**Test 2**

**第壹部分： 單選題（佔72分）**

**一、詞彙（佔15分）**

 B 1. Bill is always late for meetings and never works hard. I am about his chance of promotion.

 (A) passionate (B) skeptical (C) indignant (D) superstitious

|  |
| --- |
| Bill總是開會遲到，從不認真上班，我很懷疑他有晉升的機會。(A) 熱情的 (B) 懷疑的 (C) 勤奮的 (D) 迷信的 |

 D 2. My wife strongly of smoking indoor.

 (A) disappears (B) disregards (C) displeases (D) disapproves

|  |
| --- |
| 我的妻子強烈不贊成室內抽菸。(A) 消失 (B) 忽略 (C) 使生氣 (D) 不贊成 |
| [解析](1) disapprove of 不贊成(2) indoor 室內 |

 C 3. We need more kind-hearted people to larger amount of money and food to the orphanage.

 (A) preach (B) prolong (C) donate (D) retrieve

|  |
| --- |
| 我們需要更多熱心人士捐更多的金錢和糧食給孤兒院。(A) 教導 (B) 延長 (C) 捐款 (D) 取回 |
| [解析](1) kind-hearted 熱心的，好心腸的(2) large amount of 大量的(3) orphanage 孤兒院 |

 C 4. Sam spoke so that all the audience listened to him attentively.

 (A) frequently (B) feasibly (C) eloquently (D) mischievously

|  |
| --- |
| Sam說話很有說服力，所有聽眾全神貫注地聽他說。(A) 時常地 (B) 合理地 (C) 有說服力地 (D) 惡意地 |
| [解析](1) listen to 聆聽(2) attentively 專注地 |

 A 5. My mom used to buy pork at the , but ever since the new supermarket opened, she has bought all kinds of meat there.

 (A) butcher’s (B) bachelor’s (C) teller’s (D) adolescent’s

|  |
| --- |
| 我的母親過去常常都在肉舖買豬肉，但是自從新的超級市場開張，她在那裡可以買到所有種類的肉。(A) 肉舖 (B) 單身漢 (C) 出納員 (D) 青少年 |
| [解析](1) used to 過去常常做...(2) ever since 從那以後一直...(3) all kinds of 各式各樣的 |

 D 6. The department stores are with red lanterns and spring couplets to mark the coming of Chinese New Year.

 (A) pierced (B) revolved (C) carved (D) ornamented

|  |
| --- |
| 百貨公司以紅色燈籠和春聯來象徵農曆新年的到來。(A) 刺穿 (B) 旋轉 (C) 雕刻 (D) 裝飾 |
| [解析](1) be ornamented with 以…裝飾(2) spring couplet 春聯(3) mark 標記 |

 A 7. The little girl in her arms a large doll, which was a birthday present from her lovely dad.

 (A) clasped (B) hovered (C) indulged (D) erected

|  |
| --- |
| 小女孩把大娃娃緊緊抱在懷裡，這是爸爸送給她的生日禮物。(A) 抱緊 (B) 盤旋 (C) 放縱 (D) 建立 |

 C 8. The -packed food can be preserved for a longer time.

 (A) vaccine (B) value (C) vacuum (D) caution

|  |
| --- |
| 真空包裝食物可以保存較久的時間。(A) 疫苗 (B) 價值 (C) 真空 (D) 謹慎 |
| [解析](1) vacuum-packed 真空包裝(2) for a long time 一段很長的時間 |

 B 9. I could hear my sister to herself while she was watching comedy.

 (A) mimicking (B) chuckling (C) visualizing (D) glistening

|  |
| --- |
| 我可以聽到我妹妹看喜劇片時暗自發笑的聲音。(A) 模仿 (B) 暗自發笑 (C) 想像 (D) 閃耀 |
| [解析](1) while 當...(2) comedy 喜劇片 |

 A 10. Stray dogs are to attack, especially the young ones.

 (A) vulnerable (B) addictive (C) superficial (D) accessible

|  |
| --- |
| 流浪狗容易受到攻擊，尤其是年紀小的狗狗。(A) 脆弱的 (B) 使人上癮的 (C) 膚淺的 (D) 易懂的 |

 D 11. Ted quit his job because he could not stand his manager’s attitude.

 (A) authentic (B) eligible (C) hospitable (D) arrogant

|  |
| --- |
| Ted辭職是因為他無法忍受主管傲慢的態度。(A) 正宗的 (B) 合格的 (C) 好客的 (D) 傲慢的 |
| [解析](1) stand 忍受(2) attitude 態度 |

 D 12. The landlord asked her to leave because he had not paid the rent for almost three months.

 (A) tavern (B) taunt (C) tariff (D) tenant

|  |
| --- |
| 房東要求她的房客離開，因為房客已經快三個月沒繳房租。(A) 小酒店 (B) 嘲笑 (C) 關稅 (D) 房客 |

 C 13. The learned professor has a knowledge of environmental protection.

 (A) feasible (B) formidable (C) profound (D) redundant

|  |
| --- |
| 知識淵博的教授有廣博的環境保護學識。(A) 可行的 (B) 令人敬畏的 (C) 廣博的 (D) 多餘的 |

 C 14. My arms were by branches when I passed through the bush.

 (A) scrambled (B) scorned (C) scratched (D) scattered

|  |
| --- |
| 當我經過樹叢時，我的手臂被樹枝刮傷。(A) 移動；攀登 (B) 責罵 (C) 刮傷 (D) 散佈 |
| [解析](1) pass through 經過(2) bush 樹叢 |

 A 15. If global warming continues to get worse, polar bears will soon become an endangered .

 (A) species (B) scope (C) orchard (D) boundary

|  |
| --- |
| 如果全球暖化持續惡化，北極熊將面臨絕種。(A) 物種 (B) 範圍 (C) 果園 (D) 界線 |
| [解析](1) endangered 瀕臨絕跡的(2) polar bear 北極熊 |

**二、綜合測驗（佔15分）**

第16至20題為題組

In western civilization, religion has traditionally been defined as belief in and 16 of one God. This is true for Judaism(猶太教), Christianity, and Islam. However, such a definition may be too narrow. In original Buddhism in India and Confucianism in China, there was no recognition of a 17 being. Both of these philosophies were basically concerned with patterns of human behavior.

Regardless of definition, all religions have certain elements in common: 18 to perform, prayers to recite, places to frequent or avoid, holy days to keep, truths to 19 and regulations to follow. Many have buildings set aside for activities such as prayer, sacrifice, 20 , and perhaps magic.

|  |
| --- |
| 單字片語整理：1. civilization n.[U][C] 文明社會；文明，文化 [U] 文明世界
2. religion n. [U] 宗教；信仰(生活) [C] 宗派；信條
3. traditionally adv.傳統上；根據傳統地
4. define vt.定義；說明，解釋；界定
5. definition n. [U][C] 定義；說明，解釋
6. belief n. [U] 信仰；信心
7. Christianity n. [U] 基督教
8. Islam n. [U] 伊斯蘭教
9. narrow adj. 狹窄的
10. in original phr.原則上
11. Buddhism n. [U] 佛教
12. Confucianism n. [U] 儒家思想
13. recognition n. [U] 承認；認可、接受
14. philosophy n. [U][C] 哲學
15. basically adv. 基本上
16. regardless of phr. 不論
17. recite vi. 念誦；背誦；詳述；列舉
18. regulation n. [U] 控制，管理 [C] 規則
19. prayer n. [C] 祈禱者；禱告；祈禱文
20. sacrifice n. [U][C] 犧牲；祭品 vt. 獻祭
 |
| 西方文明裡，宗教向來被定義為對一位真神的信仰和崇拜。猶太教、基督教和伊斯蘭教都是這樣。然而，這樣的定義也許太過狹隘。印度原生佛教和中國儒家都不認同一個至高無上的存在。這兩種哲學基本上談的都是人類行為模式。 不論定義為何，所有宗教都有共同元素：須舉行的儀式、須念誦的禱文、須恪守的宗教節日、須堅信的真理、須遵行的規範。許多宗教都保留建築物，以進行祈禱、獻祭、冥思打坐、又或巫術活動。 |

 A 16. (A) worship (B) torture (C) stereotype (D) essence

|  |
| --- |
| (A) 崇拜 (B) 折磨 (C) 刻板印象 (D) 本質 |

 C 17. (A) sturdy (B) municipal (C) supreme (D) outright

|  |
| --- |
| (A) 堅決的 (B) 市府的 (C) 至高無上的 (D) 絕對的 |

 B 18. (A) routines (B) rituals (C) premiers (D) operations

|  |
| --- |
| (A) 常規 (B) 禮節 (C) 總理 (D) 手術 |

 B 19. (A) seduce (B) affirm (C) vomit (D) gnaw

|  |
| --- |
| (A) 誘騙 (B) 斷言 (C) 嘔吐 (D) 啃咬 |

 D 20. (A) administration (B) temptation (C) prosecution (D) contemplation

|  |
| --- |
| (A) 行政 (B) 誘惑 (C) 訴訟 (D) 沉思 |

第21至25題為題組

In the past, people often ran into trouble when they needed to find the friends whom they had lost contact with. Finding their 21 friends was time-consuming and seemingly impossible. However, modern people 22 worry about it with the help of human flesh search engines. With the “footprints” left on the Internet 23 netizens, Internet users are able to find out whatever they are interested in. For example, the college student who didn’t 24 after her dog was identified by many netizens in no time. Widely 25 for the unacceptable behavior, the student even had to leave her school. It’s true that technology has changed our lives to a great extent. However, we must try to deal with this change with balance to fully enjoy its advantages.

|  |
| --- |
| 單字片語整理：1. ran into 碰上2 time-consuming 曠日費時的3. netizen n. [C] 鄉民，網民4. unacceptable adj. 無法接受的5. extent n. [U] 程度，範圍 |
| 以前，大家想找失聯的朋友，經常碰上困難。找久不聯絡的朋友極花時間，而且似乎是不可能的事。然而，現代人有人肉搜索引擎幫忙，沒有這方面的煩惱。有了網民在網路留下的「足跡」，網路用戶能找到他們感興趣的一切事物。例如，養狗不清狗大便的女大學生，要不了多久就被網民肉搜出來。那名學生因無良行為遭眾人指摘，後來甚至必須轉校。沒錯，科技已大幅改變我們的生活。但是，我們必須嘗試加以平衡處理以充分享受其優點。 |

 B 21. (A) losing-long (B) long-lost (C) lost-long (D) long-losing

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]long-lost為副詞＋過去分詞所組成的「複合形容詞」，為「許久不見」之意 |

 C 22. (A) do need not (B) don’t need (C) needn’t (D) need not to

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]情態動詞need用於否定的時後，不需在前面加上don’t/doesn’t/didn’t，而是直接用need not 或是needn’t，故選(C)。 |

 A 23. (A) by (B) with (C) on (D) in

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]left…by 被動語態，意為「由…所留下的」 |

 C 24. (A) end up (B) stir up (C) clean up (D) warm up

|  |
| --- |
| (A) 結束 (B) 激起 (C) 清理 (D) 做準備  |

 B 25. (A) blames (B) blamed (C) blaming (D) of blames

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]be blamed for… 因…遭受責怪 |

第26至30題為題組

When there is a natural disaster, news stations usually focus on 26 damages. However, the mental effects are often just as difficult to deal with. The film *Still Waiting: Life After Katrina* takes a look at how one family tries to rebuild their lives after a hurricane.

The film follows a family who has left their home in New Orleans to stay with their relatives in Texas, right before Hurricane Katrina strikes. After the storm, their house 27 10 feet underwater and they cannot return home for months. When they finally go back, they are filled with grief after seeing many homes, churches, and schools lay 28 . Some of the locals lose their family members. 29 lose their homes and property. The business in their community has been destroyed. The movie is a powerful reminder of how difficult it can be to 30 and that to survive, families must stick together.

|  |
| --- |
| 單字片語整理：1. focus on… 專注於 6. property n. [U] 財產2. mental adj. 精神的，心理的 7. reminder n. [C] 提醒(者)物3. rebuild v. 重建 8. survive vi.存活 4. relative n. [C] 親戚 9. stick together 團結5. grief n. [U] 悲傷 |
| 碰上天災時，新聞台通常專注於實體損失。然而，心理創傷同樣難以修復。電影《仍在等候：卡崔娜颶風過後的生活》檢視一個家庭如何在颶風過後嘗試重建他們的生活。這部電影追踨一個家庭，他們剛好在卡崔娜颶風來襲前離開紐奧良，到德州親友家住。暴風雨後，他們家淹水10英呎，好幾個月都沒法子回去。等他們終於返家，看到許多房子、教堂、學校變成廢墟，內心充滿哀傷。當地有些人失去至親。其他人失去房屋和財產。他們社區的生意全完了。這部電影是個強而有力的提醒，收拾殘局彌補創傷有多困難，為了生存，家人必須團結在一起。 |

 B 26. (A) consistent (B) physical (C) practicable (D) generous

|  |
| --- |
| (A) 一致的 (B) 物質的 (C) 可實行的 (D) 大方的 |

 D 27. (A) left (B) is to leave (C) leaves (D) is left

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]被動語態，故選(D)。 |

 D 28. (A) in vain (B) in reality (C) in an attempt (D) in ruins

|  |
| --- |
| (A) 白費 (B) 實際上 (C) 試圖 (D) 成為廢墟 |

 C 29. (A) Others (B) The other (C) The others (D) Other

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]some…the others… 有些…其餘… |

 A 30. (A) pick up the pieces (B) lay the pieces aside

(C) dance to its tune (D) give it a thought

|  |
| --- |
| (A) 重建 (B) 將…放在一旁 (C) 隨之起舞 (D) 考慮 |

**三、文意選填（佔10分）**

第31至40題為題組

Good memory can be “learned.” With 31 training and practice, your memory can be improved. Here are some tips that may be 32 in improving your memory. One way of memory training is to 33 information in your brain. Try putting things in a group. Besides, since a good memory is the 34 of good habits, it’s better for you to develop some good ones. For example, keep things usually needed, like keys, in the same place. Doing crossword puzzles or playing word games is also 35 , and we should cut down on the time of watching TV. What’s more, try teaching 36 what you know. The more you teach others, the 37 you can keep the knowledge you have learned in mind.

It is for sure that the above tips work 38 from person to person. You may find that some people 39 from them while others don’t. 40 , what matters more than these tips is to seek out what works best for you and keep practicing it.

(A) organize (B) others (C) longer (D) suitable (E) differently

(F) therefore (G) encouraged (H) benefit (I) result (J) helpful

31. D 32. J 33. A 34. I 35. G

36. B 37. C 38. E 39. H 40. F

|  |
| --- |
| 單字片語整理：1. improve vt. 改善2.better for sb to do sth 某人做某事較好3. cut down on 減少4. seek out 找到 |
| 好記性可以「學習而得」。有合宜的訓練和練習，就可以改善你的記性。這裡有一些能改善你記性的訣竅。訓練記性的方法之一是在腦海裡組織資訊。嘗試把事情組織分類。此外，既然好記性是好習慣的成果，你最好培養出些好習慣。例如，把經常需要的東西，像是鑰匙，放在同一個地方。玩填詞猜謎或文字遊戲也很好，我們應該減少看電視的時間。更重要的是，嘗試把你知道的事教給別人。教得愈多，你留心學得的知識愈能記得久。上述訣竅對每個人的效果肯定不同。你可能發現某些人能受惠，其他人則不。因此，比這些訣竅更重要的是，找出對你最有效果的辦法，並且不斷練習。 |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (A) 組織 | (B) 其餘的 | (C) 較久的 | (D) 適當的 | (E) 不同地 |
| (F) 因此 | (G) 鼓勵 | (H) 受益於… | (I) 成果 | (J) 有幫助的 |
| [解析]31. with suitable training 在適當的訓練下，故選(D)。32. be helpful in doing sth… 對…是有幫助的，故選(J)。33. organize information 組織訊息，故選(A)。34. the result of… …的成果、結果，故選(I)。35. be encouraged 被鼓勵做的，故選(G)36. others 其餘的，故選(B)。37. the more…the more…句型，由語意可知「教得愈多，記得愈久」故答案選(C)。38. differently from person to person 因人而異，故選(E)。39. benefit from… 從…中受益，故選(H)。40. therefore 轉折語氣，用來帶出後面的結論，故選(F)。 |

**四、閱讀測驗（佔32分）**

第41至44題為題組

Our universe contains many strange and interesting things, including planets, stars, and even black holes. Yet, to understand why these things exist in our universe, it is necessary to understand how our universe began. Today, the Big Bang theory is widely used to explain how our universe and all the things in it came to be.

The main idea behind the Big Bang theory is that our universe is always expanding. According to this theory, about 13 billion years ago, the universe was just one single point. Then, a big explosion occurred. During the cooling phase that followed, tiny particles began to form. After thousands of years had passed, these tiny particles slowly began to form atoms. These atoms eventually became basic elements, which then combined to create huge clouds. Then, over thousands of years, these huge clouds became stars and planets.

The Big Bang theory was first proposed in 1927. In the years that followed, scientists further developed this theory, aided by Albert Einstein’s theory of general relativity. Later observations by Edwin Hubble also helped in developing the Big Bang theory.

Not everyone believed in this theory at first, however. Some scientists instead supported the Steady State theory, which stated that the universe is limitless and always expanding, with new matter constantly being created. The Big Bang theory, on the other hand, argues that the matter in the universe is set, though **it** is always expanding.

In the 1960s, the Big Bang theory gained favor among scientists when several discoveries presented strong evidence in favor of this theory. Today, the Big Bang theory is widely accepted among sciences as offering the most likely explanation for how the universe began, billions of years ago.

|  |
| --- |
| 單字片語整理：1. the Big Bang Theory　n. 宇宙大爆炸論
2. planet　n.[C] 行星
3. expand　vi. 擴大
4. billion　n. 十億
5. particle　n.[C] 微粒
6. atom　n.[C] 原子
7. observation　n.[C] 觀察
8. limitless　adj. 無限的
9. in favor of　支持，有利於
 |
| 我們的宇宙有許多奇怪有趣的東西，包括行星、星星，甚至黑洞。但要了解這些東西為什麼存在於我們的宇宙，有必要知道宇宙起源。今日，大爆炸理論被廣泛用來解釋我們的宇宙，以及其中所有事物。大爆炸理論背後的主要論點是，我們的宇宙永遠在擴張。根據這個理論，大約130億年前，宇宙只是一個奇點。然後發生了大爆炸。在接下來的冷卻期，細微物質慢慢開始形成原子。這些原子最終變成基本元素，混合成為一朵巨大的雲。然後，過了一千年，這些巨大的雲變成星星和行星。大爆炸理論在1927年首次提出。接下來幾年，科學家靠愛因斯坦的廣義相對論，進一步發展該理論。Edwin Hubble稍後的觀測也有助闡述大爆炸理論。最初，不是每個人都相信這個理論。一些科學家支持宇宙無限大、永遠在擴張、持續不斷創造出新物質的「穩態理論」。另一方面，大爆炸理論主張宇宙物質雖然永遠在擴張，但卻已定型。1960年代，大爆炸理論在科學家之間獲得青睞，當時有些發現提出強力證據，支持此一理論。今日，大爆炸理論因為對百億年前的宇宙起源提供最可能的解釋，而廣受科學界所接受。 |

 A 41.What is the passage mainly about?

(A) The Big Bang Theory and its popularity

(B) The Big Bang Theory and its application

(C) The evolution of the universe

(D) was made two thousand years ago

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]文中提到大爆炸論的內容：說明宇宙如何形成。更多證據支持大爆炸論，使穩態理論式微、大爆炸論成主流，故選(A)。 |

 D 42. What is the similarity between the Stead Sate theory and the Big Bang theory?

(A) Both quote Albert Einstein for support.

(B) Both emphasize the strong gravity of the universe.

(C) Both confirm the cosmic microwave radiation.

(D) Both believe in an expanding universe.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]第四段比較穩態理論與大爆炸論的異同得知選(D)。(A)(B)(C)文中未提。 |

 C 43. What is the function of the tiny particles in the Big Bang theory?

(A) Tiny particles stimulate the cooling of the universe.

(B) Tiny particles disperse to create huge clouds.

(C) Tiny particles gather to form atoms.

(D) Tiny particles start the big explosion

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]第二段說明大爆炸論由一個單點宇宙🡪大爆炸🡪冷卻階段製造許多微粒🡪微粒形成原子🡪原子形成巨大星雲🡪星雲形成行星等。故僅(C)正確解釋微粒的作用。 |

 B 44. What does “**it**” in the fourth paragraph refer to?

(A) The Big Bang theory. (B) The universe.

(C) The matter in the universe. (D) The discovery.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]第四段比較穩態理論與大爆炸論the new matter、the universe異同，因而得知it為the universe。 |

第45至48題為題組

The Color Purple is a practical as well as entertaining movie to see because it demonstrates how African American women in the early to mid 1900s faced poverty. The movie is a grand drama based on Alice Walker's novel. The movie was directed by Steven Spielberg, received eleven Oscar nominations and started the movie careers of actresses Oprah Winfrey and Whoopi Goldberg.

The Color Purple is a series of letters written by a poor African American woman named Celie (portrayed by Whoopi Goldberg) living in the state of Georgia in South America. The letters tell Celie’s life story of oppression and cruelty suffered at the hands of the men in her life. Celie is poor, African American, female, alone, and oppressed by class and gender, but she learns to lift herself up from poverty and bias. She does this with the help and the love of other African American women in her life, her sister Nettie and Shug Avery who is a friend. In the end Celie manages to conquer childhood traumas and achieve a sense of pride and confidence.

The movie The Color Purple reveals the depth of poverty that African American women had to endure through an appealing story. In the movie, the difficulties of life, the wrongs and the scars they cause are conquered with the help of caring friendships, family and community bonds, and also having better insight into one’s own heart and mind.

|  |
| --- |
| 單字片語整理：1. nomination　n.[C] 提名
2. series　n.[C] 連續，系列
3. oppression　n.[U] 壓迫
4. bias　n.[U] 偏見
5. trauma　n.[C] 創傷，痛苦經歷
6. endure　vt. 忍耐，忍受
7. wrong　n.[C] 不公正，冤屈
8. insight　n.[U] 洞悉，深刻見解
 |
| 《紫色姊妹花》是一部貼近現實又具娛樂性的電影，這部片子展現出自1900年代初期至中期，美國非裔女性如何面對貧窮。這是一部了不起的劇情片，改編自Alice Walker原著小說。由Steven Spielberg執導，共獲11項奧斯提名，並且開啟了女星Oprah Winfrey和Whoopi Goldberg的演藝事業。《紫色姊妹花》是一系列書信，出自生活很苦的美國非裔女性Celie（由Whoopi Goldberg飾演）之手，她住在美國南部的喬治亞州。這些信訴說Celie從她碰到的男性那裡，受到壓迫和殘酷對待的人生故事。Celie很窮、是非裔美國人、女性、孑然一身，因為階級和性別飽受壓迫，但她學會挺身走出貧困和偏見。她的覺醒是因為擁有出現在她人生中、其他美國非裔女性的愛和幫助──她的妹妹Nettie和摯友Shug Avery。最終，Celie克服童年創傷，獲得自尊和自信。《紫色姊妹花》這部電影透過引人入勝的故事，揭露非裔美國人必須忍受多深重的貧困。在這部電影裡，生活的種種艱苦、因此造成的錯誤和傷疤，藉著友誼、家人和社區互助的關懷而得到克服，同時也看清自己的感情和理智。 |

 A 45. What is the passage mainly about?

(A) An introduction to the movie *The Color Purple.*

(B) The influence of the movie *The Color Purple*.

(C) The themes discussed in the movie *The Color Purple*.

(D) Some reflections on the movie *The Color Purple*.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]全文介紹小說改編電影《紫色姊妹花》：故事人物、獲獎紀錄、其中探討的議題。 |

 C 46. How does Celie overcome the obstacles in her life?

(A) She writes about her story to heal.

(B) She joins *The Color Purple* cast to tell her story.

(C) She finds comfort and strength from intimate friends.

(D) She revenges herself on the abusive men.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]第二段末Celie從其他非裔美國婦女尋得安慰，故能克服心理創傷。 |

 B 47. What does the author think of the movie *The Color Purple*?

(A) The author is critical of its first-person point of view.

(B) The movie is acclaimed as revealing the poor African American women.

(C) The author found the movie overly sentimental.

(D) The movie should be recognized as the best adapted screenplay ever.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]末段作者刻意點出片中刻劃非裔美國婦女的窮困，讚揚其生命的淬湅，得知選(B)。 |

 D 48. What can we infer from the passage?

(A) Alice Walker’s biography is known as the novel *The Color Purple*.

(B) Celie has never escaped from slavery throughout her life.

(C) Whoopi Goldberg interviews Celie to best portray the character.

(D) Racial discrimination is common in the 1930s South America.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析](A)文中未提《紫色姊妹花》為作者自傳。(B)閱讀全文後無從得知Celie曾為奴。(C)Celie為故事主角，非真實人物，故Whoopi Goldberg無從採訪。(D)故事角色設定為20世紀初美國南方非裔婦女，故能推測所面臨歧視之一是種族歧視。 |

第49至52題為題組

If you read any newspaper today, you will probably find an article detailing the specifics about a world region affected by food shortages. The shortages have been brought on by many different causes. Crop diseases are one, but drought, flooding, and other severe weather events contribute either equally or more. While all of these things may be out of human control, there is one cause of food shortages that is not: the growing of certain food crops for fuel.

The green movement of recent years has rightfully brought people to think about what human actions are doing to this planet. This has led to a quest for solutions, many of them immediate. One solution, as an example, has been to grow corn to create ethanol rather than use it for food. Since the corn takes an equal amount of carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere that is then replaced when it is burned, it is considered carbon neutral. The ability to support things considered carbon neutral quickly became a platform for politicians vying for votes of environmentalists. Government subsidies to grow corn for fuel were the result, as the crop-switch was more attractive to farmers economically, and elected officials politically.

However, the effects have already been felt in places like Mexico, where shortages of corn have caused the price of tortillas to rise. Since corn meal is a staple in this country, the shortage has caused protests and riots among the poor. In other parts of the world, this redirection of a food staple is feared to become yet another and more severe humanitarian disaster—famine.

Sometimes we have to look at the human race and see it as one big family. This family asks questions, such as, “Is this type of green fuel worth the price paid in lives lost to starvation?” We may all want to go green, but some green solutions aren’t as green or moral as we think they are.

|  |
| --- |
| 單字片語整理：1. drought　n.[U] 乾旱
2. flooding　n.[U] 洪水
3. rightfully　adv. 正當地
4. quest　n.[C] 尋求，探求
5. ethanol　n. 乙醇
6. carbon dioxide　n. 二氧化碳
7. neutral　adj. 中性的
8. vying　adj. 競爭的
9. subsidy　n.[C] 津貼，補助金
10. tortillas　n. 玉米餅
11. staple　n.[C] 主食
12. riot　n.[C] 暴動
13. redirection　n.[C] 重新定向
14. humanitarian　n.[C] 人道主義者
15. famine　n.[U] 饑荒
 |
| 如果你今天看過報紙，很可能發現有專欄詳述全球某個地區受缺糧影響的具體細節。造成缺糧的原因眾多。農作物病蟲害是一個原因，但乾旱、洪水，和其他氣候事件有同等的或更大的影響。儘管這些事全都超乎人類掌控，但有項缺糧的原因在人類控制範圍之內：要栽種多少食用作物當生質燃料。近年的綠色運動已正確讓大家思考，人類行為對地球有何影響。這使得大家開始尋求解決方案，其中有許多立即付諸實行。例如，有個解決方案是栽種玉米用來製造乙醇，而不是用來當食物。由於玉米吸收大氣中的二氧化碳，和燃燒之際產生的二氧化碳等量，所以玉米被視為「碳中和」作物。支持碳中和，很快變成欲爭取環保人士選票的政治人物政見。由於改變作物對農夫有經濟誘因、對民選官員有政治誘因，政府提供補貼，栽玉米生產生質燃料是必然結果。然而，在墨西哥等地已經能感受得到影響威力，那裡玉米短缺，導致墨西哥薄餅價格上揚。由於玉米餐點是墨國主食，短缺引起窮人群起抗議和暴動。在世界其他地方，主食改變則恐演變成另一個更嚴重的人道災難──飢荒。有時候，我們必須把人類看作一個大家庭。這個家庭會問「這種綠色燃料值得用喪生於饑饉的人命作為代價來交換嗎？」我們也許都想要環保，但一些綠色解決方案不如我們以為的那麼環保或者道德。 |

 A 49. What could be the best title for the article?

(A) A Bad Green Solution

(B) Food Shortage—from Region to Worldwide

(C) Corn Becomes the Planet Saver

(D) Your Staple Choice Matters

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]全文探討生質燃料──玉米乙醇造成糧食短缺，不是個好的環境解決辦法。 |

 B 50. Why is corn considered carbon neutral?

(A) Corn creates ethanol rather than CO2 to the atmosphere.

(B) Corn removes as much CO2 from the atmosphere as it puts in.

(C) The production of corn involves no CO2.

(D) CO2 released by corn can be effectively recycled.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]文中第二段對carbon neutral「碳中和」的定義：Sine the corn takes an equal amount of carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere that is then replaced when it is burned. 故選(B)。 |

 A 51. How does corn-switch policy affect Mexico?

(A) Mexico, whose staple is corn, faces corn shortage.

(B) Mexico finds economic incentives for energy conservation.

(C) Mexico struggles to effectively implement the policy.

(D) Mexico, which has poor public transportation, debates adopting the policy.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]文中第三段說明玉米轉移作生質燃料後，造成以玉米為主食的墨西哥糧食短缺，進而發生抗議暴動。故選(A)。 |

 D 52. What is the writer’s attitude toward the corn-switch policy?

(A) Optimistic. (B) Pessimistic. (C) Different. (D) Skeptical.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]末段總結全文，作者提出質問 “Is this type of green fuel worth the price paid in lives lost to starvation?” 故能推測其持質疑態度。 |

第53至56題為題組

In 1961, Mick Jagger, an economics student, and his boyhood friend Keith Richards decided to form a rock and roll band. They named the band “The Rolling Stones,” after a song by McKinley Morganfield, better known as Muddy Waters, a famous blues singer. The group was inspired by “the blues,” a type of music developed by African American musicians in the southern US.

On 14 January 1963, they first played as a group at the Flamingo Club in London. The Stones quickly became popular for their energetic performances. “Aftermath,” their first original album, was a bestseller in 1966. Their popularity stemmed from their songs, which represented and showed respect for poor, working-class people. For instance, in “Salt of the Earth,” they praise farmers and common laborers who do the hard work. Their strange clothes and untidy appearance also appealed to the working-class youths and won the hearts of this section of society.

This appeal stretched over four decades and extended worldwide. In 1989, the Stones were included in the “Rock and Roll Hall of Fame,” a museum in Ohio, U.S.A. This museum celebrated rock music and honored influential modern rock musicians. In 1994, the Rolling Stones reached the high point of their career when they won a Grammy Award for their album, “Voodoo Lounge.” A decade later, in 2003, Mick Jagger was knighted for his services to rock music, adding to the group’s glory. The working-class band had finally become the royalty of rock.

|  |
| --- |
| 單字片語整理：1. blues　n. 藍調
2. stem from　v. phr 起源於
3. celebrate　vt 頌揚，讚美
4. knight　vt 封為爵士
 |
| 1961年，一位經濟系學生Mick Jagger和童年朋友Keith Richards，決定合組搖滾樂團。他們給樂團取名「滾石」，團名發想來自知名藍調歌手McKinley Morganfield，或更為人所知的「泥濘渾水」，寫的一首歌。滾石樂團受到「藍調」啟發，那是由美國南部非裔美國音樂家發展出來的一種樂風。1963年1月14日，他們先以樂團之姿在倫敦佛萊明哥俱樂部駐唱。滾石活力四射的表演很快大受歡迎。他們的第一張原創專輯《餘波》（Aftermath）是1966年暢銷大碟。他們的人氣來自他們的歌，代表窮苦的工作階級也向其致敬。例如，在《世上的鹽》（Salt of the Earth）一曲中，他們讚美農夫和作苦工的平凡勞動者。他們的奇裝異服和邋遢外貌也吸引工人階級的年輕人，贏得社會此一階層力挺。滾石的吸引力前後達四十年、縱橫全世界。1989年，滾石樂團進入美國俄亥俄州博物館「搖滾名人堂」。這座博物館記錄搖滾樂，並表彰具影響力的現代搖滾音樂家。1994年，滾石以專輯《巫毒酒廊》贏得葛萊美獎之時，事業達到巔峰。十年後的2003年，Mick Jagger因為對搖滾樂的貢獻而受封騎士爵位，為滾石再添榮耀。這個工人階級的樂團最終成為搖滾樂的貴族。 |

 D 53. What is the purpose of the passage?

(A) To explain the popularity of “The Rolling Stones.”

(B) To name the achievements of “The Rolling Stones.”

(C) To compare “The Rolling Stones” to contemporary rock bands.

(D) To introduce “The Rolling Stones” band.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]本文介紹滾石樂團：成立、發展、曲風、獲獎紀錄等。 |

 B 54. What contributes to The Stones’s popularity?

(A) They name themselves after a legendary blues singer.

(B) Their songs pay tribute to the working-class.

(C) They were included in the “Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.”

(D) Their “Voodoo Lounge” album won a Grammy Award.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]第二段得知精力充沛的表演與頌揚勞工階級的歌曲讓滾石樂團在60年代大受歡迎。故選(B)。 |

 A 55. Why is “The Rolling Stones” described as “the royalty of rock” in the passage?

(A) Mick Jagger, the lead singer, is knighted for his services to rock music.

(B) British royal family is greatly entertained by The Stones.

(C) The Stones later create songs for the royalty.

(D) The Stones was chosen to join the “Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.”

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]末段作者評「滾石樂團」為「搖滾樂的貴族」出現在Mick Jagger受封為爵士後，由其中因果關係得知選(A)。 |

 C 56. What is true about the Stones’s “Salt of the Earth”?

(A) The song won the Stones a Grammy Award.

(B) The song shaped public opinion on the working-class.

(C) The song stood with farmers and common laborers.

(D) The song raised awareness about social injustice.

|  |
| --- |
| [解析]由第二段 “Salt of the Earth” 知此曲讚揚勞工階級肯定他們的辛勤付出，故選(C)。 |

**第貳部分：非選擇題（佔28分）**

**一、中譯英（佔8分）**

1. Anna如此喜愛小說，以至於將她所有的時間都投注在寫作上。

Anna likes novels so much that she spends all her time writing.

2. 她下定決心要成為一位小說家，並希望有一天能實現這個夢想。

She makes up her mind to become a novelist, and hopes that one day she can make the dream come true.

**二、英文作文（佔20分）**

提示：以One day...開頭，描述圖中主角所經歷的事件，並提供合理的解釋與結局。

  

範例：

 One day, something unusual happened to me on my way home from school. I was walking through the park, enjoying a leisurely stroll. Then, I heard the sound of someone wailing. A little girl had fallen off her bike and scraped her knee. She was crying loudly at the sight of the blood. Rushing to her aid, I helped her stand up and did my best to comfort her. It was not long before she had stopped crying and started to smile at me gratefully. As I started to take the girl to a nearby police station, however, a woman ran toward us, waving her hands wildly. The woman began to blame me for hurting her daughter. It had never occurred to me that I would be mistaken for being a bad person. Stunned and speechless, I could do nothing but just watch the woman storm away with the girl! What a strange experience!

解析：

人物：我、小女孩、女孩的媽媽

地點：公園

時間：某天放學之後。描述過去發生的事用過去簡單式。

鋪陳：1.描述放學返家途中所遇到的狀況。(Sentence 1～5)

 (1)故事開頭：某天放學回家的路上，我正走在公園裡，悠閒地漫步著。

 (2)突發狀況：我聽到有人嚎啕大哭，原來是一個小女孩摔下腳踏車，膝

 蓋擦傷，她看到血就大哭。

 2.描述自己如何幫助小女孩：我衝過去幫忙，扶她起來並盡力安慰她。不

 久她停止哭泣，並感激地對我笑。(Sentence 6～8)

 3.描述和小女孩媽媽之間的誤會。(Sentence 9～12)

 (1)誤會：我正要帶小女孩到附近的警局時，一個女人跑過來，氣憤地責

 怪我傷害她的女兒。我從未想過會被誤會是壞人。

 (2)結局：錯愕到說不出話來，我只能眼睜睜看著那個女人氣呼呼地把女

 兒帶走。好一個奇怪的經歷！

注意：結局說明人們遭到誤解時，經常無言以對，不知該說什麼；而也有人常不分青紅皂白，就亂指責別人，不給他人說清楚的機會。文章最後以感嘆句結尾。