

99 統測(四技二專)英文題解分析

本試卷共50題，每題2分，共100分，答對給分，答錯不倒扣。

本試卷均為單一選擇題，每題都有(A)、(B)、(C)、(D)四個選項，請選一個最適當答案。

I. 字彙題：第1至6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。第7至15題，請選擇一個最適合的答案，以完成該句。

1. In a car accident, you are more likely to escape injury if you are wearing a seatbelt, which prevents you from being thrown out of the car.

- (A) avoid (B) prepare (C) damage (D) indicate

在一個車禍中，如果你有繫上安全帶的話，這可以防止你被摔出車外，你就很可能可以避免受到傷害。

- (A) 避免 (B) 準備 (C) 損壞 (D) 指示

答：A

2. Some bus drivers might feel sleepy while driving, which can endanger passengers on the bus.

- (A) climbers (B) travelers (C) retailers (D) founders

有些公車司機在開車的時候會想打瞌睡，這會危害到車上的乘客。

- (A) 登山者 (B) 旅客 (C) 零售業者 (D) 創始人

答：B

3. Tom tried to persuade Annie to go on a date with him, but she wouldn't go.

- (A) supply (B) convince (C) defeat (D) expose

Tom想要說服Annie去和他約會，但是她不願意去。

- (A) 供給 (B) 說服 (C) 打敗 (D) 曝露

答：B

4. Sally's mother became very distressed when Sally said she was quitting school, and would work full-time in a restaurant.

- (A) silent (B) unhappy (C) obvious (D) guilty

當Sally說她要輟學到一家餐館做全職工作的時候，Sally的媽媽變的很沮喪。

- (A) 安靜 (B) 不高興 (C) 明顯的 (D) 內疚

答：B

5. Andrew is now working at a factory, but his dream is to possess a business run by himself.

- (A) allow (B) hit (C) depend (D) own

Andrew現在在一家工廠工作，但他的夢想是擁有一個自己經營的生意。

- (A) 允許 (B) 打 (C) 依賴 (D) 擁有

答：D

6. You might fail in pursuit of your goals, but the lessons you learn from each failure will help you to eventually succeed.
(A) easily (B) readily (C) finally (D) simply

在追求你的目標的時候你可能會失敗，但是從每次失敗學到的教訓終究會使你成功。

- (A) 容易地 (B) 很快地 (C) 最後地 (D) 簡單地

答：C

7. As airplane pilots fly for many long hours, they are _____ for the safety of hundreds of people on board.
(A) understandable (B) changeable (C) believable (D) responsible

飛機機師做長時間的飛行，他們對飛機上數百人的安全是 _____。

- (A) 理解的 (B) 可改變的 (C) 相信的 (D) 需負責任的

答：D

8. Based on their study results, scientists have found that there is a close _____ between stressful jobs and increased illness.
(A) reflection (B) connection (C) attention (D) medication

根據他們的研究結果，科學家已經發現有壓力的工作和疾病的增加之間有一個密切的 _____。

- (A) 反映 (B) 關連 (C) 注意 (D) 藥物治療

答：B

9. A producer for a popular television show is always looking for people with unusual _____ to perform on the show.
(A) reasons (B) courts (C) platforms (D) talents

一個受歡迎的電視節目製作人始終是在尋找有特別 _____ 的人到節目中來表演。

- (A) 理由 (B) 場地 (C) 平台 (D) 才能

答：D

10. More and more students _____ that with a good knowledge of English, they will have more opportunities to find a good job.
(A) delay (B) launch (C) realize (D) bother

愈來愈多的學生 _____ 擁有好的英文能力，他們會有更多的機會找到好的工作。

- (A) 延宕 (B) 發動 (C) 瞭解到 (D) 打擾

答：C

11. Some students might be expelled from schools for _____ their computers, such as illegal downloads.
(A) improving (B) entering (C) remaining (D) misusing

有些學生可能會因為 _____ 他們的電腦被退學，例如非法下載。

- (A) 改善 (B) 進入 (C) 保留 (D) 濫用

答：D

12. Doctors point out that stress, _____, and lack of friends can have a negative influence on sick people.
(A) fitness (B) kindness (C) goodness (D) loneliness

醫生指出壓力、_____，和缺少朋友對病人會有負面的影響。

- (A) 適應 (B) 和善 (C) 善良 (D) 寂寞

答：D

13. David is now the best student in high school. It's _____ that he will get a scholarship to the state university.
(A) available (B) various (C) certain (D) doubtful

David現在是高中最好的學生。他會得到州立大學的獎學金是_____。

- (A) 可用的 (B) 各式各樣的 (C) 一定的 (D) 懷疑的

答：C

14. The weather changes so _____ that no one can accurately predict what it will be like the next day.
(A) properly (B) skeptically (C) rationally (D) constantly

天氣變化是如此的_____以致沒有一個人可以預測明天會是怎樣。

- (A) 適當的 (B) 可疑的 (C) 理性的 (D) 不斷地

答：D

15. If you want to eat in that popular restaurant on weekend, you'd better make a reservation in _____.
(A) advance (B) address (C) amount (D) account

若你想要在週末在那一間受歡迎的餐廳中用餐，你最好_____訂位。

- (A) 事先 (B) 地址 (C) 數量 (D) 帳戶

答：A

- II. 對話題：第16至25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。

16. Cashier: Your total is NT \$ 699.

Customer: _____

Cashier: Yes, Ma'am. Then that's NT \$ 599.

Customer: Do you take credit card?

Cashier: Sure.

- (A) I don't have cash. (B) Do you need a bag?
(C) I have these coupons. (D) May I use the shopping cart?

出納員：你的總金額是新台幣699元。

顧客：_____

出納員：是的，女士。那麼就是新台幣599元了。

顧客：你們接受信用卡付款嗎？

出納員：當然可以。

- (A) 我沒有現金。 (B) 你需要袋子嗎?
(C) 我有三張折價卷 (D) 我能購使用購物推車嗎?
答：C

17. Bill: Jean, I'm sorry. I can't come over today. I have a sore throat.
Jean: Oh, no! Your voice sounds funny. When did you get sick?
Bill: _____
Jean: I'm sorry to hear that.
(A) Just this morning. (B) I guess I have a fever.
(C) I'll go to the doctor later. (D) I don't think it's funny.

Bill：Jean，我很抱歉。我今天不能過去。我的喉嚨很痛。

Jean：喔，真遭！你的聲音聽起來怪怪的。什麼時候生病的？

Bill：_____

Jean：聽到你生病了我很難過。

- (A) 就在今天早上 (B) 我想我發燒了
(C) 我等一下必須去看醫生 (D) 我不覺得我的聲音奇怪。

答：A

18. Boy: Mom, can we ride on the roller coaster?
Mother: Of course, we can.
Boy: Can we go on the Ferris wheel, too?
Mother: _____
Boy: What? Mom, that's for babies!
(A) You can go alone if you really want to.
(B) Sure. But let's try the merry-go-round first.
(C) I am afraid that we don't have time for that.
(D) Sorry. It is under construction.

男孩：媽，我們去坐雲霄飛車好嗎？

媽媽：我們當然可以。

男孩：我們也去坐摩天輪好嗎？

媽媽：_____

男孩：什麼？媽，那是給嬰兒玩的！

- (A) 若你很真的很想去，你自己去好了。 (B) 好。但我們先去玩旋轉木馬。
(C) 我怕我們沒有時間去坐。 (D) 報歉。它正在興建中。

答：B

19. Manager: _____
Kelly: Pretty much, sir, but I am wondering if there is a dress code.
Manager: Yes, the company wants all the employees to look their best and represent the company well.
(A) Is everything clear so far? (B) The dress looks great on you.
(C) Do you have any questions? (D) Welcome to the Sales Department.

經理：_____

Kelly：差不多了，長官。但我不知道有沒有服裝規定。

經理：是的，公司希望所有的員工都能穿戴得體展現公司形象。

- (A) 到目前為止都清楚了嗎?
(B) 這件衣服在你身上很好看。
(C) 你有什么問題嗎?
(D) 歡迎蒞臨銷售部門。
答：A

20. Roger: I am off to the post office.
Rich: Can you mail this airmail for me?
Roger: Sure. _____
Rich: Yes, you can simply throw it into the mailbox.
(A) You can fax it to me. (B) Why don't you mail it yourself?
(C) Have you stamped it? (D) I'm also going to the bank.

Roger：我要去郵局。

Rich：能不能幫我寄這一封航空郵件？

Roger：當然可以。_____

Rich：是的，你只要把它投進郵筒就可以了。

- (A) 你可以電傳給我。 (B) 你為什麼不自己寄？
(C) 你貼郵票了嗎？ (D) 我也要去銀行。

答：C

21. Mother: You look tired. Why don't you go to bed earlier today?
Jimmy: I can't. I have an English test tomorrow.
Mother: _____
Jimmy: I haven't finished reviewing yet. I don't want to take any chances.
(A) Don't worry. You'll be fine. (B) You should study earlier.
(C) How about a cup of coffee? (D) Is that the only test tomorrow?

媽媽：你看起來累了。你為什麼今天不早一點去睡覺？

Jimmy：我不行。我明天有一個英文考試。

媽媽：_____

Jimmy：我還沒有看完。我不希望僥倖。

- (A) 別擔心。你會考的好的。 (B) 你應該早一點開始讀。
(C) 要不要喝杯咖啡？ (D) 明天只有這個考試嗎？

答：A

22. Teacher: Peter, I think we need to talk.
Peter: Yes, Ma'am.
Teacher: _____
Peter: I forgot to bring it to school.
(A) What's wrong with you?
(B) Are you feeling alright?
(C) You didn't come to class yesterday.
(D) You didn't turn in your assignment today.

老師：Peter, 我想我們應該談一下。

Peter：是的，老師。

老師：_____

Peter：我忘記帶到學校來了。

- (A) 你有什么問題嗎？ (B) 你好嗎？

(C) 你昨天沒來上課。

(D) 你今天沒繳作業。

答：D

23. Jim: Are we going to have a vacation this summer?

Molly: Where do you like to go?

Jim: _____

Molly: Sounds great!

(A) I have no idea. What do you think? (B) It seems that weather will be good.

(C) Let's go somewhere near the beach.

(D) It depends on how much money we have.

Jim：這個夏天我們會去渡假嗎？

Molly：你想要去哪裡？

Jim：_____

Molly：聽起來不錯！

(A) 我沒有意見。你想取去哪？

(B) 看起來天氣會不錯。

(C) 我們去靠近海邊的地方。

(D) 要看我們有多少錢。

答：C

24. Helen: Do you want me to bring you something for lunch?

Nancy: _____

Helen: No problem, whatever you ask for.

(A) No bother. I am not hungry at all.

(B) A hamburger, small coffee, and an apple pie.

(C) Where are you going to eat?

(D) Are you going alone or with friends?

Helen：午餐妳要我帶什麼給妳？

Nancy：_____

Helen：沒問題，妳要什麼都可以。

(A) 不用麻煩了。我一點都不餓。

(B) 一個漢堡、小杯咖啡和一個蘋果派。

(C) 妳要去什麼地方吃？

(D) 妳要自己一人還是和朋友一起去？

答：B

25. Milly: I have a reservation for two at 6:30.

Host: _____

Milly: It's Milly Chang.

Host: Thank you. Please follow me.

(A) Where are you from?

(B) May I have your name?

(C) Can you wait for a minute?

(D) May I take your order?

Milly：我有一個6點30分的訂位。

老板：_____

Milly：是Milly Chang。

老板：謝謝。請跟我來。

(A) 你是從那裡來的？

(B) 能不能告訴我你的名字？

(C) 你能不能等一下？

(D) 你要點什麼餐？

答：B

III. 綜合測驗：以下兩篇短文，共有15個空格，為第26至40題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲ 下篇短文共有5個空格，為第26–30題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Opinions are strongly divided about the type of clothing which is appropriate for worship. According to some religious leaders, people who come to pray should wear clothing that shows respect and 26 for their religion. They shouldn't be wearing clothes that are for jogging, shopping, or attending a ball game. On the other hand, there are many religious leaders who don't care about such 27 issues. They believe that religion, 28 is a spiritual matter, isn't concerned with clothing. They welcome everyone who attends religious services. Most people think that the issue actually goes 29 clothing. More formal clothing usually accompanies an atmosphere which is more traditional and 30. Informal clothing, however, is more acceptable in religious services that are more contemporary and informal.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 26. (A) limitation | (B) admiration | (C) restriction | (D) comparison |
| 27. (A) healthy | (B) diligent | (C) sincere | (D) material |
| 28. (A) who | (B) what | (C) which | (D) why |
| 29. (A) beyond | (B) along | (C) against | (D) between |
| 30. (A) playful | (B) naughty | (C) serious | (D) casual |

做禮拜要穿什麼服裝才合宜意見是非常分歧的。根據一些宗教領袖，來禱告的人所穿的服裝應該顯示出對他們宗教的尊敬和 26。他們不應該穿慢跑、購物或參加球賽的衣服。在另一方面，有許多宗教領袖並不在意這個 27 問題。他們相信，宗教，28 是一個心靈上的事情，跟服裝無關。他們歡迎每一個來參加宗教活動的人。大多數的人認為這個問題實際上是 29 服裝。較正式服裝通常在比較傳統和 30 的場合。然而，輕便服裝在較現代和非正式的宗教活動中較被接受。

- | | | | |
|-------------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 26. (A) 限度 | (B) 讚美 | (C) 限制 | (D) 比較 |
| 27. (A) 健康的 | (B) 勤勞的 | (C) 誠懇的 | (D) 物質的 |
| 28. (A) who | (B) what | (C) which | (D) why |
| 29. (A) 超越 | (B) 沿著 | (C) 對立 | (D) 介於...之間 |
| 30. (A) 好玩的 | (B) 頑皮的 | (C) 嚴肅的 | (D) 不拘禮節的 |

答：26. B 27. D 28. C 29. A 30. C

▲ 下篇短文共有5個空格，為第31–36題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Vincent Willem van Gogh (30 March, 1853 – 29 July, 1890) was a Dutch Post-Impressionist painter whose work had a far-reaching influence on 20th century art. Little 31 during his lifetime, his fame grew in the years after his death. Today, he is widely regarded as one of history's greatest painters and an important 32 to the foundations of modern art. Van Gogh did not begin painting 33 his late twenties, and most of his best-known works were produced during his final two years. He produced more than 2,000 artworks, 34 of around 900 paintings and 1,100 drawings and sketches. He was little known during his lifetime; however, his work was a strong influence on the Modernist art 35, and today many of his pieces — including his numerous self portraits, landscapes, portraits and sunflowers — are among the world's most recognizable and expensive works of art.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 31. (A) appreciate | (B) appreciates | (C) appreciated | (D) appreciating |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|

32. (A) generator (B) contributor (C) distributor (D) tractor
 33. (A) until (B) with (C) than (D) rather
 34. (A) covering (B) containing (C) composing (D) consisting
 35. (A) that followed (B) be followed (C) follows (D) followed

梵谷 (生於1853年3月30日歿於1890年7月29日)是一位荷蘭後印象派畫家，他的作品對20世紀藝術有著深遠的影響。在活著時候極少 31，死後聲名才大增。現今，他被普遍認為是歷史上最偉大的畫家之一和建立現代藝術基礎的一位重要的 32。梵谷 33 他將近30歲才開始作畫，而大部分他的最好作品是在他最後2年畫的。他產出了超過2000件的藝術品 34 約900件的畫作、1100件的素描。他活著時候沒有什麼名聲，然而他的作品對 35 的現代藝術影響很多，目前許多他的作品 – 包括許多的自畫像、風景、人像和向日葵畫 – 都列於世界上最認同和昂貴的藝術品中。

31. (A) appreciate (B) appreciates (C) appreciated (D) appreciating
 32. (A) 發電機 (B) 貢獻者 (C) 分配者 (D) 牽引機
 33. (A) 直到 (B) 隨著 (C) 比較 (D) 與其...倒不如
 34. (A) 包含組成 (B) 包含組成 (C) 包含組成 (D) 包含組成
 35. (A) that followed (B) be followed (C) follows (D) followed

答：31. C (Little appreciated during his lifetime, his fame grew in the years after his death.

分詞片語

主詞 動詞

1. 當做「動狀詞」使用的「過去分詞」本身就具有完成和被動的性質(請參見文法書p.140)，所以要選 appreciated，不能選 appreciating
2. 分詞片語 Little appreciated during his lifetime 是用來修飾句子的主詞 fame (請參見 p.140-143)

32. B 33. A

34. D (He produced more than 2,000 artworks, consisting of around 900 paintings and 1,100 drawings....
 主詞 動詞 受詞 分詞片語

cover, contain, compose, consist 都是包含或組成的意思，但由於後面有介系詞 of，所以必須用一個不及物動詞，本題只有 consist 是不及物動詞 (請參見 p.31-33 & p.38 練習 2 之 II 第二題)

(註：分詞片語是修飾最接近的名詞(請參見 p.142)；

以上述第 31 題為例，分詞片語是置於句子的前面，是修飾最接近的名詞 fame；

本句 consisting of around 900 paintings and 1,100 drawings... 是置於句子的後面，是用來修飾最接近的名詞 artworks)

35. A (... his work was a strong influence on the Modernist art that followed, and

主詞 動詞

主要子句

從屬形容詞子句

由關係代名詞 that 所帶領的從屬形容詞子句 that followed 是修飾先行詞 art (請參見 p.220)

▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 36 – 40 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

The tiger may be more ancient and distinct than we thought. Tigers are less closely related to lions, leopards and jaguars 36 these other big cats are to each other, according to a new study. The genetic analysis also reveals that the tiger began evolving 3.2 million years ago, and its closest living 37 is the equally endangered snow leopard. 38 the popularity and endangered status of tigers, much remains to be discovered about

them, including how they evolved. It has long been known that the five species of big cat — the tiger, lion, leopard, jaguar and snow leopard — and the two species of clouded leopard are more closely related to each other than to other smaller cats. But it has been difficult to pin 39 the exact relationships between them. So to find out more, scientists 40 an analysis of the DNA of all these species.

36. (A) than (B) while (C) before (D) since
 37. (A) demand (B) battery (C) method (D) relative
 38. (A) Both (B) Despite (C) Without (D) From
 39. (A) to (B) on (C) down (D) under
 40. (A) conducted (B) mistreated (C) ridiculed (D) neglected

老虎也許比我們想像的還要古老和不同。根據最新的研究，老虎 36 這些其他的大貓和獅子、豹、美洲豹彼此的關連不多。基因的研究也顯示，老虎是在320萬年前開始進化，它的最接近的 37 是同樣瀕臨絕種的雪豹。38 老虎受人喜愛和瀕臨絕種的現況，它們還有許多等待被發掘的地方，包括它們是如何進化的。長期以來大家都認為，這5個貓科物種 - 老虎、獅子、豹、美洲豹、雪豹 - 和二個雲豹物種是比其他的小貓來的近親。但是這很難去標定 39 它們彼此間的確實關連。所以爲了要發現更多，科學家 40 所有這些物種的DNA分析。

36. (A) 比較 (B) 在...期間 (C) 在...之前 (D) 自從
 37. (A) 需求 (B) 電池 (C) 方法 (D) 親戚
 38. (A) 二者 (B) 儘管 (C) 沒有 (D) 從...來
 39. (A) to (B) on (C) down (D) under
 40. (A) 做了 (B) 虐待 (C) 嘲笑 (D) 忽略

答：36. A (less closely related...than本句是形容詞的反向比較，p.242
 related是當作動狀詞使用的過去分詞，是當作形容詞使用；p.125 & p.140
 less related than 較...關連少；副詞closely是修飾related

37. D 38. B (despite, in spite of, despise 的用法請參見網站上容易混淆的英文單字D1)

39. C 40. A

IV. 閱讀測驗：以下有三篇短文，共有10個題目，爲第41至50題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第41 – 43 題

One summer afternoon when I went to visit grandmother, she was busy with her pottery. She was sitting on the floor on her green shawl, with her property all around her. In her hand was a small bowl, which she was polishing.

I sat beside grandmother to watch her smooth and polish the pottery. To smooth out the rough edges, she used a pad used for cleaning pots. Then dampening the pottery, she rubbed it with a small, smooth stone until it shone.

Her hands at times would move swiftly and then slow down. While working, she sometimes hummed a song to herself. As I was sitting beside grandmother, she didn't even glance at me for a long time because she was concerning on her pottery.

After completing the pottery, she glanced up at me over her eyeglasses and asked, "When did you come?" I said, "I came a long time ago." Then we both laughed and sat there on the floor chatting for a few minutes.

41. What was the grandmother doing when the author visited her?

- (A) She was rubbing a shawl. (B) She was writing a song.
(C) She was washing her eyeglasses. (D) She was polishing her pottery.

42. What would the grandmother do while she was working?

- (A) She sometimes hummed a song. (B) She always laughed loudly.
(C) She waved her hand all the time. (D) She chatted most of the time.

43. Why did the author and the grandmother laugh?

- (A) The grandmother made beautiful pottery.
(B) They both loved singing a song to themselves.
(C) The author brought the grandmother some pottery.
(D) The grandmother didn't notice the author was there.

在一個夏天的下午，當我去看我的祖母的時候，她正忙著她的陶器。她就坐在地板上她的綠色的披巾上，她的陶器繞著她到處都是。她的手中有一個小碗，她正在打亮它。

我坐在祖母旁看著她塗抹拋光陶器。她用洗鍋子的墊子去弄光滑粗糙的邊緣。然後弄濕陶器，她用一個光滑的小石頭去擦磨它直到發亮為止。

她的雙手移動有時快有時慢。在工作的時候，她有時自哼著歌曲。我坐在祖母旁邊的時候，由於她都在注意陶器，她都沒有看我什麼。

完成了陶器之後，她從眼鏡上面看著我說：你是什麼時候來的？然後我們都笑了，坐在地板上聊了一會兒。

41. 當作者去看她的時候，祖母在做什麼？

- (A) 她正在擦披巾 (B) 她正在寫一首歌
(C) 她正在洗她的眼鏡 (D) 她正在打亮陶器

42. 當她工作的時候，祖母在做什麼？

- (A) 她有時候會哼一首歌 (B) 她總是大聲地笑
(C) 她一直都在揮她的手 (D) 她大部分時間都在聊天

43. 作者和祖母為什麼笑？

- (A) 祖母做了美麗的陶器 (B) 二人都喜歡自唱
(C) 作者買了祖母的一些陶器 (D) 祖母沒有注意到作者就在旁邊

答：41. D 42. A 43. D

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第44 – 47 題

Cacao beans (from which chocolate is made) were brought to Spain from Central America in the 16th century. The Indians of Central America had been making hot chocolate drinks for many years. They made their hot chocolate with water, not milk, and it was dark brown, spicy and bitter. At first, the Spanish people were not impressed with this strange drink. However, someone came up with the idea of adding sugar. As a result, drinking hot chocolate became popular in Spain, and quickly spread to England, France, Italy and beyond.

Because cacao beans had to be shipped such a long distance, chocolate was an expensive drink and only the rich could afford it. The ordinary people generally drank beer, cheap wine or water. They probably wondered how this special chocolate drink tasted. As drinking chocolate became popular, chocolate houses grew up in England. Rich men spent hours in them, drinking chocolate while they played cards for money, read the newspapers and shared the latest gossip. Rich ladies did not generally go to the chocolate houses, but

enjoyed their hot chocolate at home, usually for breakfast.

44. What is the best title for this passage?
(A) What Did Rich People Do in Europe?
(B) Why Did People Drink Hot Chocolate?
(C) Where Did Hot Chocolate Come from?
(D) How Did the Indians Grow Cacao Beans?
45. What did the Spanish people like to add to their hot chocolate?
(A) Butter. (B) Eggs. (C) Wine. (D) Sugar.
46. According to the passage, why was chocolate so expensive?
(A) Because growing cacao beans took a lot of time.
(B) Because shipping cacao beans cost a lot of money.
(C) Because drinking chocolate was affordable for everyone.
(D) Because going to chocolate houses became popular in Europe.
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Only the wealthy could afford hot chocolate.
(B) Rich ladies enjoyed their hot chocolate in cafes.
(C) Sometimes beer was added to the hot chocolate.
(D) Chocolate houses became popular all over Europe.

可可豆(巧克力的原料)是在16世紀從中美洲被帶回西班牙。中美洲的印第安人過去的許多年就已經在做熱巧克力飲料了。他們是用水 - 不是牛奶 - 來做他們的熱巧克力，它是深棕色、辣且苦。起初，西班牙人對這奇怪的飲料覺得沒什麼。然而，有人想出了加糖的點子。結果，喝熱巧克力飲料在西班牙流行了起來，也很快地傳到了英國、法國、義大利和更遠的地方。

由於可可豆運送遙遠，巧克力是一種昂貴的飲料，只有有錢人才有能力負擔。一般人通常是喝啤酒、便宜的酒或水。他們也許會想這種巧克力飲料是個什麼味道。隨著喝巧克力逐漸流行，巧克力店在英國成長快速。有錢人在店裡喝著巧克力打牌賭錢、看報、聊天。有錢的小姐通常不會去巧克力店，而是在家中，通常是當做早餐在享用熱巧克力。

44. 這篇文章最好的標題是什麼?

- (A) 歐洲的有錢人在做些什麼事?
(B) 人們為什麼喝熱巧克力?
(C) 熱巧克力是什麼從地方來的?
(D) 印第安人是如何種植可可豆?

45. 西班牙人喜歡在熱巧克力中添加什麼?

- (A) 牛油 (B) 雞蛋 (C) 酒 (D) 糖

46. 根據這篇文章，熱巧克力為什麼如此貴?

- (A) 因為種植可可豆要很長的時間 (B) 因為運送可可豆花很多的錢
(C) 因為喝熱巧克力大家都負擔的起 (D) 因為光顧巧克力店在歐洲流行了起來

47. 根據這篇文章，下列哪一個敘述是真的?

- (A) 只有有錢人才有能力負擔的起熱巧克力 (B) 有錢的小姐在咖啡館享用她們的熱巧克力
(C) 有時候啤酒被添加入熱巧克力 (D) 巧克力店在全歐洲流行起來

答：44. C 45. D 46. B 47. A

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第48 – 50 題

Last year, when Daniel decided to buy a bicycle, it was a serious matter to him. He intended to buy a good one, but knew that it would be expensive. After looking at different types of bicycles in many bike shops, he decided to buy a mountain bike. However, that was not all. He also had to get many accessories for it. Since he couldn't afford to buy them all at once, he bought a helmet and gloves first. Then, he purchased tools, bags to hang on the bike, special bike shoes and light. After that, he found that all of the accessories were actually more expensive than the bike.

With this bike, he started to train himself to be a bike racer, which might take a lot of time and **stamina**. This was going to be a very difficult process and could be extremely exhausting at first. However, in order to be a competitive racer, it was necessary. He had to ride an average of 200 – 300 miles each week. In addition, he had to be very cautious about what he ate and drank. Whenever he ate or drank something unhealthy, such as candy or coffee, he was slowed down and his training was disrupted. What was even more challenging for Daniel was that he also had to work full-time to support himself.

48. According to the passage, what did Daniel buy first?

- (A) A helmet and gloves. (B) A mountain bike.
(C) Bags to hang on the bike. (D) Bike shoes and light.

49. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word “stamina” in the second paragraph?

- (A) muscle (B) obstacle (C) energy (D) breath

50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- (A) Eating candy and drinking coffee was helpful to Daniel.
(B) Daniel received training and worked full-time at the same time.
(C) Daniel had to ride 200 to 300 miles each week.
(D) After buying a bike, Daniel trained himself to be a bike racer.

去年當Daniel決定要買一輛自行車的時候，這對他是一個重要的事情。他打算買一輛好的車，但是知道那個會貴一些。在許多自行車店看了不同款式的自行車之後，他決定買一輛登山自行車。然而，那還沒有完。他還必須為它買許多的配件。由於他無法一次負擔買下所有的東西，他先買了頭盔和手套。然後，他買了工具、自行車掛袋、自行專用鞋和燈。之後，他發現這些配件比自行車還貴。

用這輛車，他開始訓練自己成爲一位自行車賽車選手，這是需要許多時間和精力。在開始的時候，這將會是一個很艱苦的過程，而且會精疲力竭。然而，爲了成爲一位有競爭力的選手，這是必要的。他必須每星期平均要騎200-300英里。另外，他必須非常小心他的飲食。每當他吃了不健康的東西，例如糖果或咖啡，他的速度慢了而且他的訓練被打亂了。對Daniel更大的挑戰是、他還必須全職工作來養活自己。

48. 根據這篇文章，Daniel先買了什麼？

- (A) 頭盔和手套 (B) 登山自行車
(C) 自行車掛袋 (D) 自行鞋和燈

49. 下列哪一個是最接近在第二段中 “stamina” 單字的意思？

- (A) 肌肉 (B) 阻礙 (C) 精力 (D) 呼吸

50. 根據這篇文章，下列哪一個敘述不是真的？

- (A) 吃糖果或咖啡對Daniel有幫助 (B) Daniel 同時接受訓練和全職工作
(C) Daniel 必須每星期要騎200-300英哩
(D) 在買了自行車之後，Daniel訓練自己成爲一位自行車賽車選手
答：48. B 49. C 50. A

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