

105 學年度技術校院四年制與專科學校二年制統一人學測驗 英文試題

試題分析

今（105）年度科大四技統一人學測驗的英文科試題一如往常時事題占分比例極高，例如：「global warming 全球暖化，newspapers exaggerate the news 報紙誇大了新聞，exposure to secondhand smoke 接觸二手煙，loneliness can increase the risk of older people dying early 孤獨感會提高老年人早死的風險（老人長照議題），tried local snacks 品嚐在地的小吃，preserve fireflies 保育螢火蟲，solar energy to produce heat 太陽能產生熱能，greenhouse effect 溫室效應，climate change 氣候變化」。題目內容很生活化且靈活。不過試題內容所使用的字彙、慣用語及文法結構，仍完全在高工高職英文課本範圍內。題型除例年之字彙題（11 題），對話題（10 題）、綜合測驗（10 題）與閱讀測驗（10 題）四大題型外，另有 3 題 18 分之非選試題。字彙題難易分配適中，字彙相關題目及選項用字分別是 1200 字級 30 個字，2000 字級 34 個字，2000 字級以上 9 個字。對話題很生活化較易得分。綜合測驗文章較淺顯易讀，但文法題比往年多。閱讀測驗第一篇「Solar energy to produce heat 太陽能產生熱能」，非相關科系高職生可能會嫌艱澀難懂；第二篇「Water and healthy living 水和健康的生活」應該比較易理解。非選題內容簡單，很容易拿分。成績好壞的關鍵仍在足夠的字彙量和閱讀理解能力。估計平均分數會比去年高 5%到 8%。

※下表所列為近年試題各種題形的佔分比例：

| 內容 | | 96 年 | 97 年 | 98 年 | 99 年 | 100 年 | 101 年 | 102 年 | 103 年 | 104 年 | 105 年 |
|----------|--------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 字彙 | | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 24 | 20 | 20 |
| 慣用語或字詞搭配 | | | | | | | | | 6 | | 2 |
| 對話 | | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 綜合測驗 | 動詞 | 2 | 4 | 12 | | 6 | | | | | 2 |
| | 動狀詞 | 2 | | | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | | |
| | 代名詞和關代 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 2 | | | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | 連接詞 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | 形容詞及副詞 | 4 | | 2 | | 10 | | 2 | | | |
| | 單字 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 16 | 20 | 12 | 12 | 2 |
| 片語和介詞 | | 8 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 閱讀測驗 | | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 非選測驗 | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 18 |

一、選擇題（第 1 至 41 題，每題 2 分，共 82 分）

I. 字彙題：第 1 至 5 題，每題均有一空格字詞，請選擇最適合的答案，以完成該英文句子。

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| | 第 6 至 11 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字詞，請在四個選項中，選擇一個與劃底線的字詞意義最接近的答案。 |
| C | 1. Because of crop failure, millions of people are starving and in need of food _____. (A)lack (B)hunger (C)aid (D)crisis 【詳解】 由於農收欠佳，數百萬的人都在挨餓並需要食物的 <u>援助</u> 。 (A)缺乏 (B)飢餓 (C)援助 (D)危機 |
| C | 2. My school basketball team is going to _____ a friendly match against a school team from another county. (A)light (B)meet (C)play (D)wake 【詳解】 本校籃球隊將與另一個縣的校隊 <u>打</u> 一場友誼賽。 (A)點燃 (B)遇見 (C)打球 (D)醒來 |
| D | 3. Global warming makes it easier for diseases which are carried by insects to _____ to new areas and infect more people. (A)improve (B)reduce (C)point (D)spread 【詳解】 全球暖化使得昆蟲所帶來的疾病更容易 <u>傳播</u> 到新的地區並且傳染更多人。 (A)改善 (B)減少 (C)指出 (D)傳播 |
| B | 4. Most newspapers _____ the news by over-emphasizing the darker side of society, such as robbery, kidnap, and murder. (A)persuade (B)exaggerate (C)disappoint (D)relieve 【詳解】 大多數的報紙藉由過度強調社會的黑暗面而 <u>誇大</u> 了新聞，例如搶劫，綁架和謀殺。 (A)說服 (B)誇大 (C)使失望 (D)減輕 |
| C | 5. About fifty-three thousand people die in the United States each year as a result of _____ to secondhand smoke. (A)apology (B)disguise (C)exposure (D)temptation 【詳解】 美國每年約有五萬三千人因為 <u>接觸</u> 二手煙而死亡。 (A)道歉 (B)掩飾 (C)暴露、接觸 (D)誘惑 |
| B | 6. A store with a comfortable temperature and soft music is <u>a pleasant</u> place for shoppers to stay longer. (A)a complex (B)an enjoyable (C)an internal (D)a sensitive 【詳解】 一個有舒適溫度和柔和音樂的商店對顧客而言是個 <u>愜意的</u> 而願意久待的地方。 |

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| | (A)複雜的 (B)令人愉快的 (C)內部的 (D)敏感的 |
| B | 7.According to studies, loneliness can increase the <u>risk</u> of older people dying early due to its harmful effects on health. (A)belief (B)danger (C)knowledge (D)safety 【詳解】 根據研究，孤獨感會提高老年人早死的 <u>風險</u> ，因為它對健康的有害影響。 (A)信念 (B)危險 (C)知識 (D)安全 |
| C | 8.There are three things we can do to keep us healthy; we should eat nourishing food, get enough rest, and exercise <u>regularly</u> . (A)reliably (B)rapidly (C)routinely (D)recently 【詳解】 有三件我們可以做來維持健康的事，我們應該吃有營養的食物，獲得足夠的休息和 <u>規律</u> 的運動。 (A)可信賴地 (B)快速地 (C)例行公事地 (D)最近 |
| A | 9.One way of eating ice-cream is to put it in a soda and let it <u>melt away</u> in the drink. (A)disappear (B)float (C)freeze (D)sweeten 【詳解】 吃冰淇淋的一個方法是將它放入汽水並且讓它 <u>溶化</u> 在飲料中。 (A)消失 (B)漂浮 (C)冷凍 (D)變甜 |
| D | 10.Hot springs are said to help <u>heal</u> skin diseases. (A)damage (B)produce (C)ignore (D)treat 【詳解】 據說溫泉有助於 <u>治療</u> 皮膚病。 (A)損害 (B)生產 (C)忽視 (D)治療 |
| A | 11.A program for developing a space shuttle involves <u>tremendous</u> expense of time, money and manpower. (A)enormous (B)jealous (C)prosperous (D)suspicious 【詳解】 發展太空梭的計劃牽涉到了 <u>大量</u> 時間、金錢和人力的耗費。 (A)龐大的 (B)嫉妒的 (C)繁榮的 (D)可疑的 |
| | II.對話題：第 12 至 21 題，請依對話內容選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。 |
| D | 12.Interviewer : What brings you here today? Applicant : I am interested in your sales department. Interviewer : _____ |

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| | <p>Applicant : Yes, I've worked part-time in a tea shop for two years.</p> <p>(A)What position are you interested in? (B)May I see your passport, please? (C)Where did you find our company? (D)Do you have any experience?</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>面試官：什麼風把你給吹來啦？</p> <p>面試者：我對你們的銷售部門感到興趣。</p> <p>面試官：_____</p> <p>面試者：是的，我曾經在一家飲料店打工兩年。</p> <p>(A)你對哪個職位有興趣？ (B)請問我可以看你的護照嗎？ (C)你是在哪裡發現我們公司的呢？ (D)你有任何的工作經驗嗎？</p> |
| A | <p>13.Kate : May I borrow your bike?</p> <p>Linda : _____ I need it myself.</p> <p>Kate : Okay, I will ask someone else for help.</p> <p>(A)I am afraid not. (B)Try me and you'll love it. (C)Go ahead. (D)It's not a problem at all.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>Kate : 我可以跟你借腳踏車嗎？</p> <p>Linda : _____我自己需要用到。</p> <p>Kate : 好的，我去找別人幫忙。</p> <p>(A)恐怕不行。 (B)試試看，你一定會喜歡。 (C)請便。 (D)沒有問題。</p> |
| D | <p>14.John : How's your trip to Tainan?</p> <p>Jenny : _____ I tried local snacks and visited some museums.</p> <p>John : I guess you're pretty happy about your trip.</p> <p>Jenny : You bet!</p> <p>(A)It's not my style. (B)It's discouraging. (C)It's wasting my time. (D)It's terrific.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>John : 你的台南之旅如何呢？</p> <p>Jerry : _____我品嚐了一些當地的小吃並參觀了一些博物館。</p> <p>John : 我猜你一定玩得蠻開心的。</p> <p>Jerry : 沒錯！</p> <p>(A)這不是我的風格。 (B)真令人沮喪。 (C)浪費我的時間。 (D)很棒。</p> |
| C | <p>15.Joy : Have you ever joined any sports team during your high school life?</p> |

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| | <p>Kenny : _____</p> <p>Joy : That's awesome. I hope to have this chance, too.</p> <p>(A)No, I didn't join any music club. (B)No, it's once in a lifetime. (C)Yes, I was on the swimming team. (D)Yes, I decided to go to college.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>Joy : 你在高中生涯期間曾參加過任何體育的團隊嗎？</p> <p>Kenny : _____</p> <p>Joy : 真好。我真希望我也能有這個機會。</p> <p>(A)不，我沒有參加音樂社團。 (B)不，一生只有一次。 (C)是的，我參加過游泳隊。</p> <p>(D)是的，我決定上大學。</p> |
| D | <p>16.Passerby : You look lost. Is everything alright?</p> <p>Mark : Thanks for asking. I'm looking for my hotel, the Hilton. I think it's somewhere around here. _____</p> <p>Passerby : Just make a left turn here. Walk two blocks straight ahead. Your hotel is just on the right.</p> <p>Mark : Thanks a lot!</p> <p>(A)Is there a good restaurant? (B)Could you make a reservation? (C)How much will it cost? (D)How do I get there?</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>路人：你看起來好像迷路了。還好嗎？</p> <p>Mark：謝謝關心。我正在找我住的希爾頓飯店。好像就在附近_____</p> <p>路人：在這裡左轉。往前直走兩個街區。你的飯店就在右側。</p> <p>Mark：非常謝謝。</p> <p>(A)那裡有好的餐廳嗎？ (B)你可以預約嗎？ (C)這個東西要多少錢？ (D)我該怎麼到那裡？</p> |
| D | <p>17.Clerk : Good afternoon! How may I help you?</p> <p>Customer : I would like to pick up a package.</p> <p>Clerk : _____</p> <p>Customer : William Hung.</p> <p>(A)What kind of package do you need? (B)When do you want to pick it up? (C)How much do you pay for it? (D)Who is the package for?</p> <p>【詳解】</p> |

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| | <p>店員：午安！有什麼我能為您服務的呢？</p> <p>顧客：我想領取包裹。</p> <p>店員：_____</p> <p>顧客：William Hung</p> <p>(A)你需要什麼樣的包裹？ (B)你想要什麼時候領取？ (C)你付了多少錢？ (D)是誰的包裹呢？</p> |
| A | <p>18.Andy：Wow, you look amazing. I can't believe it.</p> <p>Brian：_____</p> <p>Andy：Yes. You've lost a ton of weight, haven't you?</p> <p>Brian：Yes. I've been dieting and exercising.</p> <p>(A)You noticed it, didn't you? (B)How much weight have you lost? (C)How much did you spend on it? (D)What are you looking for?</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>Andy：哇！你看起來棒極了。令我難以相信。</p> <p>Brian：_____</p> <p>Andy：是的，你瘦好多，是吧？</p> <p>Brian：是的，我已經節食加上運動一陣子了。</p> <p>(A)你注意到了，是嗎？ (B)你瘦多少了？ (C)你花了多少錢在這上面呢？ (D)你在找什麼呢？</p> |
| B | <p>19.Mary：How much are these pants?</p> <p>Sales：Three thousand dollars.</p> <p>Mary：Wow, that's too expensive. _____</p> <p>Sales：I'm sorry, these pants are on sale and the tag price is 40% off the regular price already.</p> <p>(A)A size four shirt, please. (B)Is there any discount? (C)Do you take a rain check? (D)I would like a refund, please.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>Mary：這褲子多少錢？</p> <p>銷售員：3000 元。</p> <p>Mary：哇，太貴了。_____</p> <p>銷售員：抱歉，這褲子在特價中且標價已經是原價的 6 折了。</p> <p>(A)一件 4 號的襯衫，麻煩你。 (B)有折扣嗎？ (C)能延期嗎？ (D)我想退貨，麻煩你。</p> |
| A | <p>20.Cindy：Hey, did you see Jane's new haircut? It's great!</p> |

Nina : You are right. She looks so professional with the new hairstyle.

Cindy : I would like to have the same look.

Nina : _____

Cindy : Good idea! Let's ask Jane for the phone number.

(A)Why don't we make an appointment for tonight? (B)When do you think is the best time to get a haircut? (C)I prefer to have my hair cut by my hairdresser. (D)I've never seen her with short hair before.

【詳解】

Cindy : 嘿，你看見 Jane 的新髮型了嗎？真好看！

Nina : 你說對了。有了新髮型，她看起來很專業。

Cindy : 我也想有一樣的造型。

Nina : _____。

Cindy : 好主意！我們去跟 Jane 要電話號碼吧！

(A)我們何不預約今晚呢？ (B)你認為甚麼時候是去理髮的最佳時機呢？ (C)我比較想讓我的髮型師剪頭髮。 (D)我以前從沒看過她短髮的樣子。

B 21. Alex : Hey, Bill, are you interested in scuba diving?

Bill : Why do you ask?

Alex : My friends and I are going to a new diving spot this weekend. So if you like, you can join us.

Bill : Great! _____

Alex : We will hit the road right after school Friday night.

(A)Which way are you taking? (B)When do you plan to leave? (C)Do you need me to bring a bat? (D)Will you go by car or by motorcycle?

【詳解】

Alex : 嘿，Bill，你對潛水有興趣嗎？

Bill : 為什麼這麼問呢？

Alex : 我朋友和我這周末要去新的潛水勝地。所以若你喜歡，你可以和我們一起去。

Bill : 太好了，_____。

Alex : 我們將在周五晚上放學後出發。

(A)你們要走哪條路呢？ (B)你們計畫何時出發呢？ (C)你們需要我帶支球棒嗎？ (D)你們會開車還是騎車去呢？

III.綜合測驗：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個空格，為第 22 至 31 題，每題有四個選項，請依

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| | 各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。 |
| | <p>▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 22–26 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。</p> <p>Jacky is the most interesting person in our office because he is kind but curious and slow. He never tries to take <u>22</u> of his colleagues; instead, he is very generous. Whenever we are in need of assistance, he always tries to give us a <u>23</u>. Nevertheless, he likes to inquire into other's business <u>24</u> has nothing to do with him. Not only is he interested in how anyone of us does his or her work, <u>25</u> he is also interested in our personal matters. Moreover, he usually works in such a slow manner that most of us get impatient with him. Naturally, a lot of work is delayed simply <u>26</u> his slowness. Despite his weaknesses, we still appreciate his helpfulness.</p> <p>Jacky 是在我們辦公室最有趣的一個人，因為他和藹可親但卻又很好奇而且步調緩慢。他從來不會佔他同事的便宜。相反的，他是非常慷慨大方的。每當我們需要幫忙，他總會設法伸出援手。不過，他喜歡探聽別人和他無關的私事。他不但對我們如何工作感興趣，而且對我們的個人問題也感興趣。還有，他通常工作有夠慢，以至於我們大家都對他不耐煩。不用說，因為他的緩慢，很多工作被耽誤了。儘管他的缺點，我們仍然感謝他的樂於助人。</p> |
| A | <p>22.(A)advantage (B)pity (C)interest (D)turns</p> <p>【詳解】慣用語 take advantage of 「利用；佔～的便宜」</p> <p>(A)優勢 (B)憐憫 (C)樂趣 (D)旋轉，變成</p> |
| D | <p>23.(A)head (B)help (C)hold (D)hand</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>慣用語 give~a hand 「幫忙」</p> <p>(A)頭 (B)幫助 (C)控制 (D)手</p> |
| B | <p>24.(A)who (B)which (C)what (D)whose</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>主格關代 which 引導形容詞子句修飾先行詞 business</p> |
| C | <p>25.(A)or (B)so (C)but (D)nor</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>慣用語法 not only~but also~ 「不但~而且~」</p> |
| A | <p>26.(A) because of (B)in order to (C)except for (D)in spite of</p> |

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| | <p>【詳解】 用片語介詞 because of 接名詞 his slowness 表示原因 (A)因為 (B)為了要，(後接動詞原形) (C)除…之外 (D)雖然</p> |
| | <p>▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 27—31 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。</p> <p>Many adults can still remember seeing lots of fireflies when they were kids. Children these days, <u>27</u>, seldom have the opportunity to see these wonderful creatures. This is because fireflies, particularly the females, are affected by light pollution. To preserve these glow worms, we have to protect them <u>28</u> light and other threats. A popular site for watching fireflies is the low-lying mountains of Taichung, <u>29</u> in forest parks where tens of thousands of the insects glow in the dark. Of about 55 species of fireflies known in Taiwan, nine species <u>30</u> here. The largest number of fireflies displaying their lights can be seen between early April and mid-May. Other times of the year to see fireflies <u>21</u> the months of July and November. The warm and wet climate during these periods is ideal for fireflies to find their mates.</p> <p>很多成年人依舊記得小時候曾看過非常多的螢火蟲。然而，現在的小孩卻很少有機會看到這些神奇的生物。這是因為螢火蟲，特別是雌螢火蟲，受到光害造成的影響所致。為了保育這些閃亮亮的蟲蟲們，我們必須保護牠們免於光害和其他的威脅。觀賞螢火蟲的熱門景點在台中的低窪山區，特別在暗夜中有著成千上萬螢火蟲閃閃發光的森林公園。在台灣 55 種已知的螢火蟲當中，這裡就有 9 種被發現。能觀賞到最大量螢火蟲出現的時間是在四月初到五月中旬之間，其餘一年中可見到螢火蟲的時間則在 7 月和 11 月。在這時期，氣候溫暖濕潤，最適合螢火蟲找尋牠們伴侶。</p> |
| D | <p>27.(A)therefore (B)moreover (C)likewise (D)however 【詳解】 (A)因此 (B)除此之外 (C)同樣地 (D)然而</p> |
| C | <p>28.(A)with (B)under (C)from (D)by 【詳解】 慣用語 protect~from~ 「保護~免於~」</p> |
| C | <p>29.(A)barely (B)hardly (C)especially (D)gradually 【詳解】 (A)罕見地 (B)幾乎不 (C)特別地 (D)逐漸地</p> |
| A | <p>30.(A)have been found (B)have found (C)are finding (D)will be finding</p> |

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| | <p>【詳解】</p> <p>主詞 nine species 指 9 種螢火蟲，是被人們發現的，此題四選項僅(A)have been found 是被動語態，故選(A)</p> <p>(A)已經被發現 (B)已經發現 (C)正在發現中 (D)將在發現中</p> |
| B | <p>31.(A)stare at (B)fall in (C)lie on (D)contribute to</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>(A)瞪著 (B)（時間）在～ (C)（位于）…之上 (D)貢獻於，促成</p> |
| | <p>IV.閱讀測驗：以下有兩篇短文，共有 10 個題目，為第 32 至 41 題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。</p> |
| | <p>▲閱讀下文，回答第 32—36 題</p> <p>Energy from the sun is called solar energy. People use solar energy to produce heat in different ways. For example, many buildings use large solar collectors to collect sunlight. Inside the solar collectors are rows of black tubes carrying water or air. Sunlight strikes the tubes and heats the water or air inside them. The tubes carry the heated water or air to pipes that run throughout the building. The heated water or air is pumped through the pipes. If the heat is not needed, it goes to a storage tank. On a cloudy day or at night, the stored heat can be used. This kind of system is called active heating.</p> <p>Another way to use solar energy is to “trap” it. When sunlight passes through the glass windows and strikes the material inside, the solar energy changes to heat. This heat warms the air inside, so the air inside becomes warmer and warmer. This build-up of heat is called the greenhouse effect. Such kind of heating is called passive solar heating.</p> <p>In addition to producing heat, solar energy can also be used to produce electricity. Some may think that solar energy seems to be a perfect energy source. It is clean, plentiful, and free. But there are problems in using solar energy. One problem is that not all places receive enough sunlight to make solar energy useful. Besides, solar energy is not constant. If there are several cloudy days in a row, the stored heat or electrical energy may be used up.</p> <p>來自太陽的能量叫做太陽能。人們利用太陽能以不同的方式產生熱能。例如，許多建築物使用大型太陽能集熱器來收集陽光，在太陽能集熱器內有一排排的載水或空氣的黑色管子，陽光照射管子使管子內的水或空氣受熱，黑色的管子攜帶加過熱的水或空氣貫穿整個建築物的管道。被加熱的水或空氣被泵入管道。假如熱能用不著，它就進到儲存槽，在多雲的陰天或夜晚時，儲存的熱能就可以派上用場。這種系統被稱「強制循環加熱」。</p> |

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| | <p>另一種使用太陽能的方式是吸住熱能。當陽光穿越過玻璃窗並照射到裡面的材質，太陽能就轉變成熱能，這熱能暖化了裡面的空氣，所以裡面的空氣就變得愈來愈溫熱，這種積聚的熱量被稱為溫室效應，這種加熱的方式也被稱為「自然循環太陽能加熱」。</p> <p>除了產生熱能之外，太陽能也可以被用來發電。或許有些人可能認為太陽能似乎是種完美的能量來源，它乾淨、源源不絕，並且免費。但是使用太陽能也是有問題的。其中一個問題就是並非所有的地方都可以得到足夠的陽光產生夠用的太陽能，此外，太陽能並不穩定，假如有連續幾天陰天的話，儲存的熱能或電能也許就會用完了。</p> |
| <p>B</p> | <p>32. According to the passage, what do people use to gather sunlight? (A)Lightening strike. (B)Solar collectors. (C)Storage tanks. (D)Pipe cleaners.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>根據這篇短文，人們使用甚麼來收集陽光？ (A)雷電襲擊 (B)太陽能集熱器 (C)儲存槽 (D)水管清潔工</p> |
| <p>C</p> | <p>33. Which of the following carries the heated water or air to run throughout the building? (A)Trappers. (B)Tanks. (C)Pipes. (D)Greenhouses.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>以下何者可攜帶加熱的水或空氣在整棟大樓運作？ (A)設陷阱捕獸者 (B)儲存槽 (C)導管 (D)溫室</p> |
| <p>C</p> | <p>34. Which of the following could be inferred from the reading passage? (A)There is only one way to use solar energy to produce heat. (B)People can enjoy using solar energy without worrying. (C)Glass can be used to change sunlight into a source of energy. (D)All places get enough sunlight to make solar energy.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>以下何者可由本篇文章推論出來？ (A)使用太陽能產生熱能只有一個方法。 (B)人們可以享用太陽能而不需要擔心。 (C)玻璃可以被用來將陽光改變成能量來源。 (D)所有的地方皆有足夠的陽光來製造太陽能。</p> |
| <p>D</p> | <p>35. According to the passage, which of the following about solar energy is NOT true? (A)Solar energy is hard to produce without enough sunlight. (B)Solar energy can be used to produce heat and electricity. (C)Solar energy can be kept in storage tanks for future use. (D)Solar energy is a perfect and stable energy source.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>根據本文，以下關於太陽能的敘述何者<u>不是</u>正確的？ (A)沒有足夠的陽光，太陽能很難產生。 (B)太陽能可以被用來產生熱能及電能。 (C)太陽能可以放於儲存槽以備未來之</p> |

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| | 需。(D)太陽能是一種完美而穩定的能量來源。 |
| A | <p>36.What is the best title for this passage? (A)Energy from the Sun (B)Different Types of Energy (C)Effects of Electricity (D)The Greenhouse Effect</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>本文最棒的標題是什麼？ (A)來自太陽的能量 (B)不同類型的能源 (C)電力的影響 (D)溫室效應</p> |
| | <p>▲閱讀下文，回答第 37—41 題</p> <p>Water is a major component of the human body. Lack of water can affect bodily functions. The body continuously loses water through daily activities and must make up for this loss through food such as fruits and vegetables, and beverages such as milk and soda. Water, which is calorie free, is the healthiest drink.</p> <p>Men need 13 cups of water per day and women need nine. Water requirements depend on activity levels, climate, and health. If you are doing exercise, you need to drink an extra two cups of water. For intense exercise, such as marathon running or road cycling, you need even more. Sports drinks are one way to replace water and sodium lost through sweat. In hot and dry weather, the body must have enough water to keep cool. Furthermore, in mountains of over 2500 meters, people breathe faster, so they require five cups of water more than usual.</p> <p>People suffering from fever should also take in additional fluids to balance water loss. Pregnant or breast-feeding women need large amounts of water, too. Doctors advise mothers-to- be to drink ten cups of water daily and women who are breast-feeding 14 cups per day. All in all, water needs differ according to various factors and drinking proper amounts of water is key to good health.</p> <p>水是人體主要的成分。缺乏水份會影響身體的機能。身體在日常活動中不斷流失水分，必須透過像是水果和蔬菜的食物和如牛奶和汽水的飲料來彌補水份的流失。水，它不含熱量，是最健康的飲料。</p> <p>男生每日需要 13 杯的水，女生則需 9 杯水。水的需求量依活動的程度、氣候和健康而定。如果你正在運動，你需要喝額外的 2 杯水。至於劇烈的運動，例如馬拉松或自行車路跑，你甚至需要更多的水。運動飲料是可取代水和因汗而流失鈉的一種方式。在炎熱乾燥的天氣裏，身體必須要有足夠的水份去保持涼爽。此外，在高於 2500 公尺的山上，人們呼吸會更快速，因此他們需要比平常更多的 5 杯水。</p> <p>發燒的人也應該攝取額外的液體去平衡水的流失。懷孕或者哺乳的婦女也需要大量</p> |

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| | <p>的水。醫生建議懷孕的婦女每日飲用 10 杯水，而餵母乳的婦女每日飲用 14 杯水。總而言之，水的需求量根據許多的因素而不同，而喝適量的水是良好健康的關鍵。</p> |
| D | <p>37. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor influencing water needs? (A) Personal health. (B) Climate conditions. (C) Sports activities. (D) Emotional status.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>根據本文，以下哪一個<u>沒有</u>被提到是影響水需求量的因素？</p> <p>(A)個人的健康 (B)氣候的狀況 (C)體育活動 (D)情緒的狀態</p> |
| B | <p>38. According to the passage, how much water should a pregnant woman drink per day? (A) 9 cups. (B) 10 cups. (C) 13 cups. (D) 14 cups.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>根據本文，一位懷孕的婦女每日應該喝多少水？</p> <p>(A)9 杯水 (B)10 杯水 (C)13 杯水 (D)14 杯水</p> |
| C | <p>39. Which of the following is an example of “fluids” shown in line 1 in the third paragraph? (A) Milk candy. (B) Chicken breast. (C) Orange juice. (D) Hot dog.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>以下哪個選項是第三段第一行出現“液體”的例子？</p> <p>(A)牛奶糖 (B)雞胸肉 (C)柳橙汁 (D)熱狗</p> |
| A | <p>40. Which of the following is true about this passage? (A) Water is needed for the body to function well. (B) You need less water if you get a high temperature. (C) Sports drinks do not provide sodium for athletes. (D) Soda is the best drink for the body.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>關於這篇文章，以下哪一個選項是對的？</p> <p>(A)身體要有良好的機能，水是需要。 (B)如果你體溫很高，你需較少的水。 (C)運動飲料不提供鈉給運動員。 (D)汽水是對於身體最佳的飲料。</p> |
| B | <p>41. What is the best title for this passage? (A) Sportsmen and Water (B) Water and Healthy Living (C) Hot Weather and Water Needs (D) Sodium Loss through Excess Water</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>這篇文章最佳標題為？</p> <p>(A)運動的人和 water (B)水和健康的生活 (C)炎熱的氣候和水的所需 (D)過量的飲水導致鈉的流失</p> |

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| | <p>二、非選擇題（第 I 到第 III 題，每題 6 分，共 18 分）</p> |
| | <p>I. 填充</p> <p>說明：</p> <p>▲請依據中文提示，將試題內空格①、②答案之完整單字（含提示之字首），分別作答於答案卷之作答欄①、②之指定範圍內以完成句子。</p> <p>▲請勿抄題，每格限填一字，超過一字者視為錯誤，不予計分。</p> |
| | <p>1.我們必須在中午前到達機場，所以我們最好現在前往車站。</p> <p>We have to arrive at the a <u>①</u> before noon, so we had better l <u>②</u> for the station now.</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>①airport ②leave</p> |
| | <p>II. 句子重組</p> <p>說明：</p> <p>▲請將題中 5 段提示字詞重組成一完整句子，並於句尾加上適當標點符號。</p> <p>▲請將重組後的句子寫在答案卷之「非選擇題作答區」指定範圍內，答案中不能增減字詞或修改變化字詞，請勿抄題。</p> |
| | <p>2.the effects of / People need to / on human life / be aware of / climate change</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>People need to be aware of the effects of climate change on human life.</p> <p>人們需要知道氣候變化對人類生活的影響。</p> |
| | <p>III. 中譯英</p> <p>說明：</p> <p>▲請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「非選擇題作答區」之指定範圍內，請勿抄題。</p> |
| | <p>3.我們應該養成良好的閱讀習慣。</p> <p>【詳解】</p> <p>We should form the（或 a）good habit of reading.</p> <p>或 We should develop good reading habits.</p> <p>【另解】</p> <p>「養成習慣」的動詞除了 form 還可用 cultivate, establish, foster, develop 等。</p> <p>「應該」除了 should 還可用 ought to 或 are supposed to。</p> <p>「良好的閱讀習慣」除了 a good habit of reading 還可寫成 good reading habits。</p> |