大學入學考試中心
九十七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

- 單一選擇題共 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
- 非選擇題用黑色或藍色筆在「答案卷」上作答

選擇題答錯不倒扣

祝考試順利

第壹部分：單一選擇題

一、詞彙 (15%)

說明：第1至15題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

1. Amy did not _____ changes in the course schedule and therefore missed the class.
   (A) arrest (B) alarm (C) notice (D) delay
2. It is not easy for old people to _____ their backs, so they need help when their backs itch.
   (A) label (B) scratch (C) lighten (D) squeeze
3. Mary is suffering from a stomachache and needs to eat food which is easy to _____.
   (A) launch (B) invade (C) adopt (D) digest
4. Since our classroom is not air-conditioned, we have to _____ the heat during the hot summer days.
   (A) consume (B) tolerate (C) recover (D) promote
5. Sue is so _____ that she always breaks something when she is shopping at a store.
   (A) religious (B) visual (C) clumsy (D) intimate
6. Ann enjoyed going to the flower market. She believed that the _____ of flowers refreshed her mind.
   (A) instance (B) dominance (C) appliance (D) fragrance
7. The profits of Prince Charles's organic farm go to _____ to help the poor and the sick.
   (A) charities (B) bulletins (C) harvests (D) rebels
8. Jack was given the rare _____ of using the president's office, which made others quite jealous.
   (A) mischief (B) privilege (C) involvement (D) occupation
9. This new computer is obviously _____ to the old one because it has many new functions.
   (A) technical (B) suitable (C) superior (D) typical
10. Simon loves his work. To him, work always comes first, and family and friends are _____.
    (A) secondary (B) temporary (C) sociable (D) capable
11. Although your plans look good, you have to be _____ and consider what you can actually do.
    (A) dramatic (B) realistic (C) stressful (D) manageable
12. Built under the sea in 1994, the _____ between England and France connects the UK more closely with mainland Europe.
    (A) waterfall (B) temple (C) tunnel (D) channel
13. This tour package is very appealing, and that one looks _____ attractive. I don't know which one to choose.
    (A) equally (B) annually (C) merely (D) gratefully
14. Hseu Fang-yi, a young Taiwanese dancer, recently _____ at Lincoln Center in New York and won a great deal of praise.
    (A) performed (B) pretended (C) postponed (D) persuaded
15. The police searched the house of the suspect _____. They almost turned the whole house upside down.
    (A) relatively (B) thoroughly (C) casually (D) permanently

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，答錯不倒扣。

What is so special about green tea? The Chinese and Indians __16__ it for at least 4,000 years to treat everything from headache to depression. Researchers at Purdue University recently concluded that a compound in green tea __17__ the growth of cancer cells. Green tea is also helpful __18__ infection and damaged immune function. The secret power of green tea is its richness in a powerful anti-oxidant.

Green tea and black tea come from the same plant. Their __19__ is in the processing. Green tea is dried but not fermented, and this shorter processing gives it a lighter flavor than black tea. It also helps retain the tea's beneficial chemicals. That is __20__ green tea is so good for health. The only reported negative effect of drinking green tea is a possible allergic reaction and insomnia due to the caffeine it contains.

16. (A) would use (B) are using (C) had used (D) have been using
17. (A) looks after (B) slows down (C) takes over (D) turns out
18. (A) for (B) from (C) at (D) inside
19. (A) weight (B) purpose (C) difference (D) structure
20. (A) whether (B) whenever (C) what (D) why

A wise woman traveling in the mountains found a precious stone. The next day she met another traveler who was hungry. The wise woman generously opened her bag to __21__ her food with the traveler. When the hungry traveler saw the precious stone, he asked her to give it to him. The woman did __22__ without hesitation. The traveler left, rejoicing. If he sold the stone, he thought, he __23__ enough money for the rest of his life. But in a few days he came back to find the woman. When he found her, he said, "I know how valuable this stone is, but I'm giving it back to you, __24__ that you can give me something even more precious. You gave me the stone without asking for anything __25__. Please teach me what you have in your heart that makes you so generous."

21. (A) give (B) bring (C) share (D) earn
22. (A) so (B) such (C) as (D) thus
23. (A) had (B) had had (C) would have (D) would have had
24. (A) hope (B) hoping (C) hoped (D) to hope
25. (A) on leave (B) by surprise (C) off record (D) in return

Prague, the capital of the Czech Republic, is a very beautiful city. Situated on both banks of the winding River Vltava, Prague is like one big open-air museum. __26__ some six hundred years of architecture nearly untouched by natural disaster or war, the city retains much of its medieval appearance. __27__ you go, there are buildings in Romanic, Baroque, and Rococo styles that were popular hundreds of years ago. All of them successfully __28__ the destruction of postwar redevelopment and remained unchanged. While the Iron Curtain was still in place under the communist government, Prague was __29__ visited by foreigners. Since the 1990s, __30__, all that has changed. Prague is now one of the most popular tourist attractions in Europe.

26. (A) For	(B) With	(C) Upon	(D) Along
27. (A) Since	(B) Before	(C) Whatever	(D) Wherever
28. (A) escaped	(B) featured	(C) defended	(D) inspired
29. (A) ever	(B) seldom	(C) nearly	(D) wholly
30. (A) afterwards	(B) therefore	(C) however	(D) furthermore

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。

One day, a guru foresaw in a vision what he would be in his next life. Then he called his favorite disciple and asked him, "What would you do to thank me for all you have received from me?" The disciple said he would do whatever his guru asked him to do. Having received this __31__, the guru said, "Then this is what I'd like you to do for me. I've just __32__ that I'll die very soon and I'm going to be reborn as a pig. Do you see that sow eating garbage there in the yard? I'm going to be the fourth piglet of its next litter. You'll __33__ me by a mark on my brow. After that sow gives birth, find the fourth piglet with a mark on its brow and, with one __34__ of your knife, slaughter it. I'll then be __35__ from a pig's life. Will you do this for me?"

The disciple felt sad to hear this, but he agreed to do as he was told. Soon after their __36__, the guru died and the sow did have a litter of four little pigs. Then the disciple __37__ his knife and picked out the little pig with a mark on its brow. When he was about to cut its throat, the little pig suddenly __38__, "Stop!" Before the disciple could recover from the __39__ of hearing the little pig speak in a human voice, it continued, "Don't kill me. I want to live on as a pig. When I asked you to kill me, I didn't know what a pig's life would be __40__. It's great! Just let me go."

(A) shock	(B) conversation	(C) like	(D) promise	(E) released
(F) screamed	(G) learned	(H) recognize	(I) stroke	(J) sharpened

四、閱讀測驗(32%)

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

Howler monkeys are named for the long loud cries, or howls, that they make every day. They are the loudest land animal and their howls can be heard three miles away through dense forests. Male howler monkeys use their loud voices to fight for food, mates, or territory. Everyone starts and ends the day by howling to check out where their nearest competitors are.

Interestingly, when there are few howler monkeys in an area, the howling routine takes on a different pattern. In Belize, where howler monkeys were newly reintroduced into a wildlife sanctuary, the howler monkeys were heard only a few times a week rather than every day. Apparently, with plenty of space and no

other howler monkeys around, there was no need to check on the whereabouts of their competitors. At the sanctuary, keepers now use recorded howler sounds from a distance so that the monkeys feel the need to make the territorial calls as they would do in the wild. In the future when the population grows, there will be no need for the recording because the howler monkeys will have more reason to check in with the neighbors to define their own territories.

41. Why do howler monkeys howl?
    (A) To claim their territory. (B) To check how popular they are.
    (C) To tell others they are going to leave. (D) To show friendliness to their neighbors.
42. Why did the howler monkeys in Belize howl less often?
    (A) They lived too close to each other. (B) There was enough food for all of them.
    (C) There were no other competitors around. (D) They were not used to the weather there.
43. Why do the keepers at the sanctuary use recorded howls?
    (A) To prevent the howler monkeys from getting homesick.
    (B) To help howler monkeys maintain their howling ability.
    (C) To trick the monkeys into the belief that there is plenty of space around.
    (D) To teach the monkeys how to make the loudest cries to scare people away.
44. According to the passage, which of the following is true about howler monkeys?
    (A) They howl most often at noon.
    (B) They originally came from Belize.
    (C) People can hear their howls three miles away.
    (D) Female monkeys howl to protect their babies.

45-48 為題組

After the creation of the Glacier National Park in Montana, the growing number of park visitors increased the need for roads. Eventually, the demand for a road across the mountains led to the building of the Going-to-the-Sun Road.

The construction of the Going-to-the-Sun Road was a huge task. After 11 years of work, the final section of the road was completed in 1932. The road is considered **an engineering feat**. Even today, visitors to the park marvel at how such a road could have been built. It is one of the most scenic roads in North America. The construction of the road has changed the way visitors experience the Glacier National Park. Visitors now can drive over sections of the park that previously took days of horseback riding to see.

Just across the border, in Canada, is the Waterton Lakes National Park. In 1931, members of the Rotary Clubs of Alberta and Montana suggested joining the two parks as a symbol of peace and friendship between the two countries. In 1932, the United States and Canadian governments renamed the parks the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, the world's first. More recently, the parks have received several international honors. They were named as a World Heritage Site in 1995. This international recognition highlights the importance of this area, not just to the United States and Canada, but to the entire world.

45. What made it necessary to build a road through the Glacier National Park?
(A) There were too many parks in Montana.
(B) The park was not sunny enough for visitors.
(C) The existing mountain roads were destroyed.
(D) More visitors were interested in going to the park.

46. How has the Going-to-the-Sun Road influenced the way people experience the Glacier National Park?
(A) The scenery along the road is too beautiful for visitors to drive carefully.
(B) It has become a marvelous experience for people to ride horses on this road.
(C) The road has allowed people to see more of the park in a shorter period of time.
(D) The transportation on the road was so difficult that few people could really enjoy the trip.

47. What does "**an engineering feat**" mean?
(A) A big success in construction.
(B) A magical building machine.
(C) A great disaster for the travelers.
(D) An enjoyable process for engineers.

48. What is special about the Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park?
(A) It is where the glacier runs to the lake.
(B) It is the first park funded by the whole world.
(C) It is a special park built to protect wild animals.
(D) It is composed of two parks located in two countries.

49-52 為題組

Ice sculpting is a difficult process. First, ice must be carefully selected so that it is suitable for sculpting. Its ideal material is pure, clean water with high clarity. It should also have the minimum amount of air bubbles. Perfectly clear ice blocks weighing 140 kg and measuring 100 cm × 50 cm × 25 cm are available from the Clinebell Company in Colorado. Much larger clear blocks are produced in Europe and Canada or harvested from a frozen river in Sweden. These large ice blocks are used for large ice sculpting events and for building ice hotels.

Another difficulty in the process of ice sculpting is time control. The temperature of the environment affects how quickly the piece must be completed to avoid the effects of melting. If the sculpting does not take place in a cold environment, then the sculptor must work quickly to finish his piece. The tools used for sculpting also affect when the task can be accomplished. Some sculptures can be completed in as little as ten minutes if power tools are used. Ice sculptors also use razor-sharp chisels that are specifically designed for cutting ice. The best ice chisels are made in Japan, a country that, along with China, has a long tradition of magnificent ice sculptures.

Ice sculptures are used as decorations in some cuisines, especially in Asia. When holding a dinner party, some large restaurants or hotels will use an ice sculpture to decorate the table. For example, in a wedding banquet it is common to see a pair of ice-sculpted swans that represent the union of the new couple.

49. What kind of ice is ideal for sculpting?
(A) Ice from ice hotels.
(B) Ice from clean water.
(C) Ice with lots of bubbles in it.
(D) Ice weighing over 100 kilograms.

50. Why is ice sculpting difficult?

(A) It is hard to control the size and shape of the ice.

(B) The right theme for ice sculpting is not easy to find.

(C) The appropriate tools are only available in some countries.

(D) It is not easy to find the right kind of ice and work environment.

51. What is paragraph 3 mainly about?

(A) The uses of ice sculptures. (B) The places where ice is sculpted.

(C) The quality of ice sculptures. (D) The origin of ice sculpting parties.

52. Which of the following statements is true about the process of sculpting ice?

(A) It takes more time to carve with razor-sharp chisels.

(B) It can be finished in 10 minutes if the right tools are used.

(C) Larger blocks of ice from Sweden are easier to handle for sculptors.

(D) The carver must work fast in a cold environment to avoid catching cold.

53-56 為題組

If you touch your finger to a hot stove, you know it's going to hurt. However, if you convince yourself beforehand that the pain won't be so bad, you might not suffer as much. According to a recent study, the part of your brain that reacts to severe pain is largely the same part that reacts to expectation of pain.

Researchers in this study worked with 10 volunteers, ages 24 to 46. Each volunteer wore a device that gave out 20-second-long pulses of heat to the right leg. There were three levels of heat, producing mild, moderate, or strong pain. During training, the volunteers would first hear a tone, followed by a period of silence, and then feel a heat pulse. They then learned to associate the length of the silent pause with the intensity of the upcoming heat pulse. The longer the pause, the stronger the heat pulse would be, causing more severe pain.

A day or two later, the real experiment began. The researchers found that the parts of the brain involved in learning, memory, emotion, and touch became more active as the volunteers expected higher levels of pain. These were mainly the same areas that became active when participants actually felt pain. Interestingly, when the volunteers expected only mild or moderate pain but experienced severe pain, they reported feeling 28 percent less pain than when they expected severe pain and actually got it.

The new study emphasizes that pain has both physical and psychological elements. Understanding how pain works in the mind and brain could eventually give doctors tools for helping people cope with painful medical treatments.

53. What is the main idea of the passage?

(A) We should learn to be sensitive to pain.

(B) Our feeling of pain is decided by our environment.

(C) How people feel pain remains unknown to scientists.

(D) Our reaction to pain is closely related to our expectation of pain.

54. Which of the following is true about the pulses of heat in the study?
(A) Each heat pulse lasted for 20 seconds.
(B) The pulses were given to the arms of the volunteers.
(C) Different devices gave out different levels of heat pulses.
(D) There were two levels of heat intensity given to the volunteers.

55. How did the volunteers learn to expect different levels of heat?
(A) From the loudness of the tone they heard.
(B) From the instruction given to them by the researchers.
(C) From the color of a light flashing on the device they wore.
(D) From the length of the pause between a tone and the heat pulse.

56. According to the passage, what may be the author's advice to a doctor before a surgery?
(A) To provide the patient with more pain killers.
(B) To talk to the patient and ease his/her worries.
(C) To give the patient strong heat pulses beforehand.
(D) To emphasize the possible severe pain to the patient.

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、翻譯題(8%)

說明：1.請將以下兩句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。

1. 聽音樂是一個你可以終生享受的嗜好。

2. 但能彈奏樂器可以爲你帶來更多的喜悅。

二、英文作文(20%)

說明：1.依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
2.文長120個單詞(words)左右。

提示：你（英文名字必須假設爲 George 或 Mary）向朋友（英文名字必須假設爲 Adam 或 Eve）借了一件相當珍貴的物品，但不慎遺失，一時又買不到替代品。請寫一封信，第一段說明物品遺失的經過，第二段則表達歉意並提出可能的解決方案。

請注意：爲避免評分困擾，請使用上述提示的 George 或 Mary 在信末署名，<u>不得使用自己真實的中文或英文姓名</u>。