

大學入學考試中心  
九十九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（帶）。
- 非選擇題請在「答案卷」上作答，務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。

祝考試順利

## 第壹部分：選擇題（佔72分）

### 一、詞彙（10分）

說明：第1題至第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. Chinese is a language with many \_\_\_\_\_ differences. People living in different areas often speak different dialects.  
(A) sociable (B) legendary (C) regional (D) superior
2. A menu serves to \_\_\_\_\_ customers about the varieties and prices of the dishes offered by the restaurant.  
(A) appeal (B) convey (C) inform (D) demand
3. Mary and Jane often fight over which radio station to listen to. Their \_\_\_\_\_ arises mainly from their different tastes in music.  
(A) venture (B) consent (C) dispute (D) temptation
4. The baby polar bear is being \_\_\_\_\_ studied by the scientists. Every move he makes is carefully observed and documented.  
(A) prosperously (B) intensively (C) honorably (D) originally
5. At twelve, Catherine has won several first prizes in international art competitions. Her talent and skills are \_\_\_\_\_ for her age.  
(A) comparable (B) exceptional (C) indifferent (D) unconvincing
6. After his superb performance, the musician received a big round of \_\_\_\_\_ from the appreciative audience.  
(A) vacuum (B) overflow (C) applause (D) spotlight
7. The water company inspects the pipelines and \_\_\_\_\_ the water supply regularly to ensure the safety of our drinking water.  
(A) exhibits (B) monitors (C) interprets (D) converts
8. This year's East Asia Summit meetings will focus on critical \_\_\_\_\_ such as energy conservation, food shortages, and global warming.  
(A) issues (B) remarks (C) conducts (D) faculties
9. Having fully recognized Mei-ling's academic ability, Mr. Lin strongly \_\_\_\_\_ her for admission to the university.  
(A) assured (B) promoted (C) estimated (D) recommended
10. The weatherman has warned about drastic temperature change in the next few days, and suggested that we check the weather on a daily basis and dress \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) necessarily (B) significantly (C) specifically (D) accordingly

### 二、綜合測驗（10分）

說明：第11題至第20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

The sun is an extraordinarily powerful source of energy. In fact, the Earth 11 20,000 times more energy from the sun than we currently use. If we used more of this source of heat and light, it 12 all the power needed throughout the world.

We can harness energy from the sun, or solar energy, in many ways. For instance, many satellites in space are equipped with large panels whose solar cells transform sunlight directly 13 electric power. These panels are covered with glass and are painted black inside to absorb as much heat as possible.

Solar energy has a lot to offer. To begin with, it is a clean fuel. In contrast, fossil fuels, such as oil or coal, release 14 substances into the air when they are burned. 15, fossil fuels will run out, but solar energy will continue to reach the Earth long after the last coal has been mined and the last oil well has run dry.

- |                   |                  |                   |                   |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) repeats   | (B) receives     | (C) rejects       | (D) reduces       |
| 12. (A) supplies  | (B) has supplied | (C) was supplying | (D) could supply  |
| 13. (A) into      | (B) from         | (C) with          | (D) off           |
| 14. (A) diligent  | (B) harmful      | (C) usable        | (D) changeable    |
| 15. (A) Otherwise | (B) Therefore    | (C) What's more   | (D) In comparison |

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

Signs asking visitors to keep their hands off the art are everywhere in the Louvre Museum, Paris. But one special sculpture gallery invites art lovers to allow their hands to 16 the works. The Louvre's Tactile Gallery, targeted at the blind and visually 17, is the only space in the museum where visitors can touch the sculptures, with no guards or alarms to stop them. Its latest exhibit is a 18 of sculpted lions, snakes, horses and eagles. The 15 animals exhibited are reproductions of famous works found elsewhere in the Louvre. Called "Animals, Symbols of Power," the exhibit 19 animals that were used by kings and emperors throughout history to symbolize the greatness of their reigns. The exhibit, opened in December 2008, 20 scheduled to run for about three years. During guided tours on the weekends, children can explore the art with blindfolds on.

- |                    |                 |                |                  |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 16. (A) fix up     | (B) run over    | (C) take away  | (D) knock off    |
| 17. (A) impair     | (B) impairs     | (C) impaired   | (D) impairing    |
| 18. (A) collection | (B) cooperation | (C) completion | (D) contribution |
| 19. (A) examines   | (B) protects    | (C) represents | (D) features     |
| 20. (A) is         | (B) being       | (C) has        | (D) having       |

### 三、文意選填 ( 10分 )

說明：第21題至第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

Textese (also known as chatspeak, texting language, or txt talk) is a term for the abbreviations and slang most commonly used among young people today. The 21 of textese is largely due to the necessary brevity of mobile phone text messaging, though its use is also very common on the Internet, including e-mail and instant messaging.

There are no 22 rules for writing textese. However, the common practice is to use single letters, pictures, or numbers to represent whole words. For example, “i <3 u” uses the picture 23 of a heart “<3” for “love,” and the letter “u” to 24 “you.” For words which have no common abbreviation, textese users often 25 the vowels from a word, and the reader is forced to interpret a string of consonants by re-adding the vowels. Thus, “dictionary” becomes “dctnry,” and “keyboard” becomes “kybrd.” The reader must interpret the 26 words depending on the context in which it is used, as there are many examples of words or phrases which use the same abbreviations. So if someone says “ttyl, lol” they probably mean “talk to you later, lots of love” not “talk to you later, laugh out loud,” and if someone says “omg, lol” they most 27 mean “oh my god, laugh out loud” not “oh my god, lots of love.”

The emergence of textese is clearly due to a desire to type less and to communicate more 28 than one can manage without such shortcuts. Yet it has been severely 29 as “wrecking our language.” Some scholars even consider the use of textese as “irritating” and essentially lazy behavior. They’re worried that “sloppy” habits gained while using textese will result in students’ growing 30 of proper spelling, grammar and punctuation.

- (A) quickly            (B) criticized            (C) likely            (D) abbreviated            (E) replace  
(F) remove            (G) standard            (H) ignorance            (I) popularity            (J) symbol

#### 四、篇章結構（10分）

說明：第31題至第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

Do you have trouble getting started in the morning? Do you have problems learning early in the day? If you do, you are not alone. 31 They learn better at night than they do in the morning.

To investigate when cockroaches learn best, researchers at Vanderbilt University tested the insects for which odor (peppermint or vanilla) they preferred. Most cockroaches preferred the smell of vanilla to that of peppermint at all times. 32 Therefore, the scientists trained the cockroaches to prefer the peppermint smell by rewarding the insects with a taste of sugar water when they approached a peppermint smell. 33

When the cockroaches were trained at night, they remembered the new associations (peppermint = sugar water; vanilla = salt water) for up to 48 hours. However, if the cockroaches were trained in the morning, they quickly forgot which smell went with which water. 34

So, cockroaches learn better at night than they do in the morning. 35 Because of this, it is likely that information they gather at night will be more useful to them. These experiments provide some clues about the interactions between body rhythms, learning and memory.

- (A) When these insects moved toward a vanilla smell, on the other hand, they were punished with a taste of salt.  
(B) This result thus shows that the time when they were trained decided the effect of their learning.  
(C) They are often more active and tend to search for food during the night.  
(D) They were also found to like sugar water, but not salt water.  
(E) Cockroaches have the same problem!

## 五、閱讀測驗（32分）

說明：第36題至第51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 36 至 39 題為題組

The following report appeared in a newspaper in February 2007.

On February 15, 2007, hundreds of people came to New York City's famous railroad station—Grand Central Terminal—to trade in old dollar bills for the new George Washington presidential US \$1 coins. The gold-colored coin is the first in a new series by the U.S. Mint to honor former U.S. presidents. The Mint will issue four presidential US \$1 coins a year through 2016. These coins will come out in the order in which each president served. The George Washington coin is the first to be released. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison coins will come out later this year.

The presidential US \$1 coins have a special design. For the first time since the 1930s, there are words carved into the edge of each coin, including the year in which the coin was issued and traditional mottos. Each coin will show a different president on its face, or heads side. It will also show the president's name. The other side of the coin will show the Statue of Liberty and the inscriptions "United States of America" and "\$1."

There are some interesting facts about the coins. First, there will be one presidential US \$1 coin for each president, except Grover Cleveland. He will have two! Cleveland is the only U.S. president to have served two nonconsecutive terms. The last president now scheduled to get a coin is Gerald Ford. That's because a president cannot appear on a coin when he is still alive. In addition, a president must have been deceased for two years before he can be on a coin.

36. According to the report, how many presidential US \$1 coins were scheduled to be released by the end of 2007 altogether?  
(A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) Four.
37. Why did the Mint issue the US \$1 coins?  
(A) In response to U.S. citizens' requests. (B) In memory of the late U.S. presidents.  
(C) To attract more train commuters. (D) To promote the trading of dollar bills.
38. What may you find on the heads side of the new US \$1 coin?  
(A) The name of a U.S. president. (B) The year when the coin was made.  
(C) The Statue of Liberty. (D) English proverbs.
39. Which of the following can be inferred about the presidential coins?  
(A) President Gerald Ford's coin was issued in 2008.  
(B) The U.S. Mint has issued all the presidential coins by now.  
(C) No presidential coin has been released for President Barack Obama.  
(D) Every U.S. president had his coin made two years after his term was over.

### 第 40 至 43 題為題組

Newspapers have tried many things to stop a seemingly nonstop decline in readers. Now France is pushing forward with a novel approach: giving away papers to young readers in an effort to turn them into regular customers. The French government recently detailed plans of a project called "My Free Newspaper," under which 18- to 24-year-olds will be offered a free, year-long subscription to a newspaper of their choice.

Newspaper readership in France has been especially low among young people. According to a government study, only 10 percent of those aged 15 to 24 read a paid-for newspaper daily in 2007, down from 20 percent a decade earlier.

Emmanuel Schwartzberg, a former media editor of *Le Figaro*, the oldest and second-largest national newspaper in France, said he had strong reservations about the government project. At a time when advertising is in steep decline, he said, newspapers should instead be looking at ways to raise more profits from readers, rather than giving papers away. “This just reinforces the belief that newspapers should be free, which is a very bad idea,” Mr. Schwartzberg said.

French readers, young and old, already have plenty of free options from which to choose, including newspaper websites and the free papers handed out daily in many city centers. Some bloggers said the new program might hold the most appeal to the few young people who do already read, and buy, newspapers.

The French government plans to promote the program with an advertising campaign aimed at young readers and their parents. However, when asked how to attract young readers to the printed press, the government said the primary channel for the ads would be the Internet.

40. Why did the French government decide to launch the free newspaper program?
- (A) To fight economic recession. (B) To win approval from youngsters.  
(C) To promote newspaper readership. (D) To improve the literacy rate in France.
41. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?
- (A) Everyone considers the government project creative.  
(B) Newspaper readership is much higher in other countries.  
(C) Research shows young people have no interest in current affairs.  
(D) Giving away free papers is not a strong enough incentive to attract readers.
42. What is Mr. Schwartzberg’s attitude toward this program?
- (A) Skeptical. (B) Devoted.  
(C) Optimistic. (D) Indifferent.
43. According to the passage, where would the information about the free newspaper program in France most likely be seen?
- (A) In magazines. (B) On blogs.  
(C) In newspapers. (D) On the Internet.

**第 44 至 47 題為題組**

Coffee experts are willing to pay large sums of money for high-quality coffee beans. The high-end beans, such as Kona or Blue Mountain, are known to cost extraordinary sums of money. Then there is Kopi Lowak (translated as “Civet Coffee”), the world’s most expensive coffee, which sells for as much as US \$50 per quarter-pound.

**This** isn’t particularly surprising, given that approximately 500 pounds a year of Kopi Lowak constitute the entire world supply. What is surprising is why this particular coffee is so rare. In fact, it’s not the plants that are rare. It’s the civet droppings. That’s right, the civet droppings—the body waste of the palm civet. Coffee beans aren’t Kopi Lowak until they’ve been digested and come out in the body waste of the palm civet.

Palm civets are tree-dwelling, raccoon-like little animals, native to Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands. They also have a love for coffee cherries. According to Kopi Lowak suppliers, palm civets eat the fruit whole, but only digest the outer fruit, leaving the beans intact. While the beans are not

destroyed, they undergo a transformation in the animal's body. A chemical substance in the digestive system of the palm civet causes some changes to the beans to give them a unique flavor. However, this is not the only explanation why coffee beans retrieved from civet droppings have a special flavor all their own. Another possible reason is that palm civets have an unfailing instinct for picking the coffee cherries at the peak of their ripeness.

Kopi Lowak is reported to have a character in taste unlike any other coffee, complex with caramel undertones and an earthy or gamey flavor. Currently, most of the world's supply of Kopi Lowak is sold in Japan, though a few US markets are also starting to stock up on Kopi Lowak.

44. What does “**This**” in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) Civet Coffee. (B) Blue Mountain coffee.  
(C) The high price of Kopi Lowak. (D) The unique taste of Kona.

45. Why is Kopi Lowak expensive?

- (A) There is a very limited supply of the beans.  
(B) The coffee trees that grow the beans are scarce.  
(C) It takes a long time for the coffee beans to ripen.  
(D) Only a few experts know how to produce the beans.

46. What is the main point discussed in the third paragraph?

- (A) Why palm civets like the coffee beans.  
(B) Where Kopi Lowak is mainly harvested.  
(C) What chemicals are found in the civet's digestive system.  
(D) How palm civets change coffee fruit to Kopi Lowak beans.

47. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

- (A) Little palm civets eat only the outer layer of the coffee cherries.  
(B) Palm civets somehow know the right time when the coffee fruit ripens.  
(C) Kopi Lowak is most popular in Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands.  
(D) Kona and Blue Mountain are the most expensive coffees but only of average quality.

**第 48 至 51 題為題組**

Gunter Grass was the winner of the 1999 Nobel Prize in Literature. His talents are revealed in a variety of disciplines: He is not only a novelist, poet and playwright, but also a renowned painter and sculptor. As he himself stresses, his creations are closely related to his unique personal history. His father was a German who joined the Nazi party in World War II, while his mother was Polish. As a result, he constantly suffered contradictory feelings: as a Pole who had been victimized, and as someone guilty of harming the Poles. The torment in his heart led him to denounce the Nazis and his political activism has continued throughout his career. His commitment to the peace movement and the environmental movement as well as his unfailing quest for justice has won him praise as “the conscience of the nation.”

In the spring of 1996, he was inspired during a trip to Italy to write a poem with his watercolor brush directly on one of his paintings. Before long, a collection of his “water poems” was born. Painting and literature have become his major forms of creativity. For him, painting is a form of creation with concrete, sensual elements, while writing is a hard and abstract process. When he cannot find words to convey his thoughts, painting helps him find the words to express himself. In this way, Grass not only creates simple depictions of the objects he is fond of in life, such as melons, vegetables, fish, and mushrooms, but also uses them as symbols for mental associations of various kinds. For example, to express the complexity of reality, he sometimes places unrelated objects in the same painting, such as a bird and a housefly, or a

mushroom and a nail. Grass has depicted a wide variety of natural scenes, animals and plants, and even human artifacts of the German countryside, portraying them in poems, and allowing words to make the paintings rich in literary value.

48. What caused Grass to feel confused and troubled when he was young?
- (A) He was the son of a Nazi and a victimized Pole.
  - (B) He found himself fighting two opposing political parties.
  - (C) He was trained to be an artist though he wanted to be a poet.
  - (D) He was born with so many talents that he couldn't choose a direction.
49. Why has Grass been praised as "the conscience of the nation"?
- (A) He victimized the Poles and criticized the Nazis.
  - (B) He has been a strong advocate of peace and justice.
  - (C) He has shown great sympathy for the Poles through his poems.
  - (D) He joined the Nazi party and showed great loyalty to his country.
50. Why was Grass's trip to Italy important to him?
- (A) He was inspired by a fine arts master in Italy.
  - (B) He formed a new interest in painting simple objects there.
  - (C) He developed a new form for creating his poems during the trip.
  - (D) He found a new way to solve the conflict between the Nazis and the Poles.
51. Which of the following correctly characterizes Grass's poems, according to the passage?
- (A) Most of his poems depict the cruelty of the Nazis.
  - (B) The theme of his poems won him the Nobel Peace Prize.
  - (C) The poems on his paintings are often not related to objects in the real world.
  - (D) The ideas in his poems are expressed more thoroughly with the help of his paintings.

## 第貳部分：非選擇題（佔 28 分）

### 一、中譯英（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. 近二十年來我國的出生率快速下滑。
2. 這可能導致我們未來人力資源的嚴重不足。

### 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(words)。

提示：在你的記憶中，哪一種氣味（smell）最讓你難忘？請寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 字，文分兩段，第一段描述你在何種情境中聞到這種氣味，以及你初聞這種氣味時的感受，第二段描述這個氣味至今仍令你難忘的理由。