

第壹部分：選擇題(72%)

一、詞彙題(15%)

說明：第 1 至 15 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，答錯不倒扣。

1. "I didn't eat Anne's chocolate cookies," protested Tommy. Observing a dark stain around the corner of her son's mouth, his mother gave him a(n) _____ glance.
(A) suspicious (B) amiable (C) stealthy (D) guilty
2. The suspect who had been arrested by the police was set free because he had a reliable _____.
(A) informer (B) record (C) alibi (D) authority
3. Some companies sell products containing poisonous chemicals to customers. They care about making huge profits more than about having a clear _____.
(A) attitude (B) altitude (C) conscience (D) consciousness
4. This juice is really fresh and contains no _____ flavoring or coloring.
(A) primary (B) extensive (C) artificial (D) disposable
5. The situation is much more _____ than we expected; it will be difficult to deal with.
(A) preserved (B) complicated (C) deserted (D) interrupted
6. If you spare no effort, you will soon _____ your goal.
(A) attain (B) curtail (C) remain (D) invade
7. There is a _____ smile on the champion's face. He must be very proud of his victory.
(A) nourishing (B) triumphant (C) theoretical (D) sufficient
8. Unless you make a real _____ to your job, you cannot succeed in any business.
(A) statue (B) disposition (C) commitment (D) convention
9. The _____ for the 2010 Taipei International Flora Exposition was up to NT\$290 million.
(A) budget (B) construction (C) economy (D) facility
10. Without hard labor, Mr. Lu cannot rise from a comparatively _____ background to become a top-ranked tennis player.
(A) humorous (B) harmful (C) humble (D) hostile
11. "Money _____ its purpose only when it is used to help those who need it," said Chen Shu-chu, the generous vegetable seller from Taitung.
(A) means (B) serves (C) presents (D) obeys
12. The euro has been _____ declining ever since the rescue plan failed to decrease the borrowing costs for Greece, the country with the biggest debt in Europe.
(A) sensitively (B) satisfactorily (C) shamefully (D) steadily
13. The average price of a residential home in Taiwan is NT\$ 5.88 million, which is _____ high compared to the average income of Taiwanese people.
(A) relatively (B) superiorly (C) appropriately (D) objectively
14. Please tell me _____ how many guests will attend the party, so that I may prepare the food.
(A) consecutively (B) considerably (C) precisely (D) indignantly
15. After her husband died, she _____ to raise her four children on a very low income.
(A) strengthened (B) sponsored (C) stressed (D) struggled

二、綜合測驗(15%)

說明：第 16 至 30 題，每題一個空格。請依文意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，答錯不倒扣。

16-20 題為題組

When Beethoven became older, he was unwilling to play the piano for a private party. If anyone ever asked him to do the guests that favor, he would flatly refuse. If one wanted to see his fantastic skills, one needed to 16 him to perform. 17 follows is an incident recorded by John Russell, a contemporary of the composer. Once, at the end of an evening party, everyone left the room, except Beethoven and the host. These two carried on a conversation about bank stock. The gentleman, 18 by chance, struck the keys of the open piano, and gradually began to run through one of Beethoven's own compositions. He deliberately messed up one passage so thoroughly 19 the composer condescended to stretch out his hand and put it right. It was enough; his hand was on the piano. Beethoven gradually forgot everything else, and continued on for one and half an hour in a 20. Those who heard, whether in or outside the room, were enraptured. Beethoven's passion and virtuosity struck the innermost chords in their heart.

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|--------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| 16. (A) compel | (B) encourage | (C) coax | (D) allow |
| 17. (A) One | (B) Something | (C) What | (D) That |
| 18. (A) as well as | (B) whether | (C) thanks to | (D) as if |
| 19. (A) when | (B) that | (C) because | (D) unless |
| 20. (A) reverie | (B) fury | (C) flash | (D) mood |

21-25 題為題組

Wyvern is a high school that I used to attend. It was there that I became a 21. I had been voraciously reading Nordic mythology, any comments on Wagner's music I could find or the plays of Bernard Shaw and sharing my reflections with my brother. When I went there, nothing was farther from my mind than the idea 22 my private tastes made me unusual or different. I didn't feel that I was superior to those who read nothing but magazines and 23 to nothing but the then-fashionable music. This claim might seem unbelievable 24 I did not add that I had been protected from such a sense of superiority by living in isolation. But this 25 did not last long. At Wyvern I found more than a few others who had, like me, been maddened by the beauty of literature. And the teachers there especially praised students like us.

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|-------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 21. (A) prig | (B) model | (C) bishop | (D) conductor |
| 22. (A) what | (B) which | (C) whose | (D) that |
| 23. (A) listen | (B) listened | (C) listening | (D) to listen |
| 24. (A) despite | (B) that | (C) though | (D) if |
| 25. (A) arrogance | (B) complexity | (C) innocence | (D) trauma |

26-30 題為題組

The Tour de France is an annual bicycle race held in France and nearby countries. The number of teams usually 26 between 20 and 22, with nine riders in each team. To enter, one must be invited by a team chosen by the race organizer. The race typically has 21 days of racing, 27 more than 3,200 kilometers, or 2,000 miles. The course changes every year, but the race has always finished in Paris. 28 1975, the climax of the final stage has been along the Champs-Élysées.

The whole race 29 into day-long segments called stages. Riders normally start together each day, with the one first over the finish line winning, but on some days individuals or teams ride 30 the clock. In this case they do not need to start out at the same time, but the one who completes the course in the fastest time wins at the end of the race.

26. (A) expands (B) decreases (C) remains (D) varies
27. (A) to cover (B) covering (C) covered (D) being covered
28. (A) In (B) During (C) Since (D) Before
29. (A) is broken (B) broke (C) has been broke (D) breaking
30. (A) on (B) around (C) against (D) for

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)選項中選出最適當者，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 1 分，答錯不倒扣。大小寫先不予考慮。

In the best of all possible worlds, parents would love all their children equally and their children would all get along with each other. However, we do not live in that kind of world. Many parents find themselves really 31 one child over another. They may show their favoritism 32 by taking sides in a way that always depends on the gender or age of the child. Do the seemingly harmless 33, “You’re older, so you ought to know better” or “I always wanted a son” sound familiar to you?

Parental favoritism adversely affects the children and such 34 effects persist long into adulthood. 35 has shown that parental favoritism has a negative influence on children’s mental health and often triggers behavioral problems in children, teens and young adults. A recent study shows that perceived favoritism on the part of someone’s parents still 36 to him or her, even if the person has been living for years outside the parental home and has started a family of his or her own.

Favored children tend to have better 37, be high achievers and do well, although they can also be spoiled and manipulative. On the other hand, marginalized children may harbor feelings of jealousy or hatred, and even take 38 on their favored siblings. Always trying to please is one of their 39, and this might make them be either compliant or rebellious, try harder or give up too easily. Like a ticking bomb, parental favoritism is a primary 40 of division in families.

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|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| (A) matters | (B) harmful | (C) research | (D) expressions |
| (E) source | (F) favoring | (G) self-esteem | (H) characteristics |
| (I) subconsciously | (J) revenge | | |

四、閱讀測驗(32%)

說明：第 41 至 56 題，每題請依各篇文章的文意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 2 分，答錯不倒扣。

41-44 題為題組

Can you imagine how difficult it is to really master English and speak it as fluently as a native speaker? Visit Engrish.com and you will find that it is unbelievably challenging. This website was established in 1996 with the aim of having fun with, not making fun of the Engrish phenomenon. “Engrish” is defined as the flawed English found in Japan and other East Asian countries.

The term *Engrish* satirizes the tendency of Japanese people to confuse the English phonemes “R” and “L.” Other famous mistakes due to phonetic differences include the misuse of the word “erection” (instead of “election”) and “baby-shitter” (in place of “baby-sitter”). Grammatical mistakes may involve using a noun as a verb with “Let’s” as in “Let’s beer” or “Let’s Kiosk.” Redundant wording like “Let’s play with me!” is prevalent as well. The classic Engrish “I feel Coke” is a well-known example of dispensing with connecting words.

Amused by these humorous mistakes, you may wonder why the Japanese don’t get some decent translators or consult native English speakers for corrections. The fact is that there is often no attempt to get it right. For one thing, some Japanese companies do not regard English as a means of communication. Rather, they use English as a design element in Japanese products and advertising to give them a modern look and feel, or just to “look cool.” Moreover, some Japanese people or firms simply do not have the resources they would need if they are going to have their English carefully checked. Although most Japanese study English for anywhere from 6 to 10 years as a second language, they cannot easily find native English speakers to practice with.

Engrish can be found everywhere in Japan, including in signs, menus, and advertisements. So, the next time you see the elevator at your school labeled as a **“Disabled Elevator”** or the public toilets outside the MRT station marked “Out-Toilet,” feel free to take photographs and send them to Engrish.com. The webmasters of Engrish.com will be more than willing to showcase them on their website!

41. What does the term “Engrish” suggest, according to the passage?
- (A) The webmasters of Engrish.com criticize people who speak poor English.
 - (B) The Japanese are unable to differentiate the R and L sounds.
 - (C) Native speakers of English take great pains not to point out the faults of others.
 - (D) Learners of English are mostly unsuccessful in their attempts to use American English.
42. Which is **NOT** a reason the Japanese use Engrish instead of English?
- (A) Some Japanese just don’t care about checking their English.
 - (B) There is a marked difference between the phonetic structures of Japanese and English.
 - (C) The English that Japanese people use is not easy to correct.
 - (D) The grammar of Japanese is quite different from that of English.
43. Which of the following can be inferred?
- (A) Engrish labels on some Japanese products may serve as a means of communication.
 - (B) Engrish slogans on Japanese products may help native English speakers in Japan find translation jobs.
 - (C) Engrish on Japanese products may be used as a means of teaching the correct English to the ordinary Japanese.
 - (D) Engrish on Japanese products may have the same function as the mistaken Chinese used by Westerners in their tattoos.
44. What does the phrase **“Disabled Elevator”** most likely mean?
- (A) The elevator is out of service.
 - (B) The elevator is unable to carry many people.
 - (C) The elevator is for physically challenged people.
 - (D) The elevator is not capable of performing various functions.

45-48 題為題組

Sleep is not a static but an active state. Prompted by natural cycles of activity in the brain, sleep is composed of two basic states: rapid eye movement (REM) sleep and non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep, which consists of stages 1 through 4. These stages are discrete, that is, independent of one another, each being marked by subtle changes in bodily function.

Stage 1: If aroused from this stage of sleep, you may feel as if you have not slept. It is possible that you will experience the feeling of falling during this stage of sleep, which in turn causes a sudden muscle contraction.

Stage 2: This is a period of light sleep. Your heart rate slows and your body temperature decreases. At this point, your body is preparing to enter deep sleep.

Stages 3 and 4: These are deep sleep stages, with Stage 4 being more intense than Stage 3. These stages are known as slow-wave or delta sleep, during which time your body repairs itself and regenerates tissues, builds bone and muscle, and strengthens the immune system. Both stages of deep sleep are important for feeling refreshed in the morning. If these stages are too short, your sleep will not feel satisfying. Stage 4 is sometimes followed by a repeated Stage 3 and then a repeated stage 2 before REM sleep is attained.

REM sleep is distinguishable from NREM sleep by its characteristic rapid movement of the eyes. In normal REM sleep, your heart rate and respiration speed up and become erratic, while your face, fingers, and legs may twitch. At this stage of sleep, the activity of your brain's neurons is quite similar to that during waking hours. Dreaming occurs at this stage.

The five stages of sleep occur cyclically. The first cycle, which ends after the completion of the first REM stage, usually lasts for 100 minutes. Each subsequent cycle lasts longer, mainly because each successive REM stage extends for a longer period of time. While the first period of REM typically lasts 10 minutes, the final one may last for up to an hour. The average amount of REM sleep experienced by a person at night varies considerably with age.

45. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about NREM sleep?
- (A) One can be awakened without difficulty during Stage 1 sleep.
 - (B) During the second stage of sleep, people's body temperature rises.
 - (C) If a man is awakened during Stage 3 sleep, he will feel angry in the morning.
 - (D) People's eyes flutter back and forth rapidly beneath closed eyelids.
46. Which may be a normal sleep cycle according to this passage?
- (A) REM, Stages 1, 2, 3, 4.
 - (B) Stages 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, REM.
 - (C) Stages 1, 2, REM, Stages 3, 4.
 - (D) Stages 4, 3, 2, 1, REM.
47. According to the passage, which is **CORRECT**?
- (A) Dreaming occurs during REM sleep when the feeling of falling is experienced.
 - (B) Dreaming occurs during REM sleep as the human body enters delta sleep.
 - (C) Dreaming occurs during REM sleep as a result of heightened brain activity.
 - (D) Dreaming occurs during REM sleep due to the sudden movement of the eyes.
48. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) Each stage of NREM sleep lasts from 5 to 15 minutes.
 - (B) Usually, REM sleep occurs less than half an hour after the onset of sleep.
 - (C) Sleep quality changes with the transition from one sleep stage to another.
 - (D) A newborn baby spends more than 80% of its total sleep time in REM.

49-52 題為題組

A group of British researchers asked 12 healthy male college students to ride stationary bicycles and at the same time to listen to music that “reflected the current taste of undergraduates.” The volunteers were told to ride the bicycles at a pace that they could comfortably maintain for 30 minutes. Then each rode in three separate trials, wearing headphones tuned to their preferred volume. Throughout the session, each had his heart rate, power output, pedal **cadence**, degree of enjoyment of the music and feelings about the strain of the exercise monitored. During one of the rides, the six songs ran at their normal tempos. During the other rides, the tempo of the tracks was slowed by 10 percent or increased by 10 percent. The riders were not informed about the tempo manipulations.

But their riding behavior changed significantly in response. When the tempo slowed, so did their pedaling. Their heart rates fell. Their mileage dropped. They reported that they didn’t like the music so much. On the other hand, when the tempo of the songs was upped 10 percent, the men covered more miles in the same period of time, produced more power with each pedal stroke and increased their pedal cadences. Their heart rates rose. They reported enjoying the music — the same music — about 36 percent more than when it was slowed. But, paradoxically, they did not find the workout easier. Their sense of how hard they were working rose 2.4 percent. The up-tempo music didn’t mask the discomfort of the exercise. But it seemed to motivate them to push themselves. As the researchers wrote, “When the music was played faster, the participants chose to accept, and even prefer, a greater degree of effort.”

49. What would be a good title for this passage?
(A) Do’s and Don’ts of Exercising
(B) The Differences between Male and Female Athletes
(C) Does Music Make You Exercise Harder?
(D) Focus on One Thing When You Exercise
50. Which of the following words best explains “**cadence**”?
(A) calories
(B) rhythm
(C) ingredients
(D) device
51. Which can be inferred from the passage?
(A) The slower the music is, the slower the athlete’s heart will beat.
(B) The athlete will run faster when he doesn’t like the music.
(C) The up-tempo music will comfort the athletes while they exercise.
(D) When the tempo of the music is slowed, the athletes will cover more miles in the same period of time.
52. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
(A) This experiment was conducted with adult men.
(B) The college students were asked to keep riding the bikes for 30 minutes.
(C) The music was played at three different tempos while the volunteers rode stationary bikes.
(D) Eighteen different songs were used during the experiment.

53-56 題為題組

No soldier in American modern history has been more admired -- or more reviled. Douglas MacArthur led Americans into combat for a half-century, through glorious victories and soul-numbing defeats. He was America's most decorated officer during World War I. During World War II, he recovered from a humiliating defeat to make a triumphant return to the Philippines. It was he who received Japanese surrender and helped them to rebuild their shattered country. In the Korean War he engineered a bold invasion, but after he was suddenly relieved of his command, the war ended bitterly at the hands of the Chinese. Courageous and supremely egotistical, he battled anyone who dared question his military judgment -- even the President of the United States. Fired by Harry Truman, he returned home to the greatest hero's welcome ever.

A magnetic, dignified presence, MacArthur was also vain and suspicious. “He was a tremendously great man with tremendously great weaknesses.” “He was a paranoid. Everything was an arrow in his heart.” recalls Faubion Bowers, an aide to the general. “He always felt that those above him denied him the recognition that he rightly deserved and I think nurtured lifelong grudges against anybody in a position superior to him.” says historian Michael Schaller.

In personality, MacArthur was contradictory. To many he seemed imperious, detached, egotistical, and pretentious. To others, especially his headquarters staff, he appeared warm, courageous, unpretentious, and even humble. “Wherever MacArthur was, he was the center of attention,” adds marine historian Edwin H. Simmons. “All eyes were always riveted on MacArthur. He was a great actor. When you speak of the theater of war, he was the producer, the director, the star actor, and he played it to the limit.” Most authorities agree that he possessed superior intelligence, rare command ability, and zealous dedication to duty, honor, and country.

53. Which of the following is **NOT** the accomplishment Douglas MacArthur has achieved in his life?
(A) He once staged a brilliant combat in the Korean war.
(B) He has received many medals because of his bravery in World War I.
(C) He helped the post-war Japan to reconstruct its society.
(D) He helped Americans defeat the Philippines during World War II.
54. Great hero as MacArthur was, he was also criticized for _____.
(A) being too superior in leading his army in wars
(B) being too confident of his own opinions
(C) dutifully following his superiors' commands
(D) being fond of acting and stealing the spotlight
55. According to the passage, which of the character traits is **commonly** approved for MacArthur?
(A) intelligent in commanding in war
(B) conceited in his performance
(C) humble in what he is good at
(D) behaving like an emperor
56. What does the sentence “Everything was an arrow in his heart.” most likely mean?
(A) MacArthur was a master in archery
(B) MacArthur was insecure of his achievements
(C) MacArthur mistrusted his superiors and even twisted their words
(D) MacArthur cared for his soldiers and took their worries onto his heart

第貳部分：非選擇題(28%)

一、翻譯題(8%)

說明：1. 請將以下兩題中文句子譯成正確且通順達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明題號，每題僅能譯成一個英文句子。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 她以前脾氣不好，總是跟人吵架，氣到說不出話來。
2. 變得比較成熟後，她從經驗中學到，寬容是很重要的。

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 120 個單詞(words)左右。

作文：請寫 120 字的作文，第一段寫一件你印象最深刻的虐待動物事件或新聞，第二段請陳述身為高中生的你，可以在生活周遭為動物們做些什麼來幫助牠們。