

大學入學考試中心  
九十一學年度學科能力測驗（補考）試題

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部份

- 單一選擇題共55 題

第貳部份

- 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

## 第壹部份：單一選擇題

### 一、詞彙與慣用語 (15%)

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. The teacher loved to teach young students, \_\_\_\_\_ those who were smart.  
(A) officially            (B) especially            (C) popularly            (D) similarly
2. Eating dessert before meals may kill your \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) energy            (B) character            (C) quality            (D) appetite
3. In Taiwan, some cable TV companies have up to 70 or 80 \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) channels            (B) events            (C) items            (D) patterns
4. It was fortunate that John \_\_\_\_\_ escaped being killed in a traffic accident.  
(A) privately            (B) locally            (C) narrowly            (D) distantly
5. Since the typhoon, the basement has been filled with water. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ the water as soon as possible.  
(A) reserve            (B) repair            (C) retire            (D) remove
6. Some waste from nuclear power plants is buried in \_\_\_\_\_ containers.  
(A) crashed            (B) paved            (C) risked            (D) sealed
7. A human body usually has a \_\_\_\_\_ temperature of about 37 degrees C.  
(A) steady            (B) various            (C) gradual            (D) precious
8. If you expect to have quick \_\_\_\_\_ of the goods, it is better to have them airmailed.  
(A) discovery            (B) directory            (C) delivery            (D) dormitory
9. This project is mainly for scientific research. It doesn't have any \_\_\_\_\_ value at all.  
(A) commercial            (B) reluctant            (C) opposite            (D) inferior
10. These two countries are trying to \_\_\_\_\_ trade and cultural exchanges between them.  
(A) notify            (B) intensify            (C) personify            (D) signify
11. The manager must try to find out who is really \_\_\_\_\_ for this serious sales problem.  
(A) on line            (B) in service            (C) at fault            (D) by law
12. This talk show, \_\_\_\_\_, is quite popular with the audience.  
(A) on the whole            (B) by no means            (C) out of the question            (D) in no sense
13. Mr. Brown suggested that Mary stay with the company, \_\_\_\_\_, because the company needed her.  
(A) back and forth            (B) for better or worse            (C) off and on            (D) up and down
14. How did you talk your sister \_\_\_\_\_ the chores for you? She normally avoids them.  
(A) for going            (B) against getting            (C) without taking            (D) into doing
15. In modern times, many traditional concepts have \_\_\_\_\_ new ideas.  
(A) found a way of            (B) changed the way of            (C) given way to            (D) had a way of

## 二、句子配合題 (5%)

說明：1. 第16至20題，每題皆為未完成的句子。請逐題依文意與語法，從右欄(A)到(J)的選項中選出最適當者，合併成一個意思通順、用法正確的句子。  
2. 請將每題所選答案之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。

16. Losing weight requires	A....broken into pieces before being eaten.
17. Pets are wonderful,	B....with the freshest ingredients.
18. When you reach the voice mailbox,	C....for the popularity of her novels.
19. Delicious dishes can be prepared only	D....to throw away their toy guns and knives.
20. When you begin a new job in an office,	E....make your message brief.
	F....you should learn how to do it well.
	G...but their owners should be responsible.
	H...discipline and a good plan.
	I... keep in mind the direction of the street.
	J.... better than studying alone at home.

## 三、綜合測驗 (10%)

說明：第21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。

Now that you are planning to go to college, how can you select an ideal college for yourself? \_\_\_(21)\_\_\_ its reputation or the test scores it requires for admission? In fact, it is not \_\_\_(22)\_\_\_ simple as that. College education is far more complicated than \_\_\_(23)\_\_\_ the reputation of a college or the test scores it requires. In addition to these two factors, you should also have \_\_\_(24)\_\_\_ important information. Finding out which college suits you involves time and energy, but \_\_\_(25)\_\_\_ more than those you might spend on buying a motorcycle or a computer.

Here are some tips \_\_\_(26)\_\_\_ choosing an ideal one from a number of colleges.

1. Visit the websites of these colleges and find out which college has departments \_\_\_(27)\_\_\_ courses that interest you or will help you prepare for your future career.
2. Are the professors in the departments you plan to \_\_\_(28)\_\_\_ into experts in their own fields?
3. Do the colleges allow you to participate in activities \_\_\_(29)\_\_\_ will help you develop yourself intellectually and emotionally?

I hope the \_\_\_(30)\_\_\_ advice is helpful to you in selecting the right college.

- |              |          |           |           |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 21. (A) In   | (B) By   | (C) With  | (D) At    |
| 22. (A) as   | (B) too  | (C) still | (D) quite |
| 23. (A) thus | (B) just | (C) so    | (D) yet   |
| 24. (A) many | (B) even | (C) other | (D) few   |

25. (A) no (B) all (C) some (D) any  
26. (A) of (B) on (C) to (D) from  
27. (A) offer (B) offers (C) offered (D) offering  
28. (A) get (B) join (C) learn (D) try  
29. (A) what (B) they (C) that (D) those  
30. (A) upper (B) over (C) upward (D) above

#### 四、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。

Can young people really improve the world by influencing their elders to change a policy? Read this story and decide for \_\_31\_\_. Dolphins, like most of us, love to eat tuna. So in many parts of the world dolphins and fishermen are in \_\_32\_\_ for tuna. In the past, there wasn't much conflict \_\_33\_\_ dolphins and fishermen, because the numbers of tuna in the ocean were enormous. Now, however, men have developed huge fishing nets that form underwater "walls" that \_\_34\_\_ for miles. They can catch thousands of tuna at one time. Unfortunately, they \_\_35\_\_ catch many dolphins at the same time. Dolphins, like us, have to breathe air. When they are \_\_36\_\_ in the nets too long, they cannot breathe. By the time they are brought \_\_37\_\_ the ship, they will be dead. Many children were upset to hear about the \_\_38\_\_ death of these wonderful sea creatures and decided to help \_\_39\_\_ them. They wrote letters to the tuna companies and supermarkets asking them to find a way to spare dolphins. Eventually their hard work paid \_\_40\_\_. Now you can buy tuna with the label "dolphin-free tuna." So you see, everyone can make a difference.

- (A) also (B) trapped (C) between (D) stretch (E) save  
(F) senseless (G) competition (H) aboard (I) yourself (J) off

#### 五、閱讀測驗 (30%)

說明：第41至55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。

##### 41-43 為題組

Folk tales are stories passed down by word of mouth generation after generation. They often concern very strong or clever people who come from humble backgrounds. These people usually triumph over their enemies because of their wit and their great energy. Folk tales are both down-to-earth and highly imaginative.

Many folk tales originally had some basis in fact and grew out of the lives of real people. They changed, however, as they were told and retold. A man might once have fought a bear, for example, and the tales told about him might make him into the greatest bear fighter who ever lived. Through

the power of imagination, folk tales can turn humble people into heroes. Many folk tales are also tall tales—stories of unbelievable events told with perfect seriousness. A tall tale, in other words, is a story in which the truth has been exaggerated.

A culture's folk tales, fables, songs, and proverbs are an important part of its literature. By reading and listening to folk tales, we may gain a better understanding of the true values, beliefs, and goals of a people.

41. Folk tales are usually the stories of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) wise scholars      (B) brave princes      (C) greedy folk      (D) ordinary people
42. Which of the following statements about tall tales is NOT TRUE?
- (A) Tall tales are factual stories.      (B) It takes imagination to create tall tales.  
(C) Tall tales overstate the power of humans.      (D) People are serious when telling tall tales.
43. According to this passage, folk tales \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) are written by native writers      (B) explain the origin of world literature  
(C) reveal people's ideas about life      (D) teach people how to survive

44-46 為題組

It used to be that athletes and VIPs gave away their signatures for free, and a signed baseball or photograph would just sit on a shelf and collect dust. But nowadays, autographs (signatures) are big business.

Many athletes and VIPs demand payment for their signatures, and many people are willing to pay. Autograph dealers can be found in almost any sizable city, and collectors may get hundreds, even thousands, of dollars for things signed by anyone from Mozart to Madonna, Thomas Jefferson to JFK.

A 54-page manuscript written by Albert Einstein recently was sold for \$398,500 at Christie's in New York. And in 1994, Microsoft CEO (chief executive officer) Bill Gates paid \$30.8 million for a handwritten notebook penned by Leonardo da Vinci. Meanwhile, fans across the U.S. are flocking to sports shows to have their heroes sign anything from a bat to a box of cereal.

What is the real reason many collectors want autographs? To connect with someone famous, or maybe even to imagine themselves as the hero they admire.

44. In the past, the signatures of athletes and VIPs \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) were highly priced      (B) cost nothing at all  
(C) attracted great attention      (D) were for sale to the public
45. According to this passage, many people now collect athletes' and VIPs' signatures \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) for their artistic value      (B) to show them off to their friends  
(C) as historical documents      (D) to be associated with famous people

46. The overall tone (attitude) of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) factual                      (B) ironic                      (C) negative                      (D) enthusiastic

**47-50 為題組**

In Taiwan much time and energy are spent on getting a proper education and finding a good job. As a result, health concerns have been neglected. A new study by the Department of Health in Taiwan shows that more than half of the adult population in Taiwan lacks an understanding of important health problems. More than 2,000 adults took part in the survey to find out about their knowledge of diet, healthcare, disease control, and medication. Surprisingly, only 51 percent of the people surveyed understand that the common cold has no cure. Colds are caused by viruses, not bacteria, so taking medicine is absolutely no use at all. The problem is made worse by doctors who give their patients large doses of useless drugs. More than two-thirds believe that it is only the nicotine in cigarettes rather than the other chemicals that cause cancer. These people believe that if they smoke “light” cigarettes with less nicotine, they will not get cancer. Since 26 percent of Taiwanese adults smoke, such a misunderstanding will lead to more illness, suffering, and early death. But the outlook for health education in Taiwan is not all negative. The survey concludes that younger Taiwanese have a better understanding of health concerns than their parents, while senior citizens have the least understanding among the three age groups.

47. Recently a health survey was carried out in Taiwan to determine \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) why people ignore their health                      (B) when to teach health education  
(C) what people know about health                      (D) who is more likely to become ill
48. According to the article, which of the following is TRUE about medicines for colds?
- (A) They can cure the common cold.                      (B) Many Taiwanese take too many of them.  
(C) Doctors often refuse to sell them.                      (D) About 51 percent of patients use them.
49. According to the survey, most Taiwanese believe that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) nicotine alone makes people fall victim to cancer  
(B) only a small percentage of smokers will develop cancer  
(C) smoking fewer cigarettes decreases the risk of cancer  
(D) other chemicals besides nicotine cause lung diseases
50. The results of the survey show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the health statistics in Taiwan are neglected  
(B) there is hope for improvement in the younger generation  
(C) the older generation depends on the healthcare system  
(D) many people value a career over their health

**51-55 為題組**

“I have a regular film camera but I just don’t use it much,” said Ms. Lowery, 23, a computer

programmer. “When I got married last year, I had all these pictures that didn’t come out right. With digital cameras, you aren’t spending money on film for wasted pictures,” she said.

And there are plenty of models from which to choose: from simple \$200 point-and-shoot snappers to \$1,000 wonders with all the features that any advanced amateur could want. The wide selection is a sure sign that in many consumers’ minds, digital cameras have risen from mere gadgets to must-have items.

Digital cameras offer more than just the instant previewing of pictures on small color screens. They can store dozens, sometimes hundreds, of images that can be printed easily at home or sent by e-mail. Although there are extra costs involved in going digital—the cost of memory cards for storage and the special paper for printing—many buyers have been willing to make the switch.

Although about 90 percent of American households still use film cameras, digital cameras are capturing a growing share of the consumer market. And the number of digital-camera households, now at about 10 percent, is certain to grow, as manufacturers introduce more and more cameras whose quality is as good as film cameras. Soon, even professionals will use them.

Salesmen expect digital cameras to be popular gifts this holiday season. “They are very hot this year,” said Yossi Fogel at B & H Photo in New York. “The prices have come down and the quality has gone up. Who wants to travel with 30 rolls of film? With a large memory card to store pictures, you can shoot and shoot and never have to worry about changing a roll. How many times have you missed a picture because you failed to reload the film?”

51. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of the digital camera over the film camera?

- (A) The user has to spend additional money for it. (B) It comes in many models for the customer.  
(C) It saves money from unwanted pictures. (D) Its pictures can be sent by e-mail.

52. According to this passage, the American households using digital cameras will increase if \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) their producers invest more money (B) their operation becomes simpler  
(C) their salesmen are more friendly (D) their quality keeps improving

53. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about film cameras?

- (A) Their pictures can be printed at a photo shop.  
(B) Their pictures can be enlarged as desired.  
(C) Their pictures can be seen before they are printed.  
(D) Their pictures can be stored for a long time.

54. According to this article, digital cameras nowadays are used mainly by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) professionals (B) amateurs (C) housewives (D) students

55. With a digital camera, it is necessary to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) carry a lot of film (B) print pictures at a photo shop  
(C) have a memory card (D) spend more time in using it

第貳部份：非選擇題

一、簡答題 (10%)

說明：1.閱讀下面這篇文章，然後簡答下列問題。答案必須寫在「答案卷」上。  
2.請依序作答，並標明題號。答案應簡明扼要，只寫重要詞彙(key words)，約二至三個英文單詞(words)。每題2分，共10分。注意：請勿抄下整句或整行，否則不予計分。

Do women really use language differently from men? Over the years, researchers have given different answers to this question. In the legends of some cultures, it is even claimed that men and women speak different languages. If this were true, how could boys communicate with their mothers? One research report shows men and women use much the same grammar and vocabulary in English, although each sex uses certain kinds of words and structures more frequently than the other. Most men use more swear words, while far more women use adjectives such as “super” and “lovely,” and exclamations such as “Goodness me!” and “Oh dear!” Women have been found to ask more questions, make more use of positive and encouraging “noises,” use a wider range of intonation patterns, and make greater use of the pronouns “you” and “we.” By contrast, men are much more likely to interrupt (about three times as often in some studies), to argue about what has been said, to ignore or respond poorly to what has been said, to introduce more new topics into the conversation, and to make more assertions.

1. What stories in some cultures state that men and women speak differently?
2. According to one research report, which two parts of English are generally shared by men and women?
3. What adjectives do women use more often than men?
4. What kind of words do men use more frequently than women?
5. According to some studies, how often do men interrupt as compared with women?

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120個單詞(words)左右。

提示：以“Growing up is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ experience”為題寫一篇英文作文，描述你成長的經驗是令人興奮的(exciting)，令人困惑的(confusing)，快樂的(happy)或是痛苦的(painful)。除了這些形容詞之外，你也可以用其他的形容詞來描述你成長的經驗。請務必提出具體的例子以描述你成長的經驗。(注意：如果你用的形容詞以子音起始，請選擇冠詞“a”，如“a confusing experience”；如果你用的形容詞以母音起始，請選擇冠詞“an”，如“an exciting experience”。)