

第壹部分：單選題(占 72 分)

一、詞彙(占 15 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。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。

- David Wang is such a _____ person that he always does something reasonable and makes good judgments.
(A) typical (B) specific (C) sensible (D) dramatic
- Fruit is the best _____ of Vitamin C. To stay healthy, people can get Vitamin C by eating more fruit.
(A) source (B) value (C) tunnel (D) policy
- Going on a diet makes Jennifer look thin and attractive. She wants to become a _____ supermodel.
(A) straight (B) greedy (C) dizzy (D) slender
- On such hot and humid summer days, studying in air-conditioned rooms can _____ students cramming for the exam.
(A) educate (B) refresh (C) indicate (D) compare
- Recently, an increasing number of people have tried not to eat meat or fish. They choose to be _____.
(A) hairdressers (B) producers
(C) vegetarians (D) refugees
- Two hundred passengers lost their lives in the plane crash, but it was a _____ that a six-month-old was not killed.
(A) tragedy (B) miracle (C) request (D) signal
- Before the president comes, teams of security guards will arrive earlier to _____ the sites for safety.
(A) protest (B) resist (C) employ (D) inspect
- Generally speaking, old people tend to be _____ because they don't like changes and are unwilling to accept new ideas.
(A) modest (B) conservative
(C) productive (D) tolerant
- It was reported that a successful businessman caused public anger by _____ his 80-year-old parents instead of taking good care of them.
(A) scattering (B) enduring
(C) abandoning (D) disguising
- During the typhoon season, the weak wooden bridge needs to be _____ in order not to break up when storms hit.
(A) preserved (B) resembled (C) wrecked (D) strengthened
- The _____ of happiness is different from person to person. Some view being rich as happy while others think happiness means having a big family.
(A) connection (B) definition
(C) identity (D) religion
- Thousands of years ago, people in the _____ society used stones and fish bones as simple tools. They had no modern technology.
(A) primitive (B) imaginary
(C) sympathetic (D) continental

13. Fred finished his work before the deadline with limited time and money. He really worked _____.
- (A) primarily (B) offensively
(C) apparently (D) efficiently
14. Despite a lot of failures and frustrations, Angela never felt depressed and still faced them _____.
- (A) significantly (B) thoughtfully
(C) optimistically (D) occasionally
15. Some governments in the third world were frequently _____ by force, not in the way of public election.
- (A) overthrown (B) distributed
(C) classified (D) regulated

二、綜合測驗(占 15 分)

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，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「選擇題答案區」。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。

16-20 題為題組

In Swaziland, a small landlocked country surrounded by South Africa and Mozambique, one in four adults is living with HIV. Since the first cases of AIDS were reported in the country in 1986, the virus 16 at an alarming rate and now Swaziland has the highest percentage of people infected with HIV in the world. Women have been particularly affected by the epidemic; among those women 17 15-49, 31 percent are affected by HIV, compared to 20 percent among men. AIDS has struck the country. Orphans and weak children 18 an estimated 15 percent of the total population and in 2009 around 7,000 adults and children died from AIDS. 19, the impact of Swaziland's epidemic has been so severe that life expectancy is just 48.7 years - one of the lowest in the world. The long-term 20 and development of Swaziland as a country will be seriously threatened if the spread of HIV is not stopped.

16. (A) was spread (B) has spread (C) is spreading (D) had spread
 17. (A) were aged (B) aging (C) aged (D) to be aged
 18. (A) account for (B) look after (C) search for (D) cross out
 19. (A) Nonetheless (B) Later (C) Instead (D) Thus
 20. (A) response (B) anxiety (C) survival (D) function

21-25 題為題組

Watermelons are delicious on a hot summer afternoon. But not all watermelons are sold for food. Generally, about one-fifth of watermelons are 21 because they have too many scars or are shaped oddly. These watermelons usually turn off consumers. Instead of picking the fruit, farmers 22 these rejected melons on the fields. Wouldn't it be great if something could be done 23 these rejected watermelons?

Wayne Fish, a chemist with the Agricultural Research Service in Lane, Oklahoma, and his team were 24 a project using watermelons when they realized that watermelon juice could be used to make ethanol, which can be used as 25 for cars. It doesn't matter how the watermelons look, because only the juice is used. So, we might be soon driving a car powered by watermelon juice and don't need to worry about the lack of oil any longer.

21. (A) recycled (B) wasted (C) spared (D) created
 22. (A) collect (B) mix (C) leave (D) knock
 23. (A) in (B) with (C) of (D) along
 24. (A) working on (B) dealing with (C) ruling out (D) turning down
 25. (A) glue (B) trial (C) rank (D) fuel

26-30 題為題組

According to the Word Geek's dictionary, a lame duck is any person or thing which is weak, or helpless. This expression was first used in the eighteenth century to 26 badly behaved stock brokers who didn't pay back some money they owed. 27, the expression is best known in America as applied to politicians. When a politician is not going to be able to continue in office in the next 28, whether because he or she lost an election, chose not to run again, or term limits prevented running in the first place, that politician is a lame duck. Then all sorts of nasty things can happen. Legislatures may not pay 29 mind to what lame duck executives have to say. The media may ignore the press conferences 30 by lame duck politicians. And lame ducks may conclude that they can sign whatever they want, since they aren't coming back to office anyhow. So they sometimes sign some crazy stuff.

26. (A) look up to (B) refer to (C) call up (D) get along with
27. (A) However (B) Likewise (C) Meanwhile (D) Therefore
28. (A) stage (B) term (C) step (D) review
29. (A) either (B) every (C) any (D) neither
30. (A) edited (B) repeated (C) chatted (D) held

三、文意選填(占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 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，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。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。

Global warming results in the rising temperature of Earth's atmosphere and oceans. Earth's average surface temperature 31 about 0.8 Celsius in the past three decades. Scientists are more than 90 percent certain that global warming is caused by 32 greenhouse gases and burning of fossil fuel. So how does global warming affect you? For one, global warming affects your health. The World Health Organization believes that even the smallest increases in 33 temperature have caused bigger problems since the 1970s. With so many public health issues also in 34, we haven't begun to address global warming, and as a result, the poorest societies in the world are suffering the most due to the lack of 35, which are used by the richest countries, namely the United States. While you may not be living in one of these societies, you certainly have affected other parts of the world with your lifestyle 36. Rising temperatures also increase the amount of ground-level ozones, which might cause serious air pollution. As global warming continues to rise, air 37 will continue to get worse and create more health problems.

What's worse, as Gulf Coast residents in Florida can tell you, water can turn your city upside down. However, 13 of the 20 largest cities in the world are 38 at sea level, which means that people are more at risk for floods, including hospitals and water treatment plants. As 39 by the catastrophe of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, the health effects of losing those facilities continue long after the storm is over. Heavier downpours and flooding are 40 of increased global warming. While the first risk is drowning, there is also water quality to consider, especially when clean drinking water is urgently needed.

- (A) habits (B) located (C) shown (D) increased (E) products
(F) rose (G) resources (H) existence (I) average (J) quality

四、閱讀測驗(占 32 分)

說明：第 41 題至第 56 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、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

41-44 題為題組

Those who believe bats are blind just can't see the truth themselves. In reality, all bats can see. Many of them, in fact, can see really well, even in dim light. Most fruit-eating bats, for example, have large bulging eyes that help them find their way and locate food by sight. But other bats, especially those that hunt for insects at night, need to rely a lot more on other senses in the dark. ***These winged wonders*** make up for low visibility by “seeing” with their ears, and they do this by using a technique called echolocation. A bat echolocates by sending out streams of high-pitched sounds through its mouth or nose. These signals then bounce off nearby objects and send back echoes. By “reading” these echoes with its super-sensitive ears, the bat can determine the location, distance, size, texture and shape of an object in its environment. In some cases, a bat can even use echoes to tell insects that are edible apart from those that aren't. And even bats which have been blinded can catch their food without difficulty this way.

Curious about what bats sound like when they're echolocating? Sorry to say, but your ears alone won't tell you. Those sounds are so high-pitched that they're beyond the range of human hearing. But if you borrow a scientist's bat detector, a handy gadget that converts bat calls to sounds people can hear, you can indeed listen in and make the world of bats a little less mysterious.

41. According to the passage, how can humans hear bats' sounds?
- (A) People can use their ears to hear the sounds easily.
(B) The world of bats is so mysterious that people can hear their sounds by sending out signals.
(C) People can only hear the sounds by using a special device.
(D) Only blind people can hear the bats' sounds.
42. Which of the following statements is NOT true based on the passage?
- (A) Blind bats have difficulty catching any food.
(B) Some bats are able to tell which insects can be eaten by hearing the echoes.
(C) Sometimes a bat can tell how far an insect is by hearing the echoes.
(D) Echolocation might make some bats know the shape of a nearby object.
43. What is ***These winged wonders*** in the passage associated with?
- (A) Insects. (B) Bats.
(C) Humans. (D) Ears.
44. What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To introduce bats' eating habits.
(B) To promote a scientist's gadget.
(C) To discuss the use of bats' senses.
(D) To compare senses between bats and humans.

45-48 題為題組

Curtis Stone is a chef, author and TV personality. His philosophy is to cook naturally—buy local, seasonal and organic ingredients, keep recipes simple and allow the food to speak for itself. Born in Melbourne, Australia, Curtis's passion for food was inspired as a boy by his mother's baking and his grandmother's famous fudge. Mid-way through business school he left to learn basic cooking at the Savoy Hotel in Melbourne and later mastered his skills in London under legendary three-star Michelin genius Marco Pierre White at Café Royal.

Curtis appeared in a number of cooking programs in the UK before hosting three seasons of Surfing the Menu in Australia—an instant hit which caught the eye of US producers. This led to his own US series Take Home Chef on TLC in 2006, which has since been enjoyed in more than 70 countries.

A regular headliner at global food shows, Curtis was the first chef to debut his own product line Kitchen Solutions at prestigious US retailer Williams-Sonoma. Enthusiasts turn to these modern, eco-driven products daily “for the total cooking experience,” says Curtis, “bringing confidence in the kitchen and happiness to the table.”

Inspiring home cooks is Curtis' vision as he works selectively with grocery stores to improve fresh produce offerings, devise recipe cards and help families think seasonally, shaping the nation and their shopping habits. Hence, he strongly encourages people to cook at home, eat at home and enjoy the sweet family atmosphere at home.

45. According to the article, which of the following is not mentioned about Curtis?
(A) TV host. (B) Author.
(C) Hotel owner. (D) Chef.
46. Which of the following statements is NOT true based on the article?
(A) Curtis was the first chef to sell his own cookware products.
(B) Curtis was inspired by a Michelin chef to be interested in cooking when he was a boy.
(C) It is likely that Curtis has a lot of fans around the world.
(D) Curtis encourages people to cook freshly and organically.
47. What might actually make Curtis become popular worldwide based on the article?
(A) The program, Surfing the Menu in Australia.
(B) His service at the Savoy Hotel in Melbourne.
(C) His instruction under Michelin chef Marco Pierre White at Café Royal.
(D) His series, Take Home Chef on TLC.
48. Which of the following is true in order of country where Curtis appeared in cooking programs?
(A) Australia, England, the US.
(B) The UK, Australia, the US.
(C) The US, England, Australia.
(D) The UK, the US, Australia.

49-52 題為題組

You carry around a three-pound mass of wrinkly material in your head that controls every single thing you will ever do. From enabling you to think, learn, create, and feel emotions to controlling every blink, breath, and heartbeat—this fantastic control center is your brain. It is a structure so amazing that a famous scientist once called it “the most complex thing we have yet discovered in our universe.”

Your brain contains about 100 billion microscopic cells called neurons—so many it would take you over 3,000 years to count them all. Whenever you dream, laugh, think, see, or move, it’s because tiny chemical and electrical signals are racing between these neurons along billions of tiny neuron highways. Believe it or not, the activity in your brain never stops. Countless messages zip around inside it every second like a supercharged pinball machine. Your neurons create and send more messages than all the phones in the entire world. And while a single neuron generates only a tiny amount of electricity, all your neurons together can generate enough electricity to power a low-wattage bulb.

A bee lands on your bare foot. Sensory neurons in your skin relay this information to your spinal cord and brain at a speed of more than 150 miles per hour. Your brain then uses motor neurons to transmit the message back through your spinal cord to your foot to shake the bee off quickly. Motor neurons can relay this information at more than 200 miles per hour.

It is well known that any exercise that makes your heart beat faster, like running or playing basketball, is great for your body and can even help improve your mood. But scientists have recently learned that for a period of time after you’ve exercised, your body produces a chemical that makes your brain more receptive to learning. So if you’re stuck on a homework problem, go out and play a game of soccer, then try the problem again. You just might discover that you’re able to solve it.

49. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) To advise people to exercise regularly.
(B) To explain the brain’s organization and functions.
(C) To teach people to avoid bee bites.
(D) To tell how a scientist describes the brain.
50. What can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Exercise might make one smarter and learn more easily.
(B) When one’s heart beats faster, the more chemicals will be produced.
(C) The heavier one’s head is, the more intelligent one is.
(D) The universe is full of complex neurons.

51. Why do people dream according to the passage?
(A) Neurons affect their moods and they dream at night.
(B) Our brain is complex and contains numerous neurons.
(C) Tiny chemical and electrical signals interact with each other.
(D) Motor neurons send messages between the spinal cord and the brain.
52. What is the route of message transmission once one's foot is bitten by a bee?
(A) Motor neurons, spinal cord, brain, sensory neurons, spinal cord, foot.
(B) Motor neurons, spinal cord, sensory neurons, brain, spinal cord, foot.
(C) Sensory neurons, spinal cord, brain, spinal cord, motor neurons, foot.
(D) Sensory neurons, spinal cord, brain, motor neurons, spinal cord, foot.

53-56 題為題組

Euthanasia, also known as mercy killing, is the termination of a very sick person's life in order to relieve her/him of her/his suffering. A person who undergoes euthanasia usually has an incurable condition. But there are other instances where some people want their life to be ended. In many cases, it is carried out at the person's request but there are times when she/he may be too ill and the decision is made by relatives, medics or, in some instances, the courts.

Euthanasia is against the law in the UK where it is illegal to help anyone kill themselves. Voluntary euthanasia or assisted suicide can lead to imprisonment of up to 14 years. The issue has been at the centre of very heated debates for many years and is surrounded by religious, ethical and practical considerations.

Euthanasia can be carried out either by giving a lethal injection, or by not doing what is necessary to keep a person alive (such as failing to keep their feeding tube going). However, it's not euthanasia to give a drug in order to reduce pain, even though the drug causes the patient to die sooner. This is because the doctor's intention was to relieve the pain, not to kill the patient.

Most people think unbearable pain is the main reason people seek euthanasia, but some surveys in the USA and the Netherlands showed that less than a third of requests for euthanasia were because of severe pain. In addition, psychological factors also play an important role in causing people to think of euthanasia. They include depression, fearing loss of control or dignity, feeling a burden, or dislike of being dependent. There are definitely mixed feelings about why people want euthanasia and, without a doubt, euthanasia will continue to be a heatedly-debated topic.

53. Which of the following may not be seen as euthanasia based on the passage?
(A) Doctors remove the feeding tube from a badly ill person.
(B) Medics don't take necessary action to keep a patient alive.
(C) The patient is given a deadly injection.
(D) The patient dies soon after taking the drug, which is intended to reduce his/her pain.
54. Which of the following might not decide on euthanasia for a seriously ill person?
(A) A seriously ill person himself.
(B) A court judge.
(C) A patient's relative.
(D) A psychologist.
55. Which of the following might not be the reason of seeking euthanasia?
(A) Dislike of imprisonment.
(B) Fear of losing dignity.
(C) Suffering too much pain.
(D) Feeling deeply depressed.
56. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
(A) Physical pain is the main reason of euthanasia.
(B) Assisted suicide might be considered illegal in the UK.
(C) Most doctors give drugs to people with serious sickness to help kill themselves.
(D) Euthanasia is allowed in most countries in the world except the UK.

第貳部分：非選擇題(占 28 分)

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，並標明題號，每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 那些早上常常上學遲到的學生通常都沒養成早睡的習慣。
2. 我猜他們不是熬夜讀書就是整夜上網，然後上課才一直打瞌睡。

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)。

提示：寫一封信邀請你的外國筆友到台灣參訪。向他/她介紹台灣的特色，(例如：氣候、風景、人民、小吃等等)，來說服他/她臺灣值得一遊。你英文名字必須假設為 Johnny 或 Sandra，外國筆友英文名字必須假設為 Jimmy 或 Marlin。

請注意：必須使用上述的 Johnny 或 Sandra 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。