

**PART I (28%)**

A. 請選出一個最適當的答案，依序於答案紙中作答 (16%)

1. A: "How would you like your steak to be cooked?"

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- a) "It's over-cooked."  
b) "Oh! I would like to order a drink."  
c) "Well-done, please."  
d) "Yes, but I want to try something else."

2. A: "Look at the line in front of the restaurant! We should have made a reservation."

B: \_\_\_\_\_

- a) "Sounds good."  
b) "Why don't we try another restaurant?"  
c) "Oh! It is cute."  
d) "Let's take a walk along the river."

3. Customers pay high fees to join the luxury tour, and they will expect complete \_\_\_\_\_ in return.

- a) impression    b) complication    c) satisfaction    d) occupation

4. I hate to deal with all the \_\_\_\_\_ details myself because finding a place to live in a foreign country sometimes can be so much trouble.

- a) implication    b) accommodation    c) destruction    d) reproduction

5. During the holidays, most major hotels will be fully booked. An \_\_\_\_\_ is to try and find a guest house near your desired destination.

- a) exchange    b) alternative    c) equivalent    d) applause

6. In order to apologize for the flight delay, the airline company gave each of the passengers a \$400 \_\_\_\_\_ as a token of its goodwill.

- a) example    b) mark    c) sample    d) voucher

7. The well known "Caviar" is usually made of the hard roe of \_\_\_\_\_ .

- a) salmon    b) tuna    c) sturgeon    d) trout

8. My father always carries with him the doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ for his heart condition just in case something goes wrong with his heart.

- a) description    b) inscription    c) prescription    d) subscription

B. 請以一段英文對外國人介紹台灣的夜市(十個句子以內) (12%)

## Part II (36%)

請以中文簡述下列英文段落的重要論點(15%)，並選出最合適這個段落的標題(3%)

A.

Every schoolchild has probably looked at a map of the earth and noticed how Africa and South America fit together like pieces of a giant jigsaw, yet until just over a hundred and fifty years ago, no-one believed that this was more than an odd coincidence. It seemed impossible that the massive continents of the earth could ever be moved, let alone so far apart that they ended up half a planet from each other.

Please choose the match heading for this paragraph:

- A. Putting it all together
- B. Joining another continent
- C. An impossible idea
- D. What's in a name?

B.

When South America split off about 30 million years ago the effect was even more dramatic. Cold Antarctic water no longer mixed with warmer seas when pushed northward by the south American landmass. Instead it circled the pole getting colder and colder, until Antarctica lost its vegetation and animal life, and became the barren icy wilderness it is today.

Please choose the match heading for this paragraph:

- A. Finding the evidence
- B. The living continent
- C. Small but significant
- D. Making modern Antarctica

### **Part III (36%)**

請閱讀下列文章並回答 Question 1-12

#### **Fish Oil**

Much has been made of the benefits of oil derived from fish. It is claimed that people with a diet rich in fish oil have a greatly reduced of heart disease and arteriosclerosis. In addition, it has been shown conclusively that people suffering from elevated blood lipids react positively to treatment using fish oils.

The advantages of fish oil became apparent after studies some two decades ago of the diet of the Inuit, or Eskimo, populations of Greenland. It was found that the Inuit, with their traditional diet of seal, whale and Arctic fish—a diet very high in fat—suffered practically no heart disease, had near zero incidence of diabetes, and enjoyed a comparatively low rate of rheumatoid arthritis. (Interestingly, incidence of cancer, equal to that found in most other parts of the world, appeared unaffected by the traditional Inuit diet.)

Until the work of Dyberg and Bang in the 1970s, little attention was paid to the implications of a fish-rich diet, despite a centuries-old knowledge of Inuit customs. The two researchers noted that in one community of 1800 people there were only three heart attack deaths between 1950 and 1974. To understand why, they examined the Inuit blood lipids and diet. Omega-3 fatty acids featured strongly in the bloodstreams of the research subjects, directly attributable to diet.

In order to rule out genetic or racial factors from their findings, Dyberg and Bang went on to compare the Greenland Inuit communities with those Inuit residing in Denmark who consumed a diet almost identical to that of the Danes. The Inuit in Denmark, particularly those who had been there for longer periods, were shown to have higher blood cholesterol levels and significantly higher serum triglyceride levels than their Greenland counterparts. In fact, the levels of the Westernised Inuits matched those of the Danes themselves, who consume mainly meat, milk products and eggs. As would be expected, levels of heart disease and arteriosclerosis of the Inuit well-established in Denmark were far closer to those of the Danes than those of the Greenland Inuit. The findings, according to the researchers, indicated an Omega-3 deficiency in the Danish diet compared to the Greenland diet.

Similar findings come from Japan. A comparison of the diets of farmers and fishermen, together with an examination of health records and death rates of the two groups, has shown a link between the health of the human heart and fish oil. Whereas the average Japanese farmer has 90 grams of fish a day, the average fisherman has 250 grams. In all other respects, their diets are similar. Correspondingly, fishermen have lower blood pressure and smaller rates of heart disease and rheumatoid arthritis. This compares to the 20 grams eaten daily by the average person in the US, where rates of heart disease and arteriosclerosis are five to seven times higher than in Japan.

Its high Omega-3 content and easy digestibility make fish oil particularly useful in the treatment of hyperlipidaemic patients. Studies have shown an inverse relationship between dosage of salmon oil and plasma triglyceride concentrations. Specifically, it has been found that the consumption of three grams of salmon oil per day by such patients reduces their plasma triglyceride levels some 32 per cent. For patients given six grams, the levels fall by 41 per cent, and for those taking nine grams, concentrations dropped an average of 52 per cent.

Table 1, below, gives the Omega-3 contents of several fish varieties as compared to a selection of oils and butterfat

Oil source	Proportion Omega-3 fatty acids in oil (%)
Salmon	60
Mackerel	62
Tuna	58
Anchovy	71
Linseed	49
Soybean	7
Olive	1
Peanut	0
Butterfat	2.5

A. 根據上述文章回答下列問題中的兩個項目是否有相關，並將代號填寫在答案紙上：

- PC            有正相關  
 NC            有負相關  
 L/N           有一些或是沒有相關  
 NI            本文無提供相關訊息

Example	proportion of tradition foods in diet	heart disease among Greenland Inuit	Answer: NC
1	proportion of tradition foods in diet	incidence of cancer among Greenland Inuit	Answer:
2	Inuits' length of stay in Denmark	serum triglyceride levels	Answer:
3	amount of meat consumed	consumption of Omega-3 fatty acids	Answer:
4	'Westernisation' of Inuit diet	consumption of Omega-3 fatty acids	Answer:
5	daily salmon dosage	plasma triglyceride levels	Answer:

B. 根據上述文章以 Yes, No, or Not Given 來回答下列問題

6. Diabetes is rare among Green Inuit.
7. The Greenland Inuits' rheumatoid levels are the lowest in the world.
8. Little was known about Inuit life in Greenland before the work of Dyberg and Bang.
9. Blood cholesterol levels of the Denmark Inuit were lower than those of the Danes.
10. Research in Japan generally supports the findings of Dyberg and Bang with regard to the effects of fish oil.
11. Greenland Inuit and Janpanese fishermen consume similar amounts of Omega-3 fatty acids.
12. Anchovy oil contains about ten times the proportion of Omega-3 fatty acids contained in an equal measure of soybean oil.