

大學入學考試中心  
九十二學年度指定科目考試試題

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「答案卷」上作答

祝考試順利

## 第壹部份：單一選擇題

### 一、詞彙與慣用語 (15%)

說明：第1至15題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

1. Chinese parents are usually very \_\_\_\_\_ of their children. They want to make sure their children are safe and well taken care of all the time.  
(A) patient                      (B) peculiar                      (C) protective                      (D) persuasive
2. On receiving my letter of complaint, the hotel manager sent me a written \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) consent                      (B) scandal                      (C) lecture                      (D) apology
3. Jordan's performance \_\_\_\_\_ his teammates and they finally beat their opponents to win the championship.  
(A) signaled                      (B) promoted                      (C) opposed                      (D) inspired
4. Mr. Lin's comments were very difficult to follow because they were \_\_\_\_\_ related to the topic under discussion.  
(A) loosely                      (B) specifically                      (C) anxiously                      (D) typically
5. Jack came from a poor family, so his parents had to \_\_\_\_\_ many things to pay for his education.  
(A) inherit                      (B) qualify                      (C) sacrifice                      (D) purchase
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ of SARS has caused great inconvenience to many families in Taiwan.  
(A) destiny                      (B) contempt                      (C) outbreak                      (D) isolation
7. Victor's classmates are very \_\_\_\_\_ of him because he has just received a new cell phone for his birthday.  
(A) arrogant                      (B) envious                      (C) beloved                      (D) logical
8. Some people still believe, quite \_\_\_\_\_, that one can get AIDS by shaking hands with homosexuals.  
(A) hardly                      (B) consequently                      (C) mistakenly                      (D) generously
9. There are altogether 154 foreign students in this university, \_\_\_\_\_ a total of thirteen different countries.  
(A) constructing                      (B) representing                      (C) exploiting                      (D) participating
10. During a \_\_\_\_\_, many people become unemployed and very few new jobs are available.  
(A) recession                      (B) prediction                      (C) government                      (D) disappointment
11. Mr. and Mrs. Wang were worried about their baby girl because she \_\_\_\_\_ with the flu again.  
(A) put up                      (B) went forward                      (C) looked after                      (D) came down
12. Spider Man star Tobey Maguire may be forced to \_\_\_\_\_ the sequel because of his back injury.  
(A) back out of                      (B) set foot in                      (C) make use of                      (D) keep up with
13. Because many students were kept \_\_\_\_\_ about the lecture, the attendance was much smaller than expected.  
(A) out of order                      (B) on thin ice                      (C) without a doubt                      (D) in the dark
14. All his hard work in the past three years has \_\_\_\_\_ now that the student has graduated with top honors.  
(A) given in                      (B) paid off                      (C) fallen apart                      (D) come about
15. It's quite safe here in the city. You don't need to \_\_\_\_\_ when taking a walk—even at night.  
(A) watch your back                      (B) slip your mind  
(C) break your neck                      (D) catch your breath

## 二、綜合測驗(15%)

說明：第16至30題，每題一個空格。請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

### 第 16 至 23 題為題組

The Internet has replaced books as a major source of information for Taiwanese primary school students, according to a recent survey. The survey was conducted last December, and it 16 that 77 percent of the students considered the Internet to be the most convenient source of information. 14 percent of the respondents said they often 17 books for information instead of going online. Of all the students surveyed, 27 percent said they had never used the 18.

The survey randomly selected 4,200 students in 26 primary schools in 19 parts of Taiwan to investigate their reading habits. A total of 4,017 questionnaires were properly 20 by the respondents.

According to the survey, five percent of the school children indicated that they did not read any 21 reading materials. Of those who read such materials, 25 percent liked to read comics, 20 percent fables and stories, 15 percent books on natural sciences, and 12.3 percent books on technology. The survey 22 indicated that 45 percent of the school children read at least five books every month; 23 45 percent of them read less than three per month.

- |                  |                |                |                     |
|------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 16. (A) took     | (B) put        | (C) knew       | (D) found           |
| 17. (A) used up  | (B) went off   | (C) turned to  | (D) made into       |
| 18. (A) Net      | (B) survey     | (C) books      | (D) respondents     |
| 19. (A) various  | (B) convenient | (C) youthful   | (D) routine         |
| 20. (A) taken in | (B) given off  | (C) filled out | (D) picked on       |
| 21. (A) story    | (B) comic      | (C) technology | (D) extracurricular |
| 22. (A) thus     | (B) further    | (C) otherwise  | (D) for instance    |
| 23. (A) other    | (B) another    | (C) others'    | (D) the other's     |

### 第 24 至 30 題為題組

Science makes possible the use of new materials and new methods of producing objects. For example, some 20th-century chairs are made of steel and plastic. These materials, 24, were undreamed of in the 18th century.

As new materials develop, one invention often 25 another. Steel, for instance, was developed by engineers in the 19th century. 26 its strength, steel soon became a useful building material. 27 steel construction, buildings could then have a great many stories. But no one could be expected to walk up 8, 10, or 30 flights of 28. Therefore, to make tall buildings more accessible to their users, the elevator 29. By providing much-needed space in a world 30 people, tall buildings have solved a great problem of the city and have completely changed our way of life.

- |                      |                  |                  |                         |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 24. (A) finally      | (B) however      | (C) in addition  | (D) as a result         |
| 25. (A) leads to     | (B) finds out    | (C) succeeds in  | (D) agrees with         |
| 26. (A) Prior to     | (B) Because of   | (C) In spite of  | (D) Not to mention      |
| 27. (A) In           | (B) For          | (C) With         | (D) Beside              |
| 28. (A) attendants   | (B) crews        | (C) planes       | (D) stairs              |
| 29. (A) invented     | (B) had invented | (C) was invented | (D) would have invented |
| 30. (A) crowded with | (B) jammed on    | (C) growing up   | (D) increasing by       |

### 三、文意選填 (10%)

說明：第31至40題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，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，答錯倒扣1/9分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

#### 第 31 至 40 題為題組

There are more than 50 different kinds of kangaroos in the world today. The smallest ones are only five centimeters tall but the biggest are more than two meters. Kangaroos cannot walk or run. They 31 jump. The best time to see kangaroos 32 is the evening and early morning. They spend the daytime 33 in the shade.

Straight after they are born, the joeys (baby kangaroos), which are only about two-and-a-half centimeters long, have to drag themselves to their mother's 34. They find their way there by 35 the pattern of their mother's hairs. They stay in the pouch 36 they are eight months old. After that, they leave home 37. Sometimes the joeys aren't too 38 on making their way in the big wide world. A 50 pound joey, for example, was once found still living in its mother's pouch.

Have you ever 39 why these animals are called "kangaroos"? Well, according to one story, when Captain Cook landed in Australia and heard the aborigines calling these 40 animals "Kangooroo," he wrote the name down as "kangaroo." That's how this animal got its name.

- |          |               |              |               |              |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| (A) keen | (B) following | (C) for good | (D) in action | (E) wondered |
| (F) just | (G) snoozing  | (H) pouch    | (I) amazing   | (J) until    |

### 四、篇章結構 (10%)

說明：第41至45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，答錯倒扣0.5分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

#### 第 41 至 45 題為題組

Two years ago, when we just moved into town, my daughter Amy came to ask me whether she could keep a pet puppy, because she needed to write a science report on that topic. 41 After several trips to pet shops, we finally decided on a Dalmatian and named him Derek.

The first two months were encouraging. 42 When I cooked dinner, he would take a walk with our daughter; a few times, Derek miraculously found his way home when Amy got lost. To reward him, we allowed him to eat at the table or to sleep with us.

But problems soon began after the science report. Many times, the spoiled puppy ruined our meals. And I started to feel irritated when Derek licked my cheek at dawn. 43 Finally, I thought it was time to get rid of the animal.

I remember it was a Friday afternoon. I drove around for 10 minutes and left Derek in a park. 44 The next day, with the help of a map, I left the doggie 30 minutes away, but Derek beat me home again. So, on Sunday, I took him on a long drive, arbitrarily turning left and right and making U-turns. I did everything I could to throw off his sense of direction.



第 50 至 53 題為題組

Michael Jackson provoked new concerns for his children's welfare after he took them to the zoo covered in strange, bright-colored veils "to protect them from kidnappers."

The pop star was pictured walking through Berlin Zoo with his two elder children, Prince Michael, five, and Paris, four.

Both youngsters had their faces completely covered in outlandish see-through burgundy-colored veils—a choice of dress which Jackson's aides said was designed to disguise the youngsters to protect them from being kidnapped. But as they wandered through the zoo with their famous father, it seemed an unlikely explanation.

The rare appearance came just 24 hours after the singer provoked outrage by dangling his youngest child, baby Prince Michael II, from the fourth-floor balcony of a hotel window.

The nine-month-old boy's face was covered with a white cloth, which was again said to be a **precautionary measure** taken by the star to protect his children from becoming kidnappers' targets.

As people across the world criticized Jackson as an unfit father, child protection groups called on German police to take action against the pop legend. However, Berlin prosecutors said they were not investigating the incident, and an inquiry could only be opened if a complaint was filed against Jackson.

50. This passage is most likely taken from a \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) personal letter      (B) travel brochure      (C) research paper      (D) newspaper report
51. What did Michael Jackson do at Berlin Zoo that caught people's attention?  
(A) He was involved in the kidnapping of two children named Prince and Paris.  
(B) He covered his children in veils to prevent them from being kidnapped.  
(C) He tried to protect his children from kidnappers by hiding them in the zoo.  
(D) He wandered through the zoo with his face covered in a strange cloth.
52. What does "precautionary measure" mean in the passage?  
(A) A calculation done with great precision.  
(B) A plan carefully designed to achieve a goal.  
(C) A step taken to avoid some bad consequences.  
(D) A mathematical problem prepared with extreme care.
53. According to the passage, German police could take action against Michael Jackson only when \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) Berlin prosecutors were investigated      (B) more veils were used to cover the youngsters  
(C) an official complaint was made against him      (D) child protection groups called the police again

第 54 至 60 題為題組

Since the terrorist attack on America on September 11, hundreds of new security measures have been put in place to make Americans safer, or at least feel safer. Hotels and corporate offices now require guests to present a photo ID at check-ins and entrances. Airlines refuse to let passengers carry razor blades, scissors, or screwdrivers on flights.

At least one surefire way exists to improve security and protect personal privacy: positive passenger bag-matching. It would require that no checked bag be transported on a plane if its owner doesn't board the flight. Bag-matching became standard practice in Europe and Asia in the 1980s after suitcase bombs brought down Pan Am Flight 103 over Lockerbie, Air India Flight 182 en route to London, and UTA Flight 772 to Paris. In all three cases, the terrorists weren't on board.

Yet, in the U.S., where security is now top priority, authorities have chosen to ignore bag-matching. Instead, the Transportation Safety Administration (TSA) has embraced largely untested electronic-detection systems that screen bags for bombs and other explosives. Critics charge that the TSA has overlooked such

an obvious, sensible security measure because U.S. airlines have opposed bag-matching for years. They fear it might delay flights and persuade short-haul travelers to take a train or drive instead.

After September 11, bag-matching was back on the agenda. Yet, struggling airlines complained that implementing it on all domestic flights would drive them into bankruptcy. Such claims have zero merit, says Arnold Barnett, a former chair of the Federal Aviation Administration's technical team. In 1996, the team was asked to investigate the feasibility of bag-matching. In a 1997 experiment, which tested 11 airlines, 50 pairs of cities, 8,000 flights, and 750,000 passengers, Barnett showed that domestic bag-matching would cause delays averaging seven minutes on only one in seven flights and would require no reduction in flight schedules.

Barnett argues that bag-matching would deter bombers far more than electronic-detection systems. It ensures that the terrorist will proceed to the gate to board his plane. If, while he's waiting, detection devices reveal a bomb, **he** could be quickly located and arrested. "The combination of bag-matching and explosives detection could be far more potent than either measure on its own," Barnett wrote in a Dec. 17 letter to TSA chief. He received a thank-you note that contained no indication that the TSA is contemplating action.

54. According to the passage, Pan Am Flight 103, Air India Flight 182, and UTA Flight 772 were similar in that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) they were brought down by terrorist attacks
  - (B) they crashed because some terrorists were on board
  - (C) they were the only international flights that crashed in 1980
  - (D) they crashed because they didn't follow airline security measures
55. In which paragraph can the definition of bag-matching be found?
- (A) Paragraph 1
  - (B) Paragraph 2
  - (C) Paragraph 3
  - (D) Paragraph 4
56. Which of the following is one of the reasons that airlines were unwilling to implement bag-matching on their flights?
- (A) Electronic-detection systems cost less than bag-matching.
  - (B) Electronic-detection systems worked better in preventing hijacking.
  - (C) Bag-matching would delay flights and discourage people from taking airplanes.
  - (D) Bag-matching would invade passengers' privacy rather than ensure their security.
57. What is one important finding of Barnett's experiment on bag-matching and flight schedules?
- (A) Bag-matching on domestic flights resulted in seven-minute delays in only one-seventh of the flights.
  - (B) Bag-matching forced airlines to reduce their schedules and to sacrifice the quality of their service.
  - (C) Bag-matching, when tested on 11 airlines, proved to be ineffective and inconvenient for passengers.
  - (D) Bag-matching caused domestic flights to change their schedules and to reduce their frequency of service.
58. The pronoun **he** (*he could be...*) in the last paragraph most likely refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Arnold Barnett
  - (B) a potential terrorist
  - (C) a security guard at the gate
  - (D) an ordinary passenger boarding the plane
59. What can we infer from the last sentence in the passage (*He received a thank-you note that contained no indication that the TSA is contemplating action.*)?
- (A) The TSA appreciated Barnett's help and welcomed his suggestions.
  - (B) The TSA took Barnett's advice seriously and put it into practice.
  - (C) The TSA invited Barnett to come to work with them.
  - (D) The TSA did not plan to implement Barnett's ideas.
60. The passage was written mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) point out the necessary trade-offs between privacy and security
  - (B) highlight the TSA's mission to improve airline security
  - (C) argue for bag-matching as an effective security measure
  - (D) advocate the use of electronic-detection systems

## 第貳部份：非選擇題

### 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120至150個單詞左右。  
3. 未依提示書寫各段主題句扣兩分。

提示：小考、段考、複習考、畢業考、甚至校外其它各種大大小小的考試，已成為高中學生生活中不可或缺的一部份。請寫一篇 120 至 150 個單詞左右的英文作文，文分兩段，第一段以 Exams of all kinds have become a necessary part of my high school life. 為主題句；第二段則以 The most unforgettable exam I have ever taken is... 為開頭並加以發展。