

大學入學考試中心
九十五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
- 非選擇題使用較粗的黑色或藍色原子筆、鋼珠筆或中性筆，在「答案卷」上作答

祝考試順利

第壹部分：選擇題(佔 72 分)

一、詞彙(10%)

說明：第1至10題，每題選出一個最適當的選項，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. Mastery of English _____ us with a very important tool for acquiring knowledge and information.
(A) accesses (B) conveys (C) deprives (D) equips
2. Languages change all the time. Many words that were found in Shakespeare's works are no longer in _____ use.
(A) absolute (B) current (C) repetitive (D) valuable
3. Do not just sit and wait _____ for a good chance to come to you. You have to take the initiative and create chances for yourself.
(A) consciously (B) passively (C) reasonably (D) subjectively
4. Identical twins have almost all of their genes in common, so any _____ between them is in large part due to the effects of the environment.
(A) adoption (B) familiarity (C) stability (D) variation
5. People believed in the _____ of the judge, so they were shocked to hear that he was involved in the bribery scandal.
(A) inferiority (B) integrity (C) intimacy (D) ingenuity
6. The discovery of the new vaccine is an important _____ in the fight against avian flu.
(A) breakthrough (B) commitment (C) demonstration (D) interpretation
7. To avoid being misled by news reports, we should learn to _____ between facts and opinions.
(A) distinguish (B) complicate (C) reinforce (D) speculate
8. After the big flood, the area was mostly _____, with only one or two homes still clinging to their last relics.
(A) condensed (B) deserted (C) excluded (D) removed
9. In his speech, Dr. Huang presented all the reports about the energy crisis to _____ the need for developing new energy resources.
(A) command (B) formulate (C) highlight (D) regulate
10. Hearing the art critic's bitter and _____ comments on her new painting, Molly started a heated argument with him.
(A) outrageous (B) unreliable (C) urgent (D) glorious

二、綜合測驗(20%)

說明：第11至30題，每題一個空格。請依文意選出一個最適當的選項，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

Measurements are needed in many everyday activities. In kitchens you will find measures for volume (measuring cups), mass (scales and weights), and temperature (cooking thermometers). Accurate measurements are 11 important for scientific experiments. In a laboratory, make sure your measure meets your needs. 12 using any thermometer, double check that it covers the right temperature 13 for your activity or experiment. A garden thermometer, 14, will burst if you try to use it for boiling liquids.

There are different systems of measures. Most scientists now use the International System of measures, with meters for length, kilograms for 15, and seconds for time. If the measures in your experiment show other units, appropriate conversion tables for different systems may prove to be very useful.

11. (A) deliberately (B) instantly (C) particularly (D) scarcely
12. (A) After (B) Before (C) For (D) Without
13. (A) range (B) record (C) system (D) unit
14. (A) in short (B) in turn (C) by contrast (D) for instance
15. (A) distance (B) mass (C) temperature (D) volume

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Every year Catemaco, a small town in the south of Mexico, hosts the Annual Witch Gathering. Healers and witch doctors converge on this beautiful lakeside town in March to make their yearly trade. 16 since pre-Hispanic times, Lake Catemaco has been a centre for alternative medicine and strange treatments. 17, the area's association with witchcraft dates back to Olmec times more than 2,000 years ago. If you've ever seen the Sean Connery movie *Medicine Man*, 18 the annual convention of wizards and witches will be familiar to you. 19, get prepared for the overwhelming attack of wizards and witches here. Most witch doctors are guaranteed to be charlatans, not real doctors, who 20 some quick money from tourists. Yet, don't be surprised if the occasional remedy offered is effective.

16. (A) Ever (B) Not (C) Only (D) Rarely
17. (A) In advance (B) In all (C) In fact (D) In sum
18. (A) since (B) so (C) then (D) though
19. (A) If any (B) If not (C) If ever (D) If only
20. (A) go after (B) turn down (C) give away (D) complain about

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Young visitors to museums often complain about having museum feet, the tired feeling one gets after spending too much time in a museum. A case of museum feet makes one feel like saying: "This is 21. I could have done the painting myself. When can we sit down? What time is it?"

Studies of museum behavior show that the average visitor spends about four seconds looking at one object. For young visitors, the time span can be 22 shorter. Children are more interested in smells, sounds, and the "feel" of a place than looking at a work of art. If they stay in a museum too long, a feeling of boredom and monotony will build up, leading 23 to impatience and fatigue.

To 24 museum feet, try not to have children look at too many things in one visit. It is reported that young visitors get more out of a visit if they focus on 25 nine objects. One and a half hours is the ideal time to keep their eyes and minds sharp, and their feet happy!

21. (A) boring (B) difficult (C) cool (D) exciting
22. (A) almost (B) also (C) even (D) meanwhile
23. (A) efficiently (B) eventually (C) fortunately (D) permanently
24. (A) affect (B) approach (C) assure (D) avoid
25. (A) no better than (B) no less than (C) no more than (D) no sooner than

第 26 至 30 題為題組

In the desert of southwest Peru, enormous shapes, complex patterns, and thousands of perfectly straight lines are cut into the desert's surface. They are known as the Nazca lines and they 26 500 square kilometers. There are about fifty animal figures 27 275 meters long, including a monkey, a spider, and an "owl man." The last of these lines were drawn about 1,000 years ago. More 28 is the fact that they can be viewed only from the air. Some people believe the Nazca Indians were 29 able to fly, perhaps in balloons. Others say the lines were landing areas for alien spaceships. Maybe the lines were to carry water for farming, or were used as a calendar. The only thing certain is that the Nazca lines remain one of the world's most fascinating 30 mysteries.

26. (A) circle (B) contain (C) cover (D) wrap
27. (A) far from (B) such as (C) up to (D) as much as
28. (A) amazing (B) hesitating (C) interacting (D) satisfying
29. (A) someday (B) somehow (C) sometime (D) somewhere
30. (A) unchanged (B) undetermined (C) unfolded (D) unsolved

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 31 至 40 題為題組

With one out of every two American marriages ending in divorce, custody of children has become an issue in the American society. Up until the late 1970s, it had been common practice in the United States to automatically 31 custody to the mother when a divorce occurred.

However, since the 1970s, this practice has been 32. Most custody battles today are decided, in theory, on the basis of who is the more fit parent for the child. The reality, nevertheless, is that most women still win custody of their children in a 33.

This legal change was the result of the social changes that 34 in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s. These changes challenged many of the 35 roles men and women were expected to play. As a 36, it is not uncommon nowadays to find women working outside their homes and being

very 37 about their careers and personal lives. It is also not 38 to see men accepting roles that were once considered the exclusive domain of women, such as shopping for groceries, driving their children to and from school, or cleaning their homes.

Because of the 39 in the divorce rate, the change in the roles that men and women are expected to play, and the changing attitude of the judicial system toward child custody, more men have started to 40 for and win custody of their children when divorce occurs.

- (A) award (B) challenged (C) concerned (D) consequence
(E) divorce (F) fight (G) increase (H) took place
(I) traditional (J) unusual

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41至45題為題組

Many people say that e-mail is just a faster way to deliver letters. The fact is that letter writing and e-mail are completely different processes. Handwritten or typed, letters travel in envelopes through actual space and take time getting from one place to another. 41 If I am writing on paper to my brother in Kenya, I will be less likely to complain about the breakfast I had this morning. I will probably write about my relationships and some things that I've been thinking about. 42 People tend to regard letters as important. My brother might save my letter; he might read it back to me years from now.

43 It is instant, traveling from point to point. If you don't print it out, the message doesn't physically exist. With e-mail, geography is no obstacle and time is not important. 44 The ease of this kind of writing and sending probably makes for a different kind of communication. I can complain about the breakfast I had this morning or rattle on about friends and movies. That is because I am not so focused on style and profundity. 45 My brother might glance at my mail, have a laugh, and then delete it.

- (A) E-mail is different.
(B) The downside is, I might be less likely to say something deeper.
(C) The time and distance, as a matter of fact, influence the letter-writer.
(D) I can zap a message to Kenya whenever I want to, and it gets there almost in a second.
(E) I will also take more care with my style, trying to write in a way that is interesting and worth reading.

五、閱讀測驗(22%)

說明：第46至56題，每題請分別根據各篇文章的文意選出一個最適當的選項，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 46 至 48 題為題組

Rice balls with folded plastic wrappers separating the rice from the seaweed; a dozen kinds of cold tea in a dozen different bottles—enter any convenience store in Japan, and you’re immediately struck by the great variety and quality of the packaging!

Japanese companies have been accused of over-packaging; but within the Japanese cultural context, that’s not really true. The Japanese tend to use more packaging because of a cultural emphasis on freshness and a lack of storage space at home. Moreover, they believe nice packaging adds value because it’s a strong signal of quality. What’s more, compared with Westerners, the Japanese are more connected with packaging as a symbol of appreciation, love and care. Packaging has, therefore, attained an important place in Japan’s economy. The packaging market is worth over ¥7.4 trillion. New packaging is introduced to Japanese store shelves at a rate of 20 percent per year, the highest rate in the world. In such an environment, a product has to have more than just a nice graphic design to differentiate it from its **shelf-mates**. The product has to speak to the consumer’s needs with both personality and practical value. In this changing industry, nothing is really certain except one thing. You can be sure that the goods out there on display on the shelves of the convenience store will soon be looking rather different.

46. This passage is most likely taken from a _____.
- (A) cookbook (B) user’s manual (C) consumer report (D) fashion magazine
47. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the Japanese to use more packaging?
- (A) Packaging helps to keep food fresh.
(B) Packaging helps the Japanese to show appreciation.
(C) The Japanese consider packaging a symbol of quality.
(D) Packaging is a way to compete with Westerners in economy.
48. The word “**shelf-mates**” in the second paragraph most likely refers to _____.
- (A) co-workers on the job (B) other products in the store
(C) customers’ need for other products (D) other graphic designs on the package

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Native Americans could not understand the white man’s war on the wolf. The Lakota, Blackfeet, and Shoshone, among other tribes, considered the wolf their spiritual brother. They respected the animals’ endurance and hunting ability, and warriors prayed to hunt like them. They draped themselves in wolf skins and paws, hoping they could acquire the wolf’s hunting skills of stealth, courage, and stamina. Plains Indians wore wolf-skin disguises on raiding parties. Elite Comanche warriors were called wolves.

The white settlers’ war on the wolf raged on. Western ranchers continued to claim that thousands of cattle were killed every year by wolves. In 1884, Montana created its first wolf bounty—one dollar for every dead wolf, which increased to eight dollars in 1893. Over a period of thirty-five years, more than eighty thousand wolf carcasses were submitted for bounty payments in Montana. Moreover, the government even provided free poison. Finally, in 1914, ranchers persuaded the United States Congress to provide funds to exterminate wolves on public lands.

the photos “will be picked up by those groups that use anything and everything to stop abortions but ignore the fact that women have a right to choice.”

In America, the pro-abortion lobby is having the same hostile reaction. It was bad enough when conventional 2-D sonograms revealed unborn hearts beating and blurry hands waving, but the abortionists are absolutely aghast over rapidly spreading access to 3-D/4-D ultrasound technology. A writer for the liberal *American Prospect* said that the new technology “blurred the distinction between a fetus and a newborn infant.”

Despite these strong reactions from the pro-abortionists, the right of life takes precedence over a woman’s right to choice. After all, nothing can be more persuasive than an unborn child’s beaming face.

53. What is the author’s attitude toward abortion?

- (A) For it. (B) Against it. (C) Neutral. (D) Indifferent.

54. How have the pro-abortionists reacted to the photos of smiling unborn babies?

- (A) All with disbelief and scorn.
(B) All with applause and appreciation.
(C) Some with respect and some with scorn.
(D) Some with applause and some with disappointment.

55. Which of the following people is most likely an anti-abortionist?

- (A) Anne Carp. (B) Geoff Brodie.
(C) Stuart Campbell. (D) A writer for the *American Prospect*.

56. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) It is wrong for doctors to publish pictures of unborn babies.
(B) For anti-abortionists a fetus is not the same as a living human being.
(C) Everybody agrees that a woman can decide whether to abort or not.
(D) Anti-abortionists are pleased with the ultrasound photos of unborn babies.

第貳部分：非選擇題(佔 28 分)

一、英文翻譯(8%)

說明：1. 將下列兩句中文翻譯成適當之英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 未按題意翻譯者，不予計分。

1. 為提供一個無煙的用餐環境，許多餐廳不允許室內抽煙。
2. 雖然遭到許多癮君子的反對，這對不抽煙的人的確是一大福音。

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. 文長至少120個單詞。

提示：人的生活中，難免有遭人誤解因而感到委屈的時候。請以此為主題，寫一篇至少 120 字的英文作文；第一段描述個人被誤解的經驗，第二段談這段經驗對個人的影響與啟示。