

英文科 試題

注
意
事
項

- 一、請核對准考證與答案紙（卡）號碼是否相同。
- 二、本試題共有克漏字、閱讀測驗、英翻中、中翻英、作文等五類題型，總分二百分。
- 三、作文及翻譯於答案紙上作答，請確實標明題號以利評閱，並請一律由左至右橫式書寫。
- 四、測驗題限用 2B 軟心鉛筆於答案卡上畫記，如須塗改，務必用橡皮擦拭乾淨，不得用立可白塗拭，否則不為電腦接受時應自行負責。

I. 克漏字測驗：(共二十題，每題二分，計四十分)

請就每段文章的各個空格對應題號的四個答案中，選擇一個適當的字或詞，填入空格內，使文意完整，文法正確。

(I)

Park rangers' work includes planning and 1 out conservation efforts to plant and animal life in the parks from fire, disease, and heavy visitor traffic. Rangers plan and conduct programs of public safety, including law enforcement and rescue work. They 2 and direct interpretive programs such as slide shows, guided tours, displays, and 3 even dramatic presentations. These programs are designed to help visitors become 4 of the natural and historic 5 of the areas they visit.

1. (A) working (B) carrying (C) making (D) giving
2. (A) set up (B) check out (C) look up (D) work through
3. (A) hardly (B) incidentally (C) occasionally (D) scarcely
4. (A) beware (B) aware (C) interested (D) familiar
5. (A) milestone (B) foundation (C) significance (D) resources

(II)

Language is an intensely political issue since it 6 identity and power. As a consequence of its lingua franca status, English can have a negative effect on the languages it comes into contact with, 7 them so that their use becomes restricted, and in 8 circumstances, 9 about their decline. Nor is it necessarily welcome to those who have 10 study it, some of whom see learning English as an unpleasant but sadly necessary occupation. However, even Pennycook suggests that a powerful modern paradigm for English as a foreign language may be one of 'appropriation' – where cultures take English and change it in their own way.

6. (A) is bound to (B) is bound in (C) is bound up with (D) is come up with
7. (A)downgrading (B) downgraded (C) having downgraded (D)being downgraded
8. (A) extremely (B) extreme (C) really (D) real
9. (A) brought (B) having brought (C) bringing (D) being brought
10. (A) obliged (B) obliged to (C) been obligatory (D) been obliged to

(III)

The market for online PC games will hit NT\$9.2 billion this year, up from NT\$6.87 last year and will 11 to NT\$15 billion by 2006, a report 12 by local research house market Intelligence Institute (市場情報中心) said yesterday.

Among various games in the market, massive multiplayer online role-playing games were rated the most popular category and 13 continue dominating the market in the next few years, the report said.

However, the local online gaming market is nearing the 14 point, judging from the 15 growth curve over the past few years, said Lin Yu-Sheng, the report's author.

Citing the center's statistics, Lin said that the market grew 140 percent from 2001 to 2002, 69 percent from 2002 to last year and is estimated to increase just 24 percent from last year to this year.

11. (A) leapfrog (B) progress (C) produce (D) add
12. (A) issued (B) talked (C) told (D) spoken
13. (A) expected (B) were expecting to (C) are expected to (D) expecting
14. (A) good (B) imperfect (C) saturation (D) primal
15. (A) flattening (B) flattering (C) increased (D) increasing

(IV)

The enthusiasm and curiosity of young writers is a source of energy. In one sense, we are all 16 writers. 17 each new piece, we embark on the mysterious process again, unsure if we can describe or 18 is in our minds and hearts. Sometimes it is difficult to convince those under thirty that the struggle never ends, that art is not about 19. Maybe that continuing risk 20 us.

16. (A) fledgling (B) flawless (C) flattering (D) flaring
17. (A) At (B) Out of (C) With (D) Of
18. (A) evoke that (B) evoke what (C) evoke which (D) evoke whom
19. (A) form (B) forms (C) formula (D) formulas
20. (A) lurks (B) lures (C) lowers (D) loosens

II. 閱讀測驗：(共三十題，每題二分，計六十分)

(I)

In contemporary English, there are many reported differences in the talk of males and females. In same gender pairs having conversations, women generally discuss their personal feelings more than men. Men appear to prefer non-personal topics such as sport and news. Men tend to respond to an expression of feelings or problems by giving advice on solutions, while women are more likely to mention personal experiences that match or connect with the other women's. There is a pattern documented in American English social contexts of women co-operating and seeking connection via language, whereas men are more competitive and concerned with power via language. In mixed-gender pairs having conversations, the rate of men interrupting women is substantially greater than the reverse. Women are reported to use more expressions associated with tentativeness, such as 'hedges' (*sort of, kind of*) and 'tags' (*isn't it?, don't you?*), when expressing an opinion: *Well, em, I think that golf is kind of boring, don't you?*

21. Which is not true for describing men in same gender pairs having conversation?
They _____.
- (A) may provide solutions to problems
 - (B) like to talk about their personal feelings
 - (C) tend to become competitive
 - (D) are concerned with power
22. Which is not true for describing women in mixed-gender pairs having conversations?
They _____.
- (A) like to use tentative expressions
 - (B) more often interrupt the conversations than men
 - (C) tend to be cooperative
 - (D) may seek connection via language
23. Which expression is not associated with tentativeness?
- (A) sort of
 - (B) aren't you?
 - (C) a kind of
 - (D) well...
24. The purpose of this article is to show that _____.
- (A) women and men are competitive with each other
 - (B) people in the world are equal.
 - (C) we should be careful in speaking to people
 - (D) men's talk differ from women's
25. This article probably deals with a field called _____.
- (A) business world
 - (B) psychological problems
 - (C) sociolinguistics
 - (D) modern literature

(II)

People are often surprised to learn just how long some varieties of trees can live. If asked to estimate the age of the oldest living trees on Earth, they often come up with guesses in the neighborhood of two or perhaps three hundred years. The real answer is considerably larger than that, more than five thousand years.

The tree that wins the prize for its considerable maturity is the bristlecone pine of California. This venerable pine predates wonders of the ancient world such as the pyramids of Egypt, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, and the Colossus of Rhodes. It is not nearly as tall as the giant redwood that is also found in California, and, in fact, it is actually not very tall compared with many other trees, often little more than five meters in height. This relatively short height may be one of the factors that aid the bristlecone pine in living to a ripe old age—high winds and inclement weather cannot easily reach the shorter trees and cause damage. An additional factor that contributes to the long life of the bristlecone pine is that this type of tree has a high percentage of resin, which prevents rot from developing in the tree trunk and branches.

26. The best title for this passage would be
- (A) An Amazingly Enduring Tree
 - (B) The Size of the Bristlecone Pine
 - (C) Three-Hundred-Year-Old Forests
 - (D) The Wonders of the Ancient World
27. It can be inferred from the passage that most people
- (A) are quite accurate in their estimates of the ages of trees
 - (B) do not really have any idea how old the oldest trees on Earth are
 - (C) have two to three hundred trees in their neighborhoods
 - (D) can name some three-hundred-year-old trees
28. According to the passage, approximately how old are the oldest trees on Earth?
- (A) Two hundred years old
 - (B) Three hundred years old
 - (C) Five hundred years old
 - (D) Five thousand years old
29. Which of the following is true about the bristlecone pine?
- (A) It is as tall as the great pyramids.
 - (B) It is never more than five meters in height.
 - (C) It is short in comparison to many other trees.
 - (D) It can be two to three hundred feet tall.
30. The author mentions the Egyptian pyramids as an example of something that is
- (A) far away
 - (B) known to be old
 - (C) believed to be strong
 - (D) extremely tall

(III)

Herbert Spencer said that the brain should not be starved any more than the stomach. Education should begin in the cradle, but in an interesting atmosphere. The man to whom information comes in dreary tasks along with threats of punishment is unlikely to be a student in after years, while those to whom it comes in natural forms, at the proper times, are likely to continue through life that self-instruction begun in youth.

We have already discussed several children who were successfully taught by their mothers and who later developed splendidly, but those are not examples from the professional literature.

“In our 1937-28 follow-up, the first thing the field visitor asked Millie’s teacher was what subject she excelled in. The answer was, “Millie reads beautifully.” In a chat with the field visitor Millie said she “would like to read five books a day if it weren’t for going to school.” She also admitted simply and without self-consciousness that she could read very fast, had read through Markham’s thirteen volumes of the *Real American Romance* in a week. Her father, doubting whether she could read these books so rapidly and still assimilate them, asked her questions about the material read. She was able to answer them to his satisfaction.”

Terman concludes that there is no evidence to indicate that Millie was in any way harmed by her being taught to read as a baby, and much evidence to support the view that her high abilities were due at least in part to her early training.

Her various I.Q. test scores averaged to above 140, and she was strong and lively. She suffered no handicaps in social adaptability even though her classmates were two or three years her senior.

31. What does it mean by “education should begin in the cradle”?

- (A) A cradle is a good example of education.
- (B) We should teach children with candles.
- (C) Babies should be taught how to read.
- (D) A cradle is a tool made for educating children.

32. Children will have self-instruction if they _____.

- (A) have treats of punishment
- (B) do a lot of dreary tasks
- (C) are instructed in a natural way
- (D) read examples of professional literature

33. She could read these books so rapidly and still assimilate them.

She can _____.

- (A) think about the new ideas and use them
- (B) assist other people to finish a reading task
- (C) associate old ideas with the new ones
- (D) do well in the reading assessment

34. What caused Millie’s high abilities in school?

She _____.

- (A) got harm from early instruction
- (B) was poorly adapted in the society
- (C) often lost self-consciousness in reading
- (D) got proper training in reading early

35. What’s the best title for this article?

- (A) It’s easy to teach children with high I.Q.
- (B) Literature should contain various themes
- (C) Children should learn to read
- (D) Schools are influential to children

(IV)

Alzheimer’s disease impairs a person’s ability to recall memories, both distant and as recent as a few hours before. Although there is not yet a cure for the illness, there may be hope for a cure with a protein called nerve growth factor. The protein is produced by nerve cells in the same region of the brain where Alzheimer’s occurs. Based on this relationship, scientist from the University of Lund in Sweden and the University of California at San Diego designed an experiment to test whether doses of nerve growth factor could reverse the effects of memory loss caused by Alzheimer’s. Using a group of rats with impaired memory, the scientists gave half of the rats doses of nerve growth factor while giving the other half a blood protein as a placebo, thus creating a control group. At the end of the four-week test, the rats given the nerve growth factor performed equally to rats with normal memory abilities. While the experiments do not show that nerve growth factor can stop the general process of deterioration caused by Alzheimer’s, they do show potential as a means to slowing the process significantly.

36. According to the passage, where is nerve growth factor produced in the body?
- (A) In nerve cells in the spinal column
 - (B) In red blood cells in the circulatory system
 - (C) In nerve cells in the brain
 - (D) In the pituitary gland
37. With what topic is this passage mainly concerned?
- (A) Impaired memory of patients
 - (B) Cures for Alzheimer's disease
 - (C) The use of rats as experimental subjects
 - (D) Nerve growth factor as a cure for Alzheimer's
38. The word "impairs" in line 1 is most similar to which of the following?
- (A) Diminishes
 - (B) Enhances
 - (C) Destroys
 - (D) Affects
39. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Alzheimer's disease is deadly.
 - (B) More work needs to be done to understand the effects of nerve growth factor.
 - (C) The experiments did not show any significant benefits from nerve growth factor.
 - (D) Though unsuccessful, the experiments did show some benefits derived from nerve growth factor.
40. The relationship between nerve growth factor and a protein is similar to the relationship between Alzheimer's and:
- (A) A disease
 - (B) Forgetfulness
 - (C) A cure
 - (D) A cancer

(V)

Macaulay had wealth and fame, rank and power, and yet he tells us in his biography that he owed the happiest hours of his life to books. In a charming letter to a little girl, he says: "Thank you for your very pretty letter. I am always glad to make my little girl happy, and nothing please me so much as to see that she likes books, for when she is as old as I am, she will find they are better than all the tarts and cakes, toys and plays, and sights in the world. If any one would make me the greatest king that ever lived, with palaces and gardens and fine dinners, and wines and coaches, and beautiful clothes, and hundreds of servants, on condition that I should not read books, I would not be a king. I would rather be a poor man in garret with plenty of books than a king who did not love reading."

Books, indeed, endow us with a whole enchanted palace of thoughts. "There is a wider prospect", says Jean Paul Richter, "from Parnassus than from a throne." In one way they give us an even more vivid idea than the actual reality, just as reflections are often more beautiful than real nature. "All are mirrors", says George MacDonald. "The commonest room is a room in a poem when I look in the glass."

Precious and priceless are the blessings which the books scatter around our daily paths. We walk, in imagination, with noblest spirits, through the most sublime and enchanting regions.

Without stirring from our firesides we may roam to the most remote regions of the earth, or soar into realms where Spenser's shapes of unearthly beauty flock to meet us, where Milton's angels peal in our ears the choral hymns of Paradise. Science, art, literature, philosophy, —all that man has thought, all that man has done, —the experience that has been bought with the sufferings of a hundred generations, —all are garnered up for us in the world of books.

41. What is Macaulay short of?
(A) A little girl.
(B) Richness.
(C) Social status.
(D) None of the above.
42. The expression “just as reflections are often more beautiful than real nature” suggests
(A) the imaginary wonderland of books
(B) the practical values books produce
(C) the necessity to read a wide variety of books
(D) the noble spirit displayed in books.
43. What is true about Macaulay?
(A) He is probably a king.
(B) He keeps a garret with plenty of books.
(C) He feels delighted in seeing his girl read.
(D) He believes books are as good as tarts and cakes.
44. In this article the phrase “scatter around” means
(A) spread widely
(B) take over
(C) equip with
(D) make up.
45. What is the major theme of this article?
(A) The reward of reading.
(B) The delights of books.
(C) The strategies of reading.
(D) The imaginary world of books.

(VI)

Science has profoundly altered the conditions of man's life. During the last centuries, the discoveries in science and their applications to practice have changed the material conditions of life. They have changed as well many matters of the spirit. They have changed the form in which practical problems of right and wrong come before us; they have changed the focus of moral issues, both for the individual and for governments. They have given us new methods for defining the meaning of problems that face us and for judging whether or not our solutions are just.

The most manifest of the changes are the material ones. Yet even here it takes a certain perspective to see their true extent. Advances in the study of man and other living forms have extended our life span by decades. Discoveries in physical science have immeasurably lightened our toil and enriched our lives. They have made a reasonable education not a special privilege but a common right. They have made the world, in its physical dimensions, a small place, and established the means by which people in remote parts of the earth can communicate with each other, can get to know each other, and can learn to work together. They have put at the disposal of everyone the resources of physical power, of ease, and of knowledge that were in the past reserved for the few.

Not all the changes in material well-being that science offers are realities. Yet the very fact that they are possibilities has changed the nature of the responsibility which we bear, both as individuals and as a community of men and women banded together in government. In the Greek cities, political democracy and civilization itself appeared possible only on the basis of a slave economy. Technology, born of science, has altered that; it has enable mankind, as it has forced mankind, to deal with the issues of slavery as a moral issue. Poverty has always been an

ugly thing, and in its extremes a desperate one. Today it is an evil, in the sense that it lies within human hands and human heart to abate it. Science can provide us, for the first time in history, with the means of abating hunger for everyone on earth.

46. Which is not true about the development of science?
- (A) It brings changes in the material and non-material domains.
 - (B) It improves the condition of human life.
 - (C) It upgrades the moral status of governments.
 - (D) It also has an influence on human spirit.
47. In the author's opinion, technology is especially valuable in the example in which
- (A) it forces mankind to deal with moral issues effectively.
 - (B) it enables us to get rid of slavery system.
 - (C) It bands individuals together as a community.
 - (D) Not mentioned in the article.
48. To the author, the functions of science are basically
- (A) positive
 - (B) magic
 - (C) permanent
 - (D) supplementary.
49. The topic of the article is mainly about
- (A) the change that science may produce
 - (B) the material development that sciences brings forth
 - (C) the material world scientists pursue
 - (D) the responsibility scientists have to bear.
50. The author's attitude towards the application of science in removing poverty can be best described as
- (A) humanitarian
 - (B) generous
 - (C) responsive
 - (D) practical.

※ 翻譯及英文作文請在答案紙上作答 ※

翻譯題（英翻中）三題，每題十分，共三十分。

1. T'ai chi revolutionizes the idea that exercise must be sweaty and painful to be effective. It's not about force and strength, but flow. Sports and hard workouts tone the external muscles, but t'ai chi works on the whole body and even on the mind. Instead of leaving you ready to drop, it sets you up—ready for anything.
2. The sporting event of this summer is now under way. For football-crazy Europeans, not even the beloved Olympics fire the passions in the way that Euro

2004 is doing right now, with bone-deep grudge matches such as England vs. France and the Netherlands vs. Germany—and that’s just in the first few days. In England, newspapers have already reached epic levels of xenophobia, likening England’s game with France to Agincourt and Waterloo combined, while the white and red flag of St. George flies everywhere.

3. Following the imposition of garbage disposal fees, the recycling of kitchen waste—called “the second revolution in environmental protection”—made a raucous debut in Taipei at the end of 2003. Accounting for one-third of the garbage produced by a typical household, kitchen waste was targeted for recycling by the Environmental Protection Administration three years ago, though mostly instituted on a small scale in towns and villages.

翻譯題（中翻英）三題，每題十分，共三十分。

1. 晉太元中，武陵人，捕魚為業，緣溪行，忘路之遠近，忽逢桃花林。夾岸數百步，中無雜樹，芳草鮮美，落英繽紛。漁人甚異之。
2. 下雨了，
太陽怕淋雨回家去休假，
火車怕淋雨忙著開向車站，
汽車和腳踏車還有老牛車也都忙著趕回家，
可憐的是那高大的電線桿和綠色的郵筒，
淋著雨站在街頭一動也不能動。
3. 阿里山是台灣五大山脈之一，早年阿里山的大片檜木原始林，在日據時代大量砍伐運往日本，如今早已所剩無幾。神木呢？幾經折騰，倒了。反倒是運木材的高山鐵道出了名。

作文一則，四十分。

Write an Essay (in English only) with a maximum of 200 words.

Some researchers argued that young EFL learners like elementary school students should be engaged in “All-English” instructions. Others believed that these learners’ mother tongue (i.e., their native language) should be allowed in their English classes. Please discuss the possible advantages and disadvantages of “All-English” teaching in elementary schools.

Advantages and Disadvantages of “ALL-English” Teaching in Elementary Schools