醇，而且會降低你身體所需的好膽固醇。高脂食物對你的身體造成的影響不只是肥胖而已。反式脂肪不僅會累積在你的體內，還會阻止血液流回心臟。飲食中若含有高量的反式脂肪的人會有心臟病和中風的危險。

反式脂肪是一種半固體的油。它的製作方式是將氫加入液態油中。食品公司和餐廳喜歡使用反式脂肪油因為它價格便宜，而且它會讓鬆脆的食物和烘焙的食品保存較久。它也會增加食物的味道和口感。反式脂肪在二十世紀後半的時期非常受歡迎。剛好此時就是奶油(黃油)受到大家排斥的時候。當時人們被告知要使用人造奶油來取代它(奶油)，因為它是由反式脂肪所製成的。

現在的醫生們知道這些加工處理過的食物是非常的危險。在美國和加拿大這些國家中，政府制定新的限制法規在食品生產上。舉例來說，由於 2006 年紐約市頒佈的禁令，紐約市的餐廳逐漸廢除了反式脂肪油的使用。即使是知名的速食連鎖店，像是麥當勞和肯德基，也被迫要改變他們的烹食法。此外，食品及飲料商現在必須在商品上附上食品標示表，這些標示表列出每日的建議量而且也要詳盡說明所有的成分，包含該食品的反式脂肪的含量。在歐洲，食品製造商應消費者的要求下，已經開始主動使用標籤標示制度。這些成分標示表可以幫助消費者做出更健康的選擇。

21. 主詞 trans fat 是單數，要接單數動詞 raises，而後方有連接詞 and，和動詞 lowers(降低)對等

22. 這句 not only...but also 對等兩個動詞 build up 和 block

23. be at risk of + N/Ving 冒~的風險

24. taste and texture 指食物的味道和口感

25. 這格要填 adj。become + adj

26. government restrictions 政府的限制法規。... restrictions on +N 在~方面的限制

27. due to + N (由於~；因為~)

28. attach...to... (將...附在...上面)

29. 這格要填動詞。and 是對等連接詞，前面的動詞是 list，和 detail 對等。detail 在這是動詞，「詳細說明」的意思

30. at one's request 指的是「在某人的要求之下」

### 四、篇章結構

#### 31-35 題為題組

從一有文明開始，每一個文化裡一直不斷有故事敘述不死人喝血，還有吸血類實體捕食活人為生。印度吸血鬼，名叫 rakshasas，出現在公元前 1500。馬來西亞吸血鬼被稱為 penanggalen，它只有頭沒有身體，並以吃兒童維生。古希臘人和羅馬人深信有拉米亞，strigoi，或 vrykolaks 而中國的吸血鬼被稱為殭屍。在印度河流域的河谷發現吸血鬼壁畫，壁畫上描繪他們是 5000 多歲的神，有著突出的尖牙。其中一幅在尼泊爾的壁畫上描繪著吸血鬼喝血的樣子。

最佳吸血鬼案件的歷史記錄發生在 18 世紀初。在 1727 年，一個塞爾維亞士兵，阿諾德波爾，駐紮在希臘。在那裡他聲稱受到吸血鬼的攻擊。不久，他從一輛載著乾草的馬車上跌落摔死。他的遺體被安葬在鎮上的公墓，但一個月後，村民們報告說，看到他正走在街上。村民們想起阿諾德曾說過他被吸血鬼襲擊，所以他們挖出他的身體。他們發現，他屍體尚未腐敗，而他的嘴唇上並有新鮮血液。他的衣服全身都是鮮血，他的指甲雖然脫落，但新指甲已長出。儘管他已經死了好幾個星期，但是當他們將一個木樁刺進他心臟時，他尖叫，新鮮血液從傷口湧出。村民焚毀他的屍體並將骨灰撒散。五年後，17 村民病倒和死亡。後來在查理六世，奧地利皇帝的命令下，他們的屍體被挖掘出來，其中大多數顯示和 Poale 相同的跡象——食物充足，與嘴唇周圍有著新鮮血液。所有這些屍體被砍頭和焚燒。這些案件在一份名為“Visum et Repertum”的文件中詳細說明，這份文件為一位在 1732 年監督挖掘工作的男子，約翰內斯弗魯肯格，所編寫。

31. 從前面幾句敘述『每一個文化裡一直不斷有故事敘述不死人喝血...』，表示這幾句在敘述不同文化裡對吸血鬼的敘述。而選項(C)述說希臘和中國文化吸血鬼的敘述，符合主題，故為正解

32. 上一句『在印度河流域的河谷發現吸血鬼壁畫』提到壁畫上吸血鬼的描述，與選項(E)『壁畫上描繪他們是 5000 多歲的神，有著突出的尖牙』的主題一致

33. 從上一句『在那裡他聲稱受到吸血鬼的攻擊』發現他還尚在人世，而下一句『他的遺體被安葬在鎮上的公墓』卻已死了，由上下文的邏輯，發現選項(B)『不久，他從一輛載著乾草的馬車上跌落摔死』為正解
34. 從上一句『所以他們挖出他的身體』發現與選項(A)『他們發現，他的屍體尚未腐敗，而他的嘴唇上並有新鮮血液。』中的主題 body 一致，故為正解
35. 從上一句 “They burned the body and scattered the ashes.” 與下一句 “When their bodies were later dug...” 發現主題關鍵字 they 和 their 與選項(D)中 “Five years later seventeen villagers fell ill and died.” 的 villagers 一致，加上上下文的語意一致性，故為正解

## 五、閱讀測驗

### 36-39 題為題組

海地大地震已經超過一週了，救災物資和醫療支援已由台灣、英國、比利時、法國、德國、盧森堡、土耳其、墨西哥等國陸續攜入太子港；還有來自古巴、以色列、葡萄牙和其他國家的健康專家；除了聯合國在海地的維安部隊，甚至來自美國、多明尼加共和國和秘魯的部隊都已經進駐。

遭到 7 級地震及 6.1 級的餘震，海地現在主要的問題就是尚未處理的傷患、難民、傳染病和極差的衛生條件。除了死於缺乏食物和水，據估計每天還有兩萬海地人因缺乏手術而瀕臨死亡。尤其是專家很擔心許多屍體仍然在廢墟之中增加了疾病傳染的危險性，特別是如果下雨的話。遺憾的是，每個團體都自行其事，這種各自分離的救災援助必須要整合起來，以便更有效率地來幫助海地。

36. 下列何者無法從文章中得知？(B)呼籲各國更多的協助  
(A)描述海地的受災情況 (C)呈現大地震的悲慘結果 (D)主張聯合在海地幫忙的不同團體
37. 從第一段可以推論出什麼？(D)在地震後，聯合國部隊已經抵達海地  
(A)救災團體已被統編來幫助海地 (B)海地處在一片歡愉當中 (C)救災物資和醫療設施充足
38. 根據本文，據估計海地大約每天有多少人瀕臨死亡？(C)兩萬多人  
(A)四萬人 (B)三萬人 (D)一萬人
39. 在海地最重要該做的下一步為何？(C)預防傳染性疾病的傳佈  
(A)注意餘震 (B)提供難民足夠的衣服 (D)協助海地人建立對政府的信心

### 40-43 題為題組

對梵谷藝術影響最深的人物之一可能是高更了。梵谷和高更在 1887 年 11 月首次相見。當時梵谷籌辦一場藝術展覽。在看完展覽後，高更就安排以他在 Martinique 島上的畫作之一換取梵谷的兩幅向日葵畫作。

在 1888 年 2 月，梵谷決定搬到南法的阿爾，開始他所謂的南方工作室。

身為畫商，他的弟弟 Theo 同意販賣梵谷和南方工作室其他藝術家的畫作。為了幫忙說服高更搬到南方工作室，Theo 提出以每月 250 法朗換取高更的一幅畫作。梵谷開始畫向日葵來裝點高更的臥室，這些向日葵畫作後來成為他的重要畫作之一。他們在阿爾的期間，高更買了一大包可以讓他們兩人使用的麻布，這種粗糙的材質使得他們畫上更厚實的顏料並使用更厚重的筆觸。

1888 年 12 月 23 日這天，精神異常的梵谷手持刀子追趕高更並威脅他。之後他回到他們共同居住之處，割下自己的一片耳垂，送給一個妓女當禮物。高更隨即離開阿爾前往巴黎，但他仍與梵谷透過書信聯絡。兩人分道揚鑣後，彼此仍受對方畫風影響。高更的作品因受到梵谷濃厚宗教背景的影響而開始出現宗教主題。如同梵谷，高更也開始使用較為明亮的色彩，尤其是黃色，以及較厚重的筆觸。而梵谷則是開始運用高更憑記憶作畫的技巧，因而他的畫作越來越富有裝飾性而較偏離現實。

40. 選出最適合本篇文章的標題。(A)梵谷所受到的藝術影響  
(B)梵谷畫風的演進 (C)梵谷對藝術的影響 (D)梵谷的家庭
41. 梵谷和高更如何影響對方的繪畫？(C)在梵谷的影響下，高更開始使用較大膽的色彩及厚重的筆觸  
(A)高更的宗教背景影響梵谷，使後者在繪畫作品裡注入更多宗教主題  
(B)梵谷使用高更憑記憶作畫的技巧，使得畫風更富裝飾性及真實性  
(D)高更開始畫向日葵，向日葵畫作現在被公認是梵谷的經典作品之一
42. 第二段的 “A bale of jute” 的意思最有可能是？(A)一種用來製作布料的纖維  
(B)一種水果 (C)油畫使用的畫筆 (D)一種特殊的繪畫法
43. 根據這篇文章，以下哪一項陳述是正確的？(B)高更離開阿爾後，與梵谷仍透過書信保持聯絡  
(A)梵谷還在世時，他的畫作是不出售的  
(C)梵谷和高更分道揚鑣後，割下自己一片耳垂送給一個妓女當禮物  
(D)梵谷和高更第一次見面時是在前者邀請後者搬到南方工作室時

### 44-47 題為題組

許多節日消費花在買給其他人的禮物上。以最簡單的層面來說，送禮物涉及送禮者對收禮者喜好的猜測，然後購買和送出禮物。但是，這種偏好的猜測是毫無技術可言的；的確，猜測經常錯的離譜。每年都有從未配戴的領帶和未經閱讀的書籍。並且，即使禮物被享用，但如果要收禮者自己花錢購買，他們也不會購買這項禮物。

在報告中這個主題已證明在學術上有發展性，耶魯大學的一位經濟學家 Joel Waldfogel，在節日的尾聲問學生二個問題：首先，估計您所收到的禮物由送禮者所支付的總額；其次，除了禮物情感上的價值之外，假如您沒有這個禮物，您會願意支付多少得到這個禮物？結果是不樂觀的：平均而言，收禮者對禮物的估價遠遠低於送禮者所付的價格。

另外，收禮者有可能不知道他們自己的偏好。畢竟，某些最佳的禮物是意想不到的禮物，而且是您自己永遠不會想去買的，結果這個禮物卻是特別地萬中選一。但偏好可以改變。例如，藉著送爵士樂 CD，送禮者也許鼓勵收禮者享受以前忽略的事。許多父母忽略孩子買電動的請求而買書，大概也是基於這種能建立技能的渴望的夢想。

最後，有收禮者希望收到但不希望購買的禮物。然而，如果別人買這種禮物，人們可以毫無罪惡感地享用這種禮物。這也許解釋假日時大量互送的巧克力。因此，送禮者要學到的是努力猜測在您的名單上每個人的偏好，然後選擇富於情感價值的禮物。

44. 在第二段「情感的」接近下列何者？(B)情感的  
(A)有才智的 (C)感到痛苦的 (D)實際的
45. 根據文章，下列何者為真？(B)一般來說，缺乏和想要的不一定相同  
(A)價格是送禮唯一因素 (C)收禮者經常高估禮物的價值 (D)送巧克力給別人當禮物會被責怪
46. 下列何者可從文中推測？(C)猜測通常都失敗，所以心意最重要  
(A)送禮者試著忽略收禮者的實際需要 (B)送禮者總是選最適當的禮物 (D)送禮時必須把金額納入考量
47. 本文很有可能來自於？(C)消費者報告  
(A)使用者手冊 (B)醫學期刊 (D)旅遊雜誌
44. emotional 為 sentimental 同義詞
45. (A)、(C)、(D)文中未提及或與文中所提不同
46. (A)、(B)、(D)與文中所提不同或未提及
47. 文中著重消費的行為及心理，答案為(C)

#### 48-51 題為題組

時代雜誌的年度風雲人物選拔始於 1927 年，編者們在一周內選出值得報導的新聞故事。這個想法一開始是為了彌補該年主編們的一個因窘事件，他們沒將飛行員林白(Charles Lindbergh)跨越大西洋歷史性的飛行故事放上封面。而在年終的時候，他們認為將林白的故事放上封面，並選為年度風雲人物正好可以完成這兩個目的。同時，他也是首位、最年輕的一位享有如此榮譽的人。從此之後，時代雜誌，無論是福還是禍，都會選出深深影響著去年一整年的個人、團體或是一個想法，作為本年度的特刊。在 1999 年的時候，標題正式改名為「年度風雲人物」試圖將之變為更廣泛一些。

雖然時代雜誌的名單對於過去不具任何學術性或是客觀性的研究，但其名單提供每一年當代的觀點。舉例來說，在 2006 年，「你」被選為年度風雲人物，代表著數以百萬計的網路使用者對於維基百科、Youtube、MySpace、臉書以及其他由網路使用者所主導的網站。雖然此舉被批評為意識形態和虛偽，但仍讓我們重新思考科技發展的速度以及我們將如何改變世界。

而且，關於年度風雲人物的名單還有很多有趣的事情。例如，有四位女性被選為封面人物，標題仍然是用年度風雲男人，其中一位是 1937 年被選出的宋美齡小姐。而德國納粹黨的兇殘領導者—希特勒也在 1938 年得到這項殊榮。在 1966 年，一個新的世代被命名為「25 歲以及 25 歲以下」。在 1996 年，何大一，知名愛滋病研究學家，以雞尾酒療法治療 HIV 病毒病人的先鋒，是台灣另外一個驕傲。下次，當你在倒數新年的到來，你可以想想，有什麼事，或是什麼人在今年對你來說，意義重大？

48. 文章第一段主要關於？(B)時代雜誌年度風雲人物的歷史  
(A)時代雜誌選出年度風雲人物的方法 (C)曾經被選為時代雜誌風雲人物的人 (D)時代雜誌對歷史的影響
49. 「25 歲及 25 歲以下」在文中指的是？(B)在 1966 年 25 歲以及 25 歲以下的人們  
(A)在 1925 年出生的人們 (C)Y 世代的人 (D)指的是一個世代的持續時間
50. 下列何者敘述為非？(C)一個負面的影響不能被選為年度風雲人物  
(A)林白被選為年度風雲人物是因為編者之前沒有將他跨越大西洋的飛行故事放上雜誌  
(B)一個影響本年度很深的想法也可以被選為年度風雲人物  
(D)年度風雲人物的名單提供我們當代的觀點
51. 下列何者敘述為真？(B)文中所提到的「你」指的是 Facebook, Wikipedia, YouTube, MySpace 和其他使用者所主導貢獻的網路使用者  
(A)宋美齡在 1938 年被選為年度風雲人物  
(C)何大一被選為年度風雲人物是因為他發現 HIV 病毒  
(D)希特勒因為他惡名昭彰的殺人罪行所以並不在名單之上

### 第貳部分：非選擇題

#### 一、連貫式翻譯題

- 1.
- |                  |                                     |                                 |                                     |                                                                                              |                                                   |                    |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Texting messages | { refers to/<br>means /<br>imports/ | { the exchange of<br>exchanging | { brief written messages /<br>short | { mobile phones/<br>cellphones/<br>cellular phones/<br>cell-phones /<br>cellular telephones/ | { over<br>by means of<br>through the use of<br>by | cellular networks. |
| Text messages    |                                     |                                 |                                     |                                                                                              |                                                   |                    |

2.

The most { common  
 commonplace  
 general  
 normal  
 ordinary  
 typical  
 usual  
 average

{ application/  
 usage/  
 utilization/  
 use/  
 employment/

of

{ the messages service/  
 SMS/  
 the short message service/  
 short message system/  
 short messaging system/

is person-to-person/

{ messaging.  
 message delivery.  
 message delivering.  
 message transferring.

- 評分標準：1.每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。  
 2.每一題以斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各佔 1 分。  
 3.該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。  
 4.句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

## 二、英文作文

### 評分標準

等級	給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
劣	0~4 分	份量：只寫兩三行。 正確性：幾無正確句子。 組織：全文毫無組織或根本完全離題。
差	5~9 分	份量：字數勉強足夠。 正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。 組織：內容平平，但各段草率帶過。
可	10~14 分	份量：字數足夠(約 120 字)。 正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。 組織：有內容，但段落比重(如草草結尾)或轉承語使用欠佳。
優	15~18 分	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。 組織：結構完整交代。
特優	19~20 分	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。 組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，段落分配適當。

英文作文採整體式評分，分為五等級：特優(19-20 分)、優(15-18 分)、可(10-14 分)、差(5-9 分)、劣(0-4 分)，批改老師於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體分數，再以分項式評分標準檢閱是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分指標包含下列 5 項：內容(5 分)、組織(5 分)、文法、句構(4 分)、字彙、拼字(4 分)及體例(2 分)。另外，字數不足扣 1 分；未依提示分段扣 1 分。

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

