

大學入學考試中心
九十三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
- 非選擇題用黑色或藍色筆，在「答案卷」上作答

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，答錯倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

1. The temple stages performances of Taiwanese opera every year as an expression of _____ to the Goddess of Mercy.
(A) caution (B) gratitude (C) approval (D) dignity
2. All the students are required to attend the two-day _____ program so that they can have a complete understanding of the university they are admitted to.
(A) orientation (B) accomplishment (C) enthusiasm (D) independence
3. The _____ of his new album has brought the pop singer a huge fortune as well as worldwide fame.
(A) salary (B) release (C) bargain (D) harvest
4. One important purpose of the course is for the students to learn to make sound judgments so that they can _____ between fact and opinion without difficulty.
(A) inform (B) undertake (C) manipulate (D) differentiate
5. In Taiwan, using electronic devices is prohibited on domestic flights because it _____ with the communication between the pilots and the control tower.
(A) occupies (B) activates (C) interferes (D) eliminates
6. The famous actress decided to sue the magazine for purposely _____ what she actually said and did at the party.
(A) assigning (B) contributing (C) foreseeing (D) distorting
7. The little boy is very _____: he is interested in a lot of different things and always wants to find out more about them.
(A) accurate (B) inquisitive (C) manageable (D) contemporary
8. The tourists enjoyed wholeheartedly the _____ scenery along the coast highway between Hualien and Ilan.
(A) airtight (B) breathtaking (C) sentimental (D) eccentric
9. The major theme in the _____ issue of the best-selling monthly magazine will be "Love and Peace."
(A) forthcoming (B) expensive (C) brilliant (D) ambitious
10. Our English teacher always emphasizes the importance of learning new words in context rather than learning each of them _____.
(A) individually (B) exclusively (C) approximately (D) supposedly
11. The old woman at the street corner must be lost. She is looking around _____ for someone to help her.
(A) socially (B) accidentally (C) tremendously (D) desperately
12. John is an experienced salesperson. Just observe closely how he interacts with customers and do _____. Then you will become an expert yourself.
(A) edgewise (B) likewise (C) otherwise (D) clockwise
13. A variety of preventive measures are now _____ in order to minimize the potential damage caused by the deadly disease.
(A) by birth (B) at will (C) in place (D) on call
14. With over fifty teams competing in the tournament, all the games will be played _____.
(A) eye to eye (B) head to toe (C) hand to mouth (D) back to back
15. Did I say "a lot of dime"? Oh, I'm really sorry. I meant to say "a lot of time." It was a _____.
(A) slip of the tongue (B) thorn in my side
(C) penny for your thoughts (D) leap in the dark

二、綜合測驗(15%)

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，答錯倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

If old newspapers are stacking up in your house, there are options other than tossing them out or selling them to a recycler. Some environmental scientists suggest turning newspapers __16__ charcoal. This can be done by soaking sheets of newspaper in water for two hours and then __17__ them into small pieces. These pieces are then compressed into balls. After the water is __18__, the ball-shaped pieces are put under the sun to dry before they can be used as a firewood or charcoal substitute. __19__ suggestion made by the experts is to dip newspaper sheets in vinegar and water, and use them to clean windows, mirrors, and tiles. Old papers can __20__ be used to line rubbish bins and as packing material when mailing breakable goods.

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| 16. (A) into | (B) for | (C) off | (D) upon |
| 17. (A) tear | (B) tore | (C) tearing | (D) torn |
| 18. (A) boiled down | (B) fired up | (C) kicked off | (D) squeezed out |
| 19. (A) This | (B) Another | (C) That | (D) Other |
| 20. (A) soon | (B) also | (C) thus | (D) rather |

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Children's encounters with poetry should include three types of response—enjoyment, exploration, and deepening understanding. These do not occur always as __21__ steps but may happen simultaneously. Certainly, children must start with enjoyment __22__ their interest in poetry dies. But if from the beginning they find delight in the poems they hear or read, they are ready and eager to __23__ further—more books and more poems of different sorts. Even the youngest children can learn to see implications __24__ the obvious. To read for hidden meanings is to identify with the poet, to ask the poet's questions. This is reading for deeper understanding, __25__ a thoughtful look at what lies beneath the surface. Enjoyment, exploration, and deeper understanding must all be part of children's experience with poetry if we are to help them to love it.

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| 21. (A) childish | (B) artistic | (C) separate | (D) innocent |
| 22. (A) or | (B) and | (C) so | (D) then |
| 23. (A) escape | (B) explore | (C) accustom | (D) appear |
| 24. (A) near | (B) among | (C) beyond | (D) without |
| 25. (A) take | (B) takes | (C) to take | (D) taking |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Avian influenza, or “bird flu,” is a contagious disease caused by viruses that normally infect only birds and, less commonly, pigs. 26 all bird species are thought to be susceptible to infection, domestic poultry flocks are especially vulnerable to infections that can rapidly reach epidemic proportions.

Outbreaks of avian influenza 27 be devastating for the poultry industry and for farmers. For example, an outbreak of avian influenza in the USA in 1983–1984 resulted in the destruction of more than 17 million birds 28 nearly US\$ 65 million. Economic consequences are often most serious in developing countries 29 poultry raising is an important source of income, and of food, for impoverished rural farmers and their families. When outbreaks become widespread within a country, control can be extremely difficult. 30, government authorities usually undertake aggressive emergency control measures as soon as an outbreak is detected.

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|------------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 26. (A) Not | (B) While | (C) Since | (D) Unless |
| 27. (A) can | (B) shall | (C) dare | (D) need |
| 28. (A) with a view to | (B) in regard to | (C) at a cost of | (D) on account of |
| 29. (A) that | (B) until | (C) although | (D) where |
| 30. (A) Instead | (B) Therefore | (C) By no means | (D) On the contrary |

三、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，答錯倒扣1/9分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Junior Achievement was started in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1919 by Horace A. Moses. Mr. Moses, who had been a poor farm boy, had worked his way up to become one of the 31 industrialists in the United States. He was concerned that so many of the young people 32 for positions with his firm knew absolutely nothing about the way a corporation is run. As a solution to this problem, he 33 Junior Achievement, Inc.

In essence, Junior Achievement is an organization that gives high-school boys and girls a chance to become part of the operation of a 34 corporation while still in school. Every September, students are 35 the opportunity to join Junior Achievement through the co-operation of local school systems. Some students make products that range in size from earrings to quite 36 furniture for the home. Others produce weekly radio and television shows or operate banks, accounting 37, and advertising agencies.

Junior Achievement 38 range in size from those in the big cities, like New York and Los Angeles, to those in small towns with a 39 of a few thousand. Each program 40 with the size of the area and the amount of industrial and business activity in the city.

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|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| (A) miniature | (B) elaborate | (C) applying | (D) programs | (E) founded |
| (F) firms | (G) leading | (H) population | (I) varies | (J) offered |

四、篇章結構(10%)

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，答錯倒扣1/2分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 41 至 45 題為題組

Starting around 4,000 B.C., traditional Chinese brush painting has developed continuously over a period of more than six thousand years. __41__

During the 1st century A.D., the art of painting religious murals gradually gained in prominence, with the introduction of Buddhism to China and the consequent building of temples. __42__ For example, paintings of historical characters and stories of everyday life became extremely popular. Besides historical figures, landscape painting was also common in Chinese brush painting. By the 4th century, this particular type of painting had already established itself as an independent form of expression. __43__ The blue-and-green landscape used bright blue, green and red pigments derived from minerals to create a richly decorative style; the ink-and-wash landscape relied on vivid brushwork and various intensity of ink to express the artist's conception of nature as well as his own emotions. __44__ A great many artists in the 9th century painted in this genre and their subject matters included a rich variety of flowers, fruits, birds, insects, and fish.

Since the turn of the 20th century, painters have often mixed several colors on one brush or mixed their colors with black inks. __45__ Such techniques have been widely adopted and further developed in the contemporary period.

- (A) Another genre commonly found in Chinese brush painting was flower-and-bird painting.
- (B) However, the subject matters later expanded beyond religious themes.
- (C) As a result, they have obtained more natural and richly varied colors.
- (D) Its growth has inevitably reflected the changes of time.
- (E) It then gradually developed into two separate styles.

五、閱讀測驗(22%)

說明：第46至56題，每題請分別根據各篇文章的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，答錯倒扣2/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 46 至 48 題為題組

These days, even a walk in the woods can be transformed into an “extreme” sport. Take “geocaching,” for example. Hikers looking for something a little different on their treks created a global hunting game, hiding “caches”—packs filled with goodies like CDs, photographs, and journals—in obscure places throughout the world. They then post the coordinates at www.geocaching.com, where other hikers can use **them**, along with a global positioning system (GPS), to join the worldwide goose chase. Geocaching works on an honor system: When a geocacher takes something, he leaves a cache of his own behind. Vacationers can get in on this trend at resorts like Utah's Red Mountain Spa, where they can learn to use GPS and coordinates to find caches filled with spa products.

46. This passage was written mainly to inform its readers about _____.
- (A) hunting practices (B) Utah's Red Mountain Spa
(C) a global positioning system (D) a new form of outdoor activity
47. The pronoun **them** in line 5 refers to _____.
- (A) coordinates (B) goodies (C) caches (D) treks
48. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- (A) geocachers like to chase geese all over the world
(B) one can learn to be a geocacher exclusively in Utah State
(C) geocaching requires that items be exchanged among its participants
(D) caches are spa products hidden in remote places throughout the world

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Even though she's just 5 years old, Cindy Smart speaks five languages. She's a good reader. She can tell time and do simple math, including multiplication and division. She's not a prodigy. She's just good programming. Cindy looks like an average doll, with long, blond hair, baby-blue eyes, and a button nose. But loaded with some devices, Cindy is the first doll that can see, think, and do as she's told.

The eagle-eyed Cindy follows in the path of other breakthrough toys like Sony's barking Robot Aibo, which was the first to popularize voice command in the late 1990s. Cindy takes Aibo's innovations one step beyond: she not only follows instructions but also recognizes shapes, colors, and words—and remembers. The effect is a doll that appears to be learning.

The toy company which produced Cindy Smart spent a decade trying to see how much human nature it could breathe into an inanimate object. Its engineers began researching basic and affordable artificial intelligence, creating minibots that sense light, sounds, and pressure. However, without the sense of sight, their toys seemed to be lacking one of the keenest abilities that life forms use to react to their environment.

So how do the engineers make a doll actually see? In Cindy's case, it's a multistep process. When presented a text like "I love you" and asked "Can you read this?" Cindy identifies **it** as one of 70 preprogrammed commands. Then the inbuilt digital camera scans a 15-degree radius in search of number- or letter-shaped objects. Buried in her belly, Cindy's 16-bit microprocessor compares the text with her database of 700 words. If it's a match, "I love you," she utters.

49. This passage most likely appears in a _____.
- (A) medical report (B) classified ad
(C) science journal (D) music magazine
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Robot Aibo?
- (A) It could recognize shapes and colors.
(B) It could respond to spoken commands.
(C) It was put on the market no later than 1990.
(D) It was created much later than Cindy Smart.
51. The pronoun **it** in the fourth paragraph most likely refers to _____.
- (A) the process (B) the object (C) the radius (D) the request

52. According to the passage, how can Cindy “see”?
- (A) She recognizes any text as “I love you.”
 - (B) She is equipped with a camera to search for text.
 - (C) She is instructed by an engineer standing next to her.
 - (D) She makes contact with the shapes of the text with her belly.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

In June 1943, Frank Lloyd Wright received a letter from Hilla Rebay, the art adviser to Solomon R. Guggenheim, asking the architect to design a new building to house Guggenheim’s four-year-old museum of Non-Objective Painting. The project evolved into a complex struggle pitting the architect against his clients, city officials, the art world, and public opinions. Both Guggenheim and Wright would die before the building’s 1995 completion. The resultant achievement, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, testifies not only to Wright’s architectural genius, but also to the adventurous spirit that characterized its founders.

Wright made no secret of his disenchantment with Guggenheim’s choice of New York for his museum: “I can think of several more desirable places in the world to build this great museum,” Wright wrote in 1949 to his partner, “but we will have to try New York.” To Wright, the city was overbuilt, overpopulated, and lacked architectural merit. Still, he proceeded with his client’s wishes, considering locations on 36th Street, 54th Street, and Park Avenue (all in Manhattan), as well as in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, before settling on the present site on Fifth Avenue between 88th and 89th Streets. Its nearness to Central Park was key. As close to nature as one gets in New York, the park offered relief from the noise and congestion of the city.

Wright’s design put his unique stamp on Modernist Architecture’s rigid geometry. The building is a symphony of triangles, ovals, arcs, circles, and squares. The delicate vision took decades to be fulfilled. Some people, especially artists, criticized Wright for creating a museum environment that might overpower the art inside. “On the contrary,” he wrote, “it was to make the building and the painting an uninterrupted, beautiful symphony such as never existed in the world of art before.”

In conquering the regularity of geometric design and combining it with the plasticity of nature, Wright produced a vibrant building whose architecture is as refreshing now as it was 40 years ago. The Guggenheim is arguably Wright’s most eloquent presentation and certainly the most important building of his late career.

53. The Guggenheim Museum was built _____.
- (A) in memory of Solomon Guggenheim
 - (B) to keep Guggenheim’s art collections
 - (C) for a famous symphony orchestra
 - (D) at the request of New York city officials
54. According to the passage, why was Wright **NOT** enthusiastic about building the Guggenheim Museum in New York City?
- (A) There were already too many people and buildings in New York City.
 - (B) There were not enough enthusiastic architects to design the museum.
 - (C) There was very little support from residents in New York City.
 - (D) There was strong objection from Solomon R. Guggenheim.
55. We can learn from the passage that the Guggenheim Museum is located _____.
- (A) on the outskirts of New York City
 - (B) within Central Park
 - (C) in the area around 88th Street
 - (D) in the Riverdale section of Bronx

56. According to the passage, what makes the Guggenheim Museum important in modern architecture?
- (A) The design of the museum is more powerful than the art works housed in it.
 - (B) Both the architect and the owner of the museum died before its completion.
 - (C) The building is a unique combination of many different geometric figures.
 - (D) It was designed as a museum but could be used as a concert hall as well.

第貳部份：非選擇題

一、英文翻譯(8%)

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。

- (a) 科技讓我們的生活更舒適，然而它也被利用來犯罪。
- (b) 根據最近的新聞報導，最常見的例子是網際網路詐財(Internet scams)。

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. 文長至少120個單詞。

提示：請以“Travel Is The Best Teacher”為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個字的英文作文。第一段針對文章主題，說明旅行的優點，並在第二段舉自己在國內或國外的旅行經驗，以印證第一段的說明。