

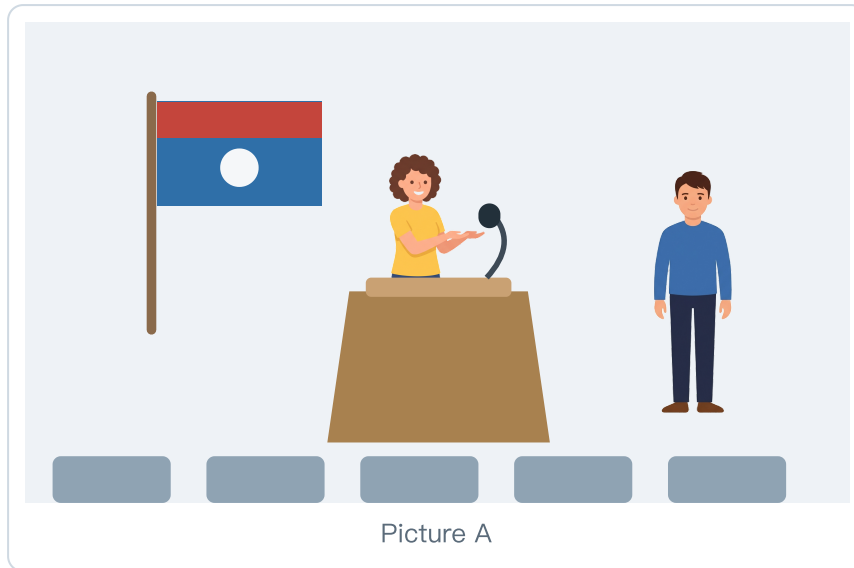
# 中級聽力測驗 單字第 33 回 政治與法律 教師用（含錄音稿・答案・詳解）

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## 答案一覽

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  |
| D  | C  | A  | A  | A  | C  | B  |
| 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| D  | C  | D  | A  | A  | D  | C  |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| A  | B  | B  | C  | A  | D  | C  |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| C  | D  | A  | B  | B  | B  | A  |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| D  | B  | A  | B  | A  | B  | B  |

## 第 1 部分 看圖辨義 Picture Description



For questions number one and two, please look at picture A.

1. What is the woman standing behind? **答案 D**

那位女子站在什麼後面？

- A. An apron. 一條圍裙。
- B. A softball net. 一張壘球網。
- C. A canyon. 一座峽谷。
- D. A speaker's stand. 一座講台。**

詳解 | 女子站在講台後面發言。assembly、parliament 都是本回主題字；apron、canyon、softball 都是本回單字。

2. What can you see on the flagpole beside her? **答案 C**

她旁邊的旗桿上有什麼？

- A. A trail map. 一張步道地圖。
- B. A cigarette sign. 一個香菸標誌。
- C. A national flag. 一面國旗。**
- D. A sauce bottle. 一瓶醬汁。

詳解 | 她旁邊的旗桿上掛著一面國旗。federal、political 都是本回主題字；trail、sauce、cigarette 都是誘答。

| Embassy - Floor Guide                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Ground floor                            | Information and post |
| First floor                             | Visa section         |
| Second floor                            | Residence permits    |
| Third floor                             | Trade office         |
| Appointments only. Bring your passport. |                      |

Picture B

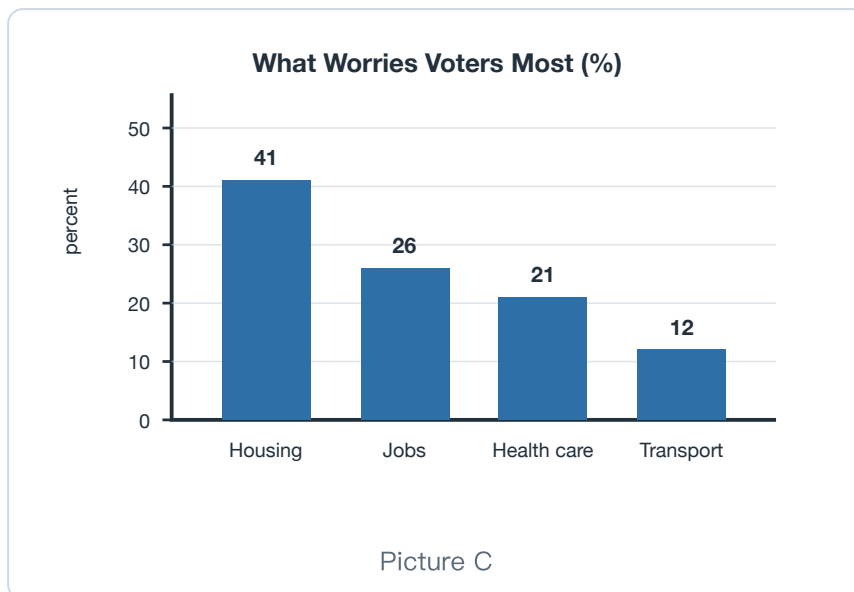
For question number three, please look at picture B.

3. According to the sign, which floor is the visa section? **答案 A**

根據看板，簽證組在幾樓？

- A. First floor. 二樓。
- B. Ground floor. 一樓。
- C. Third floor. 四樓。
- D. Second floor. 三樓。

詳解 | 看板上 Visa section 是 First floor。embassy（大使館）、ambassador 都是本回主題字。



For question number four, please look at picture C.

4. Looking at the poll, which issue worries voters most? **答案 A**

看這份民調，選民最擔心哪個議題？

- A. **Housing.** 住房。
- B. Transport. 交通。
- C. Jobs. 就業。
- D. Health care. 健保。

**詳解** | 圖中 Housing 41% 最高。poll (民意調查) 是今回主題字。

### Council Meeting - Thursday

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Time</b>            | 19:00, assembly hall |
| <b>Public speaking</b> | Sign up by Monday    |
| <b>Each speaker</b>    | Three minutes        |
| <b>Papers</b>          | Online from Tuesday  |

Picture D

For question number five, please look at picture D.

5. Looking at the notice, who may speak at the council meeting? **答案 A**

看這張告示，誰可以在議會上發言？

- A. Anyone who signs up by Monday. 週一前登記的任何人。
- B. Only councillors. 只有議員。
- C. Only residents over sixty. 只有六十歲以上居民。
- D. Nobody. 沒有人。

詳解 | 告示上 Public speaking: sign up by Monday。council（地方議會）是本次主題字。

## 第 2 部分 問答 Question Response

W: When does parliament vote on the bill?

議會什麼時候表決這項法案？

6. **答案 C**

- A. Water dripped into the canyon all night. 水整夜滴進峽谷。
- B. Awful bacteria got into the sauce. 可怕的細菌跑進了醬汁裡。
- C. Thursday afternoon, they say. 他們說是週四下午。
- D. Combine the latter idea and go forth. 把後者的想法結合起來，然後向前走。

詳解 | parliament（議會）是本次主題字。combine、latter、forth、drip、canyon、awful、bacteria、sauce 都是誘答。

M: Has the ambassador arrived yet?

大使到了嗎？

7. 答案 B

A. For the sake of the cigarette, he squeezed it. 為了那根菸，他把它擠壓了一下。

**B. Her car is at the gate now.** 她的車現在在門口。

C. A significant ivory carving was mended. 一件重要的象牙雕刻被修補好了。

D. The trail led to an apron on a hook. 那條小徑通向掛鉤上的一條圍裙。

詳解 | ambassador (大使) 是今回主題字。significant、ivory、mend、sake、cigarette、squeeze、trail、apron 都是誘答。

W: What does the constitution say about this?

憲法對這件事怎麼規定？

8. 答案 D

A. A thorough contrast is mysterious. 徹底的對比是神秘的。

B. The penalty surprised the founder. 那項處罰讓創辦人很意外。

C. An enormous initial cost made him miserable. 龐大的初期成本讓他很難受。

**D. Nothing directly, which is the problem.** 沒有直接規定，這正是問題所在。

詳解 | constitution (憲法) 是今回主題字。thorough、contrast、mysterious、penalty、founder、enormous、initial、miserable 都是誘答。

M: Which ministry handles this?

這件事由哪個部處理？

9. 答案 C

A. A desperate crowd interfered with the count. 一群絕望的人干擾了計票。

B. Coffee stimulates, but sleep is inevitable. 咖啡能提神，但睡意無可避免。

**C. The ministry of education.** 教育部。

D. Multiple boats drifted where fish are plentiful. 許多船漂在魚很多的地方。

詳解 | ministry (部) 是今回主題字。multiple、drift、plentiful、desperate、interfere、stimulate、inevitable 都是誘答。

W: Why did the politician resign?

那位政治人物為什麼辭職？

10. 答案 D

- A. Childbirth is not a crisp business. 分娩不是件乾脆俐落的事。
- B. The noise aroused him as he dozed. 他打瞌睡時被聲音吵醒。
- C. Vapor rose past the consonant sign. 水汽升過那個子音標誌。
- D. He lost the support of his party. 他失去黨內支持。

詳解 | politician (政治人物) 是今回主題字。arouse、doze、vapor、consonant、childbirth、crisp 都是誘答。

M: What does the poll actually show?

這份民調實際顯示了什麼？

11. 答案 A

- A. That most people have not decided. 多數人還沒決定。
- B. Shorten it; we start shortly. 把它縮短，我們馬上開始。
- C. Oh, the shortage led to a shortcut. 哦，短缺導致了一條捷徑。
- D. Sickness gave a clear signal. 疾病給了清楚的信號。

詳解 | poll (民意調查) 是今回主題字。oh、shortage、shortcut、shorten、shortly、sickness、signal 都是誘答。

W: Is this a federal or a local matter?

這是聯邦的還是地方的事務？

12. 答案 A

- A. Federal, since it crosses two states. 聯邦的，因為它跨越兩州。
- B. The navy's noble surrender ended the revolution. 海軍高尚的投降結束了那場革命。
- C. The similarity of the situation is striking. 情況的相似度很驚人。
- D. The slippery, smoky softball field was closed. 那個又滑又煙霧瀰漫的壘球場關閉了。

詳解 | federal (聯邦的) 是今回主題字。similarity、situation、slippery、smoky、softball、navy、noble、surrender、revolution 都是誘答。

M: Who is entitled to vote in this election?

誰有資格在這場選舉投票？

13. 答案 D

- A. Raisins appeared in intense reference to the combination. 葡萄乾出現在對那個組合的強烈提及中。
- B. A revolutionary nun met a religious witch. 一位革命性的修女遇見一位虔誠的女巫。
- C. The loose tooth began to bleed again. 那顆鬆動的牙齒又開始流血。
- D. **Anyone over eighteen on the register.** 名冊上十八歲以上的人。

詳解 | entitle (使有資格) 是本回主題字。revolutionary、nun、religious、witch、loose、bleed、raisin、intense、reference、combination 都是複習字誘答。

W: How many seats does the assembly have?

那個議會有多少席次？

14. 答案 C

- A. Bacteria drift forth into the plentiful sauce. 細菌向前漂進了充足的醬汁裡。
- B. A mysterious founder squeezed the ivory apron. 一位神秘的創辦人擠壓了那條象牙色圍裙。
- C. **One hundred and twenty.** 一百二十席。
- D. That romance ended before the congress met. 那段浪漫史在國會開議前就結束了。

詳解 | assembly (議會) 是本回主題字，congress 在別題另有正用。romance、mysterious、founder、squeeze、ivory、apron、bacteria、drift、forth、plentiful、sauce 都是誘答。

M: Are you interested in politics at all?

你對政治有興趣嗎？

15. 答案 A

- A. **Only in local issues, honestly.** 老實說，只對地方議題有興趣。
- B. Doze off and the inevitable vapor will stimulate you. 打個瞌睡，無可避免的水汽就會刺激你。
- C. An enormous consonant interfered with childbirth. 一個龐大的子音干擾了分娩。
- D. The political canyon dripped with awful penalties. 那個政治峽谷滴著可怕的懲罰。

詳解 | politics (政治)、political (政治的) 都是本回主題字。其餘選項語意不通，用來複習本回其他單字。



### 第 3 部分 簡短對話 Short Conversations

**M:** The council meets on the first Tuesday.  
地方議會每月第一個週二開會。

**W:** Can the public attend?  
民眾可以旁聽嗎？

**M:** Yes, but you must sign in.  
可以，但必須簽到。

#### 16. What must the public do? 答案 B

民眾必須做什麼？

- A. Apply in writing. 書面申請。
- B. Sign in. 簽到。**
- C. Bring a councillor. 帶一位議員。
- D. Pay a fee. 付費。

**詳解** | council（地方議會）是今回主題字。

**W:** I need a visa from the embassy.  
我需要向大使館申請簽證。

**M:** They only take appointments now.  
他們現在只接受預約。

**W:** Then I'll book one online.  
那我上網預約。

#### 17. How can the woman apply? 答案 B

女子要怎麼申請？

- A. By post. 郵寄。
- B. Book an appointment. 預約。**
- C. By phone. 電話。
- D. Walk in. 直接前往。

**詳解** | embassy（大使館）是今回主題字。

**M:** The bill passed congress but not the assembly.

法案在國會通過，但議會沒過。

**W:** So it goes back?

所以要退回去？

**M:** Back for a second reading.

退回二讀。

**18. What happens to the bill?** 答案 C

法案會怎麼樣？

A. It is delayed a year. 延一年。

B. It is canceled. 被取消。

**C. It goes back for a second reading.** 退回二讀。

D. It becomes law. 成為法律。

詳解 | congress、assembly 都是本回主題字。

**W:** Are you entitled to a refund?

你有資格退款嗎？

**M:** Only within fourteen days.

只有在十四天內。

**W:** And it's been twelve.

而現在是第十二天。

**19. Can the man get a refund?** 答案 A

男子能退款嗎？

**A. Yes, he still has time.** 可以，他還有時間。

B. Only half. 只能退一半。

C. No, it is too late. 不行，太遲了。

D. Only in store credit. 只能換購物金。

詳解 | entitle（使有資格）是本回主題字。

**M:** The poll was taken before the debate.

那份民調是在辯論前做的。

**W:** So it may already be out of date.

所以可能已經過時了。

**M:** A new one comes on Friday.

週五會有新的。

## 20. Why may the poll be unreliable? **答案 D**

民調為什麼可能不可靠？

A. It was online. 是網路調查。

B. It was paid for. 是有人出錢做的。

C. Too few people. 樣本太少。

**D. It was taken before the debate.** 它在辯論前就做了。

**詳解** | poll (民意調查) 是今回主題字。

**W:** Which ministry issues the license?

執照由哪個部核發？

**M:** Transport, not the city.

交通部，不是市府。

**W:** Good to know before I queue.

還好在排隊前先知道。

## 21. Who issues the license? **答案 C**

執照由誰核發？

A. The embassy. 大使館。

B. The city. 市府。

**C. The transport ministry.** 交通部。

D. The council. 地方議會。

**詳解** | ministry (部) 是今回主題字。

Latest Poll

| Party          | Support |
|----------------|---------|
| Green Party    | 18%     |
| People's Party | 31%     |
| Reform Party   | 25%     |
| Undecided      | 26%     |

**M:** Which party leads after the latest poll?

最新民調哪一黨領先？

**W:** The figures are printed here.

數字印在這裡。

**M:** And how many are undecided?

那有多少人未決定？

22. Which party is ahead? **答案 C**

哪一黨領先？

- A. Green Party. 綠黨。
- B. None; most are undecided. 都沒有；多數人未決定。
- C. People's Party. 人民黨。**
- D. Reform Party. 改革黨。

**詳解** | 表中 People's Party 31% 高於其他政黨，未決定 26% 低於它。poll、politics 都是本回主題字。

**W:** Is the parliament building open to visitors?

議會大樓開放參觀嗎？

**M:** On days when it is not sitting.

在不開議的日子。

**W:** So not this week, then.

那這週就不行了。

**23. When can visitors enter?** 答案 D

訪客何時可以進入？

A. Never. 不可以。

B. Any day. 任何一天。

C. Only weekends. 只有週末。

**D. When parliament is not sitting.** 議會不開議時。

詳解 | parliament (議會) 是本回主題字。

**M:** The constitution was written in 1947.

憲法是一九四七年寫成的。

**W:** And changed since?

之後改過嗎？

**M:** Seven times, the last in 2005.

七次，最後一次在二〇〇五年。

**24. How many times has it been changed?** 答案 A

它被修改過幾次？

**A. Seven times.** 七次。

B. Five times. 五次。

C. Once. 一次。

D. Never. 從未。

詳解 | constitution (憲法) 是本回主題字。

Building Directory

| Floor        | Section              |
|--------------|----------------------|
| Ground floor | Information and post |
| First floor  | Visa section         |
| Second floor | Residence permits    |
| Third floor  | Trade office         |

**W:** Which office should I go to for this form?

這張表格我該去哪個辦公室？

**M:** The directory is on the wall.

樓層表在牆上。

**W:** It's about a residence permit.

是關於居留證的。

25. Where should the woman go? **答案 B**

女子該去哪裡？

A. Third floor. 四樓。

**B. Second floor.** 三樓。

C. Ground floor. 一樓。

D. First floor. 二樓。

**詳解** | 表中 Residence permits 在 Second floor。embassy、ministry 都是本回主題字。

## 第 4 部分 簡短談話 Short Talks

**W:** Here is a notice about Thursday's council meeting. It begins at seven in the evening in the assembly hall, not the usual room, because more people are expected. Members of the public may speak for three minutes each, but you must sign up by Monday; nobody can be added on the night. Papers are online from Tuesday. If the meeting runs past ten, the remaining items move to the following month rather than being rushed.

這是關於週四地方議會會議的通知。晚上七點在議事廳舉行，不是平常那間，因為預期人數較多。民眾每人可發言三分鐘，但必須在週一前登記；當晚無法追加。相關文件週二起上網。若會議超過十點，剩下的議案將移到下個月，而不是倉促處理。

### 26. Why is the meeting in the assembly hall? 答案 B

會議為什麼在議事廳舉行？

- A. The usual room is closed. 平常那間關閉。
- B. More people are expected.** 預期人數較多。
- C. It is quieter. 比較安靜。
- D. It is cheaper. 比較便宜。

詳解 | because more people are expected。council、assembly 都是本回主題字。

### 27. By when must speakers sign up? 答案 B

發言者最晚何時登記？

- A. Thursday. 週四。
- B. Monday.** 週一。
- C. On the night. 當晚。
- D. Tuesday. 週二。

詳解 | you must sign up by Monday。

### 28. What happens if the meeting runs late? 答案 A

若會議超時會怎樣？

- A. Remaining items move to next month.** 剩下的議案移到下個月。
- B. Items are rushed. 倉促處理議案。
- C. The meeting continues. 繼續開。
- D. Votes are canceled. 表決取消。

詳解 | move to the following month rather than being rushed。

**M:** A short guide to who does what. Parliament makes the law. The ministry writes the detailed rules under that law and runs the service day to day. The council applies those rules in your town and can add local ones, but only where parliament has allowed it. So if you disagree with a rule, the first question is which of the three made it, because complaining to the wrong body wastes months.

簡短說明各單位的分工。議會制定法律。部會依該法律訂定細則，並負責日常運作。地方議會在你的城鎮適用這些規則，也可以增訂地方規定，但僅限於議會授權的範圍。所以若你不同意某項規定，第一個問題是這三者中誰訂的，因為向錯誤的機關申訴會白白浪費好幾個月。

### 29. Who makes the law? **答案 D**

誰制定法律？

- A. The council. 地方議會。
- B. The ministry. 部會。
- C. The public. 民眾。
- D. Parliament. 議會。**

**詳解** | Parliament makes the law。parliament 是本回答主題字。

### 30. What can the council add? **答案 B**

地方議會可以增訂什麼？

- A. Taxes only. 只有稅。
- B. Local rules, where allowed. 在獲授權範圍內的地方規定。**
- C. New laws. 新法律。
- D. Nothing. 什麼都不行。

**詳解** | can add local ones, but only where parliament has allowed it。council 是本回答主題字。

### 31. Why does it matter who made a rule? **答案 A**

為什麼要知道規定是誰訂的？

- A. Complaining to the wrong body wastes months. 向錯誤的機關申訴會浪費好幾個月。**
- B. To praise them. 為了讚美他們。
- C. To vote them out. 為了把他們投下台。
- D. For the records. 為了紀錄。

**詳解** | complaining to the wrong body wastes months。ministry 是本回答主題字。



**W:** Polls are useful and easy to misread. A poll does not predict an election; it measures opinion on the day it was taken, among the people who answered. If a poll was carried out before a televised debate, it tells you nothing about the effect of that debate. And a lead of two points, in a poll of a thousand people, is smaller than the poll's own margin of error. The number to look at is not the lead but the share who are still undecided.

民調有用，也很容易被誤讀。民調不是預測選舉；它測量的是進行當天、在受訪者之中的意見。若民調是在電視辯論前做的，它就完全說明不了那場辯論的效果。而在一千人的民調中，兩個百分點的領先小於該民調本身的誤差範圍。真正該看的數字不是領先幅度，而是仍未決定者的比例。

### 32. What does a poll measure? **答案 B**

民調測量什麼？

- A. Party membership. 黨員人數。
- B. Opinion on the day it was taken.** 進行當天的意見。
- C. Turnout. 投票率。
- D. The election result. 選舉結果。

**詳解** | it measures opinion on the day it was taken。poll 是今回主題字。

### 33. What is wrong with a two-point lead? **答案 A**

兩個百分點的領先有什麼問題？

- A. It is smaller than the margin of error.** 小於誤差範圍。
- B. It is never reported. 從不被報導。
- C. It is too large. 太大了。
- D. It is illegal. 不合法。

**詳解** | smaller than the poll's own margin of error。

### 34. What number should readers look at? **答案 B**

讀者該看哪個數字？

- A. The date. 日期。
- B. The share still undecided.** 仍未決定者的比例。
- C. The lead. 領先幅度。
- D. The sample size. 樣本數。

**詳解** | not the lead but the share who are still undecided。politics 是今回主題字。

Poll Results by Month (%)

| Party          | January | March | May |
|----------------|---------|-------|-----|
| People's Party | 38      | 34    | 31  |
| Reform Party   | 19      | 22    | 25  |
| Green Party    | 20      | 19    | 18  |
| Undecided      | 23      | 25    | 26  |

**M:** Please look at the printed poll results while I comment on them. Notice that the party leading today has fallen in every poll since January, while the second party has risen in each one. If both continue at the same rate, they will meet before the election in June. The undecided share, however, is larger than the gap between the top two, so any prediction based on these numbers alone is worth very little.

我評論時請看印出的民調結果。請注意今天領先的政黨自一月以來每次民調都在下滑，而第二名的政黨每次都在上升。若兩者維持同樣速度，它們會在六月選舉前交會。不過未決定的比例大於前兩名之間的差距，因此僅憑這些數字做的任何預測都沒什麼價值。

35. According to the table and the talk, why is a prediction unreliable? **答案 B**

根據表格與談話，為什麼預測不可靠？

- A. The polls are old. 民調太舊。
- B. The undecided share is larger than the gap. 未決定的比例大於差距。**
- C. The parties are new. 政黨太新。
- D. The sample is small. 樣本太小。

**詳解 |** The undecided share is larger than the gap between the top two。poll、political 都是本回主題字。