

1-5

Drivers along Taiwan's highways are treated to a spectacular show by Mother Nature every spring and fall. It is the mass migration of Taiwan's purple crow butterfly; over 500 butterflies per minute 1 in purple splendor.

These beautiful purple insects' home is in the valleys of Pingtung and Kaohsiung counties. They fly north every spring for 2, and fly south every fall for hibernation. The purple crow butterfly can survive long into the winter months. In fact, their long lifespans 3 the fabulous mass migrations. Mexico hosts similar butterfly migrations, too.

However, the butterflies' natural habitat is being threatened by 4 weather patterns and human involvement. Thanks to efforts by the native Rukai tribe, people are learning more about the butterfly. 5 growing more butterfly-attracting plants, people are making the environment friendlier to the butterfly. Nets and highway closures protect butterflies and motorists during the migration.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ___ 1. (A) leave behind | (B) take flight | (C) head for | (D) come across |
| ___ 2. (A) flooding | (B) invading | (C) delivering | (D) breeding |
| ___ 3. (A) allow for | (B) come up with | (C) apply for | (D) get rid of |
| ___ 4. (A) desirable | (B) consistent | (C) gracious | (D) extreme |
| ___ 5. (A) But for | (B) Instead of | (C) By | (D) In order to |

6-10

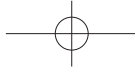
The Little Prince was first published in 1943 by a French writer named Antoine de Saint-Exupéry. It is his most famous work. Over a million books of *The Little Prince* are sold each year. It has been translated 6 more than 250 languages and is sold around the world. *The Little Prince* is one of the best-selling books 7. It is also the most read book in France. *The Little Prince* can be read as a book, seen in the theater, watched as a ballet, or 8 to as a recording.

The Little Prince is considered to be a novella. A novella is shorter than a novel 9 longer than a short story. A novella has between 10,000 and 70,000 words. The conflicts in a novella are more difficult than 10 in a novel. This novella is a story of friendship, love, loss, and loneliness.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| ___ 6. (A) with | (B) among | (C) by | (D) into |
| ___ 7. (A) one at a time | (B) from time to time | (C) time and again | (D) of all time |
| ___ 8. (A) listening | (B) listened | (C) to listen | (D) be listening |
| ___ 9. (A) so | (B) or | (C) but | (D) as |
| ___ 10. (A) those | (B) them | (C) which | (D) what |

11-15

In recent years, a daily sight throughout the United States is locked stores with signs out front that read "CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE." Businesses, as well as families, are suffering through the 11 economy. Sometimes, they are unable to pay their bills; 12 can they pay what they owe other people. When debt



becomes too much to handle, families and businesses have to declare bankruptcy.

These days, there are several 13 of bankruptcy in the United States. Tremendous credit card spending, losing a job, and expensive medical bills can all contribute to struggles with money. 14, bankruptcy is a problem, but there are solutions to keep a family or a business above water.

First of all, set a budget. Find out where the money is going every month. Second, 15 the spending. Learn to live with less money. Finally, find more work and save for a rainy day.

- ___ 11. (A) outstanding (B) depressed (C) prosperous (D) constructive
 ___ 12. (A) yet (B) how (C) when (D) nor
 ___ 13. (A) causes (B) origins (C) sources (D) effects
 ___ 14. (A) That is to say (B) To name but a few (C) Needless to say (D) Not to mention
 ___ 15. (A) propose (B) multiply (C) educate (D) decrease

文意選填

Energy sources like oil, coal, and natural gas might be cheap, but they're harmful to the environment. What's more, they are not renewable, so one day we'll run out of 16. To overcome this problem, companies 17 are working hard to discover alternative sources of energy.

One of the most popular alternative energy sources is solar energy. Countries with warm weather can 18 energy from the sun to help power their cities. Currently, solar 19 have two big problems: they are expensive, and they require a lot of space.

Wind power is another popular alternative energy source. Countries such as China and the United States have built 20 wind farms with hundreds of turbines. When wind blows through the farm, the turbines spin, producing clean energy. Wind turbines can be expensive to 21, and local residents often complain that the turbines are very loud and kill a lot of birds.

Hydroelectric might be the most efficient alternative power source of 22. It uses flowing water to turn turbines and produce energy. Hydroelectric power is used widely in some countries. For example, it provides about 90% of the electricity 23 in Brazil.

Biofuels are another 24 to produce renewable energy. They refer to certain 25, like corn and soybeans that can be grown and converted into ethanol. Ethanol can be used to power cars. In Brazil, it's common to see flex fuel cars, which can use either gasoline or ethanol, and there are ethanol gas stations all over the country.

- (A) maintain (B) panels (C) crops (D) supplies (E) consumed
 (F) worldwide (G) means (H) giant (I) all (J) harvest

16. ___ 17. ___ 18. ___ 19. ___ 20. ___
 21. ___ 22. ___ 23. ___ 24. ___ 25. ___



綜合測驗

1-5

解救台灣紫斑蝶 Saving Taiwan's Purple Butterfly

★ 答案與解析

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1 | B | 考點 動詞片語與文意理解 句中的提示字為 mass migration，每分鐘有超過 500 隻蝴蝶 take flight (起飛)。 A. leave behind 遺留；忘了帶走 C. head for 前往 D. come across 巧遇；偶然發現 |
| 2 | D | 考點 文意推論 空格後秋天的活動是 hibernation (冬眠)，空格前春天的活動應為 breeding (繁殖)。 A. flooding 淹沒；湧進 B. invading 侵略 C. delivering 投遞 |
| 3 | A | 考點 動詞片語 空格前有提示字 long lifespans，所以能 allow for (允許) 如此長久的遷徙。 B. come up with 想到；提出 C. apply for 申請 D. get rid of 擺脫 |
| 4 | D | 考點 文意理解 空格前的 threatened 提示此格應為負面影響，故為 extreme (極端) 氣候型態。 A. desirable 令人嚮往的；想擁有的 B. consistent 一致的 C. gracious 親切的 |
| 5 | C | 考點 介系詞功能 by + V-ing 指「憑藉著『方法』」，創造更適合蝴蝶的環境。 A. but for 要不是 B. instead of 而非 D. in order to 為了 |

★ 翻譯

每年春季和秋季，臺灣公路上的駕駛人會看到大自然推出的壯觀表演。那是台灣紫斑蝶的大遷徙；每分鐘超過500隻蝴蝶翩翩飛舞，形成美麗的紫霞。

這些美麗紫色昆蟲的家鄉在屏東縣和高雄縣的山谷；牠們每年春季飛到北方繁殖，每年秋季飛到南方過冬。紫斑蝶可以在冬季中存活下來。事實上，紫斑蝶的壽命長，可以進行精彩的大規模遷徙；墨西哥也有類似的蝴蝶遷徙現象。

然而，極端氣候和人為干預正威脅著蝴蝶的自然棲息地。多虧當地魯凱族的努力，人們對紫斑蝶有更多的了解。人類藉由種植更多吸引蝶類的植物，為蝴蝶營造更適宜生存的環境。在蝴蝶遷徙的時候，當地會使用隔離網並封閉公路以保護蝴蝶和駕駛人。

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 | spectacular [ˈspekˈtækjələ] (a.) 壯觀的 | 6 |
| 2 | splendor [ˈsplendə] (n.) 光輝 | 5 |
| 3 | hibernation [ˌhaɪbəˈneɪʃən] (n.) 冬眠 | * |
| 4 | lifespan [ˈlaɪfˌspæn] (n.) 壽命 | * |
| 5 | fabulous [ˈfæbjələs] (a.) 精彩的 | 6 |

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| 6 | migration [maɪˈgrɛʃən] (n.) 遷徙 | 6 |
| 7 | involvement [ɪnˈvɒlvmənt] (n.) 牽涉、投入 | 4 |
| 8 | closure [ˈkloʊzə] (n.) 關閉 | 6 |
| 9 | motorist [ˈmɒtərɪst] (n.) 駕駛人 | * |



6-10

《小王子》 *The Little Prince*

學測

UNIT
01

★ 答案與解析

- 6 **D** **考點** 慣用介系詞
translate A “into” B，將A文（The Little Prince）翻譯「成」B文（more than 250 languages）。
- 7 **D** **考點** 時間副詞片語
空格前使用了最高級形容詞 best-selling，提示了時間應為 of all time（有史以來；歷久不衰）。
A. one at a time 一次一個 B. from time to time 不時地
C. time and again 屢次；不斷地
- 8 **B** **考點** 對等連接的文法
be read、seen、watched、listened to 均須為被動時態，對等連接詞 or 共連接三個 p.p.。
- 9 **C** **考點** 連接詞
shorter than A “but” longer than B，對等連接詞 but 連接兩個相反或相對的形容詞。
- 10 **A** **考點** 代名詞 that 和 those
that 和 those 專門用來取代不同環境內出現的重複名詞。本句提供的不同環境是 in a novella 與 in a novel，重複出現的名詞是 conflicts，因為是複數，第二次提及 conflicts 時可用 those 取代之。

★ 翻譯

《小王子》在 1943 年首度出版，作者是法國人安托萬·德·聖埃克絮佩里，這是他最著名的作品。《小王子》每年銷售量超過一百萬冊，譯本超過 250 種並銷往世界各國，躋身史上最暢銷的書籍，也是法國最多人閱讀的一本書。《小王子》可以是閱讀讀物，也被編成戲劇、芭蕾舞來觀賞，或者成為有聲書來聆聽。

《小王子》被視為一部中篇小說。中篇小說較一般小說短，但比短篇小說長，字數介於一萬至七萬之間。中篇小說中的衝突情節比短篇小說中的更難處理，《小王子》這部中篇小說的故事是關於友誼、愛、失去和寂寞。

- 1 publish [ˈpʌblɪʃ] (v.) 出版 4
- 2 translate [trænsˈleɪt] (v.) 翻譯 4
- 3 best-selling (a.) 暢銷的 *
- 4 recording [rɪˈkɔːdɪŋ] (n.) 錄音 *

- 5 novella [noʊˈvɛlə] (n.) 中篇小說 *
- 6 friendship [ˈfrɛndʃɪp] (n.) 友情 3
- 7 loneliness [ˈlɒnlɪnɪs] (n.) 孤獨 *

★ 答案與解析

- 11 **B** **考點 文意推論**
前文中可找到商店倒閉的提示字 (locked stores、closed until further notice)，因此推論 depressed (蕭條的) 是最合理答案。
A. outstanding 傑出的 C. prosperous 繁榮的 D. constructive 建設性的
- 12 **D** **考點 否定副詞 nor 的文法**
空格後出現的是倒裝句 (can they pay what they owe other people)，依文法規則推斷此處應選擇否定副詞 nor (也不)。
- 13 **A** **考點 易混淆單字分辨**
A. cause 事故的「起因」 B. origin 歷史「起源」 C. source 資源或消息的「來源」
D. effect 結果
- 14 **C** **考點 轉承詞**
先使用表達強調語氣的 needless to say (不用說)，於句中再使用連接詞 but 表達出前後語意的對比。
A. that is to say 也就是說 B. to name but a few 略舉例一二 D. not to mention 更甬提
- 15 **D** **考點 文意推論**
空格後提示了 Learn to live with less money (學著節省過日子)，此處選用意思相同的 decrease the spending (減少開銷) 為最合理答案。
A. propose 提議 B. multiply 乘以；增加 C. educate 教育

★ 翻譯

近年來，在美國各地經常看得見商店大門緊鎖，前面的告示寫著「歇業中，開業時間另行通知」。企業和家庭都因為經濟蕭條而備受打擊，有時候，他們無法支付帳單，也沒有錢還債主。當債務變得不勝負荷，家庭和企業不得不宣布破產。

近來在美國導致破產有幾個原因：龐大的信用卡消費、失業和昂貴的醫藥費都會讓人周轉不靈。毫無疑問，破產是一個問題，但也有些解決辦法可以讓家庭或企業擺脫債務困擾。

首先，要訂下預算，找出每月支出的項目。第二，減少開銷。學習省錢過日子。最後，找更多工作，存錢以備不時之需。

1 bankruptcy [ˈbæŋkrəptsi] (n.) 破產 *

2 owe [o] (v.) 欠債 3

3 declare [diˈkleɪ] (v.) 宣告 4

4 tremendous [triˈmɛndəs] (a.) 巨大的 4

5 medical [ˈmɛdɪkl] (a.) 醫療的 3

6 budget [ˈbʌdʒɪt] (n.) 預算 3



文意選填

16-25

替代能源 Alternative Energy Sources

★ 答案與解析

解答

詞類與意義

鄰近字詞

16

D. supplies

n. 補給品；供應

prep. + N.

解析

run out of + N. (用完……)，前文有提示字 energy sources、not renewable，目前的能源不可再生，總有一天供應會耗盡。

17

F. worldwide

adv. 遍及世界各地

N. + 地方 adv.

解析

companies worldwide (世界各地的公司)，地方副詞與時間副詞可放在名詞後面，當形容詞功能來後位修飾名詞。

18

J. harvest

vt. 收穫

can + VR

解析

助動詞 can 之後應使用原形動詞，氣候溫暖的國家 (countries with warm weather) 可從太陽 (from the sun) 採收能源，harvest 是最符合文法與文意的答案。

19

B. panels

n. 嵌板

adj. + N.

解析

形容詞 solar 之後應修飾名詞，solar panel (太陽能板) 是採收太陽能的設備。

20

H. giant

adj. 巨大的

adj. + N.

解析

在名詞 wind farms 之前用形容詞加以修飾，選項中只有 H. giant 是形容詞，而且語意與後文中的 with hundreds of turbines (擁有上百架渦輪機) 相符。

21

A. maintain

vt. 維修

to + VR

解析

不定詞 to 之後應使用原形動詞，be expensive to maintain (維修起來很昂貴) 中，不定詞片語 to maintain 為副詞功能，修飾 expensive。

22

I. all

pron. 全部

prep. + N.

解析

介系詞 of 之後應該接名詞，空格前的最高級句型是關鍵提示，the most . . . of all (所有中最……的)。

23

E. consumed

vt. 消耗

先行詞 + (which is) + p.p.

解析

句首的 for example 是提示字，舉例說明前一句 Hydroelectric power is used widely in some countries. 應選用 use 的同義字 consume。先行詞 the electricity 之後的關係子句原來是 (which is) consumed in Brazil。

學測

UNIT 01



24

G. means

n. 方法；手段

限定詞 + N.

解析

限定詞 another 之後應使用單數可數名詞，選項中只有 G. means 是單數可數名詞，因為 means 是單複數同形。

25

C. crops

n. 農作物

adj. + N.

解析

形容詞 certain 之後應修飾名詞，空格後的舉例 corn and soybeans 是提示，答案是 crops。

★ 翻譯

雖然石油、煤炭和天然氣可能很便宜，但這些能源會危害環境。更重要的是，它們不能再生，所以有一天將會枯竭。為了克服這個問題，世界各地的公司都在努力地尋找替代能源。

最流行的替代能源之一就是太陽能。氣候溫暖的國家可以獲得來自太陽的能量，提供城市需要的電力。目前，太陽能面板有兩個主要問題：價格昂貴、所需空間很大。

風力發電是另一種受歡迎的替代能源。一些國家像中國和美國闢建廣大的風力發電廠，設置數百架渦輪。當風吹過發電廠，渦輪就會旋轉，產生乾淨的能源。風力發電機在維護上很昂貴，當地居民也常常抱怨機器運轉的聲音很大，而且殺了很多鳥。

水力發電可能是替代能源中最有效率的一種，它利用流動的水讓渦輪機運轉而產生能源。水力發電在一些國家非常普遍，例如，它提供巴西90%的使用電力。

生物燃料是另一種生產再生能源的方式，所謂生物是指玉米和大豆之類的作物，可以耕作收成，轉化為乙醇。乙醇可以用來提供汽車動力。在巴西，使用彈性燃料的車輛很常見，它們可以使用汽油或乙醇，在全國也都有乙醇加油站。

1 alternative [ɒl'tɜːnətɪv] (a.) 替代的

6

2 renewable [ri'njuəbəl] (a.) 可更新的

*

3 overcome [ˌovə'kʌm] (v.) 克服

4

4 solar ['sɒlə] (a.) 太陽的

4

5 turbine ['tɜːbɪn] (n.) 渦輪

*

6 resident ['rezɪdənt] (n.) 居民

5

7 hydroelectric [ˌhaɪdrɔɪ'lektɪk] (n.) 水力發電

*

8 efficient [ɪ'fɪjənt] (a.) 有效的

3

9 convert [kən'veɜːt] (v.) 轉變

5

10 ethanol [ˈɛθə,nɒl] (n.) 乙醇

*

11 gasoline [ˈgæsoʊ,lɪn] (n.) 汽油

3