

大學入學考試中心  
九十三學年度指定科目考試試題  
敏督利颱風受災地區考生補救考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，修正時應以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液
- 非選擇題用黑色或藍色筆，在「答案卷」上作答

祝考試順利

## 第壹部份：單一選擇題

### 一、詞彙與慣用語 (15%)

說明：第1至15題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。  
每題答對得1分，答錯倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，  
不給分亦不扣分。

1. Ms. Lin is a loving and caring teacher, but so far her students have shown little \_\_\_\_ for what she has done for them.  
(A) consciousness      (B) wisdom      (C) training      (D) appreciation
2. The university Susan is admitted to has been noted for making research in science and technology a high \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) priority      (B) judgment      (C) reputation      (D) committee
3. Many countries have been in recession for a long time; therefore, a lot of people look forward to economic \_\_\_\_\_ in the coming year.  
(A) loyalty      (B) prosperity      (C) certainty      (D) sensibility
4. The coast guard last night successfully \_\_\_\_\_ boats which were trying to smuggle drugs and other illegal items from a neighboring country.  
(A) solved      (B) deserved      (C) emerged      (D) intercepted
5. The scientists have focused all their attention on \_\_\_\_\_ industrial waste into valuable materials.  
(A) converting      (B) dismissing      (C) expending      (D) transporting
6. Because of the tragic accident, traffic on the highway was \_\_\_\_\_ for over two hours.  
(A) stabilized      (B) measured      (C) disrupted      (D) announced
7. This new type of surgery is popular because the recovery time is much shorter than that required in \_\_\_\_\_ surgeries.  
(A) identical      (B) superficial      (C) fictional      (D) conventional
8. With the pale-white walls and bed sheets, hospitals always look very \_\_\_\_ to me.  
(A) impatient      (B) impersonal      (C) innocent      (D) innovative
9. I just cannot figure out why John did such a stupid thing! He must have gone totally \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) insane      (B) extinct      (C) analytical      (D) immortal
10. Smoking, as proven in many medical studies, is likely to damage the human body \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) gigantically      (B) optimistically      (C) permanently      (D) truthfully
11. We must be extremely careful about what we read in the newspaper because the reports are not \_\_\_\_\_ true and accurate.  
(A) barely      (B) doubtfully      (C) roughly      (D) necessarily
12. After graduation, Mr. Chang worked very hard and won several cases. He \_\_\_\_\_ built up a reputation as a successful lawyer.  
(A) hardly      (B) gradually      (C) portably      (D) mutually
13. Jenny was very sad over the death of her son. For her, nothing can \_\_\_\_\_ the loss of a child.  
(A) take over      (B) turn into      (C) make up for      (D) live up to
14. The proposal to reduce taxes has received much support \_\_\_\_\_ although most economic experts are against it.  
(A) on the ground      (B) at the wheel      (C) up the creek      (D) in the mood
15. Sam is always bragging, and all of my friends have warned me not to take what he says \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) under a cloud      (B) behind his back      (C) at face value      (D) in due course

## 二、綜合測驗(15%)

說明：第16至30題，每題一個空格。請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯倒扣1/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

A man wanted to prove to a group of alcoholics the effect of alcohol on human body systems. He displayed two jars in front of the group, one containing water and the other containing alcohol, \_\_16\_\_ a very healthy worm. He said to the audience: "This jar contains water." Then he dropped the worm in the jar and said, "Please watch the reaction." The group watched closely \_\_17\_\_ the worm floated in the jar, dangling and swimming. The man then took the worm out of the first jar and put it in the second jar \_\_18\_\_ contained alcohol and said to the audience, "Now watch the reaction." The group saw the worm go down into the water and soon begin to struggle for \_\_19\_\_. Right there and then every one in the group witnessed the worm shrinking and disintegrating. Then it died. The man turned round and asked the audience, "What would you all say to this?" After a long silence, someone from the rear \_\_20\_\_ and said, "I can see that if I drink alcohol, there will be no more worms in my body."

- |                     |                 |                   |                    |
|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 16. (A) in addition | (B) along with  | (C) on account of | (D) as a result of |
| 17. (A) as          | (B) if          | (C) yet           | (D) or             |
| 18. (A) what        | (B) when        | (C) which         | (D) where          |
| 19. (A) health      | (B) audience    | (C) proof         | (D) survival       |
| 20. (A) put out     | (B) looked over | (C) stood up      | (D) brought back   |

### 第 21 至 25 題為題組

Jazz is not only an American art form but also an international phenomenon. The New Orleans Jazz and Heritage Festival, also called Jazz Fest, is a 10-day cultural feast \_\_21\_\_ thousands of musicians, cooks, and craftspeople welcome 500,000 visitors each year. The main events include unforgettable music on 12 stages, delicious Louisiana cuisine in two large food areas, and crafts artisans from the region and \_\_22\_\_ the world purchasing and selling their works. The evening concerts \_\_23\_\_ different locations during the 10-day Festival. The Festival \_\_24\_\_ the indigenous music and culture of New Orleans and Louisiana, so the music encompasses every style associated with the \_\_25\_\_ and the state: blues, R&B, gospel, Cajun, Afro-Caribbean, folk, Latin, rock, rap, country, bluegrass and everything in between. And of course there is lots of jazz, both contemporary and traditional.

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|---------------------|----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 21. (A) in which    | (B) such that  | (C) as many as   | (D) in order for   |
| 22. (A) against     | (B) about      | (C) across       | (D) around         |
| 23. (A) are held at | (B) happen to  | (C) are taken in | (D) participate in |
| 24. (A) compensates | (B) calculates | (C) celebrates   | (D) cooperates     |
| 25. (A) U.S.        | (B) city       | (C) world        | (D) nation         |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Which would you wear to a football game, a sweater or a raincoat? \_\_26\_\_ the raincoat if you thought there was a good chance of rain. Which basketball team is more likely to win, one that is 30 points ahead at the half or its opponent? Teams have been known to come from \_\_27\_\_ to win, but the chances of overcoming that kind of lead are slim.

\_\_28\_\_ of us can be perfectly sure about how things will turn out in the future. But we can, and often do, think of the possibilities. We can try to guess \_\_29\_\_ this or that might happen. In some cases mathematics can help make these guesses more accurate. The branch of mathematics that helps make our guesses more accurate is called probability. Probability is the science of \_\_30\_\_. It is among the fastest growing and most useful parts of today's mathematics.

- |                  |              |               |                  |
|------------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 26. (A) Probably | (B) Formally | (C) Similarly | (D) Consequently |
| 27. (A) above    | (B) down     | (C) behind    | (D) underneath   |
| 28. (A) All      | (B) Some     | (C) Many      | (D) None         |
| 29. (A) since    | (B) though   | (C) because   | (D) whether      |
| 30. (A) sport    | (B) chance   | (C) future    | (D) weather      |

三、文意選填 (10%)

說明：第31至40題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得1分，答錯倒扣1/9分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Bhutan first flung open its doors to tourists in 1974. Since then, the tiny country has revealed to the rest of the world its enviable nature \_\_31\_\_, exotic animals, and a one-of-a-kind government. Bhutan's ruler, King Jigme Singye Wangchuck, who was elected in 1972, runs the only Democratic Monarchy \_\_32\_\_.

Bordered by India, Tibet, and China, Bhutan \_\_33\_\_ about 18,000 square miles and has a population of about 750,000. Bhutan is home to several rare \_\_34\_\_, including red pandas, blue sheep, and musk deer. Its \_\_35\_\_ landscape includes snowcapped peaks, bamboo jungles, meadows, and grasslands.

The strongly religious Bhutanese rely almost \_\_36\_\_ on agriculture for their survival, raising cattle and living in rural villages. To celebrate their Buddhism, the Bhutanese hold many unique \_\_37\_\_, called *teschus*, and stake prayer flags in the ground, which worshippers believe offer a \_\_38\_\_ line to the gods.

Tourists who would like to visit Bhutan should plan their trips far \_\_39\_\_. They must provide a travel visa and itinerary upon arrival. Moreover, they should pack \_\_40\_\_: The country's only airline, Druk Air, has just two planes—both with limited storage space.

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|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| (A) direct   | (B) reserves  | (C) diverse | (D) sparingly | (E) in advance   |
| (F) measures | (G) festivals | (H) mammals | (I) entirely  | (J) in existence |

#### 四、篇章結構(10%)

說明：第41至45題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (E) 選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得2分，答錯倒扣1/2分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

##### 第 41 至 45 題為題組

Architects design new buildings and oversee work when old buildings are renewed. Carrie Jeffers is an architect whose job is making old buildings look like new. \_\_41\_\_ In today's cities, many old buildings are in need of repair. Sometimes bathrooms, kitchens, and electric wiring need replacing. Underneath, though, these houses are sturdy. If they could be fixed, many more people of the city would have good homes. \_\_42\_\_

As a young girl Carrie saw many beautiful old buildings and went to many museums. When Carrie was in college, she worked as a letter carrier in the small town of Newark, Ohio. \_\_43\_\_ One day she said to herself that she could make better houses than the new kind she saw going up.

Carrie studied art history in college. \_\_44\_\_ When she finished her studies, she found a job with a small company that mainly rehabilitates old houses in the city. She enjoyed working for the company because she got to do many different kinds of jobs.

\_\_45\_\_ But Carrie says you don't have to be a great artist or even very good in math to be a good architect. The one talent needed is an ability to see in your mind what a building will look like when it's finished.

- (A) She got to look at the fine old houses as well as the new houses being built.
- (B) Architects make drawings and careful plans of everything they do.
- (C) The word for what she does is *rehabilitation*.
- (D) Then she went on to study architecture.
- (E) That is precisely what Carrie does.

#### 五、閱讀測驗(22%)

說明：第46至56題，每題請分別根據各篇文章的文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得2分，答錯倒扣2/3分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止。未答者，不給分亦不扣分。

##### 第 46 至 49 題為題組

Six out of ten British children are likely to have seen a *Harry Potter* film and then read the first two books about the young wizard.

The finding comes from a survey by bookseller Waterstone's into the impact on children's reading of the Potter phenomenon, created by Edinburgh-based author J.K. Rowling.

Martin Higgs, Waterstone's literary editor, said: "Thanks to the PG certification of the *Harry Potter* films, each release in the cinema is opening up a new generation of young children to the books."

The two most successful books of the past 12 months for Waterstone's have both had major film releases—*Harry Potter* and *Lord of the Rings*.

Waterstone's experienced a 300 percent rise in sales of the *Harry Potter* series after the launch of the first film, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, and is expecting another **surge** of interest after the release this month of *Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets*.

An even greater rise in book sales was experienced as a result of the first film in the *Lord of the Rings* series and a repeat of interest in the Tolkien novels is expected next month when the next film in the series is released at cinemas.

Mr. Higgs added: "Parents are recognizing that films are a chance to persuade a reluctant reader to pick up a book and give it a try."

46. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Films based on popular books like *Harry Potter* and *Lord of the Rings* can sell very well.
  - (B) Free *Harry Potter* books were given to British children who went to see the *Harry Potter* films.
  - (C) Many British children became interested in reading the *Harry Potter* and *Lord of the Rings* books after seeing the films.
  - (D) Six out of ten British children had already read the *Harry Potter* books before they saw the *Harry Potter* films.
47. Which of the following words from the passage is closest in meaning to **surge**?
- (A) Rise.
  - (B) Repeat.
  - (C) Result.
  - (D) Release.
48. According to the passage, Martin Higgs is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a producer making the *Harry Potter* films
  - (B) a person who prepares books for printing
  - (C) a writer of a children's book about a young wizard
  - (D) a teacher who encourages his students to read books
49. What can we infer from Martin Higgs' remark at the end of the passage?
- (A) Books made into films are worth reading.
  - (B) Parents usually know which films are good for their children.
  - (C) Reading a book is more useful for children than seeing a film.
  - (D) Films may motivate children to read the books on which the films are based.

第 50 至 52 題為題組

Many buildings in Taiwan have survived earthquakes, but some appear to have fallen over like toys. This, say experts, is a sign that engineers did not pay enough attention to the foundations, or that the quake virtually turned the soft sediment below into a "liquid"—meaning the apartments should not have been constructed in these locations in the first place. According to Dr. David Petley, of the UK's Portsmouth University, there are widespread occurrences in Taiwan where building codes are ignored and where development has occurred in locations where it should not have been allowed. Having worked on government-backed risk reduction projects in Taiwan since 1991, Dr. Petley further pointed out that there's quite a lot of illegal construction work going on in Taiwan as a result of the very rapid development.

However, **seismologists** and engineers say that the government's use of three building codes formulated to counter the threat of earthquakes may have spared the island from a death toll far higher than that now being revealed. For instance, Walter Mooney, of the US Geological Survey, conducted a research comparing Taiwan's preparedness for earthquakes with that of Turkey, and found that Taiwan has been doing a good job: Whereas an estimated 65% of buildings in Turkey were illegally constructed, failing many safety tests, Taiwan has been largely successful in enforcing its own laws.

50. This passage was written mainly to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) warn Taiwan residents about the danger of rapid urban development  
(B) propose solutions to the problems caused by earthquakes in Taiwan  
(C) discuss the safety problems of buildings in Taiwan during earthquakes  
(D) compare the death tolls in Turkey and Taiwan during recent earthquakes
51. Which of the following is mentioned by Dr. Petley as one factor leading to the collapse of buildings when earthquakes strike Taiwan?  
(A) There is too much water underground.  
(B) There is a lack of qualified engineers.  
(C) Building codes are still waiting approval.  
(D) Buildings have been constructed where they shouldn't have been.
52. The word **seismologists** in the second paragraph most likely means "experts on \_\_\_\_".  
(A) earthquake studies (B) weather conditions (C) government policies (D) water resources

第 53 至 56 題為題組

The best-known technological aid in language teaching is undoubtedly the language laboratory—a room, usually divided into booths, where students can listen individually to tape recordings of foreign language material, and where they may record and play back their own responses, while being monitored by a teacher.

When these laboratories were first introduced, they were heralded as a technique that would improve the rate and quality of language learning. They would take the burden of repetitive drills away from the teacher, provide more opportunities for learners to practice listening and speaking, and enable them to develop at their own rates and monitor their own progress. Many schools were quick to install expensive laboratory equipment. However, within a few years, it became apparent that there would be no breakthrough. The **expected improvements** did not materialize, and the popularity of the "language lab" showed a marked decline.

There were several reasons for the language lab's failure to live up to expectations. The taped materials were often poorly designed, leading to student frustration and boredom. The published programs failed to reflect the kind of work the student was doing in class. Few modern languages staff had received training in materials design or laboratory use. And it proved difficult to maintain the equipment once it had been installed.

Today, the strengths and limitations of the laboratory are better realized, and the vastly increased potential of modern electronic hardware has led to a certain revival. There is now considerable interest in *language learning laboratories*, which contain much more than the traditional systems—in particular, the introduction of interactive computational aids and video materials has proved to be extremely popular.

It is now clear that, when used properly, laboratories can provide a valuable extra dimension to language teaching. For example, the taped material can provide a variety of authentic and well-recorded models for the training of listening comprehension. And laboratories can be used as resource centers, or libraries, giving learners extra opportunities to practice at their chosen level.

53. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the use of taped materials in a language laboratory  
(B) the development of language learning laboratories  
(C) the disadvantages of traditional language laboratories  
(D) the importance of well-trained staff in a language laboratory
54. Which of the following can be regarded as one of the **expected improvements** in the second paragraph?  
(A) The rapid spread of language laboratories worldwide.  
(B) The installment of costly machines in the labs in most schools.  
(C) Correcting every student's speech errors by the classroom teachers.  
(D) Keeping regular checks on the learning process by the students themselves.
55. It can be inferred that today's language learning laboratories owe their success mainly to the introduction of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) hearing aids                      (B) video materials                      (C) resource centers                      (D) hardware dealers
56. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true after language laboratories were first introduced?  
(A) Materials used in the language laboratory bored students.  
(B) Well-trained staff for the language laboratory was hard to find.  
(C) The maintenance of equipment in the language laboratory was trouble-free.  
(D) The lessons in language laboratories and those in regular classrooms did not match.

## 第貳部份：非選擇題

### 一、英文翻譯（8%）

說明：1. 將下列兩句中文翻譯成適當之英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。  
2. 未按題意翻譯者，不予計分。

- (a) 關渡（Guandu）位於台灣的西北部，是觀賞鳥類最佳的地點之一。  
(b) 在這裡你會看到不同的鳥類，有些甚至是在台灣極為罕見的。

### 二、英文作文（20%）

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

提示：請以“**What Makes A Good Friend?**”為主題，寫一篇至少120個字的英文作文。第一段針對文章主題，說明什麼樣的朋友才算是「好朋友」，並在第二段舉自己的交友經驗為例，以印證第一段的說明。