

# 105 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗

## 外語群英語類專業(二) 試題

### 第一部分：選擇題(60分)

#### 一、綜合測驗(第 1 - 15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分)

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 1-5 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

More and more people around the world are travelling abroad each year. New airports are being built and expanded, and new airlines are being created. But with suspicious elements lurking in the crowd, the need for more 1. by the airport has arisen. Airports around the world have changed their policies in order to make airports and airplanes safer for passengers. In the United States and many other countries, baggage is 2. more carefully, and carry-on baggage has more limitations. Many airlines do not allow any liquids or sharp objects to 3. in carry-on baggage. This means drinks, perfumes, shampoos, or even nail polishes, are not allowed in carry-on bags. These changes inconvenience travelers, but are viewed as necessary for passenger safety. Terror attempts, such as the "shoe bomber", have even led airports to require passengers to remove their shoes for 4.. Travelers are reminded to keep an eye on their bags and never to leave them 5.. When this is ignored, and if airport police are in a particularly suspicious mood, you may find yourself detained and your bags scrutinized, which is no way any traveler would like to begin their journey.

- |                  |                 |                |             |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. (A)souvenirs  | (B)security     | (C)syrup       | (D)status   |
| 2. (A)screened   | (B)established  | (C)damaged     | (D)exploded |
| 3. (A)include    | (B)including    | (C)be included | (D)included |
| 4. (A)inspection | (B)perseverance | (C)polishing   | (D)cleaning |
| 5. (A)unattended | (B)undecided    | (C)fastened    | (D)checked  |

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 6—10 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

While the world will need international volunteers for a very long time, anyone interested in this pursuit should be extremely mindful of an issue of growing importance and prevalence. Community psychologists and social workers 6. a large tendency for international volunteers, who almost always come from developed countries, to think that they know what is best for the poor because of their "advanced stage of development." All too often, the lesson is forgotten that local communities are 7. of making their own choices and deciding their future. Thus, program organizers are now implementing better forms of training to impress upon volunteers that they recognize and 8. the value of key members in the community. These members know best how to use resources and facilities to alleviate suffering among their people. The idea is not to supplant these members but to work in a team 9. led by them. One of the dark consequences of imposing one's world view and assuming leadership 10. dependency on the part of those being served. Those working on the ground speak of the deep sense of fear and desperation when the international volunteers leave.

- |     |                |                   |                |                  |
|-----|----------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 6.  | (A)count out   | (B)hand in        | (C)keep up     | (D)point to      |
| 7.  | (A)contributed | (B)captive        | (C)connected   | (D)capable       |
| 8.  | (A)prohibit    | (B)acknowledge    | (C)withdraw    | (D)react         |
| 9.  | (A)vertically  | (B)irrespectively | (C)essentially | (D)ineffectively |
| 10. | (A)is          | (B)are            | (C)will        | (D)have          |

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 11—15 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

The plan to expand a company generally should involve a detailed study of its capabilities. For instance, the company needs 11. whether it can achieve more production prior to taking any steps toward increasing its market. Additionally, 12. has to be given to a realistic assessment regarding the sufficiency of the company's manpower and technology in supporting its intended development. 13. that the new market is significantly different, the company must also take into account its level of flexibility in adapting its products and services to new customers. Studies have been conducted on typical weaknesses firms encounter in their expansion. Some have found that several companies 14. with adequate financial resources to sustain new operations. Others argue an inability to build a new network of contacts primarily because of the 15. in knowledge and understanding of the new market. Overall, the myriad of studies carried out on the subject matter clearly attest to a need for a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of a company's strengths before any expansion.

11. (A)ask (B)to ask (C)asked (D)to asking  
12. (A)consider (B)consideration (C)considerable (D)considerably  
13. (A)In the beginning (B)In addition (C)In the event (D)In contrast  
14. (A)are struggled (B)to struggle (C)struggling (D)struggle  
15. (A)deficiency (B)cutting (C)abolition (D)leaving

二、閱讀測驗(第 16 - 30 題 , 每題 2 分 , 共 30 分)

▲閱讀下文，回答第 16—20 題

Waiters often work hard to provide their customers with good service and an enjoyable experience. In many countries, their customers thank them with a gratuity, known as a "tip." Tips are a gift of money, over and above payment due for service. Tips are usually given directly to the waiter in the form of cash. However, in some cases, where payment is made by credit card, the tip is added to the cost of the service and deducted from the customer's credit card, with the waiter receiving his customer's tips from the employer later.

Tipping for a good service is not uniform and can vary from country to country or city to city. In fact, most countries around the world do not have a culture of tipping for service. The amount of tips can also vary depending on locations, types of service, or its quality. In most Asian and European countries, tipping is not a common practice and often causes confusion for travelers either accustomed or unaccustomed to tipping. In America and Canada, for instance, waiters usually receive 15 % to 20 % of the cost of the meal, but this may vary depending on how the customers felt about the service they had received. For bars and cafes, where the service occurs at the point of purchase, tips are much smaller—usually the change from the payment made—and are often repeated with each new drink purchase. This explains why many bartenders in North America can earn a good living by simply serving drinks at the bar top or counter.

In countries where people tip, tipping encourages good service and enables waiters to afford a living from an industry that is notorious for paying low wages and providing few benefits. Culturally, the debate about tipping for service is long-standing. The arguments in favor of tipping and those against it often take place at the dinner table in restaurants prior to payment of the meal, with those against the custom arguing that the waiters are just doing the jobs they are being paid for. One thing is certain: through experience, most waiters are able to identify the "big tippers" from the "**cheapskates**," and determine the level of service quality they want to provide; for customers, this can make all the difference to their dining experience.

16. According to the passage, what does a tip involve?  
(A) A monetary gift that is paid to the customer.  
(B) Meals provided at discounted prices.  
(C) Additional payment beyond what is actually due.  
(D) The annual bonus provided to staff by employers.
17. Why does tipping always cause confusion for travelers?  
(A) Bartenders are unreasonably getting too rich.  
(B) It shows tremendous variation from place to place.  
(C) Customer service nowadays usually tends to be poor.  
(D) Too much drinking happens in bars and cafés.
18. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?  
(A) Payment can sometimes be made by credit card.  
(B) Without tipping, wages in the service industry are satisfactory.  
(C) In some places, it is possible to earn a good living by bartending.  
(D) In many countries, tipping can ensure good service.
19. In what kind of magazine would you probably read this passage?  
(A) Fashion magazine. (B) Art magazine.  
(C) Travel magazine. (D) Health magazine.
20. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word "cheapskates" in paragraph 3?  
(A) bartenders (B) employers (C) penny-pinchers (D) bankers

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 21 – 25 題

We are always being bombarded by advertisements asking us to buy a product or service or support a person or cause. But a lot of us fail to realize the enormous amount of talent needed to make really great advertisements. In her 213-page book, *The Idea Writers*, Theresa Iezzi conveys the genius that goes into making great ads, in **layman's language**.

One of the most important takeaways from the book is that advertising masters do not look at an ad as an ad. For them, it is more about providing an experience that the viewer would consider useful, entertaining, and beautiful, even as the ad works for the brand. This approach is easy to understand when one considers that the average consumer faces as many as 5,000 ad messages per day. So, ads should be about providing a great experience.

But Iezzi quickly reminds us that it is not all about the "juiciness" of the ad; great ads are about engaging people honestly. She mentions that gurus like Tim Delaney and Ogilvy stress that we have to begin with the belief that people are smart. The message should not

just come across as sincere but should be sincere.

Even after the viewer has digested the message, the process is not over. Great messages spread quickly to millions of people. In other words, will the ad go viral? Understanding what motivates a person to pass the ad around, whether it is through Facebook, YouTube, or some other media, is of importance. Ed Robinson, founder of The Viral Factory, explains in Iezzi's book, ads that motivate people to spread them express a human truth, evoke a strong feeling of newness, and help a group of people express themselves. Iezzi has many other suggestions and tens of examples. A book meant for the common person, *The Idea Writers* uncovers the process behind award-winning advertisements.

21. According to the passage, what do many people not know?
  - (A)The enormous amount of finance needed to make an ad.
  - (B)The importance of purchasing products and services.
  - (C)The kind of skills it takes to make a great advertisement.
  - (D)How many advertisements we are bombarded by each day.
22. How many advertising messages is a typical consumer exposed to daily?
  - (A)213
  - (B)5,000
  - (C)Millions
  - (D)Tens
23. What is the meaning of "layman's language" in paragraph 1?
  - (A)Simple language easily grasped by the average person.
  - (B)Language that is highly professional and academic.
  - (C)Content that is written in more than one language.
  - (D)Language demonstrating the writer's knowledge.
24. Why does the passage give the example of Facebook and YouTube?
  - (A)To point out how global the world is rapidly becoming.
  - (B)To demonstrate the weaknesses in social-networking sites.
  - (C)To show how Facebook and YouTube create motivational ads.
  - (D)To provide examples of channels used to spread messages.
25. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned about Iezzi's book?
  - (A)It includes opinions and suggestions of professionals in advertising.
  - (B)It discourages readers from engaging in dishonest kinds of advertising.
  - (C)It sees the advertising process as also involving sharing of the message.
  - (D)It describes the comments of ordinary consumers who enjoyed reading ads.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 26—30 題

Most emergencies pose a question: "Will I survive through this?" To help answer this question, researchers have identified and grouped the characteristics that make up the survival personality. Through their studies, they report that survivors have practical and intellectual abilities that help them supersede and even lead others.

Survivors are the kind of people who are painfully realistic. Coldly analytical, they carefully analyze the situation. They do not waste time blaming or moaning. Instead, they rapidly absorb information about what is happening. They also anticipate that they can engage in concrete actions to influence unfolding events positively. Lastly, they constantly consider and respond to reactions from others toward their plans. It is most likely because of being so realistic that they exhibit high flexibility and adaptability and learn more from bad events through their positive responses.

But **their pragmatism is deeply bound up with an enviable smartness**. They have a high tolerance for ambiguity and are deeply creative. In a new, unfamiliar territory, they see unusual connections, find unusual ways of combining things, and make remote associations that are sometimes unthinkable. They are clearly not textbook people. They see answers before others write about them in books.

These observations on the survivor personality appear to run counter to some of our common beliefs. For instance, we tend to admire the hero who charges almost spontaneously and happily into the blaze. But researchers warn that "Rambo" type actions more quickly lead to disasters. They observe that if you go busting into the wilderness with the attitude that you know what is going on, you are liable to miss important cues. Those who appear strong are actually the ones to die first because of their carelessness, overbearing behavior, and overconfidence.

26. What did the researchers find in this passage?
- (A) They examined a theory describing the stages of emergencies.
  - (B) They developed a profile of a survivor based on investigations.
  - (C) They criticized the survival qualities of being too practical and analytical.
  - (D) They compared and contrasted three prominent social leaders.
27. According to the passage, what is a consequence of being so painfully realistic?
- (A) It leads to a high degree of pride and pretension in survivors.
  - (B) It awakens some unknown, spiritual thoughts and experiences.
  - (C) It makes survivors more versatile and more open-minded.
  - (D) It causes survivors to appear friendless, leading to isolation.

28. What is meant by the sentence "their pragmatism is deeply bound up with an enviable smartness," in paragraph 3?
- (A) Their practical abilities and desirable intelligence are highly interdependent.  
(B) They exhibit rarely found intelligence that they practice deeply each day.  
(C) Without the necessary intelligence and practical skills, they still succeed.  
(D) Their peers admire their intelligence and deeply trained practical abilities.
29. According to the passage, what is the problem with people who act like "Rambo" in a situation?
- (A) They are so difficult to find or develop in this time and age.  
(B) They respond over optimistically to overcoming difficulties.  
(C) They procrastinate and make light of deeply stressful situations.  
(D) They are the first to fail because they lack the right equipment.
30. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a characteristic of survivors?
- (A) They outsmart and outdo others.  
(B) They influence negative events positively.  
(C) They tend to think out of the box.  
(D) They are perfectionist and ambitious.

## 第二部分：非選擇題(40分)

### 一、翻譯測驗(第1-4題，每題4分，共16分)

#### (一)中譯英(8分)

說明：請將以下短文中劃底線處之中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答。每題4分，共8分。

1. 根據氣象報導，下星期四將有一個颱風侵襲台灣。這個強烈颱風的報導一出來，全台立即陷入緊張的狀態。政府呼籲：2. 越早作好防颱準備，颱風所造成的損失就會越少。

#### (二)英譯中(8分)

說明：請將以下短文中劃底線處之英文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的中文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。請依序作答。每題4分，共8分。

3. Have you ever thought about spending a year abroad but unable to afford the expenses? Well, don't worry! Working holidays can make your dream come true. 4. Young adults in Taiwan are now eligible for a working holiday visa to work in many countries. With this working holiday, you can earn some money and discover the local culture better. Are you ready for an adventure?

## 二、寫作測驗(24 分)

說明：你的高中生活不是只為了升大學，而是有其他更遠大的目標。請以 "My Goals for My Life" 為題，依據主題句與其他文字的引導，在「答案卷」上寫一篇約 120 字的英文作文，說明你的人生目標。請務必將「**題目**」和「**提示句**」謄寫至答案卷上。

提示： I think the most valuable thing in life is to live with goals. Everyone should have some goals or dreams; otherwise, what is the meaning of life? First, \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

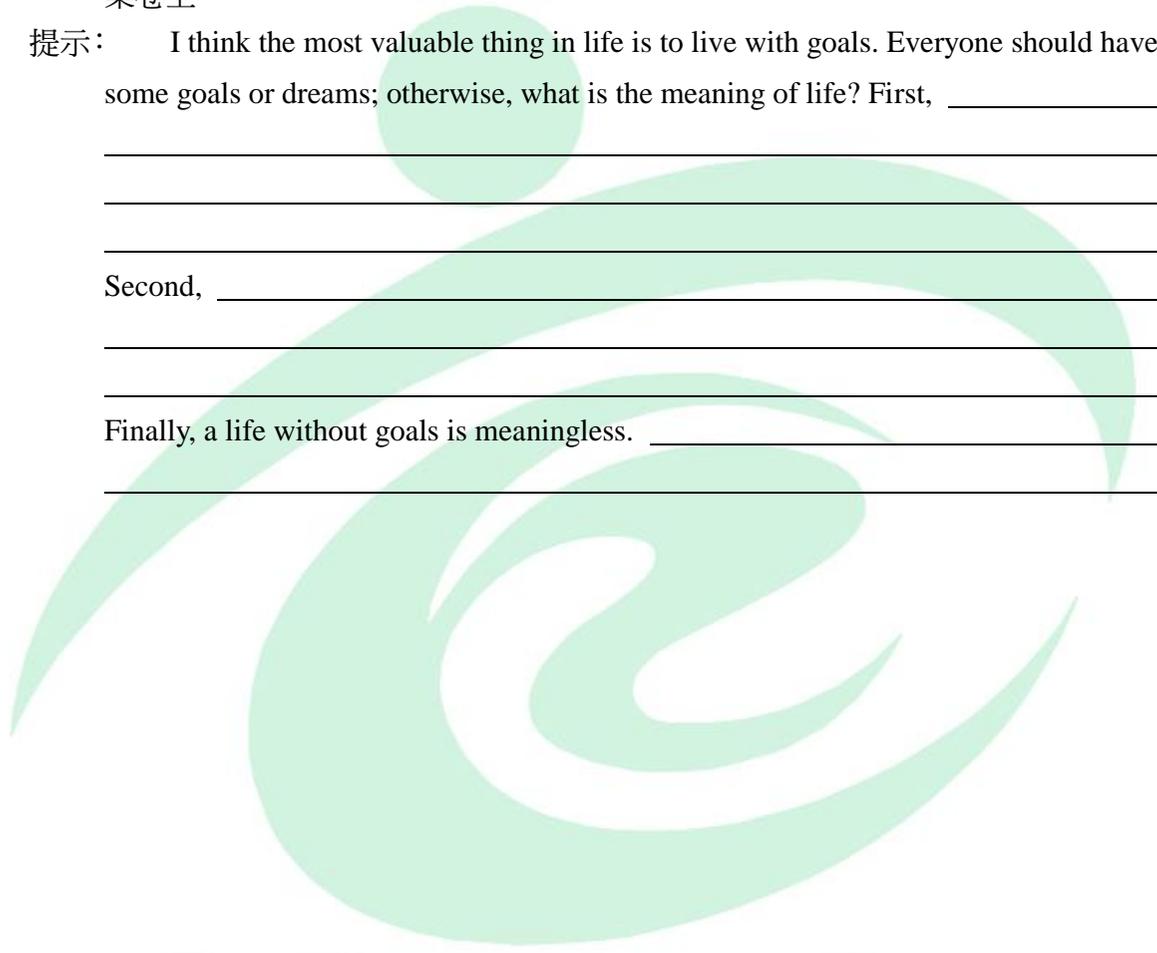
Second, \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

Finally, a life without goals is meaningless. \_\_\_\_\_

---



# ALeader

# 105 學年度四技二專統一入學測驗 外語群英語類專業(二) 試題詳解

- 1.(B) 2.(A) 3.(C) 4.(A) 5.(A) 6.(D) 7.(D) 8.(B) 9.(C) 10.(A)  
11.(B) 12.(B) 13.(C) 14.(D) 15.(A) 16.(C) 17.(B) 18.(B) 19.(C) 20.(C)  
21.(C) 22.(B) 23.(A) 24.(D) 25.(D) 26.(B) 27.(C) 28.(A) 29.(B) 30.(D)

## 第一部分：選擇題

### 一、綜合測驗

世界各地越來越多人每年國外旅行。新機場也正在修建和擴大，新的航空公司正在創立。但隨著可疑分子潛伏在人群中，機場更安全的需要因此產生。世界各地機場已經改變了政策，以便機場和飛機的乘客更安全。在美國和許多其他國家，更仔細檢查托運行李，隨身攜帶行李有更多的限制。許多航空公司不允許任何液體或尖銳物體被包含在隨身行李中。這意味著飲料、香水、洗髮水或甚至指甲油，不允許在隨身攜帶的包包中。這些改變使旅客不便，但被視為旅客安全的必要條件。企圖製造恐怖者，如"鞋子炸彈客"，甚至有導致機場要求乘客脫鞋接受檢查。旅客們被提醒留意行李箱，永遠不可無人照管。當這個被忽略，如果機場員警抱持可疑的心情，你可能會被拘留和仔細檢查行李時，任何旅行者都不想這樣開始他們的旅程。

1. (B)security 安全
2. (A)screen 檢查
3. (C)allow...to be included in 允許...被包括在...
4. (A)inspection 檢查
5. (A)unattended 無人照管的

ALeader

雖然世界將需要長期國際志工，對這種追求有興趣的人應該極為留意一個越來越重要，越來越普遍的問題。社會心理學家和社工為國際志工指向一個大的趨勢，這些志工幾乎總是來自於發達國家，認為他們知道什麼是最適合窮人，因為他們經歷高級階段的發展。時常，他們忘記這個教訓，亦即地方社區有能力作出自己的選擇和決定自己的未來。因此，專案召集人正在實施更好的培訓，使志工牢記要認識並承認社會中關鍵成員的價值。這些成員最瞭解如何使用資源和設施來減輕本國人民的苦難。這個想法不是要取代這些成員，而是要在他們本質上領導的團隊中工作。強加一個人的世界觀和承擔領導的一個黑暗後果是依賴部分接受服務的人員。當國際志工離開時，現場的工作人員提及他們恐懼和絕望的感受。

6. (D)point to 指向
7. (D)be capable of 能夠
8. (B)acknowledge 承認
9. (C)essentially 本質上
10. (A)主詞 one of ...為單數，接單數動詞。

計畫擴大公司一般應涉及其能力的詳細研究。例如，該公司需要在採取任何步驟增加其市場之前詢問是否可以實現更多的生產。此外，必須考慮實際評估在支援其預期的發展方面有關公司的人力和技術是否足夠。如果新的市場明顯不同，公司必須也考慮其產品和服務適應新客戶的彈性程度。公司在拓展中遇到的典型弱點已經進行了研究。有些研究發現有幾家公司很費力保有充足的財政資源，以維持新的行動。其他研究則認為公司無法建立一個新的連絡網路，主要是因為缺乏新市場的知識和瞭解。總體來看，對於這個主題進行的眾多研究清楚地證明在任何擴張之前，需要對公司的優勢做全面和深入的分析。

11. (B)need 是一般動詞，後接不定詞。
12. (B)consideration 名詞當主詞。
13. (C)in the event that = if / in case 如果、萬一。
14. (D)缺動詞，本題主動。
15. (A)deficiency 缺乏。

## 二、閱讀測驗

服務生經常努力工作，為其客戶提供良好的服務和愉快的體驗。在許多國家，他們的顧客感謝他們而給予酬金，稱為「小費」。小費是一種金錢的禮物，對於服務應付款項之外的額外支付。小費通常是以現金的形式直接給服務生。然而，在某些情況下，如信用卡付款，小費添加到服務的費用並由顧客的信用卡扣除，服務生後來從雇主接收顧客的小費。

做好服務給小費是不統一的，可能因國家或城市而有不同。事實上，世界上大多數國家並沒有為服務付小費的文化。小費的金額也取決於地點、服務類型或品質。在大多數的亞洲和歐洲國家，給小費並不是常見的做法，經常引起旅客的困擾，無論他們是否習慣給小費。例如，在美國和加拿大，服務生通常收到一餐費用的 15% 至 20%，但這可能會有所不同，取決於客戶對服務的感覺如何。酒吧和咖啡館，服務發生在購買點，小費少得多—通常是付款的找零—經常在每一次新的飲料購買重複給小費。這就解釋了為什麼許多調酒師在北美地區可以靠在酒吧吧台供應酒飲過美好的生活。

在給小費的國家，小費鼓勵良好的服務，使服務生能夠在低工資低福利的行業能夠負擔生活。在文化上，關於小費的辯論是長期的。支持小費和反對它的辯論經常在付款前發生在餐廳的餐桌旁，反對者認為服務生只是他領工資該做的工作。有一點可以肯定：通過經驗，大多數服務生能夠識別「大手筆給小費者」和「吝嗇鬼」，來決定他們要提供給顧客的服務品質水準，這可能使顧客的用餐體驗有所差異。

16. (C)細節題，由第一段"Tips are a gift of money, over and above payment due for service."得解。
17. (B)細節題，由第二段前半部份"Tipping for a good service is not uniform and can vary from country to country or city to city. In fact, most countries around the world do not have a culture of tipping for service. The amount of tips can also vary depending on locations, types of service, or its quality. In most Asian and European countries, tipping is not a common practice and often causes confusion for travelers either accustomed or unaccustomed to tipping."得解。
18. (B)是非題(細節題)，(A)(C)(D)文章中都有提到，(B)說「如果沒有小費，服務業的工資是令人滿意的。」這和第三段第一句所述不合"In countries where people tip, tipping encourages good service and enables waiters to afford a living from an industry that is notorious for paying low wages and providing few benefits."。
19. (C)推論題，考出處。小費和旅遊有關，故選(C)旅遊雜誌。
20. (C)字義題，cheapskate (小氣鬼)=penny-pincher (小氣鬼)。

我們總是被廣告疲勞轟炸，要求我們購買產品或服務或支援某人或某種運動。但是我們很多人無法體會真正出色廣告所需的才能數量。在她 213 頁的書《廣告文意寫作》，特蕾莎耶齊表達了如何用外行人的語言製作出色廣告的天才。

這本書最重要的優點之一就是廣告大師不把廣告看做廣告。對他們來說，廣告是提供一種觀眾會認為有用又有趣，又漂亮的體驗，甚至認為是品牌的廣告作品。這種方法很容易理解，當一個人考慮到一般消費者每天面臨多達 5,000 則的廣告訊息。所以，廣告應該和提供很棒的體驗有關。

但耶齊快速提醒我們，出色廣告並非全指廣告的「有趣性」；出色廣告誠實地吸引人們的注意力。她提到廣告大師像蒂姆德萊尼和奧美媒體集團強調我們首先要認為人是聰明的。廣告訊息不應該只是給人真誠的印象，而是它本身就應該是真誠的。

甚至觀眾已經消化廣告訊息後，過程還未結束。出色的廣告訊息很快就擴散到數以百萬計的人。換句話說，廣告訊息會像病毒般傳播嗎？理解是什麼動機促使一個人傳送廣告是很重要的，無論是通過 Facebook、YouTube、或一些其他媒體。The Viral Factory 廣告公司創辦人埃德羅賓遜在耶齊的書中解釋，激發人們去傳播的廣告表達人類的真理，喚起了強烈的新鮮感，並幫助一群人表達自己的想法。耶齊有很多其他建議和數萬的例子。《廣告文意寫作》這本書是寫給一般人看的，它揭露了得獎廣告後面的製作過程。

21. (C)細節題，由第一段第二句"But a lot of us fail to realize the enormous amount of talent needed to make really great advertisements."得解。talent 才能=skill 技能。
22. (B)細節題，由第二段倒數第二句"This approach is easy to understand when one considers that the average consumer faces as many as 5,000 ad messages per day." 得解。
23. (A)字義題，layman's language 外行人的語言，一般人容易掌握的簡單語言。
24. (D)Facebook 和 YouTube 都是廣告訊息散播的通路。
25. (D)是非題(細節題)，耶齊書中沒有提到喜歡閱讀廣告的一般消費者的評論。

A Leader

大多數緊急情況產生一個問題：「我能否經歷這個危機而倖存？」為了回答這一問題，研究人員已經證實並分組構成倖存者的人格特點。通過他們的研究，他們報告說倖存者有實際上和智力上的能力，幫助他們領先甚至領導別人。

倖存者是那種極其現實的人。冷淡而善於分析，他們仔細分析這種情況。他們不浪費時間責備或呻吟。相反地，他們迅速吸收突發事件的資訊。他們也期待能從事具體行動來正面影響不斷演變的事件。最後，他們不斷地考慮和回應別人對他們計畫的反應。很可能他們是如此的現實，所以他們表現出高度的靈活性和適應性，並且通過他們的積極回應從不利的事件中學到更多。

但他們重視實用的特性和他們令人羨慕的聰明有密切關係。他們對不確定事物有高度的承受力，而且有高度的創造力。在一個新的、陌生的領域，他們看到不尋常的連接，發現結合事物的不尋常的方式，並有時做無法想像的遠距聯想。他們顯然不是教科書型的人。他們在他人將答案寫入書中之前，就看到答案了。

這些對倖存者人格的觀察似乎與某些我們的共同信念背道而馳。例如，我們往往仰慕幾乎自發地、愉快地衝進大火的英雄。但是研究人員警告說「藍波」類型的行動更快導致災難。他們觀察到，是否你突然衝進荒野，抱著你知道怎麼回事的態度，你很容易錯過重要線索。那些看起來強壯的人。實際上是第一個死的，因為他們的疏忽心理，傲慢行為與過度自信。

26. (B)細節題，由第一段第二、三句"researchers have identified and grouped the characteristics that make up the survival personality. Through their studies, they report that survivors have practical and intellectual abilities that help them supersede and even lead others."得解。
27. (C)細節題，由第二段末句"It is most likely because of being so realistic that they exhibit high flexibility and adaptability and learn more from bad events through their positive responses."得解。high flexibility and adaptability 約等於 versatile and open-minded。
28. (A)字義題，their pragmatism is deeply bound up with an enviable smartness 等於 Their practical abilities and desirable intelligence are highly interdependent。三組同義關係：  
pragmatism = practical abilities，enviable smartness = desirable intelligence，  
be deeply bound up with (關係密切) = highly interdependent (高度依存的)。

29. (B)推論題，由最後一段後半部相關描述推論得解。"But researchers warn that "Rambo" type actions more quickly lead to disasters. They observe that if you go bursting into the wilderness with the attitude that you know what is going on, you are liable to miss important cues. Those who appear strong are actually the ones to die first because of their carelessness, overbearing behavior, and overconfidence."
30. (D)是非題（細節題），(A)(B)(C)在文章中都有提到，(D)他們是完美主義者而且野心勃勃。文章中未提到這點，故答案為(D)。

## 第二部分：非選擇題

### 一、翻譯測驗

#### (一)中譯英

1. According to the weather forecast/report, a typhoon will strike/hit Taiwan next Thursday.
2. The sooner the precaution against a typhoon is made, the less damage will be caused by the typhoon.

#### (二)英譯中

3. 你是否曾經想過在國外度過一年，卻無法負擔費用？
4. 台灣的年輕人現在資格獲得假期工作簽證在許多國家工作。

### 二、寫作測驗

#### **My Goals for My Life**

I think the most valuable thing in life is to live with goals. Everyone should have some goals or dreams; otherwise, what is the meaning of life? First, without a goal, one will feel confused and lost at the very beginning. If a goal is set, one may make a definite schedule and confirm to it.

Second, a goal will give us immense incentive to move forward. Many successful men have clear goals in their life. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, for example, set his goal of founding a republic and devoting himself to the welfare of the people in China. America's 16<sup>th</sup> President Lincoln made his goal to set free the black and won the American Civil War.

Finally, a life without goals is meaningless. Without a goal, one will not be aware of what he lives for, just like a traveler without a destination. He will certainly get lost on his journey. Therefore, it is very important for everyone to have some goals in his life.