

八十七學年度  
大學入學考試中心  
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：

- 單一選擇題共60題（1~50題及61~70題）
- 非選擇題共兩大題

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

## 壹：選擇題（第一部分）

## 一、字彙、片語與語法（20%）

說明：第1至20題，每題依句意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題第一部分」。每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

1. Follow the \_\_\_\_\_ closely, and you will find it easy to assemble the bicycle.  
(A) functions                      (B) diagnoses                      (C) appointments                      (D) instructions
2. If I can help you with the project, don't \_\_\_\_\_ to call me.  
(A) concern                      (B) hesitate                      (C) notify                      (D) submit
3. \_\_\_\_\_ between good friends should be resolved, not ignored.  
(A) Compliments                      (B) Concerns                      (C) Conflicts                      (D) Connections
4. Group registrations are not allowed. Each member must register for the conference \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) comfortably                      (B) individually                      (C) intelligently                      (D) respectfully
5. Mr. Wang's arguments were very \_\_\_\_\_, and the committee finally accepted his proposal.  
(A) artificial                      (B) inappropriate                      (C) persuasive                      (D) descriptive
6. The woman is so \_\_\_\_\_ that she cries every time she hears a sad story.  
(A) casual                      (B) harsh                      (C) intimate                      (D) sentimental
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ believe that with your intelligence and hard work, you will pass the exam without any difficulty.  
(A) firmly                      (B) extremely                      (C) strictly                      (D) inquiringly
8. If we walk at this slow \_\_\_\_\_, we'll never get to our destination on time.  
(A) mood                      (B) pace                      (C) tide                      (D) access
9. The territorial dispute can be \_\_\_\_\_ back to the year 1917, when the two countries were at war.  
(A) held                      (B) recalled                      (C) traced                      (D) switched
10. One key factor to success is to have a definite goal first and then do your best to \_\_\_\_\_ the goal.  
(A) attain                      (B) contest                      (C) encounter                      (D) struggle
11. Jane and Sue are twins, but they seem to have nothing \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in common                      (B) in comparison                      (C) in contact                      (D) in contrast
12. How did the traffic accident \_\_\_\_\_?  
(A) come about                      (B) come around                      (C) come off                      (D) come over
13. During the lunch hour, Jane \_\_\_\_\_ her notes so she would remember them for the test.  
(A) ran into                      (B) ran off                      (C) ran out of                      (D) ran over
14. We shall expect you at eight o'clock; \_\_\_\_\_, it's an informal dinner.  
(A) by accident                      (B) by all means                      (C) by the way                      (D) by then
15. Stricter measures have been taken to \_\_\_\_\_ potential dangers concerning cigarette-smoking.  
(A) ward off                      (B) give in                      (C) check out                      (D) hang up

16. Henry: Please help me return these books to the library, James.  
James: What?  
Henry: I asked you \_\_\_\_\_ me return these books to the library.  
(A) help (B) to help (C) helped (D) would help
17. Mary: Are you ready to go? I can give you a ride.  
Betty: Thanks, but I think I'll wait until the mail \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) will come (B) comes (C) to come (D) come
18. Alice: There's a very good movie on television at eight tonight.  
John: Maybe I'll get home \_\_\_\_\_ to see it.  
(A) so early (B) much early (C) early enough (D) too early
19. Mr. Lin: Don't you think our government should build another nuclear power plant in Taiwan?  
Mr. Liu: Well, I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ agree with you, but I don't.  
(A) had to (B) could (C) do (D) have to
20. Mary: Did you ask Tom \_\_\_\_\_?  
Helen: No, I didn't, but I will.  
(A) where had he gone for the summer vacation (B) where was he going for the summer vacation  
(C) where he goes for the summer vacation (D) where he went for the summer vacation

## 二、綜合測驗 (20%)

說明：第21至40題，每題有一個空格。請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題第一部分」。每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

### 21-30題為題組

There was once a man in Puerto Rico who had a wonderful parrot. The parrot was (21), there was no other bird like him in the whole world. He could learn to say any word-- (22) one. He could not say the name of his native town, Catano.

The man (23) everything he could to teach the parrot to say "Catano," but he never (24). At first he was very gentle with the bird, but gradually he lost his (25). "You stupid bird! (26) can't you learn to say that one word? Say 'Catano' or I'll kill you!" But the parrot would not say it. Many times the man screamed, "Say 'Catano' or I'll kill you!" But the bird would not (27) the name.

Finally the man gave up. He picked up the parrot and threw the bird into the chicken house. In the chicken house, there were four old chickens, waiting to be killed (28) Sunday's dinner. "You are even more stupid than the chickens," the man said as he was leaving.

The next morning, the man went out to the chicken house. When he opened the door, he was (29) by what he saw. He could not believe his eyes and ears!

On the floor (30) three dead chickens. The parrot was screaming at the fourth, "Say 'Catano' or I'll kill you!"

- |                 |               |               |                |
|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 21. (A) lonely  | (B) unique    | (C) sorrowful | (D) personal   |
| 22. (A) without | (B) beyond    | (C) except    | (D) despite    |
| 23. (A) did     | (B) put       | (C) had       | (D) made       |
| 24. (A) failed  | (B) attempted | (C) changed   | (D) succeeded  |
| 25. (A) pet     | (B) thing     | (C) temper    | (D) possession |
| 26. (A) How     | (B) Why       | (C) What      | (D) When       |
| 27. (A) tell    | (B) talk      | (C) repeat    | (D) converse   |
| 28. (A) in      | (B) on        | (C) at        | (D) for        |
| 29. (A) worried | (B) shocked   | (C) delighted | (D) blinded    |
| 30. (A) lay     | (B) laid      | (C) lied      | (D) lying      |

## 31-40 題為題組

Perhaps most of us are familiar with the saying “Laugh and the world (31) with you, weep and you weep alone.”(32) (32) did you know that according to recent research, people are losing the art of laughter and it could have a (33) effect on our health?

In 1930 we laughed on average for 19 minutes each day, but by 1980 it (34) to six minutes. Children, (35), can see the funny side of things more often and may laugh up to 400 times a day.

By exhaling air from the lungs in short (36) of laughter, breathing is quickened and heartbeats increased, which achieves (37) good as ten minutes on an exercise bike. Laughter, too, has a beneficial effect on our immune system, (38) the production of white blood cells and increasing our resistance to infection.(39) (39) makes a difference to our appearance, too, when we relax our facial muscles!

Laughter (40) is the best medicine, so why not give yourself a treat? Have a good laugh today--and feel better for it.

- |                             |                 |                    |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 31. (A) fights              | (B) sings       | (C) laughs         | (D) cries             |
| 32. (A) How                 | (B) But         | (C) So             | (D) When              |
| 33. (A) good                | (B) serious     | (C) few            | (D) heavy             |
| 34. (A) has been decreasing |                 | (B) was decreasing |                       |
| (C) should have decreased   |                 | (D) had decreased  |                       |
| 35. (A) as a result         | (B) in addition | (C) by chance      | (D) on the other hand |
| 36. (A) bursts              | (B) breaks      | (C) circles        | (D) pieces            |
| 37. (A) as many             | (B) as much     | (C) so many        | (D) so much           |
| 38. (A) encourages          | (B) encouraged  | (C) encouraging    | (D) to encourage      |
| 39. (A) It                  | (B) There       | (C) What           | (D) Where             |
| 40. (A) hardly              | (B) kindly      | (C) rarely         | (D) really            |

## 三、閱讀測驗 (20%)

說明：第41至50題，每題請分別根據各篇文章選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題第一部分」。每題答對得2分，答錯不倒扣。

## 41-43 題為題組

One of the most unusual graduation speakers of the 1983 commencement season was not a person at all. The speaker was Robot Redford, a robot who delivered the commencement address at a community college in suburban Maryland.

The speaker, carefully programmed, arrived on the stage under its own power and proceeded to tell the audience of 658 graduates, their families, and friends that they would have to learn to work with robots and technology to solve society's problems. The robot described itself as an extension of a person to help humans increase the workload. Although this particular robot can be programmed to speak, the voice heard wasn't that of the robot, because it was feared that the robot's voice was not loud enough to carry throughout the hall. An amplified voice of a human was used instead, while the listeners watched the robot.

Robot Redford was followed by a person, William Bakaleinikoff, who spoke about the need for cooperation between people and technology. Mr. Bakaleinikoff's experience with his topic included the fact that he had created Robot Redford and had provided the voice for the robot's words to the graduates.

There was quite a bit of controversy over the choice of a robot as a commencement speaker. Some students thought it was insensitive and degrading to use a robot. Others thought the idea was clever and innovative.

“I’ll never forget this speech,” said one graduate. “You forget a political leader, but you won’t forget a robot.”

41. Robot Redford’s speech was discussed in this article mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) it was political (B) it was psychological  
(C) it was controversial (D) it was insensitive
42. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Robot Redford was a talking machine.  
(B) Robot Redford walked to the stage by itself.  
(C) Robot Redford made a graduation speech in 1983.  
(D) Robot Redford graduated from a college in Maryland.
43. Which of the following statements can be supported by the passage?
- (A) A robot was designed to let humans decrease their productivity.  
(B) Robot Redford was the brainchild of William Bakaleinikoff.  
(C) Everybody in the commencement was pleased with the arrangement.  
(D) Robot Redford’s speech was too difficult to understand.

44-46 題為題組

Summers with father were always enjoyable. Swimming, hiking, boating, fishing--the days were not long enough to contain all of our activities. There never seemed to be enough time to go to church, which disturbed some friends and relatives. Accused of neglecting this part of our education, my father still instituted a summer school for my brother and me. His summer course included ancient history, which Papa felt our schools neglected, and navigation, in which we first had a formal examination in the dining room, part of which consisted of tying several knots in a given time limit. Then we were each separately sent on what was grandly referred to as a cruise in my father’s 18-foot boat, spending the night on board, and loaded down, according to my mother, with enough food for a week. I remember that on my cruise I was required to formally plot our course, using the tide table, even though our goal was an island I could see quite clearly across the water in the distance.

44. As used in the passage, “navigation” clearly means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) going to a summer school (B) the practice of sailing a boat  
(C) the act of piloting an airplane (D) a formal examination in a dining room
45. Which of the following activities was **NOT** planned by the father for his children’s summer education?
- (A) Going to church. (B) Going hiking.  
(C) Going swimming. (D) Studying ancient history.
46. The main reason for holding the summer school was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) to show the children the importance of religion  
(B) to teach the children how to spend a night on board  
(C) to reward the children for completing summer school  
(D) to make up for things missing in a regular classroom

47-50 題為題組

PARIS, Dec. 9 -- Paris will be given a new Eiffel Tower--but made of wood--for the millennium, city mayor Jean Tiberi said Tuesday, presenting a program of celebration for the year 2,000 which would transform the "city of light" into the "capital of light."

The new structure will be 200 meters high, 100 meters shorter than the cast-iron Eiffel Tower built 100 years ago.

It will be made of timber as an ecological symbol of "the right to a dignified life on a protected Earth," said architects Normier, Henni and Lelievre, who were also responsible for the Europe section at the Seville exhibition.

The tower, of pinewood, will be built on eight pillars and will be topped with a flower of five metal petals of 700 square meters each.

The structure, to be erected in the redeveloped areas of the capital's 13th district, will cost 250 million francs (US\$42 million).

Tiberi also said that Paris would be placed under the sign of the lights of "culture and life" and "intelligence."

"If, in 1900, Paris was consecrated the 'city of light', it will become the 'capital of light' for the millennium," Tiberi said.

The mayor said new buildings would be illuminated, notably along the banks of the Seine, which would become a luminous strip, while Notre Dame Cathedral would be lit from the inside to show off its stained glass windows.

A laser clock would be installed on top of the Arc de Triomphe at the top of the Champs Elysees and three laser beams would pick out the hands showing the hours, minutes and seconds in the millennium countdown, Tiberi said.

A giant egg-timer will be set up in the Place de la Concorde and its sand will begin running after a solar eclipse scheduled on April 11, 1999.

47. Why is Paris building a new Eiffel Tower?

- (A) The old Eiffel Tower must be torn down.
- (B) The old iron Eiffel Tower needs to be re-built with wood.
- (C) The tower is built to celebrate the Seville exhibition.
- (D) The tower is built to celebrate the coming of the year 2,000.

48. According to Mayor Tiberi, Paris will be decorated mostly by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) flowers
- (B) lights
- (C) new buildings
- (D) towers

49. What is "the Seine" mentioned in the passage?

- (A) A tall monument.
- (B) The name of the new tower.
- (C) A river.
- (D) A crowded street.

50. Why is the new tower made of wood?

- (A) To serve as a symbol of environmental concerns.
- (B) To reduce the weight and ensure the safety.
- (C) Out of the consideration of the limited budget.
- (D) To form a contrast with the iron structure of the old tower.

(請由61題繼續作答)

## 貳：選擇題（第二部分）（10%）

說明：第61至70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「選擇題第二部分」。每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

## 61-70 題為題組

People in the United States (61) tell stories a lot more than they do today. In earlier days, people were (62) by the stories they told and the stories that were told (63) them. Storytelling was a (64) of passing on family history, of giving meaning to experience, of understanding (65) happens in people's lives and of passing that (66) on.

(67), television, movies, and books have taken over the once personal and (68) activity of storytelling. We have (69) believe that storytelling is just for children. However, recent studies have shown (70) interest in storytelling for adults is returning.

- |                |               |             |
|----------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A) come to    | (B) knowledge | (C) Today   |
| (D) Therefore  | (E) that      | (F) about   |
| (G) interested | (H) what      | (I) used to |
| (J) intimate   | (K) known     | (L) way     |

## 參：非選擇題

## 一、短詩閱讀（10%）

說明：以下為一篇短詩，請於閱讀後，以單字或片語簡答詩後所附之問題。請先標明題號，再將答案寫在「答案卷」上。每題答對得2分。

## 1-5題為題組

## April Rain Song

by Langston Hughes

Let the rain kiss you.  
Let the rain beat upon your head with silver liquid drops.  
Let the rain sing you a lullaby.

The rain makes still pools on the sidewalk.  
The rain makes running pools in the gutter.  
The rain plays a little sleep-song on our roof at night—

And I love the rain.

1. Which season of the year serves as the setting of the poem?
2. Which word in the poem is closest in meaning to sleep-song?
3. What does the phrase silver liquid drops refer to?
4. Which word in the poem is opposite in meaning to running?
5. Which of the following words best describes the rain in this poem: *boring*, *harsh*, *depressing*, *heavy*, *hopeful*, or *musical*?

說明：1.請依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。  
2.文長以120字左右為原則。

提示：

每個人在不同的情況下對雨可能有不同的感受。請寫一篇短文，敘述你在某一個下雨天的實際經歷或看到的景象，並據此敘述你對雨的感覺。