

大學入學考試中心
九十六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分）

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. With his excellent social skills, Steven has been _____ as a great communicator by all his colleagues.
(A) diagnosed (B) exploited (C) perceived (D) concerned
2. When you enter a building, be sure to look behind you and hold the door open for someone coming through the same door. It is a common _____ in many cultures.
(A) process (B) courtesy (C) acceptance (D) operation
3. The telephone has changed beyond _____ in recent years. In both form and function, it has become totally different from what it was before.
(A) recognition (B) possession (C) prevention (D) appreciation
4. Though Jack has moved out of his parents' house, he is _____ dependent on them still. They send him a check every month for his living expenses.
(A) radically (B) physically (C) financially (D) politically
5. If you want to keep your computer from being attacked by new viruses, you need to constantly renew and _____ your anti-virus software.
(A) confirm (B) overlook (C) esteem (D) update
6. Many factors may explain why people are addicted to the Internet. One factor _____ to this phenomenon is the easy access to the Net.
(A) advancing (B) occurring (C) responding (D) contributing
7. We were _____ awaiting the results of the school's annual English drama contest. Our class won the first place last year, and we certainly wanted to win again this year.
(A) consciously (B) anxiously (C) fortunately (D) competently
8. Tropical rainforests are home to about one million plant and animal species. If the rainforests disappear, many of these species will become _____.
(A) extinct (B) hostile (C) mature (D) intimate
9. An honest person is faithful to his promise. Once he makes a _____, he will not go back on his own word.
(A) prescription (B) commitment (C) frustration (D) transcript
10. The new computer game Wii provides us with an _____ way of exercising. People now may play sports in their living rooms, which was unimaginable before.
(A) outgoing (B) urgent (C) aggressive (D) innovative

二、綜合測驗（20分）

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

Recent studies show that levels of happiness for most people change throughout their lives. In a British study between 1991 and 2003, people were asked how satisfied they are 11 their lives. The resulting statistics graph shows a smile-shaped curve. Most of the people 12 happy and become progressively less happy as they grow older. For many of them, the most miserable period in their life is their 40s. 13, their levels of happiness climb. Furthermore, it seems that men are slightly happier on average than women in their teens, but women bounce back and overtake men 14 in life. The low point seems to last longer for women—throughout their 30s and 40s, only climbing 15 women reach 50. Men, on the other hand, have the lowest point in their 40s, going up again when they reach 50.

11. (A) for (B) with (C) at (D) of
12. (A) end up (B) pass by (C) start off (D) go on
13. (A) After that (B) By that time (C) Not for long (D) Before now
14. (A) sooner (B) later (C) earlier (D) slower
15. (A) once (B) unless (C) before (D) since

第 16 至 20 題為題組

The northern lights, known as the aurora borealis, is one of nature's most dazzling spectacles. Science is still not certain 16 exactly what these lights are and what causes them. Sometimes, the brilliant rays of light spread upward in the shape of a fan. 17, they flash here and there like giant searchlights. Farther north, the aurora frequently looks like fiery draperies which hang from the sky and sway 18 while flames of red, orange, green, and blue play up and down the moving folds.

According to scientific measurements, this discharge of light 19 from 50 to 100 miles above the earth. It is seen 20 around the Hudson Bay region in Canada, in northern Scotland, and in southern Norway and Sweden.

16. (A) due to (B) instead of (C) as to (D) in spite of
17. (A) At one time (B) At other times (C) At all times (D) At the same time
18. (A) here and now (B) by and large (C) to and fro (D) more and more
19. (A) takes place (B) was taking place (C) had taken place (D) took place
20. (A) in the least (B) on the whole (C) for its sake (D) at its best

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Average global temperature has increased by almost 1° F over the past century. Scientists expect it to increase an 21 2° to 6° F over the next one hundred years. This may not sound like much, but it could change the Earth's climate as 22 before.

Climate change may affect people's health both directly and indirectly. For instance, heat stress and other heat-related health problems are caused directly by very warm temperatures. 23, human health can also be affected by ecological disturbances, changes in food and water supplies, as well as coastal flooding. How people and nature 24 climate change will determine how seriously it affects human health. Generally, poor people and poor countries are 25 probable to have the money and resources they need to cope with health problems due to climate change.

21. (A) extreme (B) additional (C) immediate (D) original
22. (A) ever (B) never (C) always (D) yet
23. (A) Suddenly (B) Previously (C) Exclusively (D) Indirectly
24. (A) result from (B) count on (C) adapt to (D) stand for
25. (A) less (B) very (C) most (D) further

第 26 至 30 題為題組

The Kingdom of Bhutan is a landlocked nation situated between India and China. The entire country is mountainous, 26 a small strip of subtropical plains in the extreme south. The elevation gain from the subtropical plains to the glacier-covered Himalayan heights exceeds 7,000 m. Its traditional 27 is based on forestry, animal husbandry and subsistence agriculture. However, these 28 less than 50% of the GDP now that Bhutan has become an exporter of hydroelectricity. Besides, cash crops and tourism are also 29.

Bhutan is one of the most isolated nations in the world, 30 foreign influences and tourism regulated by the government to preserve its traditional Tibetan Buddhist culture. It is often described as the last surviving refuge of traditional Himalayan Buddhist culture.

26. (A) in terms of (B) as a part of (C) with the exception of (D) in accordance with
27. (A) culture (B) politics (C) religion (D) economy
28. (A) figure out (B) relate to (C) account for (D) conform to
29. (A) significant (B) durable (C) frequent (D) expressive
30. (A) by (B) with (C) for (D) in

三、文意選填（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

A trip to the supermarket has now become an exercise in psychological warfare. Shopkeepers know that filling a store with the smell of freshly baked bread makes people feel hungry and 31 them to buy more food than they intended. Stocking the most 32 products at eye level helps them sell faster than cheaper but less visible competitors.

Researchers on customer behavior are now investigating how “swarm intelligence” (that is, how social animals like ants or bees behave in a crowd) can be used to 33 what people buy. The idea is that, if a certain product is seen to be popular, shoppers are 34 to choose it too. With the help of modern technology, some supermarkets are now able to keep customers 35 about what others are buying. As a customer walks past a shelf of goods in one of these supermarkets, a screen on the shelf will tell him how many people currently in the store have chosen that particular 36. As it turns out, such a “swarm moves” model 37 sales without the need to give people discounts. The reason is simple: it gives shoppers the 38 of knowing that they bought the “right” product—that is, the one everyone else bought.

The psychology that works in physical stores is just as 39 on the Internet. Online retailers such as Amazon are good at telling shoppers which products are popular with like-minded consumers. Even in the 40 of your home, you can still be part of the swarm.

- (A) powerful (B) expensive (C) likely (D) informed (E) persuades
(F) increases (G) influence (H) privacy (I) product (J) satisfaction

四、篇章結構（10分）

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

Japan is dealing with a problem that's just starting to sweep the world—an aging population combined with a shrinking work force. 41 By so doing, it is hoped that Japan's government will save its increasingly burdened pension (i.e., payment received after retirement) system from going bankrupt. In 2000, the Japanese could get a full pension from the government at 60. 42 What's more, premiums paid by workers every month are set to rise while payouts they get after retirement fall.

To help workers to cope with this, Japan passed a law last year that requires companies by 2013 to raise their retirement age from 60 to 65 or rehire their retired workers. 43 In a country where forced layoffs are a last resort, large companies traditionally have relied on retirement to reduce payrolls. They were just about to enjoy a big cut in personnel costs because of the mass retirement of Japan's baby boomers. 44 Consequently, there was much opposition from corporations to the new retirement law. Early signs suggest that large corporations will hesitate in raising their retirement ages. 45 Violators of the new law would face only "administrative guidance," not penalties. Such resistance is hurting the effectiveness of the policies, which may thus prolong the aging problem.

- (A) The new policy could be a strain for employers.
- (B) Therefore, aged Japanese are now being encouraged to work longer in life.
- (C) And, unlike the U.S., Japan has no law against discrimination based on age.
- (D) But by 2025, they won't get any until they are 65.
- (E) These people born between 1947 and 1949 make up 5.2 million members of the work force.

五、閱讀測驗（22分）

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 49 題為題組

Andrew Carnegie, once the world's richest person, was born in 1835 to a weaver's family in Scotland. As a child, he was expected to follow his father's profession. But the industrial revolution destroyed the weavers' craft, and the family had to leave for new possibilities in America.

In 1848 the Carnegies arrived in Pittsburgh, then the iron-manufacturing center of the country. Young Carnegie took odd jobs at a cotton factory and later worked as a messenger boy in the telegraph office. He was often asked to deliver messages to the city theater, where he would stay to watch plays by great playwrights. He also spent most of his leisure hours in a small library that a local benefactor made available to working boys.

After the Civil War, Carnegie saw great potential in the iron industry. He devoted himself to the replacement of wooden bridges with stronger iron ones and earned a fortune. He further introduced a new steel refining process to convert iron into steel. By 1900, Carnegie Steel produced more of the metal than all of Great Britain.

However, Carnegie often expressed his uneasiness with the businessman's life. Wishing to spend more time receiving instruction and reading systematically, he once wrote, "To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery." The strong desire for intellectual pursuit led him to sell his company and retire at 64.

Fond of saying that "the man who dies rich dies disgraced," Carnegie then turned his attention to giving away his fortune. He abhorred charity; instead, he used his money to help others help themselves. He established over 2,500 public libraries, and sponsored numerous cultural, educational and scientific institutions. By the time he died in 1919, he had given away 350 million dollars.

46. Why did Andrew Carnegie move to the United States?
- (A) Because his father was offered a good job in Pittsburgh.
 - (B) Because he did not want to follow his father's profession.
 - (C) Because there were serious political problems in Scotland.
 - (D) Because his family could not make a good living in their hometown.
47. When did Carnegie begin to show his interest in artistic and intellectual pursuit?
- (A) After he retired from his business.
 - (B) When he was a young boy back in Scotland.
 - (C) After he earned his fortune from his iron business.
 - (D) When he worked as a messenger boy in Pittsburgh.
48. Which of the following best characterizes how Carnegie managed his business?
- (A) He was willing to make new changes.
 - (B) He set out to beat all the other competitors.
 - (C) He was happy to make more money in the shortest time.
 - (D) He did not hesitate in making investments in his hometown.
49. How did Carnegie handle his fortune after his retirement?
- (A) He left it to his family and friends after he died.
 - (B) He gave it to poor people and charity organizations.
 - (C) He used it to support organizations of higher learning.
 - (D) He invested it in developing new technology in steel refinement.

第 50 至 52 題為題組

Most parents dread a note or call from school saying that their child's behavior is "not normal." If your child's academic performance and social life is suffering because they don't pay attention, can't sit still and act without thinking, it is most likely that they have AD/HD (Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder).

AD/HD is a neurological disorder which stems not from the home environment, but from biological and genetic causes. Its symptoms typically show up in early childhood. The main characteristics are

inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity. Inattentive children have difficulty focusing on completing a task or learning something new. Hyperactive children always seem to be restless. Often they report that they need to stay busy and may try to do several tasks at once. Impulsive children often do not think before they act. They often blurt out inappropriate comments or have difficulty taking turns in conversation.

Most children can be inattentive, hyperactive, or impulsive at times. It is when these behaviors are inappropriate for their age and affect different areas in their lives that the disorder is diagnosed. Depression, anxiety, and learning disabilities may co-exist with AD/HD. Therefore, if a child is suspected of AD/HD, it is very important that he or she be evaluated by a professional.

Once your child is diagnosed with AD/HD, it is important to let the school know so that they can provide appropriate academic and social support. Your child's school should keep this information confidential and it can usually make accommodations in the classroom to fit your child's learning needs.

50. What is the cause of AD/HD?

- (A) Gene problem. (B) Academic pressure.
(C) Illness in childhood. (D) Inappropriate home environment.

51. Which of the following are most likely AD/HD patients?

- (A) Children who are very lazy. (B) Children who are very attentive.
(C) Children who act over-cautiously. (D) Children who have learning difficulties.

52. What is the first thing to do if your child is suspected of AD/HD?

- (A) Report it to the school. (B) Consult a professional.
(C) Wait until the child grows up. (D) Send the child to a special school.

第 53 至 56 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, South African countries 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), an international organization to make the world free of conflict diamonds. The goals of the KPCS are 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 enough 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's reported heavily in the press. The 2006 movie *Blood Diamond*, starring Leonardo DiCaprio, should help 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.

53. Why are diamonds from some areas called “blood diamonds”?
- (A) They resemble blood in color.
 - (B) They cause loss of human lives.
 - (C) They represent love and passion.
 - (D) They are of exceptionally high quality.
54. What can be inferred from the second paragraph of this passage?
- (A) Diamonds from Liberia are mostly conflict-free.
 - (B) Most diamonds from Liberia are labeled correctly.
 - (C) Diamonds in Liberia are still traded to support wars.
 - (D) Diamonds from Liberia have been carefully investigated by the KPCS.
55. What is the major task of the KPCS?
- (A) To promote the sales of rough diamonds.
 - (B) To produce movies like *Blood Diamond*.
 - (C) To penalize those who sell blood diamonds.
 - (D) To document where the diamonds were mined.
56. What is the author’s attitude towards blood diamonds?
- (A) Indifferent.
 - (B) Threatening.
 - (C) Sympathetic.
 - (D) Disapproving.

第貳部分：非選擇題（佔 28 分）

一、英文翻譯（8分）

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. 大眾運輸的快速發展已逐漸縮短了都市和鄉村的距離。
2. 有了高速鐵路，我們可以在半天內往返台灣南北兩地。

二、英文作文（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。

提示：你能想像一個沒有電(electricity)的世界嗎？請寫一篇文章，第一段描述我們的世界沒有了電以後，會是甚麼樣子，第二段說明這樣的世界是好是壞，並舉例解釋原因。