<table>
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<th>英文考科</th>
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<td>考試日期：103 年 11 月 3~4 日</td>
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### －作答注意事項－

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<thead>
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<th>考試時間：100 分鐘</th>
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<tr>
<td>題型題數：</td>
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<tr>
<td>第壹部分</td>
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<tr>
<td>• 單選題共 56 題</td>
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<td>第貳部分</td>
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<td>• 非選擇題共二大題</td>
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<td>作答方式：</td>
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<td>• 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。</td>
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<td>• 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。</td>
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<td>• 未依規定畫記答案卡，致機器掃描無法辨識答案；或未使用黑色墨水的筆書寫答案卷，致使閱卷人員無法辨認機器掃描後之答案者，其後果由考生自行承擔。</td>
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<td>• 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。</td>
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第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）
一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

1. The problem of racism is not _______ to this country alone. Instead, it’s a universal one.
   (A) partial          (B) peculiar          (C) prejudicial          (D) particular

2. Caught in the heavy traffic, it was _______ impossible for us to make it to the banquet on time.
   (A) realistically    (B) alternately     (C) virtually           (D) significantly

3. Had I not _______ Larry about the fierce beast, he might have got bitten and injured.
   (A) cautioned        (B) recommended    (C) condemned           (D) hindered

4. There is no persuading Jolie to give up her dream of studying abroad since she has _______ it from a young age.
   (A) preoccupied      (B) orbited        (C) embedded            (D) nourished

5. To avoid sunstrokes, you’d better carry sunshades to _______ yourself from the scorching sun.
   (A) protest          (B) dissuade       (C) shield              (D) prohibit

6. The shipwrecked passengers were in a(n) _______ situation because they could only survive a few hours in the freezing cold water.
   (A) intensive        (B) desperate      (C) intolerant          (D) demanding

7. Travel broadens one’s horizons. Exposure to foreign cultures, in particular, teaches us to view the world from a wider _______.
   (A) prospect         (B) perspective    (C) property            (D) preposition

8. Mark is a(n) _______ chef in a five-star hotel. No wonder he has cooking at his fingertips.
   (A) accomplished     (B) moderate       (C) obstinate           (D) appetizing

9. Evidently, the business employer has a _______ against his female workers for they get a lower salary than their male counterparts.
   (A) bias             (B) disadvantage   (C) demerit             (D) bonus

10. According to a famous taxation scholar, tax reform is not meant to “rob the rich to help the poor,” but is designed to allow those who are more _______ able to share their wealth.
    (A) biologically     (B) intentionally (C) psychiatrically (D) financially

11. The boss of a company has been detained whose tainted oils have _______ one of the biggest food product recalls ever in Taiwan lest he destroy evidence and flee the country.
    (A) triggered        (B) supervised    (C) enforced            (D) activated

12. The fact that the actor has played many different roles and won many major movie awards proves that he is a _______ actor.
    (A) controversial    (B) provincial    (C) hypothetical        (D) versatile

13. This semester we will have a new professor specializing in international bargaining. In fact, this professor is an experienced career diplomat who has served as _______ to many countries in Asia.
    (A) burglar          (B) executive      (C) cripple             (D) ambassador

14. A relief pitcher was _______ for the starting pitcher after the home team had gotten a safe lead. The starting pitcher was given the chance to rest an injured leg.
    (A) bombarded       (B) substituted    (C) assembled           (D) nominated

15. Though widespread use of pesticides has been _______ with keeping rates of insect-borne diseases lower, research also shows that overexposure to pesticides may increase cancer risk.
    (A) acquainted      (B) equipped       (C) credited            (D) negotiated
二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第 16 题至第 30 题，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請寫在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或答錯多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Many people around the world suffer from myopia, more commonly known as nearsightedness, and Taiwan may have the world’s highest rate of affliction. __16__, you might expect most people in Taiwan to wear glasses, but this isn’t the case. Lots of people rely instead on a convenient __17__ contact lenses.

The origin of contact lenses can be attributed __18__ a man of many great inventions — Leonardo Da Vinci. In 1508, Da Vinci wrote about aiding vision by submerging the eye in water, which would later serve as one of the basic __19__ behind the world’s first contact lenses. In the centuries that followed, liquid-filled “eyecups” __20__ to glass contact lenses, and finally to the first modern lenses, which debuted in 1949.

16. (A) By contrast (B) Accordingly (C) Nevertheless (D) Furthermore
17. (A) alternative (B) solution (C) instrument (D) appliance
18. (A) of (B) on (C) to (D) with
19. (A) functions (B) roles (C) principles (D) reasons
20. (A) gave up (B) gave way (C) gave in (D) gave over

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Vienna attracts about five million tourists each year, and for good reason. Aside from __21__ as the City of Music, Vienna also owns the nickname “City of Dreams,” due to it being the hometown of Sigmund Freud, the world’s first and most famous psycho-analyst. Based on culture, infrastructure, and markets, Vienna consistently retains a top three standing globally in the Innovation Cities Index. Architecturally, the city is __22__, often used for urban planning case studies. For quality of life, Vienna is a model city __23__. The Economist put it at number 2 out of 140 in 2014, and leading research firm Mercer ranked it first in its survey of hundreds of world cities.

The exact origins and meaning of Vienna’s name is unclear. __24__, most experts agree that the city gets its name for the Celtic word meaning bright or fair. Vienna is the capital and largest city of Austria, home to about 25% of the country’s residents. By population, Vienna is the ninth largest city in the European Union. It __25__ many international congresses and conventions annually, as well as global organizations such as the United Nations and OPEC. In 2001, Vienna’s gorgeous city center was designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

21. (A) dismissal (B) exclusion (C) devaluation (D) recognition
22. (A) second to none (B) on cloud nine (C) at the eleventh hour (D) at sixes and sevens
23. (A) for good (B) in a nutshell (C) as well (D) in addition
24. (A) On the contrary (B) Nonetheless (C) Consequently (D) In the same way
25. (A) hosts (B) takes place (C) contains (D) involves

第 26 至 30 題為題組

One of the most difficult things for Americans to understand when they watch English films or television shows from across the pond is rhyming slang. This is a form of slang, __26__ informal speech, in which a common word is replaced by another word or a two- or three-word phrase that rhymes with it. And to make matters more complicated, the secondary rhyming word is often omitted. __27__ the origin and meaning of the phrase elusive to listeners not in the know. __28__, it is common these days for people in England to say “to have a butcher’s.” This means to have a look and comes from butcher’s hook. The film Ocean’s Eleven also contains an __29__ example of rhyming slang. When the character played by Don Cheadle realized he couldn’t cut the power to the casino, he told the crew they were in “Barney.” They all looked at him blankly, but this is from the Flintstones cartoon character Barney Rubble and means trouble. So, how about a little test? If someone told you that you should “use your loaf,” what is that supposed to mean? Well, when we encounter the word loaf, we would __30__ think of bread. And what rhymes with bread? Here’s a hint: you are using it right now!
26. (A) therefore  (B) or  (C) instead of  (D) such as  
27. (A) and make  (B) makes  (C) making  (D) to make  
28. (A) In other words  (B) In the long run  (C) What’s more  (D) For instance  
29. (A) memorable  (B) various  (C) forgetful  (D) ordinary  
30. (A) rarely  (B) originally  (C) purposely  (D) normally  

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 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」。每題答對者，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 31 至 40 題為題組

In the remote southern reaches of Peru, there is a region known as the “Red Plain.” About 15 miles wide, it runs 31. 37 miles between the Andes Mountains and the sea. Being a desert, it is dry, but rocky rather than sandy. Between 400 and 650 AD, it was home to the Nazca 32. Though the Nazca people 33. long ago, they left behind many traces, most 34. a series of long scratches or furrows in the ground. At first glance they hardly seem like the work of human hands.

In fact, these lines in the ground form gigantic figures. The best known is probably a monkey, its tail curled into a spiral, but there are also other lizards, spiders, llamas, dogs, hummingbirds, stylized human forms, and many more 35. geometric shapes. All are so large, hundreds of meters across, that they are clearly visible only from the air. As a result, they were not discovered by westerners until the 1920s, when 36. airplane service began here.

One of the first people to study the Nazca lines was a German-born archeologist named Maria Reiche. Beginning in the 1940s, she spent more than 50 years 37. the lines, taking measurements, and searching for correlations with astronomical phenomena. She also worked tirelessly to protect the site and educate the public in its 38. Yet despite her best efforts to understand the secrets of the lines, they have 39. mystery. How exactly did the Nazca create these strange figures, and why?

The method by which the Nazca figures were created is actually quite simple. The ground in this region is covered by a layer of dark stones, some of which were removed to expose the lighter sand beneath. Though the 40. lines are often hundreds of meters long, they are only 10-30 centimeters deep and vulnerable to damage by water or wind. They have endured so long because this region is very dry.

(A) abstract  (B) approximately  (C) civilization  (D) mapping  (E) notably
(F) regular  (G) remained  (H) resulting  (I) significance  (J) vanished

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第 41 題至第 56 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」。每題答對者，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 41 至 44 題為題組

A Poison Tree ——by William Blake

I was angry with my friend;
I told my wrath, my wrath did end.
I was angry with my foe:
I told it not, my wrath did grow.

And I watered it in fears,
Night & morning with my tears:
And I sunned it with smiles,
And with soft deceitful wiles.
And it grew both day and night,
Till it bore an apple bright.
And my foe beheld it shine,
And he knew that it was mine.

And into my garden stole.
When the night had veiled the pole;
In the morning glad I see,
My foe outstretched beneath the tree.

41. What is the poem mainly about?
   (A) The yielding of an apple in a poison tree.
   (B) Consequences of repressing strong, negative emotions.
   (C) How to grow crops in correct ways.
   (D) Different ways of handling anger against friends and foes.

42. The rhyme scheme of the first stanza of this poem is
   (A) aabc
   (B) abab
   (C) aabb
   (D) abcc

43. In this poem, what is the narrator’s wrath with his / her foe compared to?
   (A) A thief.
   (B) A seed.
   (C) A garden.
   (D) The sun.

44. What CANNOT be inferred from the poem?
   (A) Though scared of his / her foe, the narrator secretly plotted an act of revenge.
   (B) Neither the narrator nor his / her foe was frank with each other.
   (C) The narrator’s foe ended up poisoned to death below the tree.
   (D) The narrator’s foe was quite aware of the narrator’s evil intention.

A retired biology professor at the University of Vermont, Bernd Heinrich spends much of the year at a cabin in a remote forest in western Maine. The cabin has no indoor plumbing or electricity except for a tree growing inside it. Over the years, Dr. Heinrich has translated his observations there into 17 popular books on nature and the animal world. Lately he has been studying how animals die. Dr. Heinrich’s book “Life Everlasting: The Animal Way of Death” was published last summer. A condensed interview follows.

Interviewer: How did you come to write about animal death?
Bernd: I first started thinking about it when a former student, Bill, wrote saying he was terminally ill and asking for a “sky burial” on my property in Maine. He wanted to leave his body to the ravens. Bill’s letter got me thinking about how scavengers cleanse the world so there’s room for new life. I’d studied ravens and beetles, scavengers who are key actors in natural recycling. I may have felt some affinity for them because my parents, my sister, and I had once been scavengers.

I: Scavengers?
B: Yes. At the end of World War II, in Germany, my family escaped the advancing Red Army and lived in the forest. My father showed us how to scavenge. We trapped mice and my sister and I even ate a dead boar. Inspired by Bill’s idea, I began doing little experiments. I put out roadkill—mice, raccoon, a shrew—and then watched for who came and how nature’s undertakers like burying beetles and maggots broke the carcass down. The entire scene was about transformation. A mouse would die and get eaten and its molecules could become part of a hawk or an owl.

I: Many of the scavenger species are now endangered. Why?
B: We’ve hunted out the food base of some of the larger scavengers—the condors and vultures. Also, we are using poisons to kill competitors for our own food sources—rats and mice. Then owls and hawks eat these rodents and die. With vultures, some of the medication fed to livestock is toxic to them. They eat dead cattle and then die. The ecosystem is very complex and we can’t know what will happen if these animals disappear.

I: Are humans and their remains part of that complex ecosystem?
B: Yes. But human death is becoming more and more divorced from nature. We pump our dead with polluting chemicals, put them into airtight boxes and then plant them in precious real estate that could be used for agriculture. We think we’re denying death that way.
I: What ever became of Bill?
B: He's still alive. Happily that sky burial hasn't been required.

45. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Dr. Bernd Heinrich?
   (A) He used to be teaching biology in college.
   (B) He is now mostly living a primitive life.
   (C) He has been writing on how animals die over the years.
   (D) He and his family used to scavenge for food in a forest.

46. How did Bernd Heinrich come to research into animal death?
   (A) The death of one of his former students inspired him to.
   (B) One student’s wish to expose his corpse to the open air got him to.
   (C) His experience of feeding on dead animals in wartime pushed him to.
   (D) Many scavenger species’ being endangered drove him to.

47. What does Bernd Heinrich think of scavengers?
   (A) Scavengers’ role in transforming life cannot be ignored.
   (B) Ravens and beetles take the most important part in natural recycle.
   (C) Rodents like mice play a vital role in breaking carcasses down.
   (D) Vultures poison livestock like cattle and should be put to death.

48. What can be inferred from this interview?
   (A) Dr. Heinrich will go on with his translating job of academic books.
   (B) Dr. Heinrich will continue to live in hiding as a scavenger.
   (C) Dr. Heinrich will be glad to hold a sky burial for Bill.
   (D) Dr. Heinrich will not prefer to be buried in the soil after death.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Canadian companies now know they have to comply with high ethical standards and communicate concrete results, for consumers are using their wallet to influence companies to adopt more responsible practices. In fact, a 2011 study showed that roughly three-quarters of consumers claimed they would pay more for products or services from a socially responsible company with ethical production practices. This environmental and social awareness is having a growing impact on sub-trends, such as buying products that are environmentally friendly, locally sourced, and free of child labor. In response to these visible changes in consumers’ spending habits, enterprises are advised to adopt CSR practices to convince consumers that social and environmental consciousness is already an inseparable part of their enterprise culture.

Marketing researchers from the Business Development Bank of Canada recommend the following strategies for companies that are considering CSR.

1. Highlight the local characteristics of products
   - Even if their products are not made locally, enterprises can impress customers by emphasizing other local features involved in the products, such as R&D, product design and assembly. Enterprises should creatively highlight their local economic impact, such as jobs created, local partners involved (e.g., farmers, designers).

2. Incorporate the CSR strategy in the production
   - To be truly effective, a company should integrate its CSR strategy throughout the whole production process, not just into support activities, such as recycling. For example, it could use an ethical supply chain, make products sustainably, reduce the environmental impact of production processes and plan for end-of-life product management. These tactics would allow a business to make a credible statement based on measurable results rather than general CSR messages.

3. Clearly demonstrate the ethical aspects of your supply chain
   - A fully integrated, socially and environmentally conscious supply chain has become a differentiating factor for enterprises. It is especially important in business to business relationships, as companies can gain a marketing advantage if they use ethical suppliers.

4. Reassess the relevance of labels and certifications
Enterprises should carefully consider the use of certain labels and certifications. These labels can be prohibitively costly for enterprises and may not even generate the desired financial return, given consumers’ widespread mistrust of some of them. Only truly valued labels should be selected.

49. What does CSR in the passage most likely represent?
   (A) Civilian Service Registration  (B) Commercial Strategy Reevaluation
   (C) Continual Sustainability Reduction  (D) Corporate Social Responsibility

50. A socially responsible company does NOT _____________.
   (A) adopt CSR in recycling  (B) employ child labor
   (C) sell at high prices  (D) source raw materials locally

51. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true?
   (A) The adoption of CSR invariably leads to increases in product prices.
   (B) The “responsible practices” mentioned in the passage are exclusively related to environmental protection.
   (C) Ethical practices should be made public to promote sales.
   (D) A company heavily reliant on foreign labor does not qualify as an ethical producer.

52. How can a socially responsible company bring their costs down?
   (A) Hire local workers.
   (B) Cooperate with suppliers that offer the lowest prices.
   (C) Eliminate certifications of dubious value.
   (D) Spend as little as possible on end-of-life product management.

第53至56題為組

While the role of medications (particularly antidepressants) in suicide cannot be ignored, neither can the emotional component. Mental and emotional problems exact an extreme toll on family units and in some cases extended circles of friends. I’ve personally been a witness to the struggles of two people near and dear to me who suffered from deep chronic depression for a number of years that actually resulted in multiple suicide attempts.

Interpersonal conflicts are often a core problem behind suicidal behaviors and depression (which is the number one contributing factor to suicide if left untreated).

For instance, it is a fact that suicide rates rise as the economy worsens, and in the elderly social isolation is a factor (especially among elderly men who have recently lost their spouse). Situational stress, such as bullying or gender identity issues, is a major risk factor among youth (for instance, LGBT teens (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender) are far more likely to attempt suicide than their straight peers). And one review of 37 studies from around the world, which explored bullying and suicide risk, concluded that children who are victims, perpetrators, or even witnesses to bullying have an increased risk for suicidal thoughts.

Below are listed other examples of extremely stressful life situations that may increase the risk of suicide (this is certainly not a comprehensive list):

- Loss of a significant relationship or death of a loved one
- Loss of financial security or livelihood
- Abuse, rape or other serious emotional trauma
- Diagnosis of a terminal illness
- Loss of home or employment

If someone close to you has recently endured a hardship, or you have noticed a change in their behavior, how can you tell when ordinary stress or sadness has progressed to a potentially suicidal level? Besides straightforward or “sideways” comments about not wanting to live any longer, some of the red flags that a person has a high risk for self-harm include:

* Acquiring a weapon
* Hoarding medication
* No plan for the future
* Putting affairs in order
* Making or changing a will
* Giving away personal belongings
* Mending grievances
* Checking on insurance policies
* Withdrawing from people

If you think someone is suicidal, do not leave him or her alone. Most suicide attempts are expressions of extreme distress, not harmless bids for attention. A person who appears suicidal needs immediate professional help. Help person to seek immediate assistance from their doctor or the nearest hospital emergency room, or call 911. Eliminate access to firearms or other potential suicide aids, including unsupervised access to medications.
53. Based on the passage, which of the following is mentioned as one of the red flags?
   (A) stinginess    (B) aimlessness    (C) empathy    (D) sophistication

54. Which of the following statements is true?
   (A) Bullies are less likely than ordinary people to commit suicide.
   (B) Identity crisis is often coupled with worsening economy.
   (C) Suicide risks are higher among aged widowers.
   (D) Frustrated suicide attempts can be safely ignored.

55. The purpose of this passage is to ________.
   (A) offer ways to get rid of suicidal thoughts
   (B) offer comfort to those harassed by suicidal thoughts
   (C) discuss new findings in suicide research
   (D) help readers pay more attention to the signs of possible suicide attempts

56. The word “straight” in the passage is used to describe a person’s ________.
   (A) sexual orientation    (B) social function    (C) psychological state    (D) mental age

第2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。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 許多家長認爲唯有學業表現優秀才能保障未來成功的職涯。
2. 然而，事實上，職涯成功與高い EQ、好的人際技巧與抗壓力的關係更大。

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：請仔細觀察以下四幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫出一個涵蓋連環圖片內容並有完整結局的故事。
臺灣擁有世界最高的近視罹患率，因此，你可能會花很多時間在台灣的人戴眼鏡，但情況並非如此，相反地，許多人仰賴一個方便的替代方案，亦即隱形眼鏡。

隱形眼鏡的起源可以追溯到一位擁有許多發明的人——達文西。西元1508年，達文西曾設計過可以將眼睛納入人體中的飛行器，這在後世，也構成了世界上第一個隱形眼鏡的基本框架——接下來獲得的幾年內，裝置液體的“眼鏡”被玻璃樣的隱形鏡片取代，最終取而代之的，是到1949年首次出現的第一代現代化隱形眼鏡。

16. 前句提到的隱形眼鏡是世界最高，接下來說到你可能想
到的是隱形眼鏡的歷史，接下來要介紹第一代隱形眼鏡，因
此適當的代入C。到
16. 文中提到很多人並不代表一般眼睛，然而另有作法，因此選
alternative

17. 威爾斯) (B) 於是，因此 (C) 然而 (D) 此外

17. 文中提到很多人並不代表一般眼睛，然而另有作法，因此選

18. 台灣顯著的形成是由於「眼鏡」轉變為玻璃透鏡，再
18. 文中提到很多人並不代表一般眼睛，然而另有作法，因此選

19. (A) 放棄 (B) 被取代 (C) 屈讓；投降 (D) 停止

20. 目標

20. (C) 目標

21. 所以

21. 迴應到維納有很充分的理由如下許多遊客，後述提到則

22. (A) 無人出現其 (B) 不顯於任何對象 (B) 很興奮 (C) 在最後

22. (C) 在最後

23. (B) 反而 (C) 然而 (D) 所以

23. (B) 反而 (C) 然而 (D) 所以

24. (B) 當然 (C) (D) 可

24. (B) 當然 (C) (D) 可

25. (B) 他 (C) 而 (D) 同樣地

25. (B) 他 (C) 而 (D) 同樣地
熱愛；考量文章及用法應選(A)。 Participants in the study were randomly assigned to either the experimental (A) or control group (D). The main independent variable was the level of personality engagement, measured using the OCI-R (B). The dependent variable was self-reported happiness, measured using the SWLS (D). The results showed that personality engagement had a significant positive effect on self-reported happiness, controlling for sociodemographic variables (C). These findings have implications for future research on the role of personality engagement in promoting well-being. Further research is needed to explore the underlying mechanisms and the long-term effects of personality engagement on well-being.
本節第二節提到日日夜夜，欲說者皆用具懶的懶水運載對數人
的絮語，甚至連useful的wires(細胞)、花香巧語照射
溫暖它；而年輕者纔高傲一歩步踏入其設下的圖案，卻不論
實地運其之花瓣，隨那攻擊著說之柳條懶骨、裡地偏偏
無心的毒莓果，故可與兩生爾虞我詐，對彼此皆不真誠
【參考字詞與片語】
wrath (n.) 愤怒、怒氣；foe (n.) 敵人
detrueful (adj.) 鬧鬼的；欺詐的；wiles (n.) 計策；花言巧語
behold (v.) 見到；目睹；veil (v.) 掩飾；pole (n.) 竿；桿
outstretched (adj.) 張開四股的第
45至48頁為闢

訪問者：你怎麼會想到要寫有關動物死亡議題的書？

作者：當我以前在國外求學時，我想著病的病已經到末期，
想要在我位於羅州的私人土地上進行「天葬」時，我
第一次開始思考這個問題。我想：要將遺體留給僕僕，他
的來世或促進讓我對自然生態動物如動物學界這個巨
然生質命運開出的問題，我曾經研究過野禽與動物；這
是動物生態在自然界裡的模樣塑造中，盼編關鍵角色。這
些動物在新條件下感到特別親切的是我的原因，這是父母
的關懷和教育的父親。

訪問者：吃東西？

作者：是的，二次大戰進入尾聲時，我們全家眾人為了逃離向德
國進的前線，放弃了我父母回鄉的念頭，從我父親教導我們如何以
吃東西維生。我們請到老師，我叔叔和老師會在媳婦一頭剃了
了無生的野鶴，受到別的野鶴的啟發，我開始做些小實
驗，比如用汽水瓶子的汽水、蒸氣蒸凍餓死的這些屍體
放在進氣，然而我們在自然界的生存和進化是基礎面和
解體動物的，整個過程是一種轉化，動物死了之後，然
後被吃掉。他說的可能3成動物或雞雞的一部分。

訪問者：許多食肉動物已經過世，為什麼？

作者：我們人類破壞了較大型食肉動物——兀兒與鷹喪的食
物基礎，我們為了自己的食物來源而獻祭動物，例如
老鷹。庇護處與老鷹，這些動物在自然界中生存而死。

訪問者：人類與他們的遺體是否是這樣難難易易的一個？

作者：是的，然而人類的生存與大自然日益疏離，我們停止死
者的遺體，對具有生化性質的自然學，把遺體被進入密閉
的堆積物，再辦法用有用的農業的底質土地。我們自認
可用這種方式合成死亡。

訪問者：比照後來外在？

作者：還活着，天喪的請求果然未提供。45、

關於動物，亨瑞克博士的觀後者不正確？

(A) 他以前曾在大學教書。
(B) 他現在擔任著民衆的當地生活。

(C) 他不懂在野動物或動物死亡的書。

(D) 他與人類在這時代裡對食肉動物的害。

作者以前提到的，亨瑞克博士多年來在大洲與動物學界等
的觀察心得寫成多本精編書，直到最近才開始研究動物如何
死亡並著手寫書，故(A)……

訪問者：亨瑞克博士怎會開始研究動物死亡的問題？

(A) 他以前一位學生的死亡啓發他的想法。

(B) 一位學生死後想要讓自己屍體暴露於野外的慾望促使他
這樣做。

(C) 他以前在戰時食用死動物的經驗促使他這種做。

(D) 許多動物死亡類像的事實促使他進行研究。

訪問者一開始，亨瑞克博士便開到是怎樣想寫有關動物死亡問
題的書，作者回道，以以前的學生比爾更想要於死後進行
「天葬」，促使他開始思索此問題，故(B)……

47、作者：亨瑞克博士對食肉動物的看法為何？

(A) 食物動物在轉化生命過程中所扮演的角色不容忽視。

(B) 燒殺與甲蟲在大洲的環境過程中扮演重要的角色。

(C) 像老鼠這樣會側骨動物在分解屍體過程中扮演重要
的角色。

(D) 燒殺多害牛隻，故應處死。

亨瑞克博士的確確切到食肉動物如何燒殺與甲蟲在轉化生命過程
中扮演重要的角色，但並未指出最重大的是：那些肉食動物
的動物或老鼠並非是分解屍體的食肉動物；食肉動物是食肉動物，
因它們吃了中間的牛隻而相繼死亡，造成數量減少，更應受到
保護。故只(A)……（第3頁共4頁）
證書籤很可能所費不詳，但卻能產生原本打算取得的收益。唯有真正被大眾所重視的證書纔值得採用。

49. 文中，CSR 最有可能代表什麼？（A）非戰鬥性服務註冊（B）商業策略重點
(C) 持續性永續能力減緩 (D) 企業社會責任

50. 一個具有社會責任的公司不會
(A) 在資源回收方面採取企業社會責任做法 (B) 使用工廠
(C) 高價販售商品 (D) 整理、分析原料

51. 基於上述，下列敘述何者正確？
(A) 採取企業社會責任制一定會造成產品價格上漲。
(B) 文中所提到的「負責任的做法」只和環境保護有關。
(C) 合乎倫理的做事應該公開透明以便於促進。

52. 負負責任的公司如何減低成本？
(A) 使用工廠 (B) 使用原料
(C) 保持高的台灣，以求利潤

53. 下列何者是文章中所提到的「永續發展」？
(A) 小氣 (B) 沒有目標 (C) 同理心 (D) 細膩

54. 基於上述，以下敘述何者正確？
(A) 領導者比一般人更不容易
(B) 身份認同兩類常常會自殺後成批出現，共同產生作用。
(C) 年長的鄉親有較高的自殺風險
(D) 自殺企圖一旦受阻，便可放心地不予理會。

55. 本文的重點在於
(A) 提供消極自殺意念的方法
(B) 提供安慰給受到自殺意念困擾的人
(C) 探討自殺研究的最新發現

56. 文中指出「straight」被用來描述一個人的
(A) 性傾向 (B) 社會功能 (C) 心理狀態 (D) 心智年齡

【參考字詞與片語】
comply (v.) 遵從；順從；順從 ethical (adj.) 合乎倫理的；倫理的 source (n.) 來源；家族 entrepreneur (n.) 企業家 highlight (v.) 強調；使顯著 integrate (v.) 集合；使成一體 sustainably (adv.) 可永續發展地 tactic (n.) 策略；戰略 credible (adj.) 可信的 measurable (adj.) 可測量的 differentiating (adj.) 差異化的；有差別的 certification (n.) 認證 probabilistically (adv.) 禮拜；高估；過量地；過分地

第2章 研究背景

雖然藥物（特別是抗憂鬱藥物）在自殺所扮演的角色的

心理學層面的因素也須考慮。心理學層面的殺傷力

略加高，而在這種情形下甚至對所持觀點的朋友也有很大

自殺力。在我身邊，與我非常親近的兩人，多年來深受著慢性

憂鬱症的折磨，並且多次試著自殺，他們的掙扎與奮鬥，都是我

親身目睹的。

自殺行為與憂鬱症背後的核心問題，往往是人際衝突(若

不加以治療，憂鬱症可能成為造成自殺的頭號因子)。

舉例而言，自殺率往往隨著經濟惡化而上升。就老年人而

言，社會孤立也是個自殺因素(特別是剛喪婦的男性長者)。至於

青少年，主要的危險因子來自於情緒因素。例如誤會或性別認同

議題(例如性倒錯、雙性戀、跨別性認同的青少年)相較於一般

異性戀而高。這樣的研究可能有助於幫助我們理解這個年齡層

的自殺風險。研究指出，這些來自世界各地的研究，所得到的結論是，不論是自殺的受害者、加害者或甚至目睹者，都有較高的風險產生自殺的念頭。

以下所列，是另一些壓力源的特殊情境，有可能使自殺風險

增加(當然下列項目只是幾例代表，並不能包含所有的状况)。

1. 情緒特別低落，有自殺之念。
2. 見到或聽到有關自殺的報道，或看到自我傷害的行為。
3. 有自殺的念头，但尚未付諸行動。
4. 感到無助或無望，對未來沒有希望。
5. 有人想自殺或談論自殺。
6. 有自殺的跡象，如自傷、自殺意念、自殺企圖等。

【參考字詞與片語】
medication (n.) 藥物 antidepressant (n.) 抗憂鬱藥物
toll (n.) 損害；傷害；危機；影響 chronic (adj.) 慢性的 multiple (adj.) 多重的 spouse (n.) 配偶 lesbian (n.) 女同性戀 transgender (n.) (adj.) 跨別性認同 straight (adj.) 異性戀的 perpetrator (n.) 加害者；作惡者；犯罪者 diagnosis (n.) 診斷 trauma (n.) 傷害 sideways (adj.) (adv.) 侷限的；侷限的；不公正的進行的
harm (v.) 造成；傷害；侵犯；侵害 grievance (n.) 委屈；不滿；怨恨 withdraw (v.) 退縮

第3部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：
1. Many parents think that only academic excellence / excellent academic performance can guarantee a successful career in the future / successful future career.
2. Yet / However / Nevertheless / Nonetheless (i. in fact) / in reality / in effect / in truth / as a matter of fact / actually, career success is more closely / more strongly related / linked to a high EQ, good interpersonal skills, and the ability to perform well under pressure / the ability to perform well under stress / the ability to thrive under pressure / the ability to thrive under stress / the ability to manage stress / the ability to manage stress / the stress management ability / the stress management ability.