

109 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：下面三篇短文共有 15 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 1 - 15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 1 - 5 題

The human brain does not actually think in words or numbers. When we hear words and numbers, we convert them 1. into pictures and emotions so that we can process them, like a movie, in our heads. 2., when we want to speak, we process and convert our thinking back into words and numbers. It feels automatic, but it actually takes us many months as infants to learn this tool called language. This is obviously very complicated, and there is still a lot we don't know about how our brains work. 3. improving our communication skills, think of it this way. Words and numbers are abstract concepts that we, as a 4., created a long time ago. As a society, we've added and 5. words over thousands of years and are still adding words today. In 2013, the Oxford Dictionary Online added some new important words like *buzzworthy* and *selfie*. You know, practical stuff.

1. (A)instantaneously (B)inappropriately (C)internationally (D)inaccurately
2. (A)On purpose (B)On average (C)On one hand (D)On the contrary
3. (A)In fear of (B)On behalf of (C)For the sake of (D)In spite of
4. (A)servant (B)shepherd (C)species (D)spouse
5. (A)refunded (B)referred (C)refined (D)refuted

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 6 - 10 題

The most obvious reason for avoiding cell phone use by drivers is to save lives. Cell phones and driving are a 6. mix because each year thousands of drivers are killed or seriously injured. The second reason is that sometimes these drivers kill 7., passengers or other drivers because they are talking on cell phones or texting instead of watching the road while they are driving. These drivers certainly do not have the right to 8. others' lives. Finally, most reports issued by the government state that the damage to cars from these accidents costs us millions of dollars as well as countless hours of lost work. In fact, a wide

range of countries has already 9. cell phone use while driving, including Australia, Brazil, Japan, Russia and Turkey. Using cell phones while driving is rather dangerous. We must all be careful drivers since talking or texting on cell phones when driving is not safe. For the important reasons I have mentioned here, I support a complete 10. on cell phone use by drivers. The government and the individuals should work together to promote safe driving.

6. (A)orderly (B)deadly (C)likely (D)jolly
7. (A)belongings (B)chariots (C)declarations (D)pedestrians
8. (A)endanger (B)enroll (C)endeavor (D)entitle
9. (A)proceeded (B)prohibited (C)profiled (D)provoked
10. (A)ban (B)bid (C)bet (D)beg

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 11 - 15 題

Do you know that factories in Taiwan have to pay a new tax? According to the new law, factories have to pay the new tax if they 11. PM2.5 pollution. Collecting tax is part of an effort made by the Taiwanese government to improve the air quality. Because PM2.5 particles are very small, we are not able to see them with naked eyes. They are so tiny that they can get deep into our lungs. Moreover, they are very light, so they stay in the air for a long time. PM2.5 comes from different sources, including factories, vehicles, airplanes, dust storms, etc. Taiwan's Environmental Protection Administration (EPA) did not 12. this new law until people complained that no larger facilities are taxed. Although the EPA has been collecting air pollution taxes since 1995, the EPA has only taxed vehicles, rather than factories. About 8000 factories have not been 13. by the new law until 2018. In daily life, we may not be aware of the harm brought by PM2.5. Here are a couple of facts about PM2.5 to keep in mind. First, the EPA indicates that particles narrower than 10 micrometers are the most 14. because they can get deep into our lungs, and some may even get into our bloodstream. Second, two types of people with heart or lung disease, 15., are considered at a greater risk from PM2.5 pollution than other people, especially when they engage in outdoor activities.

11. (A)illustrate (B)moderate (C)penetrate (D)generate
12. (A)immigrate (B)impress (C)implement (D)imprison
13. (A)adored (B)affected (C)amused (D)applauded
14. (A)healthful (B)heavenly (C)harmonious (D)hazardous

15. (A)both elders and children (B)either elders or children
(C)neither elders nor children (D)between elders and children

二、閱讀測驗：下面三篇短文共有 15 題，每篇各有 5 題，為第 16 - 30 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分，請閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 16 - 20 題

Bumblebees are social insects that form colonies with a single queen. They have round bodies covered in soft hair, which makes them appear fuzzy. They are important agricultural pollinators as they are good at fertilizing many types of wild plants. However, new research using a massive dataset has found that the insects are far less common than they used to be. In a new paper published in the journal *Science*, researchers used a complex modeling process to suggest that the dropping number is driven in large part by climate change. It has long been known that bumblebees are more adapted to cold weather. Their fuzzy bodies allow them to generate heat while flying, which often allows them to be the first bees out in the spring. Nevertheless, exactly how vulnerable they are to heat waves still isn't clear.

Bumblebees are also threatened by pesticides or chemicals. Research has shown that pesticides would significantly reduce growth rate and cut production of new queens by 85%, implying a "considerable negative effect" on wild bumblebee populations throughout the developed world. Bumblebees that are affected by pesticides may collect more pollen, but they need a longer amount of time doing so. Other common factors include habitat destruction, conversion of wilderness into agricultural land, and the release of non-native bees for commercial use. While several factors clearly contribute to declining bumblebee populations, there is disagreement over whether climate change is the most important factor. Jamie Strange, Chair of the Entomology Department at Ohio State University is concerned that overemphasizing climate change will result in neglecting to combat other factors which are "all equally or more impactful on bee populations worldwide."

Nonetheless, there are simple things people can do to help the bees. These include bee-friendly yard practices like avoiding the use of pesticides and planting native flowers that bumblebees can feed on. In addition, planting flower beds that are continuously in bloom can also help. Furthermore, creating more parks or planting trees in urban environments—which are often cooler than surrounding built spaces—could give bumblebees places to shelter from the heat.

16. Which of the following would be the best title for this article?
(A)The Declines of Bumblebees (B)The Fuzzy, Buzzy Bumblebees
(C)How Bumblebees Cope with Stressors (D)How Bumblebees Evolve
17. Which of the following factors is harmful to bumblebees?
(A)cold weather (B)native flowers (C)toxic chemicals (D)trees and parks
18. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A)Bumblebees are beneficial to a variety of plants and crops.
(B)Scientists know for sure how temperature would affect bumblebees.
(C)Habitat loss is one of the factors which lead to the decrease of bumblebees.
(D)Climate change and pesticides are detrimental to bumblebees.
19. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A)The development of wilderness to agricultural land can save bumblebees.
(B)Bumblebees and non-native bees can complement each other perfectly.
(C)Scientists use big data and modeling to investigate the decrease of bumblebees.
(D)Since bumblebees can produce heat by themselves, they are not sensitive to weather fluctuations.
20. According to the passage, what is the potential concern with overemphasizing climate change?
(A)Climate change is not a real problem under the government's control.
(B)Creating shelters in the rural areas may protect bumblebees from becoming extinct.
(C)Climate change can turn wilderness into agricultural land by decreasing the number of bumblebees.
(D)People may neglect other factors that have similar influences on bee populations across the globe.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 21 - 25 題

To patients, the source of *hope* is the doctor itself and the resources held by the doctor. Therefore, only the doctor has the power to give *hope*, suppress *hope*, and even destroy *hope*. This statement is not entirely wrong, but it is not entirely correct, either. In addition to medical achievements and the capabilities of doctors, the patient himself/herself is stronger with the power of the ones who love him/her.

Hope is an abstract word. In fact, it is not just a word; it is a complex concept that is given different meanings during different times and circumstances of our lives. Even politicians know how to use it to manipulate the human mind and the will of voters.

Webster's Unabridged gives five different interpretations of the meaning of *hope*, and that

does not include the synonyms. The meanings range from "the highest level of well-founded expectation" to expectation that is "at least slight." In one of the definitions, we see examples of using *hope* as an intransitive verb, and this is the key to the problem of many end-stage cancer patients: "to hope against *hope*," which the lexicographers describe as "having *hope* though it seems to be baseless."

The greatest responsibility of a doctor is to give his/her patients reasons to believe that *hope* exists. *The Oxford English Dictionary* has more than sixty examples illustrating the different usages of the term. Indeed, *hope* brings eternity. Even if it is not necessarily intentional, at least there is a tendency to make a word with the meaning "just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less" as Lewis Carroll's Humpty Dumpty contemptuously announced to Alice. Samuel Johnson best explained the meaning of *hope*. The England's greatest authority on words defined *hope* as "the chief happiness which this world affords."

What do all of the definitions of *hope* have in common? They all involve some kind of expectations, a feeling of something good will happen. In *The Nature of Suffering*, the medical humanist Eric Cassell discussed the meaning of *hope* in times of serious illness with great compassion: "Intense unhappiness results from a loss of that future—the future of the individual person, of children, and of other loved ones. It is in this dimension of this existence that *hope* dwells. *Hope* is one of the necessary traits of a successful life."

21. The author refers Humpty Dumpty's remarks to Alice in order to _____.
- (A)emphasize that the word *hope* is created with an effort to mean what it intends to mean
 - (B)suggest the analogy of Humpty Dumpty's effort to fall has been underappreciated
 - (C)explain how Lewis Carroll created Humpty Dumpty to sit on the wall and to fall
 - (D)underscore the author's immense contribution to cancer patients at end stage
22. According to the passage, who best interprets the meaning of *hope*?
- (A)Humpty Dumpty (B)Samuel Johnson (C)Lewis Carroll (D)Eric Cassell
23. According to the passage, which of the following is closest to the meaning of "to hope against *hope*" described by lexicographers?
- (A)to hope when there is much chance of improving a situation
 - (B)to hope for something you believe that it is likely to happen
 - (C)to hope for something although it appears to be unlikely to happen
 - (D)to hope that something bad might happen sooner or later

24. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) discussions of a cancer patient's mental care
 - (B) a doctor's duty to help patients believe in hope
 - (C) how end-of-life patients' lives are enhanced or weakened
 - (D) the power provided by those in support of the patients
25. What is the purpose of the last paragraph?
- (A) to introduce a new concept of *hope* that makes people unhappy
 - (B) to rebut an argument established in the first paragraph that weakens patients
 - (C) to contrast Eric Cassell's great compassion with that of Samuel Johnson
 - (D) to echo a perception that *hope* is essential in times of crisis in life

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 26 - 30 題

Have you ever wondered how human beings have developed? Life began as tiny single cells billions of years ago, and from there the cells became the complex organism known as a human. While this natural cloning has taken billions of years to achieve, new research has discovered the key to speeding up the process. All the wonders of creation lie in the tiniest couriers: our genes. Recent discoveries have revealed how we might manipulate our genes. After a fertilized egg begins to divide into cells, the genes carried inside the cells' nucleus develop embryonic stem cells. These tiny cells grow into tissues in the body, building people from the ground up.

Our genes determine every single physical characteristic about us. Some experts also believe that personality traits could be read from our genes. If this is possible, does this mean our destinies are already predetermined? People who seek dangers and thrills are known to possess a specific gene that makes them crave dangerous situations. The ability to read and manipulate our genes could lead to the ability to predict and then alter our genetic blueprints. While this genetic engineering seems very promising, some scientists feel there is a dark cloud behind this scientific silver lining. This may go against evolution as we know it.

While the debate on ethical issues of genetic research rages on, other discoveries are being made, such as what genes determine sex. Out of the 60 genes on the Y chromosome, only a very small part actually influences whether we will be male or female. It takes 30,000 genes to build a human, but only one to make it a man. This one gene will determine whether a fetus will become male or female. It's interesting to know that men are basically adaptations of the female form. Whether we are male or female, we are all subject to aging. Genetic research has given us a new understanding as to how it happens. What comes to mind when you hear the word "oxygen"? Most would probably say it is a kind of gas that

living things need to survive with. However, oxygen is also one of the causes of death. Cells require oxygen to produce energy for the body, but during this chemical reaction, by-products known as "free radicals" are released. It is these by-products which break down healthy cells and cause us to age.

For those of us wanting to turn back the clock, experts now believe the true elixir of life exists in anti-oxidants. These chemicals can reduce the damage to cells. Anti-oxidants occur naturally in different foods such as dark, green leafy vegetables like spinach, blueberries and certain types of tea. By using anti-oxidants, we can actually slow the free radicals down to **a snail's pace**. All of us want the perfect body, a great personality and to be forever young. With further research into genetics, we may someday be able to build the perfect human being.

26. Which of the following fields is the article mainly related to?
(A)Nutrition (B)Archeology (C)Physics (D)Biology
27. According to the article, which of the following is **NOT** true?
(A)Stem cells are the basis of tissue growth.
(B)Genetic cloning does not occur in nature.
(C)Genes contain a massive amount of information.
(D)Not all are pleased with the direction of genetic research.
28. Why is oxygen considered one of the causes of death?
(A)Because it damages free radicals in our cells.
(B)Because it produces anti-oxidants in our body.
(C)Because it eliminates all other substances in our body.
(D)Because it creates a substance which destroys cells.
29. The phrase "a snail's pace" in this article is closest in meaning to _____.
(A)extremely slow (B)snail crossing
(C)completely submerging (D)on top of a snail
30. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the article?
(A)The aim of genetic research is to prevent spinal injuries.
(B)The goal of genetic research is to improve the human body.
(C)The purpose of genetic research is to change the sex of a fetus.
(D)The intention of genetic research is to eliminate anti-oxidants.

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)在正常的友善交談中，避免沉默是最重要的。假如有人提供一則消息或某種有趣的新聞，或表達一個意見，這種情況下，回答就像被問一個題目一樣的重要。(2)這個回答可能純粹是正式的，也可能傳達很少或沒有意義的訊息。但是它使對話持續進行，而且避免中間停頓的不安。

(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。

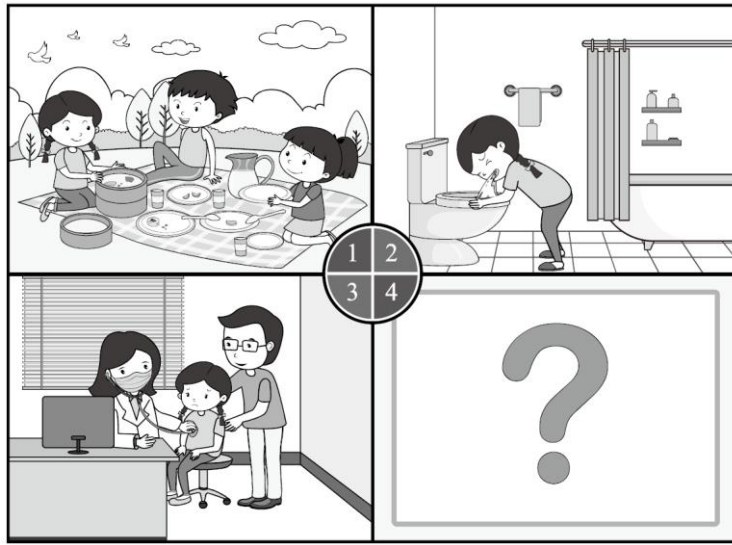
People who suffer from anorexia might start with an obsession with food, body weight, or body shape. (3)In severe cases, eating disorders can cause unexpected health problems and may even result in death. It's not that patients don't know how to feed themselves properly. (4)This fatal disease is closely linked to painful events or problems people have to face in life.

二、寫作測驗(24 分)

說明：1. 依圖示在答案卷上寫一篇英文作文。

2. 文長約 120 個字。

提示：Sally 是一位就讀高職的女學生，上週六下午她和她的好朋友們到公園野餐。仔細觀察以下三張連環圖片，並想像第四幅圖片可能的情節發展，然後以第三人稱寫出一篇涵蓋每張圖片內容的英文作文。



外語群英語類專業(二) - 【解答】

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

ALeader

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

第一部分：選擇題

一、綜合測驗：

人類大腦無法真正地以文字或數字來思考。當我們聽到文字與數字時，我們會立即將他們轉換成圖像與情緒，所以，像電影一般，我們就可以在頭腦中來處理他們。相反地，當我們想要講話，我們會將我們的思維處理與轉換成文字與數字。這感覺起來是自動的，但是當我們還是嬰孩時需要花上幾個月的時間，才學會這種稱之為語言的工具。很明顯地這十分地困難，目前仍然有許多地方我們無法了解大腦的運作方式。為了改善我們的溝通技巧，想一下這種方式。文字與數字都是抽象的概念，這是我們做為一物種，很久以前所創造出來的一切。做為一個社會，數千年來，我們不斷增加與精緻化許多的文字，現在仍然還在增加。2013年時，牛津線上英文字典加上一些重要的單字，例如引人注目的與自拍，你知道這是很實用的東西。

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. (A)立即地 | (B)不適當地 | (C)故意地 | (D)不正確地 |
| 2. (A)故意地 | | (B)平均地 | |
| (C)以某一方面來看 | | (D)相反地 | |
| 3. (A)害怕 | (B)代表 | (C)因為 | (D)雖然 |
| 4. (A)僕人 | (B)牧羊人 | (C)品種 | (D)配偶 |
| 5. (A)退款 | (B)參考 | (C)精緻 | (D)反駁 |

避免駕駛人行車時使用手機最明顯的理由是拯救性命。行車時使用手機是個致命的組合，因為每年都有數千個人因此喪命與受重傷。第二個理由就是這些駕駛人會危及行人、乘客、或是其他的駕駛人，因為他們拿手機講話或是發簡訊，因而無法開車

時專注路況。這些駕駛人無權危及他人的性命。最後，政府發布的許多公告中，這些意外所造成的車損高達數百萬元，還有無數的工作時數被浪費掉了。事實上，許多國家已經禁止開車時使用手機，包括澳洲、巴西、日本、俄羅斯、與土耳其。開車使用手機真的很危險。我們都應該成為小心的駕駛人，因為邊開車邊講話或是發簡訊不安全。對於我上面所提到的理由，我支持全面禁止駕駛人使用手機。政府與個人都應該一起努力提倡安全駕駛。

- | | | | |
|------------|--------|--------|---------|
| 6. (A)有秩序地 | (B)致命的 | (C)可能的 | (D)高興地 |
| 7. (A)財產 | (B)古戰車 | (C)宣告 | (D)行人 |
| 8. (A)使危險 | (B)註冊 | (C)努力 | (D)始有資格 |
| 9. (A)前進 | (B)禁止 | (C)輪廓 | (D)激怒 |
| 10. (A)禁止 | (B)喊價 | (C)打賭 | (D)乞求 |

你知道台灣的工廠必須支付新的稅制嗎？根據新的法律，工廠必須支付新的稅額，如果他們產生 PM2.5 的污染。收取稅額是台灣政府部分的努力，為的是改善空氣品質。因為 PM2.5 粒子十分細小，我們的肉眼無法看到。他們是如此地小以至於他們能夠滲入我們肺部的深層。此外，他們非常的輕，所以他們會待在空氣中非常地久。PM2.5 有著不同的來源，包括工廠、車輛、飛機、塵暴等等。台灣的環保署一直到人們抱怨沒有對大型工廠設施課稅時，才執行此法律。雖然環保署自從 1995 年就開始徵收空汙稅，環保署卻只對車輛而非工廠課稅。大約有八千家工廠在 2018 年才受到新法的影響。在日常生活中，我們可能沒有意識到 PM2.5 帶來的危害。這裡有些 PM2.5 的事實要牢記在心。第一，環保署指出小於十微米的粒子是最危險的，因為他們可以深入我們的肺中，有些甚至於可以進入我們的血液中。第二，有著心肺疾病的這兩種人，大人與小孩皆是，被認為比其他的人在 PM2.5 污染有更大的風險，特別是當他們從事於戶外的活動時。

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------|--------------|--------|
| 11. (A)描繪 | (B)減輕 | (C)穿透 | (D)產生 |
| 12. (A)遷入 | (B)使有印象 | (C)執行 | (D)入監 |
| 13. (A)鍾愛 | (B)影響 | (C)使愉快 | (D)鼓掌 |
| 14. (A)健康的 | (B)天堂般的 | (C)和諧的 | (D)危險的 |
| 15. (A)老人與小孩都有 | | (B)老人或是小孩 | |
| (C)老人與小孩都沒有 | | (D)介於老人與小孩之間 | |

二、閱讀測驗：

大黃蜂是社群昆蟲，他們會形成蜂群，且只有一隻蜂后。他們覆蓋在柔軟的毛髮下，有個圓圓的身體，這讓他們看起來毛茸茸的。他們是農業中重要的授粉者，因為他們精通於讓許多種類的野生植物受精。然而，在大型資料庫的新研究中發現，這些昆蟲與過去不太一樣。在期刊《科學》中一份研究報告指出，研究人員在使用複雜的模式處理中提到因為氣候的變遷，造成他們數量的減少。長期以來大家都知道，大黃蜂較能適應寒冷的天氣。他們毛茸茸的身體讓他們在飛行時可產生熱能，這讓他們成為春天中最早出現的蜜蜂。然而，他們在一波又一波的熱浪中，他們的脆弱程度為何卻不得而知。

大黃蜂有受到殺蟲劑與農藥的威脅。研究顯示，殺蟲劑將會降低成長率，且減少85%新蜂后的產生，這在已開發的世界中，對於大黃蜂的數量有著「相當負面的影響。」被殺蟲劑所影響的大黃蜂可能會收集更多的花粉，但是他們需要更久的時間才做得到。其他的因素包括棲息地的破壞、荒野轉換成農業用地、為了商業而釋放非本土的蜜蜂來使用。當一些因素造成大黃蜂數量下滑，對於是否氣候變遷是最重要的因素，卻有著相當不同的看法。傑米史全是俄亥俄州立大學昆蟲系的系主任，他很關心過度強調氣候變遷將會造成忽略了其他造成大黃蜂數量減少的其他因素，這些因素「在全球有著相同甚是更多對於大黃蜂數量的衝擊。」

然而，人們可以做些簡單的事情來幫助蜜蜂。這些包括避免使用殺蟲劑的蜜蜂友善庭院、且種植一些大黃蜂可以覓食的本土花卉。此外，種植一些可以持續開花的花床也能夠幫助他們。另外，在都市環境下廣設公園與種植樹木，可讓環境較為涼爽，可以讓大黃蜂找個地方躲避熱氣。

16. 下列何者為最佳文章標題？
(A)大黃蜂的減少。
17. 下列何者因素對大黃蜂有害？
(C)有毒農藥。
18. 根據本文下列何者為非？
(B)科學家確定知道溫度如何影響大黃蜂。
19. 根據本文下列何者為真？
(C)科學家使用大數據與模式去調查大黃蜂減少的原因。

20. 根據本文何者為對於過度強調氣候變遷潛在的關懷？
(D)人們忽略其他對於全球大黃蜂數量類似的影響因素。

對病人來說，希望的來源是醫生與醫生所有的資源。因此，唯有醫生有權力給予希望、抑制希望，甚至於摧毀希望。這句話並不全然是錯的，也並非對的。除了醫學成就與醫生的能力之外，病患本身就有著強過於喜愛他們的人的力量。

希望是個抽象的字。事實上，希望不僅僅是個字，也是個複雜的觀念，可以在我們不同的時空環境下賦予不同的意義。甚至於政客都知道如何利用希望來控制人類的心靈與投票者的意願。韋式大字典給了希望五個不同的解釋，但是並不包括同義字在內。解釋的意義從「高度的期許到輕微的期許」。其中的一個定義，我們看到將希望用於不及物動詞，而這是許多癌末病患問題的關鍵字：「用最大的希望來對抗最小的希望」，這在字典學家來說就是「雖然似乎是希望的基礎也要有希望的存在」。

醫生最大的責任就是給病患相信希望存在的理由。牛津英文字典有超過 60 個例句來描繪使用希望這個術語的不同用法。事實上，希望帶來永恆。雖然希望不一定是有意圖的，但至少傾向於使這個字來表達「這就是我所選擇的涵義，且恰到好處，」這句話出現在路易斯卡羅的著作《愛麗絲夢遊仙境》，且是蛋頭先生向愛麗斯所說的。薩謬爾強生是英國單字的權威，他解釋希望這個字解釋得很好：「這個世界所能夠負擔得起的主要快樂」。

所有希望的定義有何相似之處呢？他們均包括某種的期待，期待好事即將發生。醫學人類學家艾瑞克卡賽爾在《痛苦的本質》中討論希望的意義，特別是在同情重大疾病時他說著：「強烈的不快樂起源於對未來的失落，不管是個人的未來、小孩的未來、或是其他被愛著的人未來。希望在於這樣的存在範疇之內。希望是成功的人生中主要的特性之一。」

21. 作者指出蛋頭先生對愛麗絲說的話為的是要_____。
(A)強調希望這個字當時創造出來就是努力意味著本身打算的事
22. 根據本文誰最能夠詮釋希望的意義？
(B)薩謬爾強生。
23. 根據本文下列何者語意最接近「用希望來對抗希望」如同字典學家所描繪的方法？
(C)希望事情發生雖然似乎不太可能會發生。

24. 下列何者在本文中沒有提到？
- (A)討論癌症病人的心理關懷。
- (C)生命快要結束的父母生命如何強化或是變差。
25. 最後一段的目的為何？
- (D)回應希望在生命危機時期是必須的這個觀念。

你有想過人類如何發展嗎？數十億年前，生命起源於單一小小的細胞，而後產生人類這樣複雜的有機體。花了數十億年才達成如此的自然複製過程，新的研究發現加速此過程的關鍵因素。所有一切的創造都來自於最小的信差：我們的基因。最近的發現洩漏了我們可能如何控制我們的基因。在受精卵開始分裂成細胞後，細胞內細胞核所攜帶的基因開始發展成為胚胎幹細胞。這些細小的細胞變成了身體的組織，使人們長大。

我們的基因決定我們每一個單一的身體特性。有些專家相信人格特質可從基因內讀出。如果這是可能的話，是否意味著我們的命運是事先注定好的？追求刺激與危險的人據說擁有特別的基因，使得他們渴望危險的情況。閱讀與控制我們基因的能力將導致預測與改變我們基因藍圖的能力。當這種基因工程似乎前途無量時，有些科學家覺得在這樣只有一線希望的科學後面，似乎籠罩著烏雲。這可能違反我們所知道的進化論。

當基因研究的倫理問題爭議持續進行，卻又發現了其他事項，例如何種基因可以決定性別。在 Y 染色體中，60 個基因中只有一個小小的部分真正影響是否我們是男性或是女性。需要三萬個基因來建造一個人類，卻只需要一個基因就可成為一個男人。這一個基因將可決定是否胎兒是男或是女。有趣的事情是男性基本上是從女性的型態改編而來。我們是否是男或女，取決於老化。基因的研究讓我對於此現象有著新的了解。當你聽到「氧氣」時，你的心中想到什麼？大部分的人會說這是一種生物需要存活的氣體。然而，氧氣也是死亡的原因。細胞需要氧氣來產生身體的能量，但是在此化學反應中卻會釋放出副產品「自由基」。就是這些副產品毀壞我們的細胞造成我們老化。

對於我們這些想要逆時鐘的人來說，專家相信生命真正的萬靈丹為抗氧化劑。這些化學物質可以減少細胞的損傷。抗氧化劑天然產生於不同的食物中，例如深綠色蔬菜，菠菜、藍莓、與某些茶葉。藉著使用抗氧化劑，我們能夠真正地減緩自由基的速

度到蝸牛般的步伐。我們都希望完美的身體，偉大的人格，與永保青春。對於遺傳學的深入研究，未來有一天我們將能夠創造出完美的人類。

26. 本文與下列何領域有關聯？
(D)生物學。
27. 根據本文下列何者為非？
(B)基因複製在大自然不會發生。
28. 為何氧氣被認為是死亡原因之一？
(D)因為氧氣會製造出摧毀細胞的物質。
29. 本文中「蝸牛的步伐」語意最接近_____。
(A)極端緩慢
30. 下列何者敘述從本文中可以推論出來？
(B)基因研究的目的是要改善人類的身體。

第二部分：非選擇題

一、翻譯測驗

(一)中譯英

1. It is very important not to stay silent in normal and friendly conversations.
2. This answer may either be exactly normal or convey few or meaningless messages.

(二)英譯中

3. 在嚴重的情況下，飲食障礙會造成出乎意料之外的健康問題，甚至於造成死亡。
4. 這種致命的疾病與人們在生活中所面對的痛苦事件與問題息息相關。

二、寫作測驗

【寫作技巧】

1. 因應時事問題，可將武漢肺炎所學單字列入相關作文之中。
2. 第一張圖與第二張圖可寫成第一段。
3. 第三張圖與第四張圖寫成第二段。
4. 寫作時單句、複句、與合句可交替使用之，避免文章過於簡單與單調。
5. 由於英文主詞可用名詞、代名詞、動名詞、虛主詞、與名詞子句來使用，千萬不要只用代名詞，以避免句構枯燥乏味。

- 6.善用片語與較難單字，提高自我英文寫作的實力。
- 7.英文寫作為向改考卷老師表明自我英文之實力，因此善加運用綜合測驗與閱讀測驗可以交互使用之句構與單字，可避免犯下許多文法與單字拼錯的風險。

【參考範文】

Sally went picnicking with her best friends in a park last Saturday. They enjoyed delicious food, beautiful scenes, and fresh air. The moment she went to school dormitory, something happened to her. The feelings of nausea, dizziness, and discomfort made her very uncomfortable. The more she stayed on the bed, the more she felt worried. Whatever she saw on the TV was closely linked to Covid-19.

She decided to call her father. Both of them went to see a doctor in a nearby clinic. The doctor used a stethoscope to check her heartbeat, a thermometer to check her body temperature, and some unknown equipment to have a thorough physical checkup. The final diagnosis was that she came down with a bad flu instead of Covid-19. The doctor also asked both of them to wear masks whenever they entered a clinic.



A Leader