

中級聽力測驗 單字第 37 回 數據與圖表判讀 教師用 (含錄音稿・答案・詳解)

GEPT INTERMEDIATE・LISTENING・TEACHER'S COPY

答案一覽

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

第 1 部分 看圖辨義 Picture Description



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

1. What are these two people looking at? 答案 C

這兩個人在看什麼？

- A. A bush. 一叢灌木。
- B. A parcel. 一個包裹。
- C. A chart on the screen.** 螢幕上的圖表。
- D. A typewriter. 一台打字機。

詳解 | 螢幕上是長條圖。percentage、rate 都是本回主題字；typewriter、parcel、bush 都是誘答。

2. What is on the table? 答案 C

桌上有什麼？

- A. A log. 一根原木。
- B. Headphones only. 只有耳機。
- C. Printed reports.** 印出的報表。
- D. A diploma. 一張文憑。

詳解 | 桌上攤著印出的報表。annual（年度的）是主題字；headphones、log、diploma 都是本回單字。

Class Sizes This Term	
Class A	21 students
Class B	26 students
Class C	31 students
Class D	22 students
Average class size: 25 students.	

Picture B

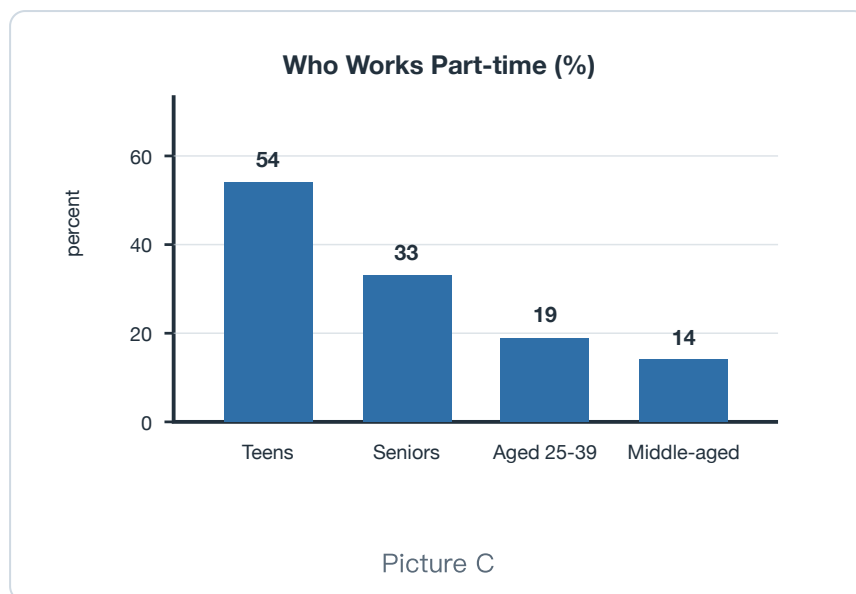
For question number three, please look at picture B.

3. According to the table, what is the average class size? **答案 B**

根據表格，平均班級人數是多少？

- A. 22. 22 人。
- B. 25. 25 人。**
- C. 28. 28 人。
- D. 31. 31 人。

詳解 | 表中平均是 25 人。average（平均）是主題字。



For question number four, please look at picture C.

4. Looking at the chart, which age group works part-time most? **答案 C**

看這張圖表，哪個年齡層兼職比例最高？

- A. Seniors. 年長者。
- B. Middle-aged. 中年人。
- C. Teens. 青少年。**
- D. Aged 25 to 39. 25 至 39 歲。

詳解 | 圖中 Teens 54% 最高。teen、part-time、middle-aged、senior 都是主題字。

Today's Schedule

10:00-11:30	Session one
12:00-13:00	Session two
13:00-14:00	Lunch
14:00-15:30	Workshop

Picture D

For question number five, please look at picture D.

5. Looking at the schedule, how long is the interval between the two sessions?

答案 A

看這份時程表，兩場之間隔多久？

- A. **Thirty minutes.** 三十分鐘。
- B. One hour. 一小時。
- C. Fifteen minutes. 十五分鐘。
- D. Two hours. 兩小時。

詳解 | 表上第一場 10:00-11:30，第二場 12:00，中間隔三十分鐘。schedule、interval 都是主題字。

第 2 部分 問答 Question Response

W: What is the average rent in this area?

這一區的平均租金是多少？

6. 答案 D

- A. An absolute lord edited the gap. 一位絕對的領主編輯了那個缺口。
- B. The ending was an escape into the bush. 結局是逃進灌木叢裡。
- C. He took a breath and threaded the log. 他吸了口氣，把線穿過那根原木。
- D. **About eighteen thousand a month.** 每月大約一萬八。

詳解 | average (平均)、rate 都是主題字。ending、escape、bush、breath、thread、log、absolute、lord、edit、gap 都是誘答。

M: How much has it risen in the last decade?

過去十年漲了多少？

7. 答案 A

A. **Just under forty percent.** 接近四成。

B. The minimum was gigantic this year. 今年的最小值大得驚人。

C. A diploma will defend you in court. 一張文憑會在法庭上為你辯護。

D. The mystery parcel ran on solar power. 那個神秘包裹靠太陽能運作。

詳解 | decade (十年)、percent 都是主題字。mystery、parcel、solar、minimum、gigantic、diploma、defend 都是誘答。

W: What proportion of staff are full-time?

有多少比例的員工是全職？

8. 答案 C

A. Construct it and launch it without interference. 把它建起來並在沒有干擾下發布。

B. The certificate mentioned carbon. 那張證書提到了碳。

C. **Roughly two thirds.** 大約三分之二。

D. They violate the emphasis of capitalism. 他們違反了資本主義的重點。

詳解 | proportion (比例)、full-time 都是主題字。violate、emphasis、capitalism、construct、launch、interference、certificate、carbon 都是誘答。

M: What is the frequency of these trains?

這些列車的班距是多少？

9. 答案 B

A. Headphones and an electrician are both hardworking. 耳機與電工都很努力。

B. **Every twelve minutes at peak times.** 尖峰時段每十二分鐘一班。

C. A tourist bought a trademark from a trader. 一位遊客向商人買了一個商標。

D. Training a traveler is tricky work. 訓練一位旅行者是件棘手的事。

詳解 | frequency (頻率) 是主題字。headphones、electrician、hardworking、tourist、trademark、trader、training、traveler、tricky 都是誘答。

W: How long is the duration of the course?

課程持續多久？

10. 答案 C

A. A traveling treaty is troublesome. 一份巡迴的條約很麻煩。

B. The fertile field's harvest fed the herd. 那塊肥沃田地的收成餵飽了牧群。

C. **Twelve weeks, two evenings each.** 十二週，每週兩個晚上。

D. A truthful typewriter went underground. 一台誠實的打字機轉入地下。

詳解 | duration (持續期間) 是主題字。traveling、treaty、troublesome、truthful、typewriter、underground、fertile、harvest、herd 都是誘答。

M: At what pace is the population aging?

人口老化的速度如何？

11. 答案 C

A. The shepherd had sufficient contribution. 那位牧羊人有足夠的捐助。

B. Security will secure the witness. 保全會保護那位證人。

C. **Faster than anywhere in the region.** 比區域內任何地方都快。

D. His fortune came from immigrant wealth, not poverty. 他的財富來自移民的資產，不是貧窮。

詳解 | pace (速度)、aged 都是主題字。shepherd、sufficient、contribution、fortune、immigrant、wealth、poverty、security、secure、witness 都是複習字誘答。

W: Are these dates based on the lunar calendar?

這些日期是依農曆訂的嗎？

12. 答案 C

A. An absolute gap divides the annual eras. 一道絕對的鴻溝分開了那些年度的年代。

B. Solar power metered the gigantic bush. 太陽能測量了那叢巨大的灌木。

C. **Yes, so the dates move each year.** 是，所以日期每年會變。

D. The victim was stabbed in the arm. 受害者手臂被刺傷。

詳解 | lunar (陰曆的) 是主題字。victim、stab 是複習字；annual、era、meter 在別題另有正用。

M: What quantity did they order in total?

他們總共訂了多少？

13. 答案 B

A. A tricky electrician launched the parcel. 一位狡猾的電工發射了那個包裹。

B. Four thousand units. 四千件。

C. Percentages violate the truthful trader. 百分比違反了那位誠實的商人。

D. The senior youngster escaped the schedule. 那位資深的年輕人逃離了時程表。

詳解 | quantity (數量) 是主題字。senior、youngster、schedule、percentage 在別題另有正用，此處作誘答。

W: How far apart are the two readings?

兩個讀數相差多少？

14. 答案 A

A. Three points, which is within the margin of error. 三點，在誤差範圍內。

B. Underground training has a gigantic duration. 地下訓練有著巨大的持續時間。

C. The traveler's diploma defends capitalism. 那位旅行者的文憑捍衛資本主義。

D. Carbon emphasis constructs a lunar decade. 碳的重點建構了一個農曆的十年。

詳解 | apart (相隔) 是主題字。其餘選項語意不通，用來複習 carbon、emphasis、construct、traveler、diploma、defend、capitalism、underground、training、gigantic、duration。

M: Is the annual report ready?

年報準備好了嗎？

15. 答案 D

A. Teens escape into the solar bush. 青少年逃進太陽的灌木叢。

B. The full-time trademark rated the minimum. 那個全職商標為最小值評分。

C. A middle-aged tourist metered the interval. 一位中年遊客測量了那個間隔。

D. The figures are, but not the text. 數字好了，但文字還沒。

詳解 | annual (每年的) 是主題字。middle-aged、meter、interval、full-time、trademark、rate、minimum、teen、escape、solar、bush 在此作誘答。

第 3 部分 簡短對話 Short Conversations

M: Sales rose eight percent this quarter.
本季銷售上升百分之八。

W: And last quarter?
上一季呢？

M: They fell three, so we are up five overall.
下跌三，所以整體是上升五。

16. What is the overall change? **答案 A**

整體變化是多少？

- A. Up five percent. 上升百分之五。
- B. No change. 沒有變化。
- C. Down three percent. 下跌百分之三。
- D. Up eight percent. 上升百分之八。

詳解 | percent (百分比) 是主題字。

W: Is this an annual figure or monthly?
這是年度數字還是月數字？

M: Annual. Divide by twelve for the month.
年度的，除以十二就是月數字。

W: That makes more sense.
這樣就合理多了。

17. What kind of figure is it? **答案 C**

這是什麼樣的數字？

- A. Daily. 每日的。
- B. Weekly. 週的。
- C. Annual. 年度的。
- D. Monthly. 月的。

詳解 | annual (每年的) 是主題字。

M: The average hides a wide gap.

平均值掩蓋了很大的差距。

W: Between what?

什麼之間的差距？

M: City and country wages.

城市與鄉村的工資。

18. What does the average hide? 答案 D

平均值掩蓋了什麼？

A. Nothing. 沒有掩蓋什麼。

B. The date. 日期。

C. A mistake. 一個錯誤。

D. A gap between city and country wages. 城鄉工資的差距。

詳解 | average (平均) 是主題字、gap 是通用字。

W: How many staff are part-time?

有多少員工是兼職？

M: Twelve out of forty.

四十人中有十二人。

W: So under a third.

所以不到三分之一。

19. What proportion is part-time? 答案 B

兼職佔多少比例？

A. All of them. 全部。

B. Under a third. 不到三分之一。

C. Two thirds. 三分之二。

D. Half. 一半。

詳解 | part-time、proportion 都是主題字。

M: The interval between checks is six months.

檢查的間隔是六個月。

W: Is that enough?

那夠嗎？

M: For this machine, yes.

對這台機器來說夠。

20. How often is the machine checked? 答案 D

這台機器多久檢查一次？

A. Monthly. 每月。

B. Yearly. 每年。

C. Never. 從不。

D. Every six months. 每六個月。

詳解 | interval (間隔) 是主題字。

W: At what pace is the queue moving?

隊伍前進的速度如何？

M: About ten people a minute.

大約每分鐘十人。

W: Then we have twenty minutes.

那我們還要二十分鐘。

21. How many people are ahead of them? 答案 A

他們前面大約有多少人？

A. Two hundred. 兩百人。

B. Twenty. 二十人。

C. Two thousand. 兩千人。

D. Ten. 十人。

詳解 | 每分鐘十人 × 二十分鐘 = 兩百人。pace、rate 都是主題字。

Class Sizes

Class	Students
Class A	21
Class B	26
Class C	31
Class D	22

M: Which class has the most students?

哪一班學生最多？

W: Check the table.

看表格。

M: And which is closest to the average?

哪一班最接近平均？

22. Which class is closest to the average? **答案 B**

哪一班最接近平均？

- A. Class A. A 班。
- B. Class B. B 班。**
- C. Class C. C 班。
- D. Class D. D 班。

詳解 | 平均 25 人，B 班 26 人最接近。average 是主題字。

W: How many decades of data do we have?

我們有幾十年的資料？

M: Since 1990, so almost four.

從一九九〇年起，快四十年。

W: Long enough to see a trend.

足以看出趨勢。

23. How much data is there? 答案 A

有多少資料？

A. Almost four decades. 將近四十年。

B. One year. 一年。

C. Ten decades. 一百年。

D. One decade. 十年。

詳解 | decade (十年) 是主題字。

M: The seniors' rate is nothing like the teens'.

年長者的比率跟青少年差很多。

W: In which direction?

哪個方向？

M: Double, and rising.

是兩倍，而且還在升高。

24. Whose rate is higher? 答案 D

誰的比率較高？

A. Neither. 都不是。

B. Teens. 青少年。

C. They are equal. 相等。

D. Seniors. 年長者。

詳解 | senior、teen、rate 都是主題字。

Workshop Sessions

Session	Start	Duration
Session 1	09:00	120 min
Session 2	11:00	60 min
Session 3	14:00	90 min
Session 4	16:00	45 min

W: Which session fits my schedule?

哪一場符合我的時程？

M: The timetable is here.

時刻表在這裡。

W: Afternoons, and at least ninety minutes.

要下午，而且至少九十分鐘。

25. Which session suits the woman? **答案 C**

哪一場適合這位女子？

- A. Session 1. 第一場。
- B. Session 2. 第二場。
- C. Session 3. 第三場。**
- D. Session 4. 第四場。

詳解 | 表中下午且至少 90 分鐘的是 Session 3。schedule、duration 都是主題字。

第 4 部分 簡短談話 Short Talks

W: A word about how to read the figures in your pack. Every number is annual unless it says otherwise, and every percentage is of the whole company, not of the department. Where you see a dash, the data was not collected that year; do not read it as zero. The averages exclude part-time staff, because including them made the pay figures meaningless. If a number looks wrong, tell me before the meeting rather than during it.

說明一下如何閱讀資料袋裡的數字。除非另有註明，每個數字都是年度值，而每個百分比都是佔全公司，不是佔部門。看到橫線的地方，表示那一年沒有收集資料；不要當成零。平均值不含兼職員工，因為納入他們會讓薪資數字失去意義。若你覺得某個數字有誤，請在會前告訴我，不要在會議中提出。

26. What does a dash mean? 答案 B

橫線代表什麼？

- A. An error. 錯誤。
- B. No data collected.** 那年沒有收集資料。
- C. Zero. 零。
- D. A negative number. 負數。

詳解 | the data was not collected that year。annual 是主題字。

27. Who is excluded from the averages? 答案 B

平均值不含誰？

- A. Managers. 主管。
- B. Part-time staff.** 兼職員工。
- C. New staff. 新進員工。
- D. Senior staff. 資深員工。

詳解 | The averages exclude part-time staff。average、part-time 都是主題字。

28. When should errors be reported? 答案 B

發現錯誤何時該回報？

- A. During the meeting. 會議中。
- B. Before the meeting.** 會議前。
- C. After the meeting. 會議後。
- D. In writing only. 只能書面。

詳解 | tell me before the meeting rather than during it。

M: Here is how our staffing has changed over two decades. Twenty years ago nearly everyone was full-time and the average age was thirty-one. Today a third of the team is part-time, and the average age is forty-four, because few youngsters apply and almost nobody leaves. That has raised our experience and our wage bill at the same pace. The schedule for next year therefore includes two training posts aimed at people under twenty-five.

以下是我們人力二十年來的變化。二十年前幾乎所有人都是全職，平均年齡三十一歲。今天三分之一的團隊是兼職，平均年齡四十四歲，因為很少年輕人來應徵，而幾乎沒有人離職。這使我們的經驗與薪資支出以相同的速度上升。因此明年的規劃包含兩個針對二十五歲以下者的培訓職缺。

29. What was true twenty years ago? 答案 A

二十年前的情況是什麼？

- A. Nearly everyone was full-time.** 幾乎所有人都是全職。
- B. Most staff were part-time. 多數員工是兼職。
- C. The team was older. 團隊更年長。
- D. There was no training. 沒有培訓。

詳解 | nearly everyone was full-time。full-time 是主題字。

30. Why has the average age risen? 答案 B

平均年齡為什麼上升？

- A. Older people were hired. 雇用了較年長的人。
- B. Few youngsters apply and few leave.** 少有年輕人應徵，也少有人離職。
- C. People work longer hours. 工時變長。
- D. Retirement was delayed. 延後退休。

詳解 | few youngsters apply and almost nobody leaves。average、youngster 都是主題字。

31. What is planned for next year? 答案 B

明年計畫什麼？

- A. Fewer staff. 人力減少。
- B. Two training posts for under-25s.** 兩個給二十五歲以下者的培訓職缺。
- C. More part-time work. 更多兼職。
- D. A pay cut. 減薪。

詳解 | two training posts aimed at people under twenty-five。schedule 是主題字。

W: Averages deserve more suspicion than they get. If nine people earn twenty thousand and one earns two hundred thousand, the average is thirty-eight thousand, and it describes nobody in the room. The middle value would be twenty thousand, which describes nine of them. So when a report gives you an average without the spread, it has told you a number but not a fact. Always ask for the range, or at least the highest and the lowest.

平均值值得比現在更多的懷疑。若九個人賺兩萬、一個人賺二十萬，平均是三萬八，而它描述不了在場的任何人。中位數會是兩萬，那描述了其中九個人。所以當一份報告只給你平均值卻沒有分布時，它給了你一個數字，但不是一個事實。永遠要問全距，或至少問最高與最低。

32. What is the average in the example? 答案 C

例子中的平均是多少？

- A. Two hundred thousand. 二十萬。
- B. Twenty thousand. 兩萬。
- C. Thirty-eight thousand. 三萬八。**
- D. Nine thousand. 九千。

詳解 | the average is thirty-eight thousand。average 是主題字。

33. What describes nine of the ten people? 答案 A

什麼能描述十人中的九人？

- A. The middle value. 中位數。**
- B. The highest value. 最高值。
- C. The average. 平均值。
- D. Nothing. 沒有。

詳解 | The middle value would be twenty thousand。

34. What should readers always ask for? 答案 A

讀者應該永遠要求什麼？

- A. The range, or highest and lowest. 全距，或最高與最低。**
- B. The source. 來源。
- C. The average. 平均值。
- D. The date. 日期。

詳解 | Always ask for the range。proportion、quantity 都是主題字。

Departments

Department	Staff	Part-time	Average pay	Trend
Department A	62	38	NT\$41,000	Apartment
Department B	24	3	NT\$68,000	Falling
Department C	40	9	NT\$52,000	Apartment
Department D	31	6	NT\$57,000	Up 10 years

M: Please look at the printed figures for four departments while I comment. Notice that the department with the highest number of staff does not have the highest wage bill, because most of its people are part-time. The smallest department has the highest average pay, and also the highest proportion of senior staff, which explains it. One department has grown every year for a decade; that is the one the board wants to discuss.

我評論時請看印出的四個部門數字。請注意人數最多的部門薪資支出並非最高，因為多數人是兼職。人數最少的部門平均薪資最高，資深員工比例也最高，這就是原因。有一個部門連續十年每年成長；那就是董事會想討論的部門。

35. According to the table and the talk, which department will the board discuss?

答案 D

根據表格與談話，董事會要討論哪個部門？

- A. Department A. A 部。
- B. Department B. B 部。
- C. Department C. C 部。
- D. Department D. D 部。**

詳解 | 連續十年每年成長的是 Department D。proportion、senior、average 都是主題字。