趋熱顛奪

英文指考歴屆指定科目考試試題の精粹



106 學年度指定科目考試英文考科試題分析

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賣、前言

先就題型和配分比例分析,依照慣例,本次的選擇題是72分,非選擇題為28分,在這部分並無 變動。十題詞彙題,兩篇五題單選的綜合測驗,也就是一般所謂的克漏字題型,加上一篇文意選填, 是 12 個選項選出適當的 10 個搭配答案,以上題型每題都是 1 分。接下來篇章結構,則是六選五的搭 配題型;閱讀測驗則依照往例有四篇,每篇有 4 題。這兩種題型都是每題 2 分。非選擇題共 28 分: 翻譯每題 4 分,兩題共 8 分;作文則占 20 分。

整體而言,今年考題和去年一樣是偏難的程度,考題的題幹文章中出現一些課本沒有收錄的單字 ,也就是說今年在題意的理解上有難度,對中等程度的考生應該是個挑戰。閱讀測驗依然走長篇路線 ,考生一不小心會花太多時間在這一大題上,占用作文的時間就得不償失。今年作文不走去年的議論 說明文,改為偏重情意的個人經驗抒發,算是容易下筆的題目。

就各項選文的主題分析,今年考題的內容依然維持主題多元的準則。綜合測驗有兩篇,第一篇是 抵制紙片人模特兒,內容容易瞭解,但選項偏難;第二篇是酵素的介紹,是近幾年少見難度頗高的克 漏字。而今年文意選填上亦有點難度 —— 介紹傳統食物皮蛋;篇章結構「動物再生能力」的主題則可 能是考生比較了解的。最後閱讀測驗的部分,今年偏重人文主題,第一篇是人物介紹 —— 建築師札哈 ·哈蒂,第二篇是介紹「小小免費圖書館」這個非營利組織,第三篇是介紹法庭語言學和其案例,最 後一篇則是國歌的起源和演變。

至於整份考卷的用字雖然說都還是在基本字彙範圍內,而部分單字也在大考中心的字彙表中,但 是課本幾乎都未收錄,程度中等的考生在閱讀理解題目上應該會花一點時間。相較去年考題,今年在 單字級數上提升,也使用一些專有名詞,使得文章須要推敲才能理解。即便如此,較為特殊艱難的文 法或句型幾乎都不再出現,可見指考的考試方向已經不強調需要特殊記憶的文法,僅需要基本的句構 概念即可。由此可知,答題關鍵在於大考中心所公布的 7000 單字字彙量以及廣泛且大量閱讀各類主 題文章所累積的實力。單是把六冊課本讀熟是不足以應付今年指考的難度,唯有平日多背單字、多閱 讀、多做模擬試題的考生,才會是學測和指考的常勝軍。

貳、試題測驗重點及應試對策

一、詞彙

題幹的主題大多都是貼近生活的說明或敘事的語氣,如談到室友爭吵和遲到的人際關係面向,喝 雞湯、油漆未乾、喝熱牛奶入睡等日常生活面向,以及李安得獎和生態變化的時事面向等等。不過這 些內容應該對一般考生並不陌生,加上題目句意完整、線索充足,要看懂題目並不難,但是要選出正 確答案就沒這麼容易。背熟課本的單字絕對不夠,必須熟讀大考中心 7000 單字表五級和六級的部分 才能拿滿分。

就詞類來看:動詞3題、名詞3題、形容詞3題、副詞1題。和去年一樣,其中7題是現在式 (4題用到現在完成式)、3題是過去式,非常好判斷。40個詞彙選項,除了兩個二級、四個三級的 詞彙選項外,其他都落在在大考中心詞彙表的四級到六級的詞彙範圍內,而且近半數都是六級詞彙 。就正確答案的部分分析結果,倒是和去年差不多,有一題是二級詞彙 —— avoid,兩題是四級詞彙

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— contentment, hasten,三題是五級詞彙 — opponent, induces, herbal,另外四題是六級詞彙 — monotony, chronically, coveted, ecological。至於各題其他三個誘答的選項,三十個中有一個二級詞彙、四個三級詞彙、六個四級詞彙、六個五級詞彙,其餘十三個都是六級詞彙。今年六級詞彙出現的比例比去年更高了些。由此可知,背熟大考中心詞彙表是拿下詞彙題這十分的不二法門,五級和六級的部分更是拉高分數的關鍵。

二、綜合測驗

這兩篇克漏字關鍵都在文意的理解,每一題都必須根據文意才能選出正確的字詞。第一篇是談論 法國通過抵制紙片人模特兒的法案,文長 156 字。五題全都是選出適合文意的字詞,並無文法題,其 中兩題動詞和動詞片語、一題名詞、兩題形容詞,中上程度的考生,這一篇克漏字應該可以勉強過關 ,這個主題不算艱澀,所以內容還算可以推敲理解。第二篇文長較長,184 字,簡單介紹酵素的重要 和優缺點。16.題和17.題算是文法題,一題考雙重否定,一題考分詞構句;18.題和19.題算是語氣判斷, 一題是強調,另一題是轉折。只剩20題是根據文意選一名詞。本篇文章中的單字難度高,考生若是沒 猜出酵素這個關鍵字,整篇文章的文意就很難理解,當然就難以選出正確答案。整體而言,綜合測驗 的文章長度雖然比前幾年來得短,但是難度提升不少,要全對並不容易,必須要有一定的閱讀實力才 有可能辦到。

三、文意選填

文意選填自從前幾年改成 12 個選項選出搭配的 10 個正確答案後,許多考生都覺得難度提高不少,但是今年的兩個多餘選項的誘答性並不強,只要對皮蛋有點認識的考生答題上應該就沒問題,但如果不知道這篇文章的主題,恐怕就會失去一半的分數。文章長度和去年一樣偏長,有 332 個字,文章中有一些單字雖不難但並不常見,如果閱讀時不能理解大意,做答就會受到阻礙。除此之外,選項的詞性還算清楚、不易混淆,例如名詞的四個選項——delicacy, mixture, challenge, favor 意思完全不同,並不算是彼此很強的誘答;另外多餘的兩個誘答部分——provokes, refreshed 也是字意和詞性鮮明的字,應該不會弄錯。

就選項的詞性分類,有四個現在式動詞、兩個過去式動詞(或過去分詞)、四個名詞、一個形容詞、一個現在分詞。這些選項都是必須搭配前後句意或字詞,是屬於中間偏難的題組。

四、篇章結構

比起前一篇文意選填的文章,今年的篇章結構算是比較容易的考題,可以讓考生在此稍微鬆一口氣,再挑戰接下來的四篇閱讀測驗。文長302字,和前兩年的長度差不多。第31.題和第33.題是以前後句意連貫就能判斷出答案;第32.題是以上一句作為答題的提示,做段落小結;第34.題和第35.題則是以下一句作為答題的提示。今年的提示明顯,只要有練習過篇章技巧的考生,全數答對不成問題,算是整份考題中屬於中間程度的題組。

五、閱讀測驗

今年跳脫前兩年知識導向的風格,改為較偏重人文面向,從卓越的女建築師到法庭上幫助辦案的語言分析師,從小小免費圖書館介紹到國歌的起源和演進,每一篇都有濃濃的文化氣息。比起前兩年,文章整體而言又更長一些——第一篇 284 字、第二篇 317 字、第三篇 366 字、第四篇 343 字,所以不但是要考閱讀能力,對考生的耐心和毅力也是一大考驗。

第一篇是人物介紹,這類文章是課本及模擬試題中常見的文體和語氣,關鍵生字不算多,所以算 是比較淺顯易懂,但是題目算是中上程度,因為都無法直接找到答案。第36題問建築師的成功因素, 第37.題問一句話的含義,第38.題是問段落大意,第38.題是問建築師的風格——這些題目不是真正理解 文意的人是無法作答的。

第二篇是介紹一非營利組織「小小免費圖書館」,應該是四篇閱讀測驗中最簡單易懂的一篇。但 是題目的誘答性頗高,考生必須小心謹慎才不會掉入誘答的陷阱中。例如第40題的(D)選項,是校舍般 的書箱而不是校舍,第41.題也有可能誤選為非營利組織,如果考生因為簡單而輕忽大意,恐怕會意外 失分。

第三篇的文章在相較之下可能是考生背景知識較缺乏的——法庭語言學,也是長度最長的一篇, 還好單字不多,經過閱讀推敲應該可以猜出 linguistics 的方向。題目幾乎都經過重述,是屬於中間偏 難的題組。

第四篇雖然可能有些生字,但因為是介紹國歌的演變,文章內容對中等程度的考生並不算難,若 能平心靜氣閱讀完文章應該不至於看不懂,只怕時間的壓力影響閱讀理解力。否則本篇的題目難度中 等,誘答選項也不強,算是可以全對的題組。

六、中譯英

今年的非選題目,翻譯題很明顯是時事題,屬中間偏難的題目。雖然第一句中「世界大學運動會 」這個專有名詞在題目已有提示,考生如果在考前有複習國內外新聞大事,也一定會讀到相關的句子。

不過要拿滿分必須留意細節,首先第一句是前後兩句,必須使用連接詞連接,或是用關係子句或 分詞構句,此外「舉辦」要用對動詞。第二句的「真諦」也是翻譯上較高難度的部分。這兩句雖然沒 有用到困難的句型,但是在翻譯的時候將字詞運用得當也需要一些實力,所以要拿滿分並不容易,中 上程度考生拿6~7分應該是沒問題的。

七、英文作文

今年仍然和前兩年一樣是傳統指考題型 —— 提示兩段主旨的段落寫作。去年是以「碩士清潔隊員 滿街跑」的社會現象為題,論述性較強;今年則再回到貼近考生生活的題目,較為感性抒情,要談談 自己的寂寞時刻,再描述可以陪伴度過寂寞時光的人事物。

這算是非常容易下筆的作文題目,生活在少子化世代下的考生,應該都會有感受過寂寞心情的經 驗。但第一段要如何描述寂寞孤單的心情,又能在第二段呼應第一段,描述如何排遣寂寞,決勝關鍵 就在寫作的功力,以及字句是否流暢優美了。



106學年度指定科目考試



			- 154 121	100 /5 /5	1 2 ・ 00 14 いいはいいはいいくくり 4手・
第一次練習	月	日完成 分數	数 ご 前標	78~70分	加油!你值得更好的成就。
		_	均標	69~52分	是不是還有觀念沒搞懂呢?
第一次複習	日	日完成 分數	数 # 後標	51 ∼ 33 /2	上課都在睡覺嗎?求你讀書呢

▲ 底標 32~24分 你有認真作答嗎?該檢討啦!

第壹部分:選擇題(占72分)

一、詞彙(占10分)

н.						
說明:			個是正確或最適當的選項:或畫記多於一個選項者,該	,請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題 亥題以零分計算。		
	1. Martha has been tr	rying to he	r roommate since their	quarrel last week, as she		
	doesn't want to cor	ntinue the argument.				
	(A) overgrow	(B) bother	(C) pursue	(D) avoid		
	2. As David finished out sounds of	_	elicious chicken soup, l	ne licked his lips and gave		
	(A) contentment	(B) dominance	(C) explosion	(D) affection		
		ds of intense fighting out, and won the mate	_	his right in the		
	(A) performer	(B) attendant	(C) opponent	(D) messenger		
	4. Watch out! The be		inted. You can fan the	wet paint if you want to		
	(A) fasten	(B) hasten	(C) lengthen	(D) strengthen		
	5. Warm milk sleepiness. So if you have trouble falling asleep, try drinking some warm milk before going to bed.					
	(A) conceals	(B) recruits	(C) absorbs	(D) induces		
		ve years as a data p		own, Alice is tired of the		
	(A) disturbance	(B) salvation	(C) remainder	(D) monotony		
	7. Peter has never bee	en on time to meetings	s or appointments. It w	ould be interesting to look		
	into reasons why he	e islate.				
	(A) chronically	(B) hysterically	(C) simultaneously	(D) resistantly		
		i won Ang Lee an Os n the movie industry.	scar in 2013 for Best I	Director—one of the most		
	(A) populated	(B) surpassed	(C) coveted	(D) rotated		

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	o environmental scientianges within the next cent		y to experience significan
(A) provincial		(C) authentic	(D) redundant
	Chinese medical practice r a mixture of these to pre (B) frantic		emedies, which use plants (D) descriptive
二、綜合測驗(占10		(e) g	(a) descriptive
	每題一個空格,請依文意選 得1分;答錯、未作答或畫:		畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區 以零分計算。
1115.題為題組			
	such major fashion hous	ses as Chanel, Dior, a	nd Yves Saint Laurent, has
joined Italy, Spain, and	d Israel in adopting laws a	against super-skinny m	odels on catwalks or in ads.
• •	• •		e use of excessively skinny
-	•		to US\$81,000, with up to six
	_		measure aims to 12. the
glorification of danger			
	•	vill have to present a	medical <u>13.</u> that proves
			try. Moreover, they will be
·	•		ce a medical report showing
		-	tio. This bill is expected to
	s view on the ideal femal		1
11.(A) forecast		(C) criminalize	(D) distinguish
12.(A) put up with	(B) crack down on	(C) give in to	(D) look out for
13.(A) coverage	(B) certificate	(C) operation	(D) prescription
14.(A) subject to	(B) accustomed to	(C) blessed with	(D) familiar with
15.(A) healthy	(B) pleasant	(C) frequent	(D) distinctive
1620.題為題組			
	eparates a living thing fa	rom an inanimate obje	ect is the organism's ability
			igine the infinite amount of
reactions that a large	organism such as huma	an carries out every s	single day. <u>16.</u> of these

reactions that a large organism such as human carries out every single day. <u>16.</u> of these reactions are possible without enzymes.

Enzymes consist of various types of proteins that work to drive the chemical reactions <u>17.</u> for certain types of nutrients to take effect. Enzymes can either launch a reaction or speed it up. In

<i>16.</i> (A) Any	(B) All	(C) None	(D) More
17.(A) requires	(B) required	(C) requiring	(D) to require
18.(A) at all	(B) at hand	(C) at first	(D) at ease
19.(A) hereafter	(B) instead	(C) likewise	(D) however
20.(A) disease	(B) balance	(C) measure	(D) statement

三、文意選填(占10分)

說明:第21.題至第30題,每題一個空格,請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(L)選項中分別選出最適當者,並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者,得1分;答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者,該題以零分計算。

21.-30.題為題組

Hundreds of years ago, a savory idea—called the century egg—was hatched in rural China. As the story goes, a farmer found naturally preserved duck eggs in a muddy pool of water and slaked lime. After surviving a tasting, he set out to replicate them manually, resulting in a <u>21.</u> that would endure for centuries as a comfort food in Hong Kong, China and parts of Southeast Asia.

Though details of the century egg's discovery are undocumented, scientists estimate that it <u>22.</u> more than 500 years to the Ming Dynasty. And aside from some techniques used for large-scale production today, the egg preservation process has remained relatively <u>23.</u>.

To make the eggs, a vat is typically filled with a combination of strong black tea, lime, salt and freshly burned wood ashes, and left to cool overnight. The next day, duck, quail, or chicken eggs are added to the ___24___ . Then they soak anywhere from seven weeks to five months—not for a century as the name ___25__ .

The century egg also ________ many other names, such as hundred-year egg, thousand-year egg, or millennium egg. But no matter what it's called, this common snack has a rather uncommon taste and is often grouped by travelers with other ________ Asian foods such as chicken feet or snake soup. Getting beyond the egg's appearance is the first _________ . Instead of being white with a bright orange yolk, the jelly-like egg takes on a less __________ dark brown and swampy green hue. There's also a pungent ammonia-like odor to contend with, which has earned the snack yet another nickname: the "horse urine egg."

While the century egg draws a following from older generations and curious travelers, it is falling out of <u>30</u> with the younger set, who are weary of China's preserved and fermented foods. The future of the humble snack is uncertain, but chefs in Chinese restaurants are still trying to preserve this nostalgic bite of culinary heritage.

(A) provokes	(B) exotic	(C) delicacy	(D) dates back	(E) refreshed	(F) implies
(G) appetizing	(H) mixture	(I) goes by	$({\tt J}) unchanged$	(K) challenge	(L) favor

四、篇章結構(占10分)

說明:第31.題至第35.題,每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)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畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者,得2分;答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者,該題以零分計算。

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31.-35.題為題組

One of the most difficult things for a human to face is the loss of a limb. If a person loses an arm or a leg, he/she must be fitted with an artificial limb.

The situation is very different for a starfish. If a starfish loses an arm, it can grow a new one.

31. Snails can even regrow their heads—imagine what the world would be like if humans could do that. But we can't. Nor can we grow new limbs or even fingers. That's why scientists are studying animals that can regrow body parts, that is, regenerate.

32.

Many different kinds of animals show some form of regeneration. Most of them are, however, limited to the sort a lizard is capable of, like regrowing a lost tail. A cockroach can grow back a missing limb, but the limb itself can't generate a new cockroach. 33 Bidirectional regeneration, on the other hand, refers to a situation in which splitting of an animal will result in separate fully functional animals. 34 Cut a hydra in half, and you'll get two hydras. Cut it into four pieces, and you'll get four.

<u>35.</u> A single one can be cut into hundreds of pieces and each will grow back into a whole in a week or so. Because of this remarkable ability, one planarian can be created over and over, giving it a sort of immortality. Whether this phenomenon can be achieved in humans will likely require years of research.

- (A) Scientists call this unidirectional regeneration.
- (B) Humans aren't completely without regenerative talents.
- (C) The same thing happens for lobsters, salamanders, and many other animals.
- (D) When it comes to regeneration, few animals can equal the magic of the planarian.
- (E) This type of regeneration is demonstrated in a few animals, such as hydras and sea stars.
- (F) They hope that this line of research will make regeneration possible in humans someday.

五、閱讀測驗(占32分)

說明:第36.題至第51.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,請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者,得2分;答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者,該題以零分計算。

36.-39.題為題組

Often named as the most prominent contemporary female architect, Zaha Hadid, an Iraqiborn British woman, is significant for her intellectual toughness and her refusal to compromise on her artistic ideas. For many years, her designs filled the pages of architecture journals but were dismissed as impractical or too radical. Also, being female in a male-dominated field didn't help her succeed.

Despite these setbacks, her star began to rise when her design for Cincinnati's new Center for Contemporary Art was selected and built, earning her worldwide acclaim. The New York Times described the building as "the most important new building in America since the Cold War." Once her talent was recognized, commissions started coming in to design a variety of projects, including public transportation, libraries, and opera houses. In 2004, Hadid became the first woman to win the prestigious Pritzker Prize. She also won the Stirling Prize in 2010 and 2011.

Hadid's interest in architecture had roots in a trip her family took to the ancient Sumer region

in southern Iraq, the site of one of the world's oldest civilizations, when she was a teenager. She recalled: "The beauty of the landscape—where sand, water, reeds, birds, buildings, and people all somehow flowed together—has never left me. I'm trying to discover—invent, I suppose—an architecture, and forms of urban planning, that do something of the same thing in a contemporary way."

Nature's forms appear as a recurrent source of inspiration for Hadid's architecture. Her designs are daring and visionary experiments with space and with the relationships of buildings to their urban surroundings. She consistently pushes the boundaries of architecture and urban design in the pursuit of a visionary aesthetic that expresses her ideals.

- 36. According to the passage, what is a major factor in Hadid's success? (A) Her family support. (B) Her ethnic origin. (C) Her gender and education. (D) Her vision and talent. 37. What does the author mean by "...her star began to rise..." in the second paragraph? (A) She started to make a fortune. (B) She became more recognized. (C) Her designs became classical. (D) Her ideas started to take shape. 38. What is the third paragraph mainly about? (A) The cultural background of Hadid's family. (B) The beautiful landscape of Hadid's hometown. (C) A vivid recollection of Hadid's life as a teenager.
 - 39. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Hadid's career in architecture?
 - (A) She built the first Center for Contemporary Art in New York.

(D) A fundamental source of Hadid's architectural philosophy.

- (B) Her architecture projects mainly involve museums in urban areas.
- (C) Her works can be characterized as boldly contemporary and innovative.
- (D) Her early designs were often rejected because of her political background.

40.-43. 題為題組

Todd Bol, a retired businessman, could never have expected that a wooden container he built on his deck one day in 2009 would have the global impact it does today.

Bol built a dollhouse-size structure that looked like a schoolhouse on a post, and he put it on his lawn as a free community library to commemorate his mother, who was a book lover and school teacher. Bol's prototype gave birth to Little Free Library (LFL), a nonprofit organization that seeks to place small, accessible book exchange boxes in neighborhoods around the world. The concept is simple: Neighbors are invited to share a book, leave a book, or both. Today, there are over 50,000 of these libraries registered in 70 countries.

74 (第 8 回)

Almost everyone can register with LFL and start a library as long as the person keeps it in good shape and makes sure that book materials are appropriate for his/her neighborhood. Library owners can create their own library boxes; therefore, the libraries are usually unique in appearance, and there seems to be no limit to the possibilities. One library in California was built out of a used wine crate; another in Texas had tiny stairs and bright colored walls. Once registered, libraries are assigned a number at LFL's website. The LFL Index lists the locations of all libraries with GPS coordinates and other information. Owners receive a sign that reads "Little Free Library."

People say they have been more inclined to pick up a book when walking by a Little Free Library, out of curiosity and because it's convenient. Some sidewalk librarians say they have met more neighbors since having a little library in their front yard. Bol is also most proud of the way Little Free Library is bringing communities together. "It's started a neighborhood exchange. It gets people talking and more comfortable with their neighbors," he says. "This leads to them helping each other."

40. Which of the following statements	is NOT mentioned about Todd Bol?
(A) His mother used to be a school	teacher.
(B) He was engaged in trade and co	ommerce.
(C) He provided a great service to h	nis neighborhood.
(D) He built a schoolhouse to pay tr	ribute to his mother.
41. What does "prototype" refer to in	the second paragraph?
(A) A community center.	(B) A book exchange box.
(C) A dollhouse on a post.	(D) A nonprofit organization.
42.Which of the following is true abo	out the operation of a Little Free Library?
(A) The library can come in any sha	ape and color.
(B) There is no limit to the selection	n of its materials.
(C) The owner must first be assigne	ed a number from the LFL website.
(D) The librarian is in charge of che	ecking the books in and out of the library.
43.What is a contribution of Little Fre	ee Library?
(A) The LFL Index can improve GP	S functions.
(B) It promotes reading and literacy	in a simple way.
(C) It helps to strengthen library ass	sociations around the world.
(D) Its location satisfies people's cu	uriosity about their neighbors.

44.-47.題為題組

The term "forensic linguistics," in its broadest sense, covers all areas of study where language and law intersect. A famous example of its application is the case of Chris Coleman, who was suspected of killing his family in 2009. Robert Leonard, the head of the forensic linguistics program at Hofstra University, presented some important linguistic evidence in the trial against Coleman. Relying heavily on word choice and spelling, Leonard suggested that the same person had written the threatening e-mails and sprayed the graffiti, and that those samples bore similarities to Coleman's writing style. Coleman was later found guilty of the murder.

Robert Leonard was not the first one who resorted to linguistic evidence in criminal investigation. The field of forensic linguistics was brought to prominence by his colleague James Fitzgerald in 1996 with his work in the case of the Unabomber, who had sent a series of letter bombs to college professors over several years, causing serious casualties. Working for the FBI, Fitzgerald urged the publication of the Unabomber's letter—a lengthy declaration of the criminal's philosophy.

After the letter was published, many people called the FBI to say they recognized the writing style. By analyzing sentence structure, word choice, and other linguistic patterns, Fitzgerald narrowed down the range of possible authors and finally linked the letter to the writings of Ted Kaczynski, a solitary former mathematician. For instance, Kaczynski tended to use extensive parallel phrases, which were frequently found in the bomber's letter. Both Kaczynski and the bomber also showed a preference for dozens of unusual words, such as "chimerical" and "anomic." The bomber's use of the terms "broad" for women and "negro" for African Americans also enabled Fitzgerald to roughly calculate the suspect's age. The linguistic evidence was strong enough for the judge to search Kaczynski's isolated cabin in Montana; what was found there put him in prison for life.

On some level, finding hidden meanings from linguistic evidence is what we all do intuitively in our daily language interaction. This is exactly the same work forensic professionals do. As one forensic-linguistics firm, *Testipro*, puts it in its online promotional ad, the field can be regarded as "the basis of the entire legal system."

44. What is the main idea of the passage	?
(A) Robert Leonard has provided ling	guistic evidence in court cases.
(B) The FBI relies mainly on languag	ge experts to solve its crime cases.
(C) Studying texts can provide critica	al evidence in criminal investigations.
(D) Finding hidden meanings in langu	uage use is important for daily interactions
 45. Which of the following is true about	the Unabomber?
(A) He didn't like to be called negro.	
(B) He was good at analyzing the use	of language.
(C) He declared his philosophy in a v	vritten statement.
(D) He was a professor of mathematic	cs living on Hofstra campus.
 46. What type of language feature is NO	OT mentioned in the passage?
(A) Sound pattern.	(B) Spelling of words.
(C) Selection of words.	(D) Grammatical pattern.
 47. What can be inferred from the passa	ge?
(A) Meaning can be distorted in the p	process of writing.
(B) Some features in language use are	e shared by everyone

(C) Crimes are usually committed by people who are highly educated.

(D) People tend to stick to certain habitual patterns in their use of language.

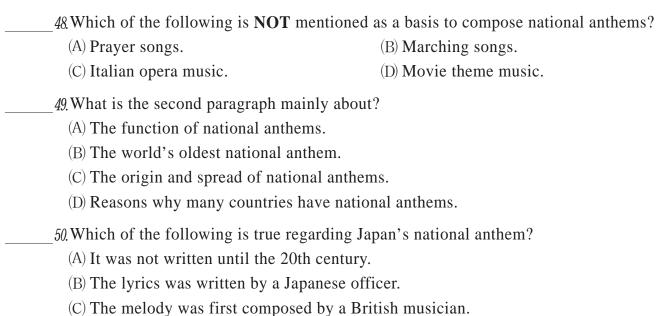
48.-51.題為題組

During the past three hundred years, when a country gains its freedom or independence, one of the first things established is a national anthem. National anthems are generally played and sung at formal state occasions and other events which celebrate or support the country's national identity.

Holland's 16th-century hymn "Het Wilhelmus" is widely considered the world's oldest national anthem, followed by the U.K.'s "God Save the King/Queen"—also a hymn, popularized in the 1740s. As nationalism spread throughout Europe in the 18th and 19th centuries, so did anthems. Many countries, such as the independent states that are today part of Germany, took "God Save the King/Queen" as a model and adopted hymns (songs of prayer typically addressed to a deity or VIP). Others, notably Spain and France, chose marches (songs with a strong, regular rhythm often performed by military bands)—which expressed a martial rather than monarchic spirit. With imperialism, Europeans spread their musical taste. Even when former colonies gained independence, they often imitated the traditions of their former rulers. The result is that most anthems are either hymns or marches, played on European instruments.

Japan's anthem makes for a good case study of European influence. In the 1860s a British bandmaster living in Japan, John William Fenton, noted that the country did not have a national anthem. A local military officer, Ōyama Iwao, selected the lyrics from a Heian era poem and Fenton wrote the melody. About a decade later, a Japanese committee chose a replacement melody by a court musician—one that had been composed for traditional Japanese instruments, but in a mixed style influenced by Fenton's arrangement. The version in use today was also altered by German Franz Eckert to fit a Western scale.

In addition to hymns and marches, British composer Michael Bristow identifies a couple of more minor categories. National anthems in South and Central America are often operatic, with long, elaborate orchestral introductions. These were influenced by 19th-century Italian opera. Burma and Sri Lanka are both in a folk group, as they rely more on indigenous instruments.



(D) The current version is barely influenced by western music.

- [100]字平及旧足竹百号成 || ||
- (A) Human rights are a common theme in national anthems.
- (B) National anthems of some countries share similar musical features.
- (C) Many national anthems were chosen by ruling European countries.
- (D) Local traditions were excluded in the composition of national anthems.

第貳部分:非選擇題(占28分)

說明:本部分共有二題,請依各題指示作答,答案必須寫在「答案卷」上,並標明大題號(一、二)。作答務 必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫,且不得使用鉛筆。

51. What can be inferred about the influence of European imperialism on national anthems?

一、中譯英(占8分)

說明: 1.請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文,並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。 2.請依序作答,並標明子題號(1.、2.)。每題4分,共8分。

- 1.世界大學運動會(The Universiade)是一項國際體育與文化盛事,每兩年一次由不同城市 舉辦。
- 2. 在比賽中,來自全球大學的學生運動員建立友誼,並學習運動家精神的真諦。

二、英文作文(占20分)

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 (words)。

提示:每個人從小到大都有覺得寂寞的時刻,也都各自有排解寂寞的經驗和方法。當你感到 寂寞時,有什麼人、事或物可以陪伴你,為你排遣寂寞呢?請以此為主題,寫一篇英 文作文,文長至少120個單詞。文分兩段,第一段說明你會因為什麼原因或在何種情 境下感到寂寞,第二段描述某個人、事或物如何伴你度過寂寞時光。

第8回 自我檢測表

0	題號/關鍵字	兩次作答	結果
		1	2
1.	Level 2: avoid		
2.	Level 4 : contentment		
3.	Level 5 : opponent		
4.	Level 4: hasten		
5.	Level 5: induce		
6.	Level 6: monotony		
7.	Level 6 : chronically		
8.	Level 6 : covet		
9.	Level 6 : ecological		
10.	Level 5: herbal		
11.	上下文意與詞彙		
12.	上下文意與詞彙		
13.	上下文意與詞彙		
14.	上下文意與詞彙		
	上下文意與詞彙		
16.	雙重否定的用法		
	分詞作形容詞的用法		
	慣用語 at all		
	上下文意與詞彙		
	上下文意與詞彙		
	上下文意與詞彙		
	慣用語 date back to		
	上下文意與詞彙		
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	上下文意與詞彙		
۷6.	慣用語 go by		

◆ 說明 / 請在框内打「∨」;針對答錯的題目作記號,兩次 練習、兩次驗收。答錯的題目依照「關鍵字」尋找 它的觀念出處,把不熟的地方再複習一遍吧!

◎ 題號/關鍵字	兩次作答結果
27.上下文意與詞彙	1 2
28.上下文意與詞彙	
29.文意與詞性判斷	
30.慣用語 out of favor	
31.組織邏輯:前後句的關聯性	
32.組織邏輯:前後句的關聯性	
33.組織邏輯:前後句的關聯性	
34.組織邏輯:前後句的關聯性	
35.組織邏輯:前後句的關聯性	
36.細節題:考局部文意	
37.推論題:從選項判斷正解	
38.主旨題:判斷文章段落主旨	
39.推論題:從選項判斷正解	
40.推論題:從選項判斷正解	
41.詞彙題:從上下文意判斷	
42.推論題:從選項判斷正解	
43.主旨題:判斷文章主旨	
44.主旨題:判斷文章主旨	
45.推論題:從選項判斷正解	
46.細節題:考局部文意	
47.推論題:從選項判斷正解	
48.細節題:考局部文意	
49.主旨題:判斷文章段落主旨	
50.推論題:從選項判斷正解	
51.推論題:從選項判斷正解	

第貳部分:非選擇題

一、中譯英

- 1. Once mosquitoes bite some people with infectious diseases, they might transmit the viruses to others.
- 2. They spread diseases rapidly among human beings, and the death they cause is beyond our imagination.

二、英文作文

A strange phenomenon has become a hot issue recently; that is, some young people apply for the job as a waste collector, even though they get a master's degree. Although all professions are equal, the young with the background of higher education are supposed to pursue some promising jobs not only to fulfill themselves but also to contribute to the society. So, why do some of them choose to labor for a living, casting their ambitions aside? An ex-engineer answered the question. He said that the big environment in Taiwan cannot offer enough good jobs for young people; what's worse, the available jobs are sometimes tiring and low-paying. Under such circumstances, when a steady job offer appears, why not give it a try?

Sad as the news is, I am still optimistic about the future. My belief is that chance favors the one with a prepared mind. Take myself for example. Since my childhood I have decided to be a professional English-Chinese translator, because in my mind reading the originals first and then sharing them with others by translation is such a huge enjoyment in life. Of course, I have to master my English abilities in college, so I will choose to be an English major. During the college days, I will read as much as possible in both English and Chinese. In addition, I will practice various translating skills, hoping to find and build my own style. When I am ready, I will make every effort to strive for a place in the translation field.

8)	106	學年度:	指定科	目考試		•	
1. (D)	2.(A)	3.(C)	4.(B)	5. (D)	6. (D)	7. (A)	8.(C)
9. (B)	10.(A)	11.(C)	12.(B)	13.(B)	14 .(A)	15.(A)	16.(C)
17.(B)	18.(A)	19.(D)	20.(A)	21.(C)	22.(D)	23. (J)	24. (H)
25.(F)	26. (I)	27.(B)	28.(K)	29 .(G)	$30(\Gamma)$	31.(C)	32.(F)
33.(A)	34. (E)	35.(D)	36. (D)	37. (B)	38. (D)	39.(C)	40 .(D)
41 .(B)	42. (A)	43 .(B)	44 .(C)	45. (C)	46. (A)	47.(D)	48.(D)
49.(C)	50.(C)	51. (B)					

第壹部分:選擇題

、詞彙

1. 自從上星期她們吵架之後,瑪莎一直試著避開她的室 友,因為她不想要繼續爭吵。

(A)生長過快

(B)打擾

(C)追求

- (D)避免。
- 2. 當大衛喝完那最後一滴的美味雞湯時,他舔了舔嘴脣 並發出滿足的聲音。

(A)滿足

(B)優勢

(C)爆炸

- (D)影響。
- 3. 在好幾回合激烈的打鬥之後,這名拳擊手直接在對手 的臉上揍了一拳,將他擊倒,並贏了比賽。

(A)表演者

(B)侍者

(C)對手

- (D)信差。
- 4.小心!這張長凳才剛油漆。如果你想加速油漆風乾, 你可以對著溼油漆搧風。

(A)繋緊

(B)加速

(C)延長

- (D)加強。
- 5. 溫熱的牛奶可以幫助入睡。所以如果你有睡眠的困擾 ,試著在上床前喝一些溫牛奶。

(A)隱藏

(B)徵募

(C)吸收

- (D)促使。
- 6. 在一個小鎮擔任資料處理員五年之久, 艾莉絲開始厭 煩這一成不變的工作和單調的生活。

(A)騷亂

(B)救助

(C)剩餘物

- (D)單調。
- 7. 彼得從未準時開會或赴約,探究他為何習慣性遲到的 原因應該會很有趣。

(A)習慣性地

(B)歇斯底里地

(C)同時地

- (D)抵抗地。
- 8. 《少年 Pi 的奇幻漂流》這部電影為李安贏得了 2013 年奧斯卡最佳導演獎 —— 此為電影業夢寐以求的獎項 **ナー**。

(A)殖民的、人口稠密的

(B)優越的

(C)夢寐以求的

- (D)輪流的。
- 9. 根據環境科學家的研究,地球可能在下個世紀就會經 歷重大的生態改變。

(A)省分的

(B)生態的

(C)真實的

- (D)多餘的。
- 10. 傳統中國醫術包括草藥療法,使用植物、植物各部位 或前兩者的混合物來預防或治療疾病。

(A)藥草的

(B)狂亂的

(C)磁性的

(D)描寫的。

二、綜合測驗

11.-15.題為題組

【中譯】

法國,是三大時裝公司——香奈兒、迪奧、聖羅 蘭的根據地,現在也已加入義大利、西班牙和以色列 採取抵制紙片人模特兒登上伸展臺或廣告的法規。

法國政府已經通過一條法案,將雇用過度消瘦的 模特兒定為非法。違反法令的模特兒經紀公司會被處 以高達八萬一千元美金的罰鍰,及涉案員工高達六個 月的牢獄之災。根據法國官員的說法,這項措施目的 在制裁對病態纖瘦模特兒的讚頌。

在立法通過之後,模特兒必須提出醫院檢驗證書 ,在他們被允許進入時裝產業之前證明他們是健康的 。不只如此,他們還要接受定期體重檢測的規範。模 特兒經紀公司必須提出體檢報告,顯示他們的模特兒 一直維持健康的身體質量與身高的比率。這條法案被 期望可以改變年輕女孩對女性理想體態的看法。

【字詞提示】

house n. 商號; skinny adj. 骨瘦如柴的;

catwalk n. 伸展臺; bill n. 法案;

excessively adv. 過度地; agency n. 經紀公司;

violate v. 違反; staff n. 員工;

involved adj. 牽扯在內的;

glorification n. 頌揚, 美化; approved adj. 通過的; legislation n. 立法; body mass 身體質量;

ratio n. 比率; form n. 體態。

11.(A)預報 (B)代表 (C)定為非法 (D)辨別、區分。 12.(A)忍受 (B)打擊、制裁 (C)屈服 (D)留意。 13.(A)保險範圍 (B)證書 (C)手術 (D)處方。

14.(A)受約束、管制 (B)習慣於 (C)有幸享有 (D)熟悉。 15.(A)健康的 (B)令人愉悅的 (C)頻繁的 (D)與眾不同的。 16.-20.題為題組

【中譯】

區分生物和無生命物體的一個要素是,有機體能 夠進行化學反應,這是生存所必要的條件。想像一下 ,像人類這麼大的有機體每一天要進行無限量的反應 ,這些反應若沒有酵素是不可能進行的。

酵素是由各式各樣不同類型的蛋白質所組成,這 些蛋白質可以驅使某些營養素所需要的化學反應起作 用。酵素可以開啟一種反應,或加速反應。如果缺乏 酵素,反應物可能要花上數百年才能轉換成有用的產 物,如果它們真能夠這樣做的話。這就是為何酵素對 於地球上生命的維持如此至關重要。

然而,酵素並不總是完美地發揮作用。1902年亞 契包徳・卡羅徳爵士是第一個將疾病歸咎於酵素缺陷 的人,後來他稱這種病為「先天性代謝異常」。時至 今日,新生兒必須定期篩檢特定酵素缺陷,例如苯酮 尿症和半乳糖血症,後者是處理半乳糖時的缺陷。

【字詞提示】

inanimate adj. 無生命的; organism n. 有機體; crucial adj. 至關重要的; survival n. 生存; infinite adj. 無限的; enzyme n. 酵素; consist of 由~所組成; protein n. 蛋白質; nutrient n. 營養素; take effect 牛效, 起作用; launch v. 開始執行; reactant n. 反應物; convert v. 轉換; sustenance n. 支持,維生; attribute v. 歸咎於; defect n. 缺陷;

inborn adj. 天生的; metabolism n. 新陳代謝; PKU n. 苯酮尿症;galactosemia n. 半乳糖血症; galactose n. 半乳糖。

16.本題是雙重否定的用法,「None…without…」用來強 調「一定…才能…」。例如:None of us can succeed without perseverance. 每個人一定要有毅力才能成功。

17.原本可寫成 the chemical reactions which are required for certain types of nutrients,關係子句改為分詞片語 修飾前面的名詞。

18.(B)手邊 (C)起初 (D)自在。

at all 放在肯定句為加強語氣,通常翻譯為「真的…」。 19.(A)此後 (B)反而 (C)同樣地 (D)然而。 20.(A)疾病 (B)平衡 (C)措施 (D)陳述。

三、文意選填

21.-30.題為題組

【中譯】

好幾百年前,有個美味的想法 —— 名為皮蛋(世 紀蛋)——在中國農村孵化誕生了。故事是這麼說的 ,有個農夫發現一顆鴨蛋,天然地保存在充滿爛泥和 熟石灰的水塘中。農夫吃了之後還繼續活著,他便著 手用手工重現這種蛋,造就了一道流傳幾世紀的佳餚 ,成為香港、中國和部分東南亞地區的療癒食物。

雖然發現皮蛋的細節並無事實證明,但是科學家 估計它可以追溯到五百多年前的明朝。除了現今一些 大量製造的技術之外,這種蛋的保存過程相較之下維 持不變。

為了製作皮蛋,典型的製作方式要有一個大缸, 裝滿混合的濃紅茶、石灰、鹽和剛燒燼的木灰,然後 放置冷卻一晚。隔天,把鴨蛋、鵪鶉蛋或雞蛋加到前 面的混合物中,然後浸泡七週到五個月不等 —— 並非 它的名字(世紀蛋)所暗示的可以放至一百年。

皮蛋還有一些其他的別名,例如百年蛋、千年蛋 、千禧蛋,但無論叫什麼名字,這個常見的小吃有著 相當不尋常的風味,常被遊客歸類到與其他有著亞洲 異國情調的食物一起,像是雞爪和蛇湯。克服皮蛋的 外貌是第一個挑戰,並非有著白色的外型和鮮橘色蛋 黃,這個果凍般的蛋有著較不能引起食慾的暗棕色和 沼澤般的綠色調。需要奮力挑戰的還有那阿摩尼亞般 的刺鼻氣味,這也幫這道小吃贏得另一個綽號:「馬尿 蛋」。

在老一輩和好奇的遊客中有一群皮蛋的支持者, 然而在較年輕的階層中它卻已經不那麼受歡迎,因為 他們厭倦了中國醃製和發酵的食物。這項平民小吃的 未來混沌不明,但是中國餐廳的廚師們仍然努力要保 存這道懷舊口味的烹飪界遺產。

【字詞提示】

savory adj. 美味的; hatch v. 孵化; rural adj. 農村的; preserve v. 保存; slaked lime 熟石灰; replicate v. 複製; manually adv. 手工地;

endure v. 持續; undocumented adj. 無事實證明的; estimate v. 估計; aside from 除了~之外; technique n. 技術; large-scale adj. 大規模的; relatively adv. 相較之下; vat n. 缸; ash n. 灰燼; quail n. 鵪鶉; millennium n. 千禧年; snack n. 小吃; get beyond 超越; yolk n. 蛋黄; swampy adj. 沼澤般的; hue n. 色調; pungent adj. 刺激性的; ammonia n. 阿摩尼亞; odor n. 氣味; contend with 全力對付; urine n. 尿; following n. 支持者,喜愛者; set n. 階層; weary adj. 厭倦的; fermented adj. 發酵的; nostalgic adj. 懷舊的; culinary adj. 烹飪的; heritage n. 遺產。

- 21.本題格很明顯要填入一個單數的名詞,符合這個文法 的有(C)(H)(K)(L),再加上後面 comfort food 的提示,答 案便是(C) delicacy 佳餚。
- 22.date back (時間長度) to + 時間點,意指追溯到~。 23. remain + adj. 仍然~。符合這個文法的有(B)(E)(G)(J), 字意要和前面的主詞 process 搭配,所以選(J)。
- 24.指前面那缸東西,因此選(H) mixture 混合物。
- 25.前面提及只能保存七週到五個月,所以不像名字百年 蛋可保存百年,所以選(F) implies 暗示。
- 26.go by + the name,表示「使用~別名」。
- 27.後面提到雞爪和蛇湯,都是異國風味的食物,所以選 (B) exotic 有異國情趣的。
- 28.下一句對皮蛋外貌的形容並不討喜,從語意推斷可能 是一種挑戰,所以選(K) challenge。
- 29.本題格從文法判斷是要一形容詞,又是要形容食物的 顏色,所以選擇(G) appetizing 引發食慾的。
- 30. out of favor,表示「失寵,不受歡迎」。

四、篇章結構

31.-35.題為題組

【中譯】

對人類而言,最困難的事之一就是失去一隻手或 腳。如果人類失去一條手臂或一條腿,他或她必須要 裝上義肢。

對海星而言,情況則完全不同。如果海星失去一 條手臂,牠可以再長出一條新手臂。同樣的狀況也發 生在龍蝦、蠑螈和其他動物身上。蝸牛甚至可以重新 長回頭部 — 想像如果人類可以這麼做,世界會變成 什麼模樣?但我們不能。我們也無法長出新的四肢, 或甚至是手指頭。那就是為何科學家們正在研究能重 新長出身體部位的動物,也就是,再生。他們希望這 類研究可以使得人類有一天也可能有能力再生。

許多不同種類的動物會展現某種形式的再生。然 而,大部分都侷限在蜥蜴能夠做的程度那一種,像是 重新長出一條失去的尾巴。蟑螂也可長回失去的腳, 但是腳本身無法再生出一隻新的蟑螂。科學家將這稱 為單向再生能力。另一方面,雙向再生能力指的情況 是,一隻動物分裂後會導致各自再生為具完整功能的 動物。這種再生能力展現在一些動物身上,例如水螅 和海星。將一條水螅切半,你就可以得到兩條水螅。 如果將其切成四段,你就會得到四條。

談到再生能力,極少動物可以敵得過渦蟲的神奇 力量。單一隻渦蟲可以切成數百塊,只需大約一個星 期,每一塊都可以長回一隻完整的渦蟲。因為這驚人 的能力,一隻渦蟲可以一而再再而三的被創造出來, 賦予牠某種不朽。這種現象是否能在人類身上實現, 可能將需要許多年的研究。

【字詞提示】

limb n. 四肢; artificial adj. 人造的; starfish n. 海星; regenerate v. 再生; sort n. 種類; lizard n. 蜥蜴; bidirectional adj. 雙向的; separate adj. 個別的; hydra n. 水螅; planarian n. 渦蟲; immortality n. 不朽; phenomenon n. 現象; unidirectional adj. 單向的; lobster n. 龍蝦; salamander n. 蠑螈。

- 31.這裡需要一句話串連前後不同的例子 海星和蝸牛 ,所以(C)最適合,主詞 the same thing 指前面海星的例 子,句尾 other animals 可以帶出下一句的蝸牛。
- 32(F)這一句可以幫前一句話科學家正在研究再生做結尾 ,接續說出科學家的希望,並結束這一段。
- 33.下一句的 on the other hand 剛好把這段分為前後兩部 分,下一段是雙向再生能力,所以本題該為前半段做 小結,故選(A)單向再生能力。
- 34.後一句直接說把水螅切半,但是之前都沒提到水螅, 所以必定在這一句提及,選(E)。
- 35.下一句的 a single one 很明顯是指本句中所提及的動物 ,而再下一句答案便出現是 planarian , 因此選(D)。

五、閱讀測驗

36.-39.題為題組

【中譯】

伊拉克裔的英國女性札哈·哈蒂常被譽為最傑出 的當代女建築師,她的特點在於她心智堅毅,拒絕在 她的藝術看法上妥協。多年來,她的設計填滿了建築 期刊的版面,但卻被摒棄為不切實際或過於極端。而 且,身為女性在一個男性主導的領域是不會助她成功 的。

儘管有這些挫折,當她的設計被辛辛那提州新的 當代藝術中心選中並且建造的時候,她的星星開始升 起,這為她贏得了全世界的讚譽。《紐約時報》描述 這棟建築物為「冷戰以來美國最重要的新建築」。她 的才能一經認可,便開始湧入各式各樣的設計委託書 ,包括大眾運輸、圖書館和歌劇院。2004年,哈蒂成 為第一位贏得極具聲望的普立茲克獎的女性;在2010 年和 2011 年她也贏得了斯特林獎。

哈蒂對建築的興趣是在一趟旅程中生根。當她還 是個青少年,她的家人帶她去伊拉克南邊古老的蘇美 地區,那裡是世界上最古老的文明之一,她回想:「 那風景之美 ——那裡的沙、水、蘆葦、鳥、建築物和 人全都不知為何地匯流在一起 —— 我從未忘記。我一 直試著發掘 —— 我想,也許是發明 —— 一種建築,以 及都市計畫的形式,可以用現代的方法做出一樣的東 西。」

大自然的各種型態做為哈蒂建築中反覆出現的靈 感來源,她的設計是對於空間大膽又夢幻的實驗,也 是對建築物之於都市週遭環境關係的實驗。她持續推 展建築及都市設計的界限,追求一種可以傳達她理想 的夢幻美感。

【字詞提示】

prominent adj. 傑出的; contemporary adj. 當代的; significant adj. 顯著的; toughness n. 堅毅; compromise v. 妥協; dismiss v. 摒棄;

impractical adj. 不切實際的; radical adj. 極端的; dominated adj. 主導的; setback n. 挫折;

acclaim n. 稱讚,喝采; commission n. 委託書; prestigious adj. 有聲望的; civilization n. 文明; recall v. 回想; reed n. 蘆葦;

recurrent adj. 反覆出現的; daring adj. 大膽的; visionary adj. 夢幻的; consistently adv. 持續的; boundary n. 界限,邊界; in the pursuit of 追求~; aesthetic n. 美學。

36.根據本文,哈蒂成功的主要因素為何?

(A)她家人的支持

(B)她的種族血統

(C)她的性別和教育

- (D)她的遠見和才能。
- 37.在第二段中,作者提到「…她的星星開始升起…」意 思為何?
 - (A)她開始賺大錢
- (B)她變得較被肯定
- (C)她的設計成為經典
- (D)她的想法開始成形。
- 38.第三段的主旨為何?
 - (A)哈蒂家庭的文化背景
 - (B)哈蒂家鄉的美麗風景
 - (C)哈蒂青少年生活的生動回憶
 - (D)哈蒂建築哲學的根本起源。
- 39.根據本文,關於哈蒂的建築生涯,下列敘述何者為真? (A)她蓋了紐約第一座現代藝術中心
 - (B)她的建築計畫主要是關於都市地區的博物館
 - (C)她的作品可說是以大膽現代和創新為特徵(見第四 段第二句)
 - (D)因為她的政治背景,她早期的設計常被拒絕。

40.-43.題為題組

【中譯】

陶德·波爾是一個退休的生意人,從沒料到他在 2009年某日建置在他家露臺的一個木櫃,會在今日造 成全球的影響。

波爾蓋了一個娃娃屋大小的建築物,看起來像是 柱子上的一棟校舍,然後放在自家草皮上當作免費的 社區圖書館,用以紀念他的母親,她曾經是個愛書人 也是位學校老師。波爾這個原型催生了「小小免費圖 書館(LFL)」,這是一個非營利組織,嘗試在全世 界各地的鄰近地區放置小型且容易取得的交換書箱。 這個概念很簡單:鄰居受邀來分享書、留下一本書, 或兩者都做。今日,在七十個國家有超過五萬個小小 免費圖書館已經登錄。

幾乎每個人都可以上 LFL 註冊然後開啟一個圖書 館,只要這個人可以保持圖書館是良好狀態,確保書 籍內容是適合鄰居閱讀即可。圖書館主人可以自行創 造自己的圖書館箱;因此,圖書館經常會有獨特的外 貌,似乎有著無限可能。加州的一個圖書館就是以使 用過的紅酒箱做成,另一個在德州的圖書館有小小的 樓梯,還有彩色的牆面。一旦註冊,在 LFL 的網站上 圖書館就會被分派一組號碼,LFL 索引會列出所有圖 書館的位置,附上 GPS 座標和其他資訊。圖書館主人 會收到一塊招牌,上面寫著「小小免費圖書館」。

人們說,在走過一座小小免費圖書館的時候,出 於好奇心以及它的便利性,會比較想要拿起一本書。 一些人行道圖書館管理員說,自從在自家前院有座小 小圖書館後,他們見到更多鄰居了。波爾也很驕傲小 小免費圖書館可以凝聚社區。「它開啟了社區的交流 , 使人們更加自在的和鄰居交談」, 他說:「這讓大 家願意彼此幫助。」

【字詞提示】

container n. 貨櫃、容器; deck n. 露天平臺; post n. 桿,柱;lawn n. 草坪;

commemorate v. 紀念; prototype n. 原型; give birth to 誕生;

nonprofit organization 非營利組織;

accessible adj. 可取得的; register v. 登記; as long as 只要;appropriate adj. 適當的;

crate n. 木箱; assign v. 分派; index n. 索引; coordinate n. 座標; be inclined to 傾向於, 想要~; out of curiosity 出於好奇心。

- 40.下列關於陶德·波爾的敘述,何者沒有在文中提及? (A)他的媽媽曾經是位學校老師(見第二段第一句)
 - (B)他曾從事商業貿易工作(見第一段)
 - (C)他提供鄰近地區很棒的服務
 - (D)他蓋了一棟校舍向媽媽致敬(錯,不是真的校舍, 見第二段第一句)。
- 41.第二段中, prototype 指的是什麼?
 - (A)社區中心
 - (B)交換書箱(見第二段第二句)
 - (C)柱子上的娃娃屋
 - (D)非營利組織。

- 42、關於小小免費圖書館的運作,下列敘述何者為真?
 - (A)圖書館可以有各種形狀和顏色(見第三段第二句)
 - (B)對素材的挑選沒有限制(見第三段第一句)
 - (C)圖書館主人必須先由 LFL 網站分配一組號碼(是 libraries, 見第三段第四句)
 - (D)圖書館員要負責圖書館的借還書(見第三段第一句) 。

43.小小免費圖書館的貢獻為何?

- (A) LFL 索引可以改善 GPS 的功能
- (B)以一種簡單的方式促進閱讀和文學素養
- (C)有助於加強全世界圖書館間的聯繫
- (D)它的位置滿足了人們對鄰居的好奇心。

44.-47.題為題組

【中譯】

「法庭語言學」這個詞以最廣義而言,涵蓋了所 有語言和法律交集的範圍。有一個很有名的應用實例 是克里斯·科爾曼的案件,他被懷疑在 2009 年殺害 他的家人。當時在霍夫斯特拉大學法庭語言學計畫的 總召羅伯特·萊納德,在審判時提出一些重要的語言 學證據不利於科爾曼。憑藉在措辭和拼字下重功夫, 萊納德提出寫恐嚇信和塗鴉的是同一個人,而這些實 證和科爾曼的書寫風格十分類似。後來科爾曼被發現 犯下謀殺罪。

羅伯特・萊納德並不是第一個在犯罪調査中訴諸 語言學證據的人,法庭語言學的領域會引人注目是因 為他的同事詹姆士·費茲傑羅,在1996年他參與了 大學炸彈客的案件調查,這個人寄送一連串的炸彈郵 件給大學教授們長達多年,造成嚴重的傷亡。費茲傑 羅為聯邦調查局工作時,要求公開大學炸彈客的信件 ——一份罪犯人生觀的冗長宣言。

在信件被公開之後,許多民眾打電話給聯邦調查 局,宣稱他們認得這個書寫風格。藉由分析語句結構 、選字和其他的語言形式,費茲傑羅縮小了作者的可 能範圍,最後信件連結到泰德·卡辛斯基的文筆,他 是一個獨居的早期數學家。例如,卡辛斯基傾向使用 大量的片語對仗,這點也頻繁出現在炸彈客的信裡。 卡辛斯基和炸彈客也都偏好數十個艱澀的用字,例如 「妄想的」和「道德淪喪的」。炸彈客還會使用「婆 娘」來稱呼女人、「黑鬼」來稱呼非裔美國人,這也 使得費茲傑羅可以粗略計算出嫌犯的年紀。這些語言 學的證據足以讓法官搜索卡辛斯基在蒙大拿的獨居小 木屋,在那裡所發現的證據將他終身監禁。

就某種程度而言,從語言的證據中發掘隱含的意 思是我們每天語言交流時都直覺地會去做的事。這也 正是法庭語言學教授所做的工作。正如有一家法庭語 言學公司 Testipro 在它的線上宣傳廣告上所刊登的, 這個領域可以被視為「整個律法系統的基礎」。

【字詞提示】

forensic adj. 法庭的; linguistics n. 語言學;

in its broad sense 按其廣義來說; application n. 應用; spray v. 噴塗;graffiti n. 塗鴉;murder n. 謀殺; resort to 訴諸於~; investigation n. 調查; prominence n. 引人注目; casualty n. 傷亡; urge v. 強烈要求; lengthy adj. 冗長的; declaration n. 宣言; philosophy n. 人生觀; analyze v. 分析; narrow v. 縮小; solitary adj. 獨居的; mathematician n. 數學家; extensive adj. 大量的; parallel adj. 平行的; frequently adv. 頻繁的; preference n. 偏好; dozen n. 許多、一打; chimerical adj. 妄想的; anomic adj. 道德淪喪的; cabin n. 小屋; prison n. 監獄; on some level 就某種程度而言; intuitively adv. 直覺地; interaction n. 互動; promotional adj. 促銷的。

44.本文的主旨為何?

- (A)羅伯特·萊納德曾在法庭案件中提供語言學證據
- (B)聯邦調查局主要依賴語言專家解決犯罪案件
- (C)研究文本可以在犯罪調查時提供關鍵證據
- (D)找出語言使用中隱藏的含意對日常交流是很重要的。
- 45.有關大學炸彈客,下列敘述何者為真?
 - (A)他不喜歡被稱為黑鬼
 - (B)他擅長分析語言的使用
 - (C)他在書面聲明中宣告他的人生觀(見第二段第最後 一句)
 - (D)他曾是住在霍夫斯特拉大學校園的數學教授。
- 46.本文中,哪一種語言特徵並未被提及?
- (A)聲音模式 (B)字的拼法 (C)字的挑選 (D)文法格式。 47.下列何者可以從本文中推論得知?
 - (A)在寫作的過程中意思會被扭曲
 - (B)每個人都共有一些語言使用的特點
 - (C)受高等教育的人經常會犯罪
 - (D)人們使用語言常常會固定某些習慣性的模式。

48.-51.題為題組

【中譯】

在過去三百年期間,當一個國家取得自由或獨立 時,第一件事就是要創立一首國歌。國歌通常是在正 式的國家場合、其他慶祝或支持這個國家身分的情況 下演奏或歌唱。

荷蘭十六世紀的聖歌「威廉頌」普遍被認為是世 界上最古老的國歌,接著是英國的「天佑吾王/女王 _____這也是一首聖歌,在 1740 年代開始普及。當 愛國主義在18及19世紀瀰漫整個歐洲時,國歌亦然 。許多國家,像是如今已是德國一部分的獨立國家, 採用「天佑吾王/女王」做為原型,再改編聖歌的部 分(祈禱詩歌通常都是讚頌某位神祇或重要人士)。 其他國家,特別像是西班牙和法國,選擇進行曲(由 軍樂隊演奏,節奏強又規律的歌) ——展現軍事精神 而不是君主精神。隨著帝國主義,歐洲人散布他們的

音樂品味,即使前殖民地獲得獨立,他們常常模仿前 統治者的傳統。因此,大部分的國歌不是聖歌就是進 行曲,由歐洲樂器演奏。

日本國歌是一個研究歐洲影響力很好的案例。 1860年代有一名住在日本的英國樂隊隊長約翰‧威廉 · 芬頓, 他注意到這個國家並沒有國歌, 當地的一名 軍官——大山巖便選了平安時代詩歌的歌詞,然後由 芬頓譜曲。大約十年後,日本委員會決定換成由宮廷 樂師所譜的曲 — 編曲一度是由傳統日本樂器演奏, 但後來是被芬頓編曲影響的混合版。現今所使用的版 本也是經由德國的法蘭茲・艾克特改為符合西方的音 階。

除了聖歌和進行曲,英國作曲家麥克·布瑞斯托 發現幾種更小的類別,南美和中美洲的國歌通常是歌 劇式的,有較長的、精緻的交響樂序曲,這些是受到 十九世紀義大利歌劇的影響。緬甸和斯里蘭卡都是屬 於民謠類,較為仰賴本土樂器。

【字詞提示】

establish v. 建立; national anthem 國歌; identity n. 身分; occasion n. 場合; hymn n. 聖歌; popularize v. 普及; nationalism n. 愛國主義; model n. 模型, 典範; adopt v. 改編; deity n. 神; notably adv. 特別,尤其; march n. 進行曲; rhythm n. 節奏; military band 軍樂隊; martial adj. 軍式的; monarchic adj. 君主的; imperialism n. 帝國主義; colony n. 殖民地; imitate v. 模仿; instrument n. 樂器; bandmaster n. 樂隊隊長; lyric n. 歌詞; Heian era 日本的平安時代; decade n. 十年; committee n. 委員會; replacement n. 取代; arrangement n. 編曲; version n. 版本; identify v. 辨識, 發現; category n. 類別; operatic adj. 歌劇的; elaborate adj. 精緻的; orchestral adj. 管弦樂的; indigenous adj. 本地的。

- 48下列何者並未提及是編寫國歌的基礎? (A)祈禱詩歌
 - (B)進行曲
 - (C)義大利歌劇樂
- (D)電影主題曲。
- 49.第二段的主旨為何?
 - (A)國歌的功能
 - (B)世界最老的國歌
 - (C) 國歌的起源和傳布
 - (D)許多國家有國歌的理由。
- 50. 關於日本國歌,下列敘述何者為真?
 - (A)直到二十世紀才寫出來(錯,見第三段第二句)
 - (B)歌詞是由一位日本官員所寫(錯,見第三段第三句)
 - (C)第一次的旋律是由一位英國音樂家所做(見第三段 第三句)
 - (D)目前的版本幾乎沒有受到西方音樂影響(錯,見第

三段最後一句)。

- 51.下面何者可推論出關於歐洲帝國主義對國歌的影響?
 - (A)人權在國歌中是常見的主題
 - (B)某些國家的國歌有類似的音樂特色(見第二段後半 部)
 - (C)許多國歌都是藉由統治的歐洲國家所挑選出來
 - (D)在編寫國歌時當地傳統要被排除。

第貳部分:非選擇題

一、中譯英

- 1. The Universiade is an international sports and cultural event, held by different cities once every two years.
- 2. In the games, student athletes from colleges around the world build friendship and learn the true spirit of sportsmanship.

二、英文作文

After the formal divorce of my parents two years ago, loneliness just overwhelmed me. No longer did my mom wait for me home, no longer did she keep nagging me, and no one cared about me at all—yes, I have to live with my workaholic dad. I tended to beat myself up and thought that something was just wrong with me. What's worse, the lonelier I felt, the fewer friends I had, because I started to have thoughts of not belonging or even of feeling rejected by the whole world.

Luckily, God sent an angel in time to save me— Molly. When we first met, she was lying on the sidewalk trembling. Who was so mean to desert her on such a rainy night! Without a second thought, I took her home and called my dad, telling him I decided to raise a stray dog. On the following days, I was so busy — taking Molly to the vet, confirming her health condition, persuading my dad to accept the truth, surfing online for everything about dogs. What about Loneliness? It seems to run away from me without a trace. Now, I am a member of an animal protection organization, working with Molly to help more angels.