

大學入學考試中心
指定科目考試參考試卷
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，修正時應以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液。
- 非選擇題用黑色或藍色筆，在「非選擇題答案卷」上作答。

祝考試順利

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（佔 72 分）**一、詞彙題（佔 10 分）**

說明：第1至10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，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

1. The sales manager of this company believes that good products are important, but high-quality service is _____ important.
(A) equally (B) mutually (C) preferably (D) decently
2. My older brother Jonathan had qualified as a doctor but later gave up his medical _____. He is now a well-known musician.
(A) privilege (B) practice (C) calculation (D) concentration
3. The shift from profit to loss this year was _____ due to lower demands, not to any other factors.
(A) individually (B) satisfactorily (C) negatively (D) primarily
4. Martha had long hoped to become a ballet dancer, but a serious car accident crippled her and _____ her dream.
(A) rejected (B) extended (C) shattered (D) disguised
5. The city government has been _____ to providing better housing after many citizens raised concerns about the housing shortage.
(A) committed (B) submitted (C) protested (D) accustomed
6. Many recent events have been surprises for all of us—how things will turn out is often not _____.
(A) resistible (B) exchangeable (C) sociable (D) predictable
7. Accused of taking bribes from a construction company, five officers were _____ from all their duties.
(A) expelled (B) suspended (C) corrupted (D) replaced
8. Jack used to be stingy, but now he is unusually generous. There has been a(n) _____ change in his attitude.
(A) expressive (B) trivial (C) literate (D) drastic
9. Manufacturers in developed countries have a competitive _____ in the global market. They are more technologically advanced.
(A) cost (B) access (C) edge (D) fiction
10. Dancing is basically the repetition of a _____ of steps over and over again. It is not so difficult to learn.
(A) file (B) mastery (C) sequence (D) performance

二、綜合測驗（佔 10 分）

說明：第11至20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，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

Modern societies have become increasingly vulnerable in their dependence on fossil fuels such as coal and petroleum. One 11 of using fossil fuels is that it can generate large amounts of energy by the simple process of burning. 12, fossil fuels are readily available and are currently plentiful. However, the burning of fossil fuels leads to the release of pollution into the atmosphere. Dependence on fossil fuels from unstable regions or countries creates energy security risks for dependent countries. Oil dependence 13 has led to monopolization, war, and socio-political instability. Most importantly, fossil fuels are considered non-renewable resources, which will eventually decline in production and become 14, with serious consequences to societies that remain highly dependent on them. Fossil fuels are actually slowly forming continuously, but we are using them up 15 approximately 100,000 times faster than they are formed.

11. (A) grace (B) source (C) problem (D) advantage
 12. (A) Likely (B) Besides (C) In sum (D) On the contrary
 13. (A) in advance (B) in contrast (C) in particular (D) in charge
 14. (A) decayed (B) exhausted (C) hollowed (D) intensified
 15. (A) in effect (B) by all means (C) at a rate (D) on the point of

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Architecture is an art. Any art must give us pleasure; if it doesn't, either it is bad art or we are not abnormally blind. We are in general insensitive to architecture 16 an art and to the joy it may bring to us. It is the constant nearness of architecture during our life that has 17 us in this way. We forget that it is an art of here and now; because it is with us every day and 18 we must have houses to live in, we are apt to think of them solely as dwelling places. Therefore we think of architecture as some vague, learned thing having to do with French cathedrals or Italian palaces or Greek temples, 19 with New York or Chicago streets or Los Angeles suburbs. This false belief has strengthened in us until our eyes are 20 and our minds are deadened to all the beauty that is being created around us today. Eventually we lose all the fine deep pleasure that we might otherwise experience from our ordinary surroundings.

16. (A) as (B) or (C) of (D) like
 17. (A) treated (B) guided (C) pleased (D) blinded
 18. (A) although (B) because (C) likewise (D) therefore
 19. (A) not (B) but (C) often (D) then
 20. (A) dulled (B) pleased (C) justified (D) excited

三、文意選填（佔 10 分）

說明：第21至30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，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/9分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 21 至 30 題為題組

If amateur astronomers look to someone as their ideal, it is undoubtedly William Herschel. He was a musician by 21—first in a German band, then in the English spa town of Bath, where he played the oboe in an orchestra, served as organist in a church and gave music lessons. By 22, that is. By night he was an astronomer when skies were clear and a mirror maker when they were 23. He personally ground and 24 the mirrors for his telescopes—more than two hundred of them! People wondered when Herschel ever found time to sleep. He spent most of his time at night observing stars, with the faithful 25 of his sister Caroline. Scanning the solar system for as yet 26 objects, he compiled lists of double stars, colored stars and nebulas (i.e., clouds of dust and gas that are to become stars). His first major discovery, in 1774, was the Great Nebula in Orion, which modern astrophysicists have since 27 as a “nursery” for new stars. In the course of his systematic 28 of star fields, he detected a peculiar object. The entry in his log for March 13, 1781 includes a note about a 29 nebulous star that he “suspected to be a comet.” Since the object moved during the next few nights, Herschel 30 in this belief. On April 26, he submitted his findings to the Royal Society in a paper entitled “Account of a Comet.”

- (A) day (B) strange (C) cloudy (D) identified (E) assistance
(F) undetected (G) profession (H) polished (I) persisted (J) observation

四、篇章結構（佔 10 分）

說明：第31至35題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (E) 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」。每題答對得2分，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣1/2分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 31 至 35 題為題組

Acid rain penetrates deeply into an ecosystem. It may change the chemistry of the soil and streams and may narrow—sometimes to nothing—the space where certain plants and animals can survive. 31 For example, visibility might improve within days, and small or regular chemical changes in streams might improve within months. 32

There are some things that people can do to bring back lakes and streams more quickly. 33 This process, called liming, has been used only in Norway and Sweden, but not in other countries. 34 It is considered at best a short-term remedy, not an effort to reduce or prevent pollution. In addition, it does not solve the broader problems of changes in the soil, forest health, materials damage, and risks to human health. 35 It allows the native fish populations to survive until the acidity in the area decreases.

- (A) However, liming does permit fish to remain in a lake.
(B) Liming tends to be expensive and has to be done repeatedly.
(C) Different changes may take different lengths of time for ecosystems to recover.
(D) But the soil, lakes, streams, and forests that are continually acidified can take many years or even centuries to heal.
(E) Limestone or lime (a naturally occurring basic compound) can be added to acidic lakes to “cancel out” the acidity.

五、閱讀測驗（佔 32 分）

說明：第36至51題，每題請分別根據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，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣2/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 36 至 39 題為題組

Stress in modern society seems unavoidable. Most of the time, stress is the result of common day-to-day problems. How you react to stress is critical to becoming a good “manager” of your stress. Stress usually comes from three areas: our environment, our body, and our thought processes. Our environment contains such stressors as noise, crowding, time demands at home and work, pollution, and threats to our safety and well-being. Changes in our body can trigger a stress response. These changes include the physiological changes that occur in growing into adolescence, aging, accidents and serious illnesses, lack of exercise, poor nutrition and chronic lack of sleep.

Our thought processes can also be a source of considerable stress. Experts estimate that people can think up to 200 words per minute. Our brain interprets the “self-talk” about changes in our environment and determines whether or not to push the “panic button.” How you interpret, perceive or label events going on in your environment or your own “self-talk” will determine whether these perceptions will relax you or serve as a source of stress. Many people do not take the time to evaluate their “self-talk” or their perceptions from the outside world. Instead, they give a lot of power to unmediated, panic-inducing perceptions, thus intensifying their personal level of stress.

36. Which of the following will NOT cause stress, according to the passage?

- (A) Oversleeping. (B) Growing up.
(C) A busy schedule. (D) Living in a noisy neighborhood.

37. When do thought processes become a source of stress?

- (A) When we lose the ability to “self-talk.”
(B) When we forget to push the “panic button.”
(C) When we perceive the outside world as stressful.
(D) When we fail to notice changes in the environment.

38. What does “self-talk” refer to in this passage?

- (A) Remembering something. (B) Actually talking to oneself.
(C) Responding to the environment. (D) Thinking about what is happening.

39. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) How to Manage Stress (B) Where Does Stress Come From?
(C) Self-talk as a Source of Stress (D) Stress Is Unavoidable in Modern Society

第 40 至 43 題為題組

The green anole lizard is usually sold in pet shops as a chameleon, by which name it has been known to generations of American children. The true chameleon and the green anole are actually different animals, but they do have much in common. They are both lizards. Most live in trees or bushes, subsisting mainly on insects. Both can change color, although the anole’s ability to do so is considerably more

limited than the chameleon's. This is the trait that has made chameleons and anoles popular as pets. However, the anole's color change, in contrast to the chameleon's, is not, as many people think, related to the color of the background. Instead, it is determined by factors such as light and temperature or by emotions such as fright, triumph, or defeat. The chameleon is an animal of the Old World, whereas the anole is found in the warmer regions of North and South America. The chameleon lays from two to forty eggs at a time; the anole only a single egg. Recently, biologists have found that the anole is an excellent subject for laboratory studies of the interaction between behavior and hormones. The particular value of green anoles as experimental animals is that they are abundant and, under appropriate conditions, they will establish the same social system and behavior in the laboratory that they display in their natural environment.

40. According to the passage, children like to keep chameleons or anoles as pets because _____.
- (A) they look cute (B) they change color
(C) they eat insects (D) they have traditionally been kept as pets
41. The anole changes color to _____.
- (A) deceive insects (B) show emotion
(C) match the background (D) scare off predators
42. What makes the chameleons and anoles different animals?
- (A) The food they eat. (B) Their ability to change color.
(C) Their popularity as pets. (D) The number of eggs they lay.
43. What is a special value of anoles in the laboratory?
- (A) They lay only a single egg. (B) They have special hormones.
(C) Their social behavior can be observed. (D) They change color less often than chameleons.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

The history of banking began in England. In 1642, the Great Civil War broke out between the king and Parliament. London was the stronghold of Parliament and the safest city in the kingdom. So those who did not want to have their gold seized by one side or the other placed it in the hands of the goldsmiths in the city, who naturally had their own methods of safe-keeping.

In exchange for their gold, the depositors received "goldsmith's notes." These notes were the first bank notes. Once their truth was established, they proved to be very popular with their recipients, as gold was heavy and cumbersome. Soon, these notes began to be used as currency, with everyone happy to accept them since each was backed 100% by a deposit of gold.

However, there was a problem. Once the goldsmiths realized that few people actually wanted to get their gold back with the notes, they began to issue more notes than the gold they had. This newly created money was then lent out to people who wished to borrow it at a rate of interest. This practice was questioned but never tested in court. Then in 1694, this practice of creating money out of thin air was effectively made legal with the founding of the Bank of England. It was not the first bank to be founded (Coutts was founded in 1690), but the nature of its creation was central to the role that banks went on to play in the supply of money.

44. According to the passage, who started the banking system?
(A) The king of England. (B) Parliament members.
(C) Goldsmiths. (D) London citizens.
45. People left their gold in the hands of the goldsmiths because the goldsmiths _____.
(A) issued bank notes (B) could keep it safe
(C) could add the value of the gold (D) were supported by the Parliament
46. Why did people prefer to keep bank notes rather than real gold?
(A) Bank notes were easier to carry.
(B) Keeping bank notes was a new fashion.
(C) Bank notes had become a legal currency.
(D) People could earn interest from bank notes.
47. What is most likely the reason for the founding of the Bank of England?
(A) To increase the national income.
(B) To lend gold to London citizens.
(C) To stop the practice of using gold as currency.
(D) To prevent goldsmiths from making illegal profits.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Mayan civilization was a Central American (Mesoamerican) civilization that covered one third of Central America. Mayan civilization is famous for its fully developed written language, striking art, huge architecture, and advanced mathematical and astronomical knowledge. These features came out of the Preclassic Period but reached their highest development in the Classic Period (250 to 900 AD). When it prospered, it was one of the most densely populated and culturally active societies in the world.

Mayan civilization was not one single empire, but rather many separate city-states which had a common cultural background. Strangely, after the Classic Period (900), these cities ceased to be centers of importance. Mayan culture continued and still exists today but in a rural setting. One question that interests scholars is why these cities just disappeared. They were swallowed up by the tropical jungles. Travelers and scholars rediscovered them and have studied them only in the last two hundred years or so. In fact, scholars have debates about what happened, but some factors seem to be part of the explanation of why they disappeared.

Toward the end there was large-scale, continuous warfare among the city-states. The rulers were highly competitive and made fierce wars on one another. Another factor considered is overpopulation. Scholars indicate that the Mayan population reached up to 200 people per square kilometer, among the highest in the pre-industrial world. Overpopulation led to overuse of the tropical forest, the source of their food.

Research from pollen indicates that there was almost no tropical forest left. This led to damage to the environment of the area, further resulting in a lack of water and then drought. Thus warfare, overpopulation, overuse of resources, and destruction of the environment appear to be active factors involved in the disappearance of Mayan cities.

48. Which of the following has puzzled Mayan scholars?
(A) Why Mayan cities disappeared.
(B) Why Mayan culture ceased to exist.
(C) Why Mayan culture did not spread beyond Central America.
(D) Why Mayan civilization was not shaped by one single country.
49. Which of the following is considered a factor in the disappearance of Mayan city-states?
(A) Dense population. (B) Spread of the tropical jungle.
(C) Invasion by other civilizations. (D) Overprotection of the environment.
50. According to the passage, what was the consequence of overuse of the tropical forest?
(A) Flood. (B) Overpopulation.
(C) Continuous wars. (D) Shortage of food.
51. What is the best title for this passage?
(A) The Fall of Mayan Cities
(B) The Rise of Mayan Civilization
(C) Tropical Jungles and Mayan Civilization
(D) Mayan Civilization during the Classic Period

第貳部分：非選擇題（佔 28 分）

一、中譯英（佔 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. 由於英語已成世界語，英語能力對於求職很重要。
2. 要學好英語，除了強烈的動機，還要有好的學習策略。

二、英文作文（佔 20 分）

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長約120至150個單詞（words）。

提示：請以“An Unforgettable Class”為題，寫一篇文長約 120 至 150 個單詞的英文作文。