

Test 2

第壹部分：單選題（占 62 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

  C   1. If you adopt a positive \_\_\_\_\_ towards life, you will live more happily.

- (A) supplement    (B) bucket    (C) attitude    (D) universe

如果你對人生採取積極的態度，你將會過得更快樂。

- (A)補給品    (B)水桶    (C)態度    (D)宇宙

[解析]

positive attitude 積極態度

  B   2. The firefighters struggled to control the \_\_\_\_\_ but failed. The whole building was burned to the ground in the end.

- (A) gravity    (B) blaze    (C) quiver    (D) ritual

消防員努力控制大火卻失敗。整棟大樓最後被燒為平地。

- (A)重力    (B)大火    (C)顫抖    (D)儀式

  D   3. The vacant positions in this well-known company have attracted many \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) ancestors    (B) lunatics    (C) backpackers    (D) applicants

這家有名公司的職缺已經吸引很多申請者。

- (A)祖先    (B)瘋子    (C)背包客    (D)申請者

[解析]

vacant (職位)空缺的

  B   4. The local police \_\_\_\_\_ with the FBI in solving the murder case.

- (A) discriminated    (B) cooperated    (C) participated    (D) dominated

當地警察與 FBI 合作來解決這起謀殺案。

- (A)歧視    (B)合作    (C)參與    (D)支配

  C   5. Ang Lee is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ director that will do anything to perfect his films.

- (A) stable    (B) deficient    (C) ambitious    (D) slight

李安是位雄心大志的導演，他竭盡全力讓他的電影完美。

- (A)穩定的    (B)缺乏的    (C)有雄心大志的    (D)輕微的

[解析]

make + O + OC(adj.)。

  B   6. David \_\_\_\_\_ the landlord last month's rent, but he doesn't have the money to pay it back.

- (A) forms    (B) owes    (C) delays    (D) avoids

David 積欠了房東上個月的房租，可是他沒有錢去支付。

- (A)形成    (B)欠錢    (C)延遲    (D)避免

[解析]

landlord 房東

  C   7. Peter spent the \_\_\_\_\_ weekend playing video games, leaving his homework undone.

(A) vital (B) secure (C) entire (D) mutual

Peter 花了整個週末玩電動遊戲，沒完成他的功課。

(A)重要的 (B)安心的 (C)整個的 (D)彼此的

[解析]

leave + O + OC(adj.)

D 8. Most people can't \_\_\_\_\_ themselves to the new environment at first, but they'll get used to it.

(A)locate (B) react (C) erase (D) adapt

多數人起初無法適應新環境，但他們會習慣的。

(A)座落於 (B)反應 (C)抹除 (D)適應

[解析]

get used to N/V-ing 漸漸習慣。

A 9. The DVDs are \_\_\_\_\_ back tomorrow. Let's finish them all today!

(A) due (B) reasonable (C) flat (D) complex

這些 DVD 明天就到期的。我們今天看全部吧！

(A)到期的 (B)合理的 (C)平坦的 (D)複雜的

B 10. Brad didn't \_\_\_\_\_ his wife or their family. No wonder his wife divorced him before long.

(A) whisper (B) cherish (C) employ (D) influence

Brad 不珍惜他的老婆跟家庭。難怪他老婆很快就跟他離婚了。

(A)私語 (B)珍惜 (C)僱用 (D)影響

## 二、綜合測驗 (占 10分)

### 第11至15題為題組

The World Series is one of America's most popular sporting events. Every October, the American League and National League champions meet to decide who will win the World Series. The World Series is called the "Fall Classic" 11 it has produced many of baseball's greatest moments.

The World Series began in 1903. The teams play 12 seven games, and the first to win four becomes the champion. The New York Yankees 13 27 World Series titles so far—the most of any team. The World Series has provided some of baseball's classic moments. In 1960, Don Larsen of the Yankees pitched the first and only perfect game in World Series history against the Los Angeles Dodgers. It was brave 14 the Los Angeles Dodgers' Kirk Gibson to play despite his injuries in 1988. In the end, he hit a two-run home run in the ninth inning and helped beat the Oakland Athletics.

Many people consider the World Series 15 the best show in American sports. Although players work hard for their individual accomplishments, most of them do not feel satisfied unless they have a World Series ring. Winning the World

Series is the ultimate test of a championship team.

世界大賽是美國最火紅的運動項目之一。每年十月美國聯盟與國家聯盟的冠軍會對決，比出世界大賽的贏家。世界大賽被稱為“秋季經典賽”，因為有許多棒球界的精彩時刻都在此時產生。

世界大賽起源於1903年。兩隊打七場比賽，率先贏得四場比賽的隊伍成為冠軍。紐約洋基隊至今贏得27場世界大賽的頭銜，是所有隊伍裡最多的。世界大賽裡有許多棒球的經典時刻。1960年，洋基投手唐拉森投了世界大賽中第一場也是唯一一場對洛杉磯道奇隊的完勝比賽。1988年，道奇隊的柯克吉普森不顧傷勢上場打擊，是一件很勇敢的事情。最後他在第九局時擊出了一個兩分全壘打，擊敗奧克蘭運動家隊。

許多人把世界大賽視為美國運動中最好看的賽事。雖然球員為了他們各自的成就努力，但大多數的人除非得到一枚世界大賽的冠軍戒指否則不會滿足。贏得世界大賽對一支冠軍隊伍而言是終極的挑戰。

C 11. (A) therefore (B) then (C) since (D) besides

[解析]

(A)因此 (B)然後 (C)因為 (D)此外

D 12. (A) nothing but (B) at last (C) or so (D) up to

[解析]

(A)只有 (B)最後 (C)大概(用於名詞後) (D)高達

A 13. (A) have won (B) wins (C) won (D) winning

[解析]

從 so far 可以推知應該是從以前到現在的這一段時間，故用現在完成式

B 14. (A) for (B) of (C) against (D) about

[解析]

It is + 人格特質 adj. + of + sb + to V 某人做某件事是非常...的。

D 15. (A) are (B) being (C) is (D) to be

[解析]

consider sb/sth (to be) sth 認為；以為

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

Christopher Reeve hurt his back in the hard fall from a horse in 1995.

16 he was sent to the hospital immediately, he was paralyzed for the rest of his life. Reeve lay in his hospital bed hopelessly, 17 that there was nothing he could do anymore.

At this moment, a friend walked in dressed as a doctor. Williams played a character that worked in the medical field in the film *Nine Months*. He approached Reeve and announced he would give him a check-up.

The joke made Reeve 18, and he later said it was a turning point for him in

his life. Robin Williams not only provided Reeve with the money to start Reeve's foundation but also helped him pay for his medical bills. Robin's act showed that he would always 19.

Even after Reeve's death, Robin Williams has not forgotten their close 20. Silk neckties designed by Robin Williams and many stars of film and music are sold in stores, and the profits go to the Christopher Reeve Paralysis Foundation. The story of Reeve and Williams is a great example of what "friends forever" means.

**Christopher Reeve**在1995年從馬上重摔下來傷了他的背部。雖然他馬上就被送到醫院治療，但是餘生仍然是癱瘓的了。**Reeve**絕望地躺在病床上，覺得好像再也沒有他能做的事了。

此時，一個朋友穿著醫師服走進來。**Robin Williams**在電影《九月懷胎》中飾演的一個醫護人員的角色。**Robin Williams**走近**Reeve**，並宣布他要來給他做個檢查。這個玩笑讓**Reeve**開懷大笑，而且他稍後提到說，這對他來說，是個生命的轉捩點。**Robin Williams**不但出錢成立了**Reeve**的基金會，還幫助他付醫藥費。羅賓的舉動表現出他會一直為**Reeve**設想。

即使在**Reeve**過世之後，**Robin Williams**仍然沒有拋棄他們深厚的友誼。由**Robin Williams**及其他電影界、音樂界等名人所設計的絲質領帶，仍然於各大小商店中販售，並且所得都將捐給**Christopher Reeve**癱瘓基金會。**Reeve**和**Williams**的故事就是何謂「永遠的朋友」的最佳例子。

B 16. (A) Certainly (B) Though (C) Since (D) Nevertheless

空格那句和後句是轉折關係，故選(B) 雖然。

D 17. (A) feel (B) feels (C) felt (D) feeling

[解析]

選(D)feeling，此為分詞構句，可還原為 Reeve lay in his hospital bed desperately, and he felt that there was nothing he could do anymore.。因動作為主動且主詞一致，故將原本的過去式動詞 felt 改為現在分詞 feeling。

A 18. (A) laugh (B) laughed (C) to laugh (D) laughing

[解析]

選(A)laugh，前有一使役動詞 made，故其後所接之動詞須為原形 laugh。

A 19. (A) think of Reeve (B) put Reeve up  
(C) look like Reeve (D) leave Reeve alone

(A) 為李維設想

(B) 建造李維

(C) 看起來像李維

(D) 不打擾李維

C 20. (A) encouragement (B) attention  
(C) friendship (D) misery

(A) 鼓勵

(B) 注意

(C) 友誼

(D) 悲慘

三、文意選填（占 10分）

第 21 至 30 題為題組

One of the worst moments in baseball history is the 1919 World Series. The Cincinnati Reds won the 21 that year, but what everyone remembers is the team who played against them: the Chicago White Sox.

A group of wealthy gamblers wanted to make a lot of money betting on the series, so they decided to 22 this opportunity. The White Sox were expected to win, so betting against them would 23 mean earning a fortune if the team lost. To be sure that the White Sox would lose, the gamblers paid eight of the players on the team to make 24. The plan worked and the gamblers got very rich.

After the series, many people suspected the White Sox had played badly on 25. This was a very serious 26, and a grand jury was called to investigate the claims in 1920.

During the investigation two of the players, Eddie Cicotte and “Shoeless” Joe Jackson, 27 that they accepted money to lose the games. However, since evidence mysteriously went missing, no criminal charges were 28. In the end, all eight players involved in the scandal were banned from playing Major League Baseball for the rest of their lives.

The Chicago White Sox were shamed, and some people think they were 29. After all, they didn't win a World Series again until 2005, over 8 30 after the scandal. Even now, when people talk about the events of the 1919 World Series, they call the Chicago team the “Black Sox” instead of the White Sox.

(A) admitted	(B) seize	(C) proved	(D) crime	(E) decades
(F) mean	(G) purpose	(H) mistakes	(I) cursed	(J) championship

21. J 22. B 23. F 24. H 25. G  
26. D 27. A 28. C 29. I 30. E

1919年的世界大賽是棒球史上最糟糕的時刻之一。辛辛那提紅人隊贏得了冠軍，然而人們這一年記得的卻是與他們交手的球隊：芝加哥白襪隊。

一群富有的賭徒想在世界大賽投注大撈一筆，所以他們決定抓住這個機會。大家都期望白襪會勝出，所以若賭白襪輸球，只要白襪輸了就可以大賺一筆。為了確保白襪隊會輸球，賭客支付白襪隊八名球員，要求他們故意犯錯。該計劃成功執行，而這群賭徒大賺一筆。

世界大賽後，很多人懷疑白襪隊是故意放水打輸球的。這是一項非常嚴重的犯行，因此於1920年，召集了大陪審團開始調查此事件。

在調查的過程中，兩名球員Eddie Cicotte與赤腳Joe Jackson招供承認受賄輸球。然而，由於證據神秘失蹤，犯罪無法成立。最終，八名捲入醜聞的球員全都遭到職業棒球大聯盟終身禁賽。

芝加哥白襪隊蒙羞，有些人認為他們被詛咒了。畢竟他們直到醜聞發生的八十幾年後，才在2005年再度獲得世界大賽冠軍。即使現在，當人們談論1919

年世界大賽的這樁事件，他們稱該隊為芝加哥「黑襪」，而非「白襪」。

【單字補充】

jury 陪審團

(A) 承認	(B) 抓住	(C) 證明	(D) 罪行	(E) 十年
(F) 意味	(G) 目的	(H) 錯誤	(I) 詛咒	(J) 冠軍

[解析]

21. 前面用的動詞是win，且知為棒球比賽，因此最適合填入的為(J) championship。
22. 後方出現opportunity，前文又講述賭徒想要大賺一筆，由此可知應該是抓住機會的意思，故選(B) seize。
23. 空格前有助動詞would，可知需填原形動詞，此句在說如果白襪隊輸了「意味」著可以大賺一筆，故選(F) mean。
24. 此格前面有及物動詞make，可知此格為名詞，由上下文可知談的仍是賭博的賠率，又前文表示賭徒要確保白襪會輸，可推知需要選手犯錯，故選(H) mistakes。
25. 由上下文可知是「故意」放水輸球，而on purpose是「故意」之意。故選(G) purpose。
26. 從前文得知有許多人懷疑白襪打假球，後文又有陪審團調查，依照文意應選(D) crime。
27. 後方為that子句，可知此格應為動詞，又可從that子句中看出他們在審訊中招供，故選(A) admitted。
28. 證據遺失，故無法證明起訴，故選(C) proved。
29. 可由下一句得知白襪隊2005年才再度得到冠軍，由文意推知應該是(I) curse。
30. 從1919年到2005年經過了86年，也就是八十幾年，故選(E) decades。

#### 四、篇章結構 (占 8 分)

##### 第 31 至 34 題為題組

From a Chinese point of view, it is not easy to say what beauty is. 31 This situation might result from the changing meanings of beauty between Chinese dynasties.

For example, for the Western Han dynasty (206 BC), beauty referred to women who were not only tall and thin but also confident and with great strength. Later, the Tang dynasty (618 AD) found beauty in a round face and overweight body. It is due to the fact that people at that time admired a luxurious life, and a round face and body meant the woman's family was rich. Then, the Song dynasty turned back to admire a slim figure and developed the idea of "foot binding." 32 It also represented the image of being weak, which was a preferred image at that time. 33

As the information shows, beauty in China is always changing. 34 Now,

can you see how beauty today is similar to the ideas centuries ago?

- (A) Besides, the values of the past may become popular again in the future.
- (B) By wrapping feet in tight bandages, women thus had tiny feet and walked more elegantly.
- (C) An online survey found that even the smartest people cannot say exactly what it means to be beautiful in China.
- (D) Foot binding later became popular in the Ming dynasty (1368 AD) and was not ended until the 20th century.

31.   C                        32.   B                        33.   D                        34.   A  

從中國人的觀點，定義美是什麼並非易事。一份線上調查發現，即使最聰慧的人也無法明確指出，中國認為的美是什麼。這也許是因為歷朝歷代對美的定義不斷改變。

例如在西漢(西元前206年)，美指的是高又瘦、而且自信有毅力的女人。後來，唐朝(西元618年)覺得圓臉和豐滿身材有其美感。這是因為那時的人豔羨奢華生活，圓滾滾的臉蛋和身材代表那女人生活富裕。接著，宋朝重回老路，欣賞苗條體態，並有「纏足」的想法。用裹腳布緊緊纏住雙足，女人有了迷你小腳，走起路來更婀娜多姿。這也代表孱弱形象，是當時的偏好。纏足稍後在明朝(1368年)更為風行，直到20世紀才被廢止。

隨資料所示，中國認為的美一直在改變。此外，過去價值觀未來可能再次盛行。現在，你可以看出今日的美感與數世紀之前的有所雷同嗎？

[解析]

31. 上文提到中國人對於審美觀沒有一定的標準，且後句有提到中國各朝代對美的意義也異，故此處選(C)「網路調查發現即使最聰明的人也無法精確地說中國美的定義是什麼」。
32. 本處上一句指出宋朝偏好纖細的身線，因而發展出 food binding (裹小腳)的想法，故選 (B)「女人藉由裹小腳使腳變小且可以優雅地行走」。
33. 此處上一句提到裹小腳也象徵著瘦弱，當時是較被偏愛的形象，而下一句應該是要提到裹小腳後續的演變，故選(D)「裹小腳之後盛行到了明朝，且一直沿用到 20 世紀才廢除」
34. 此處上一句提到根據數據，中國對美的定義總是一直在變，故選(A)「此外，過去的價值可能在未來又變成流行」。

## 五、閱讀測驗 (占 24分)

### 第 35 至 38 題為題組

In the movie, *Pay It Forward*, a social studies teacher named Eugene Simonet gives all of his students an assignment to change the world by direct action. This is

not an easy task. While most students don't think much about the assignment, one does. A boy named Trevor takes the assignment very seriously.

Trevor comes up with the concept of “**paying it forward.**” The idea is to “pay it forward” by helping three people who then must help three other people in turn. Trevor's hope is that if enough people do this, eventually the world will change.

Trevor then starts by helping three people: a homeless man, his mother, and Mr. Simonet. For example, he brings the homeless man home with him, gives him food, and lets him sleep in the house. Of course, the results aren't always what he expects. However, the idea of “paying it forward” grows, and people all over the United States start to hear about it.

The movie was based on a book, and both have inspired people in real life to do something. For instance, there is a Pay It Forward Foundation in the U.S.A. In New York, college students started a Pay it Forward campaign. In England, it also inspired people to start similar activities.

Usually, when something happens in the movies, people say, “It is just a movie.” But in the case of *Pay It Forward*, Trevor truly is making a difference in the world with his idea.

在《讓愛傳出去》這部電影中，一位名為Eugene Simonet的社會學老師給學生一項作業，要求學生採取直接的行動來改變世界。這並非是個容易的任務。而當多數的學生不把這作業當一回事，有一個名為Trevor的男孩很認真看待此作業。

Trevor想出一個「讓愛傳出去」的概念。這個想法是藉由幫助三個人，並讓這三個人去另外幫助三個人，如此往復之。Trevor期望，如果有足夠的人參與，最終這個世界會有所改變的。

Trevor開始幫助三個人：一位遊民，他的母親，以及Simonet老師。比如他把遊民帶回家，給他食物，並讓他睡在家裡。當然，雖然成果並不完全盡如他意，但這個「讓愛傳出去」的想法開始傳播，而全美民眾也開始聽聞此事。

此部電影改編自書籍，而書與電影都激勵了現實生活中的人們行善。例如，美國成立了「把愛傳出去基金會」，大學學生也在紐約辦了「把愛傳出去」的活動。在英國也有人開始了類似的活動。

通常電影中發生的一切，人們都會說：「這不過是電影罷了！」但在《讓愛傳出去》這個例子裡，Trevor真的讓他的想法改變了世界。

   **B** 35. According to the passage, who is Eugene Simonet?

(A) A social studies student.

(B) A social studies teacher.

(C) A mother.

(D) A homeless man.

[解析]

根據此文第一段第一句可知，Eugene Simonet 是社會學老師。故選(B)。

   **B** 36. What is the idea of “pay it forward”?

(A) To pay for something you want.



- (B) To send out the help you get from others.
- (C) To repay the money you receive from others.
- (D) To delay a payment.

[解析]  
根據文章第二段前兩句，可知「把愛傳出去」是協助他人，並傳播別人給予自己的協助。故選(B)。(A)為你想要的東西付錢；(C)還錢給債主；(D)延誤繳費。

B 37. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The movie is made into a book.
- (B) The movie is actually based on a book.
- (C) The story makes no difference to the world.
- (D) Eugene Simonet is the main character in the film.

[解析]  
由第三段第一句可知，電影改編自書籍，故選(B)。(A)電影被改編成書；(C)電影並未對世界造成改變；(D) Eugene Simonet 跟 Trevor 是此片主角。

C 38. What can be inferred from this passage?

- (A) The idea “Pay It Forward” prevents people from committing suicide.
- (B) The movie inspires many people to travel to New York.
- (C) Many people are inspired to lend a helping hand to others.
- (D) People can save much money if they ask for help.

[解析]  
由第三段可推知，電影激勵人們協助他人，故選(C)。(A)「把愛傳出去」是預防人們自殺的活動；(B)電影鼓舞許多人到紐約一行；(D)人們如果要求幫助可以省很多錢。

### 第 39 至 42 題為題組

“OK” is a word that we use every day. It can be used as a noun (Please get your teacher's OK.), verb (I will not OK that report.), adverb (The computer is working OK.), or adjective (Tom is OK now.). Just as there are many examples, there are also many stories about the origin of this short but popular word.

It is said that the word came from “Old Kinderhook,” the nickname of the American president Martin van Buren, whose hometown was Kinderhook, New York. Others say that it came from “okeh,” a word from an American Indian tribe or from Orrin Kendall biscuits.

In fact, most English-language experts today say that the word “OK” is an abbreviation that probably came from a misspelling of the phrase “all correct.” In those days, abbreviating common phrases had become very popular. At the same time, some people wanted to be different and funny, so they misspelled words and phrases on purpose in the same way that

some young people today purposely misspell the word “cool” as “kewl.”

Thus, OK was probably first used in Boston as an abbreviation of the misspelling “oll korrekt.” This was a joke, since neither the O nor the K was correct for the abbreviation of “all correct.” OK soon appeared in an article in the *Boston Morning Post* in 1839, and then it became a part of the English language in the years that followed.

Though there are many stories about the origin of this word, some things are for sure: OK, a little word with a big history, has become one of the most popular words in the English language and is used in countries around the world.

OK是我們每天都在使用的字。它可以是個名詞(請得到老師的准許。)、動詞(我不會批准那份報告。)、副詞(電腦運作得還不錯。)、或形容詞(Tom現在安然無恙。)。就像例子很多一樣，關於這個簡短但流行的詞之起源也有很多故事。

據說這個字是從「Old Kinderhook」來的，這是美國總統Martin van Buren暱稱，而他的故鄉就是紐約州Kinderhook這個地方。有人則是說，OK是從okeh而來的，那是個來自美國印第安部落的字，也有人說是從Orrin Kendall餅乾而來的。

事實上，大部分的英語專家都認為，現在我們所說的OK，很可能是對“all correct”這個片語錯誤拼法的縮寫。在當時，將常見的字詞縮寫是相當流行的。同一時間，有些人則想要來點不一樣且有趣的，所以他們故意拼錯字詞，就像時下年輕人也會故意把cool這個字，拼成kewl。

因此，OK一開始大概是在波士頓使用，被當成故意拼錯的“oll korrekt”的縮寫。這是個笑話，因為O跟K都不是“all correct”正確拼法的縮寫。OK很快地就出現在1839年的《波士頓晨報》的一篇文章當中，然後在接下來的幾年之內，就變成英語的一部分了。

雖然有許多關於這個字起源的故事，但是有些事情是肯定的—OK這個簡單卻有著大來歷，已經變成了在英語中最受歡迎的字之一，而且在世界各國中被使用。

C 39. Which is the best title for this passage?

- (A) OK: the Oldest Word in the World
- (B) OK: A Word from Old Kinderhook
- (C) OK: A Famous Word with Many Origins
- (D) OK: the Shortest Word in English

[解析]

本文主要在討論 OK 這個簡單卻大有來頭的字，且在文章最後一段點出 OK, a little word with a big history，故選(C)

D 40. According to the passage, OK can be used in sentences in different ways

**EXCEPT** as \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) a noun.
- (B) a verb.
- (C) an adjective.
- (D) a conjunction.

[解析]

根據文章第一段，除了(D)連接詞未被提到外，(A)(B)(C)皆有明確指出，故選(D)。

B 41. Which of the following is the most unlikely origin of the word “OK”?

- (A) It came from the nickname of the American president Martin van Buren.
- (B) It came from an article in the *Boston Morning Post* before 1839.
- (C) It came from an American Indian tribe.
- (D) It came from an abbreviation of the misspelling “oll korrekt.”

[解析]

根據文章倒數第二段，OK 於 1839 年在《波士頓晨報》當中出現，(A)(C)(D)在文章內皆有明確點出，故選(B)。

A 42. What can we infer from this passage?

- (A) Language is alive, and it can change with time.
- (B) Newspapers will accept all kinds of misspellings.
- (C) In memory of the greats, people will create new words.
- (D) People in Boston wanted to be different and funny, so they misspelled words.

[解析]

從這篇文章可看出，語言並非一成不變，會隨著人類的使用而有變化，故選(A)。

#### 第 43 至 46 題為題組

The foot massage, known as foot reflexology or zone therapy, can be seen everywhere in Taipei City. It perfectly matches the idea of the LOHAS (lifestyle of health and sustainability) philosophy.

Unlike Chinese medicine, foot massage is not included in Taiwan’s National Health Insurance system. There isn’t a national system training the masseurs, either. Their skills are taught from different organizations. Experienced masseurs say that obtaining proficiency takes four to twelve months’ training.

Although no scientific proofs support that the foot massage is able to treat disorders of internal organs, medical opinions are fairly positive about the benefits of it. According to the website of the University of Minnesota’s Center for Spirituality & Healing, it notes that foot massage appears to cause “an increase in blood flow to kidneys and to the intestines.” Moreover, at many Taiwan’s foot-massage stores, it is common to see charts of right and left soles showing which pressure zone stands for which organ. For example, the liver and the gallbladder are on the right foot, but the part of the liver is bigger; the heart which is higher than the spleen are on the left. Zones relating to the stomach, lungs, bladder, and kidneys are on the soles of both feet.

Toes are all considered to be related to the head, ears and eyes.

While foot massage is as common as stinky tofu, Taiwan's most famous masseur is Father Josef Eugster, a Switzerland-born Westerner. He has been serving in a Catholic church in Taitung since the late 1960s. Suffering from knee pain, he taught himself the reflexology tips from a book called *Good Health for the Future*. The results were impressive. Then, he began to offer foot massages to members of his church. Father Josef Eugster's reputation grew and many people from other parts of Taiwan came to him for treatment later on.

腳底按摩，被稱為足部反射療法或區域療法，在臺北市隨處可見。它完美契合了 LOHAS(健康和永續生活方式)理念。

與中醫不同，腳底按摩不包含在臺灣的國民健康保險系統中。也沒有培訓按摩師的國家體系。他們的技術來自不同的組織。經驗老道的按摩師說，要獲得熟練的技術需要花四到十二個月的培訓。

雖然沒有科學證據支持腳底按摩能夠治療內臟疾病，但醫學觀點對它的好處還是持相當正面的態度。根據明尼蘇達大學精神與治療中心的網站，它指出腳底按摩似乎會導致“腎臟和腸道的血流量增加”。而且，在臺灣很多腳底按摩店，經常會看到左右腳底的圖表，顯示哪個壓力區代表哪個器官。例如，肝膽在右腳，但是肝臟的區域比較大；心臟和脾臟在左邊且心臟的區域比脾臟高。與胃、肺臟、膀胱和腎臟相關的區域位於雙腳的腳底。腳趾則都被認為與頭部、耳朵和眼睛有關。

雖然腳底按摩和臭豆腐一樣普遍，臺灣最著名的按摩師卻是瑞士出生的西方人神父 Josef Eugster。自 1960 年代末以來，他一直在臺東的天主教堂服務。由於膝蓋疼痛，他從一本名為《未來的健康》的書中自學了反射療法技巧。結果令人印象深刻。然後，他開始為他的教會成員提供腳底按摩服務。Josef Eugster 神父聲名大噪，後來很多臺灣其他地方的人都來找他治療。

**B** 43. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) It's about how different pressure zones affect a person's health.
- (B) It's about a brief introduction of the foot massage in Taiwan.
- (C) It's about how famous Father Josef Eugster is.
- (D) It's about a research on the medical record of the foot massage.

[解析]

這篇文章主要介紹腳底按摩在臺灣的現況，介紹了是否有健保制度、訓練時數、左右腳各代表那些器官以及臺灣最有名的按摩師，故選(B)。

**D** 44. Which of the following should a person do to become a masseur of the foot massage?

- (A) He or she should be trained by a national system.
- (B) He or she should learn more about Chinese medicine.
- (C) He or she should apply for insurance in National Health Insurance

system.

(D) He or she should learn the skill at least four months at an organization.

[解析]

文章中第二段最後一行得知，成為一名腳底按摩從業人員至少要訓練四個月。選項(A)錯誤，文章中可知道腳底按摩目前無任何國家級系統；選項(B)錯誤，與學習中醫無關係；選項(C)錯誤，跟申請保險也無關係，故選(D)。

**D** 45. Which of the following statements is true?

(A) The foot massage has been proved its medical usefulness.

(B) The foot massage is not suitable for modern life.

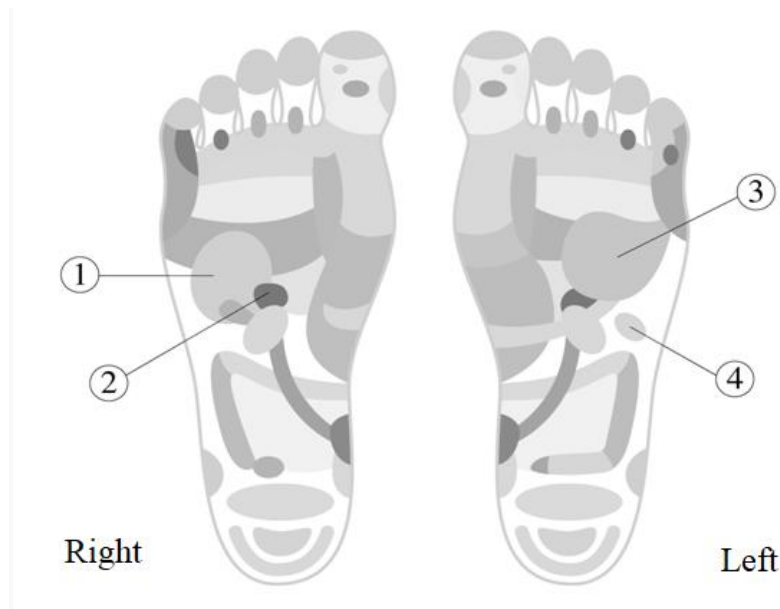
(C) Zones for kidneys are on the right foot.

(D) Father Josef Eugster learned the skills of the foot massage from a book.

[解析]

最後一段可得知 Josef Eugster 神父的腳底按摩技術是從一本書《未來的健康》學來的，故選(D)。選項(A)錯誤，目前沒有醫學證實腳底按摩有醫學療效；選項(B)錯誤，根據第一段最後一行可知，腳底按摩符合 LOHAS 的生活哲學；選項(C)錯誤，腎臟的相對位置不是只有右腳，兩隻腳都有。

**A** 46. According to the passage, which of the following order are all correct about ①~④?



(A) the liver; the gallbladder; the heart; the spleen.

(B) the kidneys; the liver; the toes; the lungs.

(C) the eyes; the gallbladder; the spleen; the intestines.

(D) the liver; the lungs; the ears; the stomach.

[解析]

文章第三段提到了腳底按摩的圖表，介紹了位置和相對應的器官。

## 第貳部分、混合題 (占 10 分)

### 第 47 至 50 題為題組

Situated in the Eastern Mediterranean, the island of Cyprus has perfect weather, making it one of the best tourist spots in the world. In Cyprus, there are great history, rich culture and good food waiting for you to explore. So, I would like to describe the four seasons there to you.

Cyprus may only see a shower or two in spring, so you can catch some rays most of the time. The daytime temperatures go from 17°C to 26°C in April, which will definitely relieve your tiredness. Although it isn't the tourist season in spring, it's a good time to enjoy the quiet beaches and engage in some outdoor activities, such as kayaking, snorkeling, rock climbing and so on. Moreover, spring is the most ideal time to enjoy the nature landscapes in the national parks. The Akamas National Park on the west coast of Cyprus can overlook the Chrysochou Bay.

If spring comes, can "summer" be far behind? The temperatures rise to above 30°C to 40°C, and the weather becomes hot and humid. The passionate summer breeze is coming right up and ready to give you a whole new experience. You can play hard from daytime to the middle of the night. Fancy restaurants, stylish nightclubs and bars are crowded with people. During this season, beers and wine are a must. Therefore, festivals such as Limassol Wine Festival and Paphos Beer Festival have been held for quite some time. In addition to drinking parties, July and August are the best months for diving and snorkeling.

After the bustle and hustle of the summer days, autumn is the time to look for quietness because kids go back to school, and tourists go back home. It is still warm and comfortable without too much rain. In September, baby loggerhead sea turtles and green turtles hatch out and take their first step into the sea. October 1st marks the day when Cyprus was independent from the UK. This is a public holiday celebrated with festivals and parades.

As for winter, temperatures barely drop to single figures and can be as cool as 18°C. Even better, there are some winter storms causing big waves on the sea, which offers ideal water conditions for water sports lovers. Going hiking in November and December here is also a good choice. The joy and passion for Christmas and New Year can be seen on every corner in Cyprus. Christmas trees, syrup sweets and roasted meat are there for you to enjoy.

位於地中海東部，賽普勒斯氣候宜人，使該國成為世界上最好的旅遊景點之一。在塞普勒斯，偉大的歷史、豐富的文化 and 美食等著你去探索。所以，我想介紹一下塞普勒斯的四個季節。

塞普勒斯在春天可能只會看到一兩次陣雨，所以大部分時間你可以徜徉在日光中。4 月份白天的溫度從 17°C 到 26°C，絕對可以緩解您的疲勞。雖然春天不是旅遊旺季，但是可以盡情享受寧靜的海灘，進行一些戶外活動，如獨木舟、浮潛、攀岩等的好時機。此外，春天是享受自然景觀的最佳時間。塞普勒斯西海岸的阿卡馬斯國家公園可以俯瞰 Chrysochou 灣。

如果春天來了，「夏天」還會遠嗎？溫度上升到攝氏 30 到 40 度，而且天氣會變得炎熱潮濕。充滿激情的夏日微風即將吹來，準備給你全新的體驗。你可以從白天到深夜盡情玩耍。高檔餐廳、時尚夜晚俱樂部和酒吧擠滿了人們。在這個季節，啤酒和葡萄酒是必須的。因此，利馬索爾葡萄酒節和帕福斯啤酒節等啤酒和葡萄酒節已經舉辦了一段時間。除了飲酒派對，7 月和 8 月是潛水和浮潛的最佳月份。

夏日的喧囂過後，秋天是尋找寧靜的時間，因為孩子們回到了學校，而遊客們回家了。沒有太多的雨，它仍然溫暖舒適。在 9 月，海龜寶寶和綠海龜孵化出來，邁出了入海的第一步。10 月 1 日是塞普勒斯脫離英國獨立的日子。這是一個以節日和遊行慶祝的國定假日。

至於冬季，氣溫幾乎不會下降到個位數，甚至可以達到攝氏 18 度。更棒的是，有一些冬季風暴會在海上引起大浪，這為水上運動愛好者提供了理想的水域條件。11 月和 12 月來這裡健行也是不錯的選擇。聖誕節和新年的歡樂熱情在塞普勒斯的每個角落都可以看到。聖誕樹、糖漿糖果和烤肉都在那裡供您享用。

  C   47. Which button should you click to find the passage on the web page?

- (A) 
- (B) 
- (C) 
- (D) 

[解析]

從文章脈絡可以發現，作者分別介紹四個季節，以及各季節可以在賽普勒斯做的活動，故選 (C)。

  C   48. Please read the post on Instagram below. In which season was the picture taken?

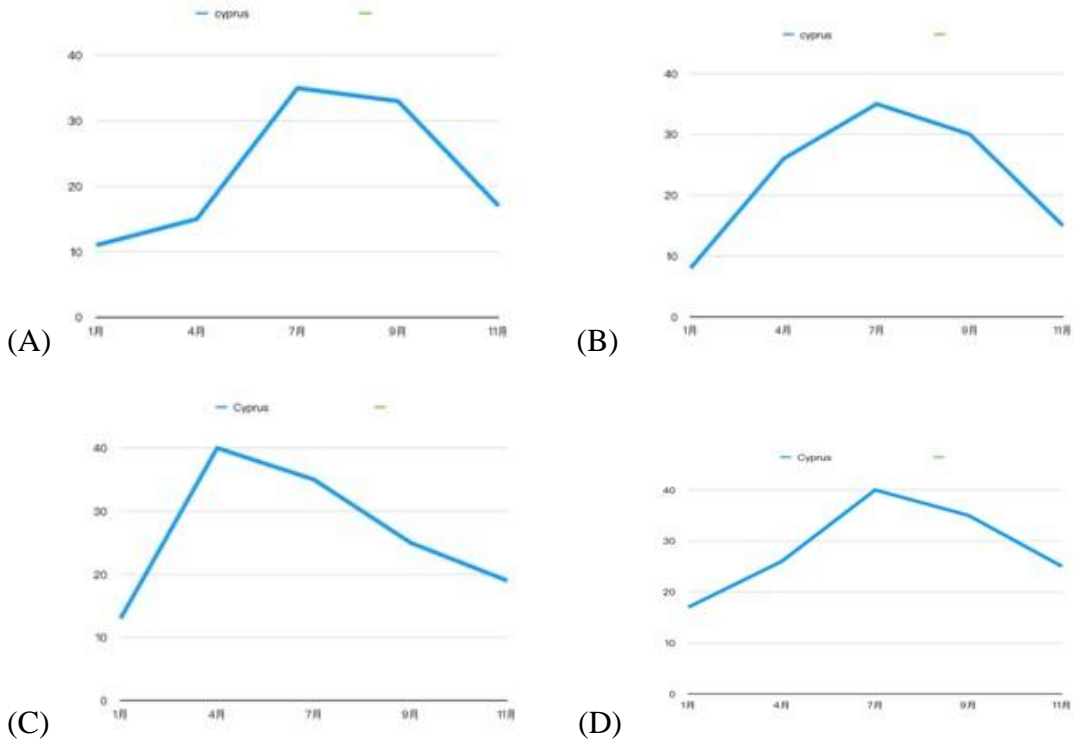
- (A) Spring.
- (B) Summer.
- (C) Autumn.

(D) Winter.

[解析]

從圖片中可以看出見平靜的海灘以及孵化後的綠蠟龜，因此判斷為秋天，故選(C)。

**A** 49. Which line graph best shows the average monthly weather in Cyprus?



[解析]

從文章描述中，一整年的溫度最低不會低於 10 或高於 40 度，因此選項(B)的 1 月份不符合文章所述。而 4 月份溫度不會到 40 度，選項(C)也不符。而 11 月份溫度不會高於 20 度，選項(D)也不符，故選(A)。

50. Imagine you are a travel agent, please help to decide which season is the best for travelers and what they can do in Cyprus.

Jason	Kevin
1. An engineer, 35 years old 2. Enjoy outdoor activities except water sports 3. A nature lovers 4. Dream of visiting national parks around the world	1. A college student, 20 years old 2. Has a part-time job from July to September 3. Love surfing
The best season for Jason: <u>Spring</u> . He can go <u>rock climbing</u>	The best season for Kevin: <u>winter</u> because there are big <u>waves</u>



and go to Akamas National Park.

for him to go surfing.

[解析]

Jason 不喜歡水上運動，反而是自然景觀的愛好者，所以他適合春天到賽普勒斯旅遊，還可以在阿卡馬斯國家公園攀岩；而 Kevin 喜歡水上活動且 7 月至 9 月沒有空閒時間，只能選擇冬天前往。

### 第參部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

#### 一、中譯英（占 8 分）

1. 名叫 Mathew 的學生在課堂上大聲聊天，彷彿是下課時間似的。

The student named Mathew chatted loudly in class as if it were break time.

2. 毫無疑問地，Mathew 干擾到他的同學了。(That ...)

That Mathew was disturbing his classmates is unquestionable.

#### 二、英文作文（占 20 分）

範例：

In a busy restaurant, Kate was dining out with her two children. Unfortunately, they wouldn't settle down and let Kate enjoy her lunch. The baby in the stroller was crying her eyes out while the other baby in Kate's arms was struggling to break free. The restaurant was full to its capacity and all the guests were unhappy with the noise. All of a sudden, the boy managed to get away from his mother. He pulled the tablecloth along with him and plates and bowls fell to the floor, breaking into pieces. Food and juice were spilled everywhere.

The other guests were irritated because the situation had completely gone out of control. At this moment, a waitress walked to Kate. She skillfully picked up the boy and soon calmed him down. She also gave Kate a pacifier and explained that she had just run out and bought it for the little baby girl. She told Kate that she was also a mother of two young babies and totally understood the stress of eating out with them. With the help from the waitress, the children stopped crying and Kate was finally able to finish her food without causing more inconvenience to everyone else.

A. 本作文為記敘文，必須根據三張連環圖片的內容敘說故事，並以第四幅圖片作為結局。可依內容完整度與長度將故事寫成四段或二段。

B. 看圖說故事的記敘文最好以過去式書寫，清楚交待圖中的人、事、時、地、物，可按時間順序描述，也可使用倒敘法。

C. 本作文以第三人稱的角度描繪故事，亦可使用第一人稱。

D. 第四張圖的內容可發揮創意，寫出別出心裁、與眾不同的結束，會有加分效果。

E. 英文力求自然通順無錯誤；若想得高分，需能精確使用字彙描述場景，如：  
**stroller** (嬰兒推車)、**pulled the tablecloth** (拉下桌巾)等。此外，多使用不同句型來  
增加變化。