

八十六學年度
大學入學考試中心
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：

- 單一選擇題共55題
- 非選擇題共兩大題

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

第一部分：單一選擇題

壹、詞彙與語法

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「選擇題第一部分」。
每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

1. What a small computer! Does it really ____?
(A) bite (B) type (C) work (D) use
2. For your own _____, please don't open the door until the train fully stops.
(A) humanity (B) safety (C) liberty (D) vanity
3. Peter told Marie that he couldn't attend her birthday party because he had been engaged.
(A) necessarily (B) previously (C) cautiously (D) possibly
4. For hours, we have heard nothing but negative criticism. Why can't you say something more____?
(A) ambitious (B) synthetic (C) determined (D) constructive
5. This library is famous for its wide _____ of books. You can find books on any topic you are interested in.
(A) technology (B) connection (C) variety (D) amazement
6. The child was _____. He just sat there and waited for something to happen.
(A) passive (B) expressive (C) extensive (D) persuasive
7. After dinner, Richard offered to pay the bill, but May insisted that they do it _____.
(A) generously (B) separately (C) completely (D) extensively
8. This TV program will _____ young viewers' understanding of the changing world.
(A) broaden (B) soften (C) tighten (D) lengthen
9. I like everything about the apartment _____ the rent. It is too expensive.
(A) as for (B) except for (C) instead of (D) in place of
10. _____ all the newspaper and television attention, the problem of child abuse has become well-known.
(A) As a result of (B) Apart from (C) In addition to (D) Regardless of
11. Tim: Someone left a schoolbag on the bus.
Sam: See if _____ a name inside the bag.
(A) it was (B) this has (C) there is (D) they had
12. Joe: _____ you come to our party tonight?
Sue: No, but I wish I could.
(A) Must (B) Shall (C) Can (D) May
13. Jack: I wish I were a millionaire. I could buy whatever I want.
Jane: Well, it may be true. _____ we must bear in mind that the love of money is also the root of all evil.
(A) So (B) Or (C) For (D) But

14. Tony: May I have some more coffee, please?
Anne: I'm sorry, but there doesn't seem to be _____.
(A) left any (B) any left (C) leaving any (D) any leaving
15. Tom: I was looking for John all afternoon. Where was he?
Pete: I don't know. He _____ to a movie.
(A) would go (B) might go (C) would have gone (D) might have gone

貳、片語

說明：第11至20題，請選出與劃線部份語意最接近的字詞，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。

16. Do you think Teresa asked that question on purpose?
(A) accidentally (B) gradually (C) intentionally (D) permanently
17. Every Taiwanese student should know what 'M.I.T.' stands for.
(A) holds (B) orders (C) means (D) represents
18. John's reckless behavior gave rise to endless trouble for his parents.
(A) caused (B) covered (C) lifted (D) saved
19. The idea of becoming famous appeals to many people.
(A) attracts (B) enjoys (C) claims (D) requires
20. Mike fainted under the hot sun in his rice field. When he came to, he saw a stranger beside him.
(A) Rose (B) discovered (C) entered (D) awoke

參、綜合測驗

說明：第21至40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「選擇題第一部分」。每題答對得1分，答錯不倒扣。

21-25 題為題組

Climbing the most difficult mountains requires a very special mental condition. 21 the climber is doing something very difficult, everything that he or she sees, hears, or 22 must come together to help in the work of climbing. All of the parts of the body work together s m o o t h l y a n d q u i e t l y 23 each part feels what is happening in the other parts. There is no room for thinking about what time it is, or about how one looks. 24 thinking must focus on what is happening at that moment, and the mind and the body become one. Only by entering this quiet mental state 25 a climber really do his or her best.

21. (A) Despite (B) Because (C) Unless (D) Although
22. (A) points (B) says (C) walks (D) feels
23. (A) or (B) if (C) as (D) but
24. (A) One (B) All (C) Some (D) Few
25. (A) can (B) shall (C) must (D) should

26-30 題爲題組

John: What was the weather like while you were camping?

Jack: 26 It rained for a few days towards the end of our holiday, but mostly it was fine. We weren't able to visit the Rainbow Waterfalls as we planned, but...

John: 27

Jack: Well, apart from that, we did everything we wanted to—hiking, fishing and swimming. We even managed to visit an aboriginal village in the forest.

John: 28 did you get so far?

Jack: We rode bicycles there. We also went to the beach several times.

John: Did you take your bikes with you?

Jack: No, we rented some at the nearby village.

John: Where did you stay 29?

Jack: Oh, in a lovely valley, about three miles north of the National Park.

John: I remember when we went camping last summer. We forgot to take a can-opener along!

Jack: 30 Do you know what happened to us? A goat came in our tent at night and ate most of our food!

26. (A) It couldn't be better (B) Don't mention it (C) Not too bad (D) It was terrible

27. (A) What a pity! (B) Oh, how wonderful!
(C) Oh, that was great! (D) No big deal!

28. (A) How often (B) How on earth (C) How hard (D) How was that

29. (A) at all (B) after all (C) above all (D) at most

30. (A) That's great (B) You deserve it (C) That's nothing (D) That's terrible

31-40 題爲題組

The people in the room were tense. Five young engineers were sitting with their 31. They were trying to settle details of an important new plant site for a major client.

Suddenly one of the young engineers gave what he thought was a good solution 32 the problem. What he had to say was 33 by an uncomfortable silence. The boss then laughingly pointed out that the same proposal had been made and 34 some minutes before.

The incident seemed funny 35 the time, but several months later it did not. After the project had been successfully finished, most of the engineers who had worked on it were 36. But the young man who had made a fool of himself at the meeting was not on the list.

37 The young engineer swore that he had never heard the proposal made and rejected. 38 He was a victim of a bad listening habit that he didn't know he had.

Bad listening habits can hurt you a lot in your daily living. Much of your success, both in your work and social life, 39 how you listen. A number of major industries and more than twenty leading colleges 40. They have set up "listening clinics" and courses to find out what is wrong—and what to do about it.

31. (A) boss (B) friend (C) client (D) doctor

32. (A) of (B) at (C) to (D) in

33. (A) turned (B) created (C) greeted (D) generated

34. (A) agreed to (B) put up (C) called upon (D) turned down

35. (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) for

36. (A) succeeded (B) promoted (C) exhausted (D) aroused

37. (A) What had happened? (B) Why must it be finished?
(C) Where did the event take place? (D) When will they have another project?
38. (A) The engineer was too young. (B) It took a whole month.
(C) The boss was satisfied. (D) He was right.
39. (A) is related to (B) has an impact on
(C) have a lot to do with (D) are of great importance to
40. (A) are also interested in the rejected proposal
(B) have resolved the mystery of listening comprehension
(C) are doing extensive research on the young engineer
(D) have become very concerned about our bad listening habits

肆、閱讀測驗

說明：第41至55題，每題請分別根據各篇文章選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題第一部分」。每題答對得2分，答錯不倒扣。

41-43 題為題組

I wonder how often your family has bought new furniture, curtains or kitchen equipment and then wondered how to dispose of the old items that still have quite a lot of life left in them.

It was in response to this situation that The Carpenters' Shop was opened in the town of Walsall, Staffordshire. Run by a team of church volunteers, the shop will collect any surplus, good-quality items and store them until they can be redistributed to the people who are needing those particular things.

Many have been helped through the scheme, including single parents, disabled people and the elderly, and those who have lost all their household possessions through a disaster such as a house fire.

It's an admirable project, and it is worth finding out if a similar one operates in your hometown. Participation costs the donor nothing and can make such a difference to others.

41. The phrase **dispose of** in the first paragraph can best be replaced by _____.
(A) put up with (B) get rid of (C) look down upon (D) take notice of
42. The purpose of setting up The Carpenters' Shop was _____.
(A) to help those who could not afford certain household items
(B) to open a furniture store run by church volunteers
(C) to teach people how to destroy disposable furniture
(D) to sell good-quality furniture to disabled people
43. What is the author's opinion of an item that someone doesn't need any longer?
(A) It's normally out of style.
(B) It should be donated to charity.
(C) It's an admirable project.
(D) There may be something wrong with it.

44-47 題爲題組

What can you do if you ‘lose’ the data from your disks? To find an expert, who would recover the lost information for you, is probably the easiest solution. Jack Olson is one of these experts. Jack and a few of his friends set up a company called “Jack’s Disk Doctor Service” in 1984. They work from home and give all the money they earn to charity. The fees are always the same, no matter how precious the data on the disk is. Some people, however, are so grateful that they send extra money to Jack or to the charities his company supports. One oil company offered him \$2000 for his help and an architect even sent him a blank check.

It would be difficult to put a value on the things rescued by the Disk Doctor. There have been disks containing medical research, television scripts, manuscripts of whole books, a lawyer’s papers for a court case, and even Margaret Thatcher’s travel plan for a visit to eastern Europe. For this last case, Jack had to go in person to Thatcher’s office ‘for security reasons’!

Disks are usually sent to the Disk Doctor by post, but sometimes people are in such a hurry that they cannot wait for the mail to come. For example, some radio scripts had to be rushed by taxi to Jack’s house because they were needed for broadcasting the next day. When the material has been recovered, the disk is returned to the sender with a diagnosis and a prescription for avoiding the problem in the future. One grateful client, an author, put a “thank you” to Jack in the front of his book. “Jack saved me from a heart attack,” he wrote. “But,” says Jack, “most people don’t take any notice of the doctor’s advice!”

44. What does the word rescued in the second paragraph mean?
(A) recovered (B) prescribed (C) examined (D) discovered
45. Why did the architect send Jack a **blank** check?
(A) The architect did not have any money
(B) The architect did it for security reasons
(C) The architect always followed the doctor's advice
(D) The architect thought Jack's service was priceless
46. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) Jack’s Disk Doctor Service has only one standard fee.
(B) Jack and his company have made a fortune from their service.
(C) Margaret Thatcher is a very important person.
(D) Jack’s clients are from all walks of life.
47. From the statement “But ... most people don’t take any notice of the doctor's advice!” we can infer that _____.
(A) most people don’t take medicine regularly
(B) many of Jack’s patients would probably get sick again
(C) many of Jack’s clients have sought for his help more than once
(D) most people don’t read the instruction when using a computer

48-51 題爲題組

Do you know the meaning of the word “relationship”? Here is an easy way of understanding it. Whenever two people come together, even for a brief moment, they exchange looks, feelings, thoughts, ideas, and energy. Their relationship is how they interact with each other. Everything that happens in the world happens through relationships. We human beings need to love and be loved, and this will come from our relationship with others. Accordingly, anyone who wishes to love and be loved will want to establish lasting relationships.

Here are a few tips to help us create enduring relationships. First, know our steps. The relationship between two people is like the art of dancing. Before we can dance with a partner,

we need to be able to dance by ourselves. We need to feel the rhythm of the music, hear how it inspires us to move and learn our unique style of movement and expression. Second, trust. As the key building block for enduring relationships, trust is a bond that evolves as two persons get to know each other and experience safety in opening their hearts. Trust develops when we respect each other's needs and develop a history of common experience and caring. Third, be intimate. While intimacy is often limited to the sexual bond, we can be intimate with many people without sexuality. That is, by relating heart to heart. We need to be seen and known by another person. In this way, intimacy enables us to thrive and grow. Lastly, treat relationship as an organism. A new relationship is like an embryo that requires time, care and attention to grow into whatever may evolve. In our proper relationship with others, we will be known and seen for who we are, and love will come out of the seeing and the knowing.

48. The author writes the above passage chiefly to _____.
(A) encourage readers to build blocks for intimacy
(B) tell readers that things happen through feelings
(C) help readers establish sound relationships
(D) urge readers to become expert dancers
49. The word **tips** in the second paragraph refers to _____.
(A) fees (B) services (C) limitations (D) suggestions
50. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
(A) Intimacy is limited to the sexual bond.
(B) "Trust" blocks the way to durable relationships.
(C) If you do not dance, you cannot establish relationships.
(D) Exposure of one's inner thoughts is essential for enduring relationships.
51. The love we desire will come from all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
(A) being fond of the embryo (B) interacting with people
(C) trusting our friends (D) being intimate with others

52-55 題為題組

Penghu, Nov.24—Two Russians, a father and a son, were rescued Saturday near the Penghu Islands off southwestern Taiwan after their sailboat broke down and began drifting.

Medvedev Vladimir, 43, and his son, Maxsine, 14, sailed from an unnamed eastern Russian seaport on August 18, to begin an ambitious around-the-world cruise.

Their voyage, down the coastline of northeastern mainland China, through the East China Sea, then down the Taiwan Strait and into the South China Sea, had been smooth until four days ago when the mainsail of their twin-mast sailboat "Kawasaki" was smashed by strong winds on the high seas.

The father-and-son team started the inboard engine. However, after less than two days, the engine broke down.

Near the "black ditch" of Penghu, battered by winds of up to 70 knots, the rear sail was torn into shreds. The rudder also stopped responding.

Surprised by the father and son's "pale faces" and their battered vessel, the Penghu police and fishers in Paisha rescued them. Speaking only limited English, the Vladimirs spent five hours trying to explain their presence.

It is not immediately known whether the "Kawasaki" can be repaired on the fishing island of Penghu, or when the Vladimirs will be able to set off again and continue their around-the-world voyage.

52. What was the purpose of the voyage of the Vladimirs?
(A) To go around the world. (B) To visit the Penghu Islands.
(C) To look for their lost family members. (D) To start the inboard engine of their vessel.
53. Which course (direction) did the Vladimirs take to get to Penghu?
(A) East. (B) West. (C) South. (D) North.
54. When did the “Kawasaki” first get into trouble during the voyage?
(A) Less than two days after departure from Russia.
(B) About four days before the inboard engine was started.
(C) After it had sailed from Russia for more than three months.
(D) Only after it drifted to Paisha County of the Penghu Islands.
55. What did the Vladimirs decide to do after they were rescued?
(A) To stay in Penghu and do some fishing. (B) To sell the boat and return to Russia.
(C) To repair the boat and sail back to Russia. (D) They had not made any decision yet.

第二部分：非選擇題

壹、簡答題

說明：1.根據以下短文簡答下列五個問題，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2.不必用完整的句子，大小寫不拘，但需標明題號。每題2分，共10分。

Do you know that happy folks recover from illness much more readily than people who are depressed and always complaining?

The old sages always used to say that laughter was the best medicine—indeed, better than medicine.

Someone else remarked that “a merry heart does good, like medicine”—and infectious laughter is often catching. Don’t you find it so? I like the anonymous verse which sums it all up:

*When wholesome laughter fills the air,
Some ills will soon depart;
For laughter is good medicine
That helps to cheer the heart.*

1. According to the passage, what type of people are more likely to get well sooner when they get sick?
2. Which word in the passage means ‘very wise men’?
3. Which word in the passage is closest in meaning to ‘infectious’?
4. Who is the author of the poem?
5. In the poem, which word rhymes with ‘depart’?

貳、英文作文

說明：1.請依下列提示寫一篇英文作文在「答案卷」上。
2.文長以120字左右為原則，共20分。

提示：

你同意 “Laughter is better than medicine” 這種說法嗎？以你自己或親朋好友的經驗或你所知道的故事為例，加以說明。你的論點無論是正面或是反面都不會影響你的得分。