

102 年指考英文題解分析

第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 10 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Industrial waste must be carefully handled, or it will _____ the public water supply.
(A) contaminate (B) facilitate (C) legitimate (D) manipulate

工業廢棄物必須小心處理，否則它會 _____ 公共供水。

- (A) 污染 (B) 促進 (C) 合法 (D) 操縱 答：A

Industrial waste must be carefully handled, or it will contaminate the public water supply.

主詞 現在被動式 主詞 未來式 受詞
對等子句 對等子句 對等連接詞

2. John's vision was direct, concrete and simple and he recorded _____ the incidents of everyday life.
(A) universally (B) scarcely (C) passively (D) faithfully

John 的眼光是直接、具體和單純的，他 _____ 記錄了日常生活的各項事件。

- (A) 普遍地 (B) 幾乎無法 (C) 被動地 (D) 忠實地 答：D

John's **vision was** direct, concrete and simple **and he recorded** faithfully the incidents of everyday life.

主詞 動詞 主詞補語 對等連接詞 主詞 動詞 受詞 介係詞片語

3. The government cannot find a good reason to _____ its high expenses on weapons, especially when the number of people living in poverty is so high.
(A) abolish (B) escort (C) justify (D) mingle

政府無法找到一個好的理由去 _____ 它在武器上的高額支出，尤其是當生活在貧窮中的人口數字是如此的高。

- (A) 廢除 (B) 護送 (C) 正當化 (D) 使混合 答：C

The government cannot find a good reason to justify its high expenses on weapons,

主詞 動詞 受詞 不定詞片語 介係詞片語

especially when the number of people living in poverty is so high.

副詞 從屬連接詞 主詞 動詞 主詞補語
從屬副詞子句

4. The writing teacher has found that reading fantasies such as J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter may inspire her students to think and write with _____.
(A) creativity (B) generosity (C) superstition (D) foundation

寫作老師發現閱讀奇幻小說例如 J.K. Rowling 的 Harry Potter 可能會激發她的學生以 _____ 去思考和寫作。

- (A) 創意 (B) 慷慨 (C) 迷信 (D) 基礎 答：A

The writing **teacher has found** that **reading fantasies** such as J. K. Rowling's Harry Potter may

主詞 動詞 主詞(動名詞片語) 從屬名詞子句
主要子句

inspire her students to think and write with creativity.

動詞 受詞 不定詞 介係詞片語

5. Since several child _____ cases were reported on the TV news, the public has become more aware of the issue of domestic violence.

- (A) blunder (B) abuse (C) essence (D) defect

由於幾個兒童 _____ 案件被電視新聞報導，社會大眾已經更加意識到家庭暴力的問題。

- (A) 錯誤 (B) 虐待 (C) 本質 (D) 缺陷 答：B

Since several child abuse **cases were reported** on the TV news, **the public has become more**

主詞 過去被動式 主詞 現在完成式
從屬副詞子句 主要子句

aware of the issue of domestic violence.

主詞補語 介係詞片語 介係詞片語

6. Helen's doctor suggested that she undergo a heart surgery. But she decided to ask for a second _____ from another doctor.

- (A) purpose (B) statement (C) opinion (D) excuse

海倫的醫生建議她接受心臟手術。但她決定要問另一位醫生的 _____。

- (A) 目的 (B) 聲明 (C) 意見 (D) 藉口 答：C

Helen's **doctor suggested** that **she undergo** a heart surgery. But **she decided** to ask

主詞 動詞 主詞 原型動詞 受詞 主詞 動詞 不定詞
主要子句 從屬名詞子句

(主要子句的動詞 **suggested** 是表示一種正式的願望，從屬名詞子句中的動詞要用原型動詞，這是一種假設語氣，請參見文法書 p.122)

for a second opinion from another doctor.

介係詞片語 介係詞片語

7. All candidates selected after _____ screening will be further invited to an interview, after which the final admission decision will be made.

- (A) preliminary (B) affectionate (C) controversial (D) excessive

所有經過 _____ 篩選後的候選人，將會進一步獲得邀請參加面試，其後將會作出最終的錄取決定。

- (A) 初步的 (B) 深情的 (C) 有爭議的 (D) 過度的 答：A

All **candidates selected after preliminary screening** will be further invited to an interview,

主詞 分詞片語 動詞(未來被動式)
主要子句

after **which** the final admission **decision will be made.**

關係代名詞

主詞

動詞(未來被動式)

從屬形容詞子句

(selected after preliminary screening 是一個分詞片語當作形容詞使用，用來修飾 candidates，文法書 p.140-145)

8. To prevent terrorist attacks, the security guards at the airport check all luggage carefully to see if there are any _____ items or other dangerous objects.
 (A) dynamic (B) identical (C) permanent (D) explosive

為了防止恐怖攻擊，機場的保全人員仔細的檢查所有的行李看看是否有任何 _____ 物品或其他危險的物品。

- (A) 動態的 (B) 相同的 (C) 永久的 (D) 爆炸的 答：D

To prevent terrorist attacks, the security guards at the airport check all luggage carefully to see

不定詞片語

主詞

動詞

主要子句

if there are any explosive items or other dangerous objects.

副詞

動詞

主詞

主詞

從屬名詞子句

9. In the desert, a huge mall with art galleries, theaters, and museums will be constructed to _____ visitors from the heat outside.
 (A) convert (B) defend (C) shelter (D) vacuum

在沙漠中，一個有藝術畫廊、劇院和博物館的巨大購物中心將興建來 _____ 遊客不要被外面熱到。

- (A) 轉換 (B) 防禦 (C) 庇護 (D) 真空 答：C

In the desert, a huge mall with art galleries, theaters, and museums will be constructed

主詞

未來被動式

to shelter visitors from the heat outside.

不定詞片語

10. Judge Harris always has good points to make. Her arguments are very _____ as they are based on logic and sound reasoning.
 (A) emphatic (B) indifferent (C) dominant (D) persuasive

Harris 法官總是有好的論點提出。他的論據都是非常 _____ 因為這些論據都是基於邏輯和合理的推理。

- (A) 強調的 (B) 漠不關心的 (C) 主導的 (D) 有說服力 答：D

Judge Harris always has good points to make.

主詞

動詞

受詞

不定詞

從屬名詞子句

Her arguments are very persuasive as they are based on logic and sound reasoning.

主詞

動詞

主詞補語

主詞

動詞(被動式)

主要子句

從屬副詞子句

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

The undersea world isn't as quiet as we thought, according to a New Zealand researcher. Fish can "talk" to each other and make a range of 11 by vibrating their swim bladder, an internal gas-filled organ used as a resonating chamber to produce or receive sound. Fish are believed to speak to each other for a number of reasons, such as to attract mates, scare off predators, or give directions to other fish. Damselfish, for example, have been found to make sounds to scare off 12 fish and even divers. Another discovery about fish sounds is that not all fish are 13 "talkative." Some species talk a lot, while others don't. The gurnard species has a wide vocal repertoire and keeps up a constant chatter. Codfish, 14, usually keep silent, except when they are laying eggs. Any goldfish lover who hopes to strike up a conversation with their pet goldfish is 15. Goldfish have excellent hearing, but they don't make any sound whatsoever. Their excellent hearing isn't associated with vocalization.

11. (A) choices (B) objects (C) accents (D) noises
12. (A) threatened (B) being threatened (C) threatening (D) being threatening
13. (A) merely (B) equally (C) officially (D) favorably
14. (A) by all means (B) for example (C) as a result (D) on the other hand
15. (A) out of luck (B) in the dark (C) off the record (D) on the rise

根據一位紐西蘭的研究員，海底世界不是像我們想像的那麼平靜。魚能夠彼此“交談”、還能夠以振動它們的鰾做出一些 11，魚鰾是一個充了氣的內部器官用來產生或接收聲音的共鳴室。魚被認為會互相對談是為了某些原因，例如吸引異性、嚇跑掠食者、或是給其他魚類指引方向。例如小熱帶魚被發現會做出聲音嚇跑 12 具有危脅性的 魚、甚至潛水者。有關魚的聲音另一個發現是，並非所有的魚都 13 “健談。”有些種類很健談，有些不是。魴魚這種魚類具有寬廣的音曲並且喋喋不休。14，鱈魚通常是保持沉默，除了它們在產卵的時候。任何希望能與它的金魚寵物談話的金魚愛好者是 15。金魚有非常好色的聽力，但它們不會做出任何的聲音。它們出色的聽力和聲音的發出並沒有關聯。

11. (A) 選擇 (B) 物體 (C) 口音 (D) 聲響 答：D
12. 答：C

Damselfish, for example, **have been found to make sounds to scare** off threatening fish and even divers.

主詞

現在完成被動式

不定詞片語

不定詞

介係詞片語

threatening 是一個現在分詞，當作形容詞使用(文法書 p.140)，用來修飾 fish。

13. (A) 僅僅 (B) 相同地 (C) 正式地 (D) 贊同地 答：B
14. (A) 盡一切辦法 (B) 例如 (C) 結果 (D) 在另一方面 答：D
15. (A) 沒有運氣 (B) 在黑暗中 (C) 不列入紀錄 (D) 呈上升趨勢 答：A

第 16 至 20 題為題組

The U.S. Postal Service has been struggling financially for some time. It plans to stop delivering mail on Saturdays, 16 Aug. 1 this year. This decision was announced on Wednesday without congressional approval. 17 forbidden to do so by the Congress, the agency for the first time will deliver mail only Monday through Friday. It is expected that this 18 will save about \$2 billion a year. In recent years, the postal service has suffered tens of billions of dollars in losses 19 the increasing popularity of the Internet and e-commerce. The postal service plans to continue Saturday delivery of packages, which remain a profitable and growing part of the delivery business. Post offices would remain open on Saturdays 20 customers can drop off mail or packages, buy postage stamps, or access their post office boxes. But hours would likely be reduced at thousands of smaller locations.

16. (A) starts (B) started (C) starting (D) to start
17. (A) When (B) Unless (C) Once (D) Lest
18. (A) move (B) round (C) chance (D) fact
19. (A) at (B) with (C) under (D) between
20. (A) so that (B) as soon as (C) in case (D) ever since

美國郵政管理局在財務上掙扎有一段時間了。它計畫在今年 8 月 1 日 16 開始 停止週六遞送郵件。未經國會批准，這項決定在週三宣布了。17 被國會禁止，郵局在歷史上第一次將僅在週一至週五遞送郵件。據預計，這項 18 一年將會節省約 20 億美元。近年來，郵局已經遭受數百億美元的損失 19 網路和電子商務的日益普及。郵局計畫在週六繼續包裹的遞送服務，因為它是仍然維持有利潤和成長的遞送業務。郵局在週六將會照常營業 20 顧客投寄郵件或包裹、購買郵票或使用他們的郵局信箱。但營業時間在數千個較小的營業據點可能會被縮減。

16. (A) 現在式 (B) 過去式 (C) 現在分詞 (D) 不定詞 答：C

It plans to stop delivering mail on Saturdays, **starting Aug. 1 this year.**

主詞

動詞

受詞(不定詞片語)

介係詞片語

分詞片語

(分詞片語 starting Aug. 1 this year 當作形容詞使用(文法書 p.140)，用來修飾 delivering mail)

美星國際企業

Amstar Creative Ltd

www.amstarcreative.com

17. (A) 當...時候 (B) 除非 (C) 一旦 (D) 惟恐、免得 答：B

Unless forbidden to do so by the Congress, the agency for the first time will deliver mail only

過去分詞

主詞

動詞

不完全的從屬副詞子句

主要子句

Monday through Friday.

不完全的從屬副詞子句：Unless **(the agency is) forbidden** to do so by the Congress,....

過去分詞

不完全的從屬副詞子句是在主詞或動詞不寫出來也知道是什麼的情形下，可以將從屬副詞子句的主詞和動詞省略。它不是子句，也不是片語，在文法上稱之為不完全的從屬副詞子句(文法書 p.341)：

18. (A) 措施 (B) 回合 (C) 機會 (D) 事實 答：A
19. (A) 在 (B) 隨著 (C) 在...下面 (D) 之間 答：B
20. (A) 因此以便 (B) 立刻 (C) 萬一 (D) 自從 答：A

三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(L)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 21 至 30 題為題組

People who want to experience an overnight stay in arctic-like cold may try the ice hotel—a building of frozen water. Despite the seemingly unattractive prospect of sleeping in a room at minus 15 degrees Celsius, every year about 4,000 people 21 to an ice hotel in a town in Canada.

The only warm things at the ice hotel are the candles on the bedside tables. The air is so cold that you can see your 22, which turns to liquid and appears as tiny droplets at the opening of your sleeping bag. The tip of your nose feels numb—almost as though it were 23. Getting up for a little while—to drink a glass of water or go to the bathroom—seems 24 without risking death.

Since an adventurous spirit alone is not enough to 25 more than two hours at the icy hotel, the staff briefs guests on what to wear and how to behave. Normal winter boots and outfits 26 little protection from the cold. The guests also learn how to 27 quickly in their arctic sleeping bags and how to prevent eyeglasses from freezing.

For individuals who need to escape the cold for a brief period, there are outdoor hot tubs in the hotel courtyard. You should make sure you have stopped sweating before you go to bed, though, because any 28 freezes immediately. Guests who are not 29 can quickly get cold feet and a blocked nose. Comfort, however, is not the 30 to stay in the

ice hotel. Guests want to feel like polar explorers. For them, the first hot cup of post-expedition coffee is pure delight.

- (A) breath (B) careful (C) check in (D) deposit (E) frozen (F) impossible
(G) moisture (H) offer (I) purpose (J) sufficient (K) warm up (L) withstand

想要體驗北極一樣寒冷過夜的人可以嘗試冰宮旅館 -- 一個用水結凍的建築物。儘管在攝氏零下 15 度的房間裡睡覺看起來好像不具吸引力，然而每年約有 4000 人 21 加拿大境內一個小鎮的冰宮旅館。

冰宮旅館溫暖的東西只有床頭櫃上的蠟燭。空氣是如此的冷，以致你可以看到你的 22，這麼冷的情況使得呼氣變成了液體，在你的睡袋開口看起來像是小水滴。你的鼻尖感覺麻木，就好像是 23。起床一下，喝一杯水或上個廁所，感覺上就像是冒著死亡危險一般的 24。

由於僅有冒險精神是不足在冰宮旅館內 25 兩個小時以上，工作人員都會向客人簡報要穿什麼和要如何去應對。正常的雪靴和裝備 26 沒有多少的禦寒保護。客人還得學習如何在他們的北極睡袋裡快速地 27 和如何防止眼鏡結凍。

對於需要短暫躲避寒冷的人，在旅館的庭院中有露天的熱水澡桶。儘管如此，在睡覺之前，你必須確定你已經沒有出汗，因為任何 28 會立即結冰。不 29 客人可能會很快地腳冷和鼻塞。然而，舒適並不是住在冰宮旅館的 30。客人想要體會的是要像極地探險家一樣。對他們來說，探險後的第一杯熱咖啡就是純粹完美的喜悅。

- (A) 呼吸氣息 (B) 小心的 (C) 報到/入住 (D) 存放 (E) 冰凍了 (F) 不可能
(G) 濕氣 (H) 提供 (I) 目的 (J) 足夠的 (K) 溫暖起來 (L) 抵擋、禁得起

21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (E) 24. (F) 25. (L)
26. (H) 27. (K) 28. (G) 29. (B) 30. (I)

四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 31 至 35 題為題組

In the Dutch colonial town later known as Albany, New York, there lived a baker, Van Amsterdam, who was as honest as he could be. He took great care to give his customers exactly what they paid for—not more and not less.

One Saint Nicholas Day morning, when the baker was just ready for business, the door of his shop flew open. 31 She asked for a dozen of the baker's Saint Nicholas cookies. Van Amsterdam counted out twelve cookies. But the woman insisted that a dozen is thirteen. Van Amsterdam was not a man to bear foolishness. He refused. The woman turned to go without the cookies but she stopped at the door, saying, "Van Amsterdam! However honest you may be, your heart is small and your fist is tight." Then she was gone.

32 His bread rose too high or not at all. His pies were sour or too sweet. His cookies were burnt or doughy. His customers soon noticed the difference and slipped away. A year passed. The baker grew poorer and poorer. Finally, on the day before Saint Nicholas Day, no customer came to his shop. 33

That night, the baker had a dream. He saw Saint Nicholas pulling out gifts from his baskets for a crowd of happy children. No matter how many presents Nicholas handed out, there were always more to give. Then somehow, Saint Nicholas turned into the old woman with the long black shawl!

34 He suddenly realized that he always gave his customers exactly what they paid for, "But why not give more?"

The next morning, on Saint Nicholas Day, the baker rose early to make cookies. And to his surprise, the cookies were as fine as they could be. When he had just finished, the old woman appeared at his door again. She asked for a dozen of Van Amsterdam's Saint Nicholas cookies. 35

When people heard he counted thirteen as a dozen, he had more customers than ever and became wealthy. The practice then spread to other towns as a common custom.

- (A) Van Amsterdam awoke with a start.
- (B) In walked an old woman wrapped in a long black shawl.
- (C) The more he took from the baskets, the more they seemed to hold.

- (D) From that day, everything went wrong in Van Amsterdam's bakery.
- (E) In great excitement, Van Amsterdam counted out twelve cookies—and one more.
- (F) Staring at his unsold Saint Nicholas cookies, he prayed that Saint Nicholas could help him.

在紐約後來被稱作是 Albany 的荷蘭殖民城市，住著一位麵包師 Van Amsterdam，他是一位非常自我要求誠實的人。他很注意按顧客的貨款給他們相等的數量 -- 不多也不少。

在一個聖尼可拉斯節日(Saint Nicholas Day)的早上，當麵包師正要開始做生意，店門打開了。 31 她要了一打麵包師的聖尼可拉斯(Saint Nicholas)餅乾。Van Amsterdam 算出了 12 個餅乾。但是這位婦人堅持一打是 13 個。Van Amsterdam 是一位不能容忍愚蠢的人。他拒絕了。這位婦人沒拿餅乾轉身就走、她停在門口說：「Van Amsterdam！無論你是多麼的誠實，你的心胸狹小而且拳頭緊握。」然後她離開了。

32 他的麵包發得太高或根本沒有發。他的派不是太酸就是太甜。他的餅乾不是烤焦就是像個生麵糰似的。他的顧客不久就注意到了差別，並且都流失了。經過了一年，麵包師愈來愈窮。最後，在一個聖尼可拉斯節日的前一日，沒有顧客進來他的店。 33

那一個晚上，麵包師做了一個夢。他看見 Saint Nicholas 從他的籃子裡拿出禮物給一群快樂的小孩。無論 Nicholas 送出多少禮物，籃子裡總是有更多的可以給。然後不知怎麼地，Saint Nicholas 變成了那位穿著長黑披巾的老婦人。

34 他突然瞭解，他總是給他的顧客所付貨款剛剛好的數量，”為什麼不多給一點？”

第二天早上，在聖尼可拉斯節日的那一天，麵包師一早起來做餅乾。很驚奇的，餅乾就像它們應該有的好。當他一做完，那位老婦人又出現在他的門口。她要了一打 Van Amsterdam 的聖尼可拉斯(Saint Nicholas)餅乾。 35

當人們聽到他數 13 個為一打的時候，他有了比以前更多的顧客，而且變得有錢了。這項作為就像是常規一樣傳到了其他的城市。

- (A) Van Amsterdam 開始醒來。
- (B) 走進來一位包著一件長黑披巾的老婦人。
- (C) 他愈從那些籃子內拿出，它們好像愈盛愈多。
- (D) 從那一天開始，在 Van Amsterdam 的麵包店每一件事都不順。
- (E) 很高興地，Van Amsterdam 數出了 12 個餅乾 – 再多加一個。
- (F) 盯著他那些沒有賣出的聖尼可拉斯(Saint Nicholas)餅乾，他祈禱 Saint Nicholas 能幫助他。

答：31. B 32. D 33. F 34. A 35. E

五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第 36 題至第 51 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 36 至 39 題為題組

All pop artists like to say that they owe their success to their fans. In the case of British band SVM, it's indeed true. The band is currently recording songs because 358 fans contributed the £100,000 needed for the project. The arrangement came via MMC, an online record label that uses Web-based, social-network-style “crowd-funding” to finance its acts.

Here's how it works: MMC posts demos and videos of 10 artists on its website, and users are invited to invest from £10 to £1,000 in the ones they most enjoy or think are most likely to become popular. Once an act reaches £100,000, the financing process is completed, and the money is used to pay for recording and possibly a concert tour. Profits from resulting music sales, concerts, and merchandise are split three ways: investors get to divide 40%; another 40% goes to MMC; the artist pockets 20%. The payoff for investors can be big. One fan in France who contributed £4,250 got his money back 22 times over.

Crowd-funding musical acts is not new. But MMC takes the concept to another level. First of all, investors can get cash rather than just goodies like free downloads or tickets. Also, MMC is a record label. It has the means to get its music distributed around the world and to market artists effectively. “Artists need professional support,” says the CEO of MMC's international division.

While digital technology and the Net have created a do-it-yourself boom among musicians, **success is still a long shot**. Out of the 20,000 records released in the U.S. in 2009, only 14 DIY acts made it to the Top 200. Also, with less revenue from recorded music, music companies have become less likely to take risks, which has led to fewer artists receiving funding. The crowd-funding model, however, allows for more records to be made by spreading risk among hundreds of backers. And the social-network aspect of the site helps expand fan bases; that is, investors become a promotional army.

36. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Web-based Music Production
- (B) Fundraising for Music Companies
- (C) Music Fans Profiting from Investments
- (D) Crowd-funding in the Music Industry

37. How much money does a band have to raise via MMC to have their music recorded?
(A) £10. (B) £1,000. (C) £4,250. (D) £100,000.
38. Which of the following statements is true about MMC?
(A) It has helped many do-it-yourself musicians get to the Top 200.
(B) There are works of fourteen artists posted at a time on its website.
(C) It allows fans to provide financial support to the musicians they like.
(D) The biggest share of its profits from a crowd-funding project goes to the musician.
39. What does the author mean by **success is still a long shot** in the fourth paragraph?
(A) Success is everlasting in effect.
(B) Success is not easy to achieve.
(C) Success often starts with one big shot.
(D) Success should be every musician's long-term goal.

所有搖滾藝人都喜歡說他們的成功是歸功於他們的粉絲。在英國 SVM 樂團的案例中，這實在是真的。這個樂團目前正在錄製歌曲是因為 357 個粉絲資助了該項計畫所需的 100,000 英鎊經費。這項安排來自於一家 MMC 網路唱片公司，這家公司是利用網路社交的大眾集資來資助它的活動節目。

它是如何運作的：MMC 在它的網站上貼出 10 位藝人的示範和影片，上網者被邀請對最喜歡或最有可能成名的藝人投資 10 至 1000 英鎊。每當一次節目貼出達到 100,000 英鎊的時候，資助的過程就完成了，這些錢會被用來支付錄製歌曲或也有可能是一場巡迴演唱。來自音樂銷售、演唱會和商品的利潤被分成三份：40%由投資者來分；另一份 40%給 MMC；藝人塞入口袋 20%。投資者的報償可能會是很大的。有一位在法國的粉絲資助了 4,250 英鎊，拿回了超過 22 倍的錢。

大眾集資節目並不是新的。但是 MMC 將這個概念帶到了另一個層次。首先，投資者可以拿回現金而不僅只是像免費下載或入場卷等東西。再者，MMC 是一家唱片公司。它有方法可以將它的音樂發行至全世界並且有效地行銷這些藝人。MMC 國際部門執行長說：「藝人需要專業的支持。」

當數位技術和網路在藝人之間創造了自己做的迅速發展，成功仍然還是很遙遠的。在 2009 年美國 20,000 張發行的唱片中，只有 14 個自做的活動進入前 200 名。同時，隨著錄製音樂收入的減少，音樂公司變得更不願意冒險，這樣的情況導致更少的藝人接受資助。然而，大眾集資的模式可以分散風險給數百個支持者而讓更多的唱片錄製。而且網站的社交網路層面幫助了擴張粉絲的基礎；也就是說，投資者變成了促銷的大軍。

36. 下列哪一個標題最能表示這篇文章的主要觀點？

- (A) 網路音樂的製作 (B) 為音樂公司籌資
(C) 音樂粉絲投資的利潤 (D) 音樂產業的大眾集資

答：D

37. 樂團經由 MMC 必須募集到多少錢才能夠讓他們的音樂錄製？

- (A) 10 英鎊 (B) 1,000 英鎊 (C) 4,250 英鎊 (D) 100,000 英鎊

答：D

38. 下列哪一項有關 MMC 的敘述是真的？

- (A) 它已經協助了許多自己做的藝人進入前 200 名。
(B) 一次有 14 位藝人的作品同時貼在它的網站上。
(C) 它讓粉絲提供金錢贊助給他們喜歡的藝人。
(D) 從大眾集資計畫所產生的利潤最大的一分是分給音樂藝人。

答：C

39. 在第四段中，這段文字 **success is still a long shot** 作者的意思是什麼？

- (A) 成功是永遠有效。 (B) 成功是不容易得到。
(C) 成功通常是一炮而紅。 (D) 成功是每一個音樂藝人的長遠目標。

答：B

第 40 至 43 題為題組

In science fiction TV programs such as Star Trek, tractor beams are used to tow spaceships and move objects. For years, scientists have labored to replicate this feat. In 2013, they succeeded. A team of British and Czech scientists, led by Dr. Tomas Cizmar, say they have created a real-life “tractor beam,” like the kind from Star Trek, which uses a beam of light to attract objects, at least at a microscopic level.

Light manipulation techniques have existed since the 1970s, but this is thought to be the first time a light beam has been used to draw objects towards a light source. Usually when microscopic objects are hit by a beam of light, they are forced along the direction of the beam. After many years' research, Dr. Cizmar's team discovered a technique that allows for the radiant force of light to be reversed and to use the negative force to draw out certain particles.

Dr. Cizmar says that even though it is a few years away from practical use, the technology has huge potential for medical research. In particular, the tractor beam is highly selective in the particles it can attract, so it can pick up particles that have specific properties,

such as size or composition, in a mixture. “Eventually, this could be used to separate white blood cells, for example,” Dr. Cizmar told BBC News.

It has been a primary plot device in science fiction TV programs and movies to allow objects like spaceships to be trapped in a beam of light. But Dr. Cizmar said this particular technique would not eventually lead to **that**. A transfer of energy happens in the process. On a microscopic scale that is OK, but on a large scale it would cause huge problems. A large object could be destroyed by the heating which results from the massive amount of energy necessary to pull it.

40. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) The application of lighting technology in modern society.
- (B) The uses and limitations of a scientific invention by a research team.
- (C) The adoption of light manipulation techniques in medical treatment.
- (D) The influences and effects of scientific developments on science fiction.

41. Which of the following is true about Dr. Cizmar’s tractor beam?

- (A) It moves big objects as the tractor beam did in Star Trek.
- (B) It is the first light beam device that pushes objects forward.
- (C) It relies on negative force to pull out specific kinds of particles.
- (D) It is currently being used for separating blood cells in medical research.

42. What does **that** in the last paragraph refer to?

- (A) Transferring a massive amount of energy.
- (B) Making science fiction programs and movies.
- (C) Burning a large object into ashes.
- (D) Capturing spaceships in a beam of light.

43. What is the tone of this passage?

- (A) Objective.
- (B) Suspicious.
- (C) Admiring.
- (D) Pessimistic.

在星際爭霸戰(Star Trek)這種科幻電視劇，拖曳光束是被用來牽引太空船或移動物體。多年來，科學家不斷付出努力來仿效製造出這項技術。在 2013 年，他們成功了。一個由 Tomas Cizmar 博士所領導的英國和捷克科學家組成的小組說，他們創造了像星際爭霸戰電影中一樣真實的拖曳光束，它利用一束光來拖曳物體，至少是在顯微鏡下可見的微小物體是成功的。

超控光的技術自 1970 年代就已經存在了，但這項被認為是拖曳光束被使用來拖曳物體向光

源方向移動的第一次。通常當微小物體被光束擊中的時候，它們是順著光束的同一方向被推動。經過多年來的研究，Cizmar 博士的小組發現了一項技術，這項技術可以讓發射的光被反轉而利用反力量來拖曳特定的微小物體。

Cizmar 博士說，即使距離實際上的運用還要許多年的時間，這項技術在醫學研究上有著非常大的潛力。尤其是，拖曳光束拖引的微小物體是非常有選擇性的，因此它選擇的微小物體可以具有特殊屬性，例如混合的大小或成分。

讓太空船可以被光束困住是科幻電視或電影中主要的發展情節。但是，Cizmar 博士說，他們這項特殊技術終將不會發展至那種情形。能量的轉換是發生在過程中。在顯微鏡下的規模是可以的，但是大規模就會造成巨大的問題。大的物體可能會被熱量摧毀，這個熱量是由拖曳大物體所需要的大量能量所產生出來的。

40. 這篇文章主要是在說什麼？

- (A) 在現代社會中光學的應用。 (B) 由一個研究小組所發明的技術的使用和限制。
(C) 在醫學治療中採用光學的控制技術。 (D) 科幻小說對科技發展的影響和效用。

答：B

41. 下列哪一項有關 Cizmar 博士的拖曳光束是真的？

- (A) 它移動大物體就像電影星際爭霸戰(Star Trek)中的一樣。
(B) 它是第一個推動物體的光束裝置。
(C) 它是用反力量來拉動特殊的微小物體。
(D) 它目前應用在分離血液細胞的醫學研究。

答：C

42. 最後一段中的 **that** 指的是什麼？

- (A) 轉換大量的能量。 (B) 製作科幻計畫和電影。
(C) 將大物體燃燒成灰燼。 (D) 在光束中抓住太空船。

答：D

43. 這篇文章的感覺或格調是什麼？

- (A) 客觀的 . (B) 懷疑的 . (C) 崇拜的 . (D) 悲觀的

答：A

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Grace Wambui, a 14-year-old pupil in Nairobi, had never touched a tablet computer. But it took her only about one minute to work out how to use one when such devices arrived at Amaf School in Kawangware, a slum in the Kenyan capital. Teaching used to be conducted with a blackboard and a handful of tattered textbooks. Now children in groups of five take turns to swipe the touch screen of the devices which are loaded with a multimedia version of Kenya's syllabus.

The tablets at Amaf School are part of a pilot project run by eLimu, a technology start-up. If it and other firms are right, tablets and other digital devices may soon be the rule in African schools. Many are betting on a boom in digital education in Kenya and elsewhere. Some executives even expect it to take off like M-Pesa, Kenya's hugely successful mobile-money service.

Such growth in digital education would be timely. The flood of new pupils has overwhelmed state schools, which were already understaffed, underfunded and poorly managed. The prospect of Africa's 300 million pupils learning digitally has caught the attention of global technology giants. Amazon has seen sales of its Kindle e-readers in Africa increase tenfold in the past year. Intel has been helping African governments buy entry-level computers. In Nigeria, Intel brought together a publisher and a telecom carrier to provide exam-preparation tools over mobile phones, a service that has become hugely popular.

A bigger question is whether digital tools actually improve education. Early results are encouraging. In Ghana, reading skills improved measurably among 350 children that had been given Kindle e-readers. In Ethiopia, in the absence of teachers, children figured out how to use tablets and learned the English ABCs. At Amaf School, average marks in science went from 58 to 73 in a single term.

44. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- (A) The Bestseller in Africa
- (B) Problems Plaguing Education in Africa
- (C) Schools in Africa Are Going Digital
- (D) Tablet Computers Are in Great Demand in Kenya

45. What is the author trying to convey in citing Grace Wambui's case?

- (A) Grace is a genius in computer skills.
- (B) The tablet computer is very user-friendly.
- (C) The delivery system in Kenya is very poor.
- (D) Tablet computers are common in Kawangware.

46. According to the passage, what is eLimu?

- (A) A company. (B) A computer program.
(C) An e-book. (D) An educational project.

47. According to the passage, which of the following is true about education in Africa?

- (A) The number of students keeps dropping in recent years.
(B) There are more than enough teachers for traditional classroom teaching.
(C) Students have received Kindle e-readers donated by Amazon to improve reading.
(D) Early results from use of digital tools in teaching are quite positive in some countries.

有一位 Nairobi 市 14 歲的女學生 Grace Wambui 從來沒有接觸過平板電腦。但是當這些裝置抵達位於肯亞首都 Kawangware 貧民窟的 Amaf 學校時，她僅花了大約一分鐘的時間就學會了如何使用它。以往教學通常是使用黑板和一堆破爛的教科書來進行。現在，兒童五人一組輪流滑動這些裝置的螢幕，這些裝置都灌載了有肯亞教學大綱多媒體版。

Amaf 學校的平板電腦是 eLimu 公司所經營科技開端試驗計畫的一部分。如果它和其他公司都順利的話，平板電腦和其他的數位裝置可能會很快地在非洲的學校中扮演教學的主導。許多人確信數位教學在肯亞和其他的地方會有迅速發展。有些主管甚至預測它會像肯亞超級成功的 M-Pesa 手機現金轉帳服務一飛衝天似的發展。

數位教育這樣的成長將會是順應天時。新的學生像洪水一樣注入教職員已經短缺的公立學校。非洲 3 億學生數位學習的前景已經抓住了全球科技巨人的注意。在過去幾年，Amazon 已經看到它在非洲銷售的 Kindle 電子閱讀器增加了十倍。Intel 已經在協助非洲政府購買初級版的電腦。在 Nigeria，Intel 引進了出版和電信業者一起來提供手機準備考試的工具，這項服務已經變成非常的普及。

一項更大的問題是數位工具是否真的能改進教育。初步的結果是振奮的。在 Ghana，在 350 位有 Kindle 電子閱讀器的兒童中，閱讀技巧確實有進步。在 Ethiopia，在教師不在場的情況下，兒童可以自己學會如何使用平板電腦並且學習初級英文。在 Amaf 學校，在一個學期內，科學的平均分數從 58 提升至 73。

44. 下列哪一項是這篇文章最好的標題？

- (A) 非洲最暢銷的書 (B) 困境瀰漫著非洲教育
(C) 非洲學校正邁入數位時代 (D) 平板電腦在 Kenya 有極大的需求

答：C

45. 作者引用 Grace Wambui 的案例是想要傳達什麼？

- (A) Grace 在電腦技巧方面是天才。 (B) 平板電腦是非常地容易使用。
(C) Kenya 的寄送服務是非常地差。 (D) 在 Kawangware，平板電腦很普遍。

答：B

46. 根據這篇文章，eLimu 是什麼？

- (A) 一家公司 (B) 一項電腦計畫
(C) 一本電子書 (D) 一項教育計畫

答：A

47. 根據這篇文章，下列哪一項有關非洲的教育是真的？

- (A) 近年來，學生數目不斷下降。 (B) 對於傳統的教室教學有超額的老師。
(C) 學生收到 Amazon 捐贈的 Kindle 電子閱讀器來增進閱讀。
(D) 在有些國家，使用數位工具來教學初步的結果是相當正面的。

答：D

第 48 至 51 題為題組

In the Spartathlon, one of the world's toughest ultra-marathons, runners run 245 km, about six marathons, within 36 hours. The runners start in Athens, and run all the way to historical Sparta.

The Spartathlon's heritage goes back to 490 B.C., when Pheidippides, an Athenian, made the journey to Sparta to ask the Spartans for help in fighting the invading Persians. It is recorded that he reached Sparta on the day after he left Athens. In 1982, this story sparked the interest of a British air-force officer and long-distance runner called John Foden, who wondered if it really was possible to run from Athens to Sparta and arrive the next day. With four other officers, Foden decided to see for himself; after a 36-hour slog they arrived in Sparta, as the town is now called. That achievement inspired the organization of the first Spartathlon a year later.

The Spartathlon's attraction has two sources. The first is the difficulty of finishing it. The Spartathlon is not the most difficult race, but it combines lots of different tests. There is the heat of the Greek day, and then the plunge in temperatures when darkness falls. There are climbs: the route includes a series of ascents, among them a 1,200-meter mountain pass in the dead of night. Above all, there is the relentless pressure of the clock. The second reason is

that the idea of retracing Pheidippides's footsteps still grips many participants. It feels like racing in history, passing through places where history began.

As finishers receive a laurel wreath and water from schoolgirls, many are overjoyed with emotion. However, **the euphoria is fleeting**. Within a few minutes, their joints and muscles start to seize up: after the race, Sparti resembles the set of a zombie film as participants lumber slowly around on legs that will not bend. But the itch to do it all over again soon appears.

48. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- (A) The background of John Foden.
- (B) The route of an ultra-marathon.
- (C) The origin of the Spartathlon.
- (D) The story of Pheidippides in ancient Athens.

49. Why do ultra-runners choose the Spartathlon?

- (A) It is the most classical ultra-marathon in the world.
- (B) Runners feel like racing through history.
- (C) Their personal problems will be solved in the race.
- (D) They have to finish all the tests in one day.

50. What does **the euphoria is fleeting** in the last paragraph mean?

- (A) The feeling of triumph will last forever.
- (B) The race is incomprehensibly difficult to finish.
- (C) The fatigue after the race is overwhelming.
- (D) The excitement of finishing the race is soon gone.

51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the Spartathlon?

- (A) The Spartathlon was first organized in 1983.
- (B) The event of the Spartathlon was made into a movie.
- (C) After completing the race, many decide not to try it again.
- (D) The runners have to endure high temperature day and night.

斯巴達長跑是世界上最艱難的極度長跑之一，在 36 小時內，賽跑者要跑 245 公里，大約 6 個馬拉松長跑的長度。

斯巴達長跑的傳承遠至公元前 490 年，當時有一位名叫 Pheidippides 的雅典人跑回斯巴達請求斯巴達人來協助和侵入的波斯人作戰。歷史上記載，在他離開雅典的次日他抵達了斯巴達。在 1982 年，這個故事點燃了一位名叫 John Foden 的英國空軍軍官 -- 也是一位長跑者 -- 的興

趣，他在想從雅典跑到斯巴達是否真的可能在第二天就抵達。Foden 和其他的四位軍官決定自己來試看看；經過了艱辛的跑路，他們抵達了現今稱為是 Sparti 的城市。這項成就激發促成了一年後的第一屆斯巴達長跑的舉辦。

斯巴達長跑的吸引力來自二方面。第一個是完成它的困難。斯巴達長跑並不是最困難的賽跑，但它綜合了許多不同的考驗。有酷熱的希臘天氣，然後又有夜晚來臨時的氣溫陡降。有攀爬：路線包括一連串的上坡，其中有一個是在漆黑夜晚 1,200 公尺的山路。在所有的困難中尤其是有無情的時間壓力。第二個原因是回顧 Pheidippides 腳步的理念一直會緊咬者許多的參賽者。它感覺像是在歷史中賽跑，經過了歷史發展的地方。

當完成者接到來自女學生的一頂桂冠和水的時候，許多人都情緒激動不能自己。然而，興奮是稍縱即逝。在幾分鐘之內，他們的關節和肌肉開始緊繃抽筋：跑完後，當參賽者拖著不能彎曲的雙腳像木頭般地慢慢移動，Sparta 市就像是殭屍電影的場景一樣。但是想要再跑一次的渴望沒多久又會出現。

48. 第二段主要的意思是什麼？

- (A) John Foden 的背景。 (B) 極度馬拉松長跑的路線。
(C) 斯巴達長跑的起源。 (D) 在古代雅典 Pheidippides 的故事。

答：C

49. 為什麼極度跑者會選擇斯巴達長跑？

- (A) 它是一項世界上最經典的極度馬拉松長跑。 (B) 賽跑者感覺像是在穿越歷史賽跑。
(C) 他們個人的問題將會在賽跑中解決。 (D) 他們必須在一天內完成所有的考驗。

答：B

50. 在最後一段中 **the euphoria is fleeting** 是什麼意思？

- (A) 勝利的感覺將會永遠持續。 (B) 這項賽跑是不可思議地難以完成。
(C) 賽跑之後的疲憊難以招架。 (D) 完成賽跑的興奮馬上就沒了。

答：D

51. 根據這篇文章，下列關於斯巴達長跑的敘述哪一項是真的？

- (A) 斯巴達長跑是於 1983 年首度舉辦。 (B) 斯巴達長跑被拍成電影。
(C) 在完成賽跑後，許多人決定不會再參加了。
(D) 參賽者白天和夜晚都必須忍受高溫。

答：A

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

說明：1.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「答案卷」上。

2.請依序作答，並標明子題號（1、2）。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 對現今的許多學生而言，在課業與課外活動間取得平衡是一大挑戰。

For many today's students, achieving a balance between academics and
介係詞片語 主詞(動名詞片語) 介係詞片語
extra-curricular activities **is** a great challenge.
動詞 主詞補語(名詞片語)

技巧：(1) 翻譯一個句、要先確定主詞和動詞。這個句子的主詞是「取得平衡」。動詞「是」可用 be 動詞來表示。「取得」這個單字用 **achieve** 或 **get** 都可以；主詞用動名詞片語(文法書 p.149)或不定詞片語(文法書 p.127)來表達也都可以。例如：

動名詞片語 **achieving** a balance 不定詞片語 **to achieve** a balance
動名詞片語 **getting** a balance 不定詞片語 **to get** a balance

(2) 本句的介係詞片語 **for many today's students** 是當作副詞片語使用。由於中文「對現今的許多學生而言」是放在句子的前面，所以英文也用副詞的分離用法(文法書 p.306)放在句子的前面。

2. 有效的時間管理是每位有責任感的學生必須學習的首要課題。

Effective time management **is** a must for every responsible student to learn
主詞 動詞 主詞補語 介係詞片語 不定詞
with first priority.
介係詞片語

技巧：(1) 這個句子的主詞是「有效的時間管理」**Effective time management**。動詞「是」可用 be 動詞來表示。

(2) 本句的英文翻譯的方式很多。只要你確定了主詞和動詞，其他怎麼翻譯都可以。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：1.依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。

2.文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

提示：以下有兩項即將上市之新科技產品：

產品一：隱形披風
(invisibility cloak)



穿上後頓時隱形，旁人看不到你的存在；同時，隱形披風會保護你，讓你水火不侵。

產品二：智慧型眼鏡
(smart glasses)



具有掃瞄透視功能，戴上後即能看到障礙物後方的生物；同時能完整紀錄你所經歷過的場景。

如果你有機會獲贈其中一項產品，你會選擇哪一項？請以此為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段說明你的選擇及理由，並舉例說明你將如何使用這項產品。第二段說明你不選擇另一項產品的理由及該項產品可能衍生的問題。

翻譯和作文的建議：

1. 許多人學英文只是硬背單字。事實上，一點用處都沒有，因為你不會真正懂得如何正確用這個字。
2. 要懂文法。例如前面的翻譯，事實上每一個字和片語你都認識，但是如何將它們組合成為一個句子，這就要看你的文法基礎了。
3. 閱卷老師評分的標準是什麼？主要就是看單字和文法有沒有運用錯誤，扣你的分才有根據。所以，只要你的單字和文法運用正確、內容還可以，就應該可以得滿分或高分。
4. 有鑑於此，我們在[網站上](#)成立了一個 [Make Sentence \(Facebook 造句專欄\)](#)；文章是許多句子組合而成的，歡迎前往造句，打好你的文法基礎和正確的遣詞用字能力。
5. 不論中文或英文、應付考試的作文方法都是一樣的：想想、現在突然有人問你一個問題，你要如何回答？再把你想要說的，用文字把它寫出來就可以了。只要每一個句子都寫得正確，寫出來的文章一定優美通順。

版權聲明：本件係由「[英文法：只是一些規則而已](#)」作者題解分析

僅供讀者個人參考，不得抄襲或作為其他商業用途

若你對歷屆考題有不懂的地方，歡迎至我們的[論壇](#)提出問題

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有免費的英文 K K 音標、會話、文法教學影片、文法測驗、各種英文考試題解分析

容易混淆的單字、片語、造句...如何寫英文自傳、履歷表、書信...

歡迎蒞臨學習，不論升學就業，英文好，走遍天下，邁向國際