

大學入學考試中心  
九十八學年度學科能力測驗試題

英文考科

—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 2 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

- 非選擇題用黑色或藍色筆在「答案卷」上作答  
選擇題答錯不倒扣

祝考試順利

## 第壹部分：選擇題（佔 72 分）

### 一、詞彙（佔 15 分）

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，答錯不倒扣。

1. Steve's description of the place was so \_\_\_\_\_ that I could almost picture it in my mind.  
(A) bitter (B) vivid (C) sensitive (D) courageous
2. When people feel uncomfortable or nervous, they may \_\_\_\_\_ their arms across their chests as if to protect themselves.  
(A) toss (B) fold (C) veil (D) yield
3. The doors of these department stores slide open \_\_\_\_\_ when you approach them. You don't have to open them yourself.  
(A) necessarily (B) diligently (C) automatically (D) intentionally
4. Nicole is a \_\_\_\_\_ language learner. Within a short period of time, she has developed a good command of Chinese and Japanese.  
(A) convenient (B) popular (C) regular (D) brilliant
5. With rising oil prices, there is an increasing \_\_\_\_\_ for people to ride bicycles to work.  
(A) permit (B) instrument (C) appearance (D) tendency
6. This information came from a very \_\_\_\_\_ source, so you don't have to worry about being cheated.  
(A) reliable (B) flexible (C) clumsy (D) brutal
7. We hope that there will be no war in the world and that all people live in peace and \_\_\_\_\_ with each other.  
(A) complaint (B) harmony (C) mission (D) texture
8. To have a full discussion of the issue, the committee spent a whole hour \_\_\_\_\_ their ideas at the meeting.  
(A) depositing (B) exchanging (C) governing (D) interrupting
9. While adapting to western ways of living, many Asian immigrants in the US still try hard to \_\_\_\_\_ their own cultures and traditions.  
(A) volunteer (B) scatter (C) preserve (D) motivate
10. With the worsening of global economic conditions, it seems wiser and more \_\_\_\_\_ to keep cash in the bank rather than to invest in the stock market.  
(A) sensible (B) portable (C) explicit (D) anxious
11. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ of newly elected president Barack Obama, the US is expected to turn a new page in politics and economy.  
(A) adoption (B) fragrance (C) identity (D) leadership
12. Rapid advancement in motor engineering makes it \_\_\_\_\_ possible to build a flying car in the near future.  
(A) individually (B) narrowly (C) punctually (D) technically
13. When you take photos, you can move around to shoot the target object from different \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) moods (B) trends (C) angles (D) inputs
14. Students were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ or rewrite their compositions based on the teacher's comments.  
(A) revise (B) resign (C) refresh (D) remind
15. Besides lung cancer, another \_\_\_\_\_ of smoking is wrinkles, a premature sign of aging.  
(A) blessing (B) campaign (C) consequence (D) breakthrough

## 二、綜合測驗（佔15分）

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，答錯不倒扣。

Art Fry was a researcher in the 3M Company. He was bothered by a small irritation every Sunday as he sang in the church choir. That is, after he 16 his pages in the hymn book with small bits of paper, the small pieces would invariably fall out all over the floor. One day, an idea 17 Art Fry. He remembered a kind of glue developed by a colleague that everyone thought 18 a failure because it did not stick very well. He then coated the glue on a paper sample and found that it was not only a good bookmark, but it was great for writing notes. It would stay in place 19 you wanted it to. Then you could remove it 20 damage. The resulting product was called the Post-it, one of 3M's most successful office products.

16. (A) marked (B) tore (C) served (D) took  
17. (A) threw at (B) occurred to (C) looked down upon (D) came up with  
18. (A) is (B) was (C) will be (D) has been  
19. (A) despite that (B) rather than (C) as long as (D) no matter what  
20. (A) into (B) out of (C) within (D) without

The pineapple, long a symbol of Hawaii, was not a native plant. 21, pineapples did not appear there until 1813. The pineapple was 22 found in Paraguay and in the southern part of Brazil. Natives planted the fruit across South and Central America and in the Caribbean region, 23 Christopher Columbus first found it. Columbus brought it, along with many other new things, back to Europe with him. From there, the tasty fruit 24 throughout other parts of civilization. It was carried on sailing ships around the world because it was found to help prevent scurvy, a disease that often 25 sailors on long voyages. It was at the end of one of these long voyages that the pineapple came to Hawaii to stay.

21. (A) For example (B) In fact (C) As a result (D) Little by little  
22. (A) nearly (B) recently (C) originally (D) shortly  
23. (A) that (B) what (C) which (D) where  
24. (A) spread (B) to spread (C) should spread (D) will spread  
25. (A) bothered (B) contacted (C) suffered (D) wounded

The Paralympics are Olympic-style games for athletes with a disability. They were organized for the first time in Rome in 1960. In Toronto in 1976, the idea of putting together different disability groups 26 sports competitions was born. Today, the Paralympics are sports events for athletes from six different disability groups. They emphasize the participants' athletic achievements 27 their physical disability. The games have grown in size gradually. The number of athletes 28 in the Summer Paralympic Games has increased from 400 athletes from 23 countries in 1960 to 3,806 athletes from 136 countries in 2004.

The Paralympic Games have always been held in the same year as the Olympic Games. Since the Seoul 1988 Paralympic Games and the Albertville 1992 Winter Paralympic Games, they have also 29 in the

same city as the Olympics. On June 19, 2001, an agreement was signed between the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympics Committee to keep this 30 in the future. From the 2012 bid onwards, the city chosen to host the Olympic Games will also host the Paralympics.

26. (A) for (B) with (C) as (D) on  
27. (A) in terms of (B) instead of (C) at the risk of (D) at the cost of  
28. (A) participate (B) participated (C) participating (D) to participate  
29. (A) taken turns (B) taken place (C) taken off (D) taken over  
30. (A) piece (B) deadline (C) date (D) practice

### 三、文意選填（佔10分）

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，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

Familiar fables can be narrated differently or extended in interesting and humorous ways. The end of the famous fable of “The Tortoise and the Hare” is well known to all: the tortoise wins the race against the hare. The moral lesson is that slow and steady wins the race. We all have grown up with this popular version, but the 31 fable can be extended with different twists. At the request of the hare, a second race is 32 and this time, the hare runs without taking a rest and wins. The moral lesson is that 33 and consistent will always beat slow and steady. Then it is the tortoise that 34 the hare to a third race along a different route in which there is a river just before the final destination. This time, the tortoise wins the race because the hare cannot swim. The moral lesson is “First 35 your strengths, and then change the playing field to suit them.”

But the story continues. Both 36 know their own drawbacks and limitations very well; therefore, they jointly decide to have one last race—not to decide who the winner or loser is, but just for their own pleasure and satisfaction. The two 37 as a team. Firstly, the hare carries the tortoise on its back to the river. Then, the tortoise carries the hare and swims to the 38 bank of the river. Lastly, the hare carries the tortoise again on its back. Thus they reach the 39 line together. Overall, many moral lessons from the last match are highlighted. The most obvious one is the importance of 40. Another moral which also means a great deal is “competition against situations rather than against rivals.”

- (A) arranged (B) challenges (C) competitors (D) cooperate (E) fast  
(F) finishing (G) identify (H) opposite (I) same (J) teamwork

### 四、閱讀測驗（佔32分）

說明：第41至56題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之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，答錯不倒扣。

**41-44 為題組**

*To Whom It May Concern:*

*Your address was forwarded to us by Why Bother Magazine. All of us here think The International Institute of Not Doing Much is the best organization in the world. You know how to avoid unnecessary activities!*

*We closely followed the advice in your article. First, we replaced all our telephones with carrier pigeons. Simply removing the jingle of telephones and replacing them with the pleasant sounds of birds has had a remarkable effect on everyone. Besides, birds are cheaper than telephone service. After all, we are a business. We have to think of the bottom line. As a side benefit, the birds also fertilize the lawn outside the new employee sauna.*

*Next, we sold the computers off to Stab, Grab, Grit, and Nasty, a firm of lawyers nearby. Our electricity bill went way down. Big savings! The boss is impressed. We have completely embraced paper technology. Now that we all use pencils, doodling is on the increase, and the quality of pencilwomanship is impressive, as you can tell from my handwriting in this letter. By the way, if you can, please send this letter back to us. We can erase and reuse it. Just tie it to Maggie's leg and she'll know where to take it.*

*Now it's very calm and quiet here. You can notice the difference. No more loud chatter on the telephones! All we hear is the scratching of pencil on paper, the sound of pigeons, and the delivery of inter-office correspondence by paper airplane.*

*Wonderful! I've always wanted to work for an insurance company ever since I was a little girl. Now it's perfect.*

*Sincerely yours,  
Eleanor Lightly  
Spokeswoman and Company Hair Stylist  
ABC Activity Insurance: Insure against overdoing it*

41. Which of the following best describes the life the author is leading?
- (A) A simple, slow-paced life. (B) A life of hard work and security.  
(C) A religious, peasant-like life. (D) A life away from paper and pencils.
42. Where is Eleanor's letter sent to?
- (A) Why Bother Magazine. (B) ABC Activity Insurance Company.  
(C) Stab, Grab, Grit, and Nasty Law Firm. (D) The International Institute of Not Doing Much.
43. Which of the following is practiced in the author's company?
- (A) Replacing the manual work system with modern technology.  
(B) Turning off lights in the daytime to save electricity.  
(C) Recycling paper resources whenever possible.  
(D) Buying birds and pets as company for the staff.
44. What is true about Maggie?
- (A) She works as a manager in the author's company.  
(B) She sometimes helps fertilize the lawn outside the sauna.  
(C) She often helps with inter-office correspondence using e-mail.  
(D) Her handwriting has improved a lot after entering the company.

**45-48 為題組**

The Galápagos Islands are the Pacific island paradise where Darwin's theory of evolution was born. They are places filled with giant tree lizards, sandy beaches, and tropical plants. Now they will be famous for one more thing: the world's first green airport.

This group of islands off the coast of Ecuador has recently contracted Argentine Corporación America to manage the redevelopment of the airport on the island of Baltra. It is estimated that US\$20 million is needed to complete **the project** by 2009. The new development has several important features: use of wind and solar energy, passive heating and cooling systems, as well as concrete runways in place of asphalt, which has a greater carbon footprint during its production cycle. This new development couldn't be coming at a better time for the Galápagos, which were added to an environmental "danger list" in 2007.

Pacific islands like the Galápagos, Easter Island, and Tahiti, have economies that are driven almost completely by tourism. However, some people think these are "unsustainable models of development." The number of visitors to the Galápagos rose more than 250% from 1990 to 2006, while the number of commercial flights to the area rose 193% from 2001 to 2006. These increases put great stress on the islands' resources and environment. Air travel is especially criticized for exhausting natural resources and causing environmental damage. Thus, efforts are being made to reduce the environmental impact of the tourism industry. The greening of airports is just one of these attempts.

45. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) The problems of Darwin's theory. (B) The background of building a green airport.  
(C) The history of the Galápagos Islands. (D) The ease of transportation to the Pacific islands.

46. Where will the world's first green airport be built?

- (A) In Tahiti. (B) In Argentina. (C) In Baltra. (D) In the United States.

47. What is true about the Galápagos Islands?

- (A) They are located near Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean.  
(B) They have had a great increase in population since 2001.  
(C) They will invest US\$20 million to promote their tourism.  
(D) They have become one of the most dangerous places in the world.

48. What does **the project** in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) The plan to build a green airport. (B) The research on the production of solar energy.  
(C) The task of calculating a carbon footprint. (D) The study on the exhaustion of natural resources.

**49-52 為題組**

According to popular folklore, many animals are smarter than they appear. Dogs bark before earthquakes; cattle predict rainfall by sitting on the ground. But cattle may have another hidden talent in telling which way is north.

Small animals such as mole rats living underground are known for the use of magnetism to navigate. Dr. Begall and her colleagues wanted to know whether larger mammals also have the ability to perceive magnetic fields. They investigated this possibility by studying images of thousands of cattle captured on Google Earth, a website that stitches together satellite photographs to produce an image of the Earth's surface.

Grazing animals are known to orient themselves in a way that minimizes wind chill from the north and maximizes the warmth of the sun when they are cold. The researchers therefore had to study a lot of cows grazing in lots of different places at different times of day, in order to average out these factors and see whether cattle could act like compass needles.

The researchers concluded that cattle do generally orient themselves in a north-south direction. This north-south preference has also been noted in flies, termites and honeybees. But unfortunately, even the high resolution of Google Earth is not powerful enough to tell which end of the cow is its head, and which its tail. The researchers were therefore unable to answer their research questions of whether cattle prefer to look north or south, and whether that differs in the northern and southern hemispheres.

49. What is the article mainly about?

- (A) The usefulness of Google Earth. (B) Whether cattle are superior to other animals.  
(C) Animals' sensitivity to natural disasters. (D) Whether cattle behave like compass needles.

50. Which of the following factors might affect Dr. Begall's research result?

- (A) Rainfall. (B) Earthquakes. (C) Location. (D) Cost.

51. What is the major finding of Dr. Begall's study?

- (A) Cattle point north-south. (B) Magnetism can't be studied scientifically.  
(C) Animals prefer to look south. (D) Google Earth is a reliable research tool.

52. Why couldn't the researchers get the answer to their research questions?

- (A) Many cattle in their study were sitting on the ground.  
(B) The cattle constantly change directions to avoid wind chill.  
(C) There is magnetic difference between the two hemispheres.  
(D) They couldn't tell a cow's head from its tail in the satellite pictures.

**53-56 為題組**

Children normally have a distrust of new foods. But it's the parents' job to serve a variety of foods and expose their children to healthy dieting habits.

Some simple strategies can help even the pickiest eater learn to like a more varied diet. First of all, you don't have to send children out of the kitchen. With hot stoves, boiling water and sharp knives at hand, it is understandable that parents don't want children in the kitchen when they're making dinner. But studies suggest that involving children in meal preparation is an important first step in getting them to try new foods. In one study, nearly 600 children from kindergarten to sixth grade took part in a nutrition curriculum intended to get them to eat more vegetables and whole grains. The researchers found that children who had cooked their own foods were more likely to eat those foods in the cafeteria than children who had not. Kids don't usually like radishes, but if kids cut them up and put them in the salad, they will love the dish.

Another strategy is not to diet in front of your children. Kids are tuned into their parents' eating preferences and are far more likely to try foods if they see their mother or father eating them. Given this powerful effect, parents who are trying to lose weight should be careful of how their dieting habits can influence a child's perceptions about food and healthful eating. In one study of 5-year-old girls about dieting, one child noted that dieting involved drinking chocolate milkshakes, because her mother was using Slim-Fast

drinks. Another child said dieting meant “you fix food but you don’t eat it.” By exposing young children to **erratic** dieting habits, parents may be putting them at risk for eating disorders.

53. What is the main purpose of this article?

- (A) To explain what causes children’s eating disorder.
- (B) To teach children about the meal preparation process.
- (C) To advocate the importance of vegetables and whole grains.
- (D) To inform parents how they can help their children like varied foods.

54. Which of the following groups will eat more balanced meals?

- (A) The children who help cook food.
- (B) The children whose parents are on a diet.
- (C) The children who do not love radishes.
- (D) The children whose parents work in a cafeteria.

55. What does **erratic** in the last sentence imply?

- (A) Obvious.
- (B) Healthful.
- (C) Dishonest.
- (D) Inappropriate.

56. Which of the following is true about Slim-Fast?

- (A) It is children’s favorite food.
- (B) It looks like a chocolate milkshake.
- (C) It contains a variety of vegetables.
- (D) It is intended for slim, fast people.

## 第貳部分：非選擇題（佔 28 分）

### 一、翻譯題（佔 8 分）

說明：1.請將以下兩題中文譯成正確而通順達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。  
2.請依序作答，並標明題號，**每題僅能譯成一個英文句子**。每題4分，共8分。

1. 大部分學生不習慣自己解決問題，他們總是期待老師提供標準答案。
2. 除了用功讀書獲取知識外，學生也應該培養獨立思考的能力。

### 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120個單詞(words)左右。

提示：

請根據右方圖片的場景，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。

