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，更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。

• 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。

• 未依規定畫記答案卡，致機器掃描無法辨識答案；或未使用黑色墨水的筆書寫答案卷，致評閱人員無法辨認機器掃描後之答案者，其後果由考生自行承擔。

• 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。
第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

1. With caution and uncertainty, I stepped into the room. While I was groping for the light switch in the dark room, I _______ over a pile of books on the floor and fell down.
   (A) fractured  (B) glanced  (C) tripped  (D) scrambled

2. In a recent case of school bullying, the school principal was definitely to blame for his _______ to cover it up and failure to protect the victim as well.
   (A) descendant  (B) intention  (C) abduction  (D) indifference

3. Even years after the 311 Tsunami which struck Fukushima, people in Taiwan are still cautious about buying fish or produce imported from Japan for fear of consuming _______ food unknowingly.
   (A) contaminated  (B) classified  (C) fertilized  (D) inflated

4. The police attacked the protesters assembling in front of the presidential building with pepper spray, which _______ them and thus a riot broke out.
   (A) designated  (B) sacrificed  (C) inaugurated  (D) provoked

5. Though these two ethnic groups have lived close to each other for centuries, it is surprising that they speak two entirely _______ languages. Communication between them is scarce because of the language barrier.
   (A) hostile  (B) distinct  (C) specific  (D) bleak

6. A dog is believed to have a keen sense of smell. It can distinguish very _______ differences in smells, those that may not be noticeable to the human nose.
   (A) stark  (B) relevant  (C) vulnerable  (D) subtle

7. In spite of his mother’s warning, the boy insisted on going hiking in his new shoes and _______ couldn’t walk due to the blisters in both feet.
   (A) subsequently  (B) reversely  (C) voluntarily  (D) drastically

8. According to a news report, two paintings a factory worker had bought for a modest amount of money at an auction held at a train station were proved to be worth a(n) _______ of about £33,000 in today’s money.
   (A) mediator  (B) hypothesis  (C) equivalent  (D) alliance

9. Those farmers were apprehensive that, when the new free trade pact was put into effect, local agricultural produce might not be competitive enough against their foreign _______ in terms of price.
   (A) counterparts  (B) revenues  (C) advantages  (D) colleagues

10. After a long period of time and considerable endeavor, the researcher finally released the result of the study which _______ talks about various aspects of the eligibility of cloning.
    (A) miraculously  (B) extensively  (C) anonymously  (D) instantly

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第 11 項至第 20 項，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答題區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。
They may come from poverty or privilege, from small towns or from the public housing. Some people seem predetermined to make it big in a certain field, while others just can’t make ends meet. A study suggests that maybe whether a person is a type-A personality in psychologist C. David Jenkins’ well-known study, share one thing in common. They have an insatiable drive to get ahead. They are extremely goal-oriented and they all start young. Once they set a goal for themselves, they will do their utmost level to achieve those goals. They have higher aspirations for themselves and thus a greater chance of excelling in the field they put efforts into. For instance, Oprah Winfrey asked to start first grade at five, and Tiger Woods began listening to motivational tapes at the age of 6. President Bill Clinton beat out 1,000 other contests to win a trip to Washington at the age of 16.

The study finds that ambition persistence is about 50 percent. It means that genes do play a significant role in one’s ability to be hardworking, persistent, ambitious and overachieving.

11. (A) as (B) while (C) where (D) but that
12. (A) hardwired (B) substituted (C) entitled (D) adapted
13. (A) to be dubbed (B) dubbing (C) and dub (D) dubbed
14. (A) take (B) stand (C) display (D) require
15. (A) torrential (B) influential (C) heritable (D) accessible

In 1974, Sweden became the first country to replace maternity leave with parental leave. The few men who took it were nicknamed “velvet dads.” dads were not forced to stay home in 1995, the family lost one month of subsidies if they did not. Then in 2002, the addition of a second nontransferable father month only slightly increased the number of fathers taking leave.

Now most Swedish men are paternal leave. From trendy central Stockholm to the rugged forest south of the Arctic Circle, 85 percent of Swedish fathers take it. Swedish laws reserve at least 13 months’ parental leave for fathers, which has triggered profound social change in this country. Businesses have come to expect employees to take leave gender, and to promise fathers uncompromised opportunities as far as promotion is concerned. The shift in fathers’ roles is perceived as a contributing factor in lower divorce rates and increasing joint custody of children.

With a new definition of masculinity, Swedish men no longer want to be identified just by their jobs. At the same time, a growing number of Swedish women now expect their husbands to take at least some time off with their children.

16. (A) Though (B) If (C) Since (D) When
17. (A) looking up to (B) shedding light on (C) taking advantage of (D) cutting down on
18. (A) practically (B) ultimately (C) exclusively (D) marginally
19. (A) in terms of (B) regardless of (C) when it comes to (D) not to mention
20. (A) deteriorating (B) subsiding (C) plummeting (D) emerging

Heston Blumenthal is often called the Willy Wonka of gastronomy. At his three-Michelin-starred restaurant *The Fat Duck*, the British of “molecular cuisine,” which applies science to the art of cooking, startles and delights his diners with unexpected combinations such as snail porridge, eggs and bacon ice cream, sardines on toast sorbet, and cauliflower and chocolate.
Yet these are not just crazy inventions, thrown together __22__ by a small child left unsupervised, but the result of intensive research. He told critics that there are 600 dishes in __23__ right now in his kitchen. For instance, he discovered that a vacuum jar increases the expansion of bubbles in cooking, __24__ the richest, lightest chocolate soufflé. He is also fascinated by “multi-sensory cooking.” His seafood dish, Sound of the Sea, is eaten to the accompaniment of marine noises on an iPAD.

“It’s an emotional dish,” he said in an interview. He further emphasized that he didn’t want his dishes to look like some kind of lab experiment and that he wanted to do a dish that __25__ memories. In his opinion, food has the ability to generate emotions because it’s the one thing we do that uses all the senses. If we eat crisps while listening to a soundtrack of crisps __26__ the crunch magnified, they taste crunchier.

These culinary adventures were __27__ reserved for the lucky diners at The Fat Duck, its two sister restaurants in Bray, and, since 2011, the two-Michelin-starred Dinner. And this year he ventures into Heathrow Airport, London.

But Heston doesn’t always get it right with his culinary madness. The Fat Duck and Dinner have suffered norovirus outbreaks, and his brand-new menu in 2009 never __28__. He said, “You have to look at failures as an opportunity to learn.”

He is famously determined and self-taught not just in cooking but in chemistry. Having fallen in love with haute cuisine after a family holiday in France as a teenager, he started his working experience in Raymond Blanc’s restaurant, but decided he wouldn’t learn fast enough in someone else’s kitchen. So he saved money from accounting jobs, __29__ cooking and chemistry books at the same time, until he had saved enough money to open The Fat Duck.

Given his unflappable dedication, child-like enthusiasm and __30__ attitude, this is your golden ticket to a meal to remember. Heston is bound to indulge you in a flight of fancy.

(A) with (B) like (C) devouring (D) pioneer (E) caught on (F) daring
(G) accordingly (H) development (I) conjured up (J) making for (K) previously (L) as if

四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

说明：第 31 题至第 35 题，每题一个空格。请依文意在文章后所提供的 (A) 到 (L) 题目中分别选出最适当者，填入空格中，使篇章结构清晰有条理，並將其英文字母代号置于答题卡之「选择题答案区」。各题对者，得 2 分；答错、未作答或答错多于一个选项者，该题以零分计算。

第 31 至 35 题为题组

Twenty kilometers from the severely damaged and exploded nuclear reactors at Fukushima, a giant floating wind turbine is anchored in deep water off the coast. It marks the start of Japan’s most ambitious strive for clean energy.

With the operation of this 100-meter-tall windmill in November, 2013, it was expected to generate enough electricity to power 1,700 homes. __31__ That is equal to the amount of electricity generated by a nuclear reactor.

Japan was forced to look for an alternative to nuclear energy after its multiple nuclear meltdowns at Fukushima in 2011. Japan’s 50 reactors are all currently down, waiting for inspections. It is looking more seriously at renewable power.

The windmill project’s advocates say that offshore windmills could be a breakthrough for this energy-poor country. The leaders of the country have been striving to make the best of what they are blessed with. __32__ The project is also a bid to take the initiative in an industry expected to double over the next five years to a global capacity of 536 gigawatts.

What sets the project apart from other offshore wind farms around the world is that its turbines float on giant platforms anchored to the seabed. __33__ However, a professor at Tokyo University reminded, “We shouldn’t forget the obvious reality check.” The farther from the coast they place these floating wind farms, the more expensive it becomes to build them and transmit the power back to the inland.

__34__ They have not been able to fish since the 311 disaster and fear that the project will deprive them of their fishing grounds.
Durability is another big issue. In the meanwhile, it acknowledges no one is certain how long, or how well, the turbines will hold up.

But the possible rewards are still exciting. The estimated 20,000 parts used in offshore wind turbines could add billions of yen to Japan's economy.

(A) Japan's long coastline is a resource that it possesses in abundance and therefore should be harnessed efficiently.

(B) The biggest challenge for the Fukushima project comes from local fishermen.

(C) But the goal is to generate over one gigawatt of electricity from 140 wind turbines by 2020.

(D) The construction company says the turbines blades have been designed to last at least two decades.

(E) The residents, whether fishermen or not, are making a desperate attempt at reviving localities.

(F) That technology immensely expands potential locations for offshore wind farms.

五、閱讀測驗（占32分）

說明：第36題至第51題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得2分；答錯、未答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第36至39題為題組

Mr. Williams is a distinguished lawyer in a small town. As the prosecuting attorney in an ongoing trial, he called his first witness to the stand—an old self-centered woman with a freckled face, an upturned nose, unkempt wavy hair and a portly build. He walked towards her and inquired with courtesy, "Mrs. Jones, do you know me?" She responded in no time, "Yes, I know you, Mr. Williams. I've known you since you were young. To be frank with you, you've been a big disappointment to me. You tell lies, you cheat on your wife, you lie to the people and you talk about them behind their backs. You think you're a rising big shot when you don't even have the brains to realize you never will amount to anything more than a two-bit paper pusher. Yes, I know you."

Hearing what Mrs. Jones had said, the lawyer was flabbergasted. Not knowing what else to do, he pointed across the room and asked, "Mrs. Jones, do you know the defense attorney?" She again replied, "Yes, I do. I've known Mr. Bradley since he was a youngster, too. I used to babysit him for his parents. He, too, has been a real disappointment to me. He's a lazy alcoholic and always finds fault with others around him. The man can't build a normal relationship with anyone and his law practice is one of the lousiest in the entire state. Yes, I know him."

At this point, the judge rapped the courtroom to silence and called both counselors to the bench. In a very quiet voice, he said with menace, "If either of you asks her if she knows me, you'll be jailed for contempt!"

36. Which of the following statements about Mr. Williams is NOT mentioned by Mrs. Jones?
   (A) He is a control freak.  
   (B) He is unfaithful to his wife.  
   (C) He thinks too highly of himself.  
   (D) He gossips about people without their knowledge.

37. The word "flabbergasted" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to "_________."
   (A) detached  
   (B) thrilled  
   (C) composed  
   (D) astounded

38. It can be inferred from the passage that the judge said "If either of you asks her if she knows me, you'll be jailed for contempt!" probably because he ________.
   (A) had a love affair with Mrs. Jones before 
   (B) dreaded being taken to task by Mrs. Jones 
   (C) despised Mrs. Jones for her false accusations 
   (D) intended to purish the two attorneys for their misconduct

39. Based on the passage, which of the following statements will Mrs. Jones LEAST likely agree with?
   (A) Mr. Bradley offers flawed law service to his clients. 
   (B) Mr. Bradley serves as the lawyer for the accused in the trial. 
   (C) Mr. Bradley has little difficulty establishing social ties with people. 
   (D) Mr. Bradley is not merely a hypercritical lawyer but also an excessive drinker.
Can adults learn to speak a second language with a native accent? Not likely, but new research suggests that we would make better progress, and be understood more easily by our conversational partners, if we abandoned a perfect accent as our goal in the language learning process.

For decades, traditional language instruction deemed native-like pronunciation to be the ideal, enforced by doses of “fear, embarrassment and conformity,” in the words of Murray J. Munro, a professor of linguistics in Canada. Munro and Tracy Derwing, University of Alberta linguist, argue that this ideal is “clearly unrealistic,” making most adult language learners frustrated. Indeed, substantial evidence points to a “critical period” in childhood for acquiring correctly accented fluency in a given language. Even as research on neuroplasticity has pushed the limits of what adults can learn, this boundary has remained stubbornly in place. In light of these findings, a newer generation of adult foreign-language teachers has given up pronunciation instruction altogether, assuming it is a futile effort.

As contended by Munro and Derwing, pronunciation can be learned—but it should be learned with the goal of communicating easily with others, not with achieving a textbook-perfect accent. Language learners should focus more on the “macro” aspects of language, such as general speaking habits, volume, stress, and rhythm instead of on the individual vowels or consonants. As Derwing and Munro note, “even heavily accented speech can be highly comprehensible.” Therefore, instead of trying hard to sound native-like, seek out someone who grew up talking the way you want to talk, and practice, practice, practice. You won’t sound perfectly like a native, but the natives will understand you perfectly well.

40. How does the author introduce the topic of the passage in the first paragraph?
(A) With a counterargument and an analogy. (B) With a metaphor and an ironic statement.
(C) With a rhetorical question and its answer. (D) With a statistical figure and its explanation.

41. According to the passage, all of the following are “macro” aspects of language EXCEPT ______._
(A) individual sounds (B) stress and rhythm (C) volume (D) speaking habits

42. According to the passage, why do some language instructors give up teaching pronunciation?
(A) Because it’s impossible to alter students’ pronunciation after the critical period.
(B) Because it takes considerable time and effort to become a perfectly accented speaker.
(C) Because students will very likely confuse their mother tongue with the target language.
(D) Because studies have proved that one can hardly obtain nativeness in speaking despite constant practice.

43. Based on the passage, which of the following statements will Munro and Derwing most likely agree with?
(A) Adult English learners can follow several tips to speak English with a native accent.
(B) It matters more to make yourself understood in English than pursue a native-like accent.
(C) English teachers should teach standard pronunciation to students to help them sound native-like.
(D) Whether one speaks correctly accented English depends on who his/her conversational partner is.

Maggots may not be the prettiest of creatures, but they have been used to treat infected wounds for centuries. Now researchers have discovered why maggot slime is such an effective healer—it suppresses the immune system.

Records of maggots being used to treat wounds date all the way back to ancient Aboriginal and Maya cultures. They were later used to treat Napoleon’s injured soldiers, and in both World Wars. Maggot therapy declined in popularity during the 1940s, once penicillin started to be produced on an industrial scale, but the treatment bounced back again in the 1990s as it provided a means of fighting bacteria that had developed a resistance to antibiotics over time.

As well as munching on rotting tissue, maggots also generate a slime which has been known for some time to speed up the healing process. How this happens, though, was not clear. Therefore, Dutch and Swiss researchers, led by Dr. Gwendolyn Cazander at Leiden University Medical center in the Netherlands, set out to discover the secret of slime’s success.
First, they siphoned slime from lab maggots and added it to blood that had been donated by healthy adults. Then they measured the amount of complement proteins in the blood—proteins that are part of the immune system and help fight infections. The researchers discovered that maggot slime tears these complement proteins apart, reducing levels by as much as 99.9 percent. This would help to calm inflammation in a wound, leading to faster healing. “In some cases, people have a wound and there is an overreaction of the complement system, which results in prolonged inflammation and tissue damage instead of healing. The maggots reduce complement activation, and so stimulate the wound healing process,” says Cazander.

The next step will be to pinpoint the compounds in the slime responsible for suppressing the immune system. These compounds could ultimately wind up in a new drug, which would enable patients to heal more quickly without the need to endure maggots and their slimy secretions.

44. The passage is mainly about __________.
   (A) the experimental procedures of using maggots to treat infected wounds
   (B) the positive effects of complement proteins in the field of medicine
   (C) the compounds in maggots that weaken the immune system
   (D) the special qualities of maggots in medical treatment

45. According to the passage, why did maggot therapy lose its popularity in the 1940s?
   (A) Because it led to deaths with the dysfunction of the immune system.
   (B) Because another popular medicine was produced in great amounts then.
   (C) Because scientific studies had proved its uselessness in treating wounds.
   (D) Because people could hardly tolerate the sticky fluids produced by maggots.

46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
   (A) Scientists have discovered what in the slime induces the decline in immunity.
   (B) The earliest use of maggots in treatment could be traced back to Napoleonic wars.
   (C) Maggot treatment regained its popularity since it could combat antibiotic-resistant bacteria.
   (D) Complement proteins could reduce inflammatory responses and accelerate the healing process.

47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
   (A) After a series of trials, how a slime contributes to speedy recovery has been uncovered.
   (B) Levels of complement proteins are lowered by maggot slime to 99.9 percent of the original.
   (C) A slime is most likely a variant of a tiny creature widely employed to treat the affected wounds.
   (D) Prolonged inflammation and tissue injury stem from an overreaction of the human immune system.

48. 至 51 題為題組

Count Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, also known as Leo Tolstoy, was a Russian novelist, short story writer, philosopher and playwright. Tolstoy was a master of realistic fiction and best known for two long novels, *War and Peace* (1869) and *Anna Karenina* (1877).

As the world-renowned novelist Gustave Flaubert put it, “*Masterpieces are dumb. They have a tranquil aspect like the very products of nature, like large animals and mountains.*” Flaubert might have been thinking of Tolstoy’s masterpiece, *War and Peace*. The novel, first published in its entirety in 1869, delineates in graphic detail events surrounding the French invasion of Russia, and the impact of the Napoleonic era on Tsarist society, as seen through the eyes of five Russian noble families. Even though *War and Peace* has been received as a novel, Tolstoy himself, didn’t think so. He once said, “it is not a novel, even less is it a poem, and still less a historical chronicle” because large sections of the work, especially in the later chapters, are philosophical discussion rather than narrative. He further elaborated that the best Russian literature does not conform to standard norms and hence hesitated to call *War and Peace* a novel.

Despite his diverse writing modes and multiple characters in his fiction, Tolstoy and his works are of a piece. The famous “conversion” of his middle years, movingly recounted in his Confession, was a climax of his early spiritual life, not a departure from it. The apparently fundamental changes that led from a joyous, optimistic attitude toward life to pessimism and cynicism came from the same restless, impressionable depths of an independent spirit yearning to get at the truth of its experience. Tolstoy reversed all preconceptions; and in every reversal he overthrew the “system,” the “machine,” the externally ordained belief, the conventional behavior in favor of unsystematic, impulsive life, of inward motivation and the solutions of independent thought.
In his work, the artificial and the genuine are always revealed in dramatic opposition. The simple is always pitted against the elaborate, knowledge gained from observation against assertions of borrowed faiths. Tolstoy’s magical simplicity is a product of these tensions; his work is a record of the questions he put to himself and of the answers he found in his search. The greatest characters of his fiction exemplify this search, and their happiness depends on the measure of their answers. Tolstoy wanted happiness, but only hard-won happiness, that emotional fulfillment and intellectual clarity which could come only as the prize of all-consuming effort. He despised lesser satisfactions.

48. Which of the following statements best explains the meaning of the underlined statement in paragraph 2?
   (A) The most crucial respects of good art are the orderliness and tranquility it reflects.
   (B) Amazing artistic works do not explain themselves to us any more than natural objects do.
   (C) Seen from the angle of a later generation, masterpieces seem ordinary and commonplace.
   (D) Classic works of art play an indispensable role in the human history because of their uniqueness.

49. According to the passage, which of the following statements about War and Peace is most likely to be TRUE?
   (A) It gains worldwide recognition because of its rich narrations.
   (B) It is centered around the lives of five poverty-stricken families.
   (C) It follows the literary standards held by Tolstoy’s contemporaries.
   (D) It stands out from the other contemporary novels in its accounts of philosophy.

50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
   (A) Tolstoy preferred an organized and orderly life to an unusual and unconventional one.
   (B) Tolstoy converted from a pessimist and cynic into an optimistic truth seeker in his middle age.
   (C) Tolstoy’s masterpiece, War and Peace, is set in the historical context when France invaded Russia.
   (D) Tolstoy’s works exhibit magical simplicity because they display a compromise between his preconceptions and inner conflicts.

51. Tom became a billionaire overnight after winning the lottery. According to the passage, what attitude would Tolstoy take toward the kind of pleasure Tom derived?
   (A) Scornful                     (B) Hypocritical                 (C) Ambiguous                 (D) Appreciative

第2部分：非選擇題（占28分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號(一、
二)。作答務必使用筆精較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

一、中譯英（占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，並標明小題號(1、2)。每題4分，共8分。

1. 如何保護實驗動物的福祉是近年來國際上重要的社會議題。
2. 隨著台灣生物產業的蓬勃發展，有關當局必須更認真看待實驗動物保護相關的議題。

二、英文作文（占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）。

大學入學考試到了一個段落，你已考入理想大學。你打算利用大學開學前兩個多月的暑
假打工。請從以下三個工作中挑選一個你想應徵的工作，寫成一篇兩段式的作文，並分
別於第一段說明你想做這個工作的原因，第二段陳述為何你足以勝任此工作。

1. 補習班打工(a clerk at a cram school)
2. 籃球營隊輔導員(an assistant / a counselor at a basketball camp)
3. 速食店服務員(a waiter / waitress at a fast-food restaurant)
第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

1. 我小心翼翼但不太確定的走進房間。當我在黑暗的房間伸手要找夜用お話筒時，我摸上了一張冰涼紙。
   (A) 雙手 (B) 快速的 (C) 輕度 (D) 無動於表
   2. 在最近的一則校園霸凌事件中，校長因企圖隱瞞且未能保護受害者而備受責怪。
   (A) 帶領 (B) 企圖 (C) 拍拖 (D) 不動於心
   3. 即使登陸福島的311海嘯已發生數年，台灣的人們在製日本進口的魚類和農產品時仍然相當謹慎，唯恐在不知情的情況下買到受污染的食物。
   (A) 送餐 (B) 買進 (C) 買賣 (D) 送貨
   4. 警方因長期跟蹤攻擊家婦在總統府前的抗議者，激怒了他們，因而引發一場暴動。
   (A) 任職 (B) 犧牲 (C) 服職 (D) 激怒
   5. 雖然這兩個種類已相似並存數百年，令人驚訝的是，它們所講的語言全然不一樣。由於語言隔閡，兩者之間幾乎無任何溝通交流。
   (A) 唯有 (B) 不同 (C) 特有的 (D) 低等的
   6. 據報導斯巴達克斯是頑強的，它可區分不同沃流之間非常細微的差距。這些差異的差距讓人類的鼻子都無法辨識。
   (A) 情緒 (B) 寶貴的 (C) 易改變的 (D) 細微的
   7. 管理他的媽媽警告他，這男孩堅持穿新鞋去健行，隨後因雙腳泡水而無法走路。
   (A) 隨意 (B) 相當 (C) 自律地 (D) 劇烈地
   8. 根據一則新聞報導，有個工人在火車上拍賣會上用很少的錢買到了兩幅畫，這幅畫在幾年後被價值數萬的投資人所發現。
   (A) 腦袋 (B) 假設 (C) 相同的 (D) 黨盟
   9. 都市親密關係，當新的自由貿易協定生效，當地農業新價格可能無法在國際市場競爭。
   (A) 相對本人 (B) 高華 (C) 懂得 (D) 同事
   10. 經過很長的時間並付出相當大的努力，這些研究人員終於發表他的研究成果。這些研究從不同面向探討佛教的合法性。
   (A) 委員 (B) 廣泛地 (C) 匿名地 (D) 立即地

二、綜合測驗

11. 人产能產生身貧困；有些人則來自富裕之家。有些人來自小城鎮，有些人住在國外。
   12. 這些人雖然在社會中佔有一定位置，但他們的生活質量和機會卻大不相同。
   13. 在心靈學家C. David Jenkins著名的研究中，這些人被分為兩部分
   14. 人型格者，他們有一共同特點。他們不滿於現有波洪向反抗。
   15. 他們對人生有積極目標，而且他們很年輕就起步，為達到目標全力以赴，他們熱愛生活。
   16. 這項研究發現，堅持抱負的性質可能百分之五十是遺傳的。
   17. 此後研究指出，約有一半的人天生注定會成功。

補說明用法：
18. “Who are suburb“簡化而來，故答案為(D)
19. 此題考“stand a chance of...”之用法，故答案為(B)
20. 質疑用法：(A) 好的 (B) 動力 (C) 偶會 (D) 可取得的

【參考字彙與片語】

make ends meet 支付平衡
be hardwired for success 天生注定會成功 be dubbled ~ 被取消名
inappropriate (a) - 不適當的 goal-oriented (a) - 目標導向的

【參考字彙與片語】

subsidy (n) 補助 nontransferable (a) - 不可轉讓的 trigger (v) 勵發 uncompromised (a) - 不會受害影響(傷)的
be perceived as 被視為 custody (n) - 監護權 masculinity (n) - 男性魅力 identify (v) - 設身的

【參考字彙與片語】

Heston Blumenthal 經常被稱為烹飪界的Willy Wonka。他在那米其林三星餐廳「肥腸」裡，這位英國「分子料理」的先鋒，曾用各式令人意想不到的食物組合讓後一代的顧客們驚豔又驚喜。

分子料理

將科學應用於烹飪的藝術：例如：蝸牛、培根蛋捲冰淇淋、沙丁魚巧克力等，這些菜餚不難讓人們發出驚歎，彷彿誰沒有小孩都來吃

收款流程

此菜的製作流程大約在兩天前開始準備，最終在餐桌上呈现出一道道令人驚嘆的美味佳餚。
你必須先失敗，才能學會成功的機會。

他因果故和主婦烹飪和化學而出名。當他還是個青少年時，
在法國的一家小學任教師時，他的烹飪和化學而出名。他開始在Raymond enceau的
餐廰工作，他認為在別人開的餐廰的工作不多。

因為，他當會計時，同時大量閱讀烹飪和化學的書籍，歸納
枝後便便「肥腫」。

考慮到他對燕窩的投入，帶有赤子之心的熱忱，和與眾不同
的抱負，這絕對是值得回味的一餐。Heston一定會讓你有超出
期待的想像。

21. 以性別為名詞，依文意填入pioneer

22. 文意為「符合；好像」，故填入as if，為as if it is thrown together by a small child...省略而來

23. 以性別判斷介系詞後應填入名詞，依文意填入 development

24. 分詞構句方法，依文意填入 making for

25. 關係子句a動詞動，依文意填入過去式動詞句conjured up

26. 依S + V + with + O + OC之句型，故填入with

27. 以性別判斷為副詞時動性，依文意填入 previously

28. 依文意時動詞過去式動詞句caught on

29. 分詞構句方法，依文意填入 devouring

30. 以性別判斷名詞前應填入形容詞，依文意填入daring

【參考字彙與片語】
gastronomy (n.) 烹飪學 porridge (n.) 粥 cauliflower (n.) 花椰菜 vacuum (v.) 真空 to the accompaniment of 隨著...
conjure up 激起 magnify (v.) 放大 culinary (a.) 烹飪的 venture (v.) 冒險；去投資 catch on 流行 devour (v.) 吞噬；大量閱讀 unflappable (a.) 沉著冷靜的 daring (a.) 勇於冒險的

四、篇章結構
第31至35題短文題

在福島，雖因爆炸而被迫受損的反應爐20多座，一部巨
型的風力發電發電機固定在深海塩層上。它代表著日本開始追求清
凈能源的野心。

2013年11月，這座100公尺高的風車開始運轉，預期可發
電量達10000000個家庭，它的目標是在2020年將有140座風
車裝置在福島。然而，和其餘的20座核反應爐相比，這些風
車發電機的風力發電機不一樣的，它的發電速度是固定在海底的巨
型風車。而這個巨型企业對於 البحر
來說是一個困難的挑戰。他們設
計的風力發電機翼的大小和形
狀都經過嚴格的計算，他們希望
這些風車發電機翼的設計可以
減少風車的發電量，但是他們也

39. 根據文意，以下哪項論述為盧德先生所不可能同意的？
   (A) 布拉德利先生提供無可指摘的法律服務。
   (B) 布拉德利先生在這次的審判中被控告是詐騙師。
   (C) 布拉德利先生在建立社會關係中沒有道德問題。
   (D) 布拉德利先生是個優秀的律師，而且酗酒成性。

【參考字彙與片語】
reckless (a.) 長滿雀斑的 an upturned nose 朝天鼻
unkept (a.) 散亂的 build (n.) 體格；身材
pick on someone 負擔某人; 扶塹 woe-bitten (a. 不重要的)
主要 paper pusher (n.) 公事房員 worker flabbergasted (a. 大吃一驚)
alcoholic (n.) 酒鬼 louay (n.) (品質)差的 差的
nap (v.) 瞑想 menace (n.) 威脅 ambush (v.) 親近；凝視

第40至44題

40. 成年人學語言時的自我介紹很少比個人上學時標準要高。

41. 最近的研究指出，我們可以更有效或更易理解的對

42. 當然，我們也要看到一些新的發現，這些風車的發電

43. 但是，可能的報酬仍然令人興奮。據估計，這些遙遠的

44. 這顯示了一個重要的趨勢，即日本的

【參考字彙與片語】
wind turbine 風力發電發電機 anchor (v.) 以裝固定
nuclear meltdown 核能反應爐反應後，熔化; 焚燬; 破壞 harness (v.) 利用 bid (n. 努力) take the initiative 採取主導
durability (n.) 耐久性 blade (n.) 風葉 hold up 保持強壯

五、閱讀測驗
第36至39題

威廉先生是一位小鎮上隨和大度的律師。審理他擔任
出庭律師， hinder第一證人出庭作證。這位證人是一位上了年
紀，身材矮胖，自己中心的婦女，五官的特徵是滿臉雀斑，朝天

【參考字彙與片語】

40. 在作者在第一段中所提出的主题是？
(A) 透過免疫反應與免疫應答
(B) 透過免疫系統及其反應
(C) 透過免疫系統的機制
(D) 透過免疫系統的反應
本題選擇(A)。本題選擇的答案是國家準備的二個馬上。

41. 作者在第一段並沒有使用哪種類型的語法？
(A) 個別的反應
(B) 重要な節點
(C) 重要的節點
(D) 重要的節點
所以本題選擇(A)。

42. 作者在第一段的結果和功效的結果是？
(A) 透過學生的反應
(B) 透過學生的反應
(C) 透過學生的反應
(D) 透過學生的反應
所以本題選擇(A)。

43. 作者在第一段的結果和功效的結果是？
(A) 透過學生的反應
(B) 透過學生的反應
(C) 透過學生的反應
(D) 透過學生的反應
所以本題選擇(A)。

44. 作者在第一段的結果和功效的結果是？
(A) 透過學生的反應
(B) 透過學生的反應
(C) 透過學生的反應
(D) 透過學生的反應
所以本題選擇(A)。

45. 作者在第一段的結果和功效的結果是？
(A) 透過學生的反應
(B) 透過學生的反應
(C) 透過學生的反應
(D) 透過學生的反應
所以本題選擇(A)。

46. 作者在第一段的結果和功效的結果是？
(A) 透過學生的反應
(B) 透過學生的反應
(C) 透過學生的反應
(D) 透過學生的反應
所以本題選擇(A)。

47. 作者在第一段的結果和功效的結果是？
(A) 透過學生的反應
(B) 透過學生的反應
(C) 透過學生的反應
(D) 透過學生的反應
所以本題選擇(A)。

48. 作者在第一段的結果和功效的結果是？
(A) 透過學生的反應
(B) 透過學生的反應
(C) 透過學生的反應
(D) 透過學生的反應
所以本題選擇(A)。

参考字彙片語
maggot (n. 蠕蟲) slime (n. 粘液) suppress (v. 抑制) resistance (n. 抗性) antibiotic (n. 抗生素) munch (v. 藥吃) rotting (a. 腐爛) tissue (n. 組織) siphon (v. 吸入) supplement (n. 補充) immune (a. 免疫) system (n. 系統) inflammation (n. 炎症) stimulate (v. 刺激) pinpoint (v. 指點) wind up (v. 完結) secretion (n. 分泌物)

第48至51題為題目

第23頁第44題

題目：尼可米羅太子，托爾斯泰的風格，也就是大家都所熟知的托爾斯泰，是俄羅斯作家、短篇小說家、哲學家與劇作家。他是現實主義小說的大師，也以兩本小說獲得提名，分別是《戰爭與和平》和《安娜．卡列尼娜》。

如前所述，托爾斯泰的小說《安娜．卡列尼娜》是俄羅斯的國家代表作，其風格和內容都深深地影響了其後的俄羅斯文學。在簡述本書的情節後，我們可以發現本書在文學上的重要地位，其對後世的影響也將我們的注意力吸引到本書。

本書的寫作方式變化多端，人物性格千變萬化，但托爾斯泰的作品是連貫一體的。例如《戰爭與和平》這部作品在描述戰爭時，將每個角色的個性展現的淋漓盡致。例如在描述安娜與卡列尼娜的關係時，托爾斯泰有意將安娜的個性加上某些較為不尋常的元素，使人對她产生同情和憐憫。

本書的風格變化多端，人物性格各不相同，但托爾斯泰的作品是連貫一體的。例如《戰爭與和平》這部作品在描述戰爭時，將每個角色的個性展現的淋漓盡致。例如在描述安娜與卡列尼娜的關係時，托爾斯泰有意將安娜的個性加上某些較為不尋常的元素，使人對她產生同情和憐憫。
49. 根據本文，下列關於《戰爭與和平》的敘述何者最可能為真？
(A) 它獲得國際譽譽是因為書籍賣得好的小說。
(B) 它是關於戰爭與和平的人生。
(C) 它遭著托爾斯泰時期作家所遵照的文學規律。
(D) 它則和同期小說不同的地方在於哲學的探討。

根據第二段倒數第二行開始，可知《戰爭與和平》裡頭有豐富的哲學論述，而且最後一句也提到托爾斯泰認為好的作品並不需要遵循當時的文學規範，所以可以知道(A)選項與(C)選項都不是正確的選項。根據第二段第四行可以知道小說是

50. 此般引出下文何者為真？
(A) 比起不尋常，非傳統的生活，托爾斯泰更喜歡有組織、有秩序的生活。
(B) 托爾斯泰中年時期從悲觀主義、懷舊風俗轉變為樂觀、追求真相的人。
(C) 托爾斯泰的代表作《戰爭與和平》的歷史背景是在法國入侵俄國時。
(D) 托爾斯泰的作品呈現有魅力的樸素感是因爲它是他的成見與內在衝突妥協的結果。

根据第三段倒數第二行提到托爾斯泰喜歡無組織、衝動的生活，所以(A)選項為非。根據第三段第二行，可以知道托爾斯泰成年時的轉變是從樂觀變成悲觀、懷舊世俗，所以(B)選項剛好與文中描述相反，所以(B)為非。(D)作品呈現出的樸素感是因為作品內容就是托爾斯泰周圍的問題與答案，與成見無關，而且托爾斯泰排斥成見，所以(D)選項為非。

51. 你能得到的樂透尾數一年之間成爲高溫當道。根據本文，托爾斯泰對於獲勝的快樂成有多少樣的態度？

(A) 輕蔑的；不屑一顧的 (B) 應當的
(C) 模糊可見的 (D) 懲罰的

根據最後一段倒數第二行開始，可以知道托爾斯泰喜歡的快樂是經過努力所獲得的快樂而非一夕致富所獲得的快樂。所以D最不可能為正確的選項。

【參考字彙與片語】
playwright (n.) 劇作家 tranquil (a.) 靜靜的 entirety (n.) 完全；整體 del neate (v.) 調節 graphic (a.) 生動的；詳實的 chronicle (n.) 年代史；記敘 conform to 遵照 conversion (n.) 轉變 movingly (adv.) 動人地 recount (v.) 訴說 cynicism (n.) 懲罰世俗nessless (a.) 難以形容的 impressionable (a.) 易受影響的 yeam (v.) 渴望 preconception (n.) 先入之見 impulsive (a.) 衝動的 A be pitted against B 與B競爭與對立 exemplify (v.) 例示；作為……的樣子 measure (n.) 程度；措施 despair (v.) 期望；看不起

第2部分：非選擇題
一、中譯英
【參考答案】

1. How to protect the well-being of lab(atory) animals / has guaranteed laboratory animal welfare

2. Development of advances in biotechnology (industry) in Taiwan; advancement in biotechnology (industry) in Taiwan.