

大學入學考試中心
九十九學年度學科能力測驗試題

英文考科

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：100分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 選擇題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 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（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）。

選擇題答錯不倒扣

祝考試順利

第壹部分：選擇題（佔 72 分）

一、詞彙（佔 15 分）

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. Mr. Lin is a very _____ writer; he publishes at least five novels every year.
(A) moderate (B) temporary (C) productive (D) reluctant
2. Using a heating pad or taking warm baths can sometimes help to _____ pain in the lower back.
(A) polish (B) relieve (C) switch (D) maintain
3. Peter stayed up late last night, so he drank a lot of coffee this morning to keep himself _____ in class.
(A) acceptable (B) amazed (C) accurate (D) awake
4. Due to _____, prices for daily necessities have gone up and we have to pay more for the same items now.
(A) inflation (B) solution (C) objection (D) condition
5. The government is doing its best to _____ the cultures of the tribal people for fear that they may soon die out.
(A) preserve (B) frustrate (C) hesitate (D) overthrow
6. I could not _____ the sweet smell from the bakery, so I walked in and bought a fresh loaf of bread.
(A) insist (B) resist (C) obtain (D) contain
7. Steve has several meetings to attend every day; therefore, he has to work on a very _____ schedule.
(A) dense (B) various (C) tight (D) current
8. Michael Phelps, an American swimmer, broke seven world records and won eight gold medals in men's swimming _____ in the 2008 Olympics.
(A) drills (B) techniques (C) routines (D) contests
9. Those college students work at the orphanage on a _____ basis, helping the children with their studies without receiving any pay.
(A) voluntary (B) competitive (C) sorrowful (D) realistic
10. Studies show that asking children to do house _____, such as taking out the trash or doing the dishes, helps them grow into responsible adults.
(A) missions (B) chores (C) approaches (D) incidents
11. John has been scolded by his boss for over ten minutes now. _____, she is not happy about his being late again.
(A) Expressively (B) Apparently (C) Immediately (D) Originally
12. Since the orange trees suffered _____ damage from a storm in the summer, the farmers are expecting a sharp decline in harvests this winter.
(A) potential (B) relative (C) severe (D) mutual
13. Typhoon Morakot claimed more than six hundred lives in early August of 2009, making it the most serious natural _____ in Taiwan in recent decades.
(A) disaster (B) barrier (C) anxiety (D) collapse
14. Robert was the only _____ to the car accident. The police had to count on him to find out exactly how the accident happened.
(A) dealer (B) guide (C) witness (D) client
15. Badly injured in the car accident, Jason could _____ move his legs and was sent to the hospital right away.
(A) accordingly (B) undoubtedly (C) handily (D) scarcely

二、綜合測驗（佔 15 分）

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，答錯不倒扣。

Anita was shopping with her mother and enjoying it. Interestingly, both of them 16 buying the same pair of jeans.

According to a recent marketing study, young adults influence 88% of household clothing purchases. More often than not, those in their early twenties are the more 17 consumers. There isn't a brand or a trend that these young people are not aware of. That is why mothers who want to keep abreast of trends usually 18 the experts—their daughters. This tells the retailers of the world that if you want to get into a mother's 19, you've got to win her daughter over first.

With a DJ playing various kinds of music rather than just rap, and a mix of clothing labels designed more for taste and fashion than for a precise age, department stores have managed to appeal to successful middle-aged women 20 losing their younger customers. They have created a shopping environment where the needs of both mother and daughter are satisfied.

16. (A) gave up (B) ended up (C) took to (D) used to
17. (A) informed (B) informative (C) informal (D) informational
18. (A) deal with (B) head for (C) turn to (D) look into
19. (A) textbook (B) notebook (C) workbook (D) pocketbook
20. (A) in (B) while (C) after (D) without

Onions can be divided into two categories: fresh onions and storage onions. Fresh onions are available 21 yellow, red and white throughout their season, March through August. They can be 22 by their thin, light-colored skin. Because they have a higher water content, they are typically sweeter and milder tasting than storage onions. This higher water content also makes 23 easier for them to bruise. With its delicate taste, the fresh onion is an ideal choice for salads and other lightly-cooked dishes. Storage onions, on the other hand, are available August through April. 24 fresh onions, they have multiple layers of thick, dark, papery skin. They also have an 25 flavor and a higher percentage of solids. For these reasons, storage onions are the best choice for spicy dishes that require longer cooking times or more flavor.

21. (A) from (B) for (C) in (D) of
22. (A) grown (B) tasted (C) identified (D) emphasized
23. (A) such (B) much (C) that (D) it
24. (A) Unlike (B) Through (C) Besides (D) Despite
25. (A) anxious (B) intense (C) organic (D) effective

Many people like to drink bottled water because they feel that tap water may not be safe, but is bottled water really any better?

Bottled water is mostly sold in plastic bottles and that's why it is potentially health 26. Processing the plastic can lead to the release of harmful chemical substances into the water contained in the bottles. The chemicals can be absorbed into the body and 27 physical discomfort, such as stomach cramps and diarrhea.

Health risks can also result from inappropriate storage of bottled water. Bacteria can multiply if the water is kept on the shelves for too long or if it is exposed to heat or direct sunlight. 28 the information on storage and shipment is not always readily available to consumers, bottled water may not be a better alternative to tap water.

Besides these 29 issues, bottled water has other disadvantages. It contributes to global warming. An estimated 2.5 million tons of carbon dioxide were generated in 2006 by the production of plastic for bottled water. In addition, bottled water produces an incredible amount of solid 30. According to one research, 90% of the bottles used are not recycled and lie for ages in landfills.

26. (A) frightening (B) threatening (C) appealing (D) promoting
27. (A) cause (B) causing (C) caused (D) to cause
28. (A) Although (B) Despite (C) Since (D) So
29. (A) display (B) production (C) shipment (D) safety
30. (A) waste (B) resource (C) ground (D) profit

三、文意選填（佔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。

Football is more than a sport; it is also an invaluable 31. In teaching young players to cooperate with their fellows on the practice 32, the game shows them the necessity of teamwork in society. It prepares them to be 33 citizens and persons.

Wherever football is played, the players learn the rough-and-tumble lesson that only through the 34 of each member can the team win. It is a lesson they must always 35 on the field. Off the field, they continue to keep it in mind. In society, the former player does not look upon himself as a lone wolf who has the right to remain 36 from the society and go his own way. He understands his place in the team; he knows he is a member of society and must 37 himself as such. He realizes that only by cooperating can he do his 38 in making society what it should be. The man who has played football knows that teamwork is 39 in modern living. He is also aware that every citizen must do his part if the nation is to 40. So he has little difficulty in adjusting himself to his role in family life and in the business world, and to his duties as a citizen.

- (A) cooperation (B) prosper (C) teacher (D) behave (E) isolated
(F) essential (G) better (H) share (I) field (J) remember

四、閱讀測驗（佔32分）

說明：第41至56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。

41-44 為題組

On the island of New Zealand, there is a grasshopper-like species of insect that is found nowhere else on earth. New Zealanders have given it the nickname *weta*, which is a native Maori word meaning “god of bad looks.” It’s easy to see why anyone would call this insect a bad-looking bug. Most people feel disgusted at the sight of these bulky, slow-moving creatures.

Wetas are nocturnal creatures; they come out of their caves and holes only after dark. A giant weta can grow to over three inches long and weigh as much as 1.5 ounces. Giant wetas can hop up to two feet at a time. Some of them live in trees, and others live in caves. They are very long-lived for insects, and some adult wetas can live as long as two years. Just like their cousins grasshoppers and crickets, wetas are able to “sing” by rubbing their leg parts together, or against their lower bodies.

Most people probably don't feel sympathy for these endangered creatures, but they do need protecting. The slow and clumsy wetas have been around on the island since the times of the dinosaurs, and have evolved and survived in an environment where they had no enemies until rats came to the island with European immigrants. Since rats love to hunt and eat wetas, the rat population on the island has grown into a real problem for many of the native species that are unaccustomed to **its** presence, and poses a serious threat to the native weta population.

41. From which of the following is the passage **LEAST** likely to be taken?

- (A) A science magazine. (B) A travel guide.
(C) A biology textbook. (D) A business journal.

42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Wetas are unpleasant to the eye. (B) The weta is a newly discovered insect species.
(C) The Maoris nicknamed themselves “Wetas.” (D) The Europeans brought wetas to New Zealand.

43. Which of the following descriptions of wetas is accurate?

- (A) They are quick in movement. (B) They are very active in the daytime.
(C) They are decreasing in number. (D) They have a short lifespan for insects.

44. Which of the following is the most appropriate interpretation of “**its**” in the last paragraph?

- (A) The rat's. (B) The weta's. (C) The island's. (D) The dinosaur's.

45-48 為題組

The high school prom is the first formal social event for most American teenagers. It has also been a rite of passage for young Americans for nearly a century.

The word “prom” was first used in the 1890s, referring to formal dances in which the guests of a party would display their fashions and dancing skills during the evening's grand march. In the United States, parents and educators have come to regard the prom as an important lesson in social skills. Therefore, proms have been held every year in high schools for students to learn proper social behavior.

The first high school proms were held in the 1920s in America. By the 1930s, proms were common across the country. For many older Americans, the prom was a modest, home-grown affair in the school gymnasium. Prom-goers were well dressed but not fancily dressed up for the occasion: boys wore jackets and ties and girls their Sunday dresses. Couples danced to music provided by a local amateur band or a record player. After the 1960s, and especially since the 1980s, the high school prom in many areas has become a serious exercise in excessive consumption, with boys renting expensive tuxedos and girls wearing designer gowns. Stretch limousines were hired to drive the prom-goers to expensive restaurants or discos for an all-night extravaganza.

Whether simple or lavish, proms have always been more or less traumatic events for adolescents who worry about self-image and fitting in with their peers. Prom night can be a dreadful experience for socially awkward teens or for those who do not secure dates. Since the 1990s, alternative proms have been organized in some areas to meet the needs of particular students. For example, proms organized by and for homeless youth were reported. There were also “couple-free” proms to which all students are welcome.

45. In what way are high school proms significant to American teenagers?
- (A) They are part of the graduation ceremony.
 - (B) They are occasions for teens to show off their limousines.
 - (C) They are important events for teenagers to learn social skills.
 - (D) They are formal events in which teens share their traumatic experiences.
46. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) Proper social behavior must be observed by prom-goers.
 - (B) Proms held in earlier times gave less pressure to teenagers.
 - (C) Proms are regarded as important because everyone dresses up for the occasion.
 - (D) The prom has changed from a modest event to a glamorous party over the years.
47. According to the passage, what gave rise to alternative proms?
- (A) Not all students behaved well at the proms.
 - (B) Proms were too serious for young prom-goers.
 - (C) Teenagers wanted to attend proms with their dates.
 - (D) Students with special needs did not enjoy conventional proms.
48. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Unconventional proms have been organized since the 1960s.
 - (B) In the 1980s, proms were held in local churches for teenagers to attend.
 - (C) Proms have become a significant event in American high schools since the 1930s.
 - (D) In the 1890s, high school proms were all-night social events for some American families.

49-52 為題組

No budget for your vacation? Try home exchanges—swapping houses with strangers. Agree to use each other’s cars, and you can save bucks on car rentals, too.

Home exchanges are not new. At least one group, Intervac, has been facilitating such an arrangement since 1953. But trading online is gaining popularity these days, with several sites in operation, including HomeExchanges. Founded in 1992, with some 28,000 listings, this company **bills** itself as the world’s largest home exchange club, reporting that membership has increased 30% this year.

The annual fee is usually less than US\$100. Members can access thousands of listings for apartments, villas, suburban homes and farms around the world. Initial contact is made via e-mail, with subsequent communication usually by phone. Before a match is made, potential swappers tend to discuss a lot.

However, the concept may sound risky to some people. What about theft? Damage? These are reasonable causes for concern, but equally unlikely. As one swapper puts it, “Nobody is going to fly across the ocean or drive 600 miles to come steal your TV. Besides, at the same time they’re staying in your home, you are staying in their home.”

Exchange sites recommend that swappers discuss such matters ahead of time. They may fill out an agreement spelling out who shoulders which responsibilities if a problem arises. It does not matter if the agreement would hold up in court, but it does give the exchangers a little satisfaction.

Generally, the biggest complaint among home exchangers has to do with different standards of cleanliness. Swappers are supposed to make sure their home is in order before they depart, but one person’s idea of “clean” may be more forgiving than another’s. Some owners say if they come back to a less-than-sparkling kitchen, it may be inconvenient but would not sour them on future exchanges.

49. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
(A) How to exchange homes.
(B) How home exchange is becoming popular.
(C) The biggest home exchange agency.
(D) A contrast between Intervac and HomeExchange.
50. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “bills” in the second paragraph?
(A) advertises (B) dedicates (C) replaces (D) participates
51. How do home exchangers normally begin their communication?
(A) By phone. (B) By e-mail.
(C) Via a matchmaker. (D) Via a face-to-face meeting.
52. What is recommended in the passage to deal with theft and damage concerns?
(A) One can file a lawsuit in court.
(B) Both parties can trade online.
(C) Both parties can sign an agreement beforehand.
(D) One can damage the home of the other party in return.

53-56 為題組

Bekoji is a small town of farmers and herders in the Ethiopian highlands. There, time almost stands still, and horse-drawn carts outnumber motor vehicles. Yet, it has consistently yielded many of the world’s best distance runners.

It’s tempting, when breathing the thin air of Bekoji, to focus on the special conditions of the place. The town sits on the side of a volcano nearly 10,000 feet above sea level, making daily life a kind of high-altitude training. Children in this region often start running at an early age, covering great distances to fetch water and firewood or to reach the nearest school. Added to this early training is a physical trait shared by people there — disproportionately long legs, which is advantageous for distance runners.

A strong desire burns inside Bekoji’s young runners. Take the case of Million Abate. Forced to quit school in fifth grade after his father died, Abate worked as a shoe-shine boy for years. He saw a hope in running and joined Santayehu Eshetu’s training program. This 18-year-old sprinted to the finish of a 12-mile run with his bare feet bleeding. The coach took off his own Nikes and handed them to him. To help Abate continue running, the coach arranged a motel job for him, which pays \$9 a month.

Most families in Bekoji live from hand to mouth, and distance running offers the younger generation a way out. Bekoji’s legend Derartu Tulu, who won the 10,000-meter Olympic gold medals in 1992 and 2000, is a national hero. As a reward, the government gave her a house. She also won millions of dollars in the races.

Motivated by such signs of success, thousands of kids from the villages surrounding Bekoji have moved into town. They crowd the classrooms at Bekoji Elementary School, where Eshetu works as a physical-education instructor. All these kids share the same dream: Some day they could become another Derartu Tulu.

53. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor for the excellence of distance runners in Ethiopia?
(A) Well-known coaches. (B) Thin air in the highlands.
(C) Extraordinarily long legs. (D) Long distance running in daily life.
54. Which of the following is true about Bekoji?
(A) It’s the capital of Ethiopia. (B) It has changed a lot over the years.
(C) It’s located near a volcano. (D) It has trouble handling car accidents.

55. What is the goal of Bekoji's school kids?
(A) To work as motel managers. (B) To win in international competitions.
(C) To become PE teachers. (D) To perform well academically at school.
56. What can be inferred from this passage?
(A) More distance runners may emerge from Bekoji.
(B) Nike will sponsor the young distance runners in Bekoji.
(C) Bekoji will host an international long-distance competition.
(D) The Ethiopian government has spared no efforts in promoting running.

第貳部分：非選擇題（佔 28 分）

一、翻譯題（佔 8 分）

說明：1.請將以下兩題中文譯成正確而通順達意的英文，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。

- 在過去，腳踏車主要是作為一種交通工具。
- 然而，騎腳踏車現在已經成為一種熱門的休閒活動。

二、英文作文（佔 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：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫出一個涵蓋連環圖片內容並有完整結局的故事。

