

41-44 為題組

On the island of New Zealand, there is a grasshopper-like species of insect that is found nowhere else on earth. New Zealanders have given it the nickname *weta*, which is a native Maori word meaning “god of bad looks.” It’s easy to see why anyone would call this insect a bad-looking bug. Most people feel disgusted at the sight of these bulky, slow-moving creatures.

Wetas are nocturnal creatures; they come out of their caves and holes only after dark. A giant weta can grow to over three inches long and weigh as much as 1.5 ounces. Giant wetas can hop up to two feet at a time. Some of them live in trees, and others live in caves. They are very long-lived for insects, and some adult wetas can live as long as two years. Just like their cousins grasshoppers and crickets, wetas are able to “sing” by rubbing their leg parts together, or against their lower bodies.

Most people probably don’t feel sympathy for these endangered creatures, but they do need protecting. The slow and clumsy wetas have been around on the island since the times of the dinosaurs, and have evolved and survived in an environment where they had no enemies until rats came to the island with European immigrants. Since rats love to hunt and eat wetas, the rat population on the island has grown into a real problem for many of the native species that are unaccustomed to *its* presence, and poses a serious threat to the native weta population.

語譯及解釋

在紐西蘭島上有一種像蚱蜢的昆蟲,而且是在世界上其它地方找不到的,紐西蘭人給牠取個綽號叫 **weta**(沙蠡),以原住民毛利人的土語,意指『相貌不佳的神』,不難理解何以任何人都會把這種昆蟲稱作醜蟲,因多數人見到這些體型龐大、動作緩慢的生物時就會覺得噁心。

沙蠡是夜行性動物,只有在天黑時才會從牠們的洞窟或小洞中爬出來, 大型的沙蠡可成長超過 3 英吋長,重達 1.5 盎司,大沙蠡一次跳躍可達 2 英尺高,某些沙蠡有些住在樹叢,有些住在洞裡,就昆蟲言,牠們算是很長壽,某些成蟲壽命可達兩年,就樣牠們的表親

蚱蜢及蟋蟀,會藉由摩擦腿部或下半身來『唱歌』。

大多數人可能不會對這些瀕臨絕種的生物表示同情,然而牠們的確需要受到保護,自恐龍時代以來,這些動作緩慢又笨拙的沙蟲就存在島上,牠們在沒有天敵的環境中演化、生存直到老鼠隨著歐洲移民來到島上(才改變了),因老鼠喜愛獵食沙蟲,島上鼠類的數量、成長到、對許多無法適應鼠群的原生動物,形成一大問題,也對原生沙蟲的數量構成嚴重威脅。

grasshopper 蚱蜢 ; species 物種 ; nickname (取)綽號

weta 沙蟲 ; disgusted 感到噁心的 ; at the sight of 一見到

bulky 笨重的 ; creature 生物,怪物 ; nocturnal 夜行性的

cricket 蟋蟀 ; sympathy 同情(n) , sympathize (v) , sympathetic (a)

endangered 瀕臨絕種的 ; clumsy 笨拙的 ; be around for...存在達...之久(= be in existence for...) ; dinosaur 恐龍 ; evolve 演化

immigrant (外來)移民,移入者 ; emigrant 移至他國者,移出者

migrant 移民,移居者

()41. From which of the following is the passage **LEAST** likely to be taken?

- (A) A science magazine.
- (B) A travel guide.
- (C) A biology textbook.
- (D) A business journal.

選(D)理由：文中所提盡是紐西蘭原生物種沙蟲,與商業無關

journal 期刊

()42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Wetas are unpleasant to the eye.
- (B) The weta is a newly discovered insect species.
- (C) The Maoris nicknamed themselves “Wetas.”
- (D) The Europeans brought wetas to New Zealand.

選(A)理由：文中指沙蠱是外貌不佳的神，行動遲緩又笨拙。

- ()43. Which of the following descriptions of wetas is accurate?
- (A) They are quick in movement.
 - (B) They are very active in the daytime.
 - (C) They are decreasing in number.
 - (D) They have a short lifespan for insects.

選(C)理由：文中提及沙蠱原本在無天敵的環境中演化，直到歐洲移民將老鼠帶到紐西蘭，才造成沙蠱的數量嚴重減少。

lifespan 壽命

- ()44. Which of the following is the most appropriate interpretation of “*its*” in the last paragraph?
- (A) The rat’s. (B) The weta’s.
 - (C) The island’s. (D) The dinosaur’s.

選(A)理由：文中 Since rats love to hunt and eat wetas, the rat population on the island has grown into a real problem for many of the native species that are unaccustomed to *its* presence, and poses a serious threat to the native weta population. 標明 *its* presence(鼠輩的存在) 對原生物種構成威脅。

45-48 為題組

The high school prom is the first formal social event for most American teenagers. It has also been a rite of passage for young Americans for nearly a century.

The word “prom” was first used in the 1890s, referring to formal dances in which the guests of a party would display their fashions and dancing skills during the evening’s grand march. In the United States, parents and educators have come to regard the prom as an important lesson in social skills. Therefore, proms have been held every year in high schools

for students to learn proper social behavior.

The first high school proms were held in the 1920s in America. By the 1930s, proms were common across the country. For many older Americans, the prom was a modest, home-grown affair in the school gymnasium. Prom-goers were well dressed but not fancily dressed up for the occasion: boys wore jackets and ties and girls their Sunday dresses. Couples danced to music provided by a local amateur band or a record player. After the 1960s, and especially since the 1980s, the high school prom in many areas has become a serious exercise in excessive consumption, with boys renting expensive tuxedos and girls wearing designer gowns. Stretch limousines were hired to drive the prom-goers to expensive restaurants or discos for an all-night extravaganza.

Whether simple or lavish, proms have always been more or less traumatic events for adolescents who worry about self-image and fitting in with their peers. Prom night can be a dreadful experience for socially awkward teens or for those who do not secure dates. Since the 1990s, alternative proms have been organized in some areas to meet the needs of particular students. For example, proms organized by and for homeless youth were reported. There were also “couple-free” proms to which all students are welcome.

語譯及解釋

對美國多數青少年而言,高中畢業舞會(prom)是他們首次正式的社交活動,這也是一個世紀以來美國年輕人必須通過的成年儀式。

prom 一字最早用於 1890 年代,意指正式的舞會,其中參與派對的賓客在晚間盛大的進場儀式中會展現其裝扮及舞技,在美國,父母及教育家開始將畢業舞會視為社交技巧的重要一課,因此,每年各高中都會舉辦畢業舞會讓學生學習合宜的社交行為。

美國首次高中畢業舞會舉辦於 1920 年代,到了 1930 年代,畢業舞會已遍及全國各地,對許多年長的美國人而言,畢業舞會就是在學校體育館舉辦,樸實又本土的活動,參加舞會的人穿著體面,卻不會為了這種場合穿得很奢華,男孩會穿西裝打領帶,女孩則穿最好的洋裝,由當地業餘樂團,或電唱機提供音樂,舞伴們則隨著音樂起舞,1960 年代後,尤其自 1980 年代起,許多地方的高中畢業舞會已變成過度消費的活動,男孩會租昂貴的西

裝,女孩則會穿名家設計的禮服,租用加長禮車載送參與者到昂貴的餐廳或迪斯科舞廳,以奢華享樂一整夜。

不論辦得是樸素或是奢華,畢業舞會對那些很在意自我形象以及想要融入同儕的青少年而言,一直或多或少都是讓其心靈受創的活動,對那些拙於社交或找不到舞伴的青少年而言,舞會之夜是個可怕的經驗,自 1990 年代起,另類的畢業舞會在某些地區就舉辦過以滿足特定學生的需求,譬如,報導指出,無家可歸的年輕人就曾為自己、自行舉辦過畢業舞會,也有『無需舞伴的』舞會,歡迎所有同學來參加。

prom 高中畢業舞會 ; teenager 青少年 ; rite 儀式,慣例

refer to 意指; 參考(= consult); 提到(= mention); 稱作(refer to O₁ as O₂= call O₁ O₂) ;

the grand march (舞會時)排隊進場

regard (/see; view; look upon; think of) A as B = 將 A 視作 B

proper 合宜,允當的 ; social behavior 社交行為 ; modest 簡樸的

home-grown 在地的,國產的 ; affair 事務,活動,婚外情

gymnasium (= gym) 體育館 ; prom-goer 參加畢業舞會者

well dressed 穿著很華美 ; fancily dressed up 昂貴地盛裝打扮

boys wore jackets and ties and girls (wore) their Sunday dresses.

為免重複,對等連接詞 and 後再出現同樣動詞,該動詞可省略

Sunday dresses(口語)(自己的衣服中)最好的衣服

dance to music 隨著音樂起舞 ; amateur 業餘的 ; record player 電唱機

exercise = event ; excessive 過度的 ; consumption 消費

tuxedo 晚禮服 ; designer gown 名家設計的禮服

limousine(= limo) 加長型禮車 ; disco 迪斯科舞廳

extravaganza 豪華娛樂表演 ; lavish 豪華,浪費的

traumatic 造成創傷的 ; adolescent (n.) (= teenager; teen; youngster)

self-image 自我形象 ; fit in with...融入...

peer 同儕 ; dreadful 可怕的(= awful; fearful)

awkward 笨拙的(= clumsy) ; secure dates 獲得約會(的對象)

couple-free 不需舞伴 ; xx-free 不需(/不用) xx

couple-free proms = proms that are free of (/ without) couples

show off (= display) 誇耀

- ()45. In what way are high school proms significant to American teenagers?
- (A) They are part of the graduation ceremony.
 - (B) They are occasions for teens to show off their limousines.
 - (C) They are important events for teenagers to learn social skills.
 - (D) They are formal events in which teens share their traumatic experiences.

選(C)理由：文中指出高中畢業舞會是美國青少年可以學習社交技巧的場合

- ()46. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) Proper social behavior must be observed by prom-goers.
 - (B) Proms held in earlier times gave less pressure to teenagers.
 - (C) Proms are regarded as important because everyone dresses up for the occasion.
 - (D) The prom has changed from a modest event to a glamorous party over the years.

選(D)理由：文中表示畢業舞會原本是很簡樸的,但自 1980 年代起,變質為不惜花鉅資

辦舞會,重衣著,搞排場甚至昂貴享樂

glamorous 光鮮亮麗的

- () 47. According to the passage, what gave rise to alternative proms?
- (A) Not all students behaved well at the proms.
 - (B) Proms were too serious for young prom-goers.
 - (C) Teenagers wanted to attend proms with their dates.
 - (D) Students with special needs did not enjoy conventional proms.

選(D)理由：文中提到對在意自我形象以及想融入同儕的青少年而言,傳統的畢業舞會一直或多或少都是讓其心靈受創的活動,對那些拙於社交或找不到舞伴的青少年而言,舞會之夜是個可怕的經驗,所以另類的畢業舞會在某些地區就舉辦過以滿足特定學生的需求

- () 48. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Unconventional proms have been organized since the 1960s.
 - (B) In the 1980s, proms were held in local churches for teenagers to attend.
 - (C) Proms have become a significant event in American high schools since the 1930s.
 - (D) In the 1890s, high school proms were all-night social events for some American families.

選(C)理由：文中提到至 1930 年代,畢業舞會已遍及全國各地,對許多年長的美國人而言,畢業舞會就是在學校體育館舉辦,樸實又本土的活動,參加舞會的人穿著體面,卻不會為了這種場合穿得很奢華

Unconventional 非傳統的

49-52 為題組

No budget for your vacation? Try home exchanges — swapping houses with strangers.

Agree to use each other's cars, and you can save bucks on car rentals, too.

Home exchanges are not new. At least one group, Intervac, has been facilitating such an arrangement since 1953. But trading online is gaining popularity these days, with several sites in operation, including HomeExchanges. Founded in 1992, with some 28,000 listings, this company **bills** itself as the world's largest home exchange club, reporting that

membership has increased 30% this year.

The annual fee is usually less than US\$100. Members can access thousands of listings for apartments, villas, suburban homes and farms around the world. Initial contact is made via e-mail, with subsequent communication usually by phone. Before a match is made, potential swappers tend to discuss a lot.

However, the concept may sound risky to some people. What about theft? Damage? These are reasonable causes for concern, but equally unlikely. As one swapper puts it, "Nobody is going to fly across the ocean or drive 600 miles to come steal your TV. Besides, at the same time they're staying in your home, you are staying in their home."

Exchange sites recommend that swappers discuss such matters ahead of time. They may fill out an agreement spelling out who shoulders which responsibilities if a problem arises. It does not matter if the agreement would hold up in court, but it does give the exchangers a little satisfaction.

Generally, the biggest complaint among home exchangers has to do with different standards of cleanliness. Swappers are supposed to make sure their home is in order before they depart, but one person's idea of "clean" may be more forgiving than another's. Some owners say if they come back to a less-than-sparkling kitchen, it may be inconvenient but would not sour them on future exchanges.

語譯及解釋

你無預算可度假嗎?試試看交換住屋---也就是和陌生人交換房子,雙方若同意才使用彼此的車子,那麼你也可省下車租。

交換住屋並不新奇,至少有一名為 Intervac 的集團自 1953 年起就在促成這樣的安排,不過,近來線上交易漸受歡迎,數個網站都在營運,包括 HomeExchanges,住屋交換網於 1992 年成立,擁有約 28,000 筆登記資料,該公司自詡為全球最大的住屋交換俱樂部,據報導今年的會員已成長 30%。

年費通常不到 100 美元,會員可存取數千筆有關全球各地公寓、別墅、郊區住屋及農場的資料,最初的接觸都是透過電子郵件,接著常透過電話溝通,潛在換屋者經過許多討論後才會配對成功。

不過對某些人而言,這觀念也許聽來有風險,碰到偷竊該怎麼辦?若有損害又該如何?這些合理的理由令人擔心,但同樣不太可能,某位換屋者就這麼說過:「沒有人會搭機越洋或開車 600 英里前來偷走你的電視機,而且,對方待在你家時,你也同時住在他們家」。

住屋交換網站建議交換者事先就討論清楚這類事情,他們可以填寫一份協議書,清楚註明若發生問題,誰該負起何種責任,該協議書在法庭上是否被提出並不重要,不過這確實給交換者一些滿足。

一般言,住屋交換者之間最大的報怨都和不同的清潔標準有關,交換者離開前理應確保住屋的整潔,不過某人對『清潔』的認知可能要比他人的認知寬容些,某些屋主說,如果他們回到其廚房發現沒那麼潔淨明亮時,使用起來或許不便,但那不會破壞他們未來想交換住屋的興致。

budget 預算(on a ~ budget) ; exchange 交換

(in exchange for...; exchange A for B)

swap (= exchange) ; swap st. with sb.

buck (口語) = dollar ; facilitate 促進

gain (in) popularity 受到歡迎 ; in operation 在營運中

原句: this company , (which was) founded in 1992, with some 28,000 listings, **bills** itself as.....

→ Founded in 1992, with some 28,000 listings, this company **bills** itself as..... ; (bill 宣傳 = advertise)

annual 一年一次的 ; access 存取(資料) ; listing 單筆資料

villa 別墅 ; suburban 郊區的(urban 市區的) ; initial 初始的

via (= through) 透過 ; subsequent 隨之而來的 ; match 匹配

swapper 交換者 ; potential 潛在的,可能的 ; concept 概念,觀念

risky 有風險的 ; theft 偷竊 ; a cause for 引起...的原因

as one swapper puts it, "...": 某位交換者說得好...

Cf. as the proverb puts it, ... = as the proverb goes, ...

Come (and) steal your TV: come 及 go 後直接 V,表示其中間省略了 and

recommend 推薦,介紹 ; ahead of time (/ schedule) 提前

fill out 填寫 ; spell out 詳細說明... ; shoulder 承擔(責任)

have to do with...: 與...有關 ; in order 井然有序

depart (+ for...) 離去(而前往...); forgiving 寬容的 ; sparkling 耀眼的

sour 使心情變差

() 49. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

- (A) How to exchange homes.
- (B) How home exchange is becoming popular.
- (C) The biggest home exchange agency.
- (D) A contrast between Intervac and HomeExchange.

選(B)理由：文中提出當今線上交易日趨流行,有好幾個網站在營運

() 50. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**bills**" in the second paragraph?

- (A) advertises (B) dedicates
- (C) replaces (D) participates

選(A)理由：(A) 宣傳,廣告(B) 致力於(C) 替換(D) 參與

bill (vt.), 表『宣傳』, 如: bill oneself as 將自己宣傳為...

() 51. How do home exchangers normally begin their communication?

- (A) By phone. (B) By e-mail.
(C) Via a matchmaker. (D) Via a face-to-face meeting.

選(B)理由：文中提到最初的接觸都是透過電子郵件進行

() 52. What is recommended in the passage to deal with theft and damage concerns?

- (A) One can file a lawsuit in court.
(B) Both parties can trade online.
(C) Both parties can sign an agreement beforehand.
(D) One can damage the home of the other party in return.

選(C)理由：文中說到 They may fill out an agreement spelling out (詳細說明) who

shoulders(承擔) which responsibilities if a problem arises. ; file a lawsuit 提出訴訟 ;

in return(+ for...)回報,回應

53-56 為題組

Bekoji is a small town of farmers and herders in the Ethiopian highlands. There, time almost stands still, and horse-drawn carts outnumber motor vehicles. Yet, it has consistently yielded many of the world's best distance runners.

It's tempting, when breathing the thin air of Bekoji, to focus on the special conditions of the place. The town sits on the side of a volcano nearly 10,000 feet above sea level, making daily life a kind of high-altitude training. Children in this region often start running at an early age, covering great distances to fetch water and firewood or to reach the nearest school. Added to this early training is a physical trait shared by people there — disproportionately long legs, which is advantageous for distance runners.

A strong desire burns inside Bekoji's young runners. Take the case of Million Abate. Forced to quit school in fifth grade after his father died, Abate worked as a shoe-shine boy for years. He saw a hope in running and joined Santayehu Eshetu's training program. This 18-year-old sprinted to the finish of a 12-mile run with his bare feet bleeding. The coach took off his own Nikes and handed them to him. To help Abate continue running, the coach arranged a motel job for him, which pays \$9 a month.

Most families in Bekoji live from hand to mouth, and distance running offers the younger generation a way out. Bekoji's legend Derartu Tulu, who won the 10,000-meter

Olympic gold medals in 1992 and 2000, is a national hero. As a reward, the government gave her a house. She also won millions of dollars in the races.

Motivated by such signs of success, thousands of kids from the villages surrounding Bekoji have moved into town. They crowd the classrooms at Bekoji Elementary School, where Eshetu works as a physical-education instructor. All these kids share the same dream: Some day they could become another Derartu Tulu.

語譯及解釋

貝可基是衣索匹亞高原的一座農牧小鎮,在那裡時間幾乎靜止不動,馬車比汽車還多,但它卻不斷產生許多世界最好的長跑好手。

當呼吸貝可基稀薄的空氣時,也會引人想注意此地的特殊環境,此鎮位於海拔 10,000 英尺的火山邊,使得日常生活像是一種高海拔訓練,此地的孩子年紀很小時就開始跑步,以長距搬水和柴火,或到最近的學校上課,除了這種早年的訓練,這裡的人共同的生理特點是、他們不成比例的長腿,這是長跑選手的優勢。

貝可基的年輕跑者體內都燃燒著強烈的慾望,以米林.阿貝特為例,父親死後阿貝特唸 5 年級時被迫輟學去當擦鞋童好多年,他在跑步時看見希望,便加入聖耶乎.依休圖的訓練計劃,這個 18 歲年輕人打著流血的赤腳衝到終點,完成 12 英里的賽程,教練脫下自己的耐吉鞋送給他,為幫助阿貝特繼續跑,教練安排他在汽車旅館工作,月薪 9 美元。

貝可基大多數家庭生活僅夠溫飽,而長跑給了年輕世代出頭的機會,貝可基的傳奇人物德瑞圖.吐魯是個國家英雄,她在 1992 及 2000 年贏得 1 萬公尺奧運金牌,政府送她一座房子作為獎勵,她也在諸項比賽中贏得數百萬美元的獎金。

附近幾個村莊數千名小孩,受到這些成功徵象的激勵,而遷入貝可基,他們擠滿貝可基國小的教室,依休圖就是在這所國小擔任體能教育指導,這些孩子共享同一夢想：有一

天他們會成為另一個德瑞圖.吐魯。

herder 牧人 ; highlands 高地 ; stand still 靜止(站著)不動

horse-drawn cart 馬拉的車 (cart 運貨車) ; outnumber 數量比...多

(outstrip 超過... ; outwit 靠機智勝過... ; outlive 活得比...久)

vehicle 車輛 ; consistently 一貫地 ; yield 產生

tempting 吸引人的 ; tempt sb. + to V / into Ving ; volcano 火山

altitude 高度 (high-altitude training 高原訓練)

fetch 取...回來 ; firewood 柴火

A physical trait shared by people there is added to this early training ...

→ Added to this early training is a physical trait shared by people there...

在此,倒裝修辭的理由是後面的 disproportionately long legs, which is advantageous for

distance 須貼近被修飾辭 a physical trait

disproportionately 不成比例 ; take the case of... (for example)

shoe-shine boy 擦鞋童 (shoe-shiner) ; sprint 衝刺

with bare feet bleeding 赤腳且正流血中 ; coach 教練

live from hand to mouth 勉強糊口 ; offer... a way out 提供給...出路

legend 傳奇人物 ; reward 獎賞 ; motivate 激勵

some day = someday 未來某一天

()53. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a factor for the excellence of distance runners in Ethiopia?

(A) Well-known coaches.

(B) Thin air in the highlands.

- (C) Extraordinarily long legs.
- (D) Long distance running in daily life.

選(A)理由：文中所指造就出優秀的長跑者原本因素本來不含知名教練，反而是後來出了知名的跑者再轉為教練作育下一代

Extraordinarily 異常地

- () 54. Which of the following is true about Bekoji?
- (A) It's the capital of Ethiopia.
- (B) It has changed a lot over the years.
- (C) It's located near a volcano.
- (D) It has trouble handling car accidents.

選(C)理由：文中提到它座落在火山附近

- () 55. What is the goal of Bekoji's school kids?
- (A) To work as motel managers.
- (B) To win in international competitions.
- (C) To become PE teachers.
- (D) To perform well academically at school.

選(B)理由：文中提到 All these kids share the same dream: Some day they could become another Derartu Tulu.以贏得比賽揚名世界

PE (=physical education 體育) ； perform well academically 唸好書

- () 56. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) More distance runners may emerge from Bekoji.
- (B) Nike will sponsor the young distance runners in Bekoji.
- (C) Bekoji will host an international long-distance competition.
- (D) The Ethiopian government has spared no efforts in promoting running.

選(A)理由：文中提到很多孩童慕名從鄰近村莊遷入貝可基接受長跑訓練,該地儼然成為長跑者搖籃

infer 推論 ; emerge 出現 ; sponsor 贊助(者) ; host 主辦

spare no efforts in Ving 不遺餘力從事... ; promote 提升

99 年學測解答

41.D	42.A	43.C	44.A	45.C	46.D	47.D	48.C	49.B	50.A
51.B	52.C	53.A	54.C	55.B	56.A				

99 年指考

第 36 至 39 題為題組

The following report appeared in a newspaper in February 2007.

On February 15, 2007, hundreds of people came to New York City's famous railroad station—Grand Central Terminal—to trade in old dollar bills for the new George Washington presidential US \$1 coins. The gold-colored coin is the first in a new series by the U.S. Mint to honor former U.S. presidents. The Mint will issue four presidential US \$1 coins a year through 2016. These coins will come out in the order in which each president served. The George Washington coin is the first to be released. John Adams, Thomas Jefferson and James Madison coins will come out later this year.

The presidential US \$1 coins have a special design. For the first time since the 1930s, there are words carved into the edge of each coin, including the year in which the coin was issued and traditional mottos. Each coin will show a different president on its face, or heads side. It will also show the president's name. The other side of the coin will show the Statue of Liberty and the inscriptions "United States of America" and "\$1."

There are some interesting facts about the coins. First, there will be one presidential US \$1 coin for each president, except Grover Cleveland. He will have two! Cleveland is the only U.S. president to have served two nonconsecutive terms. The last president now scheduled to get a coin is Gerald Ford. That's because a president cannot appear on a coin when he is still alive. In addition, a president must have been deceased for two years before he can be on a coin.

語譯及解釋

下列報導出現於 2007 年 2 月的報紙。

2007 年 2 月 15 日,數百人來到紐約知名火車站---中央車站---以舊鈔換取新的喬治.華盛頓總統(人像的)一元美金硬幣,這枚金色硬幣是美國鑄幣廠發行的一系列硬幣的首批,是用來向美國歷任總統致敬,直到 2016 年為止,鑄幣廠每年將發行四位有總統(人像的)一元美金硬幣,這些硬幣將依每位總統任職次序問世,喬治.華盛頓硬幣是首先發發行的硬幣,約翰.亞當斯、湯瑪士.傑佛遜及詹姆斯.麥迪遜的硬幣將在今年稍後問世。

一元美金總統人像硬幣有特殊設計,自 1930 年代以來,每個硬幣的邊緣首度刻有文字,這些文字包括該硬幣發行的年份及傳統的格言,每枚硬幣的正面將顯示不同的總統,也顯示該總統的名字,硬幣的背面顯示自由女神的雕像及 United States of America 及\$1 的刻字。

這些硬幣有些趣事,首先,對每位總統只製作一種美金一元的總統硬幣,不過葛洛佛.克里夫蘭則例外,他將有兩種硬幣!克里夫蘭是美國唯一擔任非連續兩屆的總統,預計最近可以得到一枚硬幣的總統是傑諾德.福特,此因仍在世的總統不可出現在硬幣上,此外,總統必須於身故兩年後才能出現在硬幣上。

terminal (火車/公車)總站 ; trade in A for B 用 A 來換取 B

presidential 總統的(此指有總統人像的) ; issue 發行

come out in order 依序出現(/發行) ; release 釋出,問世,發行(= issue)

carve 雕刻 ; edge 邊緣 ; motto 格言,座右銘 (= proverb)

the heads side 正面 ; statue 雕像 ; liberty 自由

inscription 刻文 ; serve a term 任職一期 ; nonconsecutive 不連續的

The last president (who is) now scheduled to get a coin is Gerald Ford.

deceased = dead ;

- () 36. According to the report, how many presidential US \$1 coins were scheduled to be released by the end of 2007 altogether?
(A) One. (B) Two. (C) Three. (D) Four.

選(D)理由：文中提到 The Mint will issue four presidential US \$1 coins a year...

- () 37. Why did the Mint issue the US \$1 coins?
(A) In response to U.S. citizens' requests.
(B) In memory of the late U.S. presidents.
(C) To attract more train commuters.
(D) To promote the trading of dollar bills.

選(B)理由：文中提到 The gold-colored coin is the first in a new series by the U.S. Mint to honor former U.S. presidents.

in response to 以回應... ; commuter 通勤者

in memory(/ remembrance / commemoration) of 以紀念...

- () 38. What may you find on the heads side of the new US \$1 coin?
(A) The name of a U.S. president.
(B) The year when the coin was made.
(C) The Statue of Liberty.
(D) English proverbs.

選(A)理由：文中提到 Each coin will show a different president on its face, or heads side. It will also show the president's name.

- () 39. Which of the following can be inferred about the presidential coins?
(A) President Gerald Ford's coin was issued in 2008.
(B) The U.S. Mint has issued all the presidential coins by now.
(C) No presidential coin has been released for President Barack Obama.
(D) Every U.S. president had his coin made two years after his term was over.

選(C)理由：文中提到總統必須身故兩年後才能在硬幣上出現

第 40 至 43 題為題組

Newspapers have tried many things to stop a seemingly nonstop decline in readers. Now France is pushing forward with a novel approach: giving away papers to young readers in an effort to turn them into regular customers. The French government recently detailed plans of a project called “My Free Newspaper,” under which 18- to 24-year-olds will be offered a free, year-long subscription to a newspaper of their choice.

Newspaper readership in France has been especially low among young people. According to a government study, only 10 percent of those aged 15 to 24 read a paid-for newspaper daily in 2007, down from 20 percent a decade earlier.

Emmanuel Schwartzberg, a former media editor of *Le Figaro*, the oldest and second-largest national newspaper in France, said he had strong reservations about the government project. At a time when advertising is in steep decline, he said, newspapers should instead be looking at ways to raise more profits from readers, rather than giving papers away. “This just reinforces the belief that newspapers should be free, which is a very bad idea,” Mr. Schwartzberg said.

French readers, young and old, already have plenty of free options from which to choose, including newspaper websites and the free papers handed out daily in many city centers. Some bloggers said the new program might hold the most appeal to the few young people who do already read, and buy, newspapers.

The French government plans to promote the program with an advertising campaign aimed at young readers and their parents. However, when asked how to attract young readers to the printed press, the government said the primary channel for the ads would be the Internet.

語譯及解釋

報社都曾嚐試許多方法來遏阻讀者(人數)似乎不休止的下滑,現在法國正推行一種新奇的作法:免費派送報紙給年輕的讀者們,以使他們變成常客(固定的訂戶),法國政府最近對一項名為『我的免費報紙』的專案訂定詳細計劃,在此,十八歲至廿四歲的年輕人將被供給他們選定的報紙免費的一年訂閱期。

法國報紙年輕的讀者(數目)一向特別低,依據政府研究,2007 年十五至二十四歲的人每天會看付費報紙的人數僅佔百分之十,這是從十年前的百分之二十下滑。

艾曼紐.史瓦辛博格,《費加羅報》媒體前任編輯,(此報紙是法國歷史最久也是全國第二大報),表示他對此政府計劃持強烈保留態度,他說,當廣告直線下滑時,報社應重視一些方法以便從讀者那裡提升利潤,而非免費贈送報紙,『這只是強化了報紙應當是免費的信念,這實在是個很壞的主意』史瓦辛博格先生說。

法國的讀者,不論老少,早已有許多免費的方案可選擇,包括各報社網站以及在許多市中心每天發放的免費報紙,某些部落客說,這項新計劃可能對少數已經在看、也會買報紙的年輕人引起最大的興趣。

法國政府計劃提倡此計劃並搭配廣告活動,目標對準年輕讀者及其父母,但是當被問到如何吸引年輕讀者接近這些印刷媒體時,政府表示廣告宣導的主要管道將會是網際網路。

seemingly 表面上,似乎 ; nonstop 不停的,直達的 ; decline 下降

push forward with 推行 ; novel 新奇的 ; approach 方法,途徑

give away 分發,贈送 (= let out)

in an effort (/endeavor / attempt) to 以便...= (in order) to

turn (/change) A into B 將 A 變成 B ; regular 常態的,恆常的

detail (vt.) 詳細說明 (= tell...in detail) ; subscription 訂閱

readership 讀者們 ; editor 編輯 ; reservation 保留(態度)

in steep decline 垂直下降 (steep 陡峭的 ; decline 下跌,減少,衰落)

instead 反而 ; A profit (/ benefit) (vt) B = B profit (/ benefit) (vi) from A

rather than (conj) + V(root) , ... = rather than (prep) + Ving , ...

= instead of (prep) + Ving , ... : 而不是...,而沒有...

reinforce 增強 ; plenty of + 複數名詞/不可數名詞: 很多的

option 選擇 (= choice; alternative) ; website 網站

the free papers (which are) handed out daily....

blogger 部落客,寫網誌的人 ; hold appeal to... = attract

promote 提倡,促銷,晉升 ; campaign (which is) aimed at young reader

the printed press 平面(印刷)媒體 ; primary 主要的 ; channel 管道

()40. Why did the French government decide to launch the free newspaper program?

- (A) To fight economic recession.
- (B) To win approval from youngsters.
- (C) To promote newspaper readership.
- (D) To improve the literacy rate in France.

選(C)理由: 文中提到現在法國正推行一種新奇的作法:免費派送報紙給年輕的讀者們, 以使他們變成常客(固定的訂戶)

launch 發起(,發射) ; economic recession 經濟衰退

the literacy rate 識字率

()41. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?

- (A) Everyone considers the government project creative.
- (B) Newspaper readership is much higher in other countries.
- (C) Research shows young people have no interest in current affairs.
- (D) Giving away free papers is not a strong enough incentive to attract readers.

選(D)理由: 文中提到《費加羅報》媒體前任編輯,表示他對此政府計劃持強烈保留態度, 他說,免費贈送報紙,『這只是強化了報紙應當是免費的信念,這實在是個很壞的主意』

creative 有創意的 ; current affairs 時事 (current 當下,目前)

incentive 動機,激勵

- ()42. What is Mr. Schwartzberg's attitude toward this program?
(A) Skeptical. (B) Devoted.
(C) Optimistic. (D) Indifferent.

選(A)理由：文中提到 Mr. Schwartzberg 表示他對此政府計劃持強烈保留態度

skeptical (+ of / about) 多疑的 ; devoted (+ to) 奉獻於,專心於

optimistic (+ about)樂觀的 ; indifferent (+ to) 漠不關心的

- ()43. According to the passage, where would the information about the free newspaper program in France most likely be seen?
(A) In magazines. (B) On blogs.
(C) In newspapers. (D) On the Internet.

選(D)理由：文中提到政府表示：廣告宣導免費贈閱報紙活動的主要管道將會是網際網路。

according to = in accordance with 根據

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Coffee experts are willing to pay large sums of money for high-quality coffee beans. The high-end beans, such as Kona or Blue Mountain, are known to cost extraordinary sums of money. Then there is Kopi Lowak (translated as "Civet Coffee"), the world's most expensive coffee, which sells for as much as US \$50 per quarter-pound.

This isn't particularly surprising, given that approximately 500 pounds a year of Kopi Lowak constitute the entire world supply. What is surprising is why this particular coffee is so rare. In fact, it's not the plants that are rare. It's the civet droppings. That's right, the civet droppings—the body waste of the palm civet. Coffee beans aren't Kopi Lowak until they've been digested and come out in the body waste of the palm civet.

Palm civets are tree-dwelling, raccoon-like little animals, native to Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands. They also have a love for coffee cherries. According to Kopi Lowak suppliers, palm civets eat the fruit whole, but only digest the outer fruit, leaving the beans intact. While the beans are not destroyed, they undergo a transformation in the animal's

body. A chemical substance in the digestive system of the palm civet causes some changes to the beans to give them a unique flavor. However, this is not the only explanation why coffee beans retrieved from civet droppings have a special flavor all their own. Another possible reason is that palm civets have an unfailing instinct for picking the coffee cherries at the peak of their ripeness.

Kopi Lowak is reported to have a character in taste unlike any other coffee, complex with caramel undertones and an earthy or gamey flavor. Currently, most of the world's supply of Kopi Lowak is sold in Japan, though a few US markets are also starting to stock up on Kopi Lowak.

語譯及解釋

咖啡專家願付鉅資購買高品質的咖啡豆,高檔咖啡像(夏威夷)科納咖啡或是(牙買加)藍山咖啡,已知要花費不斐才能買到,那麼還有魯瓦克咖啡(譯成『印尼麝香貓咖啡』),可是世上最貴的咖啡,每四分之一磅賣到美金 50 元。

若知道麝香貓咖啡年產約 500 磅卻是全球總供應量,這(1/4 磅賣到美金 50 元)也就不特別令人訝異了,該令人驚訝的是為何這種咖啡會那麼稀有,事實上,並非因為稀有咖啡樹種,而是(因為)麝香貓的糞便,沒錯,就是麝香貓的糞便---棕櫚樹麝香貓的身體排泄物,咖啡豆要經過棕櫚樹麝香貓消化並出自該糞便才是麝香貓咖啡豆。

棕櫚樹麝香貓是樹棲、像浣熊的小動物,原產於東南亞及印尼群島,牠們也喜歡吃咖啡果實,根據麝香貓咖啡供應商的說法,棕櫚樹麝香貓會吃下整個果實,不過只消化外層的果肉,咖啡豆則完好,雖然咖啡豆未受到破壞,它們卻在該動物體內經歷一項轉變,該動物消化系統有種化學物質會對咖啡豆造成某種改變,使咖啡豆有種獨特的風味,但為何從麝香貓糞便取回的咖啡豆有其獨特的風味,這非唯一的解釋,另一可能的原因是,棕櫚樹麝香貓有一個歷久不衰的本能,就是會在咖啡果最成熟時摘下它們。

據報導,麝香貓咖啡味道的特色不像其它咖啡,它摻有潛在的焦糖味及土味或野味,

目前,印尼麝香貓咖啡大部份的全球供應量販賣於日本,但一些美國市場也正開始買進這種咖啡來囤貨(建倉)。

a large sum of money 一大筆錢 ; high-end 高檔,高端的

S. is known to be ...= It is known that S. is ... : 據所悉...

extraordinary 非凡的 ; per (/ every) quarter-pound 每 1/4 磅

approximately 大約(= about; some; around) ; constitute 構成

entire 全部的 (= whole; complete) ; rare 稀少的 ; civet 麝香貓

dropping 糞便 ; body waste 排泄物,排遺 ; digest 消化

tree-dwelling 棲息樹上的 (dwell 居住 = live; reside)

raccoon 浣熊 ; be native to 原產於... ; coffee cherry 咖啡漿果

intact 完好無缺的 ; destroy 毀壞 ; undergo 經歷

transformation 改變 ; digestive 消化的 ; unique 獨特的

flavor 風味,味道 ; retrieve 取回

coffee beans (which are) retrieved from civet droppings have a special flavor all their own.

all their own 意近於 of their own

unfailing 歷久不衰的 ; instinct 本能 ; at the peak of...在...巔峰期

ripeness 成熟 ; complex 複雜的 ; undertone 潛在(含意,東西),底色

earthy 泥土味的 ; gamey 有野味的 ; stock up on 買進(儲存)...貨品

()44. What does “**This**” in the second paragraph refer to?

(A) Civet Coffee.

(B) Blue Mountain coffee.

(C) The high price of Kopi Lowak.

(D) The unique taste of Kona.

選(C)理由：文中 **This** 前面緊接 the world's most expensive coffee, which sells for as much as US \$50 per quarter-pound. 故可得知

refer to 意指..., 參考(= consult)

() 45. Why is Kopi Lowak expensive?

(A) There is a very limited supply of the beans.

(B) The coffee trees that grow the beans are scarce.

(C) It takes a long time for the coffee beans to ripen.

(D) Only a few experts know how to produce the beans.

選(A)理由：文中提到該產量十分稀少

scarce 稀少的

() 46. What is the main point discussed in the third paragraph?

(A) Why palm civets like the coffee beans.

(B) Where Kopi Lowak is mainly harvested.

(C) What chemicals are found in the civet's digestive system.

(D) How palm civets change coffee fruit to Kopi Lowak beans.

選(D)理由：文中提到麝香貓食用咖啡果實,再將咖啡豆以糞便方式排出,產生麝香貓咖啡的經過 ; harvest 收穫,收割

() 47. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

(A) Little palm civets eat only the outer layer of the coffee cherries.

(B) Palm civets somehow know the right time when the coffee fruit ripens.

(C) Kopi Lowak is most popular in Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands.

(D) Kona and Blue Mountain are the most expensive coffees but only of average quality.

選(B)理由：文中提到棕櫚樹麝香貓具有識別成熟咖啡果並摘取它的本能

somehow 不知怎麼的 ; statement 敘述 ; layer 層

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Gunter Grass was the winner of the 1999 Nobel Prize in Literature. His talents are revealed in a variety of disciplines: He is not only a novelist, poet and playwright, but also a renowned painter and sculptor. As he himself stresses, his creations are closely related to his unique personal history. His father was a German who joined the Nazi party in World War II, while his mother was Polish. As a result, he constantly suffered contradictory feelings: as a Pole who had been victimized, and as someone guilty of harming the Poles. The torment in his heart led him to denounce the Nazis and his political activism has continued throughout his career. His commitment to the peace movement and the environmental movement as well as his unfailing quest for justice has won him praise as “the conscience of the nation.”

In the spring of 1996, he was inspired during a trip to Italy to write a poem with his watercolor brush directly on one of his paintings. Before long, a collection of his “water poems” was born. Painting and literature have become his major forms of creativity. For him, painting is a form of creation with concrete, sensual elements, while writing is a hard and abstract process. When he cannot find words to convey his thoughts, painting helps him find the words to express himself. In this way, Grass not only creates simple depictions of the objects he is fond of in life, such as melons, vegetables, fish, and mushrooms, but also uses them as symbols for mental associations of various kinds. For example, to express the complexity of reality, he sometimes places unrelated objects in the same painting, such as a bird and a housefly, or a mushroom and a nail. Grass has depicted a wide variety of natural scenes, animals and plants, and even human artifacts of the German countryside, portraying them in poems, and allowing words to make the paintings rich in literary value.

語譯及解釋

甘特·葛瑞斯(Gunter Grass)是 1999 年諾貝爾文學獎得主,他的才華展露於不同的學科:他不僅是小說家、詩人及劇作家,也是知名的畫家及雕刻家,如他所強調,他的創作與他個人獨特的歷史背景有密切的關係,他父親是德國人,二次大戰期間曾加入納粹黨,而母親是波蘭人,結果,他不斷被矛盾的情節所困擾:身為遭迫害的波蘭人,又是身犯加害波蘭人的罪人,他心中的煎熬使他譴責納粹份子,他的政治行動(主張)持續而終其一生,他對和平及環保運動的支持,及他不斷追求司法正義為他贏得『國民的良知』的美譽。

1996 年春天,在義大利之旅時,他獲得靈感,就用水彩筆直接在他的一幅畫作上寫詩,不久,收集他的『水彩詩作』應運而生,繪畫與文學成了他主要的創作型態,對他來說,繪畫是一種創作形式含有具體及感官元素,而寫作則是一種艱難又抽象的過程,當他無法找到可傳達其思想的話語時,繪畫就幫他找到可表達自我的文字,以此,葛瑞斯不僅創作出其生活中所愛的簡樸的靜物描繪,像甜瓜、蔬菜、魚及洋菇等,也用它們當作各種心靈聯想的象徵,例如,為表達現實的複雜性,他有時放不相干的東西在同一幅畫中,像是鳥和蒼蠅,或是洋菇和釘子,葛瑞斯一向畫很多種不同的自然景物、動植物,甚至德國鄉村的手工藝品,他用詩來描寫它們,讓文字豐富畫作的文學價值。

literature 文學 ; talent 天賦 ; reveal 透露,顯示

a (wide) variety of (很多)不同種類的 ; discipline 學科,知識領域

novelist 小說家 ; playwright 劇作家 ; sculptor 雕刻家

renowned 知名的(= well-known; famous) ; stress 強調(= emphasize)

be (closely) related to 與...(密切)相關 ; constantly 不斷地(continually)

contradictory 矛盾的 ; victimize 加害 ; guilty of... : 犯有...罪

torment 折磨(= torture) ; denounce 譴責 ; activism 激進(,行動)主義

career 生涯 ; commitment 支持 (commit oneself to + Ving 獻身於...)

quest 追尋 ; justice 正義 ; win sb. praise as...為某人贏得...美譽

conscience 良心 ; inspire 激發,使生靈感 ; before long 沒多久

creativity 創造力 ; concrete 具體的 ; sensual 感官的

element 元素 ; abstract 抽象的 ; process 過程 ; convey 傳達

depiction 描繪 ; be fond of (= like; enjoy + Ving) ; melon 瓜類

complexity 複雜性 ; reality 現實 ; unrelated 下相關的

housefly 家蠅 ; mushroom 蘑菇 ; artifact 手工藝品,人工製品

countryside 鄉間 ; portray 描繪(= depict) ; literary 文字的

() 48. What caused Grass to feel confused and troubled when he was young?

- (A) He was the son of a Nazi and a victimized Pole.
- (B) He found himself fighting two opposing political parties.
- (C) He was trained to be an artist though he wanted to be a poet.
- (D) He was born with so many talents that he couldn't choose a direction.

選(A)理由：文中提到二戰期間他父親是德國人,並加入納粹黨,母親則是波蘭人,因此他不斷被矛盾情節困擾

opposing 反對的

() 49. Why has Grass been praised as "the conscience of the nation"?

- (A) He victimized the Poles and criticized the Nazis.
- (B) He has been a strong advocate of peace and justice.
- (C) He has shown great sympathy for the Poles through his poems.
- (D) He joined the Nazi party and showed great loyalty to his country.

選(B)理由：文中提到他獻身和平及環保運動,並一直在追求正義

criticize 批評 ; advocate 提倡者,辯護者 ; loyalty to 對...忠誠

() 50. Why was Grass's trip to Italy important to him?

- (A) He was inspired by a fine arts master in Italy.
- (B) He formed a new interest in painting simple objects there.
- (C) He developed a new form for creating his poems during the trip.
- (D) He found a new way to solve the conflict between the Nazis and the Poles.

選(C)理由：文中提到他在義大利之旅時獲得靈感,用水彩筆直接在他其中一幅畫作上寫詩

master 大師 ; conflict 衝突

- ()51. Which of the following correctly characterizes Grass's poems, according to the passage?
- (A) Most of his poems depict the cruelty of the Nazis.
(B) The theme of his poems won him the Nobel Peace Prize.
(C) The poems on his paintings are often not related to objects in the real world.
(D) The ideas in his poems are expressed more thoroughly with the help of his paintings.

選(D)理由：文中提到當他找不到恰當文字來傳達他的思想時,繪畫就幫他找到可表達自我的文字

characterize 使具有特色 ; theme 主題 ; thoroughly 完全地

99 年指考解答

36.D	37.B	38.A	39.C	40.C	41.D	42.A	43.D	44.C	45.A
46.D	47.B	48.A	49.B	50.C	51.D				