

 答案列表

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題號	原文	解析
1.	<p>Bobby cared a lot about his _____ at home and asked his parents not to go through his things without his permission.</p> <p>(A) discipline (B) facility (C) privacy (D) representation</p>	<p>Bobby很在乎他在家裡的_____，他要求他的父母未經允許不可以看他的東西。</p> <p>A. 紀律，風紀；教養</p> <p>B. 能力；技能 補：facilitate (v.) =help 幫助 facility (n.) 設施。</p> <p>C. 隱私；隱退 補：do sth. in private 私下做... do sth. in public 公開做...</p> <p>D. 表示，表現；代表</p> <p>答案：C</p>
2.	<p>The new manager is a real gentleman. He is kind and humble, totally different from the former manager, who was _____ and bossy.</p> <p>(A) eager (B) liberal (C) mean (D) inferior</p>	<p>新來的經理真是位紳士。他善良又謙虛，和前位又跋扈的經理完全不同。</p> <p>A. 熱切的；渴望的 補：He's an <u>eager beaver</u>. 形容過度賣力的人</p> <p>B. 開明的，公允的[(+in/to)] 補：liberal (a.) 自由開放的 / conservative (a.) 保守傳統的</p> <p>C. 吝嗇的，小氣的 [(+about/over/with)] 補： 1、mean (n.) 方式；方法 (pl) ex: In the past, bicycles were mainly used as a means of transportation. 2、mean (a.) 惡劣的 ex : She rejected her boyfriend's proposal in a very mean and cruel way. 3、mean (v.) (1) 故意做... (+ to VR) ex: Sorry, I don't mean to hurt your feelings. (2) 代表... (+ V-ing) ex: Cheating her means hurting her feelings.</p> <p>D. 低等的；下級的 補： 1、優於...(比...好) be. superior to N 2、劣於...(比...差) be. inferior to N sense of superiority : 優越感 sense of inferiority : 自卑感</p>

		答案：C
3.	The weather bureau _____ that the typhoon would bring strong winds and heavy rains, and warned everyone of the possible danger. (A) conveyed (B) associated (C) interpreted (D) predicted	氣象局_____颱風將會夾帶強風豪雨，並提醒民眾可能帶來的危險。 A. 運送，搬運，轉運[(+from/to)] B. 聯想；結交 補： 和...有關連 be. related to = be. associated with = be. connected to / with + N/V-ing C. 解釋；理解 D. 預報；預言 答案：D
4.	Different airlines have different _____ for carry-on luggage, but many international airlines limit a carry-on piece to 7 kilograms. (A) landmarks (B) restrictions (C) percentages (D) circumstances	不同航空公司對登機行李有不同的_____，但許多國際航空公司限制一件登機行李最重只能7公斤。 A. 地標；里程碑 B. 限制；規定 補：限制...在N的範圍內 limit / restrict / confine + O. + to N C. 百分比；比例 D. 情況；事件 補： 在...特定情形下 under the circumstances 絕不 under no circumstances ex: Under no circumstances will I give you money again. 答案：B
5.	Many people were happy that the government had finally _____ Children's Day as a national holiday. (A) appointed (B) declared (C) performed (D) involved	許多人很高興政府終於_____把兒童節作為全國性的節日了。 A. 任命，指定 B. 宣布；聲明 補：宣布；宣告 (v.) declare = announce = proclaim 獨立宣言 Declaration of Independence C. 執行 D. 包含 補：involve (v.) (1) 牽涉到...之中 involve oneself in N = be. involved in N (2) 包含... ex: The paralympic games involves many

		<p>kinds of sports.</p> <p>答案：B</p>
6.	<p>To reach the goal of making her company a market leader, Michelle _____ a plan to open ten new stores around the country this year.</p> <p>(A) advised (B) occupied (C) proposed (D) recognized</p>	<p>為了實現讓她的公司成為市場領導者的目標, Michelle _____ 計畫今年在全國新開十家門店。</p> <p>A. 勸告；忠告</p> <p>B. 佔據 補：被占用的 (a.) occupied 空缺的 (a.) vacant ；忙碌著做... sb. be. occupied with N/V-ing</p> <p>C. 提議；提出 補：(A)(C)公式： A 提議；建議 B 去做... A advise / suggest / propose that B (should) + VR</p> <p>D. 認出；認可</p> <p>答案：C</p>
7.	<p>Silence in some way is as _____ as speech. It can be used to show, for example, disagreement or lack of interest.</p> <p>(A) sociable (B) expressive (C) reasonable (D) objective</p>	<p>在某種程度上，沉默和言語一樣_____。例如，它可以用來表示分歧或缺乏興趣。</p> <p>A. 善交際的；社交性的</p> <p>B. 表情豐富的；意味深長的</p> <p>C. 正當的；合理的</p> <p>D. 客觀的</p> <p>補：</p> <p>1、object (n.) 物體 ex : Looking around, I didn't see any familiar objects in the room.</p> <p>2、object (v.) 拒絕 (+_____ N/V-ing) ex : Many residents object to building a incinerator in the neighborhood.</p> <p>3、objection (n.) 拒絕；反對的理由；障礙 ex : We have overcome every single objection and completed the mission on time.</p> <p>4、objective (n.) 目標 ex : The objective of the course is to help you cook healthy and inexpensive meals.</p> <p>5、objective (a.) 客觀的 subjective (a.) 主觀的 ex: The journalist wrote pretty objectively about China.</p>

		<p>答案：B</p>
8.	<p>This TV program is designed for children, _____ for those under five. It contains no violence or strong language. (A) particularly (B) sensibly (C) moderately (D) considerably</p>	<p>這個電視節目是為兒童設計的，_____是為五歲以下兒童設計的。它不包含暴力或激烈的語言。</p> <p>A. 特別；尤其 補：in particular (adv.) 特別地... be. particular about N 對...講究</p> <p>B. 顯著地；明智地</p> <p>C. 適度地；溫和地</p> <p>D. 相當；非常 補： considerate (a.) 體貼的 = thoughtful considerable (a.) 可觀的；大量的 = substantial considering (prep.) 關於... = regarding = respecting</p> <p>答案：A</p>
9.	<p>Tommy, please put away the toys in the box, or you might _____ on them and hurt yourself. (A) stumble (B) graze (C) navigate (D) dwell</p>	<p>Tommy，請把玩具放進箱子裡，否則你可能會被自己_____而受傷。</p> <p>A. 絆倒；使遲疑不決</p> <p>B. 吃草；放牧</p> <p>C. 航行於；駕駛；操縱</p> <p>D. 居住；生活 補：dwell (v.) (1) 居住 (+ in 地方) = reside + in 地方 = inhabit + 地方 ex : Tigers and lions _____ the jungle. (A) live (B) dwell (C) reside (D) inhabit</p> <p>答案：(D) (2) 沉思 (+ on N)</p> <p>答案：A</p>
10.	<p>The _____ costume party, held every September, is one of the biggest events of the school year. (A) initial (B) annual (C) evident (D) occasional</p>	<p>每年九月舉行的_____服裝晚會是學年中最大的活動之一。</p> <p>A. 最初的；開始的</p> <p>B. 每年的 補：annual (a.) 一年一度的 biannual (a.) 一年兩次的 anniversary (n.) 周年紀念</p> <p>C. 明顯的；明白的</p>

		<p>補：明顯的/顯而易見的 (a.) clear = obvious = apparent = evident = transparent</p> <p>D. 偶爾的；應景的 補：偶爾... (adv.) occasionally = on occasion 在...的場合中 on ... occasion</p> <p>答案：B</p>																
11.	<p>In a job interview, attitude and personality are usually important _____ that influence the decision of the interviewers.</p> <p>(A) factors (B) outcomes (C) missions (D) identities</p>	<p>在求職面試中，態度和個性通常是重要的_____，它影響著面試者的決定。</p> <p>A. 因素；原因 B. 結果；後果 補：將動詞片語~out 的順序顛倒過來成為一個名詞常見例子</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="847 824 1469 1205"> <tr> <td>cast out 趕出去</td> <td>→ outcast 被逐出者 (n.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>come out 出現</td> <td>→ outcome 結果 (n.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>flow out 流出</td> <td>→ outflow 流出物 (n.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lay out 用錢</td> <td>→ outlay 支出；花費 (n.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>let out 放出</td> <td>→ outlet 出口 (n.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>look out 小心；警戒</td> <td>→ outlook 展望 (n.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>set out 出發；開始...</td> <td>→ outset 著手；最初 (n.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>break out 爆發</td> <td>→ outbreak 爆發 (n.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>C. 使命；任務 補：mission (n.) 任務 missionary (n.) 傳教士</p> <p>D. 身分</p> <p>答案：A</p>	cast out 趕出去	→ outcast 被逐出者 (n.)	come out 出現	→ outcome 結果 (n.)	flow out 流出	→ outflow 流出物 (n.)	lay out 用錢	→ outlay 支出；花費 (n.)	let out 放出	→ outlet 出口 (n.)	look out 小心；警戒	→ outlook 展望 (n.)	set out 出發；開始...	→ outset 著手；最初 (n.)	break out 爆發	→ outbreak 爆發 (n.)
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12.	<p>The snow-capped mountain is described so _____ in the book that the scene seems to come alive in front of the reader's eyes.</p> <p>(A) distantly (B) meaningfully (C) cheerfully (D) vividly</p>	<p>那座白雪覆蓋的山在書中被描述得如此_____，以致於這一幕似乎在讀者眼前變得鮮活起來。</p> <p>A. 遙遠地 B. 有意義地；意味深長地 C. 愉快地 D. 生動地；逼真地 補：字根：viv = life 生命</p>																

		<p>vive / viv = life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vivid (a.) 栩栩如生的 / vivify (v.) 使生動 vital (a.) 致命的；不可或缺的 vitality (n.) 活力；生氣 revive (v.) 復活；甦醒 survive (v.) 倖存 vitamin (n.) 維他命 <p>答案：D</p>
13.	<p>Surrounded by flowers blooming and birds _____ merrily, the Wangs had a good time hiking in the national park.</p> <p>(A) napping (B) scooping (C) flipping (D) chirping</p>	<p>被盛開的花兒和_____鳥叫聲圍繞，王家人在國家公園享受了歡快的登山時光。</p> <p>A. 打盹兒；午睡</p> <p>B. 用勺舀、用鏟子鏟(scoop的動詞現在分詞、動名詞)</p> <p>C. 擲；輕彈</p> <p>D. (小鳥)發啁啾聲</p> <p>答案：D</p>
14.	<p>It is essential for us to maintain constant _____ with our friends to ensure that we have someone to talk to in times of need.</p> <p>(A) benefit (B) contact (C) gesture (D) favor</p>	<p>對我們來說，與朋友保持_____是至關重要的，以確保我們在需要的時候有人可以聊聊。</p> <p>A. 利益、好處</p> <p>補： 1、對...有益：do good to N. = do N. good = be. beneficial to N. 2、對...有害：do harm to N. = do N. harm = be. harmful to N.</p> <p>B. 聯絡；接觸</p> <p>補：contact (n.) 聯絡人 contact lens (n.) 隱形眼鏡</p> <p>C. 手勢；姿勢</p> <p>D. 恩惠；贊同</p> <p>答案：B</p>
15.	<p>The young generation in this country has shown less interest in factory work and other _____ labor jobs, such as house construction and fruit picking.</p> <p>(A) causal (B) durable (C) manual (D) violent</p>	<p>這個國家年輕的一代對工廠工作和其他_____勞動工作(如房屋建設和採摘水果)表現出的興趣較小。</p> <p>A. 偶然的；隨便的</p> <p>B. 耐用的；持久的</p> <p>C. 勞力的；手工的</p> <p>補：manual (a.) 手工的；手動的；體力的 (n.) (操作)手冊 manual labor 體力勞動</p>

		D. 激烈的；暴力的 補：violent (a.) 暴力的；劇烈的 答案：C
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二、綜合測驗

題號	原文	解析
16. 20.	<p>第16至20題為題組</p> <p>April Fools' Day, one of the most light-hearted days of the year, has an unclear origin. Some see it as a celebration related to the turn of the seasons from winter to spring; others, however, believe that it <u>16</u> the adoption of a new calendar.</p> <p>Ancient cultures celebrated New Year's Day on or around April 1, which roughly coincides with the beginning of spring. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered a new calendar, which called for New Year's Day to be celebrated on January 1. However, many people, either refusing to accept the new date or not having heard about it, <u>17</u> to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1. Other people began to make fun of these traditionalists, sending them on "fool's errands" or trying to fool them into believing something false. <u>18</u>, the practice spread throughout Europe and the rest of the world.</p> <p>Nowadays, on April Fools' Day, people often <u>19</u> to create elaborate hoaxes to fool others. Newspapers, radio and TV stations, and websites have participated in the April 1 tradition of making <u>20</u> reports in order to fool their audiences. The BBC once reported that Swiss farmers were experiencing a spaghetti crop and showed scenes of people harvesting noodles from trees. Guess what? Numerous viewers were fooled.</p>	<p>愚人節是一年中最輕鬆的日子之一，起源不明。有人認為這是一種與從冬天到春天的季節轉變有關的慶祝活動；然而，也有人認為，這源於採用新的日曆。</p> <p>古代文化在四月一日前後慶祝新年，大概是恰逢春天的開始。西元 1582 年，教皇葛列格里十三世下令改編新的日曆，其中要求在一月一日慶祝新年。然而，許多人要麼拒絕接受新的日期，要麼沒有聽說過，都繼續在四一日這天慶祝新年。其他人開始拿這些傳統主義者開玩笑，派他們做一些"傻瓜的差事"，或者試圖愚弄他們相信一些虛假的東西。最終，這種做法在歐洲和世界其他地區蔓延。</p> <p>如今，在愚人節時，人們常常不遺餘力地製造精心策劃的騙局來愚弄別人。報紙、電臺和電視臺以及網站都參與了四月一日的傳統，即為了愚弄觀眾而做大量的報導。英國廣播公司曾經報導瑞士農民種出了義大利麵的新聞，並展示了人們從樹上收穫麵條的場景。你猜怎麼著？無數觀眾都被愚弄了呢！</p>
16.	(A) leads to (B) brings out (C) stems from (D) comes across	<p>A. 導致 B. 產生 C.起源於 D. 遇到</p> <p>補：(C) 起源於... / 源自於... stem from = originate from = be. derived from = be. traced back to N (D) 巧遇 bump into = run into = come across</p> <p>答案：C</p>
17.	(A) continue (B) continuing (C) to continue (D) continued	主詞為many people，且時態為過去

		式，故答案選 (D) continued
18.	(A) Precisely (B) Eventually (C) Additionally (D) Literally	A. 精確 B. 最終 C. 另外 D.簡直是 補：(D) literally = practically = virtually = utterly (adv.) 簡直；幾乎；完全是... 答案：B
19.	(A) come to an end (B) go to great lengths (C) put in service (D) hold in store	A. 結束 B. 竭盡全力 C. 使用中 D. 儲備好 答案：B
20.	(A) fictional (B) essential (C) ancient (D) subjective	A.虛構的 B.基本的 C.古代的 D.主觀的 答案：A

題號	原文	解析
21. 25.	<p>第21至25題為題組</p> <p>The pineapple, a delicious tropical fruit, has been valued for centuries not only for its distinct and unique taste, but also for its miraculous health and medical benefits. But pineapples can also be a fashionable fruit: Pineapple leaves can <u>21</u> a substitute for leather. The idea was developed when a Spanish designer travelling to the Philippines observed a traditional Filipino shirt <u>22</u> together with the fibers of pineapple leaves. After five years of research, she created from pineapple leaves a material which, like real leather, can be used for making bags, shoes, and <u>23</u> textile products. It is an eco-friendly and biodegradable fiber.</p> <p>This eco-friendly leather has clear <u>24</u> for the environment, compared to real leather and synthetic leathers. It requires fewer chemicals, making it safer for the workers in factories. Its manufacture also leaves a smaller carbon footprint. In addition, the leftover material following the removal of fibers can even be used as a natural fertilizer back in the pineapple fields. <u>25</u> its low cost, this innovative material is already being used by many leading fashion companies to make their products.</p>	<p>鳳梨，一種美味的熱帶水果，幾個世紀以來一直深具價值，不僅因為它獨特的味道，還有神奇的健康和醫療利益。但鳳梨也可以是一種時尚的水果，因為鳳梨葉可以作為皮革的替代品。</p> <p>這個想法是在一位前往菲律賓的西班牙設計師觀察到一件與鳳梨葉纖維一起編織的傳統菲律賓襯衫時形成的。經過五年的研究，她用鳳梨葉製作了一種材料，就像真皮一樣，可以用來製造包、鞋和其他紡織品。它是一種環保而且可以生物分解的纖維。</p> <p>與真皮和合成皮革相比，這種環保皮革對環境具有明顯的優勢。它需要更少的化學品，使工廠裡的工人更安全。它的製造也留下了更小的碳足跡。此外，去除纖維後的剩餘材料甚至可以作為鳳梨田的天然肥料使用。由於其低成本，這種創新材料已經被許多領先的時尚公司用來製造他們的產品。</p>
21.	(A) bring along (B) turn out (C) account for (D) serve as	A. 攜帶 B. 最終成為 C. 佔（在數量上） D. 當作...用

		<p>補：(B) 結果為...</p> <p>turn out + to be adj /to be N (表示結果是出乎意料的) ex : The rumor turned out to be true. ex : His album turned out to be a huge success.</p> <p>(C) account for N (1) 說明；解釋 ex : He could not account for his foolish mistake. (2) 為...負責 ex : Who will have to account for the misprints in the dictionary? (3) 佔有...比例 ex : Women account for 60 percent in the survey. (4) 將...納入考慮 ex : We should account for traffic jam when planning the trip.</p> <p>答案：D</p>				
22.	(A) wove (B) weaving (C) woven (D) to weave	考分詞片語的用法，由原句Filipino shirt (that is) woven together with the fibers of pineapple leaves簡化而成，故選C。				
23.	(A) else (B) those (C) other (D) such	此句用於描述「其他紡織品」，為不特定多數，故選(C) other。				
24.	(A) advantages (B) considerations (C) opportunities (D) responsibilities	A.優勢 B.考慮 C.機會 D. 責任 答案：A				
25.	(A) Due to (B) Nothing but (C) In contrast to (D) On behalf of	<p>A. 由於 B. 不過是...而已 C. 相對於 D. 代表...</p> <p>補：</p> <p>(A) 因為；由於 : due to = owing to = because of = on account of (B) 只不過... →</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">do / does / did want / decide... + nothing but + spend / enjoy...</td> <td style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</td> <td style="padding: 0 10px;">VR to VR V-ing</td> </tr> </table> <p>ex : After coming back from the war, the man <u>wants nothing but to lead</u> a placid life.</p> <p>答案：A</p>	{	do / does / did want / decide... + nothing but + spend / enjoy...	{	VR to VR V-ing
{	do / does / did want / decide... + nothing but + spend / enjoy...	{	VR to VR V-ing			

題號	原文	解析
26. 30.	<p>第26至30題為題組</p> <p>Researchers from a university in Japan have developed “diet-glasses” that play tricks with one’s perception of food, which could be helpful to people on a diet. A camera and a viewing system are built <u>26</u> these glasses. As the wearer brings the food toward their mouth, the camera captures an image of the food. It replays the image back through the glasses after processing it on an attached computer. The size of the food they are about to eat is magnified while <u>27</u> of their hand remains normal. Their brain is <u>28</u> tricked into thinking they are eating more than they really are. The study showed that participants who wore the glasses ate 9.3% less than those who did not wear them.</p> <p>The team has also developed a special device which uses scent bottles and visual trickery to make the wearers of these glasses think that the plain snack they are eating is <u>29</u> than it actually is. The device, for instance, can be set to <u>30</u> one’s favorite flavor. Recent experiments with this device showed that 80% of the participants were fooled by the smell. For example, some participants thought that they were eating a chocolate snack, but in fact they were not.</p>	<p>日本一所大學的研究人員開發了“節食眼鏡”，利用自己對食物的感知來玩把戲，這對減肥的人可能是有用的。這些眼鏡中裝有攝影鏡頭和觀察系統。當佩戴者將食物帶到嘴邊時，鏡頭捕捉到了食物的圖像。它在連接的電腦上處理後，通過眼鏡重播圖像。他們將要吃的食物放大了，而他們的手的大小卻保持正常。因此，他們的大腦被蒙騙，認為他們吃的東西比他們真正吃的多。研究顯示，戴眼鏡的參與者比不戴眼鏡的參與者少吃 9.3% 的食物。</p> <p>研究小組還開發了一種特殊的裝置，利用氣味瓶和視覺技巧，讓戴這些眼鏡的人認為他們吃的普通零食並不像實際情況那樣。例如該設備可以設置為釋放自己最喜歡的味道。最近使用這種裝置的實驗顯示，80% 的參與者被這種氣味愚弄了。比如一些參與者以為自己在吃巧克力零食，但事實上並不是。</p>
26.	(A) beyond (B) into (C) from (D) with	A. 超出 B. 在...之內 C. 從 D. 用 答案：B
27.	(A) this (B) that (C) some (D) other	<p>此題考指示代名詞that的用法，代替前方單數名詞的the size，故選 B。</p> <p>補：指示代名詞</p> <p>在英文句子中，會使用 that 來代替前方已經出現過的單數名詞，而用 those 來代替前方已經出現過的複數名詞。</p> <p>ex : Chimpanzees are our closest animal relative. So close, in fact, that 98 percent of a chimpanzee’s DNA is identical to _____ of human’s.</p> <p>(A) which (B) what (C) those (D) that</p> <p>答案：(D)</p> <p>ex : Many people choose organically grown</p>

		<p>vegetables instead of _____ grown with chemical fertilizers.</p> <p>(A) which (B) what (C) those (D) that</p> <p>答案：C</p> <p>答案：B</p>
28.	(A) beforehand (B) likewise (C) instead (D) therefore	<p>A.事先地 B. 同樣地 C.相反地 D. 因此</p> <p>補：(B) 相同地；同樣地：Likewise = Similarly = In the same way = By the same token, S + V</p> <p>答案：D</p>
29.	(A) prettier (B) larger (C) healthier (D) tastier	<p>A.更漂亮 B.更大 C. 更健康</p> <p>D. 更美味</p> <p>答案：D</p> <p>由後句 release one's favorite flavor，可推測應該是 tastier。</p>
30.	(A) impress (B) release (C) bother (D) attract	<p>A. 給...留下深刻印 B. 釋放</p> <p>C. 打擾 D. 吸引</p> <p>答案：B</p>

三、文意選填

題號	原文	解析
31. 40.	<p>第31至40題為題組</p> <p>My father started to suffer from memory loss right after his marriage. Or so my mother told us. She said they were married on May 26, while my dad's memory told him it was June 25. This often <u> 31 </u> their anniversary celebration, for his rose bouquet always came one month late. Mom seldom asked Dad to go shopping in the traditional market for her. But whenever Dad <u> 32 </u> on going, she made sure that he brought a shopping list. Dad certainly had the list <u> 33 </u> when he left for the market, but he would somehow forget it, and then would find it again only after he returned home. Of course, the <u> 34 </u> that he made were based mainly on his memory of the list. Unfortunately, the items were usually different from Mom's <u> 35 </u> .</p> <p>My father's poor memory gave him certain advantages, though. For instance, he was <u> 36 </u> with many secrets in my family and our community. Because of</p>	<p>我父親結婚後就開始失憶，至少我媽是這樣告訴我們的。她說他們在5月26日結婚，但我爸的記憶告訴他是6月25日。這常常毀了他們的周年慶祝會，因為他的玫瑰花束總是晚了一個月才來。媽媽很少叫爸爸去傳統市場幫她買東西。但每次爸爸堅持要去的時候，媽媽會確認爸爸有帶購物清單。爸爸去市場前的確有把清單準備好，但不知怎麼地，爸爸都會忘記，而都只有在他回到家時，才會再次找到清單。當然，他所買的東西主要都依靠著他對清單的記憶。很不幸地，物品通常都與媽媽的要求不同。</p> <p>不過，我父親記性差還是給了他一定的優勢。舉例來說，我的家庭或我們的生活圈，都可以將很多秘密託付給我爸。因為他記性不好，他可以有聽取大家私事的特權。原因非常的明顯：我們覺得我爸都不會記得任何一項秘密。至於我們的鄰</p>

	<p>his poor memory, he had the <u>37</u> of hearing everyone's private matters. The reason was <u>38</u> : Dad would not remember any of it, we thought. As for our neighbors, they liked to invite my father to dinner so that they could tell him stories about their children, parents, friends, and pets. They also believed the secrets in their families would never be <u>39</u> . They were quite right, for my father cared <u>40</u> about who did what to whom. But there is one thing he would never forget: showing up for dinner on time.</p> <p>(A) little (B) purchases (C) trusted (D) requests (E) insisted (F) ready (G) ruined (H) privilege (I) revealed (J) obvious</p>	<p>居，他們喜歡邀請我爸吃晚餐，這樣他們就可以告訴他有關自己小孩、雙親、朋友、和寵物的故事。他們也相信這些關於家族的秘密不會被洩露。他們的判斷其實蠻正確的，因為我爸幾乎不太在意誰對誰做了什麼事情。但有一點他永遠不會忘記：準時出現在晚餐上。</p> <p>(A) 幾乎不(adv.) (B) 購買(物)(n.) (C) 信任、託付(vt.) (D) 要求(n.) (E) 堅持(vi.) (F) 準備好的(a.) (G) 破壞(vt.) (H) 特權(n.) (I) 洩露(vt.) (J) 明顯的(a.)</p>
31.	由句型來看，此處應填入動詞。根據文意，因為記性差而「破壞了」結婚的週年紀念，故選擇 (G) ruined	
32.	此為片語，堅持做某事insist on Ving，故選擇(E) insisted。	
33.	以為S.+ have +O.+O.C.的句型，故空格內應填入補語修飾受詞，故選擇 (F) ready。	
34.	關係代名詞that前方應填入名詞作為先行詞。再分析文意，爸爸去市場「買東西」，故選擇(B) purchases	
35.	以句型來看，所有格後應填入名詞。而根據文意推測，所買之物與媽媽的「要求」不相同，故選擇(D) requests。	
36.	be動詞後應填入形容詞或Vp.p.。而爸爸因為記性差可被家人「信任」，故選擇(C) trusted。	
37.	定冠詞the後應填入名詞，have the privilege of Ving 「有做某事的特權」，故選擇(H) privilege。	
38.	be動詞後應填入形容詞或Vp.p.，而爸爸擁有特權的理由很「明顯」，故選擇(J) obvious。	
39.	be動詞後應填入形容詞或Vp.p，根據文意推測，秘密將不會被「洩露出去」，故選擇(I) revealed。	
40.	以句型來看，應填入副詞修飾cared，因為爸爸不會說別人秘密，故爸爸對這些事情「不太」在意。故選擇(A) little。	

四、閱讀測驗

題號	原文	解析
41. 44.	<p>第41至44題為題組</p> <p>Angelfish, often found in the warm seas and coral reefs, are among the most brightly colored fish of the ocean. Brilliant colors and stripes form amazing patterns on their body. These patterns actually help the fish to hide from danger among roots and plants. At night, when these fish become inactive, their colors may become pale. Often, the young ones are differently colored than the adults. Some scientists believe that the color difference between the young and the old indicates their different social positions.</p>	<p>天使魚，常見於溫暖的海洋和珊瑚礁中，是海洋中顏色最鮮豔的魚之一。明亮的顏色和條紋在他們的身體上形成驚人的圖案。這些圖樣實際上能幫助天使魚藏在植物根部或水草之中躲避危險。到了晚上，當這些魚變得不活躍，他們的顏色可能會變得蒼白。一般情形下，年輕天使魚的顏色與成年不同。一些科學家認為，年輕和老年天使魚的顏色差異表明他們的社會地位不同。</p> <p>關於天使魚的另一個有趣的事實</p>

	<p>Another interesting fact about angelfish is that they have an occupation in the fish world. Most of them act as cleaners for other fish and pick dead tissue from their bodies. This is not their food, though. Their diet consists mainly of sponge and algae.</p> <p>One particular kind of angelfish, the blackspot angelfish, has a special capability that allows it to change gender from female to male. However, the change is not made at random; it happens for a specific reason. Angelfish live in groups, and each group has one male fish, which is blue in color, and four female fish, which are yellow. The male angelfish is the strongest and largest member of the group. He is the one who protects and looks after the females. When the male dies, the group needs a new "security guard." This is when the largest female in the group begins to change in appearance. She begins to grow larger in size, and after a week, she starts changing color, from yellow to blue. Slowly, her behavior toward the other fish also changes. She begins behaving like a male. Two weeks later, black stripes appear on her body, indicating the gender change is complete. She is now completely male!</p>	<p>是，它們在魚的世界裡有一個職業。他們中的大多數充當其他魚類的清潔工，幫它們採摘體內死亡組織。不過，這不是他們的食物。他們的飲食主要是海綿和藻類。</p> <p>一種特殊的天使魚—黑紋頰刺魚，具有特殊的能力，使其能夠改變性別從雌性到雄性。但是，更改不是隨機進行的，它的發生有特定的原因。天使魚成群結隊地生活，每個組都有一條藍色的雄魚和四條雌魚，它們是黃色的。雄性天使魚是該群體中最強壯、最大的成員。他是保護和照顧女性的人。男性死亡後，該組織需要新的 "保安人員"。這時這個群體中最大的雌性開始在外表上發生變化。她開始變大，一個星期後，她開始改變顏色，從黃色變成藍色。慢慢地，她對其他魚的行為也發生了變化。她開始表現得像雄性。兩周後，她身上出現了黑色條紋，表明性別變化已經完成。她現在完全是雄性了!</p>
41.	<p>What is the job of an angelfish in the sea?</p> <p>(A) Being a cleaner for other fish. (B) Being a bodyguard for other fish. (C) Being a gardener for roots and plants. (D) Being a caretaker for sponge and algae.</p>	<p>天使魚在海裡的工作是什麼？</p> <p>(A) 為其他魚類做清潔工。 (B) 擔任其他魚類的保鏢。 (C) 修剪水生植物的園丁。 (D) 作為海綿和藻類的看守人。</p> <p>答案：A</p>
42.	<p>Which of the following statements is true about the color of angelfish?</p> <p>(A) Female angelfish are blue in color. (B) The colors of the fish become less bright at night. (C) Male angelfish do not have black stripes on them. (D) The adult fish and the young ones have the same colors.</p>	<p>以下哪項關於天使魚顏色的說法是正確的？</p> <p>(A) 雌性天使魚的顏色是藍色的。 (B) 魚的顏色在夜間變得不那麼鮮豔。 (C) 雄性天使魚身上沒有黑色條紋。 (D) 成年魚和幼魚的顏色相同。</p> <p>答案：B</p>
43.	<p>According to the passage, what triggers the gender change in the blackspot angelfish?</p> <p>(A) Dangers to the group. (B) Changes in the fish's diet. (C) The birth of young angelfish. (D) The death of the male fish in a group.</p>	<p>根據文章，是什麼引發了黑紋頰刺魚的性別變化？</p> <p>(A) 對該團體的危險。 (B) 魚類飲食的變化。 (C) 幼魚的誕生。 (D) 團隊中雄性魚的死亡。</p> <p>答案：D</p>

44.	<p>Which of the following describes the order of changes in the features of a blackspot angelfish during gender change?</p> <p>(A) Size behavior color stripes. (B) Color size behavior stripes. (C) Size color behavior stripes. (D) Color behavior size stripes.</p>	<p>以下哪項描述了黑紋頰刺魚在性別變化過程中特徵的變化順序？</p> <p>(A) 體型→行為→顏色→條紋。 (B) 顏色→體型→行為→條紋。 (C) 體型→顏色→行為→條紋。 (D) 顏色→行為→體型→條紋。 答案：C</p>
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題號	原文	解析
45. 48.	<p>第45至48題為題組</p> <p>Totem poles in North America are poles or posts carved with symbols or figures by Aboriginal peoples of the Northwest Coast. Carved from large, straight trees and painted vibrant colors, the totem poles are not just unique works of art. The coastal peoples have long passed on knowledge from generation to generation through oral traditions, and totem poles were the traditional way of telling the story of an individual family or clan.</p> <p>The totem pole can be grouped into specific categories, depending on its location and the occasion for which it was carved. Welcome poles were traditionally placed on village beachfronts to greet visitors arriving by canoe. Inside the homes of high-ranking chiefs is where house poles were found. The family's history was carefully carved into each pole. Placed along the rear or front walls of a house, house poles also helped to support the main beam of the roof.</p> <p>Memorial poles stood in front of a house. They were erected in memory of a deceased chief or a high-ranking clan member. The poles depicted the person's accomplishments or family history. Mortuary poles were also raised to honor the dead, but they differed from memorial poles, having a burial box placed at the top of the pole. Inside the burial box were the remains of the deceased.</p> <p>While many of these poles can still be found in various locations on the west coast of North America, there is one pole that can now only be found in a museum—the shame pole. Traditionally, shame poles were carved for a chief to embarrass and ridicule another who had done something wrong. Once the wrong was made right, the pole was taken down.</p>	<p>北美的圖騰柱是由西北海岸的原住民用符號或圖形雕刻的柱子或圓桿。圖騰柱由大而直的樹木和鮮豔的顏色雕刻而成，不僅僅只是獨特的藝術作品而已。沿海人民長期以來通過口頭傳統代代相傳知識，圖騰柱是講述個別家庭或氏族故事的傳統方式。</p> <p>圖騰柱可以根據其位置和雕刻的場合分為特定類別。歡迎杆傳統上被放置在村莊的海濱，迎接乘坐獨木舟抵達的遊客。在高級酋長的住宅裡，發現了家族柱。這個家族的歷史被仔細地刻在每一根柱子上。放置在房子的後壁或前壁，家族柱也有助於支援屋頂的主樑。</p> <p>在一所房子的前面矗立著紀念柱。他們是為紀念已故酋長或高級部族成員而建造的。紀念柱描繪了這個人的成就或家族歷史。殯儀館的喪葬柱也被舉起來紀念死者，但它們與紀念柱不同，在喪葬柱的頂端放了一副棺材。棺材裡是死者的遺體。</p> <p>雖然在北美西海岸的不同地點仍然可以找到許多這樣的圖騰柱，但現在只有一個圖騰柱可以在博物館裡找到—羞恥柱。傳統來說，羞恥柱是酋長為了嘲笑和讓做錯事的人難堪而建造，一旦錯誤被糾正之後，這些羞恥柱就會拆掉。</p> <p>圖騰柱是特定原住民文化的重要表現形式。儘管殖民力量的文化和政治侵佔構成了威脅，但圖騰及雕藝術仍然存在。原住民雕刻家繼續雕刻圖騰，作為他們的文化自豪感和氏族血緣關係的象徵。</p>

Totem poles are important expressions of specific Aboriginal cultures. Despite the threats posed by cultural and political **encroachment** of colonial forces, the art of totem pole carving has survived. Aboriginal carvers continue to carve totems as symbols of their cultural pride and clan kinship.



<p>45.</p>	<p>Which of the following is the best title for this passage? (A) Totem Poles, the Legends of Aboriginal Peoples (B) Totem Poles: Their Functions (C) Totem Poles, Symbols of Historical Resistance (D) Totem Poles: Their Designs</p>	<p>以下哪項是這篇文章的最佳標題？ (A) 圖騰柱及原住民的傳說。 (B) 圖騰柱：圖騰柱的功能。 (C) 圖騰柱與歷史抗爭的象徵。 (D) 圖騰柱：圖騰柱設計。 答案：B</p>
<p>46.</p>	<p>How is the information about totem poles organized in Paragraphs 2 to 4? (A) In order of importance. (B) In order of time. (C) By cause and effect. (D) By classification.</p>	<p>第2至4段中關於圖騰柱的資訊是如何構成的？ (A) 按重要性排列。 (B) 按時間順序。 (C) 按因果關係。 (D) 按分類。 答案：D</p>
<p>47.</p>	<p>Which of the following is located at the edge of a body of water? (A) The house pole. (B) The shame pole. (C) The memorial pole. (D) The welcome pole.</p>	<p>下列哪一種圖騰柱會位於水域的邊緣？ (A) 家庭柱。 (B) 羞恥柱。 (C) 紀念柱。 (D) 歡迎柱。 答案：D</p>
<p>48.</p>	<p>Which is closest in meaning to the word “encroachment” in the last paragraph? (A) Invasion. (B) Appointment.</p>	<p>下列哪一個字意思最接近文章最後一段的「encroachment」？ (A) 入侵。 (B) 委任。</p>

(C) Objection. (D) Enrichment.	(C) 反對。 (D) 致富；豐富。 答案：A
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題號	原文	解析
49. 52.	<p>第49至52題為題組</p> <p>Music has a tendency to get stuck in our heads. Sometimes a tune intrudes on our thoughts and then plays, and replays, in a never-ending loop. This interesting phenomenon becomes a subject explored by many scientists. They use a range of terms to describe it—stuck-song syndrome, sticky music, cognitive itch, or most commonly “earworm.” Earworms can run around our heads for several minutes to numerous hours. As the melody repeats, it becomes embedded into our mind. Even though our ears do not hear the tune, our brain continues to play it.</p> <p>Earworms often take the form of song fragments rather than entire songs, and the song is usually a familiar one. Researchers are not sure why some songs are more likely to get stuck in our heads than others, but everyone has their own tunes. Often those songs have a simple, upbeat melody and catchy, repetitive lyrics, such as popular commercial jingles and slightly annoying radio hits. Recent or repeated exposure to a song or even a small part of a song can also trigger earworms, as can word associations, such as a phrase similar to the lyrics of a song.</p> <p>While earworms might be annoying, most people who experience them nevertheless report that they are pleasant or at least neutral. Only a third of people are disturbed by the song in their heads. How people cope with their earworms seems to depend on how they feel about them. Those who have positive feelings about their stuck songs prefer to just “let them be,” while those with negative feelings turn to more behavioral responses, which include coping strategies such as singing, talking, or even praying.</p>	<p>音樂具有滯留在我們腦中的傾向。有時，一首曲調侵入我們的思想，然後在一個永無止境的迴圈中播放和重播。這個有趣的現象成了許多科學家探索的課題。他們用一系列術語來形容它--卡曲綜合症，粘性音樂，認知瘙癢或最常見的“耳蟲（餘音繞樑）”。餘音繞樑可以在我們的腦中跑幾分鐘到幾個小時。當旋律重複時，它就會嵌入到我們的頭腦中。儘管我們的耳朵聽不到曲調，但我們的大腦還在繼續演奏。</p> <p>餘音繞樑通常採取歌曲片段的形態，而不是整首歌，而這首歌通常是熟悉的。研究人員不確定為什麼有些歌曲比其他歌曲更容易滯留在我們的腦海裡，但每個人都有自己的曲調。通常這些歌曲有一個簡單，樂觀的旋律和吸引人的重複歌詞，例如流行的商業歌曲和稍微煩人的電台節目。最近或反復接觸一首歌曲，甚至一首歌曲的一小部分也會引發餘音繞樑，單詞聯想也會觸發餘音繞樑，例如類似於歌曲歌詞的短語。</p> <p>雖然餘音繞樑可能會很煩人，但大多數經歷過餘音繞樑的人都認為它是令人愉快的或至少保持中立的態度。只有三分之一的人被頭腦中的歌聲所困擾。人們如何應對餘音繞樑似乎取決於他們對它的感受。那些對自己的歌曲有積極感覺的人更喜歡“讓他們去吧”，而那些有消極情緒的人則轉向更多的行為反應，其中包括唱歌、說話甚至祈禱等應對策略。</p>
49.	<p>According to the passage, which of the following is true about an earworm?</p> <p>(A) It is a creature living inside our ears. (B) It is a tune memorized in a personal way.</p>	<p>根據文章，以下哪項關於耳蟲(餘音繞樑)是正確的？</p> <p>A. 它是生活在我們耳中的生物。 B. 這是一種以個人方式記住的曲調。</p>

	(C) It is a melody repeating in our heads. (D) It is a commercial recalled through lyrics.	C. 這是在我們腦海裡重複的旋律。 D. 這是通過歌詞回憶的商業廣告。 答案：C
50.	Which of the following best defines “ subject ” in the first paragraph? (A) A kind of mental disease. (B) A course being taken. (C) A participant in an experiment. (D) A matter being studied.	在第一段中，以下哪項是“ subject ”的最佳定義了？ A. 一種精神疾病。 B. 正在上的課程。 C. 實驗參與者。 D. 正在研究的事項。 答案：D
51.	Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature that would trigger earworms? (A) Tunes repeatedly encountered. (B) Melodies with smooth rhythms. (C) Fragments of songs recently heard. (D) Words similar to the lyrics of a song.	以下哪項沒有被提及為觸發耳蟲(餘音繞樑)的功能？ A. 反復遇到的曲調。 B. 旋律流暢。 C. 最近聽到的歌曲片段。 D. 與歌曲歌詞相似的詞。 答案：B
52.	What is the third paragraph mainly about? (A) Why people find earworms annoying. (B) How people react to earworms. (C) What people use to kill earworms. (D) When people start to notice earworms.	第三段主要是關於什麼？ A. 為什麼人們覺得耳蟲(餘音繞樑)煩人。 B. 人們對耳蟲(餘音繞樑)的反應。 C. 人們用來殺死耳蟲(餘音繞樑)的東西。 D. 當人們開始注意耳蟲(餘音繞樑)時。 答案：B

題號	原文	解析
53. 56.	第 53 至 56 題為題組 Got a bug bite problem? Many people who are troubled by skin rashes caused by bug bites use “foggers,” or “bug bombs,” to get rid of the annoying crawlers in their homes. Many people think these bug killers or pesticides will penetrate every place where the insects hide. Actually, quite the opposite is true. Once the pests detect the chemical fog in the room, they’ll hide themselves in walls or other hideaways, where you’ll never be able to treat them effectively. Ohio State University researchers tested three commercially sold foggers in a study on the effect of foggers on bedbugs. After testing these brands on five different groups of live bedbugs for two hours, the scientists saw that the foggers had little—if any—effect	有被蟲子咬傷的問題嗎？許多人被蟲子叮咬引起的紅疹所困擾，他們使用“殺蟲噴霧器”或“殺蟲劑炸彈”來擺脫家裡煩人的爬蟲。許多人認為這些殺蟲劑會穿透昆蟲藏身的每一個地方。事實上，恰恰相反。一旦害蟲探測到房間裡的化學噴霧，它們就會躲在牆上或其他藏身處，在那裡你永遠無法有效地治療將牠們清除乾淨。 俄亥俄州立大學的研究人員在一項關於殺蟲劑對臭蟲影響的研究中，測試了三個商業銷售的殺蟲劑。在對五組不同的活臭蟲進行了兩個小時的測試後，科學家們發現殺蟲劑對昆蟲的影響很小--如果有的話。研究人員說，臭蟲隱藏在裂縫和縫隙

	<p>on the insects. The researchers said bedbugs hide in cracks and crevices such as under sheets and mattresses, or deep in carpets where foggers won't reach. Moreover, bugs that do come in contact with the mist may be resistant to the pesticide.</p> <p>Foggers, or bug bombs, should really be a measure of last resort. First of all, the gases used in bug bombs are highly flammable and thus pose a serious risk of fire or explosion if the product is not used properly. Second, once a bug bomb is used, every surface in your home will be covered with the toxic pesticide. When you use a bug bomb, a chemical mixture rains down on your counters, furniture, floors, and walls, leaving behind oily and toxic substances. Your health might thus be endangered. Therefore, it is suggested that people leave the problem to the professionals.</p>	<p>中，比如床單和床墊下，或者深藏在霧氣無法到達的地毯深處。此外，與霧氣接觸的蟲子可能會對殺蟲劑產生抗藥性。</p> <p>"殺蟲噴霧器" 或 "殺蟲殺蟲劑"，確實應該是萬不得已的措施。首先，殺蟲劑中使用的氣體高度易燃，如果產品使用不當，就會構成火災或爆炸的嚴重風險。其次，一旦使用了殺蟲劑，家裡的每一個表面都會被有毒農藥覆蓋。當你使用殺蟲劑時，化學混合物會落在你的櫃檯、傢俱、地板和牆壁上，留下油性和毒性物質。而您的健康可能會受到威脅。所以，建議人們將問題留給專業人士來解決。</p>
53.	<p>What is this passage mainly about?</p> <p>(A) Steps to get rid of bedbugs. (B) Ways to use foggers correctly. (C) The ineffectiveness of bug bombs. (D) The problems caused by insects.</p>	<p>這篇文章的主旨是什麼？</p> <p>A. 清除臭蟲的步驟。 B. 正確使用殺蟲劑的方法。 C. 沒有效用的殺蟲劑。 D. 昆蟲引起的問題。</p> <p>答案：C</p>
54.	<p>How do bedbugs react to foggers?</p> <p>(A) They remain motionless. (B) They retreat to safe places. (C) They stop biting people. (D) They escape into another house.</p>	<p>臭蟲對殺蟲劑的反應是什麼？</p> <p>A. 他們一動不動。 B. 他們撤退到安全的地方。 C. 他們停止咬人。 D. 他們逃到另一棟房子裡。</p> <p>答案：B</p>
55.	<p>According to the passage, which of the following statements about foggers is true?</p> <p>(A) They can cause a fire. (B) They do not stay on furniture. (C) They can kill most insects. (D) They do not contain chemicals.</p>	<p>根據文章，以下關於殺蟲劑的陳述中哪一個是正確的？</p> <p>A. 它們可能引起火災。 B. 它們不殘留在家具上。 C. 它們能殺死大多數昆蟲。 D. 不含化學品。</p> <p>答案：A</p>
56.	<p>What does the author advise people to do with bedbug problems?</p> <p>(A) Choose the right fogger. (B) Clean the house regularly. (C) Close the doors when using pesticides. (D) Consult a pest-control expert.</p>	<p>作者建議人們如何處理臭蟲問題？</p> <p>A. 選擇正確的殺蟲劑。 B. 定期打掃房屋。 C. 在使用殺蟲劑時關門。 D. 諮詢防蟲專家。</p> <p>答案：D</p>