

98 年學測

To Whom It May Concern:

Your address was forwarded to us by Why Bother Magazine. All of us here think The International Institute of Not Doing Much is the best organization in the world. You know how to avoid unnecessary activities!

We closely followed the advice in your article. First, we replaced all our telephones with carrier pigeons. Simply removing the jingle of telephones and replacing them with the pleasant sounds of birds has had a remarkable effect on everyone. Besides, birds are cheaper than telephone service. After all, we are a business. We have to think of the bottom line. As a side benefit, the birds also fertilize the lawn outside the new employee sauna.

Next, we sold the computers off to Stab, Grab, Grit, and Nasty, a firm of lawyers nearby. Our electricity bill went way down. Big savings! The boss is impressed. We have completely embraced paper technology. Now that we all use pencils, doodling is on the increase, and the quality of pencilwomanship is impressive, as you can tell from my handwriting in this letter. By the way, if you can, please send this letter back to us. We can erase and reuse it. Just tie it to Maggie's leg and she'll know where to take it.

Now it's very calm and quiet here. You can notice the difference. No more loud chatter on the telephones! All we hear is the scratching of pencil on paper, the sound of pigeons, and the delivery of inter-office correspondence by paper airplane.

Wonderful! I've always wanted to work for an insurance company ever since I was a little girl. Now it's perfect.

Sincerely yours,
Eleanor Lightly
Spokeswoman and Company Hair Stylist
ABC Activity Insurance: Insure against overdoing it

語譯及解釋

敬啟者:

《何必麻煩》雜誌將您的地址寄給我們,我們在此認為《別太超過》是世上最好的組織,你們真明白如何避免不必要的活動!

我們密切遵照你們文章中的建議,首先,我們把所有的電話改成飛鴿(傳書),僅僅把電話鈴聲換成悅耳的鳥鳴就對大家有顯著功效,此外,鳥比電話設施廉價,畢竟我們是一家公司,我們得考慮盈虧底線,這些鳥的副效益是,牠們能幫新的員工三溫暖蒸氣室外的草坪施肥。

其次,我們把電腦都賣給附近一所叫《惡劣傷害》的律師事務所.我們的電費(帳單)下降,省下大筆錢!老闆對此印象深刻,我們完全擁抱紙張科技,而今,我們全都用鉛筆,塗塗抹抹也增加了,女人的鉛筆書寫品質令人印象深刻,正如您可從我此信中的筆跡就能認出我來,附帶提一下,可以的話,請把本信寄回,我們好擦掉文字再利用,只要把此信繫在瑪姬腳上,她會知道收信地。

這兒現在很寧靜,您能注意到其中不同,不再有人用電話大聲聊天!我們所聽到的盡是鉛筆在紙上的刮擦聲,鴿子咕咕聲,以及辦公室之間藉紙飛機的通訊。

太棒了!從我還是小女孩起,我就一直想在保險公司工作,現在情況很完美。

ABC 活動保險部:專保做得太過火保險

發言人兼公司髮型設計師

伊琳娜.萊特莉敬上

To Whom It May Concerned 敬啟者 ; forward 轉寄 (+ to)

why bother to V 何苦費心於... ; don't bother to 勿費心(特地)去...

institute 機構 ; avoid + N(/ Ving) 避免... ; closely 密切地

advice(不可數), 只可 a piece of advice / one's advice

take (/ follow) one's advice ; work on (/ by) one's advice

article 文章 ; replace A with B : 以 B 取代 A (= substitute B for A)

carrier pigeon 信鴿 ; jingle 叮噠聲 ; remarkable 顯著的

have an effect (/ influence) on ; the bottom line 盈虧最後底線

side effect 副效益 (side effect 副作用) ; fertilizer 施肥,肥料

sauna 三溫暖 ; stab(用刀)刺 ; grab 用力抓取 ; grit 猛咬

nasty 惡毒的 ; impressed with (/by) 對...印象深刻

embrace 接受,擁抱 ; doodle 塗鴉 ; on the increase = increasing

pencilwomanship 女性鉛筆字跡 (penmanship 書法,筆跡)

by the way 順便一提 (= incidentally) ; tie (/ fasten; bind) A to B

chatter 喋喋不休 ; scratch 抓,刮 ; in pencil = with a pencil

(in ink = with a pen) correspondence 通信 spokeswoman 女發言人

slow-paced 慢步調的 ; security 安全 (secure 安全的,(vt)獲得)

() 41. Which of the following best describes the life the author is leading?

- (A) A simple, slow-paced life.
- (B) A life of hard work and security.
- (C) A religious, peasant-like life.
- (D) A life away from paper and pencils.

選(A)理由：文中提到作者服務的公司返璞歸真,已擺脫現代科技回歸以往的紙筆作業

時代 peasant-like像農夫的

() 42. Where is Eleanor's letter sent to?

- (A) Why Bother Magazine.
- (B) ABC Activity Insurance Company.
- (C) Stab, Grab, Grit, and Nasty Law Firm.

(D) The International Institute of Not Doing Much.

選(D)理由：文中提到者經由《何必麻煩》雜誌將您---《別太超過》組織的地址寄給我們
law firm律師事務所

()43. Which of the following is practiced in the author's company?

- (A) Replacing the manual work system with modern technology.
- (B) Turning off lights in the daytime to save electricity.
- (C) Recycling paper resources whenever possible.
- (D) Buying birds and pets as company for the staff.

選(C)理由：文中提到：附帶提一下,可以的話,請把本信寄回,我們好擦掉文字再利用
recycle回收利用 ; resource資源

staff員工 (a staff of + 數目=數目+ staff members)

()44. What is true about **Maggie**?

- (A) She works as a manager in the author's company.
- (B) She sometimes helps fertilize the lawn outside the sauna.
- (C) She often helps with inter-office correspondence using e-mail.
- (D) Her handwriting has improved a lot after entering the company.

選(B)理由：文中提到只要把此信繫在**Maggie**(瑪姬)腳上,她會知道收信地,可知瑪姬是
鳥,會幫新的員工三溫暖蒸氣室外的草坪施肥。

45-48 為題組

The Galápagos Islands are the Pacific island paradise where Darwin's theory of evolution was born. They are places filled with giant tree lizards, sandy beaches, and tropical plants. Now they will be famous for one more thing: the world's first green airport.

This group of islands off the coast of Ecuador has recently contracted Argentine Corporación America to manage the redevelopment of the airport on the island of Baltra. It is estimated that US\$20 million is needed to complete **the project** by 2009. The new development has several important features: use of wind and solar energy, passive heating and cooling systems, as well as concrete runways in place of asphalt, which has a greater

carbon footprint during its production cycle. This new development couldn't be coming at a better time for the Galápagos, which were added to an environmental "danger list" in 2007.

Pacific islands like the Galápagos, Easter Island, and Tahiti, have economies that are driven almost completely by tourism. However, some people think these are "unsustainable models of development." The number of visitors to the Galápagos rose more than 250% from 1990 to 2006, while the number of commercial flights to the area rose 193% from 2001 to 2006. These increases put great stress on the islands' resources and environment. Air travel is especially criticized for exhausting natural resources and causing environmental damage. Thus, efforts are being made to reduce the environmental impact of the tourism industry. The greening of airports is just one of these attempts.

語譯及解釋

加拉帕戈群島是太平洋島嶼天堂,達爾文的進化論誕生於此,這些島上充滿巨蜥、沙灘及熱帶植物,現在,群島將因另一項東西而聞名:全世界第一座環保機場。

該群島在厄瓜多外海,最近與美洲阿根廷公司簽約,要它處理巴爾特拉島上的機場重建,在2009年以前完成該案估計需要兩千萬美元,這項新開發案有幾項重要特色:使用風力和太陽能發電、被動冷暖氣系統,並以水混跑道取代柏油跑道---柏油在生產過程中碳足跡指數較高,這項新開發案對加拉帕戈群島而言正是時候,(因)該群島於2007年已被增加到環保的『危險名單』。

太平洋群島,像加拉帕戈群島、復活島及大溪地等,經濟來源幾乎出自旅遊業,但某些人認為這些是『無法永續經營的發展模式』,自1990年至2006年前往加拉帕戈群島的遊客人數上升逾250%,而從2001年至2006年前往該處的客機班次則上193%,這些數量增加對該島的資源和環境添加很大壓力,因為會耗盡天然資源並破壞環境,航空特別受到批評,因此,致力於減少旅遊業對環境的衝擊,機場的綠化正是其中一項嘗試。

paradise天堂(不可數) ; evolution進化

They are places (which are) filled with giant tree lizards,...

lizard 蜥蜴 ; sandy 多沙的 ; tropical 熱帶的

off the coast of... : 某地的外海 ; redevelopment 重新開發

estimate 估計 ; feature (n) 特色, (vt) 以... 為主要特色 solar 太陽的

passive 被動的 ; concrete 混泥土的 ; runway 跑道

in place of 取代... ; asphalt 柏油 ; carbon footprint 碳足跡

cycle 週期, 過程 ; environmental 環境的 ; unsustainable 無法持續的

commercial flight 客運航班 ; stress 壓力, 強調 (= emphasize)

criticize 批評 ; exhaust 耗盡, 使疲憊 ; impact (+ on) 影響

() 45. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) The problems of Darwin's theory.
- (B) The background of building a green airport.
- (C) The history of the Galápagos Islands.
- (D) The ease of transportation to the Pacific islands.

選(B)理由：文中提到全球第一座綠色環保機場, 該機場建設的環保特色及其必要性

() 46. Where will the world's first green airport be built?

- (A) In Tahiti. (B) In Argentina.
- (C) In Baltra. (D) In the United States.

選(C)理由：文中提到巴爾特拉島上的綠色機場重建, 在2009年以前完成, 該項新開發案

有幾項重要的環保特色

() 47. What is true about the Galápagos Islands?

- (A) They are located near Ecuador in the Pacific Ocean.
- (B) They have had a great increase in population since 2001.
- (C) They will invest US\$20 million to promote their tourism.
- (D) They have become one of the most dangerous places in the world.

選(A)理由：文中提到該群島在厄瓜多外海

located (/ situated) on(/at / in)座落在... ; promote促進,提倡

()48. What does **the project** in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) The plan to build a green airport.
- (B) The research on the production of solar energy.
- (C) The task of calculating a carbon footprint.
- (D) The study on the exhaustion of natural resources.

選(A)理由：文中提到The new development has several important features: use of wind and solar energy, passive heating and cooling systems, as well as concrete runways in place of asphalt...

calculate 計算

49-52 為題組

According to popular folklore, many animals are smarter than they appear. Dogs bark before earthquakes; cattle predict rainfall by sitting on the ground. But cattle may have another hidden talent in telling which way is north.

Small animals such as mole rats living underground are known for the use of magnetism to navigate. Dr. Begall and her colleagues wanted to know whether larger mammals also have the ability to perceive magnetic fields. They investigated this possibility by studying images of thousands of cattle captured on Google Earth, a website that stitches together satellite photographs to produce an image of the Earth's surface.

Grazing animals are known to orient themselves in a way that minimizes wind chill from the north and maximizes the warmth of the sun when they are cold. The researchers therefore had to study a lot of cows grazing in lots of different places at different times of day, in order to average out these factors and see whether cattle could act like compass needles.

The researchers concluded that cattle do generally orient themselves in a north-south direction. This north-south preference has also been noted in flies, termites and honeybees. But unfortunately, even the high resolution of Google Earth is not powerful enough to tell which end of the cow is its head, and which its tail.

The researchers were therefore unable to answer their research questions of whether cattle prefer to look north or south, and whether that differs in the northern and southern

hemispheres.

語譯及解釋

依流行的民間傳說,許多動物比外表顯示還聰明,地震前狗會叫;牛群坐在地上就可預知會下雨,但牛群可能還有另一項隱藏的天賦---判別哪裡是北方。

小動物如住在地下的鼯鼠,以使用磁力導航而聞名,貝戈博士和同事想知道大型哺乳動物是否也有這種感應磁場的能力,他們研究Google Earth網站上所拍攝的數千頭牛群影像以調查該種可能性,該網站將衛星照片連結起來以產生地表的影像。

草食動物會導正方向,能在寒冷時將來自北方風寒效應降至最小,並將陽光的溫暖提升最大,因此,研究人員必須在一天中不同時候研究許多在不同地區吃草的牛,以算出這些因素的平均值,並了解牛群是否行為如指北針一般。

研究人員下結論:(在此條件下)牛群常會將自己導向南北走向,此南北向的偏好也可見於蠅、白蟻和蜜蜂,但不幸地,就連Google Earth網站的高解析度也不足以區分哪端是牛頭,哪端是牛尾,研究人員因此無法回答他們所研究的問題,如牛是愛將頭朝北還是朝南,而此情況是否會因位處南北半球不同而有所改變。

folklore民間傳說 ; bark犬吠 ; cattle牛群 ; predict預測

rainfall降雨 ; hidden隱密的 ; mole rat鼯鼠 ; magnetism磁力

be known (/ famous ; well-known) for 因...而聞名

navigate 航行,導航 ; colleague 同事(= co-worker)

mammal哺乳類動物 ; (vi/vt) investigate (+into) 調查 = look into

image形象 ; capture攝影,俘虜 ; website網站 ; stitch一針,縫

satellite衛星；graze吃草；orient引導方向,定出...的方位

minimize最小化 (maximize最大化)；wind chill 寒風指數

average算出...的平均值；factor因素；compass指南針

preference偏好；note注意；fly蒼蠅；termite白蟻

honeybee蜜蜂；resolution解析度,決心；hemisphere半球

- () 49. What is the article mainly about?
(A) The usefulness of Google Earth.
(B) Whether cattle are superior to other animals.
(C) Animals' sensitivity to natural disasters.
(D) Whether cattle behave like compass needles.

選(D)理由：文中提到But cattle may have another hidden talent in telling which is north.

及其它動物對磁場的感應以定其方向

superior (+to) 比.... 優越；sensitivity敏感度；disaster災難

- () 50. Which of the following factors might affect Dr. Begall's research result?
(A) Rainfall. (B) Earthquakes.
(C) Location. (D) Cost.

選(C)理由：文中提到研究人員因此無法回答他們所研究的問題,如牛是愛將頭朝北還是朝南,而此情況是否會因位處南北半球不同而有所改變。

- () 51. What is the major finding of Dr. Begall's study?
(A) Cattle point north-south.
(B) Magnetism can't be studied scientifically.
(C) Animals prefer to look south.
(D) Google Earth is a reliable research tool.

選(A)理由：文中提到研究人員下結論：(在此條件下)牛群常會將自己導向南北走向,

此南北向的偏好也可見於蠅、白蟻和蜜蜂

reliable 可靠的

- () 52. Why couldn't the researchers get the answer to their research questions?
- (A) Many cattle in their study were sitting on the ground.
(B) The cattle constantly change directions to avoid wind chill.
(C) There is magnetic difference between the two hemispheres.
(D) They couldn't tell a cow's head from its tail in the satellite pictures.

選(D)理由：文中提到就連Google Earth網站的高解析度也不足以區分哪端是牛頭,哪端

是牛尾 ; constantly 經常地;固定地

53-56 為題組

Children normally have a distrust of new foods. But it's the parents' job to serve a variety of foods and expose their children to healthy dieting habits.

Some simple strategies can help even the pickiest eater learn to like a more varied diet. First of all, you don't have to send children out of the kitchen. With hot stoves, boiling water and sharp knives at hand, it is understandable that parents don't want children in the kitchen when they're making dinner. But studies suggest that involving children in meal preparation is an important first step in getting them to try new foods. In one study, nearly 600 children from kindergarten to sixth grade took part in a nutrition curriculum intended to get them to eat more vegetables and whole grains. The researchers found that children who had cooked their own foods were more likely to eat those foods in the cafeteria than children who had not. Kids don't usually like radishes, but if kids cut them up and put them in the salad, they will love the dish.

Another strategy is not to diet in front of your children. Kids are tuned into their parents' eating preferences and are far more likely to try foods if they see their mother or father eating them. Given this powerful effect, parents who are trying to lose weight should be careful of how their dieting habits can influence a child's perceptions about food and healthful eating. In one study of 5-year-old girls about dieting, one child noted that dieting involved drinking chocolate milkshakes, because her mother was using Slim-Fast drinks. Another child said dieting meant "you fix food but you don't eat it." By exposing young children to **erratic** dieting habits, parents may be putting them at risk for eating disorders.

語譯及解釋

通常小朋友不信任新的食物,但父母的工作則是要給小朋友吃不同種食物,並讓其接觸健康的飲食習慣。

即使最挑食的人,某些簡單的策略可幫他們懂得喜歡更多不同的飲食,首先,你不必將小孩趕出廚房,火熱的爐、滾燙的水與銳利的刀就在身旁,可理解為何父母在做晚餐時不想讓小孩待在廚房,但研究指出讓小孩涉入備餐工作是讓他們嘗試新食物重要的第一步,在一項研究中,將近600名從幼稚園到六年級的小朋友參加一項營養課程,打算讓小孩吃更多青菜及全穀食品,研究人員發現,自己烹煮食物的小孩比那些不做菜的小孩,更可能會吃自助餐廳的食物,孩子通常不喜歡蘿蔔,但若他們自己切蘿蔔放在沙拉裡,那就會喜愛這道菜。

另一策略是不要在孩子面前減肥,小孩會順應父母的飲食偏好,如果看到父母在吃某些食物,他們更可能嘗試那些食物,鑑於這般有力的效果,想減重的父母應慎思他們的飲食習慣可能影響孩子對食物及健康飲食的認知,對於5歲女童就飲食所做的一項研究中,有個小孩提到飲食和喝巧克力奶昔有關,因為她的媽媽都在喝《瘦身快》(Slim-Fast)飲料,另一個小孩說飲食意味著「做完菜卻不吃」,小孩接觸到不穩定的飲食習慣,則父母可能會讓他們陷入飲食失調的危險中。

normally通常 ; distrust不信任 ; a variety of各種的(= various)

expose A to B : 使A接觸B ; dieting飲食的 ; strategy策略

picky (/ particular; choosy)挑剔的 (+ about) ; varied有變化的

have st. at hand手邊有某物 ; understandable 可理解的

involve A in B：將A牽涉在B之中； nutrition營養 curriculum課程

in a nutrition curriculum (which was) intended to get them...

intended to = meant to； whole grains全穀食物 cafeteria自助餐廳

radish白蘿蔔； cut up切碎； be tuned to順應 (= adjust to)

preference偏好； given已知,假如,考慮到(= considering)

lose weight減重； perception認知,察覺； milkshake奶昔

slim (= slender; thin) 苗條的； erratic不穩定的

put ... at risk = put... in danger：使...陷於險境； disorder失調

inform sb. of st. 告知某人有關某事； balanced均衡的

obvious (= apparent; evident) 明顯的； inappropriate不適當的

()53. What is the main purpose of this article?

- (A) To explain what causes children's eating disorder.
- (B) To teach children about the meal preparation process.
- (C) To advocate the importance of vegetables and whole grains.
- (D) To inform parents how they can help their children like varied foods.

選(D)理由：文中提到父母的職責是要給小孩吃不同種類的食物,並讓小孩接觸健康的飲食習慣

()54. Which of the following groups will eat more balanced meals?

- (A) The children who help cook food.
- (B) The children whose parents are on a diet.
- (C) The children who do not love radishes.
- (D) The children whose parents work in a cafeteria.

選(A)理由：文中提到研究指出讓小孩涉入備餐工作是讓他們嘗試新食物重要的第一步...

()55. What does **erratic** in the last sentence imply?

- (A) Obvious. (B) Healthful.
(C) Dishonest. (D) Inappropriate.

選(D)理由：erratic不穩定的,無規律的,古怪的暗指不恰當Inappropriate

()56. Which of the following is true about Slim-Fast?

- (A) It is children's favorite food.
(B) It looks like a chocolate milkshake.
(C) It contains a variety of vegetables.
(D) It is intended for slim, fast people.

選(B)理由：文中有個小孩提到飲食和喝巧克力奶昔有關,因為她的媽媽都在喝(像巧克力奶昔一般的)《瘦身快》(Slim-Fast)飲料

98 年學測解答

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

98 年指考

第 36 至 39 題為題組

April 22, 2010 will be the 18th celebration of the annual *Take Our Daughters to Work Day (TOD)*, a project the National Ms. Foundation for Women of America (NFW) developed to expose girls to expanding opportunities for women in the workplace.

The program offers millions of girls a first-hand view of the many career opportunities available in their futures. Now that women make up 46 percent of the U.S. workforce, girls can find role models in every occupational field—from politics to molecular biology to professional athletics, to name just a few. *TOD* encourages girls to focus on their abilities and opportunities, not just their appearance.

The NFW developed the project more than a decade ago to address the self-esteem problems that many girls experience when they enter adolescence. At school, boys often receive more encouragement in the classroom, especially in math, science and computer

science, the academic fields that tend to lead to the highest salaries. Women receive on average only 73 cents for every dollar that men are paid, and remain vastly underrepresented in top executive positions and technology fields. *TOD* aims to give girls the confidence and inspiration they need to develop successful careers, particularly in non-traditional fields.

Perhaps because the program had become so widespread and successful, *TOD* had been criticized for excluding boys, and it was expanded in 2003 to include boys. The program's official website states that the program was changed in order to provide both boys and girls with opportunities to explore careers at an age when they are more flexible in terms of gender stereotyped roles. "We should also show boys that becoming a child care provider is as acceptable a choice as becoming a police officer or CEO," added Sara K. Gould, executive director of the NFW.

語譯及解釋

2010年4月22日將是每年一次「帶女兒上班日」的第18屆節日,這是一項由全美婦女基金會(NFW)所發展的計劃,以便讓女孩子接觸留給職場女性漸增的(工作)機會。

這方案提供數百萬女孩子直接觀察她們未來可獲得的許多就業機會,因為女性佔美國勞動力的46%,女孩子可在各職業領域中找到模範角色(理想工作)---從政治到分子生物學,再到職業運動,還不止於此,TOD(帶女兒上班日)鼓勵女孩重視其能力及機會,而非只是外貌。

NFW(全美婦女基金會)十多年前發展該計劃,以處理許多女孩子步入青春期的自尊問題,男孩在校常受到較多的鼓勵,特別在數學、科學和電腦科學這些學術領域,這些領域常易於(獲取)高薪,平均而言,女性賺7.3角時,男性卻賺到1元,在高層行政職位及科技領域中女性仍佔嚴重偏低的比例,『帶女兒上班日』目的在給女孩所需信心及鼓勵,以發展出成功的職涯,尤其在非傳統的領域中。

也許是因為『帶女兒上班日』此計劃已變得廣泛又成功,再加上排除男孩,令 TOD

一直受到批評,於是在 2003 年該計劃把男孩子納入,該計劃的官方網站上聲稱,其被更改以利提供男女孩探索各種職業的機會,而該年齡就刻板的性別角色而言,正是男女孩更具彈性適應期,美國婦女基金會(NFW)的執行主管莎拉. K.古德補充說明:『我們應向男孩表明,當幼兒照顧員和當警官或執行長都一樣可被接受』。

annual一年一次的 ; project計劃,方案 ; expose A to B : 使A接觸B

expanding不斷擴張的 ; workplace工作場所

first-hand view直接的觀察 ; career生涯,職業 ; available現成可用

now that (= since) 既然 (連接現在式/現在完成式)

A組成B : A make up (/ compose) B = B is make up (/composed) of A

= B consist of A ← B由A組成

occupational職業的 ; molecular biology分子生物學

athletics體育運動 (athlete運動員) ; to name just a few還不只這些

encourage鼓勵 ; decade十年 ; address對付,滿足

adolescence青春期 ; academic field學術領域

on average平均而言 ; vastly underrepresented很低於應有比例

executive執行的,執行者 ; inspiration靈感,激勵

criticize批評 ; exclude排除 ; flexible有彈性的

in terms of (= as far as ... is concerned) 就...而言

stereotype(使成)陳規,刻板模式

gender stereotyped roles 刻板的性別角色

- () 36. The purpose for having a *Take Our Daughters to Work Day* is _____.
(A) to encourage girls to pursue top paying jobs
(B) to let girls spend more time with their mothers
(C) to show girls possibilities for work and careers
(D) to give girls a chance to visit their mothers' offices

選(C)理由：文中提到所發展的計劃,以便讓女孩子接觸留給職場女性漸增的(工作)機會

- () 37. *TOD* was criticized because some people _____.
(A) thought it was not fair to boys
(B) did not like having children at work
(C) did not have daughters to take to work
(D) would rather have their daughters stay at home

選(A)理由：文中提到..*TOD* had been criticized for excluding boys,...

- () 38. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
(A) Boys are now included on *Take Our Daughters to Work Day*.
(B) Women and men have always been treated equally at work.
(C) Homemaking and rearing children are jobs for girls only.
(D) Girls grow up receiving more attention than boys.

選(A)理由：文中提到...and it was expanded in 2003 to include boys.

homemaking 家政 ; rear 養育

- () 39. Why are women underrepresented in some fields such as technology?
(A) They are not interested in these fields.
(B) They are not encouraged to work in these fields.
(C) They are not paid the same as men in these fields.
(D) They are not allowed to be educated in these fields.

選(B)理由：文中提到男孩在校常受到較多的鼓勵,特別在數學、科學和電腦科學這些

學術領域,這些領域常易於(獲取)高薪

第 40 至 43 題為題組

In all cultures and throughout history hair has had a special significance. In ancient Egypt, as long ago as 1500 BC, the outward appearance expressed the person's status, role in society and political position. Wigs played an important role in this: they were crafted with great artistry and often sprinkled with powdered gold.

In the 8th century BC, the pre-Roman Celts in Northern Europe wore their hair long. In a man it was the expression of his strength, in a woman of her fertility. The idea of long hair as a symbol of male strength is even mentioned in the Bible, in the story of Samson and Delilah. Samson was a leader of the Israelites. His long hair, which he never cut, gave him superhuman powers. The only person who knew his secret was Delilah. However, she spied for the enemy and betrayed him. One night she cut off his hair and thus robbed him of his strength.

In the classical Greek period, curly hair was not only the fashion, but it also represented an attitude towards life. Curls or locks were the metaphor for change, freedom and the joy of living. The ancient Greek word for curls and locks is related to intriguing and tempting someone.

Hair is also used as a symbol of opposition. The punk protest movement today uses hair as a symbol of disapproval of the "middle-class, conventional lifestyle" by wearing provocative haircuts and shockingly colored hair. A different form of objection could be seen in the women's hairstyles in the 1960s. Women's liberation was expressed in a short-cut, straight and simple hairstyle which underlined equality with men without neglecting female attributes. To this day hair has kept its importance as a symbol of power, youth, vitality and health.

語譯及解釋

自古以來,在所有文化中,頭髮一直有其重要性,在古埃及,早在西元前1500年,(人的)外表傳達其身分,社會角色及政治地位,在這方面假髮扮演重要的角色:它們手工精緻具藝術性,還常撒上金粉。

西元前八世紀,在北歐的前羅馬時期凱爾特人會留長髮,就男人而言表示他很有力氣,就女人而言則表示她很會生小孩,長髮象徵男性力量這樣的觀念甚至在聖經中參孫

與黛莉拉的故事中也提到, 參孫是以色列人的領袖,他從未剪過的長髮, 給予他超人的力量,唯一知道他秘密的人是黛莉拉,然而,她卻為敵人做間諜,背叛參孫,某天晚上,她剪下他的頭髮,就因此奪走他的力量。

在古典希臘時期,捲髮不但是時尚,也代表一種生活態度,捲髮隱喻著改變、自由與生之喜悅,古希臘文的捲髮一字與迷惑及引誘某人有關。

頭髮也被用來象徵反抗,今天的龐克抗議運動就靠留著一頭煽動性的髮型、嚇人的髮色,把頭髮當作不贊同『中產階級傳統生活方式』的象徵,一種不同的抗議形式可見於1960年代的女性髮型, 女性的解放表現於短髮、直髮與簡樸的髮型, 此種髮型凸顯男女平等, 卻不忽略女性的特質,直到今天,頭髮一直保有象徵權力、青春、活力與健康的重要性。

significance重要性 ; ancient古代的 ; outward向外的;外在的

status地位,身分 ; wig假髮 ; craft精細製作 ; artistry藝術性

sprinkle撒 ; powdered粉狀的 ; wear one's hair long蓄留長髮

In a man it was the expression of his strength, in a woman (it was the expression) of her fertility. 為免重覆而省略

fertility肥沃,生育力 ; symbol象徵 ; superhuman超人

betray背叛 ; rob搶劫(+ sb. of st.)

attitude態度(+ to / toward) metaphor隱喻 ; curl捲髮(= lock)

related to (/ with) 與.....有關 ; intrigue使著迷,迷惑

tempt引誘 ; conscience良心 ; punk龐客族

protest抗議 (+ against) ; conventional傳統的(= traditional)

provocative煽動的 ; (vt)provoke ; objection反對

object to (= oppose; be opposed to) + Ving

liberation解放,釋放 ; underline突顯 ; equality平等

attribute特色 (attribute A to B : 將A的成因歸之於B) ; vitality生命力

()40. The topic of this passage could best be described as _____ .

- (A) the scientific study of hairstyles
- (B) the symbolic meanings of hairstyles
- (C) the art of designing different hairstyles
- (D) the contemporary development of hairstyles

選(B)理由：文中提到假髮在古埃及的象徵意義,接下來幾段談到髮型的歷史、神話與文化淵源及轉變

contemporary當代的

()41. Why did ancient Greeks like to wear curls and locks?

- (A) To attract others.
- (B) To show off their artistry.
- (C) To hide their real identity.
- (D) To represent power and status.

選(A)理由：文中提到希臘文『捲髮』一字與『引誘』、『迷惑』意思有關

show off炫耀(= display)

()42. How did women in the 1960s use hair to show objection?

- (A) They grew long hair.
- (B) They dyed their hair.
- (C) They cut their hair short.
- (D) They shaved their heads.

選(C)理由：文中提到女人藉由剪短髮、留直髮與簡樸的髮型來表達異議

dye染(髮) ; shave剃(鬚/髮)

- ()43. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Long curly hair has always been popular since ancient times.
(B) Ancient Egyptians did not pay much attention to their hairstyles.
(C) The punk movement is one of the most successful movements in history.
(D) Samson might never have been defeated if he had kept the secret to himself.

選(D)理由：文中提到參孫因為告訴黛莉拉他頭髮的秘密而導致他的被出賣而失敗

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Camille Mahlknecht, 9, has some big fun planned for this weekend. She and other residents of Agoura Hills, California, plan to pick up trash during their city's annual cleanup. At the same time, Wissam Raed, 12, will be busy volunteering too. Thousands of miles away in Lebanon, Wissam plans to put on a play at an orphanage and bring potted plants to elderly people at a senior citizen center.

Some other children like Nathan White, 10, have personal reasons for volunteering. Nathan's grandmother died of a heart attack. To help raise money for medical research, Nathan participated in Jump Rope for Heart. He and five other boys took turns jumping rope for two and half hours and collected more than US\$1,200 in donations for the American Heart Association.

Millions of children around the globe lend a hand to their communities every year. Schools and parents also contribute to the rise in youth service. For example, many schools offer community service activities for students to join. Teachers either combine volunteer work with classroom lessons or make service work a requirement. Parents, on the other hand, encourage their kids to volunteer and do it with them.

Community service is particularly important in this recession time. As the need for monetary support and other aid has increased, many charitable organizations have experienced a significant drop in donations. Camille and other children who volunteer thousands of hours annually can fill in some of the gaps.

According to research, kids who start volunteering are twice as likely to continue doing good deeds when they are adults. So, grab a paintbrush, a trash bag, or whatever you need to help your community. You'll love how you feel after helping others. Even dirty work can be lots of fun, if it's for a good cause.

語譯及解釋

9歲的卡蜜莉.馬哈奈特這週末計劃做點樂事,她和其他加州亞哥拉山市的居民計劃在該市每年一次的清潔日中撿垃圾,同時,12歲的威薩姆.瑞德也將忙著做志工,人在數千英里外的黎巴嫩的威薩姆,計劃在一所孤兒院演一齣戲,並將盆栽送給一所退休老人中心的老人。

其他一些小孩,如10歲的納瑟.懷特,都有做志工的個人理由,納瑟的祖母死於心臟病,為幫助募集醫療研究基金,納瑟參加『為心臟而跳繩活動』,他和其他5名男孩輪流跳繩共兩個半小時,募得逾1,200美元的捐款給美國心臟協會。

每年全球有數百萬名小孩幫助他們的社區,學校及父母也促使青年服務的盛行,例如,許多學校提供社區服務活動給學生參與,老師不是將義工工作與課業結合,就是把義工工作改為必修,另一方面,父母也鼓勵孩子做義工,並和他們一起做。

在此經濟蕭條之時,社區服務尤其重要,由於金援及其他援助的需求已增加,許多慈善機構遭逢(來自大眾的)捐款大幅縮減,卡蜜兒和其他小孩每年會投入數千個小時當志工,這將可填補某些缺口。

根據研究,開始做義工的小孩長大後繼續做善事的機率是其他孩童的兩倍,所以,現在就拿起油漆刷、垃圾袋或任何你所需要的東西以幫助你的社區,你會愛上助人後當下你的感受,若是為了崇高的理想(那麼) 甚至是骯髒的工作也可以很有趣。

使役動詞have + O. + V-pp

...has some big fun planned for this weekend

resident居民 ; trash垃圾(= garbage) ; cleanup大掃除

volunteer自願者,(擔任)義工 ; put on a play演一齣戲

orphanage 孤兒院 ; potted plant 盆栽 ; elderly 年長的,上了年紀的

the elderly = elderly people 老人 ; elder brother / sister 哥哥/姊姊

senior citizen 老年人(退休老人); 因...而亡: die of + 疾病/die from + 事由

raise money 募款 ; participate in 參與 (= take part in)

jump rope 跳繩 ; take turns + Ving 輪流(做); donation = endowment

lend a hand to sb. = lend (/ give) sb. a hand 幫助某人

contribute to 導致 (= lead to; give rise to; bring about; cause; result in)

combine A with B: 聯合A與B ; recession (經濟)蕭條

monetary 金錢的,貨幣的 ; come to one's aid 幫助某人

charitable 慈善的 ; fill in a gap 補缺口 ; do a good deed 行善

deed 行為 ; grab 攫,抓 ; paintbrush 油漆刷

it's for a good cause 為了高尚的理由

() 44. What's the writer's purpose of writing this passage?

- (A) To recommend youth service programs to schools.
- (B) To ask charity organizations to serve the community.
- (C) To urge children to take part in volunteering activities.
- (D) To propose alternatives for doing community services.

選(C)理由: 文中最後一句提到所以,現在就拿起油漆刷、垃圾袋或任何你所需要的東西以幫助你的社區,你會愛上助人後當下你的感受,若是為了崇高的理想(那麼) 甚至是骯髒的工作也可以很有趣。

urge 力促 ; propose 建議(= suggest) ; alternative 另類的,選擇(= option; choice)

- ()45. What is the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?
- (A) Community service is gaining popularity among children.
 - (B) Families and schools help to make community service popular.
 - (C) Children now depend more on their teachers than on their parents.
 - (D) Nathan White had a special reason to raise money for medical research.

選(B)理由：該段提到家庭與學校有哪些具體作為以鼓勵孩童從事社區服務工作

- ()46. Why is community service important in a time of recession?
- (A) It raises money for school activities.
 - (B) It teaches children to take care of the sick.
 - (C) It gives charity organizations some needed help.
 - (D) It encourages parents and teachers to work together.

選(C)理由：文中提到由於金援及其他援助的需求已增加,許多慈善機構遭逢(來自大眾的)捐款大幅縮減,而當志工,將可填補某些缺口

- ()47. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Community service can help prevent juvenile delinquency.
 - (B) Children will probably leave school and work as volunteers.
 - (C) Organizing sports events for the school is a kind of community service.
 - (D) Children who do volunteer work are more likely to grow up to be caring adults.

選(D)理由：文中提到根據研究,開始做義工的小孩長大後繼續做善事的機率是其他孩童的兩倍

juvenile delinquency 青少年犯罪 (juvenile delinquent 不良少年)

sports event 運動會 ; caring 有愛心的

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Downloading music over the Internet is pretty common among high school and college students. However, when students download and share copyrighted music without permission, they are violating the law.

A survey of young people's music ownership has found that teenagers and college students have an average of more than 800 illegally copied songs each on their digital music

players. Half of those surveyed share all the music on their hard drive, enabling others to copy hundreds of songs at any one time. Some students were found to have randomly linked their personal blogs to music sites, so as to allow free trial listening of copyrighted songs for blog visitors, or adopted some of the songs as the background music for their blogs. Such practices may be easy and free, but there are consequences.

Sandra Dowd, a student of Central Michigan University, was fined US\$7,500 for downloading 501 files from LimeWire, a peer-to-peer file sharing program. Sandra claimed that she was unaware that her downloads were illegal until she was contacted by authorities. Similarly, Mike Lewinski paid US\$4,000 to settle a lawsuit against him for copyright violation. Mike expressed shock and couldn't believe that this was happening to him. "I just wanted to save some money and I always thought **the threat was just a scare tactic.**" "You know, everyone does it," added Mike.

The RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America), the organization that files lawsuits against illegal downloaders, states that suing students was by no means their first choice. Unfortunately, without the threat of consequences, students are just not changing their behavior. Education alone is not enough to stop the extraordinary growth of the illegal downloading practice.

語譯及解釋

高中生及大學生在網路下載音樂很普遍,然而, 當學生下載或未經授權分享版權音樂時, 卻犯了法。

一項對年輕人音樂持有的調查中發現,青少年和大學生每人平均有800多首非法複製歌曲在他們的數位音樂播放器中,一半受訪者分享出他們存在硬碟上的音樂,讓人可在任何時候複製數百首歌,有些學生將他們自己的部落格隨機連結音樂網站,以便讓來到部落格者能免費試聽有版權的歌曲,或採用某些音樂作他們部落格的背景音樂,這樣的作法也許簡單又免費,卻有後果。

中央密西根大學的學生珊卓.道德,因為從一個點對點檔案分享程式(名為LimeWire)下載501個檔案而被罰7千5百美元,珊卓聲稱直到當局聯繫她之後,她才知道其下載行為非法,同樣地,邁可.李文斯基付了4千美元才處理掉一樁告他違反著作權(法)的官司,邁可

表示驚訝,不相信此事竟發生在他身上,邁可說:『我只想省點錢,而且我總認為那威脅不過是唬人的手段』他又補充:『你知道,每個人都這麼做。』

美國唱片業協會(RIAA) 這個對非法下載者提出訴訟的組織,表示對學生提訴訟絕非其首選,但不幸的是,如果沒有(用)這些後果威脅,學生就不會改變他們的行為,只憑教育不足以制止這種非法下載風氣的快速成長。

download下載 ; copyrighted有版權的 ; permission許可

violate違反(= break) ; survey調查 ; ownership所有權

enable使...能夠 ; randomly隨機地(= at random)

link A to B : 使A與B有關聯 ; blog部落格 ; so as to = (in order) to

adopt採用,領養 (adapt使適應,改編) ; fine罰款 ; peer同儕

peer-to-peer file sharing program : 點對點(P2P)檔案共享程式

lawsuit官司 ; violation違反 ; threat威脅 ; scare驚嚇

tactic戰術(屬概念性的活動) strategy戰略(屬高階規劃)

sue控告 ; by no means絕不 ; extraordinary非凡的

()48. Why is it common for students to download copyrighted music?

- (A) They don't think that they will be caught.
- (B) They want their friends to know that they are smart.
- (C) They think it is a good way to make some extra money.
- (D) They are against copyright protection over Internet music.

選(A)理由：文中有學生提到：我總認為那威脅不過是唬人的手段,又補充:你知道,每個人都這麼做。意味著這些人不認為自己會倒霉被逮

()49. What does Mike mean by saying that “the threat was just a scare tactic”?

- (A) One should not be afraid of threats.
- (B) A lawsuit will result from the threat.
- (C) It is unfair to scare people with a threat.
- (D) No serious consequence will follow the threat.

選(D)理由：文中提到學生們認為那被追訴裁罰的威脅不過是唬人的手段,大家都下載,

暗示應該不會有嚴重後果才是

result from起因於 (result in導致)

()50. What is RIAA’s attitude towards students’ illegal downloading behavior?

- (A) They believe that education will help greatly in protecting copyrights.
- (B) They profit from the fines illegal downloaders pay for copyright violations.
- (C) They like to sue students for downloading music illegally from the Internet.
- (D) They think that illegal downloading behavior needs tough measures to correct.

選(D)理由：文中提到對學生提訴訟絕非其首選(故不選C),但不幸的是,如果沒有(用)這

些後果威脅,學生就不會改變他們的行為,只憑教育不足以制止這種非法下載風氣的

快速成長。

()51. What’s the best title for this passage?

- (A) Copyright Violators, Beware!
- (B) How to Get Free Music Online!
- (C) A Survey of Students’ Downloading Habits
- (D) Eliminate Illegal Music Download? Impossible!

選(A)理由：文中警告意味濃厚,其中提到違法及觸犯著作權的後果

beware當心(+ of) ; eliminate消除

98 年指考解答

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