

大學入學考試中心  
指定科目考試參考試卷  
(適用於99課綱)

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。

本試卷之著作權屬於  
財團法人大學入學考試中心基金會

## 第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

### 一、詞彙題（占 10 分）

說明：第1題至第10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。

1. Although Tom is well over 60 years old, his skin still looks soft and smooth. We can hardly find any \_\_\_\_\_ on his face.  
(A) cripples (B) invasions (C) wrinkles (D) obstacles
2. Peter looked around to make sure that nobody would \_\_\_\_\_ the secret he planned to tell Mary. He wanted no one else but Mary to know it.  
(A) applaud (B) exceed (C) initiate (D) overhear
3. Kitty apologized and promised her father that she would never do it again after he spoke \_\_\_\_\_ to her for not handing in her homework.  
(A) mortally (B) harshly (C) randomly (D) visually
4. More and more children eat junk food because it is easily \_\_\_\_\_. They can get it in every supermarket and almost every corner store.  
(A) accessible (B) collective (C) disastrous (D) inevitable
5. Latin used to be one of the world's most \_\_\_\_\_ languages. It was spoken in most European countries before the 15th century.  
(A) neutral (B) luxurious (C) diverse (D) widespread
6. The glasses in this box are very \_\_\_\_\_. Please ask the moving company to handle this box with special care.  
(A) distinct (B) fragile (C) sturdy (D) trivial
7. Gardening is Susan's favorite \_\_\_\_\_. She spends most of her weekends taking care of the plants and flowers in her backyard.  
(A) pastime (B) pioneer (C) pension (D) portrait
8. Mary and Jane often fight over which radio station to listen to. Their \_\_\_\_\_ arises mainly from their different tastes in music.  
(A) venture (B) consent (C) dispute (D) temptation
9. Anita's health has \_\_\_\_\_ sharply since she had a heart attack last year. She can barely move around in her own house.  
(A) deserved (B) deteriorated (C) digested (D) disconnected
10. Cellular phones certainly have the \_\_\_\_\_ of being very convenient especially when you have an emergency.  
(A) mask (B) merit (C) motion (D) muscle

### 二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第11題至第20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 11 至 15 題為題組

The Pinewood Derby is a racing event for Cub Scouts in the Boy Scouts of America. Cub Scouts, with the help of parents, build their own cars from wood, usually from kits 11 a block of pine, plastic wheels, and metal axles. Cub Master Don Murphy organized the first Pinewood Derby, held May 15, 1953 in Manhattan Beach, California. Murphy's son was too young to participate in the popular Soap Box Derby races, so he 12 the idea of racing miniature wooden cars.

The Scout is given a block of wood made of pine 13 two notches for wheels, four plastic wheels, and four nails. The finished car must use all nine pieces, must not exceed a certain weight, must not exceed a certain length and must fit on the track. Each 14 is able to carve and decorate the car as he chooses.

The great thing about the race is that the boys build the cars with their dads, grandfathers, or 15 they choose. It's not about winning or losing; it is about having the quality time with each other and enjoying a great day with family, friends and smiling faces.

- |                      |                 |                |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) contain      | (B) contained   | (C) containing | (D) to contain  |
| 12. (A) came up with | (B) dropped out | (C) made out   | (D) put up with |
| 13. (A) in           | (B) by          | (C) for        | (D) with        |
| 14. (A) race         | (B) scout       | (C) master     | (D) parent      |
| 15. (A) whatever     | (B) wherever    | (C) whichever  | (D) whomever    |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Having good manners is more than just being nice. Good manners make the social world easier to navigate. They provide guidelines to 16 in times of uncertainty and reduce the chance of awkward exchanges. For example, knowing who is supposed to go first or have a seat keeps us from having to negotiate every time. A world 17 good manners would be confusing and potentially confrontational.

Good manners certainly connect people to their 18 environment. Respecting good manners shows a desire to actively engage with a community and the people in it. 19 to adopt good manners sets people apart. We might forgive people who let their manners slip, but we'll feel more positive about and strongly connected to those who 20. Good manners are very important because they teach us the proper way to behave in society.

- |                  |             |              |             |
|------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 16. (A) confront | (B) remove  | (C) follow   | (D) lead    |
| 17. (A) about    | (B) through | (C) under    | (D) without |
| 18. (A) rural    | (B) social  | (C) clinical | (D) mental  |
| 19. (A) Failing  | (B) Missing | (C) Passing  | (D) Waiting |
| 20. (A) don't    | (B) do      | (C) are      | (D) aren't  |

**三、文意選填（占 10 分）**

說明：第21題至第30題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (L) 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 21 至 30 題為題組

A compact disc (CD) is a thin, circular disc of metal and plastic about 12cm in diameter. It's actually made of three layers. A CD is made mostly from a plastic base called polycarbonate. Sandwiched in the 21 there is a thin layer of aluminum. Finally, on top of the aluminum, is a 22 layer of polish to prevent it from being scratched easily. CDs are shiny on one side and dull on the other. The dull side usually has a 23 on it telling you what's on the CD; but the shiny side is the important part. It's shiny so that a laser beam can bounce off the disc and read the information stored on it.

Before CDs were 24, music was typically stored on plastic LP (long-playing) records and cassette tapes. LPs scratched easily, while tapes could sometimes be distorted entirely. They were not 25 ways of storing music. In fact, the technology employed by LPs and tapes in storing music was rather 26 compared to that of CDs. On a CD, music is stored 27—as a long string of numbers. After the music has been recorded, it is 28 into numbers by a process called “sampling.” During the sampling process, an electronic device in a CD measures the sound recorded; then, the device turns the 29 into a number, and stores it in binary format, that is, as a long list of ones and zeros. In other words, there is 30 no music on a CD at all—just a huge long list of numbers!

Although CDs have been around for more than 30 years, because of their reliability and compactness they are still a very popular way of storing music and computer data.

- (A) reliable (B) label (C) invented (D) measurement (E) technically (F) digitally  
(G) protective (H) remotely (I) middle (J) primitive (K) player (L) converted

#### 四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

說明：第31題至第35題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。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 35 題為題組

Helen Mayberry had never dug a hole in her life. She had never even had her hands in dirt, not even once, she claimed. Yet this spring, the 77-year-old retiree from Galena, Illinois, was getting down and dirty. 31 Each of her neighbors had paid \$25 for a 10-by-10 plot in a community garden taking shape on a donated acre of land in this community of about 3,300 in the northwestern tip of the state of Illinois.

32 Across the country during this time of recession and economic anxiety, Americans of all ages are flocking into their gardens to grow their own food. 33 The numbers are truly impressive. And an estimated 21 percent of food gardeners will be first-timers like Mayberry.

When asked why they became enthusiastic about gardening, many of them cite the chilling effects of the recession, and the fact that gardening can reap financial rewards. 34 Others voice concerns over the purity and safety of food and think planting in the backyard can ensure that only wholesome products wind up on the dinner table. 35 And as gasoline prices rise again, garden work is seen as an economical vacation from stress. In a down economy, people turn the soil to save on food and gain on taste.

- (A) As a newcomer to vegetable gardening, Mayberry is hardly alone.  
(B) This year, some 43 million U.S. households will grow vegetables, fruit or herbs.  
(C) Many of Mayberry's neighbors have become healthy by eating organic vegetables.  
(D) That is, a dollar invested in seeds and seedlings can yield more than \$8 worth of produce.  
(E) Along with dozens of her neighbors, Mayberry was planting cucumbers, carrots, onions and tomatoes.  
(F) Still others see stretching and bending in the garden as a worthy supplement to huffing and puffing in the local gym.

## 五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第36題至第51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 36 至 39 題為題組

English oak is a relatively hard wood, but it is easy to work with when still green. It has been used for thousands of years because it is very resistant to weather and beetles. Oak timber is made of long tubular cells, like a bundle of tiny drinking straws all stuck tightly together. Scientific studies show that this complex architecture gives the wood its remarkable structural properties, with a durable strength greater than steel. Many oak-framed buildings from the 16th and 17th century are still in use today.

English oak is one of Britain's most common trees. It has distinctive lobed leaves, usually grows to a height of 30–40 meters and can live for 1,000 years or more. The seed of the oak tree is the acorn. Acorns are the favorite food of squirrels and jays who bury them to store them for the winter. **Those** that are forgotten survive to form new trees. Of all British trees, the oak sustains the largest number of insects, over 500 species. English oak grows throughout Britain and is related to the beech and the sweet chestnut. Oak trees are very common in old woods which were managed to provide timber.

36. Which of the following titles best describes the passage?

- (A) The Economic Value of English Oak.
- (B) How British Squirrels Survive Winters.
- (C) English Oak: What Do We Know about It?
- (D) A Comparison between English Oak and Steel.

37. Which of the following does “**Those**” in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) Acorns.
- (B) Leaves.
- (C) Oak trees.
- (D) Squirrels and jays.

38. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) English oak used in old buildings is not as durable as steel.
- (B) Oak timber can be made into thousands of drinking straws.
- (C) In England, oak trees support more insects than other trees.
- (D) English oak is rare due to its heavy use in the construction industry.

39. Which of the following questions can **NOT** be answered by the passage?

- (A) How many species of insects does English oak support?
- (B) How does English oak live for 1,000 years or more?
- (C) What does English oak provide for jays in winter?
- (D) Why do buildings made of English oak survive for centuries?

### 第 40 至 43 題為題組

If you've been following the news recently, you've probably heard about the “lipstick effect.” It refers to the tendency for consumers, during an economic recession, to purchase smaller, cheaper items such as lipstick rather than large luxury items to cheer themselves up. The theory was first identified in the Great Depression in the 1930s, when industrial production in the US was sharply reduced but sales of cosmetics rose. However, it was Leonard Lauder, chairman of a cosmetics firm, Estée Lauder, who coined the phrase in the 2001 recession. The sale of lipstick in America during the recession increased by 11%. Recent sales figures from the world's big cosmetic companies confirmed that the so-called “lipstick effect” has returned as the global economy is now in the middle of a downturn.

Though lipstick sales are red hot, not everyone is smiling. When consumer trust in the economy is dropping, consumers will buy goods that have less impact on their available funds. So women see lipstick, which can sell for as little as \$1.99, as a reasonable indulgence and **pick-me-up** when they feel their budgets are squeezed and they can't afford a whole new outfit. Obviously men will not be buying lipstick, but since they cannot afford to purchase large luxuries like cars, they might be tempted to buy a new type of beer or smaller and less costly gadgets such as an electronic razor.

40. According to the passage, when may the "lipstick effect" occur?

- (A) When people's budgets are tight.
- (B) When the economy is recovering.
- (C) When women want to look attractive.
- (D) When cosmetic companies put lipstick on sale.

41. Why are people unhappy when lipstick is selling well?

- (A) Because women are too wasteful.
- (B) Because it affects industrial production.
- (C) Because it is a sign of an economic recession.
- (D) Because Estée Lauder is making too much money.

42. Which of the following does **pick-me-up** most likely mean?

- (A) Something that sells very well.
- (B) Something that costs you a fortune.
- (C) Something that makes you feel better.
- (D) Something that you can buy anywhere.

43. According to the "lipstick effect" theory, which of the following items might be bought by men during an economic recession?

- (A) A gold watch.
- (B) A necktie.
- (C) A trip around the world.
- (D) A big house.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Conflict diamonds, sometimes called blood diamonds, are diamonds that are sold to fund the unlawful and illegal operations of rebel, military and terrorist groups. Countries that have been most affected by conflict diamonds are Sierra Leone, Angola, Liberia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. They are places where citizens have been terrorized or even killed by groups in control of the local diamond trade.

Wars in most of those areas have ended or at least decreased in intensity, but the problem of conflict diamonds hasn't gone away. Diamonds mined in some rebel-held areas, such as Liberia, are being smuggled into neighboring countries and exported as conflict-free diamonds.

In order to stop blood diamond sales, countries in southern Africa with a legitimate diamond trade began a campaign in 2000 to track the origins of all rough diamonds. Their efforts resulted in the Kimberley Process Certification Scheme (KPCS), a prevention measure to make the world free of conflict diamonds. The goal of the KPCS is to document and track all rough diamonds when they enter a participating country. Shippers are required to place those diamonds in sealed boxes and provide detailed information about their origins to prove they did not originate in a conflict zone.

It's difficult for most of us to imagine what life is like in countries where diamonds are the source of so much chaos and suffering. Furthermore, the connection between terror and diamonds is not something that is reported heavily in the press. The 2006 movie *Blood Diamond*, starring Leonardo DiCaprio, should have helped make the issue more mainstream, if only temporarily. So, take some time to learn more about the problems that conflict diamonds create, and then follow your heart the next time you shop for a diamond.

44. Why are diamonds from some areas called "blood diamonds"?
- (A) They resemble blood in color.
  - (B) They cause loss of human life.
  - (C) They represent love and passion.
  - (D) They are of exceptionally high quality.
45. What can be inferred from the first two paragraphs about diamonds from Liberia?
- (A) They are mostly conflict-free.
  - (B) Most of them are labeled correctly.
  - (C) They are still traded to support wars.
  - (D) They have been carefully investigated by the KPCS.
46. What is the major aim of the KPCS?
- (A) To promote the sale of rough diamonds.
  - (B) To produce movies like *Blood Diamond*.
  - (C) To penalize those who sell blood diamonds.
  - (D) To document where diamonds are mined.
47. What is the author's attitude towards blood diamonds?
- (A) Indifferent.
  - (B) Threatening.
  - (C) Sympathetic.
  - (D) Disapproving.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Every 14 days a language dies. By 2100, more than half of the 7,000 languages spoken on Earth may have disappeared, taking with them a wealth of knowledge about history, culture, and the natural environment.

Language defines a culture, through the people who speak it and through what it allows speakers to say. Words that describe a particular cultural practice or idea may not translate precisely into another language. Many threatened languages have rich oral cultures with stories, songs, and histories passed on to younger generations, but no written forms. With the extinction of a language, an entire culture is lost.

Much of what humans know about nature is concealed only in oral languages. Aboriginal groups that have interacted closely with the natural world for thousands of years often have profound insights into local lands, plants, animals, and ecosystems. Studying their languages therefore benefits environmental understanding and conservation efforts.

Throughout human history, the languages of powerful groups have spread while the languages of smaller cultures have become extinct. This occurs through official language policies or through the attraction that the high prestige of speaking a dominant language can bring. These trends explain, for instance, why more language diversity exists in Bolivia, a small landlocked country in central South America, than on the entire European continent, which has a long history of large states and imperial powers.

As big languages spread, children whose parents speak a small language often grow up learning the dominant language. Depending on attitudes toward the ancestral language, those children or their children may never learn the smaller language, or they may forget it as it falls out of use. This has occurred throughout human history, but the rate of language disappearance has accelerated dramatically in recent years.

48. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) It's useless to maintain minority languages.
  - (B) It's impossible to destroy dominant languages.
  - (C) It's necessary to abolish official language policies.
  - (D) It's urgent to help maintain endangered languages.
49. According to the passage, what is one benefit of studying an aboriginal language?
- (A) To obtain a higher social status.
  - (B) To get a better understanding of nature.
  - (C) To develop the written form of the language.
  - (D) To promote the cultural standards of that language.
50. According to the passage, which of the following is a reason for the disappearance of languages?
- (A) They are difficult to learn.
  - (B) They have too many varieties.
  - (C) They cannot be translated into other languages.
  - (D) They are not spoken by the younger generation.
51. Why is there greater language diversity in Bolivia than on the European continent?
- (A) Languages have lost their prestige in Europe.
  - (B) Europe has a longer history of civilization than Bolivia.
  - (C) No language groups are particularly powerful in Bolivia.
  - (D) Europeans are more gifted in learning languages than Bolivians.

## 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. 高中畢業象徵一個階段的結束，同時也是另一個階段的開始。
2. 我們必須準備好面對新環境所可能帶給我們的挑戰。

### 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：根據報導，臺灣高中生參加課外補習的比例高達七成以上。請以一位高中生的立場，寫一篇英文作文，談論此現象。文章分為兩段，第一段說明造成這個現象可能的原因，第二段則從你自己或朋友的經驗，提出你對這個現象的看法。