臺中區國立高級中學100學年度
大學入學第一次學科能力測驗聯合模擬考

英文考科

試題編號：AU-3001
考試日期：100.11.04

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 選擇題共56題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

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（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（15%）

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題 4 個選項，其中只有一個是最適當的答案，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 1 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. It's unkind of you to turn Lucy into an object of _____. Your classmates will follow suit and tease her like you do.
   (A) intelligence (B) reconciliation (C) campaign (D) ridicule
2. I can't stop thinking about the disastrous defeat, which _____ me and holds me back from any attempt to take new challenge.
   (A) haunts (B) soothes (C) underestimates (D) asserts
3. This publisher is giving out _____ copies of Mrs. Lee's recently published book as a special promotion. You can drop by the bookstore and get this fabulous book for free.
   (A) illusory (B) complimentary (C) suspicious (D) pathetic
4. You should translate this Chinese passage into English as _____ as you can so that everything in the original can be represented accurately.
   (A) flexibly (B) considerably (C) faithfully (D) respectively
5. The exact date of the organ transplant surgery _____ people's notice, but the public are now keeping an eye on when the five recipients can be free from the threat of HIV.
   (A) escaped (B) manipulated (C) violated (D) reminded
6. Taipei City is the most _____ region of the country; the annual income of its residents is reported to be the highest around the island.
   (A) economical (B) impoverished (C) prosperous (D) practical
7. Recently, some of the Japanese have been taking action to extend their _____ to the Taiwanese for the substantial assistance the latter have offered since the 2011 Japanese earthquake.
   (A) sympathy (B) gratitude (C) consolation (D) invitation
8. Anne was _____ to apologize to Rachel, for she believed that it was Rachel's fault to be so mean and offensive.
   (A) aggressive (B) anxious (C) fortunate (D) reluctant
9. After the radiation leak, the country was thrown into a panic and the government _____ intense opposition to the development of more nuclear power plants.
   (A) declined (B) encountered (C) insisted (D) inspected
10. Joy was highly praised for her _____. She was always capable of producing desired results without wasting time.
    (A) bravery (B) courtesy (C) efficiency (D) personality

11. It is apparent that _____ films dominate Taiwan's movie market this year, because many people are choosing Taiwanese films over Hollywood ones.
(A) commercial (B) foreign (C) feature (D) domestic
12. My girlfriend said she loved me, but she had no _____ to marry me. As a high school student, marriage was not part of her plan.
(A) ambition (B) intention (C) affection (D) permission
13. After surviving the devastating tsunami, Mr. Green has given _____ to his family life. Now his major concern is squeezing some time for his family out of his tight daily schedule.
(A) facility (B) priority (C) capacity (D) hostility
14. The Minister of Justice had to step down for his _____ unacceptable involvement in the scandal. He should have lived up to the set moral standards, as was expected.
(A) ethically (B) formally (C) attentively (D) sufficiently
15. Jack found it absolutely intolerable to be treated in such a _____ manner in the restaurant. No wonder he took great offense and decided to file complaints to the manager.
(A) persevering (B) moderate (C) humiliating (D) compassionate

二、綜合測驗（15%）

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答案，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 1 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Why are we so obsessed with turning back the hands of time? __16__ we phrase it, we all want to do it: defy ageing, look younger, find the fountain of youth. Now looking younger is looking a whole lot easier, inexpensive and relatively painless. Most experts agree that one of the best ways to prevent further skin damage is to wear sunscreen daily. Sunscreen won't __17__ wrinkles or spots caused by the sun, but when you use it consistently, it helps reduce further cellular damage that, __18__ unchecked, can lead to more sun-induced symptoms, including skin cancer. Seek out sunscreens that contain micronized zinc oxide or titanium dioxide. __19__ physical blockers coat the skin and create a barrier against harmful ultraviolet A and B rays, which are now known to __20__ in sunburn, ageing the skin and the risk of skin cancer. Though there is still no magic pill, potion or lotion that will completely erase wrinkles, there is a flood of products like sunscreen that can prevent and slow the signs of ageing without breaking the bank.

16. (A) Whichever (B) However (C) Wherever (D) Whoever
17. (A) revere (B) revive (C) reserve (D) reverse
18. (A) if you leave (B) if left (C) when leaving (D) to be left
19. (A) Both of these (B) Neither of such (C) None of those (D) Either of the
20. (A) make a difference (B) strike a balance (C) play a role (D) make a profit

第 21 至 25 題爲題組

According to Greek myth, the strife between the Trojans and the Greeks started at the wedding of Peleus, King of Thessaly, and Thetis, a sea nymph. All of the gods and goddesses, __21__ Eris—the goddess of discord, had been invited to the wedding celebration in Troy, because her presence always involved mortals and immortals alike in quarrels. To __22__ those who had slighted her, Eris decided to cause a conflict. Into the middle of the banquet hall, she threw a golden apple __23__ "for the most beautiful." All of the goddesses began to argue over who should possess it. Then the choice was narrowed to Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite, and then Paris, son of King Priam of Troy, was __24__ the job of settling the controversy, for he was said to be a good judge of beauty. Each goddess, eager to win the golden apple, tried eagerly to bribe him. Finally, Aphrodite won the golden apple by offering Helen, the most beautiful mortal, to Paris, __25__ the fact that Helen was the wife of King Menelasu of Sparta then. Helen therefore eloped with Paris, and that outraged her husband, igniting the Trojan War.

21. (A) besides (B) in addition to (C) except for (D) on top of
22. (A) benefit from (B) take revenge on (C) cut down on (D) take advantage of
23. (A) marking (B) marked (C) which is marked (D) which marked
24. (A) attributed to (B) credited to (C) identified with (D) left with
25. (A) regardless of (B) not to mention (C) even if (D) on account of

第 26 至 30 題爲題組

There have been numerous attempts to identify the unique traits of Albert Einstein's brain since his death. A recent study conducted by anthropologist Dean Falk __26__ that Einstein's brain indeed exhibited some unusual features that may have made him a genius.

For one thing, Falk found that the parietal lobes of the great scientist's brain were wider than normal, and its grooves and ridges were oddly patterned. She believes that the novelties in Einstein's lobes may have __27__ to his superior ability to conceptualize physics problems. __28__, Falk noted a small and knoblike structure in the motor cortex which has been associated with musical ability. As most people know, Einstein was an avid violinist from childhood on, and the cognitive __29__ between music and mathematics has long been in focus of attention.

These newly recognized features might help explain how Einstein was able to go __30__ no physicist had gone before when he devised the theory of relativity and other groundbreaking insights.

26. (A) indicates (B) indicating (C) who indicates (D) who is indicated
27. (A) reacted (B) adhered (C) contributed (D) dedicated
28. (A) By contrast (B) For another (C) For example (D) In other words
29. (A) connection (B) contradiction (C) composition (D) convention
30. (A) what (B) where (C) which (D) whether

三、文意選填（10%）

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」。各題答對得 1 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 31 至 40 題爲題組

Slowly, the silent killer from the skies creeps upon its unsuspecting victims, moving across the planet's surface like a dark cloud. The planet's inhabitants go about their daily routines, __31__ of the danger looming above them. Without warning, the killer falls upon its victims.

It eats away at buildings and cars. It poisons the earth, choking the plants and trees. It makes the water toxic, turning the lakes into acid and thus __32__ the fish. It jeopardizes the animals and people, with the young and the weak the first to die. No, it is not a(n) __33__ monster from a science fiction movie. It is real. It is acid rain.

Acid rain looks and feels like normal rain, but it contains two chemicals that are __34__ in large amounts— sulfuric acid and nitric acid. These acids are formed when people burn __35__ fuels such as coal and petroleum. After they enter the air, __36__ from these fuels combine with water in the clouds to form acid rain.

When acid rain falls on the ground, __37__ in the soil are washed away before the plants can use them. Acid rain also causes the ground to release toxic metals such as aluminum. Acid rain washes nutriment and toxic metals into rivers, lakes, and streams. The chemical mixture , in turn, __38__ the water, putting the fish and other animals underwater in peril.

We can stop acid rain only if we stop polluting our planet. A good way to start is by using environmentally friendly means of transportation as often as possible. Businesses and governments must find cleaner ways to run their factories and power their cities __39__. Then, with enough time, the earth could start to fight back and __40__ itself. If we all do our part, acid rain can be beaten.

(A) fossil	(B) unaware	(C) nutrients	(D) pollutants	(E) heal
(F) as well	(G) contaminates	(H) imaginary	(I) exterminating	(J) fatal

四、閱讀測驗（32%）

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題 4 個選項，請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個答案，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 2 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 41 至 44 題爲題組

A man may usually be known by the books he reads as well as by the company he keeps, for there is a companionship of books as well as of men, and one should always live in the best company, whether it be of books or of men.

A good book may be among the best of friends. It is the same today as it always was, and it will never change. It is the most patient and cheerful of companions. It does not turn its back upon us in times of adversity or distress. It always receives us with the same kindness, amusing and instructing us in youth, and comforting and consoling us in age.

Men often discover their **affinity** to each other by the love they have for a book. The book is a truer and higher bond of union. Men can think, feel, and sympathize with each other through their favorite author. They live in him together and he, in them.

Books possess an essence of immortality. They are by far the most lasting products of human effort. Temples and statues decay, but books survive. Great thoughts are as fresh today as when they first passed through their author's minds ages ago. What was then said and thought still speaks to us as vividly as ever from the printed page. The only effect of time has been to sift out the bad products, for nothing in literature can long survive but what is really good.

Books introduce us into the best society; they bring us into the presence of the greatest minds that have ever lived. We hear what they said and did; we see them as if they were really alive; we sympathize with them, enjoy with them, grieve with them; their experience becomes ours, and we feel as if we were actors with them in the scenes which they describe.

41. In the first two paragraphs, the author describes the essence of good books by means of _____.
(A) statistics and examples
(B) analogy and metaphors
(C) cause and effect
(D) reasoning and irony

42. According to this passage, which of the following statements is NOT correct?
(A) The underlined "he" in the third paragraph refers to one's favorite author.
(B) Reading experiences shared by friends may strengthen friendship.
(C) Good books that have stood the test of time will hardly be rendered outdated.
(D) Literary classics introduce us to a host of celebrities and keep us in touch with the latest fashion.

43. The word "**affinity**" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____."
(A) infinite possibilities
(B) close relationship
(C) wishful thinking
(D) heated debate

44. What is the best title for this passage?
(A) How Should We Read a Book?
(B) A Man Is Known by the Company He Keeps
(C) Companionship of Books
(D) The Advantages and Disadvantages of Books

第 45 至 48 題爲題組

From 1986 on, some of the world's most daring runners have gathered in the desert of Morocco every year to take part in one of the most difficult races in the world. The Marathon of the Sands, as it is called, covers over 125 miles of desert and mountain wilderness. The runners, paying roughly $5000 for their participation, are supposed to complete the course in fewer than seven days, running with all their personal belongings and food in their backpack.

The Marathon of the Sands was founded in 1986, meant to give the runners an unforgettable adventure. For most of the runners, the challenge of the race is indeed the main reason for coming. On the first day, for example, they run fifteen miles across a desert of sand, rocks, and thorny bushes. Few runners finish the day without blistered and **raw** feet. When they arrive at the campsite for the night, they are completely exhausted. The second day, the runners are up at 6:00 am. Within a few hours, it is 100 degrees F, but the runners must cover eighteen miles that day. On the third day, the runners must climb giant sand dunes. Dust and sand mix with the runners' sweat and soon their faces are caked with mud. After fifteen miles of these conditions, the runners finally reach their next camp.

The race continues like this for four more days. The fourth and fifth days are the worst. On the fourth day, the runners pass through a level stretch and a beautiful, tree-filled oasis, but then, on this and on the next day, they cross more than twenty-one miles of rocks and sand dunes. The temperature soars to 125 degrees F, and many runners cannot make it. Helicopters rush fallen runners to medical help. Runners who make it to the end of the fifth day know the worst is over.

On the sixth day, heat and rocks punish the racers terribly. The desert wind picks up and, as the heat is thrust against them with great force, they grow more and more exhausted. The seventh day is the last, with only twelve miles to be covered. The dusty, tired, blistered runners set out at daybreak. Near the finish line, children race along with the runners, for everybody has caught the excitement. The ones who have run the whole marathon know they have accomplished what most people could not even dream of. "During the hard moments," says one contestant who has raced here twice, "I'd think, 'Why am I here?' Then I'd realize I was there to find my limits."

45. What is the main idea of this passage?
(A) Runners take part in the marathon race in the hope of experiencing thrilling adventure.
(B) However challenging a marathon can be, runners will make it if they do not give up.
(C) The Marathon of Sands race tests the limits of human endurance.
(D) The Marathon of Sands causes the strong to stumble and the weak to quit.

46. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "**raw**" in paragraph 3?
(A) uncooked (B) inexperienced (C) naked (D) sore

47. Which of the following statements best describes the Marathon of Sands?
(A) Running this race requires unparalleled determination and perseverance.
(B) Taking part in this event helps runners understand the importance of good preparation.
(C) This race was founded to punish the racers ignorant of the mighty power of nature.
(D) This marathon race covers desert, thorny bushes, lakes and forests.

48. It can be inferred that the participants of the Marathon of Sands _____.
(A) always come back for a second try to win a sense of accomplishment
(B) will feel bored when running the race because viewers are not allowed to join the running
(C) can rest at a beautiful oasis overnight for a good sleep and abundant supply of water
(D) may learn to work through challenges in life and understand more about their limits as well

第 49 至 52 題爲題組

Have you ever heard of the phrase "once in a blue moon?" It means "very rarely" or "not very often," but what exactly is a blue moon? Does the moon actually turn a bluish color?

According to the studies published in *Maine Farmers' Almanac*, the blue moon is the third full moon in a season that has four full moons. There are four seasons in a year and generally, three full moons in each season or 12 full moons per year. However, since the moon and our solar calendar are not **in sync**, we will occasionally find 13 full moons in a year. This blue moon event, which happens approximately once every two and a half years, last occurred in November 2010 and will again in August 2013. The rarity of this special kind of moon hence gives rise to the expression "once in a blue moon."

Although the term "blue moon" does not relate to color, there have been reports of sightings where the moon was in fact blue. In 1883, numerous sightings were recorded after an Indonesian volcano named Krakatora erupted. Such was the force of the volcano that the ash spread through the atmosphere and remained present for years later. There were sightings of not only blue moons, but lavender suns and vivid red sunsets. Some less potent volcanoes have also turned the moon blue. People saw blue moons in 1983, for instance, after the eruption of the El Chichon volcano in Mexico, of Mount St. Helens in 1980, and of Mount Pinatubo in 1991. The key to a "true" blue moon is having in the air lots of large particles slightly wider than the wavelength of red light—and no other sizes present. This is rare, but volcanoes sometimes spit out such clouds.

No matter what kind of blue moons you are referring to, they are pretty rare, and everyone knows what you mean when you say "once in a blue moon!"

49. This passage is mainly about _____.
(A) the origin of an idiom
(B) the occurrence of an illusion
(C) the advancement of an astronomical activity
(D) the misconception of a common belief

50. According to the passage, how many blue moons will we see from the year 2011 to 2020?
(A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) Four.

51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
(A) The ash clouds produced by volcanic eruption sometimes turn the moon blue.
(B) People saw purple suns and red sunsets after the eruption of Mount St. Helens.
(C) The wavelength of red light will be widened if the air is filled with large particles.
(D) The Indonesian volcano Krakatora has erupted numerous times since 1883.

52. The phrase "**in sync**" in paragraph two is closest in meaning to "_____."
(A) in conflict (B) in contact (C) in agreement (D) in negotiation

第 53 至 56 題爲題組

The 20th century was a time of extremes, a time of violent world war and of lasting peace and affluence. One of the greatest extremes occurred in the 1960's. If we look back at that time and compare it with the society today, we can easily see how the influence of the sixties generation changed the way people think.

There are some reasons why the sixties were unique. Perhaps the main reason was that it occurred one generation after the bloodiest war in history, the Second World War. When peace was declared in 1945, the soldiers fighting in the war returned home and people were able to make a fresh start to life. The result was the greatest baby boom the world had ever seen. From 1945 to 1952, hundreds of millions of babies were born. In the mid-sixties, these people, often called the "baby boomers," were at college and learning about the violence of their parents' generation. The huge numbers of people reacting to the horror of war created the peaceful mood of the sixties.

The sixties was a time of experimentation and open-mindedness. In the US as well as in the UK and Europe, pop music was expressive. The English band "the Beatles," for example, led the way with a long list of hit songs about love. Meanwhile in Paris, college students brought the French city to a standstill with protests against the policies of the French Government. Similar protests occurred in Germany, the US and Australia.

Most importantly, people just wanted a peaceful world. The symbols of peace were flowers and living naturally. Many men grew beards, and long hair for both men and women was the trend. Besides, women wore bright colorful dresses. And many people became vegetarians.

Reflecting on the sixties, we see that many of the ideas that were initiated back then are of vital concern today. Environmental consciousness, for instance, got its start during the sixties and today it remains a major issue for governments and protest groups. Gender and racial equality were also debated frequently. Certainly these issues wouldn't be as important as they are now if these movements hadn't been started in the sixties.

53. What is the theme that the passage carries?
(A) The sixties generation think highly of music as a way to express love.
(B) The symbols of peace in the sixties were flowers and living naturally.
(C) The sixties generation changed the world for they influenced the way people think today.
(D) Baby boomers made up a large portion of the population.

54. Baby boomers _____.
(A) were born during the sixties
(B) had babies during the sixties
(C) graduated from college in the early-sixties and became powerful in the political field
(D) tried things in the sixties that had never been tried before

55. Which of the following is NOT what many people in the sixties were concerned about?
(A) Animal rights
(B) Equality between the two sexes
(C) Peace and love
(D) Environmental protection

56. Which is NOT what you would expect to have happened in the sixties?
(A) Mandy went to the Rainbow Café and ordered a carrot and potato pie.
(B) The fashionable colors then were black, gray and white.
(C) University students protested against racial discrimination.
(D) Larry decided not to shave off his beard before his job interview.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（8%）

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. 如果我是你，我不但會把挫折視爲寶貴的經驗，還會對人生抱持樂觀的態度。

2. 直到你克服一個又一個的困難，才能明瞭成功眞正的價值。

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. 文長約 100 至 120 個單詞（words）。

提示：請根據下方圖片的場景，描述整個事件發生的前因後果。文章請分兩段，第一段說明之前發生了什麼事情，並根據圖片內容描述現在的狀況；第二段請合理說明接下來可能會發生什麼事，或者未來該做些什麼。

臺中區國立高級中學100學年度
大學入學第一次學科能力測驗聯合模擬考
英文考科詳解

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

1. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：你讓露西變成被取笑的對象眞的很刻薄。你的同學們會跟著你取笑她。

(A) intelligence (n.) 智能；智慧　　intelligent (adj.) 聰明的；有理性的

(B) reconciliation (n.) 和解；和好　　reconcile (vt.) 使和解；使安於某事

(C) compassion (n.) 同情；憐憫　　compassionate (adj.) 有同情心的

(D) ridicule (n.) 嘲笑；揶揄

2. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：我無法不去想這悲慘的失敗，它縈繞在我心頭，並且使我退縮，不能嘗試接受新的挑戰。

(A) haunt 縈繞在…心頭；使困擾　　haunted (adj.) 鬧鬼的；煩惱的

(B) soothe 撫慰；使平靜；使減輕

(C) contempt 輕視；蔑視

(D) assert 斷言；維護　　assert one's authority 維護自己的權威

assert one's rights 維護自己的權利

3. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：這家出版社正在發送李女士新書的贈閱本，以做爲特別促銷。你可以在順道經過書局時，免費拿到這本很棒的書。

(A) illusory (adj.) 幻覺的；虛假的　　illusion (n.) 幻想；假象

(B) complimentary (adj.) 贈送的；恭維的　　compliment (n.) / (vt.) 讚美；恭維

compliment sb. on sth.= pay sb. compliments

(C) suspicious (adj.) 多疑的；可疑的　　suspect (vt.) / (n.) 懷疑/嫌犯

suspicion (n.) 疑心；嫌疑

S+ have a suspicion of sth.

that S+V 某人懷疑某事

S+ be under suspicion 某人有…的嫌疑

S+ be arrested on suspicion of n./ ving. 某人因涉嫌某事而被逮捕

(D) pathetic (adj.) 可悲的

4. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：你應該把這段中文的文章盡可能如實地翻成英文，以求原文中的每個部分都能正確地呈現出來。

(A) flexibly (adv.) 有彈性地　　flexible (adj.) 彈性的　　flexibility (n.) 彈性

(B) considerably (adv.) 相當地　　considerable (adj.) 相當多的；重要的

considerate (adj.) 體貼的

(C) faithfully (adv.) 忠實地　　faith (n.) 信任；信仰
S+have/ put faith in sth.某人對某事有信心
faithful (adj.) 忠實的；忠誠的
S+ be faithful to sb./ sth.某人對某事忠誠
(D) respectively (adv.) 各自地

5. 參考答案：(A)
試題解析：這起器官移植手術的確切日期逃過大眾的注意，但大家現在都很關切五名受贈病人何時才能脫離 HIV 病毒的威脅。
(A) 逃脫　(B) 操弄　(C) 違反　(D) 提醒
說　　明：to escape sb.'s notice：沒被某人注意到

6. 參考答案：(C)
試題解析：台北市是全國最富裕的城市；據稱台北市民年所得是全國最高的。
(A) 經濟的　(B)貧困的　(C) 富裕的　(D) 實際的

7. 參考答案：(B)
試題解析：基於台灣民眾在 2011 年日本大地震後慷慨解囊救助,近來已有一些日本民眾透過實際行動表達對台灣民眾的感謝。
(A) 同情　(B) 感謝　(C)安慰　(D) 邀請
說　　明：to extend one's sympathy/consolation/gratitude/thankfulness, etc：表達～之意

8. 參考答案：(D)
試題解析：Anne 不情願對 Rachel 道歉，因爲她認爲 Rachel 太惡毒又沒禮貌，是 Rachel 的錯。
(A) 積極的　(B) 焦慮的　(C) 幸運的　(D) 不情願的
說　　明：be anxious to…：急於…
be reluctant to V：不情願 V…

9. 參考答案：(B)
試題解析：在輻射外洩後，全國上下驚惶失措，政府也在發展更多核電廠方面遭遇強烈的反對。
(A) decline (v.) 下降；婉拒
(B) encounter (v.) 遭遇（困難，危險）；偶遇
(C) insist (v.) 堅持認爲；堅決要求　　insistent (a.) 堅持的
insistence (n.) 堅持
(D) inspect (v.) 檢查，審查

10. 參考答案：(C)
試題解析：Joy 的效率受到高度讚揚，她總能夠不浪費時間而得到想要的結果。
(A) bravery (n.) 勇敢　　brave (a.) 勇敢的
(B) courtesy (n.) 禮貌　　courteous (a.) 有禮貌的，殷勤的
(C) efficiency (n.) 效率　　efficient (a.) 有效率的
(D) personality (n.) 人格

11. 參考答案：(D)
試題解析：很明顯地，今年國片主宰台灣電影市場，因爲很多人選擇台灣電影而不是好萊塢電影。
(A) commercial films 商業片　(B) foreign films 外國片　(C) feature films 劇情片
(D) domestic films 國片

12. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：我女朋友說她愛我，但她沒有要跟我結婚的打算。身爲一個高中生，婚姻不是她計畫中的一部分。

(A) ambition (n.) 雄心，抱負　　ambitious (a.) 有雄心抱負的

(B) intention (n.) 打算，意圖　　intend (v.) 打算

(C) affection (n.) 鍾愛；影響　　affectionate (a.) 充滿深情的

(D) permission (n.) 允許，許可　　permit (v.) 允許，許可

13. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：從極具破壞性的海嘯存活下來之後，Mr. Green 就一直優先考慮他的家庭生活。現在他最關心的事就是從緊湊的日程表中，設法安排一些時間給家人。

(A) facility [fə'sɪlətɪ] (n.) 設備，設施

例：We took advantage of the fantastic facilities in the 5-star hotel.

我們充分利用這五星級飯店內很棒的設施。

(B) priority [praɪ'ɑrətɪ] (n.) 優先考慮的事

例：You should get your priorities right and absorb yourself in your studies.

你應該按照輕重緩急，全力投入課業。

(C) capacity [kə'pæsətɪ] (n.) 容量，容納力；能力

例：The concert hall was filled to capacity.

音樂廳座無虛席。

(D) hostility [hɑs'tɪlətɪ] (n.)敵意

例：He harbored hostility towards black people.

他對黑人心懷敵意。

重要字詞與片語：

1. devastating ['dɛvəstetiŋ] (adj.) 破壞性強的，毀滅性的
2. give priority to 優先考慮
3. main concern 最關心的事
4. squeeze [skwiz] (v.) 擠出；設法安排（時間）
5. tight schedule 時間很緊湊的時程表

14. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：司法部長必須爲涉及有違道德的醜聞而下台，他應該如大家所期望的，符合既定的道德標準。

(A) ethically ['ɛθɪkəlɪ] (adv.) 合乎道德地

He has nothing to hide from others for he has behaved himself ethically.

他沒有不可告人之事，因爲他的言行舉止都符合道德。

(B) formally [fɔrmḷɪ] (adv.) 正式地

He has formally rejected the job offer.

他已正式拒絕這項工作。

(C) attentively [ə'tɛntɪvlɪ] (adv.) 專心地

Her longing for knowledge prompted her to listen to the teachers attentively.

她的求知慾促使她專心聽講。

(D) sufficiently [sə'fɪʃəntlɪ] (adv.) 足夠地

The cave is sufficiently large to shelter all the mountain climbers from the rain.

這個山洞足夠大，可以讓所有的登山者避雨。

重要字詞與片語：

1. the Minister of Justice 司法部長
2. step down 下台
3. unacceptable [ʌnə'sɛptəbḷ] (adj.) 無法接受的
4. involvement [ɪn'vɑlvmənt] (n.) 牽涉
5. scandal [skændḷ] (n.) 醜聞
6. live up to 符合
7. moral standards 道德標準

15. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：Jack 覺得在那餐廳受到如此羞辱的待遇是絕對無法容忍的，難怪他很生氣，決定跟經理投訴。

(A) persevering [pɝsə'vɪrɪŋ] (adj.) 堅持不懈的

She is persevering in her work against all odds.

儘管困難重重，她還是堅持不懈。

(B) moderate ['mɑdərɪt] (adj.) 適度的，中等的

They have moderate temperatures on the island all year round.

該島全年溫度適中。

(C) humiliating [hju'mɪlɪˏetɪŋ] (adj.) 屈辱的，丟臉的

She found it humiliating to tumble backwards right in front of her Prince Charming.

她覺得在她的白馬王子面前往後摔倒很丟臉。

(D) compassionate [kəm'pæʃənɪt] (adj.) 同情的，憐憫的

A caring, compassionate woman helped the orphans ride out the hardships.

一位滿懷關愛憐憫的婦人幫那些孤兒安然度過難關。

重要字詞與片語：

1. absolutely ['æbsəlutlɪ] (adv.) 絕對
2. intolerable [ɪn'tɔlərəbḷ] (adj.) 無法容忍的
3. in a … manner 以…方式
4. no wonder 難怪
5. take offense 生氣
6. file complaints 提出訴怨

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

為什麼我們如此執迷於讓時光倒流？無論我們措詞為何，我們都想要做到這些：抗老，看來年輕些，找到青春之泉。現在要看起來年輕一點看來是容易得多，不貴且相對無痛。大部分的專家都同意，避免皮膚進一步傷害最佳的方式之一就是每天塗抹防曬油。防曬油不會去除陽光造成的皺紋或斑點，但當你規律地使用時，它有助於減少細胞損害，這種傷害一旦不察，會導致更多陽光誘發的症狀，包括皮膚癌。去把包含微氧化鋅或二氧化鈦的防曬油找出來，這兩種身體的屏障物會覆蓋

在皮膚表層，產生抵抗 A，B 紫外線的障礙物；現已知 A，B 紫外線在曬傷，皮膚老化及皮膚癌的風險中占有一席之地。雖然現今仍無萬靈丹或化妝品能夠完全抹去皺紋，但有許多像防曬油這樣的商品，能夠預防及減緩老化的徵兆且不傷荷包。

16. 參考答案：(B)
試題解析：(A) 無論那一個　(B) 無論如何　(C) 無論何地　(D) 無論是誰

17. 參考答案：(D)
試題解析：由上下文可知，醫生所建議的防曬油雖不能扭轉（reverse）陽光造成的皺紋或斑點，進而使其消失，但規律的使用仍有幫助。
(A) revere 尊敬　(B) revive 復甦　(C) reserve 保留　(D) reverse 反轉

18. 參考答案：(B)
試題解析：此處爲 if it (further cellular damage) is left unchecked 的省略說法。關係子句 that can lead to more sun-induced symptoms 用以修飾先行詞 further cellular damage。

19. 參考答案：(A)
試題解析：(A) Both of these physical blockers 意指前文中的 micronized zinc oxide 及 titanium dioxide。
(B) Neither of such 與文意不符
(C) None of these 與文意不符
(D) 若 Either of the physical blockers 爲句字的主詞，後須接單數動詞。

20. 參考答案：(C)
試題解析：(A) make a difference in＋n.在某方面帶來不同
(B) strike a balance between A and B 在兩者之間取得平衡
(C) play a(n) + adj.+ role (part) in +n. / ving 在某方面扮演某種角色
(D) make (earn) a profit of+ a sum of money 獲得利潤
make a profit from …＝benefit from…＝profit from…從…中獲益匪淺

重要字詞：

1. phrase (n.)/ (vt.)成語；片語；措詞；說法
2. defy (vt.) 抗拒
3. ageing (n.) 或作 aging 老化
4. relatively (adv.) 相對地
5. sunscreen (n.) 防曬油
6. consistently (adv.) 一貫地
7. cellular (adj.) 細胞的
8. induce (vt.) 誘發
9. symptom (n.) 症狀 syndrome (n.) 症候群
physiological (adj.)生理（學）的
10. physical (adj.) 身體的 psychological (adj.) 心理的
11. coat (vt.) 覆蓋在…的表層
12. barrier (n.) 障礙
13. ultraviolet (n.) 紫外線
14. potion (n.) 一劑量的藥
15. lotion (n.) 化妝水
16. erase (vt.) 擦掉；抹去

重要片語：

1. be obsessed with＋n./ ving. 對…感到著迷
be obsessed by＋n. 被…所纏擾
2. seek out 找出
3. a flood of n. 大量的
flood in 如潮水般湧入
be flooded with 充滿著
4. break the bank 荷包失血

第 21 至 25 題爲題組

根據希臘神話，特洛依人和希臘人之間的爭端起於 Peleus（Thessaly 國王）和 Thetis（海中女神）的婚禮。除了 Eris—爭端女神—之外，所有的神祇都被邀請去參加這場在特洛伊舉行的婚禮，Eris 未被邀請是因爲她的出現總是使人和神都陷入紛爭。而爲了報復那些（Eris 認爲)輕忽了她的存在的人，Eris 決定要掀起一場爭端。就在婚宴會場中央，Eris 拋出一個金蘋果，上面寫著：「獻給最美麗的女神」。在場所有的女神因此開始爭論究竟誰才該擁有那個金蘋果。最後的人選剩下 Hera（眾神之后），Athena（智慧女神），和 Aphrodite（愛神），而特洛依國王 Priam 之子 Paris 被賦予解決這項爭執的任務，因爲他被公認爲對美具有出色的鑑別力。三位女神因爲都想得到金蘋果，因此都各盡所能賄賂他。最後，Aphrodite 贏得金蘋果，因爲她許諾將使 Paris 得到世界上最美的女人 Helen，枉顧 Helen 已是斯巴達國王 Menelasu 之妻的事實。Helen 因而和 Paris 私奔，激怒了丈夫，也點燃了特洛伊戰爭的導火線。

21. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：except for～：（排）除了～之外；except for Eris 表示 Eris 被排除在邀請名單之外，因文中提到 Eris 並未受邀；另外三個選項均是將其後名詞包含在內，並無排除之意

22. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：(A) benefit from～：受益於

(B) take revenge on＋sb.：報復（某人）

(C) cut down on＋sth.：刪減；減少

(D) take advantage of＋sb.：佔某人便宜；利用某人的弱點

23. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：mark：做記號；a golden apple 是被做了記號的，因此是 " a golden apple that was marked …," 將 that was 省略後得到 "a golden apple marked…"

24. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：(A) attributed to：正確使用方式應爲 sth. be attributed to sb.：某事被歸功於某人

(B) credited to：使用方式同(A)；也有 sb. be credited with sth.：某人被認爲有功於某事；但文中句型不符

(C) identified with：認同～；此處語意不符

(D) left with：正確用法爲 sb. be left with sth.：某人被交付某項工作；與文意相符。

25. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：(A) regardless of＋NP：不顧～；罔顧～

(B) not to mention＋NP：更不用說 ～

(C) even if＋子句：即便～

(D) on account of＋NP：因爲（類似 because of）

重要字詞：

1. strife：衝突；爭鬥 (n.)
2. nymph：（希臘羅馬神話中）居於山林或水澤的女神 (n.)
3. mortal：凡人 (n.)；immortal：神 (n.)
4. slight：看輕 (vt)
5. narrow：限制；縮小 (vt)
6. controversy：爭論；爭議 (n.)
7. bribe：賄賂 (vt)
8. elope：私奔 (vi) (+ with sb.)
9. ignite：引發；激起 (vt)

重要片語：

1. involve sb. in sth.：使某人捲入/牽涉到某事
2. mortals and immortals alike：人與神兩者；A and B alike—both A and B
3. in/into the middle of sth.：在 sth.的中途；在 sth.進行到一半時
4. regardless of sth.：不顧 sth.，不考慮 sth.

第 26 至 30 題爲題組

自從亞伯特・愛因斯坦死後，已經有許多人試圖找出他的腦中獨一無二的特徵。最近一項由人類學家 Dean Falk 進行的研究指出，愛因斯坦的腦的確顯示出一些不尋常的特徵，而這些特徵讓愛因斯坦成爲天才。

首先，Falk 發現這位偉大科學家的大腦頂葉比平常人寬大，而一些大腦中的凹溝和凸脊也呈現奇特的圖案。她相信這些愛因斯坦腦葉中的新奇之處可能帶給他卓越的能力，幫助他概念化物理難題。其次，Falk 在運動皮質區發現一個小型球狀凸起，這個凸起和一直被認爲和音樂能力有關。如同多數人所知，愛因斯坦從小時候就是個狂熱的小提琴家，而音樂和數學在認知方面的連結一直都是研究中受注目的焦點。

這些最近被辨識出的特徵，解釋了愛因斯坦如何能夠發明相對論及其他開創性的深刻見解，到達之前沒有任何物理學家能夠到達的高度。

26. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：此句主詞爲 A recent study (which is/was) conducted by Dean Falk，動詞爲 indicates，受詞爲 that 帶領的子句。因爲主詞 a recent study 是第三人稱單數，故要加 s。

27. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：由文意可判斷，這些愛因斯坦腦中不尋常的特徵可能是「造成」他具有特殊物理解題能力的原因。

(A) react to sth. 對…做出反應
(B) adhere to sth. 黏著；遵守，堅持
(C) contribute to sth. 幫助，促成，造成
(D) sb. dedicate A to B 某人將 A 獻給 B
sb. dedicate oneself to sth. 某人獻身於某事

28. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：第一段預告本文要說明愛因斯坦腦中不尋常的特徵。第二段第一句說明第一個特徵，因此用「首先」for one thing；第三句開始說明第二個特徵，因此用「其次」for another。

(A) By contrast 相比之下　(B) For another 其次　(C) For example 例如
(D) In other words 換言之

29. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：此處說明在認知科學上，音樂天分和數學天份的「連結」。

(A) connection (n.) 連結　(B) contradiction (n.) 矛盾
(C) composition (n.) 作曲；作品　(D) convention (n.) 會議；慣例

30. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：此處 where 爲關係副詞，意思爲 to the place that，也就是愛因斯坦能夠達成以前物理學家無法達成的成就。

重要字詞：

1. attempt (n.) 企圖，嘗試
2. identify (v.) 鑑定，辨別
3. trait (n.) 特徵，特點
4. conduct (v.) 引導，帶領
5. anthropologist (n.) 人類學者
6. exhibit (v.) 顯示出
7. parietal lobe（大腦的）頂葉
8. groove (n.) 溝
9. ridge (n.) 脊
10. oddly (adv.) 奇特地
11. pattern (v.) 以…圖案裝飾
12. novelty (n.) 新奇的事物
13. conceptualize (v.) 將…概念化
14. knoblike (a.) 球狀的
15. motor cortex（大腦的）運動皮質
16. avid (a.) 熱衷的，狂熱的
17. violinist (n.) 小提琴家
18. cognitive (a.) 認知的
19. devise (v.) 設計，發明
20. theory of relativity 相對論
21. groundbreaking (a.) 開創性的
22. insight (n.) 深刻見解

重要片語：

1. be associated with sth. 使…有聯繫，有關係

三、文意選填

沈默的殺手緩慢地，悄悄地從空中逼近受害者，它就像烏雲一樣，在地球表面潛行移動，而地球上的居民卻如常地進行每日的例行事務，絲毫沒有察覺到危險正逐步逼近中。毫無預警地，殺手突然攻擊它的受害者。

它侵蝕建築物和車子。它毒害土壤，使植物和樹木窒息。它使水含有毒素，使湖變酸，造成魚群死亡。它危害了動物和人們，年幼者和身體虛弱者甚至會送命。不，它不是科幻片裡虛構的妖怪，它的確存在——它是酸雨。

酸雨看起來，感覺起來都像是一般的雨，但是它含有二種如果量大的話，就會致命的化學物質——硫酸和硝酸。當我們燃燒如煤和石油等石化燃料時，就會產生這種酸。它們進入空氣之後，所產生的污染物與雲中的水氣結合，就會形成酸雨。

當酸雨降到地面時，土壤中的養分在植物能吸收使用之前就被沖刷走。酸雨也會使地面釋放出如鋁之類的有害金屬。酸雨把養分和有毒的金屬沖走，排放到河流、湖泊以及溪流。而這種化學混合物接著會污染水，危害到魚及其他水中生物的生命。

我們唯有停止污染我們的星球，才能阻止酸雨的發生。我們可以開始身體力行的一個好方法就是儘量經常使用對環境無害的大眾運輸系統。公司行號和政府機關也必須找到更乾淨環保的方法來使工廠運作，來提供市民電力。那麼，假以時日，地球才能開始反擊，自我療傷。如果每個人都善盡職責，酸雨就可以被打敗。

31. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：由上下文判斷，此格應爲形容詞，指地球上的居民毫無察覺到危險即將來臨，故答案選(B)。

32. 參考答案：(I)

試題解析：由前面判斷，and 連接 turning 以及這一格，所以此格應爲分詞。又語意上，水呈酸性有毒，使魚群滅亡，故答案選(I)。

33. 參考答案：(H)

試題解析：此空格在名詞前面，爲形容詞。後面提到來自科幻片，故答案選(H) imaginary「虛構的」。

34. 參考答案：(J)
試題解析：此空格在 be 動詞後面，爲形容詞。由第 2 段判斷，這兩種化學物質會造成死亡，故答案選(J) fatal「致命的」。
35. 參考答案：(A)
試題解析：人們燃燒石化燃料會造成酸雨，故答案選(A)。
36. 參考答案：(D)
試題解析：此空格爲主詞，應爲名詞。又它們會造成酸雨，故答案選(D) pollutants「污染物」。
37. 參考答案：(C)
試題解析：此空格爲主詞，應爲名詞。又它們是植物原來可以吸收使用的東西，故答案選(C) nutrients「養分」。
38. 參考答案：(G)
試題解析：此空格在主詞之後，應爲動詞。又此化合物爲污染水及水中生物，故答案選(G)。
39. 參考答案：(F)
試題解析：此空格爲副詞，故答案選(F) as well「也」。
40. 參考答案：(E)
試題解析：and 連接 start 與此空格，應爲原形動詞，故答案選(E) heal「治癒」。

重要字詞與片語：

1. creep (v.) 悄悄地行進
2. unsuspecting (adj.) 無疑心的
3. victim (n.) 受害者
4. inhabitant (n.) 居民
5. go about 著手，從事
6. daily routines 每日例行事務
7. be unaware of 沒有察覺到
8. loom (v.) 隱約出現；（困難）逼近
9. fall upon (on) 突然攻擊；降落在
10. eat away (at) 侵蝕
11. poison (v.) 毒害
12. choke (v.) 使窒息
13. toxic (adj.) 有毒的
14. exterminate (v.) 消滅
15. jeopardize (v.) 危害
16. imaginary (adj.) 虛構的，想像中的
17. science fiction 科幻小說
18. acid rain 酸雨
19. fatal (adj.) 致命的
20. fossil fuel 石化燃料
21. petroleum (n.) 石油
22. pollutant (n.) 污染物
23. combine with 和…結合
24. nutrient,nutriment (n.) 養分
25. wash away 沖刷走
26. release (v.) 釋放
27. aluminum (n.) 鋁
28. mixture (n.) 混合物
29. in turn 接著
30. contaminate (v.) 污染（pollute）
31. put … in peril 危害
32. environmentally friendly 對環境無害的
33. means of transportation 交通工具
34. do one's part 善盡職責

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題爲題組

我們通常可以從一個人所讀的書，以及所交往的朋友去了解他的爲人，因爲書和人一樣都可以做爲同伴；而每個人生活中都應該有最好的同伴，無論這同伴是書還是人。

一本好書也許能成爲最好的朋友之一。過去是如此，現在也是一樣，而且永遠也不會改變。書是我們最有耐心和最令人愉快的朋友；在逆境或苦難時，它不會背棄我們。書總是以不變的善意來接納我們；年輕時使我們快樂並指導我們，年老時使我們安心並撫慰我們。

人們往往因爲喜愛同一本書而發覺彼此間的密切關係。書是一種更眞實且更高尙的凝聚力。人們可藉由他們共同喜愛的作者而思考，感受，並產生認同感。他們與作者共處，而作者也與他們同在。

書具有不朽的本質。它們是人類維持最久的努力成果；廟宇和雕像會腐朽，但書本長存。偉大的思想現在依然和許久以前首度掠過作者心頭時，一樣的生動鮮活。當時的言談思想，透過書頁依舊生動地向我們傾訴。時間唯一的功能就是過濾不良的作品；因爲在文學中，只有眞正的好書得以長存。

書本引領我們進入最好的社會，它將我們帶到歷史上所有偉大人物的面前，我們聽到他們的一言一行；我們想像他們還活著；與他們產生共鳴，一同歡樂，一同悲傷；他們的經驗轉化爲我們的經驗，而我們感覺似乎成爲他們所描繪場景中的演員了。

41. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：在前兩段中，作者以何描述好書的本質？

(A) 統計與例子。

(B) 類推與暗喻。（作者將好書比喻爲同伴與最好的朋友，就像好友一樣，書本陪伴我們度過人生中的各種時光。）

(C) 因果關係。

(D) 推理與反諷。

42. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：根據本文，以下哪一個敘述是不正確的？

(A) 第三段中畫線處的 he 指的是一個人最喜愛的作家。

(B) 朋友所共享的閱讀經驗也許會強化友誼。

(C) 通過時間考驗的好書很少會過時。

(D) 文學經典介紹一群名人給我們認識，讓我們跟得上最新的時尙。（根據最後一段，作者點出書本讓我們認識偉大的靈魂，感受他們的所言所行，並一同歡笑與悲傷，作者並無提到名人時尙圈。）

43. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：第三段中的 "affinity" 在意思上最接近什麼？

(A) 無線的可能性　(B) 密切的關係　(C) 一廂情願的想法　(D) 熱烈的辯論

44. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：這篇文章最佳的標題爲何？

(A) 我們應該如何閱讀一本書？

(B) 觀其友，知其人

(C) 書本的陪伴

(D) 書本的好處與缺點

重要字詞：

1. company (n.) 同伴；公司
2. companionship (n.) 陪伴
3. adversity (n.) 逆境；厄運
4. distress (n.) 苦惱；憂傷
5. instruct (vt.) 指導
6. console (vt.) 撫慰
7. affinity (n.) 密切關係；異性間的吸引力；喜好；傾向
8. bond (n.) / (vi.) 連繫；結合
9. sympathize (vi.) 同情；憐憫
10. possess (vt.) 擁有；具有
11. essence (n.) 本質
12. immortality (n.) 不朽；長生不老
13. decay (vi.) 腐朽
14. vividly (adv.) 生動地
15. grieve (vi.) 悲傷；苦惱

重要片語：

1. turn one's back upon sb./ sth. 背棄；背離
2. in youth 年輕時
3. in age 年老時 with age 因年老而…for ages 很長一段時間
4. sift out 篩選；過濾 sift through 詳查；探究
5. in the presence of sb. = in sb.'s presence 在某人面前

第 45 至 48 題爲題組

自 1986 年以來，每年都有來自世界各地最富冒險精神的長跑選手聚集在摩洛哥的沙漠地區，參加全世界難度最高的長跑比賽。一如其名，沙地馬拉松涵蓋了 125 英里的沙漠及荒涼山區。選手得支付大約 5000 美金才能參賽，而且必需在 7 天之內揹著裝滿個人生活必需品和食物的背包跑完全程。

沙地馬拉松大賽成立於 1986 年，原意是要給參賽選手一次難忘的冒險之旅。而對大多數的選手來說，這項比賽的挑戰性也的確是他們參賽的主因。舉例來說，賽程的第一天，他們就必須橫越沙漠區的沙石，以及荊棘遍佈的灌木叢，跑完 15 英里。少有選手在一日將盡時腳底不起水泡或刺痛的。當他們晚間抵達營地時，已經完全累垮了。而第二天，選手們清晨六點就得起床，幾小時內溫度就會上升到華氏 100 度（約攝氏 37～38 度），而選手們必需在這一天內跑完 18 英里的距離。第三天，選手必須攀爬過巨大的沙丘，沙與塵混合著選手的汗水，很快就在選手的臉上結成泥塊。就這樣跑完 15 英里後，選手才能抵達當晚的營地。

賽程如此這般繼續進行四天。第四和第五天是最艱辛的。第四天，選手會跑過一片綿延的平地和綠意盎然的美麗綠洲，但這一天接下來的時刻以及第五天，他們就得穿越 21 英里的岩石和沙丘區。氣溫竄升到華氏 125 度（約攝氏 51～52 度），許多選手支持不住，一旁待命的直升機立即火速將倒地的選手載送至醫療區。能夠平安撐過第五天的選手都知道，最艱困的時刻已經過去了。第六天，高溫和崎嶇的岩石繼續嚴酷考驗著選手。隨著沙漠的風速增強，熱浪強力撲面而來，選手們也愈來愈乏力。第七天，也是最後一天，只要再跑 12 英里就大功告成。滿面風沙、疲憊而腳底水泡處處的選手們黎明時分就出發了。將近賽程的終點線，圍觀的孩童加入跑者的行列，大家的心情都跟著亢奮起來。跑完這場馬拉松全程的人都明白，自己完成了一項大多數人作夢都不敢想的挑戰。「在那些快撐不住的時刻，」一位二度參賽的選手說道，「我就想：『幹嘛來這兒呢？』然後我就明白了：來這兒，就是爲了挑戰自己的極限。」

45. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：本篇文章主旨爲何？

(A) 選手們參加這項馬拉松大賽就是希望能體驗到一場驚險刺激之旅（錯誤，第 2 段第 2 行說明，這項比賽的艱難度一並非驚險刺激--吸引選手前來挑戰；最後一段中，選手也表明參賽是爲了測試自己的極限）

(B) 無論馬拉松比賽的挑戰性有多強，只要選手不放棄，終究能完成比賽（錯誤，第 3 段說明有些選手無法完成比賽）

(C) 沙地馬拉松大賽考驗著人性耐力的極限

(D) 沙地馬拉松大賽能使強者顯仆，弱者退卻（錯誤，沙地馬拉松確實挑戰性極高，但本文旨在呈現選手如何以個人耐力克服一天又一天的難關，並非單純描述馬拉松大賽的難度）

46. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：以下哪個字在意義上最接近第 3 段的 "raw"？

(A) 未烹煮的　(B) 無經驗的　(C) 赤裸的　(D) 刺痛的

47. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：下列哪一項敘述最能描述沙地馬拉松大賽？

(A) 參與這項比賽需要無與倫比的決心和毅力

(B) 參加這項比賽有助於選手了解完善的準備有多重要（錯誤，文中並未強調事前準備工作的重要性）

(C) 這項比賽的設立是爲了懲罰選手對大自然無上的力量的無知（錯誤，第 2 段第 1 句點出此項比賽設立的目的，但這僅是目的，並非最能完整呈現這項比賽的敘述）

(D) 這項馬拉松比賽涵括了沙漠，荊棘叢，湖泊，及森林等地形（錯誤，依全文所述，地形中並無森林）

48. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：可想而知，沙地馬拉松大賽的參賽者_____。

(A) 總會二度參賽以便贏得成就感（錯誤，只有某些選手會二度參賽，如最後一段倒數第 2 行所述）

(B) 比賽時會覺得無聊因爲觀眾不能下場一起跑（錯誤，最後一段倒數第 4 行說明在接近終點線時，孩童會因感受到亢奮情緒而一起下場陪著跑；而文中也未提到選手全程中無聊與否）

(C) 可以在美麗的綠洲過一晚，好好補眠並獲得豐富的水分補充（錯誤，第 3 段第 2 行末說明選手經過美麗的綠洲，但該日和隔天，他們仍要繼續穿越長途的岩石和沙丘，也就是並未在綠洲過夜休息）

(D) 可能學會處理人生的挑戰，也會更加瞭解自身能力的極限（正確，請參閱最後一段）

重要字詞：

1. daring：勇敢的 (adj.)
2. roughly：粗略地；大約地 (adv.)
3. thorny：多刺的 (adj.)
4. bush：小樹叢；矮灌木 (n.)
5. blistered：起水泡的 (adj.)
6. raw：刺痛的 (adj.)
7. dune：沙丘 (n.)
8. level：平穩的，水平的 (adj.)
9. stretch：延亙，連綿 (的土地) (n.)
10. soar：急速竄升，快速上升 (vi)
11. helicopter：直昇機 (n.)
12. thrust：用力推，擠 (vt，vi)

重要片語：

1. be caked with：結塊；在…上結成塊
2. (the wind) pick up：（風速）增強
3. be thrust against sb.：逆襲某人
4. set out：出發

第 49 至 52 題爲題組

你曾聽過「如藍月般千載難逢」的說法嗎？意思是「非常偶然」或者「不尋常」，但到底什麼是藍月？月亮眞的會變成藍色嗎？

根據天文雜誌「緬因州農民曆」上發表的研究，如果一個季節中出現四個滿月，則第三個滿月稱作「藍月」。一年中有四個季節，通常一個季節有三個滿月，一年中就有十二個滿月。然而，由於月亮和陽曆並不一致，有時候一年中會有十三個滿月。藍月發生的頻率大約是兩年半一次，上一次發生是 2010 年十一月，在 2013 年八月將再次發生。這種特別的月亮非常稀有，因而產生了「如藍月般千載難逢」這樣的說法。

雖然「藍月」這個詞和月亮的顏色無關，但月亮呈現藍色的景象確實曾被報導過。1883 年，印尼喀拉卡托火山爆發後，就記錄下不少關於眞正藍月的景象。火山爆發的力道十分強勁，以致於火山灰持續好幾年都佈滿大氣層，當時不僅出現藍月，還有紫色太陽和鮮紅日落。一些威力稍弱的火山也曾讓月亮變成藍色，例如 1983 年墨西哥的艾奇瓊火山，1980 年的聖海倫斯火山，以及 1991 年的皮納吐波火山爆發。讓月亮成爲眞正的藍月的關鍵，在於空氣中有大量的大型顆粒一而且沒有其他大小的粒子，而這些顆粒比紅外光波長更寬一點。這種情形很罕見，但有時候火山會噴出這樣的雲。

無論你指的是哪一種藍月，它們都很少見，而當你說「如藍月般千載難逢」，每個人都知道是什麼意思！

49. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：這篇文章主要關於_____。

(A) 一個慣用語的來源（本文探討「如藍月般千載難逢」這個慣用語的來源，根據本文，來源有二，分別在二、三段探討。）

(B) 一個幻象的產生

(C) 天文活動的進展

(D) 一個普遍信仰的誤解

50. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：根據本文，2011 年到 2020 年中，我們可以看到多少藍月？

(A) 一個　(B) 兩個　(C) 三個　(D) 四個

（第二段指出藍月發生的頻率是兩年半一次，而下一次發生是 2013 年，依此推論，2015.5 年、2018 年會再發生。因此在 2011 到 2020 年間總共有三次，分別爲 2013，2015 及 2018）

51. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：根據本文，下列敘述何者正確？

(A)火山爆發引起的火山灰雲有時會讓月亮變成藍色。（正確。第三段倒數第一、二句提到，月亮呈現藍色的關鍵在於空氣中佈滿大型顆粒，例如火山灰。）

(B)在聖海倫斯火山爆發後，大家看到紫色的太陽和紅色的日落。（錯誤。根據第三段，是在 1883 年喀拉卡托火山爆發後出現紫色太陽和紅色日落。）

(C) 當空氣中充滿大烈粒子時，紅外光的波長會被擴大。（錯誤。紅外線波長並沒有被擴大。）

(D) 自從 1883 年開始，喀拉卡托火山已爆發過無數次。（錯誤。文中沒有提到。）

52. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：在第二段中 in sync 的意思最接近_____。

(A) in conflict 衝突　(B) in contact 聯繫　(C) in agreement 一致　(D) in negotiation 協商

重要字詞：

1. rarely (adv.) 稀少地，難得
   rare (a.) 稀少的
   rarity (n.) 稀少，罕見
2. bluish (a.) 帶藍色的
3. publish (v.) 出版，發行
4. almanac (n.) 年曆，年鑑
5. occasionally (adv.) 偶爾

6. approximately (adv.) 大概
7. sighting (n.) 目睹，景象
8. numerous (a.) 爲數眾多的
9. erupt (v.) 噴發，爆發
10. ash (n.) 灰
11. atmosphere (n.) 空氣；大氣
12. lavender (a.) 淡紫色的 (n.) 薰衣草
13. vivid (a.) 鮮明的，鮮豔的
14. potent (a.) 強勁的
15. particle (n.) 顆粒；粒子
16. wavelength (n.) 波長

重要片語：

1. in sync 一致，同時
2. give rise to sth. 引起，產生
3. relate to sth.與…有關
4. refer to sth.提到，談論

第 53 至 56 題爲題組

二十世紀是充滿極端的時代，是慘烈的世界大戰的時代，也是長久和平富裕的時代，其中最極端之一發生在 1960 年代。如果我們回顧彼時，再把它和今日的社會相比，很容易就看出來，六〇年代那一輩的人對於人類思維的轉變，有很大的影響力。

六〇年代之所以獨特，有許多原因，或許最主要的原因是它是史上最血腥的戰爭——二次大戰——之後的第一代。1945 年宣布和平到來後，作戰的士兵返回故里，人們得以從頭開始新生活，結果造成全球有史以來最大的嬰兒潮。1945 年到 1952 年之間，數億名嬰兒誕生。在六〇年代中期，這些俗稱爲「嬰兒潮世代」的人正好上大學，他們了解父母親那一輩的慘烈戰事，這一大批人反映出對戰爭的恐懼，進而造成了六〇年代的和平氛圍。

六〇年代是實驗以及思想開通的時代，在美國、英國與歐洲，人們藉由流行音樂表達情感。舉例來說，英國的「披頭四」樂團，詮釋一長串關於愛情的暢銷歌曲而獨領風騷。同一時期在巴黎，大學生強烈反對法國政府的政策，抗議活動使巴黎市完全停擺，而類似的抗議也發生在德國、美國和澳洲。

最重要的，人們只是想要個和平的世界，而和平的象徵是花朵和順應自然的生活。很多男人蓄鬍子，而且男人、女人都留長髮。此外，女人穿鮮艷多彩的衣服。許多人成了素食者。

回想六十年代，我們看得出當時發起的許多想法，現今仍受到高度重視。舉例來說，環保意識肇始於六〇年代，而至今它依舊是政府及抗議團體的重要議題。兩性平權與種族平等在當時也常被討論。如果這些運動在六〇年代沒有被推行，這些議題絕對不會像現在這樣受到重視。

53. 參考答案：(C)

試題解析：這篇文意的主題爲何？

(A)六〇年代那一輩人對音樂推崇備至，把它視爲表達愛的一個方法。
(B)六〇年代和平的象徵爲花朵和順應自然的生活。
(C)六〇年代那世代的人改變世界至鉅，因爲他們影響到今日人們的思維。
(D)嬰兒潮世代的人構成人口的一大部分。

54. 參考答案：(D)

試題解析：嬰兒潮世代的人_____。

(A)誕生於六〇年代（錯誤，誕生於四〇及五〇年代）
(B)在六〇年代有了自己的小孩（錯誤，剛上大學）
(C)在六〇年代中期自大學畢業，而且在政治界呼風喚雨（錯誤，剛上大學）
(D)在六〇年代嘗試以前的人不曾嘗試過的事情（見第三段第一句）

55. 參考答案：(A)

試題解析：下列何者<u>不是</u>六〇年代那一輩的人所關注的？

(A)動物權利（文中未提到　(B)兩性平權　(C)和平與愛　(D)環境保護

56. 參考答案：(B)

試題解析：下列何者<u>不是</u>六〇年代會發生的事情？

(A) Mandy 到彩虹咖啡屋，點了胡蘿蔔和馬鈴薯派。（見第四段最後一句）

(B)那些年流行的顏色爲黑、灰和白。（見第四段倒數第二句。當時流行鮮艷多彩的服裝）

(C)大學生採取立場，反對種族歧視。（見最後一段第三行）

(D) Larry 決定在面試前不刮鬍子。（見第四段第二句）

重要字詞與片語：

1. extreme (adj.) 極端的
2. affluence (n.) 富裕
3. unique (adj.) 獨特的
4. bloody (adj.) 血腥的
5. declare (v.) 宣布
6. baby boom 嬰兒潮　　baby boomer 嬰兒潮世代
7. react (v.) 反應，回應
8. experimentation (n.) 實驗
9. open-mindedness (n.) 思想開明
10. expressive (adj) 表達的；富於感情的
11. meanwhile , meantime (adv.) 在此同時
12. bring ... to a standstill 使…中止（停頓）
13. beard (n.) 鬍子
14. trend (n.) 趨勢，時尚
15. vegetarian (n.) 素食者
16. initiate (v.) 發起
17. reflect on 反省，回顧
18. environmental consciousness 環保意識
19. gender (n.) 性別
20. racial equality 種族平等
21. debate (v.) 爭論，討論
22. frequently (adv.) 時常

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、翻譯

1. If I were you, I would not only { take / view / regard / see / think of / refer to / look upon } frastration(s) as { valuable experiences, / precious experiences, / a valuable experience, / a precious experience, } but (I would) consider frastration(s) (to be) { valuable experiences, / precious experiences, / a valuable experience, / a precious experience, } also take / hold / have/ assume / maintain an optimistic attitude { toward / towards / to } life.

2. You won't { realize / understand / know } the { real / true / genuine } { value / worth } of success until you overcome (rise above) { one difficulty / difficulties one } { after / following } another.

Or Not until you overcome (rise above) { one difficulty / difficulties one } { after / following } another will you { realize / understand the / know } { real / true / genuine } { value / worth } of success.

Or It is not until you overcome (rise above) { one difficulty / difficulties one } { after / following } another that you will { realize / understand the / know } { real / true / genuine } { value / worth } of success.

二、英文作文

評分標準：本大題總分 20 分，主要評量考生是否有能力撰寫一篇語法正確、語意通順，並且內容統一、組織連貫的英文作文。採整體式評分，分爲五等級：特優（19-20 分）、優（15-18 分）、可（10-14 分）、差（5-9 分）、劣（0-4 分），閱卷委員於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體（ holistic ）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。

表 1 ：英文作文分項式評分指標