

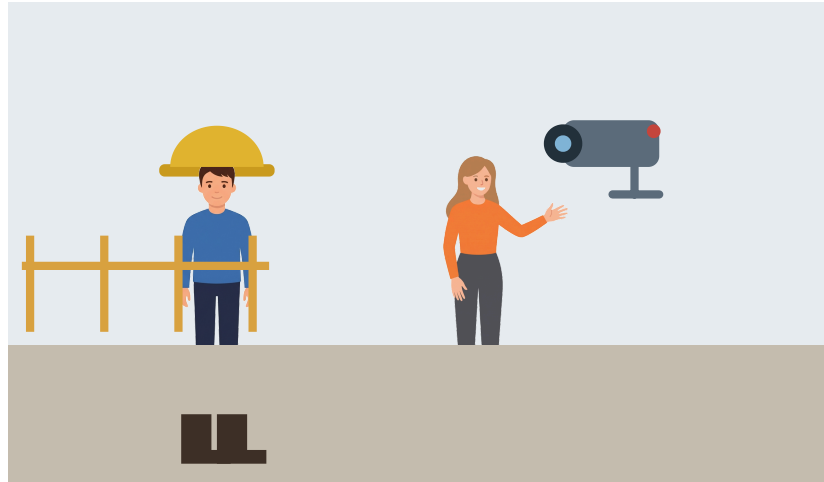
中級聽力測驗 單字第 34 回 犯罪與安全 教師用（含錄音稿・答案・詳解）

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答案一覽

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

第 1 部分 看圖辨義 Picture Description



Picture A

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

1. What is the worker wearing on his head? 答案 B

那位工人頭上戴著什麼？

- A. Nothing. 沒戴東西。
- B. A helmet.** 一頂安全帽。
- C. A hat with a cherry on it. 一頂上面有櫻桃的帽子。
- D. A ribbon. 一條緞帶。

詳解 | 工人戴著黃色安全帽。helmet（安全帽）是今回主題字；ribbon、cherry 都是今回單字。

2. What is the woman doing? 答案 B

那位女子在做什麼？

- A. Tossing a ball. 丟球。
- B. Checking a security camera.** 檢查監視器。
- C. Mowing a lawn. 割草坪。
- D. Spraying water. 噴水。

詳解 | 女子在調整牆上的監視器。security（安全）是今回主題字；lawn、toss、spray 都是誘答。

If You Witness a Theft	
Step 1	Tell a guard at once
Step 2	Note the time
Never	Follow the thief
Later	Give a statement
Security office: ground floor, open 24 hours.	

Picture B

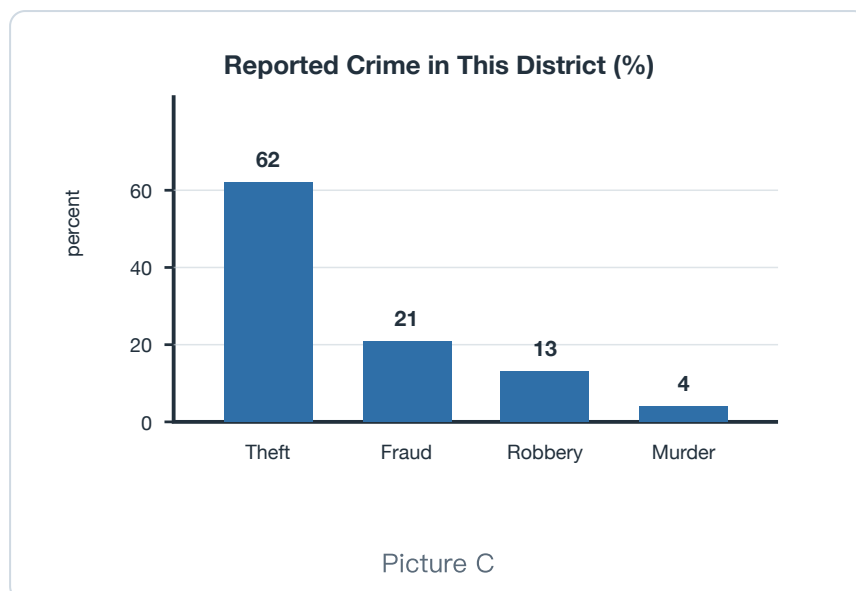
For question number three, please look at picture B.

3. According to the sign, what should you do if you witness a theft? **答案 D**

根據看板，目擊竊案時該怎麼做？

- A. Shout loudly. 大聲叫喊。
- B. Follow the thief. 跟蹤竊賊。
- C. Take a photograph. 拍照。
- D. Tell a guard at once. 立刻告訴警衛。**

詳解 | 看板第一條是 Tell a guard at once。witness、theft、security 都是本回主題字。



For question number four, please look at picture C.

4. Looking at the chart, which crime is most common in this district?

答案 B

看這張圖表，這個行政區最常見的犯罪是什麼？

- A. Fraud. 詐欺。
- B. Theft. 竊盜。**
- C. Robbery. 搶劫。
- D. Murder. 謀殺。

詳解 | 圖中 Theft 62% 最高。theft、robbery、murder 都是本回主題字。

Site Safety

Always wear Helmet and boots

If you see a hazard Report it

Visitors Sign in and out

Paths Use marked routes only

Picture D

For question number five, please look at picture D.

5. Looking at the notice, what must be worn on this site? **答案 B**

看這張告示，這個工地必須配戴什麼？

- A. Nothing special. 不用特別配戴。
- B. A helmet and boots. 安全帽與工作靴。**
- C. A ribbon. 一條緞帶。
- D. Gloves only. 只要手套。

詳解 | 告示上 Always wear 是 helmet and boots。helmet（安全帽）、risk（風險）都是本回主題字。

第 2 部分 問答 Question Response

W: Was anyone hurt in the accident?

那場意外有人受傷嗎？

6. **答案 C**

- A. He tugged the ribbon, darling. 親愛的，他拉了那條緞帶。
- B. Garlic and cherry sauce filled the bay. 大蒜與櫻桃醬填滿了那個海灣。
- C. Two casualties, both minor. 兩名傷者，都是輕傷。**
- D. Define it precisely; that price is way too high. 精確定義一下；那個價格太高了。

詳解 | casualty（傷亡人員）是本回主題字。define、way、garlic、cherry、bay、tug、ribbon、darling 都是誘答。

M: Did the witness give a description?

目擊者有提供描述嗎？

7. **答案 C**

A. She is fond of the spray from the fountain. 她喜歡噴泉噴出的水花。

B. Toss the gossip aside; listen for the echo. 把閒話扔到一邊，聽聽回聲。

C. A short one, and it matched the film. 提供了簡短的描述，而且和影片吻合。

D. They assembled on the lawn, covered in dirt. 他們在草坪上集合，滿身塵土。

詳解 | witness（目擊者）是今回主題字。assemble、lawn、dirt、fond、spray、toss、gossip、echo 都是誘答。

W: Was he found guilty?

他被判有罪了嗎？

8. **答案 A**

A. On one charge, not the other. 一項罪名成立，另一項不成立。

B. A splash established the fact. 一聲潑濺確立了事實。

C. Perfection needs precise measurement. 完美需要精確的測量。

D. Ensure the plan motivates them. 要確保那個計畫能激發他們。

詳解 | guilty（有罪的）是今回主題字。splash、establish、ensure、motivate、perfection、precise 都是誘答。

M: How long was she in jail?

她坐了多久牢？

9. **答案 D**

A. The offense was to cooperate at all. 罪過在於竟然合作了。

B. Three parts constitute the equipment. 三個部分構成那套設備。

C. The phenomenon appeared on the website. 那個現象出現在網站上。

D. Three years, out early for good behavior. 三年，因表現良好提早出獄。

詳解 | jail（監獄）是今回主題字。phenomenon、website、constitute、equipment、offense、cooperate 都是誘答。

W: What is the risk of leaving it here?

把它留在這裡有什麼風險？

10. 答案 B

A. Photographic proof of his residence exists. 有他居住地的攝影證據。

B. **Someone may take it within an hour.** 一小時內就可能被拿走。

C. An incredible margin of hydrogen was measured. 測到了難以置信的氫氣差距。

D. The distinction requires great endurance. 那項殊榮需要極大的耐力。

詳解 | risk (風險) 是本回答主題字。incredible、margin、hydrogen、photographic、residence、distinction、endurance 都是誘答。

M: Did the security camera record it?

監視器有錄到嗎？

11. 答案 D

A. An intruder caused real suffering, essentially. 本質上，一名侵入者造成了真正的痛苦。

B. Somehow, sometime, it felt somewhat wrong. 不知怎麼的，在某個時候，感覺有點不對。

C. Soybean and spiritual matters were discussed. 討論了黃豆與心靈方面的事。

D. **Only the first few seconds.** 只錄到最初幾秒。

詳解 | security (安全) 是本回答主題字。intruder、suffering、essentially、somehow、sometime、somewhat、soybean、spiritual 都是誘答。

W: How did the robbery happen in daylight?

搶案怎麼會在白天發生？

12. 答案 D

A. The staircase led to the third storey. 那道樓梯通往三樓。

B. Starvation is not suitable for anyone. 飢餓對任何人都不合適。

C. A sticky stepfather and stepmother argued. 一位黏答答的繼父與繼母在爭吵。

D. **The street was empty at lunchtime.** 午餐時間那條街上沒人。

詳解 | robbery (搶劫) 是本回答主題字。staircase、storey、starvation、suitable、sticky、stepfather、stepmother 都是誘答。

M: Who was the victim in this case?

這個案子的受害者是誰？

13. 答案 D

- A. In politics, a politician's political views changed the poll. 在政治上，一位政治人物的政治觀點改變了民調。
- B. Water dripped onto the buffalo all night. 水整夜滴到那頭水牛身上。
- C. Innocent cattle ate raw grass by the road. 無辜的牛群在路邊吃著生草。
- D. A shopkeeper, working alone.** 一位獨自看店的店主。

詳解 | victim (受害者) 是本回主題字。politician、politics、political、poll、drip、onto、buffalo、innocent、cattle、raw 都是複習字誘答。

W: Is this door secure enough?

這扇門夠安全嗎？

14. 答案 B

- A. The criminal echo splashed onto the lawn. 那個犯罪的回聲潑濺到草坪上。
- B. Add a second lock to be sure.** 再加一道鎖比較保險。
- C. A romantic buzz filled the hall. 大廳裡充滿浪漫的嗡嗡聲。
- D. Assistance in an emergency needs a conclusion. 緊急時的援助需要一個結論。

詳解 | secure (使安全) 是本回主題字。assistance、emergency、conclusion、romantic、buzz 都是複習字誘答。

M: What made this a criminal matter, not a civil one?

是什麼讓這件事成為刑事而非民事案件？

15. 答案 D

- A. The intruder's residence constituted a website. 那名侵入者的住處構成了一個網站。
- B. Theft essentially motivates perfection. 竊盜本質上激發完美。
- C. A guilty helmet stabbed the casualty. 一頂有罪的安全帽刺傷了傷者。
- D. Money was taken by force.** 財物是被強行取走的。

詳解 | criminal (犯罪的) 是本回主題字，stab、casualty、guilty、helmet、theft 也都是本回單字，在此作誘答。

第 3 部分 簡短對話 Short Conversations

M: My bike was taken from outside the shop.
我的腳踏車在店外被偷了。

W: Was it locked?
有上鎖嗎？

M: Yes, but only to itself, not to a post.
有，但只鎖車身，沒鎖在柱子上。

16. Why was the theft easy? **答案 B**

竊案為什麼容易得手？

- A. It was left open. 沒關好。
- B. It was not locked to anything fixed.** 沒鎖在固定物上。
- C. It was not locked. 沒上鎖。
- D. The shop was closed. 店關了。

詳解 | theft (竊盜) 是今回主題字。

W: Do I have to wear a helmet on this path?
這條路上必須戴安全帽嗎？

M: Not by law, but I would.
法律沒規定，但我會戴。

W: The gravel does look loose.
碎石看起來確實很鬆。

17. What is the man's advice? **答案 C**

男子的建議是什麼？

- A. Do not cycle here. 不要在這裡騎。
- B. Go slowly. 慢慢騎。
- C. Wear one anyway.** 還是戴一頂。
- D. It is required. 這是強制規定。

詳解 | helmet (安全帽) 是今回主題字。

M: There were no casualties in the fire.
那場火災沒有人員傷亡。

W: How did everyone get out?
大家怎麼出來的？

M: The alarm woke them at four.
警報四點把他們叫醒。

18. Why did everyone escape? 答案 C

為什麼所有人都逃出來了？

- A. Neighbors helped. 鄰居幫忙。
- B. The doors were open. 門是開的。
- C. The alarm woke them. 警報把他們叫醒。**
- D. The fire was small. 火很小。

詳解 | casualty (傷亡人員) 是今回主題字。

W: Is the back door secure?
後門鎖好了嗎？

M: I fitted a new lock last week.
我上週裝了新鎖。

W: Good. That was the weak point.
很好，那本來是弱點。

19. What was the weak point? 答案 D

弱點原本是什麼？

- A. The gate. 大門。
- B. The window. 窗戶。
- C. The roof. 屋頂。
- D. The back door. 後門。**

詳解 | secure (使安全) 是今回主題字。

M: The witness changed her account twice.

那位證人改了兩次說詞。

W: Does that mean she is lying?

那表示她在說謊嗎？

M: Not necessarily. Memory shifts.

不一定，記憶會變。

20. What does the man think? 答案 D

男子怎麼想？

A. She saw nothing. 她什麼都沒看到。

B. She should be jailed. 她該被關。

C. She is lying. 她在說謊。

D. Changing an account is not proof of lying. 改變說詞不代表說謊。

詳解 | witness (證人) 是今回主題字。

W: How long is the sentence for that offense?

那項罪的刑期多久？

M: Up to five years in jail.

最高五年徒刑。

W: And in practice?

實際上呢？

21. What is the maximum sentence? 答案 C

最高刑期是多久？

A. Two years. 兩年。

B. Ten years. 十年。

C. Five years. 五年。

D. No jail. 不用坐牢。

詳解 | jail (監獄) 是今回主題字。

Home Alarms

Alarm	Calls police	Price
Alarm A	No	NT\$3,200
Alarm B	Yes	NT\$8,900
Alarm C	Yes	NT\$5,600
Alarm D	No	NT\$4,100

M: Which alarm should we install?

我們該裝哪一種警報器？

W: The options are on the sheet.

選項在這張表上。

M: Under six thousand, and it must call the police.

六千以下，而且要能自動報警。

22. Which alarm will they choose? 答案 C

他們會選哪一種？

A. Alarm A. A 型。

B. Alarm B. B 型。

C. Alarm C. C 型。

D. Alarm D. D 型。

詳解 | 表中六千以下且會自動報警的是 Alarm C。security、secure 都是本回主題字。

W: Was it a robbery or just a theft?

那是搶劫還是單純的竊盜？

M: He pushed the owner, so robbery.

他推了店主，所以是搶劫。

W: That changes everything legally.

法律上這差很多。

23. Why is it robbery? 答案 D

為什麼算搶劫？

A. A weapon was found. 找到了兇器。

B. It was at night. 發生在夜裡。

C. Money was taken. 財物被拿走。

D. Force was used. 使用了強制力。

詳解 | robbery、theft 都是本回主題字。

M: The victim does not want to give evidence.

受害者不願出庭作證。

W: Can the case go ahead?

案子還能進行嗎？

M: With the camera film, yes.

有監視器影片就可以。

24. What allows the case to continue? 答案 D

什麼讓案子得以繼續？

A. The victim's letter. 受害者的信。

B. Another witness. 另一位證人。

C. A confession. 自白。

D. The camera film. 監視器影片。

詳解 | victim（受害者）是本回主題字。

Walking Home – Lighting Survey

Route	Length	Lighting
Route A	10 min	Poor
Route B	18 min	Very good
Route C	12 min	Fair
Route D	9 min	None

W: Which route home is safest at night?

晚上回家哪條路最安全？

M: Look at the lighting survey.

看這份照明調查。

W: I'd rather walk longer than walk in the dark.

我寧可多走一點也不要走暗路。

25. Which route will the woman take? **答案 B**

女子會走哪條路？

A. Route A. A 路線。

B. Route B. B 路線。

C. Route C. C 路線。

D. Route D. D 路線。

詳解 | 表中照明最好的是 Route B，雖然最長。security、risk 都是本回主題字。

第 4 部分 簡短談話 Short Talks

W: A short safety briefing before you start on site. Helmets and boots must be worn at all times inside the fence, including in the car park. If you see a hazard, report it; do not fix it yourself unless you are trained for that task. Visitors sign in and out, so that in an emergency we know exactly who is inside. Last year our only casualty was someone who took a shortcut across a closed area, so please use the marked paths.

開工前先做簡短的安全說明。在圍籬內全程必須配戴安全帽與工作靴，停車場也一樣。若發現危險請通報；除非你受過該項訓練，否則不要自行處理。訪客要簽到與簽退，這樣緊急時我們才知道裡面到底有誰。去年我們唯一的傷者，是抄捷徑穿過封閉區域的人，所以請走標示的路線。

26. Where must helmets be worn? 答案 A

哪裡必須戴安全帽？

- A. Everywhere inside the fence. 圍籬內任何地方。
- B. Only on the roof. 只有屋頂上。
- C. Only in the morning. 只有早上。
- D. Only near machines. 只有靠近機具時。

詳解 | at all times inside the fence, including in the car park。helmet 是本回答主題字。

27. What should you do about a hazard? 答案 D

發現危險該怎麼做？

- A. Fix it yourself. 自己處理。
- B. Ignore it. 不理它。
- C. Photograph it. 拍照。
- D. Report it. 通報。

詳解 | report it; do not fix it yourself。risk 是本回答主題字。

28. How was last year's casualty caused? 答案 D

去年的傷者是怎麼造成的？

- A. A machine fault. 機具故障。
- B. A falling object. 掉落物。
- C. Bad weather. 天氣不佳。
- D. Taking a shortcut across a closed area. 抄捷徑穿越封閉區域。

詳解 | took a shortcut across a closed area。casualty 是本回答主題字。

M: This is a message from the security office. Two bicycles were stolen from the rear yard last week, both of them locked but not locked to anything fixed. A lock that joins only the wheel to the frame can be carried away with the bicycle. Please use the racks. Also, do not hold the rear door open for someone you do not recognize, however polite it feels; every theft here in the last two years began with someone walking in behind a member of staff.

這是保全室的訊息。上週後院有兩輛腳踏車失竊，兩輛都上了鎖，但沒有鎖在固定物上。只把輪子與車架鎖在一起的鎖，會連車一起被搬走。請使用停車架。另外，請不要為不認識的人扶著後門，不管那感覺多有禮貌；這裡過去兩年的每一起竊案，都是有人跟在員工身後走進來開始的。

29. Why were the bicycles easy to steal? 答案 C

那些腳踏車為什麼容易被偷？

- A. They were new. 是新車。
- B. They were left outside. 放在外面。
- C. They were not locked to anything fixed. 沒鎖在固定物上。**
- D. They were unlocked. 沒上鎖。

詳解 | locked but not locked to anything fixed。theft 是本回答主題字。

30. What should staff not do at the rear door? 答案 D

員工在後門不該做什麼？

- A. Close it quickly. 快速關上。
- B. Lock it. 鎖上。
- C. Use it at night. 晚上使用。
- D. Hold it open for strangers. 為陌生人扶著門。**

詳解 | do not hold the rear door open for someone you do not recognize。security 是本回答主題字。

31. How did every recent theft begin? 答案 C

近期每起竊案是怎麼開始的？

- A. A broken window. 破窗。
- B. A stolen key. 鑰匙遭竊。
- C. Someone walking in behind staff. 有人跟在員工身後走進來。**
- D. An open gate. 門沒關。

詳解 | began with someone walking in behind a member of staff。

W: People judge risk badly, and crime is the clearest example. Murder is rare and reported everywhere, so it feels common; theft is common and reported nowhere, so it feels rare. Ask people what they fear and they name the first; ask what has actually happened to them and they describe the second. Good prevention therefore spends money where the numbers are, not where the fear is, which is why street lighting does more good than any camera.

人們判斷風險的能力很差，犯罪就是最明顯的例子。謀殺很罕見卻到處被報導，所以感覺很常見；竊盜很常見卻沒人報導，所以感覺很罕見。問人們害怕什麼，他們說前者；問他們實際遇過什麼，他們描述後者。因此好的預防措施把錢花在數字所在之處，而不是恐懼所在之處，這就是為什麼路燈的效益大於任何監視器。

32. Why does murder feel common? 答案 A

謀殺為什麼感覺很常見？

- A. It is reported everywhere. 它到處被報導。
- B. It is on film. 有影片。
- C. It happens often. 它常發生。
- D. People discuss it. 大家會討論。

詳解 | rare and reported everywhere。murder 是今回主題字。

33. What has actually happened to most people? 答案 A

多數人實際遇到的是什麼？

- A. Theft. 竊盜。
- B. Murder. 謀殺。
- C. Nothing. 什麼都沒有。
- D. Robbery. 搶劫。

詳解 | ask what has actually happened to them and they describe the second。theft 是今回主題字。

34. What does the speaker recommend? 答案 D

講者建議什麼？

- A. More cameras. 更多監視器。
- B. More police. 更多警力。
- C. Longer sentences. 更長刑期。
- D. Spending where the numbers are. 把錢花在數字所在之處。

詳解 | spends money where the numbers are, not where the fear is。risk 是今回主題字。

Reported Crime by District

District	Residents	Crimes	Change
North	84,000	2,100	Down 6%
East	31,000	1,450	Down 3%
South	12,000	980	Up 21%
West	47,000	1,020	Down 9%

M: Please look at the printed crime figures for four districts while I comment. Notice that the district with the most reported crime also has the highest number of residents, so the rate per thousand people tells a different story. By that measure the quietest-looking district is actually the worst. Reported crime has fallen everywhere except one district, and that is the one where a new reporting app was introduced, which probably raised reporting rather than crime.

我評論時請看印出的四個行政區犯罪數字。請注意通報犯罪最多的區，居民人數也最多，因此每千人的比率說的是另一個故事。以這個標準看，看起來最平靜的那一區其實最糟。除了一區之外，各區通報犯罪都下降了，而那一區正是導入新報案 App 的地方，這可能提高的是通報率而不是犯罪率。

35. According to the table and the talk, why did crime rise in one district? **答案 B**

根據表格與談話，為什麼有一區的犯罪上升？

- A. Lighting was removed. 路燈被拆除。
- B. A new reporting app raised reporting.** 新的報案 App 提高了通報率。
- C. Police left the area. 警力撤離。
- D. More criminals moved in. 更多罪犯搬入。

詳解 | probably raised reporting rather than crime。criminal、theft 都是本回主題字。