

第壹部分：單選題(占 72 分)

一、詞彙(占 15 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. David Wang is such a _____ person that he always does something reasonable and makes good judgments.
(A) typical (B) specific (C) sensible (D) dramatic
2. Fruit is the best _____ of Vitamin C. To stay healthy, people can get Vitamin C by eating more fruit.
(A) source (B) value (C) tunnel (D) policy
3. Going on a diet makes Jennifer look thin and attractive. She wants to become a _____ supermodel.
(A) straight (B) greedy (C) dizzy (D) slender
4. On such hot and humid summer days, studying in air-conditioned rooms can _____ students cramming for the exam.
(A) educate (B) refresh (C) indicate (D) compare
5. Recently, an increasing number of people have tried not to eat meat or fish. They choose to be _____.
(A) hairdressers (B) producers
(C) vegetarians (D) refugees
6. Two hundred passengers lost their lives in the plane crash, but it was a _____ that a six-month-old was not killed.
(A) tragedy (B) miracle (C) request (D) signal
7. Before the president comes, teams of security guards will arrive earlier to _____ the sites for safety.
(A) protest (B) resist (C) employ (D) inspect
8. Generally speaking, old people tend to be _____ because they don't like changes and are unwilling to accept new ideas.
(A) modest (B) conservative
(C) productive (D) tolerant
9. It was reported that a successful businessman caused public anger by _____ his 80-year-old parents instead of taking good care of them.
(A) scattering (B) enduring
(C) abandoning (D) disguising
10. During the typhoon season, the weak wooden bridge needs to be _____ in order not to break up when storms hit.
(A) preserved (B) resembled (C) wrecked (D) strengthened
11. The _____ of happiness is different from person to person. Some view being rich as happy while others think happiness means having a big family.
(A) connection (B) definition
(C) identity (D) religion
12. Thousands of years ago, people in the _____ society used stones and fish bones as simple tools. They had no modern technology.
(A) primitive (B) imaginary
(C) sympathetic (D) continental

13. Fred finished his work before the deadline with limited time and money. He really worked _____.
 (A) primarily (B) offensively
 (C) apparently (D) efficiently
14. Despite a lot of failures and frustrations, Angela never felt depressed and still faced them _____.
 (A) significantly (B) thoughtfully
 (C) optimistically (D) occasionally
15. Some governments in the third world were frequently _____ by force, not in the way of public election.
 (A) overthrown (B) distributed
 (C) classified (D) regulated

二、綜合測驗(占 15 分)

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依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」。各題答對者，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。

16-20 題為題組

In Swaziland, a small landlocked country surrounded by South Africa and Mozambique, one in four adults is living with HIV. Since the first cases of AIDS were reported in the country in 1986, the virus 16 at an alarming rate and now Swaziland has the highest percentage of people infected with HIV in the world. Women have been particularly affected by the epidemic; among those women 17 15-49, 31 percent are affected by HIV, compared to 20 percent among men. AIDS has struck the country. Orphans and weak children 18 an estimated 15 percent of the total population and in 2009 around 7,000 adults and children died from AIDS. 19, the impact of Swaziland's epidemic has been so severe that life expectancy is just 48.7 years - one of the lowest in the world. The long-term 20 and development of Swaziland as a country will be seriously threatened if the spread of HIV is not stopped.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) was spread | (B) has spread | (C) is spreading | (D) had spread |
| 17. (A) were aged | (B) aging | (C) aged | (D) to be aged |
| 18. (A) account for | (B) look after | (C) search for | (D) cross out |
| 19. (A) Nonetheless | (B) Later | (C) Instead | (D) Thus |
| 20. (A) response | (B) anxiety | (C) survival | (D) function |

21-25 題為題組

Watermelons are delicious on a hot summer afternoon. But not all watermelons are sold for food. Generally, about one-fifth of watermelons are 21 because they have too many scars or are shaped oddly. These watermelons usually turn off consumers. Instead of picking the fruit, farmers 22 these rejected melons on the fields. Wouldn't it be great if something could be done 23 these rejected watermelons?

Wayne Fish, a chemist with the Agricultural Research Service in Lane, Oklahoma, and his team were 24 a project using watermelons when they realized that watermelon juice could be used to make ethanol, which can be used as 25 for cars. It doesn't matter how the watermelons look, because only the juice is used. So, we might be soon driving a car powered by watermelon juice and don't need to worry about the lack of oil any longer.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 21. (A) recycled | (B) wasted | (C) spared | (D) created |
| 22. (A) collect | (B) mix | (C) leave | (D) knock |
| 23. (A) in | (B) with | (C) of | (D) along |
| 24. (A) working on | (B) dealing with | (C) ruling out | (D) turning down |
| 25. (A) glue | (B) trial | (C) rank | (D) fuel |

26-30 題為題組

According to the Word Geek's dictionary, a lame duck is any person or thing which is weak, or helpless. This expression was first used in the eighteenth century to 26 badly behaved stock brokers who didn't pay back some money they owed. 27, the expression is best known in America as applied to politicians. When a politician is not going to be able to continue in office in the next 28, whether because he or she lost an election, chose not to run again, or term limits prevented running in the first place, that politician is a lame duck. Then all sorts of nasty things can happen. Legislatures may not pay 29 mind to what lame duck executives have to say. The media may ignore the press conferences 30 by lame duck politicians. And lame ducks may conclude that they can sign whatever they want, since they aren't coming back to office anyhow. So they sometimes sign some crazy stuff.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 26. (A) look up to | (B) refer to | (C) call up | (D) get along with |
| 27. (A) However | (B) Likewise | (C) Meanwhile | (D) Therefore |
| 28. (A) stage | (B) term | (C) step | (D) review |
| 29. (A) either | (B) every | (C) any | (D) neither |
| 30. (A) edited | (B) repeated | (C) chatted | (D) held |

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」。各題答對者，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。

Global warming results in the rising temperature of Earth's atmosphere and oceans. Earth's average surface temperature 31 about 0.8 Celsius in the past three decades. Scientists are more than 90 percent certain that global warming is caused by 32 greenhouse gases and burning of fossil fuel. So how does global warming affect you? For one, global warming affects your health. The World Health Organization believes that even the smallest increases in 33 temperature have caused bigger problems since the 1970s. With so many public health issues also in 34, we haven't begun to address global warming, and as a result, the poorest societies in the world are suffering the most due to the lack of 35, which are used by the richest countries, namely the United States. While you may not be living in one of these societies, you certainly have affected other parts of the world with your lifestyle 36. Rising temperatures also increase the amount of ground-level ozones, which might cause serious air pollution. As global warming continues to rise, air 37 will continue to get worse and create more health problems.

What's worse, as Gulf Coast residents in Florida can tell you, water can turn your city upside down. However, 13 of the 20 largest cities in the world are 38 at sea level, which means that people are more at risk for floods, including hospitals and water treatment plants. As 39 by the catastrophe of Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans, the health effects of losing those facilities continue long after the storm is over. Heavier downpours and flooding are 40 of increased global warming. While the first risk is drowning, there is also water quality to consider, especially when clean drinking water is urgently needed.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| (A) habits | (B) located | (C) shown | (D) increased | (E) products |
| (F) rose | (G) resources | (H) existence | (I) average | (J) quality |

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」。各題答對者，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。

41-44 題為題組

Those who believe bats are blind just can't see the truth themselves. In reality, all bats can see. Many of them, in fact, can see really well, even in dim light. Most fruit-eating bats, for example, have large bulging eyes that help them find their way and locate food by sight. But other bats, especially those that hunt for insects at night, need to rely a lot more on other senses in the dark. These winged wonders make up for low visibility by "seeing" with their ears, and they do this by using a technique called echolocation. A bat echolocates by sending out streams of high-pitched sounds through its mouth or nose. These signals then bounce off nearby objects and send back echoes. By "reading" these echoes with its super-sensitive ears, the bat can determine the location, distance, size, texture and shape of an object in its environment. In some cases, a bat can even use echoes to tell insects that are edible apart from those that aren't. And even bats which have been blinded can catch their food without difficulty this way.

Curious about what bats sound like when they're echolocating? Sorry to say, but your ears alone won't tell you. Those sounds are so high-pitched that they're beyond the range of human hearing. But if you borrow a scientist's bat detector, a handy gadget that converts bat calls to sounds people can hear, you can indeed listen in and make the world of bats a little less mysterious.

41. According to the passage, how can humans hear bats' sounds?
- (A) People can use their ears to hear the sounds easily.
 - (B) The world of bats is so mysterious that people can hear their sounds by sending out signals.
 - (C) People can only hear the sounds by using a special device.
 - (D) Only blind people can hear the bats' sounds.
42. Which of the following statements is NOT true based on the passage?
- (A) Blind bats have difficulty catching any food.
 - (B) Some bats are able to tell which insects can be eaten by hearing the echoes.
 - (C) Sometimes a bat can tell how far an insect is by hearing the echoes.
 - (D) Echolocation might make some bats know the shape of a nearby object.
43. What is These winged wonders in the passage associated with?
- (A) Insects.
 - (B) Bats.
 - (C) Humans.
 - (D) Ears.
44. What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To introduce bats' eating habits.
 - (B) To promote a scientist's gadget.
 - (C) To discuss the use of bats' senses.
 - (D) To compare senses between bats and humans.

45-48 題為題組

Curtis Stone is a chef, author and TV personality. His philosophy is to cook naturally—buy local, seasonal and organic ingredients, keep recipes simple and allow the food to speak for itself. Born in Melbourne, Australia, Curtis's passion for food was inspired as a boy by his mother's baking and his grandmother's famous fudge. Mid-way through business school he left to learn basic cooking at the Savoy Hotel in Melbourne and later mastered his skills in London under legendary three-star Michelin genius Marco Pierre White at Café Royal.

Curtis appeared in a number of cooking programs in the UK before hosting three seasons of *Surfing the Menu* in Australia—an instant hit which caught the eye of US producers. This led to his own US series *Take Home Chef* on TLC in 2006, which has since been enjoyed in more than 70 countries.

A regular headliner at global food shows, Curtis was the first chef to debut his own product line *Kitchen Solutions* at prestigious US retailer Williams-Sonoma. Enthusiasts turn to these modern, eco-driven products daily "for the total cooking experience," says Curtis, "bringing confidence in the kitchen and happiness to the table."

Inspiring home cooks is Curtis' vision as he works selectively with grocery stores to improve fresh produce offerings, devise recipe cards and help families think seasonally, shaping the nation and their shopping habits. Hence, he strongly encourages people to cook at home, eat at home and enjoy the sweet family atmosphere at home.

45. According to the article, which of the following is not mentioned about Curtis?
(A) TV host. (B) Author.
(C) Hotel owner. (D) Chef.
46. Which of the following statements is NOT true based on the article?
(A) Curtis was the first chef to sell his own cookware products.
(B) Curtis was inspired by a Michelin chef to be interested in cooking when he was a boy.
(C) It is likely that Curtis has a lot of fans around the world.
(D) Curtis encourages people to cook freshly and organically.
47. What might actually make Curtis become popular worldwide based on the article?
(A) The program, Surfing the Menu in Australia.
(B) His service at the Savoy Hotel in Melbourne.
(C) His instruction under Michelin chef Marco Pierre White at Café Royal.
(D) His series, Take Home Chef on TLC.
48. Which of the following is true in order of country where Curtis appeared in cooking programs?
(A) Australia, England, the US.
(B) The UK, Australia, the US.
(C) The US, England, Australia.
(D) The UK, the US, Australia.

49-52 題為題組

You carry around a three-pound mass of wrinkly material in your head that controls every single thing you will ever do. From enabling you to think, learn, create, and feel emotions to controlling every blink, breath, and heartbeat—this fantastic control center is your brain. It is a structure so amazing that a famous scientist once called it “the most complex thing we have yet discovered in our universe.”

Your brain contains about 100 billion microscopic cells called neurons—so many it would take you over 3,000 years to count them all. Whenever you dream, laugh, think, see, or move, it’s because tiny chemical and electrical signals are racing between these neurons along billions of tiny neuron highways. Believe it or not, the activity in your brain never stops. Countless messages zip around inside it every second like a supercharged pinball machine. Your neurons create and send more messages than all the phones in the entire world. And while a single neuron generates only a tiny amount of electricity, all your neurons together can generate enough electricity to power a low-wattage bulb.

A bee lands on your bare foot. Sensory neurons in your skin relay this information to your spinal cord and brain at a speed of more than 150 miles per hour. Your brain then uses motor neurons to transmit the message back through your spinal cord to your foot to shake the bee off quickly. Motor neurons can relay this information at more than 200 miles per hour.

It is well known that any exercise that makes your heart beat faster, like running or playing basketball, is great for your body and can even help improve your mood. But scientists have recently learned that for a period of time after you’ve exercised, your body produces a chemical that makes your brain more receptive to learning. So if you’re stuck on a homework problem, go out and play a game of soccer, then try the problem again. You just might discover that you’re able to solve it.

49. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) To advise people to exercise regularly.
(B) To explain the brain’s organization and functions.
(C) To teach people to avoid bee bites.
(D) To tell how a scientist describes the brain.
50. What can be inferred from the passage?
(A) Exercise might make one smarter and learn more easily.
(B) When one’s heart beats faster, the more chemicals will be produced.
(C) The heavier one’s head is, the more intelligent one is.
(D) The universe is full of complex neurons.

51. Why do people dream according to the passage?
(A) Neurons affect their moods and they dream at night.
(B) Our brain is complex and contains numerous neurons.
(C) Tiny chemical and electrical signals interact with each other.
(D) Motor neurons send messages between the spinal cord and the brain.
52. What is the route of message transmission once one's foot is bitten by a bee?
(A) Motor neurons, spinal cord, brain, sensory neurons, spinal cord, foot.
(B) Motor neurons, spinal cord, sensory neurons, brain, spinal cord, foot.
(C) Sensory neurons, spinal cord, brain, spinal cord, motor neurons, foot.
(D) Sensory neurons, spinal cord, brain, motor neurons, spinal cord, foot.

53-56 題為題組

Euthanasia, also known as mercy killing, is the termination of a very sick person's life in order to relieve her/him of her/his suffering. A person who undergoes euthanasia usually has an incurable condition. But there are other instances where some people want their life to be ended. In many cases, it is carried out at the person's request but there are times when she/he may be too ill and the decision is made by relatives, medics or, in some instances, the courts.

Euthanasia is against the law in the UK where it is illegal to help anyone kill themselves. Voluntary euthanasia or assisted suicide can lead to imprisonment of up to 14 years. The issue has been at the centre of very heated debates for many years and is surrounded by religious, ethical and practical considerations.

Euthanasia can be carried out either by giving a lethal injection, or by not doing what is necessary to keep a person alive (such as failing to keep their feeding tube going). However, it's not euthanasia to give a drug in order to reduce pain, even though the drug causes the patient to die sooner. This is because the doctor's intention was to relieve the pain, not to kill the patient.

Most people think unbearable pain is the main reason people seek euthanasia, but some surveys in the USA and the Netherlands showed that less than a third of requests for euthanasia were because of severe pain. In addition, psychological factors also play an important role in causing people to think of euthanasia. They include depression, fearing loss of control or dignity, feeling a burden, or dislike of being dependent. There are definitely mixed feelings about why people want euthanasia and, without a doubt, euthanasia will continue to be a heatedly-debated topic.

53. Which of the following may not be seen as euthanasia based on the passage?
(A) Doctors remove the feeding tube from a badly ill person.
(B) Medics don't take necessary action to keep a patient alive.
(C) The patient is given a deadly injection.
(D) The patient dies soon after taking the drug, which is intended to reduce his/her pain.
54. Which of the following might not decide on euthanasia for a seriously ill person?
(A) A seriously ill person himself.
(B) A court judge.
(C) A patient's relative.
(D) A psychologist.
55. Which of the following might not be the reason of seeking euthanasia?
(A) Dislike of imprisonment.
(B) Fear of losing dignity.
(C) Suffering too much pain.
(D) Feeling deeply depressed.
56. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
(A) Physical pain is the main reason of euthanasia.
(B) Assisted suicide might be considered illegal in the UK.
(C) Most doctors give drugs to people with serious sickness to help kill themselves.
(D) Euthanasia is allowed in most countries in the world except the UK.

第貳部分：非選擇題(占 28 分)

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，並標明題號，每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 那些早上常常上學遲到的學生通常都沒養成早睡的習慣。
2. 我猜他們不是熬夜讀書就是整夜上網，然後上課才一直打瞌睡。

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：寫一封信邀請你的外國筆友到台灣參訪。向他/她介紹台灣的特色，(例如：氣候、風景、人民、小吃等等)，來說服他/她臺灣值得一遊。你英文名字必須假設為 Johnny 或 Sandra，外國筆友英文名字必須假設為 Jimmy 或 Marlin。

請注意：必須使用上述的 Johnny 或 Sandra 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。

臺北區 101 學年度第一學期第一次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科解析

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	D	B	C	B	D	B	C	D	B	A	D	C	A	B	C	A	D	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	B	A	D	B	A	B	C	D	F	D	I	H	G	A	J	B	C	E
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
C	A	B	C	C	B	D	B	B	A	C	D	D	D	A	B				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙：15%

- David Wang 是個明智的人，總是行事合理判斷正確。
(un)reasonable(a)(不)合理
(A) typical(a)典型的
(B) specific(a)明確的；特定的
(C) sensible(a)明智的 sense(v)(n)感官 five senses 五官
sensitive(a)敏感的
(D) dramatic(a)戲劇性的 drama(n)戲劇 dramatize(v)戲劇化
- 水果是維他命 C 最佳來源。為了健康，多吃水果可以獲得維他命 C。
(A) source(n)來源 news source 新聞來源 resource(n)資源
natural resources 天然資源
(B) value(n)價值(v)重視 valuable(a)有價值的
(C) tunnel(n)隧道 channel(n)頻道；管道 funnel(n)漏斗
(D) policy(n)政策
- 節食讓 Jennifer 看起來又瘦又迷人。她想變成纖細的超級名模
(A) straight(a)直的
(B) greedy(a)貪婪的 greed(n) be on a diet/go on a diet 節食
supermodel(n)超級名模
(C) dizzy(a)頭暈 dizziness(n)
(D) slender(n)纖細的 slim; thin; skinny(a)瘦的
- 又熱又潮濕的夏日，在有空調的場所讀書可以讓準備考試的學生提振精神。
air-conditioned(a)有空調的 air-conditioning(n)冷氣
air-conditioner(n)冷氣機 cram for(v)臨時抱佛腳/填鴨
(A) educate(v)教育 education(n) educator(n)教育家
well-educated(a)受良好教育的
(B) refresh(v)使…清新；提振精神 refreshing(a)清新的
refreshment(n)提神作用
(C) indicate(v)顯示出 indication(n) indicator(n)指標
(D) compare(v)比較 comparison(n) comparative(a)比較的
- 最近，越來越多人嘗試不要吃魚、肉。他們選擇當素食者。
an increasing number of + 複數名詞 越來越多…
(A) hairdresser(n)髮型設計師
(B) producer(n)製作人；生產者 produce(v)生產；製造(n)農產品
product(n)產品
(C) vegetarian(n)素食者 vegan(a)素食的
(D) refugee(n)難民 refuge(n)避難所
- 兩百名乘客在空難中喪生，但一位六個月大的嬰兒沒死真是個奇蹟。
(A) tragedy(n)悲劇 tragic(a)
(B) miracle(n)奇蹟 miraculous(a)奇蹟似的
(C) request(n;v)請求
(D) signal(n;v)信號；表示；象徵
- 在總統來之前，好幾組安全人員會先到做地點安全檢查。
security guard 安全人員
(A) protest(v;n)抗議 protester(n)抗議者
(B) resist(v)對抗；抗拒 resistance(n) resistant(a)抗拒的
virus-resistant(a)抗病毒的
(C) employ(v)雇用；利用 employment(n) employee(n)員工
employer(n)雇主 unemployment(n)失業
(D) inspect(v)檢查 inspection(n) inspector(v)檢查員

- 一般來說，老人往往較保守，因為他們不喜歡改變，不樂意接受新觀念。
generally speaking 一般來說 tend to 往往 be (un)willing to(不)樂意
(A) modest(a)謙虛 modesty(n) humble(a) humility(n)謙虛
(B) conservative(a)保守 liberal(a)開放的
(C) productive(a)有產能的 productivity(n)生產力
(D) tolerant(a)容忍的 tolerate(v) tolerance(n)容忍
- 據報導，有一位成功的商人遺棄八十歲的雙親，沒有好好照顧他們而引起公憤。
cause public anger 引起公憤
(A) scatter(v)分散；撒落
(B) endure(v)忍受；持續
(C) abandon(v)遺棄
(D) disguise(v;n)偽裝 a blessing in disguise 塞翁失馬
- 颱風季節期間，這座脆弱的木橋需要強化以免暴風雨侵襲時解體。
break up 解體
(A) preserve(v)保存 preservation(n) preservative(n)防腐劑
(B) resemble(v)相像 resemblance bear resemblance to 與…相似
(C) wreck(v)遇難；損害 wreckage(n)
(D) strengthen(v)強化 consolidate(v)強化
- 幸福的定義因人而異。有些人認為有錢就是幸福，而有些人則認為有個大家庭才幸福。
be different/differ from person to person 因人而異 view...as 視…為
(A) connection(n)關係
(B) definition(n)定義 define(v)
(C) identity(n)身份 identify(v) identification(n)指認
(D) religion(n)宗教 religious(a)宗教的；虔誠的
- 數萬年前，遠古社會的人們用石頭和魚骨當簡易的工具。他們沒有現代科技。
(A) primitive(a)遠古的
(B) imaginary(a)虛構的 =fictional(a)
imaginative(a)有想像力的
(C) sympathetic(a)同情的 sympathy(n) sympathize(v)同情
(D) continental(a)大陸的 continent(n)大陸
- Fred 用有限的時間和金錢在截止日期前完成工作。他工作真的有效率。
deadline(n)截止日
(A) primarily(adv)主要地 primary(a)主要的；初期的
(B) offensively(adv)冒犯地 offensive(a) offend(v) offense(n)冒犯
(C) apparently(adv)明顯地 obviously(adv)
(D) efficiently(adv)有效率地 efficient(a) efficiency(n)效率
- 儘管有很多失敗和挫折，Angela 從不覺得沮喪，仍然樂觀面對。
frustration(n)挫折 frustrate(v) feel frustrated 感到挫折
(A) significantly(adv)有意義地；重大地
significant(a)有意義的
(B) thoughtfully(adv)體貼地/considerately(adv)
(C) optimistically(adv)樂觀地 optimistic(a) optimist(n)樂觀者

optimism 樂觀

(D) occasionally(adv)偶而 occasion(n)場合

15. 第三世界有些政府經常被武力推翻，而不是用公開選舉的方式。

the third world 第三世界 force 武力 public election 公開選舉

(A) overthrow(v)推翻

(B) distribute(v)分佈；分配 distribution(n) distributor(n)經銷商

(C) classify(v)分類 classification(n)/sort(v)分類

(D) regulate(v)規範；調節 regulation(n)規則 regular(a)規律的；定期的

二、綜合測驗：15%

第 16 至 20 題為題組

landlocked(a)內陸的 surrounded by 環繞 South Africa 南非 Mozambique 莫三比克 HIV 愛滋病毒 an alarming rate 驚人速度 percentage 百分比 infect/affect(v)感染 epidemic(n)流行病 compare(v)比較 strike/struck(v)打擊 orphan(n)孤兒 orphanage(n)孤兒院 die from 死於 life expectancy/life span 平均壽命 long-term(a)長期的 threaten(v)/threat(n)威脅

史瓦濟蘭，被南非和莫三比克所包圍的內陸小國，每四位成人就有一位感染 HIV。從 1986 第一批病例被報導以來，此一病毒就以驚人的速度蔓延，現在史國已經是世上感染 HIV 人口比例最高的國家。在 15 至 49 歲的女性之中，31% 感染 HIV，男性則為 20%。愛滋病已侵襲史國。孤兒與弱勢兒童約佔總人口的 15%，在 2009 年約 7000 個大人小孩死於愛滋病。此一流行病對史國衝擊很大，其平均壽命只有 48.7 歲---為世上最低。如果無法阻止 HIV 的蔓延，史國的生存發展將受到嚴重的威脅。

16. 因為前有 Since 自從...故後應用現在完成式

17. 此為形容詞用法，故用 aged

18. (A) 占...比例 (B) 照顧 (C) 尋找 (D) 刪除

account for = make up for look after = take care of

search for = look for cross out = delete

19. 此有因果關係，故用 Thus

thus/hence/therefore/consequently/as a result/as a consequence 因此；所以

20. (A) 回應 (B) 焦慮 (C) 生存 (D) 功能

survival and development 生存發展

第 21 至 25 題為題組

one-fifth 五分之一 scar(n)刮痕 be shaped like...形狀像 turn off 使...卻步 pick the fruit 採果 rejected 被拒絕的 term 任期 ethanol 乙醇 It doesn't matter...無所謂 power(v)啟動 the lack of 缺乏

在夏日午後西瓜真是美味。但並非所有西瓜都是當食物出售。一般來說，約有五分之一的西瓜浪費掉，因為表面有太多刮痕或形狀怪異。這些西瓜通常讓消費者退避三舍。農夫把這些會被拒絕的西瓜留在果園裡。如果這些西瓜能被處理利用一下不是很好嗎？

Wayne Fish, Lane, Oklahoma 農業研究中心的一位化學家和他的團隊正在用西瓜從事一項研究，他們知道西瓜汁可以被用來製造乙醇，而乙醇可被用來做汽車燃料。西瓜長相如何無所謂，因為只用西瓜汁。所以，我們可能很快就可以駕駛由西瓜汁所啟動的車子，而不再擔心缺乏石油。

21. (A) 回收 (B) 浪費 (C) 饒恕；省用；挪出 (D) 創造

22. (A) 收集 (B) 混合 (C) 遺留 (D) 敲打

23. do with 處理；利用

24. (A) 從事 (B) 處理 (C) 排除 (D) 拒絕

25. (A) 膠水 (B) 嘗試；審判 (C) 排名 (D) 油料

第 26 至 30 題為題組

lame duck 跛腳鴨 badly behaved 行為不檢

stock broker 股票交易員 owe(v)欠 apply to 應用 run(v)競選

term limits 任期限制 in the first place 首先 nasty(a)骯髒

legislature(n)立法機關 executive(n)行政人員 media(n)媒體

ignore(v)忽視 press conference 記者會 crazy stuff 瘋狂東西

根據「怪字」字典，跛腳鴨指的是弱勢或無助的人或事。這個措辭在十八世紀率先被使用來指欠錢不還，行為不檢的股票交易員。然而這措辭因在美國被用來指政客而廣為人知。當政客無法在下一任繼續任職，不管是選舉失敗，選擇不連任，或任期限制使得無法再選，都被稱為跛腳鴨。然後，所有醜陋的事情都會發生。立法機關可能再也不會注意跛腳行政人員所說。媒體可能也會忽視跛腳政客所開的記者會。而跛腳鴨也可能甚麼約都簽，因為他們將不再繼續任職，所以有時他們簽了一些很爛的合約。

26. (A) 尊敬 (B) 指的是 (C) 打電話 (D) 與...相處

27. (A) 然而 (B) 相同的道理 (C) 同時 (D) 所以

28. (A) 舞台；階段 (B) 任期 (C) 腳步；步驟 (D) 複習

29. ...not...any...

30. (A) 編輯 (B) 重複 (C) 聊天 (D) 舉行

三、文意選填：10%

result in 導致 surface temperature 地表溫度 decade 十年 fossil fuel 石化燃料 address(v)處理；寫上地址；發表演說 ground-level ozone 地表臭氧 what's worse 更糟的是... turn...upside down 讓...翻轉過來 catastrophe(n)大災難 facilities(n)設施 downpours(n)傾盆大雨 drowning(n)溺水 urgently(adv)緊急地

全球暖化導致大氣層和海洋溫度上升。過去三十年，地表溫度平均上升約 0.8 度。科學家百分之九十確信全球暖化是由越來越多的溫室氣體和燃燒石化燃料所造成。全球暖化如何影響你呢？一方面，它影響你的健康。世界衛生組織相信從 1970 年代以來，即使平均溫度微量增加，但卻已經造成大問題。有很多大眾健康問題存在，但我們都還沒開始處理全球暖化，因而，世界上最窮的國家由於缺乏資源而飽受痛苦，而這些資源卻由最富有的國家，像美國，所使用。雖然你不是住在這些國家之中，你的生活型態一定會影響世界各地。溫度的上升也會使得會造成嚴重空氣汙染的地表臭氧量增加。當全球暖化繼續升高，空氣品質也會持續惡化，更多健康問題會產生。

更糟的是，水可以把整個城市翻轉過來，這點 Florida 灣岸居民體會最深。然而，世上前 20 大城市中有 13 個位在海平面，這意味著人們更容易面臨水災的危險，包括醫院和給水廠。如紐奧良卡翠那颱風一樣，即使暴風雨結束後很久，失去這些設施對健康的影響仍持續著。豪雨和洪水是全球暖化的產物。首先的危機是淹水，但水品質也是必須考量的，尤其當急需乾淨飲用水的時候。

31. 此格必須填動詞，地表溫度上升...

32. 此格填形容詞，持續增加的溫室氣體...

33. 此格填形容詞，平均溫度...

34. 此格填名詞，in existence，存在

35. 此格填名詞，缺乏資源

36. lifestyle habits，生活習慣

37. air quality，空氣品質

38. be located，位於... sit/stand/lie/be situated 位於...

39. As shown by...，如...所顯現出來的一樣...

40. N of N，填名詞，products of...，...的產物

四、閱讀測驗：32%

第 41 至 44 題為題組

in reality 事實上 bulging (a)突出的 locate(v)定位 sense(n)感官 make up for 彌補 visibility(n)視力 technique(n)技巧 echolocation(n) echolocate(v)回音定位法 high-pitched(a)高音的 bounce off 反彈回來 texture(n)質地 edible(a)可吃的 apart from 除了...之外 curious(a)好奇 detector(n)探測器 handy(a)輕巧的；方便的 gadget(n)器具；設施 convert(v)轉變 mysterious(a)神秘的

那些相信蝙蝠是眼盲的人其實是自己看不清真相。事實上，所有的蝙蝠都看得見。很多蝙蝠在昏暗的光線下甚至都可以看得很清楚。比如說，大部分的果蝠有突出的大眼睛，幫助他們找路或定位食物的位置。但其它蝙蝠，尤其在夜晚獵食昆蟲時，非常依賴其它感官。這些有翅膀的驚奇生物靠耳朵「看」來彌補視力不良，亦即他們使用一種稱做回音定位的技巧。蝙蝠透過嘴或

鼻發出高音頻的聲波。這些訊號會在附近的物體反彈回來並傳回回音。藉著高敏感度的耳朵來判讀這些回音，蝙蝠可以判定週遭環境東西的地點，距離，大小，質地和形狀。在某些例子當中，蝙蝠甚至可以用回音判別昆蟲是否可吃。甚至有些眼盲的蝙蝠都可用這種方法毫無困難的獵食。

對蝙蝠在用回音定位時，發出甚麼聲音感到好奇嗎？很抱歉，光用耳朵無法辨別。那些音頻很高，在人類的聽力範圍以外。如果你借用科學家的蝙蝠探測器，一個可以把蝙蝠叫聲轉換成人類可以聽到的方便器具，你一定可以聽到且蝙蝠的世界就不會那麼神祕了。

41. 根據本文，人類如何聽蝙蝠的聲音？

- (A) 人們可以容易地用耳朵聽。
- (B) 蝙蝠的世界很神祕，人們傳送出信號就可聽見他們的聲音。
- (C) 只有靠特殊器具才能聽得到。

*由最後一段得知：…音頻很高，在人類的聽力範圍以外。如果你借用科學家的蝙蝠探測器…你一定可以聽到。

- (D) 只有盲人才能聽見。

42. 根據本文，以下陳述何者錯誤？

- (A) 眼盲蝙蝠很難覓食。
- *不會，仍可以靠其它感官覓食。
- (B) 某些蝙蝠靠聽回音就知道哪些昆蟲可以吃。
- (C) 有時蝙蝠靠聽回音就可判定昆蟲多遠。
- (D) 回音定位使得某些蝙蝠知道附近物體的形狀。

43. 文章中，這些「有翅膀的驚奇生物」所指為何？

- (A) 昆蟲 (B) 蝙蝠 (C) 人類 (D) 耳朵

44. 本文的目的為何？

- (A) 介紹蝙蝠的飲食習慣。
- (B) 促銷科學家的器具。
- (C) 討論蝙蝠感官的使用。
- (D) 比較蝙蝠與人類的感官。

第 45 至 48 題為題組

chef(n)主廚 personality(n)人物 philosophy(n)哲學
seasonal(a)季節性的 organic(a)有機的 ingredient(n)原料
recipe(n)食譜 passion(n)熱情 inspire(v)啟發
fudge(n)牛奶奶軟糖 mid-way(n)中途 master(v)專精
legendary(a)傳奇性的 genius(n)天才 host(v)主持 hit(n)賣座
debut(v)首次表現 prestigious(a)知名的 retailer(n)零售店
enthusiast(n)熱心人 eco-driven(a)環保的 selectively(adv)選擇性地
grocery store 雜貨店 produce(n)農產品 devise(v)設計

Curtis Stone 是主廚，作家和電視名人。它的烹飪哲學就是---購買當地、當令、有機食材，且食譜簡單，讓食物為自己發聲。出生於澳洲墨爾本，Curtis 對食物的熱情受到母親烘焙和祖母有名的軟糖製作影響。職業學校念一半他就離開，前往墨爾本的 Savoy Hotel 學習基本的烹飪，然後在倫敦拜師傅奇米其林三星天才主廚 Marco Pierre White，修練他的烹飪技巧。

在澳洲主持三季的吸引美國製作人注意的當紅節目，「探索食譜」之前，Curtis 就在英國的很多烹飪節目出現過。這導致他自己在 2006 在 TLC(旅遊生活頻道)開一系列的「帥哥廚師到我家」節目，在全球七十多個國家受到歡迎。

身為許多飲食節目故定的主角，Curtis 是第一個在全美知名連鎖店 Williams-Sonoma 有自己產品上架的主廚。Curtis 說「熱心者為了有完整的烹飪經驗，每天都用這些現代環保的產品，帶著信心進廚房，帶著快樂上餐桌。」

鼓勵在家做飯是 Curtis 的夢想，因而他選擇性地跟店家合作來改善農產品供應，設計食譜並且幫助家庭做季節性思考，型塑全國的購物習慣。因此，他強烈鼓勵在家做飯，在家吃飯，在家享受甜蜜的家庭氣氛。

45. 根據本文，關於 Curtis 以下何者未提及？

- (A) 電視節目主持人
- (B) 作者
- (C) 飯店老闆
- (D) 主廚

46. 根據本文，以下陳述何者錯誤？

- (A) Curtis 是第一個賣自己廚具產品的主廚。
- (B) Curtis 孩提時對烹飪有興趣是受到米其林主廚的啟發。
- *文章第一段，是受到其母親及祖母的影響
- (C) Curtis 很有在全球有很多的粉絲。
- (D) Curtis 鼓勵人們煮新鮮有機食材。

47. 以下何者使得 Curtis 受到全球歡迎？

- (A) 澳洲的「探索食譜」節目。
- (B) 在墨爾本 Savoy Hotel 的服務。
- (C) 師傅米其林三星主廚 Marco Pierre White。
- (D) 「帥哥廚師到我家」節目。

*由文章第二段最後得知

48. Curtis 曾依序出現在哪些國家的烹飪節目中？

- (A) 澳洲，英國，美國
- (B) 英國，澳洲，美國
- (C) 美國，英國，澳洲
- (D) 英國，美國，澳洲

*在澳洲主持節目前，最已經在英國主持很多烹飪節目。最後在美國竄紅

第 49 至 52 題為題組

mass(n)質量 wrinkly(a)皺皺的 enable... to Vr 使...能
blink(n)眨眼 fantastic(a)神奇的 structure(n)結構；組織
universe(n)宇宙 microscopic(a)微小的 neuron(n)神經元
race(v)競逐 believe it or not 信不信由你 countless(a)無數的
zip around 迅速移動 supercharged(a) pinball machine 彈珠台
generate(v)產生 low-wattage(a)低瓦數 bulb(n)燈泡
land on 著陸 bare foot 赤腳 sensory(a)感官的 relay(v)傳導
spinal cord 脊椎 transmit(v)傳遞 receptive(a)更能接受
be stuck 困在...

你的頭裝著三磅重，控制你一言一行皺巴巴的物質。從使你會思考，學習，創造和有情緒，一直到控制每個眨眼，呼吸，和心跳---這個奇妙的控制中心就是你的腦。這是一個如此神奇的結構，以至於有位名科學家曾稱它作「在宇宙中我們曾發現最複雜的東西」。

你的腦包含千億個稱做神經元的微小細胞---多到你要花 3000 年才數得完。每當你作夢，笑，思考，看或移動時，那是因為細小化學物質和電波在沿著數百億神經元高速公路的神經元之中競逐。信不信由你，你腦內的活動從未停止。無數訊息每秒在腦內迅速移動就像超級動力的彈珠檯。神經元所創造和傳遞的訊息比全世界的電話還多。雖然單獨一個神經元只能產生微量的電，所有神經元一起產生的電可以啟動一個低瓦的燈泡。

蜜蜂停在你的腳上，皮膚的感覺神經用每小時超過 150 英哩的速度傳遞此一訊息到脊椎和腦。腦部透過運動神經，經由脊椎傳遞訊息回腳，快速將蜜蜂抖掉。運動神經可以以每小時超過 200 英哩速度傳遞訊息。

大家都知道任何可以使心跳加快的運動，像跑步或打籃球，對你的身體有益且甚至可以幫助改善情緒。但科學家最近得知在你運動後一段時間，你的身體會產生一種使腦部對學習接受度更敏銳的化學物質。所以如果你陷在作業問題，出去踢場足球，回來再試一次，你可能發現你的問題可以迎刃而解。

49. 本文主旨為何？

- (A) 勸告人們經常運動。
- (B) 解釋人腦組織和功能。
- (C) 教人們避免蜜蜂叮咬。
- (D) 說明科學家如何描述大腦。

50. 以下何者可以從本文推論出？

- (A) 運動可能讓人更聰明，更容易學習。
- *由最後一段得知
- (B) 當心臟跳越快，就會產生更多化學物質。
- (C) 頭越重，人就越聰明。
- (D) 宇宙充滿了複雜的神經元。

51. 根據本文，人們為何會做夢？

- (A) 神經元影響情緒，所以夜晚會做夢。
- (B) 腦部複雜，含有很多神經元。
- (C) 細小化學物質和電波彼此交互作用。

*由第二段 Whenever you dream..., it's because tiny chemical and electrical signals are racing between...

(D) 運動神經元在脊椎和大腦間傳遞訊息。

52. 一旦腳被蜜蜂叮咬，訊息傳遞路徑為何？

(A) 運動神經、脊椎、大腦、感覺神經、脊椎、腳。

(B) 運動神經、脊椎、感覺神經、大腦、脊椎、腳。

(C) 感覺神經、脊椎、大腦、脊椎、運動神經、腳。

(D) 感覺神經、脊椎、大腦、運動神經、脊椎、腳。

*由第三段可清楚得知。

第 53 至 56 題為題組

euthanasia(n)/mercy killing 安樂死
termination(n) terminate(v)終結 relieve...of...減緩
undergo(v)從事 incurable(a)無可救藥的 condition(n)情況；症狀
carry out 實行 request(v;n)請求 medics(n)醫護人員
court(n)法庭 be against 反對；違反 voluntary(a)志願的
imprisonment(n)監禁 assisted suicide 協助自殺
heated debate 激烈辯論 be surrounded by 被...所包圍
religious(a)宗教的 ethical(a)倫理道德的 lethal(a)致命的
injection(n)注射 intention(n)意圖 unbearable(a)無法忍受
survey(n)調查 psychological factor 心理因素
depression(n)憂鬱症 dignity(n)尊嚴 burden(n)負擔
mixed feelings 複雜感受

安樂死是一種為了減輕重症者的痛苦而結束其生命的行為。實施安樂死的人通常得了不治之症。有些是他們自己想要結束生命，也就是在病人的要求之下實行安樂死；有時是病人病太重，而由其家屬，醫療人員，或在某些例子中，由法院決定。

在英國，幫助人自殺是非法的，所以安樂死仍然違法。自願安樂死或協助自殺最高可被關 14 年。此一議題已經激辯多年，且有各種宗教，道德和實際的考量。

安樂死的實施可以藉由致命的注射，或沒做必要的處置來挽救病人的命(像是未能使得鼻胃管暢通)。然而，如果為了減少疼痛而給藥不算安樂死，即使藥讓病人死得更快。這是因為醫生的本意是要減少病人的疼痛，而非要殺病人。

大多數人認為難以承受之痛是人們尋求安樂死的主要原因，但美國及荷蘭的一些調查顯示不到三分之一安樂死的請求是因為疼痛。此外，心理因素也在造成人們想安樂死中扮演重要角色。這些包括憂鬱症，害怕失控和失去尊嚴，覺得負擔或不喜歡依賴別人。人們想安樂死情緒很複雜，但毫無疑問的是安樂死仍將是一個持續受到激辯的議題。

53. 根據本文，以下何者不被認為是安樂死？

(A) 醫生從重症病人身上取下鼻胃管。

(B) 醫療人員未採取必要措施讓病人活命。

(C) 病人受到致命的注射。

(D) 吃了減少疼痛的藥之後很快死亡。

*由第三段第二行得知

54. 以下何者不能替重症病患決定死亡？

(A) 重症病患本人

(B) 法官

(C) 病人家屬

(D) 心理學家

*由第一段得知，並沒有心理學家

55. 以下何者不是尋求安樂死的原因？

(A) 害怕被關

(B) 害怕失去尊嚴

(C) 飽受疼痛之苦

(D) 深度憂鬱症

56. 根據本文以下敘述何者為真？

(A) 身體的疼痛是尋求安樂死的主要原因。

*根據調查，佔不到三分之一

(B) 協助自殺在英國違法。

(C) 大部分醫生給重症病人藥物以幫助他們自殺。

(D) 除了英國以外，世上大部分國家都容許安樂死。

*文章未提及

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英：8%

注意：1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。

2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，每小題題分扣完為止。

3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次。

4. 句首末大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次

1. Students who often go to school late in the morning usually do not get into(或 develop 或 have) the habit of going to bed early.

2. I guess that they either sit/stay up (late) studying or surf the Net all night, and then keep nodding/dozing off in class.

二、英文作文：20%

給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
0~4 分	只寫兩三行，或根本完全離題，或幾無正確句子。
5~8 分	字數勉強足夠，內容平平，但文法或拼字錯誤很多。
9~13 分	字數足夠，有內容，文法使用尚可，錯字不多。
14~17 分	內容及結構可以，文法順暢，錯字少。
18~20 分	內容創新，結構佳，文法順暢，幾無錯字。

第壹部分：單選題(占 72 分)

一、詞彙(占 15 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Aung San Su Kyi's (翁山蘇姬) nonviolent _____ for democracy and human rights won her the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991.
(A) struggle (B) determination (C) inspiration (D) enthusiasm
2. Instead of facing and _____ their challenges in the real world, many young people are addicted to online games.
(A) capturing (B) distinguishing (C) overcoming (D) involving
3. Brian likes to use his pen and camera to show the beauty found in the wild; he is _____ about the nature.
(A) energetic (B) capable (C) detective (D) passionate
4. When a major earthquake hits at classroom, _____ get under your desk, head first, and hold on to the legs of the desk until the quake is over.
(A) casually (B) immediately (C) terribly (D) willingly
5. In spite of his lack of _____, Nick Vujicic managed to learn to play football, swim and surf with no arms and legs.
(A) limbs (B) limp (C) lambs (D) lamp
6. When Scully _____ herself in novels, she always forgets food and sleep.
(A) aims (B) buries (C) desires (D) ignores
7. It's more _____ and cost-saving to use an inverter air conditioner instead of a traditional one.
(A) sufficient (B) proficient (C) efficient (D) deficient
8. It's estimated that the _____ of newborn babies in Taiwan will be up to 230,000 by the end of 2012, the Chinese Dragon Year.
(A) profit (B) preparation (C) popularity (D) population
9. Americans think the process of learning to drive helps to teach young people _____ and how to act like an adult.
(A) generosity (B) responsibility (C) diligence (D) bravery
10. Being _____ to his younger twin brother in schoolwork, Jason felt frustrated a lot.
(A) inferior (B) worse (C) capital (D) innocent
11. It is believed that green tea can _____ cancer and help with weight loss.
(A) declare (B) extend (C) prevent (D) infect
12. Lisa wanted to read something fun, so she put the _____ book to the side and picked up a novel.
(A) intellectual (B) visible (C) unique (D) academic
13. The benefits we get from the earth are too precious to waste. It is time that we treated our planet with the _____ it deserves.
(A) trend (B) respect (C) property (D) nobility
14. Due to a severe water shortage, the government _____ to its citizens for conserving water in the drought.
(A) appeals (B) appreciates (C) approaches (D) approves

15. It is harder and harder for Bob, a taxi driver, to provide for his family. What's worse, his daughter is sick and _____ needs surgery.
(A) favorably (B) considerably (C) desperately (D) steadily

二、綜合測驗(占 15 分)

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依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」。各題答對者，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。

16-20 題為題組

Facebook is a social utility that connects people with friends and others who work, study and live around them. Now, a lot of those Facebook users find themselves doing more than just sharing pictures, clips and posting status updates. Most of Facebook users in Taiwan have been obsessed with *FarmVille* and *Restaurant City*, 16 are two of popular social network games. Online socializing games such as *FarmVille* and *Restaurant City*, have brought people together in virtual worlds, where users carry out restaurant jobs or cultivate farms. Not only do these games 17 the players endless time in front of the computer, they also turn into profits for the creators of the games.

Most Facebook games follow a standard pattern. In *FarmVille*, players set up a virtual farm, where they plant and harvest crops and then raise livestock to earn more virtual coins. 18, farmer players gain experience points (XPs) to reach the upper level and expand farms by having more neighbors, coins and cash. All of these simulation games 19 promote themselves to players by asking them to notify friends of their recent achievements and offering daily virtual gifts to invite more potential players from your list of friends to join the games. In the end, many players 20 becoming fully addicted to the online social games.

16. (A) that (B) who (C) which (D) what
 17. (A) reclaim (B) engross (C) recognize (D) enhance
 18. (A) Hence (B) However (C) Besides (D) Nonetheless
 19. (A) momentarily (B) periodically (C) seemingly (D) constantly
 20. (A) keep away from (B) are unconscious of
 (C) become acquainted with (D) are notorious for

21-25 題為題組

Robots are used in computers, research, and manufacturing. Recently robots have also entered the medicine. The first documented use of a 21 surgical procedure occurred in 1985. In 2000, the *da Vinci Surgery System* even 22 by becoming the first robotic system approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for general surgery. The *da Vinci System* 23 a surgeon's console and a cart with four interactive robotic arms controlled from the console. Three of the arms are for tools and the fourth arm is for a camera with two lenses that gives the surgeon full vision from the console. The surgeon sits at the console and looks through two eye holes at a 3-D image of the procedure, meanwhile 24 the arms with two foot pedals and two hand controllers. By providing surgeons with superior visualization, and greater precision, the *da Vinci Surgical System* allows for a lot of benefits, including less pain, less blood loss and less risk of infection. 25, the *da Vinci System* can enable a shorter hospital stay, a quicker recovery and faster return to normal daily activities.

21. (A) assist-robot (B) assist-roboted (C) robot-assisting (D) robot-assisted
 22. (A) broke up (B) broke apart (C) broke new ground (D) broke the ice
 23. (A) is made up (B) consists of (C) is composed in (D) comprised of
 24. (A) operating (B) operated (C) operates (D) is operated
 25. (A) Nevertheless (B) Otherwise (C) Moreover (D) Suddenly

26-30 題為題組

Sun Moon Lake is the largest and most beautiful alpine lake in Taiwan. Its beauty is like a strand of bright pearls shimmering in the midst of Taiwan. The mist-laden water and the constant changes of thick and dispersing clouds and fog create a mood of a fantasy fairyland. Depending on the seasons and time of the day, perhaps the scenes might 26 you 26 a sketch, a colorful watercolor painting, or a Chinese landscape painting. Visitors are often enthralled by the 27 beautiful and elegant landscapes here.

The beauty of the lake, from dawn to dusk, exudes an aura of enchantment 28 whether it is bathed in sunlight and blue sky or shrouded in mist and rain. In the early morning, the surface of the lake is covered by a thin veil of mist creating a sense of hazy dreaminess. When the sun rises over the mountains, the obscuring mist lifts slowly to reveal the 29 of the lake, reflecting images of surrounding mountains as birds chirp and glide gracefully. At dusk, the colors of the setting sun are like a sprinkling of golden dust, transforming it into a romantic paradise. As the night falls, the flickering lights of fishing boats, shining stars and dancing fireflies reflect their shimmer on the rippling lake as cool evening breezes waft in. Such an image has been described as a mischievous fairy 30 the lake with her lantern.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 26. (A) recall, of | (B) recall, for | (C) remind, of | (D) remind, for |
| 27. (A) refresh | (B) refreshing | (C) refreshed | (D) refreshingly |
| 28. (A) for the sake of | (B) regardless of | (C) with a view to | (D) as concerns |
| 29. (A) contour | (B) content | (C) context | (D) consent |
| 30. (A) that illuminated | (B) illuminate | (C) illuminated | (D) illuminating |

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」。各題答對者，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。

As a walk-on on a local football team, short Josh was always on the bench, but his father was always in the 31 cheering and never missed a game.

When Josh went to college, he tried out for the football team. To everyone's surprise, he made the cut. The coach 32 that he kept Josh because he always put his heart into every practice and provided the others with the spirit they 33 needed. As was 34, Josh never missed practice during his four years, but he never got to play in the game. It was his last football season, and the coach met him with a 35. After reading it silently, Josh mumbled, "My father died this morning. May I miss practice today?" The coach 36 him gently on the shoulder, saying "Take the rest of the week off, son. Don't even rush to the game on Saturday."

The game was not going well on Saturday. In the third quarter, the team was ten points 37. When Josh slipped into the sidelines, the players were astonished to see their 38 teammate back. "Coach, please let me play. I have to play today," said Josh. Feeling sorry for the kid, "All right," the coach said. Then, the young man ran, passed, and tackled like a star, almost doing everything right. In the 39 seconds, Josh intercepted a pass and ran all the way for the winning touchdown. The fans broke loose. The teammates yelled. The coach came to him and said, "Kid, how did you do it?" With tears in his eyes, Josh said, "Well, did you know that my dad was 40? Dad came to all my games, but today was the first time he could SEE me play, and I wanted to show him I could do it!"

- | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| (A) faithful | (B) expected | (C) blind | (D) telegram | (E) stands |
| (F) badly | (G) patted | (H) admitted | (I) closing | (J) behind |

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」。各題答對者，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。

41-44 題為題組

People from different places went to America because they needed the chance for a new life. Among those who went there in the 19th century was a large group of people from Ireland.

In the 1800s, life was very tough for the farmers in Ireland. They rented the land on which they lived. In order to pay the rent, they spent much of their time working for their landlords.

The British government ruled Ireland at that time, and most of the food grown in Ireland was shipped to England. Since the farmers had no money, they depended on potatoes for food. Potatoes, which were called “Jumpers,” could be grown on a small piece of land for a few pennies. For more than half of the people in Ireland, potatoes were their only food.

In 1845, a disaster came to the potato fields. A plant disease attacked the potato plants, and made them black and rotten. For three years, the potato crops in Ireland were destroyed.

With their only source of food gone, the farmers were starving. People searched the countryside for food, and starving crowds gathered in the cities. The English government tried to help them by setting up “soup kitchens” to feed the hungry. But it could not feed up everyone. More than a million people died, and many of those survivors decided to leave Ireland.

A great migration to America thus began. Thousands of people gathered at the ports. Then, they took steamships to a new land and began their new life.

41. The story might suggest that _____.
(A) the people who came from Ireland to America stayed there
(B) the farmers in Ireland called their landlords “Jumpers”
(C) the people in Ireland had been starving for centuries
(D) the people in Ireland were lazy
42. Most of the food grown in Ireland was _____.
(A) eaten by the farmers
(B) shipped to England
(C) sold by the farmers
(D) sent to America
43. The main idea of this story is _____.
(A) how to set up “soup kitchens” in Ireland
(B) how to search the countryside for food
(C) what a tough life the farmers in Ireland lived
(D) why many people left Ireland in the 1800s
44. This article may probably derive from _____.
(A) a fashion magazine
(B) a science journal
(C) a history textbook
(D) an operating manual

45-48 題為題組

A new job for boys! How about being a nanny? “No way” you might think; after all, nannies are for girls. Indeed, according to the definition of “nanny” in Longman dictionary, “nanny” does refer to “a woman whose job is to take care of the children in a family, usually in the family's own home.” However, as the society and the conception of gender-related jobs change, now there are more and more male nannies, or “mannies”, as they are often nicknamed.

So what does a manny do? Without surprise, he does everything that a female counterpart does, from feeding the babies to changing the diapers. Rather than just a job, many mannies treat this job seriously. Martin Smith, an experienced manny, points that money is not the reason that he gives care to children. It is seeing kids happy that makes this job rewarding to him. So is it rewarding to be a manny in terms of the salary? According to a manny agency, being employed as a professional manny can earn up to 3000 U.S. dollars a month.

However, it's not an easy job to be a nanny, at least not as easy as a babysitter. A nanny is required to gain a degree in childcare and possess a valuable level of expertise in the care and management of children, including child development, child psychology, nutrition, safety and so on. In contrast, a babysitter may need only some experience in looking after children without requiring any degree in early childhood education. Another thing that differentiates a nanny from a babysitter is that a nanny spends much more time with the child. A lot of times, nannies even live with the family so that the child gets the most comprehensive care from preparing children's meals, supervising baths, to educating and disciplining them. Thus, most nannies form a bond with the family and develop a sense of closeness with the kids.

Being a nanny is definitely not an easy job. But if you're interested, remember, a lot of love for children is a must. Demanding it may sound, but being a nanny will sure be rewarding mentally and materially.

45. What is the author's main purpose to write the article?
(A) To tell the difference between a babysitter and a nanny.
(B) To introduce a new career to man.
(C) To tell the difference between nannies and nannies.
(D) To encourage young men to be nannies.
46. The word "comprehensive" in the second paragraph means _____.
(A) strict
(B) thorough
(C) demanding
(D) knowledgeable
47. According to the article, which is **NOT** a requirement to be a nanny?
(A) Child care related experience
(B) A degree in children care
(C) Enthusiasm to kids
(D) An expertise in children care
48. According to the article, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) Traditionally, nanny is a job for women.
(B) Being a nanny may be more demanding than being a babysitter.
(C) Compared to babysitters, nannies are more likely to have close connections with their employers.
(D) Male nannies need to do more than female counterparts if hired.

49-52 題為題組

The excellence of some literary works is not absolute and definite, but gradual and comparative. Also, it takes readers' observation and experience to explore its value and beauty. When examining a masterpiece, no other test can be better applied than length of duration and continuance of esteem. Undoubtedly, Shakespeare's works pass the test and still catch the attention of a large audience worldwide nowadays.

Shakespeare was still the most productive playwright in 1990's America, and in England he was voted in one BBC poll "The Briton of the Millennium" in 2000. There are replicas of the Globe Theater in London and Tokyo, and in Germany his birthday is annually celebrated. The craze for Shakespeare is borderless. As the scholar Jonathan Bate points out, the poet has become "a world genius" with a "cross-cultural appeal" that makes him popular around the world.

Even in Hollywood, many blockbusters are adaptations of Shakespeare's plays. For example, "Shakespeare in Love"--nominated for 13 Academy Awards and won 7, depicts a love affair involving playwright William Shakespeare at the time that he was writing the play "Romeo and Juliet." You might also hear about "10 Things I Hate About You", a film inspired by the classic Shakespeare play "The Taming of the Shrew" set in a modern day high school. In Taiwan, Taiwan Bangzi Opera Company presents an adaptation of Shakespeare's creation, called "Measure, Measure!" in 2012, arousing another craze for Shakespeare's plays. Integrating the spirits of oriental and western drama, it is faithful to the essential philosophical debate of the original works, while cleverly applying the techniques of traditional Chinese opera.

Certainly, Shakespeare is a brand name. There's a power to his work that has allowed later generation of directors, critics and actors to "reinvent" him continually in their own image and to find new ways of emphasizing his importance and greatness.

49. What's the best title for this passage?
(A) Intercultural Shakespeare and his adaptations
(B) Hollywood adaptations
(C) Universality in Shakespeare's works
(D) Shakespeare and his plays
50. The word "apply" in the first and third paragraph means _____.
(A) to use
(B) to request
(C) to affect
(D) to work
51. What does the pronoun "it" in the third paragraph refer to?
(A) Shakespeare's work
(B) Taiwan Bangzi Opera Company's "Measure, Measure!"
(C) The craze for Shakespeare's plays
(D) A traditional Chinese opera
52. What can we infer from the passage?
(A) Shakespeare's plays portray universal themes and people present his plays in different ways.
(B) Products related to Shakespeare are always hits.
(C) Theatrical troupes in Taiwan play Shakespeare for the sake of rising trend.
(D) Shakespeare's recognized greatness is self-evident for teachers regularly give pop quizzes in class.

53-56 題為題組

For many people, artists' main job is to explore emotions. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But sometime in the 19th century, more and more artists began referring to happiness as meaningless, phony or boring as we found from Wordsworth's "Daffodils" to Baudelaire's "Flowers of Evil."

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern people have experienced so much misery. But that didn't mean earlier people never suffered perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason may be just the opposite: there is too much unreal happiness in the world today. Advertising is obviously one modern form of expression almost completely aiming at depicting happiness. In fact, the rise of anti-happy art comes almost exactly with the emergence of mass media and with the commercials in which happiness is abundantly portrayed.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they didn't need their art to be so unpleasant, too.

Today the messages the average Westerner often faces are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. But happiness in the commercials is not just an ideal but an ideology. Fast-food eaters, commercial models, beaming celebrities and sweet couples are always smiling on the advertising to show their sense of happiness. However, these messages have an agenda in common – to lure to open our wallets; they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable and insincere.

We often forget happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us as religion once did. It's a message even bitter than a dose of medicine, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

53. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that _____.
(A) poetry is superior to painting and music in expressing happiness
(B) he admires the Wordsworth and Baudelaire the most
(C) arts have altered their focus of concerns
(D) poets today are less skeptical of happiness

54. The word “agenda” in the fourth paragraph most probably means a(n) _____.
(A) competition (B) product
(C) earning (D) purpose
55. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes _____.
(A) the definition of happiness often changes with time
(B) the anti-happy art is sorrowful but more inspiring
(C) real happiness is only an illusion because it doesn’t exist in this world
(D) the anti-happy art flourishes when economical depression appears
56. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) The author shows his worries about the superficial happiness in commercials.
(B) Most people feel critical about the religious reality of modern society.
(C) Mass media are inclined to educate customers how to make most profits.
(D) Art provides a perfect balance between human’s expectation and reality.

第貳部分：非選擇題(占 28 分)

一、中譯英(占 8 分)

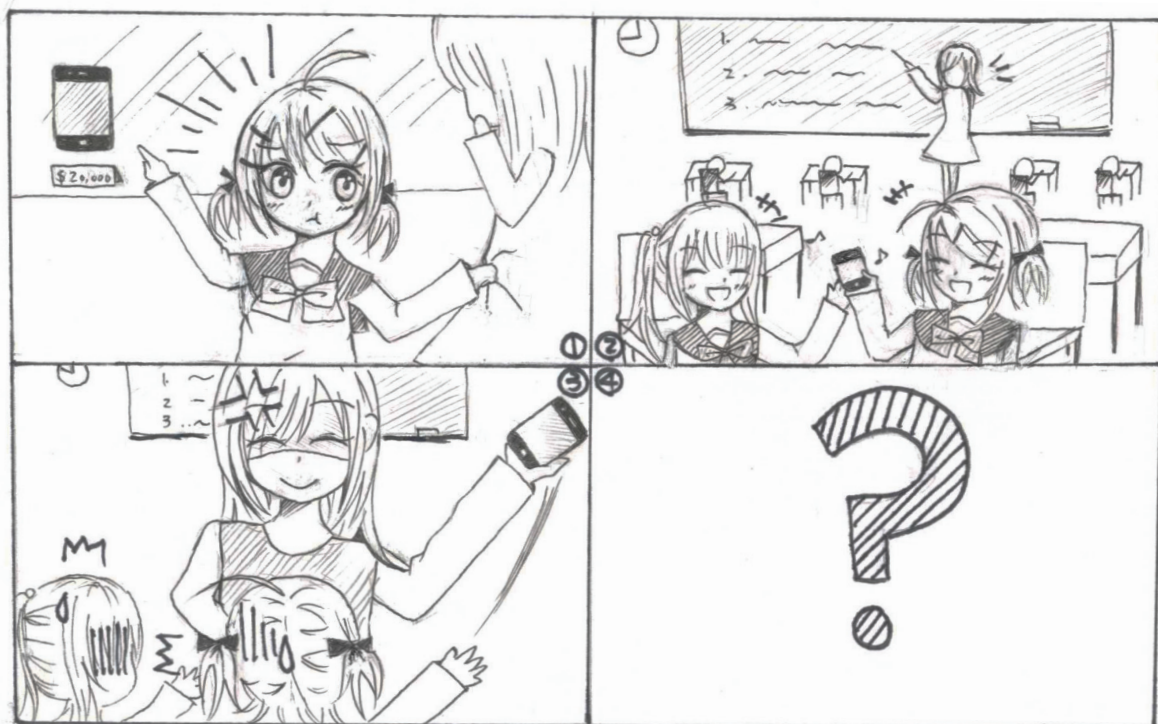
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明題號，每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 大部分的人都知道健康在我們的日常生活中扮演很重要的角色。
2. 然而，直到我們失去它，才會瞭解它真正的價值。

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：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，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。



臺北區 101 學年度第一學期第二次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科解析

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	C	D	B	A	B	C	D	B	A	C	D	B	A	C	C	B	C	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	B	A	C	C	D	B	A	D	E	H	F	B	D	G	J	A	I	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
A	B	D	C	B	B	A	D	A	A	B	A	C	D	B	A				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙：15%

- 翁山蘇姬對於追求民主和人權所付出的非暴力努力為她在 1991 年贏得諾貝爾和平獎。
(A) 努力、掙扎 (B) 決心 (C) 啟發 (D) 熱忱
- 很多年輕人沉溺於線上遊戲而不是面對且戰勝現實世界中的挑戰。
(A) 抓住 (B) 分辨 (C) 克服、戰勝 (D) 投入
- Brian 喜歡用筆和鏡頭表現原野之美；他對自然懷有熱情。
(A) 精力充沛的 (B) 有能力的 (C) 偵探的 (D) 懷有熱情的
- 當在教室有大地震來襲時，立刻躲在桌子下，頭先進去，並且抓住桌腳直到地震結束。
(A) 隨性地 (B) 立刻 (C) 可怕地 (D) 願意地
- 儘管缺少四肢，Nick Vujicic 決意要學習無手腳也會踢足球、游泳和衝浪。
(A) 四肢 (B) 跛行 (C) 羔羊 (D) 燈
- 當 Scully 埋首於小說中時，她總是廢寢忘食。
(A) 瞄準 (B) 埋首(bury oneself in) (C) 渴望 (D) 忽視
- 使用變頻冷氣而非傳統冷氣會更有效能且更省電費。
(A) 充分的 (B) 熟練的 (C) 有效能的 (D) 不足的
- 據估計，到 2012 年(中國人的龍年)年底，台灣的新生嬰兒人口將達到 23 萬人。
(A) 利潤 (B) 準備 (C) 流行 (D) 人口
- 美國人認為學開車能教導年輕人認識責任及如何做大人。
(A) 慷慨 (B) 責任 (C) 勤勞 (D) 勇氣
- 在學業上不如他的雙胞胎弟弟，Jason 覺得很挫折。
(A) 不如…的(be inferior to) (B) 較差的(be worse than) (C) 致命的 (D) 無辜的
- 大家相信綠茶可以防癌且幫助減重。
(A) 宣告 (B) 延伸 (C) 防止 (D) 感染
- Lisa 想讀點有趣的，所以她把學術性的書籍放在一邊並拿起一本小說。
(A) 智力的 (B) 看得見的 (C) 獨特的 (D) 學術的
- 我們得之於地球的好處如此珍貴，實不應浪費；現在該是我們以其應得的尊重來對待這個星球的時候了。
(A) 潮流 (B) 尊重 (C) 特質 (D) 高貴
- 因為缺水嚴重，政府呼籲公民們在乾旱期要節約用水。
(A) 呼籲 (B) 感激 (C) 接近 (D) 證實
- 養家對於像 Bob 這樣的一位程司機來說越來越難了。更糟的是，他的女兒生病且迫切地需要動手術。
(A) 贊同地 (B) 可觀地 (C) 迫切地 (D) 穩定地

二、綜合測驗：15%

第 16 至 20 題為題組

utility (n) 有用的事物 clip (n) 短片 virtual (a) 虛擬的
pattern (n) 模式 simulation (n) 模擬 notify (v) 宣告
potential (a) 潛在的

臉書是一項社交工具，用來連接朋友、共事者、同學及周遭的人。現在，這些使用者中，有很多都不只將它當作分享照片、短片與張貼最新近況的工具。台灣現在大部份的臉書使用者，沉迷於《餐廳城市》及《農場鄉村》，它們是受歡迎的兩個線上社交遊戲。這些遊戲將使用者帶入虛擬世界裡，在遊戲中執行餐廳

工作或是耕種田地。這些遊戲不但讓玩家日以繼夜地守在電腦前，還為遊戲設計者轉化獲益。

臉書的遊戲大多有個標準模式。在《農場鄉村》裡則提供玩家一片虛擬農田，讓他們可以耕種並收成作物，然後飼養家畜賺取更多的虛擬金錢。除此之外，農民玩家們獲得經驗值來進階到更高的等級並藉由擁有更多鄰居、金幣或是現鈔來擴充農場的面積。這些虛擬遊戲不斷鼓舞玩家，要他們向朋友宣告自己的成就，並提供免費的每日虛擬禮物去從你的好友清單中邀請更多的潛在玩家來加入遊戲的行列。到最後，許多玩家不自覺完全沉迷在線上社交遊戲裡。

16. 非限定關代用 which，答案選(C)

17. (A) 要求取回 (B) 佔去(注意力、時間)

(C) 公認 (D) 增加

依照上下文文義，答案選(B)

18. (A) 因此 (B) 然而 (C) 除此之外 (D) 儘管如此

依照上下文文義，答案選(C)

19. (A) 瞬間地 (B) 定期地 (C) 表面上地 (D) 不斷地

依照上下文文義，答案選(D)

20. (A) 遠離 (B) 沒有意識到 (C) 熟悉 (D) 惡名昭彰

依照上下文文義，答案選(B)

第 21 至 25 題為題組

document (v) 記錄 procedure (n) 程序 approve (v) 批准
administration (n) 行政部門 surgery (n) 手術 console (n) 主控台
interactive (a) 互動 lens (n) 鏡片 pedal (n) 踏板
visualization (n) 可視化 precision (n) 精確

機器人已被使用於電腦，研究和製造業。最近，機器人也進入了醫藥領域。在 1985 年首次有使用機器人輔助手術的記載。在 2000 年，達文西外科手術系統，甚至有新的突破，成為第一個由美國食品和藥物管理局批准可以使用於一般手術的機器人系統。達文西系統是由一個外科醫生的控制台和附有四支由控制台控制的互動式機器手臂之台車所組成。三支手臂是用來使用工具而第四支手臂則有一個附有兩個鏡頭的攝影機，這使得在控制台的外科醫生能得到充分的視覺影像。外科醫生坐在控制台，透過兩個眼洞看著整個過程的 3-D 圖像，同時操作兩個腳踏板和兩個手控的機器手臂。藉著提供外科醫生更優越的視覺影像，及更高的精確度，達芬奇外科手術系統可以帶來許多好處，包括痛苦減少，出血減少，及減少感染的風險。此外，達芬奇系統可以使住院時間縮短，身體恢復更快和更快的恢復到正常的日常活動。

21. 表示「一個機器人輔助的手術過程」，答案選(D)，此為複合形容詞，其餘選項不妥(a surgical procedure which was assisted by a robot)

22. (A) broke up 分手

(B) broke apart 解體

(C) broke new ground 有所突破 (D) broke the ice 打破僵局

本句說明達文西外科手術系統「有新的突破」，故答案選(C)，其他不合文意

23. (A) 應為 is made up of

(C) 應為 is composed of

(D) 應為 comprises

此指達文西系統由一主機及一台車所組成，「由…所組成」，故答案選(B)

24. operate 在此應為分詞，表主動故用現在分詞 operating，答案為(A)

25. (A) 然而 (B) 否則 (C) 此外 (D) 突然地

依照上下文文義，答案選(C)

第 26 至 30 題為題組

laden (a)充滿的 dispersing (a)消散的 exude (v)滲出、散發
aura (n)氣味、靈氣 enchantment (v)魅力 shroud (v)籠罩
hazy (a)朦朧的 obscuring (a)失色的 sprinkling (n)噴灑
flickering (a)忽隱忽現的 shimmer (v)(n)(發)微光、閃光
waft (v)吹送、飄蕩

日月潭是臺灣最大和最美麗的高山湖泊，它的美宛若一顆璀璨明珠閃耀於臺灣中心地帶，充滿水氣的湖水，以及濃淡雲霧的不斷變化創造出一個人間仙境。隨著季節和時光的變遷，這裡的景致讓你覺得像是一幅素描、一幅繽紛的水彩畫，或是一幅中國的水墨畫。遊客常常會被這裡清新、美麗、優雅的風景所吸引而陶然忘我。

日月潭的美，從晨曦到落日，不管是晴空暖照或是煙雨輕撫，都散發著一股靈氣和魅力。清晨，一層薄紗輕照潭面，有的是一股朦朧婀娜之美；當旭日從山巒躍升，潭影輪廓越顯清晰，顯現出蜿蜒山陵與鳥飛舞動的景象；而落日時分，夕陽則灑下金粉，幻化成一片浪漫的樂園；當夜幕低垂時，點點漁火、燦爛繁星和飛舞的螢火蟲，在涼爽的晚風拂來充滿漣漪的湖面上，閃閃發光。此種景象仿佛像是一個頑皮的仙子，提著燈籠照亮整個湖泊。

26. 本題為「使某人想起某事」，故須用「remind sb of sth」的句型故答案選(C)

27. (A) 使清新(動詞) (B) 使人耳目一新的(形容詞)
(C) 使清新(動詞的過去式) (D) 使人耳目一新地(副詞)

本題需修飾形容詞 beautiful，故答案選(D)

28. (A) 爲了...的緣故 (B) 不管、不論 (C) 爲了 (D) 關於
依照上下文文義，答案選(B)

29. (A) 輪廓 (B) 內容 (C) 上下文 (D) 同意、許可
依照上下文文義，答案選(A)

30. 本題指仙子用她的燈籠照亮湖泊，此需用分詞構句形容仙子，又因「照亮」是主動，故用現在分詞，答案選(D)

三、文意選填：10%

sideline 球場邊線 tackle 擒抱 intercept 攔截

身為當地美式足球隊的小角色，矮個子 Josh 一直是個板凳球員，但他的父親總是在看台上替他加油而且從不錯過任何一場比賽。

當 Josh 上了大學，他試著加入球隊。令每個人驚訝的是，他竟然入選了。教練承認，他選 Josh 是因為他總是用心參與每次練習並且提供其他球員非常需要的運動員精神。就如預期，他四年來練習從不曾缺席，但從沒上場。那是他最後一個球季了，教練拿了封電報給他。沉默地看完電報後，他輕聲說「我父親今早過世了，我今天可以不參加練習嗎？」教練輕拍他的肩膀，跟他說「孩子，你休息一個禮拜吧！星期六的比賽不用急著趕回來。」

星期六的比賽並不順利。在第三節的時候，他們還落後對手十分。當 Josh 偷偷到場邊時，球員們很驚訝地看到他們忠實的夥伴回來。Josh 跟教練說「教練，請讓我上場吧！我今天一定要上場打球。」因為對這個孩子覺得抱歉，教練答應他。Josh 上場了，他衝刺、傳球、擒抱，就像個明星球員般毫無失誤。在最後的幾秒鐘，Josh 攔截到對方的傳球，並且一路跑，最後達陣。球迷們全都為之瘋狂。隊友們吶喊著。教練走到他身旁跟他說「孩子，你是怎麼做到的？」Josh 一邊說眼淚一邊在眼眶裡打轉「你知道我父親是個盲人嗎？我的每場比賽父親都來，但是今天是第一次他能夠『看』我打球，而我想要展現給他看，我能做得到！」

31. 此處應填名詞，in the stands 指在看台上，答案選(E)

32. 此處應填動詞，admit 為承認之意，答案選(H)

33. 此處應填副詞，badly 為很、非常之意，答案選(F)

34. 此處應填動詞(被動語態)，As was expected 指一如預期，答案選(B)

35. 此處應填名詞，telegram 為電報之意，答案選(D)

36. 此處應填動詞，pat somebody on the shoulder 指輕拍某人肩膀，答案選(G)

37. 此處應填副詞，behind 為落後之意，答案選(J)

38. 此處應填形容詞，faithful 指忠誠的、忠實的，答案選(A)

39. 此處應填形容詞，closing 指結尾的，答案選(I)

40. 此處應填形容詞，blind 指盲的、瞎的，答案選(C)

四、閱讀測驗：32%

第 41 至 44 題為題組

landlord (n)地主、房東 jumper (n)跳躍者、跳線器
disaster (n)災難 rotten (a)腐爛的 destroy (vt)摧毀、破壞
source (n)來源 starve (vi)捱餓 survivor (n)倖存者
gather (v)聚集 migration (n)遷徙 steamship (n)蒸汽船

人們從不同的地方來到美國，因為他們需要一個機會來過新的生活。十九世紀來到美國的人當中，有一大群人是來自愛爾蘭。

對於愛爾蘭的農民來說，十九世紀的生活是艱辛的。他們居住的土地是租來的。為了支付租金，這些農民大部份的時間都花在替地主工作。

當時的愛爾蘭由英國政府統治，而被種植在愛爾蘭的糧食大多數都被運到英國。因為農民都沒有錢，所以他們的食物只能仰賴馬鈴薯。當時的馬鈴薯稱為 Jumpers，它們可以被種植在小塊地上，以換取幾錢。對於愛爾蘭半數以上的人民來說，馬鈴薯是他們唯一的食物。

西元 1845 的一場植物病蟲害襲擊了愛爾蘭的馬鈴薯田。使得馬鈴薯變黑和腐爛。愛爾蘭的馬鈴薯農作物連續三年都被病蟲害摧毀。

農民們因為唯一的食物來源沒了，所以只好捱餓。人們在鄉間搜尋食物，饑餓的民眾聚集在城市裡。英國政府試圖藉由設立湯廚供給饑民的方式，來幫助愛爾蘭人。但這湯廚不可能餵飽所有的饑民。結果造成一百多萬人餓死，而其他沒餓死的人當中，有許多人決定離開愛爾蘭。

大舉遷徙到美國的行動於焉展開。數千民眾聚集在港口。然後他們搭乘蒸汽船去到新大陸，展開新的人生。

41. 本故事可能暗示

- (A) 從愛爾蘭去到美國的人，待下來了
(B) 愛爾蘭的農民稱呼他們的地主為 Jumpers
(C) 愛爾蘭人已經捱餓好幾世紀了
(D) 愛爾蘭人是懶惰的

根據本文最後一段最後一句，本題答案選(A)

42. 種在愛爾蘭的糧食，大部份都

- (A) 被農民吃掉 (B) 被運到英國
(C) 被農民賣掉 (D) 被送到美國

根據本文第三段第一句右半，本題答案選(B)

43. 本故事的主旨是

- (A) 如何在愛爾蘭設置湯廚
(B) 如何在鄉間搜尋食物
(C) 愛爾蘭農民過著怎樣艱辛的生活
(D) 十九世紀時，人們為何要離開愛爾蘭

綜觀本文，都是在談馬鈴薯歉收造成饑荒，迫使愛爾蘭人前往美國過新生活，所以答案選(D)

44. 本文內容可能來自一本

- (A) 時裝的雜誌 (B) 科學的期刊
(C) 歷史科的課本 (D) 操作手冊

本文內容不涉及時裝、科技或機械，比較屬於文化史的範疇，所以答案選(C)

第 45 至 48 題為題組

gender (n)性別 counterpart (n)對應的人 diaper (n)尿布
possess (v)擁有 expertise (n)專門知識 differentiate (v)使有差異
supervise (v)監督、管理

男孩們有新的工作選擇了！當保姆如何？你可能覺得不可能，畢竟，保姆是女生的工作。確實，依據朗文字典的解釋，保姆指的是「住在僱主家庭照顧小孩的女人。」但是隨著社會及對性別刻板印象的轉變，如今有越來越多的男性保姆。

那麼男性保姆做些甚麼？女性保姆做的餵小嬰兒到換尿布，男保姆都做。有不少的男保姆認真地看待這份工作，馬丁·史密斯是一位經驗豐富的保姆，他指出薪水並不是他做保姆的原因，而是能看到小孩快樂成長，才是這份工作最有意義的地方。但就薪水來說，根據一家男性保姆職業介紹公司的調查，一名專業的

男性保姆，可能一個月有高達美金三千元的薪水。

但是，當保姆並不像臨時保姆那麼簡單。一名專業的保姆必須要取得小孩照護的核可證書和相關的專業知能，包含兒童發展、兒童心理學、營養學和居家安全等等。相反地，臨時保姆可能只需要經驗，而不需要有關教育的證照。另外一件男保姆和臨時保姆不同的地方在於男保姆有更多的時間跟小孩相處。很多時候男保姆甚至住在小孩子家裡，這樣得以讓小孩子得到全面的照料，像是準備小孩子的三餐、看他們洗澡和管教他們。也因此，男保姆可以同時和家庭、小孩建立較親密的關係。

當個男保姆絕對不是個輕鬆的工作，但如果你有興趣的話，記住一定要有愛小孩的熱忱。聽起來也許不輕鬆，但當個男保姆絕對會是精神層面及物質層面的滿足。

45. 作者寫本文的主要目的是什麼？

- (A) 說明保姆跟臨時保姆的差別。
- (B) 介紹一個新職業給男生。
- (C) 說明男保姆跟女保姆的差別。
- (D) 鼓勵年輕人當男保姆。

根據整篇文章，本題答案選(B)

46. 第二段中的“comprehensive”是甚麼意思？

- (A) 嚴格的 (B) 全面的 (C) 苛求的 (D) 博學的

根據 comprehensive 後面提示的範圍從換尿布到準備餐點，可推估本題答案選(B)

47. 根據本文，當男保姆需要有什麼不是必要條件？

- (A) 照顧小孩的相關經驗 (B) 有關小孩照護的學歷
- (C) 對小孩有熱忱 (D) 有小孩照顧的專門知識

由第二段可知，當男保姆需要有關孩童照顧相關的學歷及專門知識，而末段則告知需有相當的熱忱，另文中只有指出當臨時保姆可能需要相關經驗，故本題答案選(A)

48. 根據本文，何者不是正確的敘述？

- (A) 傳統上，保姆是給女性的工作。
- (B) 當保姆可能比當臨時保姆還辛苦。
- (C) 與臨時保姆相較，保姆可能跟雇主建立更緊密的關係。
- (D) 男保姆需要比女性保姆做更多的事情。

根據第二段第一句指出，男性保姆需跟女性保姆做一樣多的事情，本題答案選(D)

第 49 至 52 題為題組

duration (n)持續、持久 continuance (n)繼續、持續
playwright (n)劇作家 Briton (n)英國人 millennium (n)千禧年
replica (n)複製品 craze (n)狂熱、風尚 blockbuster (n)賣座電影
adaptation (n)改編電影 Academy Award (n)奧斯卡金像獎
integrate (v)結合 philosophical (a)哲學的、有理性的

傑出的文學作品無法立竿見影，而是有待歲月揭露和品味比較。同時，也需要讀者觀察和經驗，才能探索出它的價值與美。在檢驗一部巨作時，除了持續流傳和聲名不斷，實沒有其他驗證的標竿。無疑地，莎士比亞的作品通過了這個試驗，仍舊在今日吸引來自世界各地的廣大觀眾。

莎士比亞在九〇年代的美國仍然是最多產的劇作家。他在2000年英國BBC一場票選中，被選為「英國千年最偉大的人」。在倫敦及東京都有莎士比亞環球劇院，德國則每年慶祝他的生日。世人對莎士比亞的瘋狂沒有疆界。就如同學者強納生·貝特指出，莎翁已成為世界奇才，他跨文化的魅力讓他聞名全世界。

即使在好萊塢，許多賣座電影都改編自莎翁劇本。像是《莎翁情史》描繪劇作家莎士比亞撰寫《羅密歐與茱麗葉》期間的情事。它獲得奧斯卡13項提名，實得7座獎項。另外，你也可能聽過《對面的惡女看過來》這部電影，靈感來自莎劇《馴悍記》，電影場景則在現代高中校園。在台灣，我們有豫劇團在2012年展演《量，度》，也是改編自莎士比亞的大作，掀起莎劇另一波熱潮。它結合東西方劇場元素，卻保有原著的哲學思辯，同時巧妙地運用傳統中國戲曲的技巧。

莎士比亞無疑成了名牌。他的作品有一種力量，讓後代的導演、評論家及演員持續地「重新創造」莎士比亞，用他們心目中的意象(形象)呈現出來，並找到新的方法來強調他的重要和偉大！

49. 這篇文章最適合的標題為何？

(A) 跨文化的莎士比亞及其改編電影

(B) 好萊塢改編電影

(C) 莎士比亞作品中的普遍性

(D) 莎士比亞與他的戲劇

根據本文第一段及第二段，得知莎士比亞讀者來自世界各地不同文化的族群，並且可以在許多國家都看到莎士比亞的影響力。第三段更進一步舉出美國及台灣改編莎翁劇本的電影及表演，故本題答案選(A)

50. 第一段及第三段中的“apply”這個字的意思是_____。

- (A) 使用 (B) 請求 (C) 影響 (D) 作用

第一段的 apply 搭配的是 test，表示「用…做為試驗」。第三段的 apply the techniques 則為「使用…的技巧」，故本題答案選(A)

51. 第三段出現的代名詞“it”指_____。

- (A) 莎士比亞的作品 (B) 豫劇團的《量，度》

- (C) 莎劇的熱潮 (D) 傳統中國戲曲

從 Integrating the spirits of oriental and western drama 分構句型可推敲出 it 是指前一句出現的豫劇團作品《量，度》，故本題答案選(B)

52. 我們可以從這篇文章推論出_____

- (A) 莎士比亞的劇本描述舉世皆然的主題，人們用不同方式來呈現。

- (B) 莎士比亞相關商品都很暢銷。

- (C) 台灣劇團展演莎劇乃出於不斷上升的趨勢。

- (D) 莎士比亞公認的偉大之處不證自明，因為老師定期會課堂小考。

本篇文章羅陳莎士比亞受古今中外喜愛的原因及證明，並提及莎翁跨文化的魅力。另外，從最後一段可以知道，莎士比亞儼然已成為一個文化品牌，他的作品跨越時空，具人性通則。後世可以重新創造、詮釋他自己的莎士比亞，故本題答案選(A)

第 53 至 56 題為題組

phony (a)虛假的 daffodil (n)水仙花 skeptical (a)懷疑的
perpetual (a)永久的 massacre (a)大屠殺 innocent (n)無辜者
reminders (n)提醒物 emergence (v)出現 ideology (n)意識形態

對很多人而言，藝術家主要的工作是探討情感。最早的藝術形式，像是繪畫和音樂，是最適合表達快樂的情感的。但到了19世紀的某個時候，越來越多藝術家把快樂視為毫無意義、虛偽的或是乏味的——從握茲華斯的《水仙花》到波特萊爾的《惡之華》就證明了這一變化。

你可能會辯解說藝術之所以越來越懷疑快樂是因為現代人經歷了太多苦難，但這並非說早期的人沒有經歷過長期的戰爭、災難和濫殺無辜。真正的原因可能恰恰相反：今天的世界有太多不真實的快樂，而廣告很明顯就是主要描寫快樂的一種現代表現方式了。事實上，反快樂藝術的興起，幾乎就是與大眾傳媒的興起及大量描繪快樂的廣告，同步出現。

早期人們的生活隨時都在提醒人們痛苦的存在。他們工作到筋疲力竭，生活沒有保障並且過世得很早。在西方，在大眾傳媒和識字率普及之前，最具影響力的媒介就是教堂。教堂不斷提醒教徒，他們的靈魂處在危險之中，終有一天她們的身體將化為蛆蟲的食物。在這種情況下，人們就不再需要過於痛苦的藝術了。

今天，一般西方人經常面對的訊息不是宗教的而是商業的，而且永遠是快樂的訊息。然而在這種商業廣告中的快樂不僅只是一種理想，更是一種意識形態。速食店客人、廣告模特兒、滿面春風的名人和甜蜜的情侶都不斷在螢幕上微笑著以表達幸福感。這些訊息有一項共同目的就是——引誘我們打開錢包；所以它給予我們的幸福感似乎不可靠，也不真誠。

但是我們卻忘記，幸福不僅僅是沒有痛苦的歡樂。那些給我們帶來最大快樂的事物也最有可能帶來失落和失望。現在，我們周圍充斥著快樂唾手可得的承諾，因此需要藝術來完成早期由宗教完成的提醒作用。雖然這種提醒比藥更苦，但是卻能帶來一絲清新的空氣。

53. 作者引用握茲華斯和波特萊爾兩位詩人的目的是要表明什麼？

- (A) 詩歌在表達快樂這方面優於繪畫和音樂。
 (B) 作者最喜歡握茲華斯和波特萊爾兩位詩人的作品。
 (C) 藝術家已改變關注的焦點。
 (D) 當今的詩人較少懷疑幸福的存在。
 根據本文第一段最後一句得知從 19 世紀，許多藝術家開始注意到快樂的虛假層面，以握茲華斯和波特萊爾兩位詩人為代表。故本題選(C)

54. 本文第四段第五行中的“agenda”近似哪種意思？
 (A) 競爭 (B) 生產 (C) 所得 (D) 目的
 根據本文第四段第四行上下文文義推知：“agenda”近似「目的或任務」，故本題選(D)
55. 我們由最後一段可得知：作者相信_____。
 (A) 幸福的定義常隨時代而改變
 (B) 反快樂的藝術雖使人痛苦卻發人深省
 (C) 所有的幸福都只是假象不可能有真正的幸福
 (D) 經濟蕭條時反快樂藝術也跟著繁榮興盛
 根據本文最後一段最後一句得知：這種(反快樂的藝術)提醒雖然比藥更苦，但是卻能帶來一絲清新的空氣。故本題選(B)
56. 根據文章，下列敘述何者正確？
 (A) 作者關切商業廣告文化中膚淺的快樂。
 (B) 多數人對現代社會的宗教現實提出批評。
 (C) 大眾傳媒傾向教育消費者如何獲利。
 (D) 藝術提供了現實和世人期望間的完美平衡。
 本文主要在談商業廣告文化中傳達出的意識形態及其膚淺的快樂。故本題選(A)
 本題需融會貫通全文

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英：8%

扣分標準：

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
 2. 每題分成四部分，各部分獨立且各為 1 分；每個錯誤，各扣 0.5 分，該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。
 3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次。
 4. 句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。
1. Most people know/ (that) health plays/ a very important role (或 part)/ in our daily life.
2. However,/ we won't (或 don't) understand/ its true value/ until we lose it.
 =However,/ not until we lose it/ will (或 do) we understand/ its true value.
 =However,/ it is not until/ we lose it that/ we (will) understand its true value.

二、英文作文：20%

給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
0~4 分	只寫兩三行，或根本完全離題，或幾無正確句子。
5~8 分	字數勉強足夠，內容平平，但文法或拼字錯誤很多。
9~13 分	字數足夠，有內容，文法使用尚可，錯字不多。
14~17 分	內容及結構可以，文法順暢，錯字少。
18~20 分	內容創新，結構佳，文法順暢，幾無錯字。

第壹部分：單選題(占 72 分)

一、詞彙(占 15 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. The couple have polite attitude toward each other. Their relationship is based on _____ respect.
(A) mutual (B) certain (C) casual (D) bold
2. With great efforts, Jeremy Lin finally _____ his goal and becomes a starter in NBA.
(A) contains (B) attains (C) maintains (D) sustains
3. A statue of three soldiers was erected as a _____ to those who fought and died in the war.
(A) foundation (B) decoration (C) compliment (D) monument
4. Sharon _____ decided to sell her house. If she had not needed the money, she wouldn't have made the decision.
(A) occasionally (B) currently (C) reluctantly (D) voluntarily
5. People in Taiwan are divided on whether the government should _____ the death penalty.
(A) abolish (B) distribute (C) facilitate (D) contribute
6. The double-cheese pizza is really mouth-watering. I finally gave in to the _____ and had another slice.
(A) persuasion (B) satisfaction (C) promotion (D) temptation
7. A sudden rain had forced the train to stop for ten minutes. Luckily, the delay was only _____.
(A) frightening (B) temporary (C) awakening (D) mechanical
8. _____, the disease lasts five days. Take a good rest and, in general, you'll be okay within a week.
(A) Purposely (B) Coincidentally (C) Eventually (D) Normally
9. In Taiwan, the sultry weather in summer is usually unbearable. Yet, today is an _____--it's rather pleasant!
(A) exception (B) incident (C) emergency (D) identification
10. I wish my parents would stop telling me what to do and be _____ on my career choice.
(A) dominant (B) liberal (C) generous (D) critical
11. Joshua did have good _____ in the beginning—he never thought of hurting anyone.
(A) traditions (B) strategies (C) intentions (D) occupations
12. To ensure biodiversity, we _____ that endangered species be well-protected.
(A) insist (B) protest (C) argue (D) claim
13. The Petersons used to be well-off; yet in the big fire last year, they lost a _____ amount of money.
(A) luxurious (B) sufficient (C) considerable (D) productive
14. The dean will find a(n) _____ to teach us for one month when our teacher takes her maternity leave.
(A) architect (B) substitute (C) inspector (D) representative
15. Reading and collecting books have always been my hobbies. Over the years, I've _____ hundreds of them.
(A) accelerated (B) acquainted (C) accommodated (D) accumulated

二、綜合測驗(占 15 分)

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依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」。各題答對者，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。

16-20 題為題組

In the summer of 1966 on a farm in Detroit, an enormous bolt suddenly hit a tree on the field of Terry Stetler's while he and his dad were standing on their back porch 16 lightning strike all around. Almost immediately, several bluish-white glowing balls 17 from under the tree and floated in random directions. Three came towards their house at about 7 feet off the ground. These great balls of fire were no alien attack, but a very 18 form of lightening, so rare that only 5 % of the world's population is lucky enough to have witnessed it. A fireball, also 19 ball lightening, is usually grapefruit size, which would slowly drift parallel to and a few meters above the ground, lasting an average of 25 seconds. Often it spins as it moves. Sometimes it bounces off the ground. 20 the many theories about its cause, scientists cannot explain the phenomenon yet.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 16. (A) watched | (B) to watch | (C) watching | (D) watch |
| 17. (A) emerged | (B) disappeared | (C) existed | (D) delivered |
| 18. (A) unusual | (B) unrelated | (C) universal | (D) unacceptable |
| 19. (A) known for | (B) called on | (C) known as | (D) referred to |
| 20. (A) Aside from | (B) Even with | (C) As for | (D) Just like |

21-25 題為題組

Growing up as a childhood celebrity can be very difficult. Many young actors may be 21 by their parents or other people in their lives. Thus, there are laws 22 to protect child actors from being used. However, it still happens. Jackie Coogan is such a case. His fame began when he was a child actor in Hollywood during the silent movie period of the early 1900s. He would 23 a millionaire by the age of ten if his parents hadn't exploited him by spending all of his money on themselves. He then went to the court to sue his parents. 24 this case, the "Coogan Law" was created to protect future child entertainers. Now companies that employ children as entertainers must follow this law to 25 that the money earned by the child is invested under his or her name.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 21. (A) informed of | (B) taken care of | (C) reminded of | (D) taken advantage of |
| 22. (A) write | (B) to write | (C) written | (D) writing |
| 23. (A) be | (B) has been | (C) had been | (D) have been |
| 24. (A) Regardless of | (B) Because of | (C) Other than | (D) In addition to |
| 25. (A) make sure | (B) keep clean | (C) put forward | (D) show off |

26-30 題為題組

On August 25, Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk on the moon, died at the age of 82. As a kid, Armstrong was fascinated with aviation and built model airplanes to 26 flying experiments. 27 he was old enough, he began taking flying lessons. He was licensed to fly before he could even drive. Armstrong began college 28 an aeronautical engineering student. After flying combat missions in the Korean War, he received his degree and became a test pilot. Armstrong then went on to NASA's astronaut training program. He flew more than 200 kinds of aircraft. The Apollo 11 mission was the most remarkable flight of all. Three NASA astronauts 29 the mission: Armstrong, Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin and Michael Collins. The trip from Earth to the moon took four days. A special lunar module, nicknamed Eagle, carried Armstrong to and from the moon 30 the others remained in lunar orbit. It took Armstrong longer than expected to find a level place to land. When he did, Armstrong spoke his now famous words: "That's one small step for man; one giant leap for mankind."

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 26. (A) make | (B) create | (C) conduct | (D) take |
| 27. (A) Since | (B) Once | (C) Then | (D) Though |
| 28. (A) as | (B) for | (C) with | (D) by |
| 29. (A) occupied | (B) brought | (C) withstood | (D) manned |
| 30. (A) except | (B) while | (C) until | (D) despite |

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」。各題答對者，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。

Our stomachs are a battleground of good and bad bacteria. The good guys help digest food, cleanse the stomach and kill off the bad bacteria. The bad guys cause stomach problems like ulcers and 31 bowel syndrome. 32, to help our bodies win this battle, a new type of food is being developed. Probiotics are foods or drinks that contain live bacteria. It is expected that by consuming live bacteria, the bad 33 will be pushed aside and their negative effects greatly diminished.

New studies show that probiotics can reduce the duration of acute diarrhea in children. Probiotics may also help control ulcerative colitis. 34, other studies suggest that a probiotic diet may strengthen the immune system. People 35 a probiotic diet seem to take fewer sick days than those who aren't. Since many diseases 36 or lead to a weakened immune system, this finding could represent a major discovery in the field of medicine.

Probiotic products are 37 the best-selling foodstuff in supermarkets. Some are added to yogurt, while 38 are sold in capsule or powdered form as supplements. Scientists and doctors haven't yet 39 a daily recommended dose of any specific bacteria. But the evidence seems to suggest that probiotics are an 40 soldier in the bacterial battle between good and evil.

- | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A) within | (B) ones | (C) come up with | (D) irritable | (E) Besides |
| (F) others | (G) result from | (H) effective | (I) Therefore | (J) on |

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」。各題答對者，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。

41-44 題為題組

Since personal finance has not yet become a required subject in high school or college, it's not likely that you know how to manage your money when you are out in the real world for the first time. However, understanding personal finance is never a way above your head. All it takes to get started on the right path is the willingness to make some change—you don't even have to be particularly good at math.

First, you'll have to learn self-control. Keep in mind that the sooner you learn the fine art of delaying pleasure, the sooner you'll find it easy to keep your finances in order. Although you can effortlessly purchase an item on credit, it's better to wait until you've actually saved up the money. Besides, knowing where your money goes can be of great help, too. The best way to do this is by **budgeting**. Make sure your expenses aren't exceeding your income. Additionally, try making small, manageable changes in your everyday expenses, for this may have just as big of an impact on your financial situation as making more money. Imagine just how much money you can save in a month from cutting back on a cup of coffee every day. What's more, once you have your money saved, you'll need to take steps to protect it. Either save it in a high-interest account or put part of your money on investment. If you want help managing your money, consult a financial planner to provide advice that's in your best interest.

Remember, you don't need any fancy degrees or special background to become an expert at managing your finances. Try the suggestions above and you'll be one step closer to a comfortable and prosperous life!

41. What is the article mainly about?
(A) The tips that help people deal with their money.
(B) Delaying pleasure is a good way to save money.
(C) Fancy degrees are useless in money management.
(D) Money management requires no mathematic skills.
42. According to the article, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) Using a credit card will make it more likely for us to be in debt.
(B) Money management should be excluded in high school curriculum.
(C) A comfortable and prosperous life lies in good money management.
(D) Putting your money in an account is one of the good ways to protect it.
43. What may best explain the word, **budgeting**, in the second paragraph?
(A) Earning more money.
(B) Buying cheap things only.
(C) Improving financial situation.
(D) Planning for the money spent.
44. Where is the article most likely to appear?
(A) In a textbook.
(B) In an academic periodical.
(C) In a magazine.
(D) In an account book.

45-48 題為題組

In the world of vampire stories, Anne Rice is one of the most popular writers, famous for her ten novels about Lestat. The first one is *Interview with the Vampire*, focusing on Louis, whose human life is transformed into that of an evil immortal by Lestat. However, Louis isn't like the other vampires. He believes it is morally wrong to kill humans; hence, instead of human blood, he survives on the blood of animals. Yet, he can't overcome his desires for good and ultimately **succumbs** to the longing for human blood. Later, he flees to get away from Lestat's growing influence on him. To keep Louis, Lestat creates a little vampire girl, Claudia, for him to dote on. In no time, the two become intimate and together they head to Europe to seek their kind, unaware of the dangers that await them.

In 1985, the second novel of the epic series, *The Vampire Lestat*, came out. This time, we get to hear Lestat narrate his story. What the readers see in Lestat is no longer a cruel creature but a complex character with his own story to tell. His confessions also allow us to know more about the origins of vampire life, where ancient, dangerous forces are at work.

Those books are just the beginning of Rice's chronicles. Spinning centuries, probing deep into the mystical world of vampires, it's no wonder Rice's fans devour the chronicles at speed. Interestingly, in 2002 Rice proclaimed that she wouldn't write about vampires anymore. Instead, she would devote her vivid imagination to writing in the name of Jesus Christ. But the vampire chronicles have already been written, so let the life of Lestat suck you in.

45. What is this article mainly about?
(A) The mysterious origins of vampire life.
(B) The two human characters in Rice's books.
(C) Louis' being different from other vampires.
(D) The first two books of Rice's vampire Chronicles.
46. What does the word **succumb** in the first paragraph mean?
(A) To pull back.
(B) To look for.
(C) To give in.
(D) To drop off.

47. What can we infer from the last two paragraphs?
(A) Lestat will suck your blood if you read the book.
(B) Lestat's fans like to devour things as vampires do.
(C) Rice's vampire series are page-turners that offer great joy.
(D) From 2002 and on, Anne Rice will write for Christians only.
48. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
(A) Lestat seems to have a very complicated personality.
(B) Lestat asks his companions to live on animal blood only.
(C) Louis never once sucked human blood because of his belief.
(D) Louis made Claudia a vampire so she could be his companion.

49-52 題為題組

For many Taiwanese, Shida Night Market is part of their memory. But now this popular tourist attraction is to be shut down.

On common days, students at National Taiwan Normal University and National Taiwan University flock here for their lunch and dinner, while on holidays, tourists come here to seek exotic cuisines. However, the joy and fun are based on the pain of local residents. They have been annoyed by the crowd, the noise, and air pollution. Overnight shouting, greasy smoke, and garbage seriously deteriorate the living quality of the residential area. Thus local residents decided to appeal to the zoning laws, according to which businesses are not allowed to operate on alleys less than eight meters wide.

For store owners, the law enforcement is not fair, because, for the past few years, the city government never told them they were against the law. If the city government upholds the "Taipei City Urban planning law," many other night markets in Taipei are supposed to be closed as well. When it comes to law enforcement, nobody wants to be the first one. Ironically, in the brochures released by Taipei City's Department of Culture and the Department of Information and Tourism, Shida Market is promoted as one tourist spot.

The dilemma is that store owners' right to survive should be protected, whereas local residents' living standard cannot be sacrificed, either. Tourists and residents alike are all waiting to see what the city government is going to do next.

49. According to the article, why did the store owners think it unfair to shut down their stores?
(A) They did not think they were causing any problem.
(B) They would have to pay higher rent than they did.
(C) The city government never told them it was illegal.
(D) They promoted Shida Market as one tourist spot.
50. According to the article, why did the local residents want to ban the night market?
(A) They do not benefit from the prosperity
(B) The house prices dropped significantly.
(C) The zoning law isn't justly written for their sake.
(D) Their life is bothered by the crowd and the noise.
51. What does the word deteriorate in the second paragraph mean?
(A) To grieve.
(B) To worsen.
(C) To fortify.
(D) To lessen.
52. Which side does the author of this article take?
(A) The store owners.
(B) The local residents.
(C) The university students.
(D) Neutral.

53-56 題為題組

Time travel has long been a fascination, frequently grappled with in sci-fi novels or Hollywood movies. Yet, it could actually be a possibility for future generations, according to an eminent professor of physics, Amos Ori, who has set out a theoretical model of a time machine which would allow people to travel back in time to explore the past, like it does in *The Magic Tree House*.

The way the machine would work rests on Einstein's theory of general relativity, a theory of gravity that shows how time can be warped by the gravitational pull of objects. Bend time enough and you can create a loop and the possibility of temporal travel.

Prof. Ori's theory is based on a set of mathematical equations describing hypothetical conditions technically known as "closed time-like curves." And if these are established, it could lead to the formation of a time machine.

In Ori's equations, time would be able to curve back on itself in the blend of time and space, so that a person traveling around the loop might be able to go further back in time with each lap.

Promising as it seems, many distinguished physicists argue against time travel because of the famous "Grandfather paradox," which tells of the illogicality of the truth that if a time traveler went back to kill his grandfather, he would never have been born in the first place.

Even so, people are still looking forward to the day when humans should be able to travel in time. After all, who could ever resist the temptation to go back in time to get a chance to fix the future?

53. What title suits the article best?
- (A) Applying Astrophysics to Time Travel
 - (B) Time Travel Made Possible in Theories
 - (C) General Relativity and Spacetime Loops
 - (D) Time Travel and Mathematical Equations
54. According to Prof. Ori, what could be developed into a time machine?
- (A) Closed time-like curves.
 - (B) Mathematical equations.
 - (C) The grandfather paradox.
 - (D) Einstein's general relativity.
55. What is the author's idea of a time machine?
- (A) It can only exist in movies or novels.
 - (B) It is something that humans dream of.
 - (C) It may bring about unwanted illogicality.
 - (D) It is not worth it to build a time machine.
56. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) Einstein discovered a way for humans to travel in time.
 - (B) There are time loops in space ready for people to travel in time.
 - (C) The magic tree house is able to create a time loop for time travels.
 - (D) If the theoretical conditions are set, a time machine would be formed.

第貳部分：非選擇題(占 28 分)

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，並標明題號，每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 近幾年，隨著科技的進步，小筆電似乎已被平板電腦(tablet)所取代。
2. 我個人認為後者比前者較輕且更為個人化。

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：從小到高中，大家都有參加園遊會(school fair)的經驗。請寫一封邀請函，請你的朋友來參加學校園遊會。第一段說明園遊會的時間和主題，及你將要賣什麼產(食)品或辦什麼活動，同時說明其特色。第二段說明如何抵達會場及園遊會所得的用途。

請注意：信頭稱謂請用 Dear all，信末署名必須用 John 或 Jane 且不得使用如 lol、orz 等網路火星文。

臺北區 101 學年度第一學期第三次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科解析

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A	B	D	C	A	D	B	D	A	B	C	A	C	B	D	C	A	A	C	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	C	D	B	A	C	B	A	D	B	D	I	B	E	J	G	A	F	C	H
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
A	B	D	C	D	C	C	A	C	D	B	D	B	A	B	D				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙：15%

- 那對夫婦以禮相待。他們的關係建立在相互的尊重上。
(A) 相互的 (B) 某種的 (C) 隨意的 (D) 大膽的
- 因為努力，林書豪終於達到目標，成為美國職籃先發。
(A) 包含 (B) 達到 (C) 維持 (D) 支撐
- 三個士兵的雕像被豎立以作為那些為戰爭捐軀人士的紀念碑。
(A) 基礎 (B) 裝飾 (C) 稱讚 (D) 紀念碑
- Sharon 不情願地決定賣她的房子。要不是她急需要錢，她不會作這決定。
(A) 偶爾地 (B) 現今地 (C) 不情願地 (D) 自願地
- 臺灣人對政府是否該廢除死刑意見分歧。
(A) 廢除 (B) 分配 (C) 促進 (D) 貢獻
- 這雙層起司披薩真令人流口水。我最終還是屈服其誘惑再吃一片。
(A) 說服 (B) 滿意 (C) 提升 (D) 誘惑
- 突如其來的一場大雨讓火車停了十分鐘。還好，延誤只是暫時的。
(A) 駭人的 (B) 暫時的 (C) 覺醒的 (D) 機械的
- 正常情況下，這疾病病程為五天。一般說來，只要好好休息，一個禮拜之內你會痊癒。
(A) 有意地 (B) 碰巧 (C) 最終 (D) 正常情況下
- 在臺灣，夏天悶熱的天氣常令人無法忍受。但是，今天是例外——天氣相當清爽！
(A) 例外 (B) 重大事件 (C) 緊急事件 (D) 身分證明
- 我希望我的父母親能停止告訴我要做什麼並對我生涯的選擇採取開放的態度。
(A) 專制的 (B) 開放的 (C) 慷慨的 (D) 批判的
- 剛開始 Joshua 的意圖是好的，他從沒想過要傷害任何人。
(A) 傳統 (B) 謀略 (C) 意圖 (D) 職業
- 為了確保生物多樣性，我們堅持面臨絕種的物種應該被保護。
(A) 堅持 (B) 抗議 (C) 爭辯 (D) 宣稱
- 彼得森家曾經很有錢，但是在去年的火災中，他們失去相當數量的錢。
(A) 奢侈的 (B) 足夠的 (C) 相當的 (D) 多產的
- 在我們老師休產假的時候，主任將找個代課老師教我們一個月。
(A) 建築師 (B) 代課 (C) 視察員 (D) 代表
- 閱讀以及收集書籍一直是我的嗜好。這幾年來，我已積聚數百本書。
(A) 加速 (B) 認識 (C) 容納 (D) 積聚

二、綜合測驗：15%

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Detroit 底特律 bolt 閃電 porch 門廊 bluish-white 藍白色的
random 隨機的 alien 外星人 drift 漂流 parallel 平行地
spin 快速旋轉 bounce 跳 phenomenon 現象

一九六六年夏天，底特律某一個農場上，一道巨大的閃電打在泰瑞史迪特家田裡的一棵樹上。當時他和他的父親正站在後門走廊上觀看雷電肆虐。幾乎同時，幾個藍白色的炙熱火球從樹底下冒出來，並從四面八方散開來。其中三個離地約七呎，朝他們房子直撲而來。這幾個火球並非外星人攻擊，而是不尋常的閃電，它罕見到全世界只有百分之五的人口有幸得以親眼目睹。所謂的火球，也叫做球形閃電，通常只有葡萄柚大小，會慢慢地平行漂

浮在離地面幾公尺處，大約持續 25 秒。通常在移動時會旋轉。有時候會在地面上彈跳。儘管有許多關於它成因的理論，科學家至今仍無法解釋這個現象。

- (A)~(D) 觀看：(C) watching 現在分詞修飾主詞 he and his dad
- (A) 出現 (B) 消失 (C) 存在 (D) 寄出
- (A) 不尋常的 (B) 不相關的 (C) 普遍的 (D) 不可接受的
- (A) 以…而聞名 (B) 拜訪 (C) 以…身份而聞名 (D) 指涉
- (A) 除此之外 (B) 儘管 (C) 至於 (D) 如同

第 21 至 25 題為題組

celebrity 名人 exploit 剝削

當童星不是一件容易的事。很多童星可能會被自己的父母或其他人佔便宜。因此，相關法律被制訂來保護童星免於被剝削。然而，此等案例確有所聞。傑克庫根就是其中一例。傑克庫根在 1900 年代初期，是好萊塢著名的默片童星。要不是他父母把庫根賺的錢用在自己身上，他早在十歲以前就會成為百萬富翁。為此，他上法院控告父母。因為這場訴訟案件，庫根條款被通過用以保護童星。現在，雇用童星的公司必須遵守此條款以確保童星所賺的錢是用自己的名義來投資。

- (A) 告知 (B) 照顧 (C) 提醒 (D) 利用；佔便宜
- (A)~(D) 寫(制定)：法律被制定為被動，用過去分詞(C) written
- (A)~(D) 是：此句為假設語氣，與過去事實相反，用(D) have been
- (A) 不管 (B) 因為 (C) 除了 (D) 此外
- (A) 確認 (B) 保持清白 (C) 向前推進 (D) 炫耀

第 26 至 30 題為題組

be fascinated with 著迷於 remarkable 非凡的 aviation 航空
module 航艙 be license 有駕照 orbit 軌道
aeronautical 航空學的 astronaut 太空人

第一位登上月球的尼爾·阿姆斯壯，於 8 月 25 日病逝，享年 82 歲。阿姆斯壯孩童時，就迷上飛行，並建造模型飛機來操作飛行實驗。等到年紀夠大了，他便開始上飛行課程。他的飛行執照還比汽車駕照還早拿到。阿姆斯壯大學時是航太工程系的學生，其間參與韓戰戰鬥飛行任務，之後拿到學位，成為試飛員。之後進入美國航空暨太空總署，接受太空人訓練。他一共開過 200 多種飛機。在他飛行生涯中，最為人稱道的是阿波羅 11 號探測月球任務。阿姆斯壯、愛德溫·艾德林和麥可·柯林斯三名太空人負責執行這次任務。從地球到月球共花了四天。一艘暱稱為「老鷹號」的登月艇，載運阿姆斯壯來回月球，而其他太空人則留在月球軌道上。阿姆斯壯花了比原定較長的時間才找到一個平坦的地方著陸。他踏上月球時，說了現今廣為流傳的名言：「這對個人而言是一小步，但對全人類來說卻是一大步。」

- (A)~(D) 做：(C) conduct an experiment 做實驗，為固定用法
- (A) 自從 (B) 一旦、等到 (C) 然後 (D) 雖然
- (A) 以…的身份 (B) 為了 (C) 和 (D) 藉著
- (A) 佔據 (B) 帶來 (C) 抵擋 (D) 執行
- (A) 除了 (B) 然而 (C) 直到 (D) 儘管(介系詞)

三、文意選填：10%

battleground 戰場 bacteria 細菌 digest 消化 ulcer 潰瘍
bowel 腸子 syndrome 癥候群 probiotics 益生菌
consume 消耗、吃 diminish 降低 duration 持續時間
acute 急性的 diarrhea 腹瀉 ulcerative colitis 潰瘍性大腸炎
immune system 免疫系統

我們的胃是益菌與害菌的戰場。益菌有助於消化食物、清理胃部並殺死害菌；害菌則引發胃潰瘍及腸躁症之類的(D)惱人症狀。(D)因此，為協助人體打勝仗，一種新型食品正被研發。益生菌產品為含有活菌的食品及飲料，一般預期，攝取「有益的」活菌，可排擠(B)害菌(註：用 ones 代 bacteria)並大幅減低其負面作用。

新的研究顯示，益生菌可減短孩童急性腹瀉的時程，也可能有助於控制潰瘍性結腸炎。(E)此外，其他研究則顯示，益生菌飲食或可強化免疫系統；(J)採用(註：on a diet)益生菌飲食的人，似乎比未食用者更少生病。由於許多疾病要嘛(G)肇因於不然就是會導致免疫系統衰弱，這項研究結果可說是醫學界的重大發現。

益生菌產品是超市最搶手的食品(A)之一，有些被添加於優格中，(F)其他則被製成膠囊或粉末狀的補給品。科學家與醫師並未(C)提出任何菌種的每日建議攝取量，但證據似乎顯示，在這場正邪細菌大戰中，益生菌是(H)成效卓越的戰士。

四、閱讀測驗：32%

第 41 至 44 題為題組

finance 財政 require subject 必修科 delaying 延遲的
effortlessly 不費力地 purchase 購買 budgeting 預算安排
expense 花費 exceed 超過 impact 影響 cut back on 減少
take steps 採取步驟 high-interest account 高利息帳戶
investment 投資 consult 請教 fancy 花俏的 expert 專家
suggestion 建議 comfortable 舒適的 prosperous 成功的

由於個人理財至今仍非高中大學的必修學分，在你首次踏入社會時，可能不具有理財能力。然而，個人理財的知識並不難理解。你只要願意在生活上做些改變，就能踏出個人理財的第一步——你甚至不需要特別精通數學。

首先，你必須學會自律。記得，你越快學會延遲享樂的技藝，就會越快發覺管理財務並不難。儘管你可以輕鬆地用信用卡購物，但最好還是等存到足夠的錢再買東西。此外，確切記帳也很有用。而最好的方法，就是建立預算，量入為出。還有，試著在日常消費中做些可調整的小改變，因為節流的效果不亞於開源。試想，每天少買一杯咖啡，一個月下來可省下多少。另外，一旦將錢存了下來，你還得想辦法守住它：或存入利率高的帳戶，或提撥部分轉投資。如果你需要財務管理方面的協助，可諮詢理財專家，以提供最佳獲利的建議。

記住，想成為理財專家，你不需要夢幻學歷或特殊專業背景。試試上述的建議，你將會邁向舒適小康的生活。

41. 這篇文章的主旨為何？

- (A) 管理財務的要訣
- (B) 延遲享樂是存錢良方
- (C) 夢幻學歷無助理財
- (D) 理財不需數學能力

42. 據作者之意，下列何者為非？

- (A) 使用信用卡較易使人負債
- (B) 理財應排除在高中課程之外
- (C) 小康生活奠基於良好的財務管理
- (D) 存錢是守護財產的良方之一

43. 第二段裡 budgeting 的最佳解釋為何？

- (A) 賺更多的錢
- (B) 只買廉價品
- (C) 改善財務狀況
- (D) 計畫消費

44. 這篇文章最有可能刊登於何處？

- (A) 教科書
- (B) 學術期刊
- (C) 雜誌
- (D) 帳冊

第 45 至 48 題為題組

vampire 吸血鬼 transform 轉變 immortal 長生不死的
succumb 屈服於 dote on 溺愛 intimate 親密的 await 等待
narrate 描述 confession 承認 chronicle 歷史 probe 探索
devour 貪婪地獨 proclaim 宣稱

在吸血鬼故事世界中，安萊絲是最受歡迎的作者之一，她因撰寫十本以黎斯特為主角的系列小說聞名。第一本是「夜訪吸血鬼」，此書的焦點在路易斯身上，他被黎斯特改造為吸血鬼。然而他跟其他吸血鬼不一樣，認為殺害人類是不道德，所以他不靠人血而僅以動物的血維生。但他無法長期抵抗誘惑，最終還是屈服於對人血的渴望。之後，他為了避開黎斯特對他與日俱增的影響而逃跑。黎斯特為了留住路易斯，將一個名叫克勞蒂亞的小女孩改造成吸血鬼，給路易斯作伴。不久，路易斯和克勞蒂亞產生了深刻的情誼，並一同前往歐洲尋找同類，但他們卻無法預測將面臨的危險。

第二本《吸血鬼黎斯特》於 1985 年發售。這次敘述故事的是黎斯特。讀者面對的不是第一集中殘忍的黎斯特，而是一個複雜的、擁有許多故事要講的角色。他的告白也使我們知道更多有關吸血鬼所處的遠古而危險的力量盛行的時代。

這些書只是安萊絲史詩般系列故事的開端。貫穿數世紀，深入探究吸血鬼的神秘世界，安萊絲提供了一系列令人欲罷不能的書籍。有趣的是，安萊絲在 2002 年宣布她不再撰寫有關吸血鬼的書。取而代之，她將奉獻自己生動的想像力，以耶穌之名寫作。不過，吸血鬼紀事已完成，所以就讓黎斯特的一生讓你浸淫其中吧！

45. 這篇文章的大意為何？

- (A) 吸血鬼神秘生活的源由
- (B) 安萊絲書中的兩個人類角色
- (C) 路易斯相較於其他吸血鬼的不同處
- (D) 安萊絲吸血鬼系列小說中的前兩部

46. 第一段裡 succumb 的字義是？

- (A) 拉回
- (B) 尋找
- (C) 屈服
- (D) 掉落

47. 下列何者可從末二段判知？

- (A) 黎斯特將在你閱讀書時吸你的血
- (B) 黎斯特的粉絲喜歡像吸血鬼般吞噬東西
- (C) 安萊絲提供的是一系列讓人愛不釋手的故事
- (D) 從 2002 年起，安萊絲將只為基督徒寫書

48. 下列何者為真？

- (A) 黎斯特似乎有一個非常複雜的人格
- (B) 黎斯特請求他的伴吸食動物的血維生
- (C) 路易斯因為自己的信念，從不曾吸食人血
- (D) 路易斯將克勞蒂亞變成吸血鬼，好陪伴他

第 49 至 52 題為題組

flock 湧入(地方) exotic 異國的 cuisine 菜餚 greasy 油膩的
deteriorate 惡化 enforcement 執行(法律) uphold 擁護、支持
ironically 諷刺地 brochure 小冊子 dilemma 兩難 sacrifice 犧牲

對許多臺灣人而言，師大夜市是他們記憶的一部份。如今這知名旅遊景點將面臨關閉的命運。

平時，臺師大與臺大的學生跑來這裡吃中餐和晚餐；假日的時候遊客來此尋找異國美味。然而，我們的喜悅和歡樂是建立當地居民的痛苦上。他們持續忍受擁擠、噪音及空氣汙染等問題。徹夜喧囂、油煙和垃圾都已嚴重破壞到這個住宅區的生活品質。當地居民決定訴諸都市計畫法，根據此法，寬度低於八米的巷弄不得開設商家。

對商家而言，這樣的執法並不公平，因為過去幾年來市府從未告知他們違法。倘若市府執行「臺北市都市計畫法」，臺北許多其他的夜市也應該要關閉。談到執法，沒有人想當第一個被執行的對象。諷刺的是，在臺北市文化局和觀光局發行的小冊子裡，師大夜市還被行銷為一個旅遊景點。

兩難之處在於：商家的生存權應該受保障，但是居民的生活品質也不該被犧牲。觀光客以及居民都等著看市府下一步要怎麼做。

49. 根據本文，商家為什麼認為關閉店家不公平？

- (A) 他們不認為自己會引起任何問題
- (B) 他們必須付比以前更高的租金
- (C) 市府從未告知這是違法的

- (D) 他們提升師大夜市為觀光景點
50. 根據本文，為什麼當地居民想要禁止夜市？
- (A) 他們並未因夜市繁榮而受益
- (B) 他們的房價大幅下跌
- (C) 都市計畫法並未參酌他們的福利公平制定
- (D) 他們的生活被擁擠吵雜的夜市打擾
51. 第二段 deteriorate 是什麼意思？
- (A) 傷心
- (B) 破壞
- (C) 防禦
- (D) 減少
52. 本文作者是站在哪方的立場？
- (A) 店家老闆
- (B) 當地居民
- (C) 大學生
- (D) 中立

第 53 至 56 題為題組

grappled 抓住 eminent 卓越的 general relativity 廣義相對論
warp 扭曲 gravitational pull 萬有引力拉力 loop 迴路
mathematical equations 數學方程式 hypothetical 假定的
lap 重疊 closed time-like curves 封閉類時曲線
Grandfather paradox 祖父悖論

時空旅行一直以來都相當令人著迷，也經常成為科幻小說及好萊塢電影取材的主題。然而，根據一位傑出的物理學教授阿默思·歐里的說法，時空旅行在不久的未來，將能實現。阿默思教授提出一種時光機器的理論模型，能讓人回到過去探險，就像神奇樹屋所做的一樣。時光機的運作方式奠基在愛因斯坦的廣義相對論上。廣義相對論是一種重力場的理論，它闡釋時間會因物體重力的牽引而扭曲。當時間被扭曲到一定的程度時，就能創造時間迴路，藉此以進行時間旅行。歐里教授的理論，是建立在一系列的數學方程式之上，在其方程式中，描述著某些假想狀況，學理上稱為「封閉類時曲線」。當所有假設條件成立時，它就能形成時光機器。在他的計算裏，時間在扭曲的時空中，能迴旋到原點，因而使在時空迴路中的旅行者，能藉由重疊的時空進行時光旅行。(這理論)看來似乎可行，但許多傑出的物理學家卻因一種名為「祖父悖論」的邏輯謬誤，而質疑時間旅行的可能性。所謂的「祖父悖論」，是指若有一個時空旅行者回到過去，殺死自己的祖父，那麼此人一開始就不可能出現在這個世界上。不管如何，大家還是期待有朝一日，人類能穿梭時空。畢竟誰能抵擋的了這種能回到過去以改變未來的誘惑？

53. 本文最適切的標題為何？
- (A) 將天文物理學應用在時光旅行
- (B) 時光旅行在理論上是可能的
- (C) 廣義相對論與時空迴路
- (D) 時光旅行與數學公式
54. 根據歐里教授的說法，何者能發展成時光機？
- (A) 封閉類時曲線
- (B) 數學公式
- (C) 祖父悖論
- (D) 愛因斯坦的廣義相對論
55. 作者對於時光機的想法為何？
- (A) 只能存在於電影與小說中
- (B) 是人類夢寐以求的東西
- (C) 它會引導出不必要的邏輯謬誤
- (D) 時光機不值得建造
56. 以下何者為真？
- (A) 愛因斯坦發現能讓人類穿梭時空的方法
- (B) 神奇樹屋能創造時空迴路以進行時光旅行
- (C) 時間迴路業已存在，供人類進行時光旅行
- (D) 某些假設情況一旦成立，時光機就能成形

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英：8%

扣分標準：

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每題分成四部分，各部分獨立且各為 1 分；每個錯誤，各扣 0.5 分，該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

1. In recent years,/ with the development in technology,/

{ laptops seem to
it seems that laptops } / have been replaced by tablets.

2. { As far as I am concerned,
In my opinion, } / the latter is lighter/ and more
personalized/ than the former.

二、英文作文：20%

給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
0~4 分	只寫兩三行，或根本完全離題，或幾無正確句子。
5~8 分	字數勉強足夠，內容平平，但文法或拼字錯誤很多。
9~13 分	字數足夠，有內容，文法使用尚可，錯字不多。
14~17 分	內容及結構可以，文法順暢，錯字少。
18~20 分	內容創新，結構佳，文法順暢，幾無錯字。

另，信頭稱謂或信末署名未依規定則酌扣 1 分。

第壹部分：選擇題(占 72 分)

一、詞彙(占 10 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 10 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. The boss realized it was impossible for Jane to meet the requirements as stated in the contract, so he decided to _____ the employment contract and laid her off.
(A) restrain (B) terminate (C) exclude (D) baffle
2. It's a real _____ having all these people clumping around the house while I am working on my math homework.
(A) nuisance (B) dispute (C) insistence (D) eruption
3. In his Broadway debut, his perfect performance incited _____ bursts of applause. Today everywhere he goes, he receives rapturous welcome.
(A) dominant (B) fertile (C) outstanding (D) spontaneous
4. As a paid police informant, he secretly tells the police about criminal activities under the condition that he remains _____ to ensure his and his family's safety.
(A) mysterious (B) obscure (C) anonymous (D) indispensable
5. The new regulation is _____ worded and thus can be interpreted in more than one way.
(A) approximately (B) ambiguously (C) thoroughly (D) superficially
6. Since I am empowered by the company to _____ the transaction, I have to examine closely the contract first to make sure everything will be done in the correct way.
(A) suppress (B) allocate (C) conquer (D) supervise
7. Because of the recently revised urban renewal plan, the housing prices in this neighborhood are _____ rapidly.
(A) highlighting (B) stimulating (C) thriving (D) escalating
8. It has been three months since their receipt of our merchandise; therefore, if we don't have their payment within 10 days, legal action will be our only _____.
(A) prescription (B) realization (C) alternative (D) hostility
9. The news hit the headlines that two mountaineers plummeted 1000 meters down a gorge and _____, neither was seriously injured.
(A) controversially (B) miraculously (C) absolutely (D) undoubtedly
10. I will never understand why she has decided to marry such a _____ as Peter, whose actions constantly belie his stated beliefs and his public statements.
(A) hypocrite (B) freak (C) violator (D) predator

二、綜合測驗(占 10 分)

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題一個空格，請依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」。各題答對者，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 11 至 15 題為題組

In the mid 1990's the concept of Asian values came into vogue. This hypothesis promotes the theory that there are many differences between Eastern and Western ideas, particularly in philosophy and religion. Collectivism is stronger in Asian society 11 individualism is more emphasized in Western society. Collectivism refers to a society 12 people are fundamentally connected. In individualistic cultures, people are more likely to think of

themselves as “I” 13 others and put emphasis on individual goals. After the boom years of the new century, the concept of Asian values began to fall by the wayside, as economic miseries spread throughout the world. It quickly became clear that no country, 14 culture, was immune to the global meltdown. Alas! It is obvious that the use of the term “Asian values” has become at times a handy political tool for authoritarian regimes such as China. It is unfortunate that 15 started out as a harmless theory has now become a tool for political ends.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) because | (B) as long as | (C) while | (D) and yet |
| 12. (A) that | (B) which | (C) in which | (D) with which |
| 13. (A) distinctive from | (B) inferior to | (C) in debt to | (D) along with |
| 14. (A) because of | (B) as a result of | (C) in view of | (D) regardless of |
| 15. (A) what | (B) which | (C) it | (D) although |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Many societies and organizations work energetically and continuously to save wild lands and wildlife. These groups 16 educate people so that everybody takes the correct attitude toward nature. They also work to promote more efficient use of the Earth's resources and to protect natural areas and wild populations of plants and animals, including endangered species. Human influence over the Earth's ecosystems 17 extensive within the last 10,000 years. Scientists have difficulty estimating the total number of species 18 in this era. Many species are at risk of becoming extinct and overpopulation of humans 19 a major threat. With greater demand for space for more and more cities and agricultural lands, the problems of deforestation, overgrazing, pesticide use and global warming are getting more and more serious. 20, wildlife conservation and environmental protection have become an increasingly important practice worldwide.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 16. (A) look forward to | (B) strive to | (C) admit to | (D) contribute to |
| 17. (A) had been | (B) has been | (C) have been | (D) must have been |
| 18. (A) were lost | (B) was lost | (C) to lose | (D) lost |
| 19. (A) is identified as | (B) is mistaken for | (C) is associated with | (D) is brought about by |
| 20. (A) Far and wide | (B) In the last resort | (C) As a result | (D) As a rule |

三、文意選填(占 10 分)

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(L)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」。各題答對者，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 21 至 30 題為題組

Salman Khan created the Khan Academy in 2006. He wanted to establish a website 21 providing high quality learning for anyone, anywhere, at any time. The website provides free online tutorials on 22 every field of learning. To date the Khan Academy has produced over 200 million lessons.

Salman Kahn has a BS in mathematics, an MS in electrical engineering and computer science from MIT and an MBA from Harvard Business School. After leaving school, he tutored his cousin Nadia in mathematics. As his teaching reputation 23 and demand increased for his teaching services, he decided to distribute teaching tutorials via YouTube. Soon his teaching tutorials increased in 24 to the point that he decided to quit his job as a hedge fund analyst and concentrate on his teaching tutorials. Then he established a website known as Khan Academy to 25 his teaching tutorials. The Kahn Academy is a not-for-profit website that relies 26 on donations just like many web based ventures. It has received 27 donations from individuals, some donations as large as US\$10,000.

All tutorials are hosted 28 videos on YouTube and can be found on the Khan Academy website. Kahn has embraced the latest teaching techniques by using a unique format in the tutorials. He has produced videos that include the student as part of the learning process 29 using the true teacher and the blackboard method. He feels in this way, students can learn as they watch and solve problems right along with the person in the tutorial. Kahn has several ideas for the future including expanding the teaching 30 and further developing the overall curriculum.

- (A) sizeable (B) calculate (C) release (D) instead of (E) spread
(F) maximum (G) literally (H) solely (I) capable of (J) in the form of
(K) popularity (L) facility

四、篇章結構(占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，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 31 至 35 題為題組

Ramadan is celebrated annually by Muslims around the world. 31 The month lasts between 29 and 30 days based upon the first sighting of the crescent moon. This annual practice is considered one of the Five Pillars of Islam.

Fasting, an integral part of the observance is compulsory for Muslims once they reach puberty. 32 In most cases, people will not allow illness to get in the way of celebrating Ramadan. Thus, healthcare professionals will be needed to closely monitor their patients who decide to persist with fasting. Fasting begins at dawn each day and lasts till sunset. During the day, Muslims refrain from eating, drinking, smoking and sexual relations. This allows them to emphasize the religious side of their lives. 33 At sunset, families can partake of a fast-breaking meal. 34 Ramadan also teaches Muslims how to better practice self-discipline, self-control, sacrifice, and empathy for those who are less fortunate. During Ramadan, a sense of good will toward their fellow people permeates the holiday, since charity is very important in Islam, and even more so during Ramadan. 35 Ramadan is indeed a time of spiritual reflection, worship and introspection.

- (A) Exemptions to fasting include illness, old age, menstruation, pregnancy, breast-feeding and travel.
(B) The act of fasting is said to redirect the heart away from worldly activities, its purpose being to cleanse the soul by freeing it from harmful impurities.
(C) Actions of generosity and compulsory charity are encouraged during the period.
(D) It takes place during the ninth month of the Muslim calendar and is considered the most sacred month of year by Muslims.
(E) The Quran is guidance for mankind, the criterion of right and wrong and clear proof of the guidance.
(F) Muslims spend each day in prayer and in the study of the Quran.

五、閱讀測驗(占 32 分)

說明：第 36 題至第 51 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」。各題答對者，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 36 至 39 題為題組

Over the years, there have been countless predictions of the end of the world. The most recent one was the “Mayan apocalypse “ that predicted the end of the world on December 21, 2012.

Two of the most known examples of failed predictions are those made by Nostradamus and Hon-Ming Chen. Probably the most famous doomsayer was Nostradamus, a French pharmacist, who wrote many books starting in 1555 with a variety of predictions including the end of the world in July 1999. Over the years he has been immortalized in bestselling books and widely seen movies. His book “the Prophecies” has rarely been out of print since his death.

More recently Hon-Ming Chen, the leader of the Taiwanese religious group “Chen Tao” or “True Way”, predicted the end of the world would be March 31, 1998. Hon-Ming Chen was so confident of his prophesy that he moved his followers from Taiwan to Garland, Texas to await God’s arrival. Chen predicted God would first appear on television and take the form of Chen. Not surprisingly, once his prediction proved to be erroneous, his followers left him; most of them came back to Taiwan and Hon-Ming Chen has since disappeared from public view.

With the advent of mass communication including the Internet, predictions of the Apocalypse probably will never die. Instead, these predictions will serve as a harmless diversion from reality. It seems that mankind is enamored with the idea of the Apocalypse. Since the beginning of time, people have been intent upon predicting the end of the world. Even today, in our highly industrialized high tech world, there are doomsayers. There are people predicting the end of the world on December 21, 2012 based on the Mayan Calendar. The Mayan civilization existed from 250 to 900 AD and it is hard to believe that anyone would put any credence in a calendar used by a civilization that has not existed for years. Serious Mayanist scholars, however, say any prediction of the Apocalypse based upon the Mayan Calendar “misrepresents Maya history and culture.”

Ironically, there is absolutely no scientific evidence predicting the Apocalypse in 2012 or any other time for that matter, and yet many people cling to the notion that the Apocalypse will indeed occur.

36. What is the message the author trying to convey?
- (A) Predictions of the Apocalypse never die.
 - (B) People are stupid to have put credence in Mayan Calendar.
 - (C) Nostradamus and Hon-Min Chen: the two most known doomsayers.
 - (D) Mass communication helps spread the idea of the arrival of the Apocalypse.
37. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “enamored” in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) Irritated.
 - (B) Impatient.
 - (C) Unfamiliar.
 - (D) Fascinated.
38. According to the passage, which of the following did not happen?
- (A) Nostradamus's life has been depicted in several films.
 - (B) Hon-Ming Chen’s supporters moved to Garland, Texas with him.
 - (C) Hon-Ming Chen was accused of fraud after his prediction failed.
 - (D) Nostradamus's book “the Prophecies” has never gone out of favor.
39. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- (A) The current whereabouts of Hon-Ming Chen are unknown.
 - (B) Some predictions of the Apocalypse were made based on scientific evidence.
 - (C) Since Mayan apocalypse failed, the notion of Apocalypse has been dismissed.
 - (D) Many Americans believed that God would appear on TV in the form of Hon-Ming Chen.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

Dementia is defined as the loss of cognitive ability in a previously unimpaired person. The individual sufferer may experience a gradual loss of such mental abilities as thinking, reasoning and memorization. Although dementia is normally found in the elderly, and is seen as a gradual deterioration of brain cells, it can also be found in people under 65 and is then called early onset dementia. It's a disease that can be serious enough to diminish everyday functions in a person's life and can affect daily living, including personal hygiene, dressing, driving, etc. One of the most common forms of dementia is Alzheimer's disease. Dementia is not a single disease; it is, in fact, a group of symptoms that occur with certain diseases or conditions. It can affect a variety of different functions of the human brain. Memory, attention, language and problem solving are all brain functions that can be targeted by dementia. In the later stages of the disease, the patient may be unable to recall basic facts, such as the number of their children, their last name, or their home address.

The diagnosis of dementia is a relatively new development in medicine and at this point there is no cure for it. It is believed, however, that a simple blow to the head such as those suffered by football players or auto accident victims can possibly result in some form of dementia. Some experts believe Dementia is hereditary while others feel dementia is a byproduct of the ageing process.

Up to now, there is no specific method of preventing dementia; however, doctors believe there are small things we can do that may help, for example, a healthy lifestyle and regular exercise. At present, once a diagnosis of dementia is made, care for the patient is the only alternative as the disease becomes progressively worse and the patient will finally reach a point where constant care and attention is needed.

40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a possible cause of dementia?
- (A) Ageing.
 - (B) Head injuries.
 - (C) Depression.
 - (D) Heredity.
41. What is "cognitive ability" in the beginning of the first paragraph mainly about?
- (A) The ability to create and imitate.
 - (B) The ability to think and learn.
 - (C) The ability to take care of others.
 - (D) The ability to accept challenges.
42. According to the passage, which of the following can possibly help prevent dementia?
- (A) Studying hard to become an expert.
 - (B) Taking vitamins to stay young.
 - (C) Improving our memory.
 - (D) Eating low-calorie food and exercising regularly.
43. Which of the following facts about dementia is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Up to now, no cure for dementia has been found.
 - (B) Dementia usually occurs in older age and normally won't happen overnight.
 - (C) Dementia sufferers may reach a point where they are unable to perform daily routines.
 - (D) The diagnosis of dementia is often made with the aid of brain scanning techniques.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Muhammad Ali is arguably the most interesting and greatest prize fighter to grace the professional boxing scene.

Originally known as Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr., Ali changed his name after joining the Nation of Islam in 1964. Considered a cultural icon, this American and former professional boxer, philanthropist and social activist has both been idolized and severely criticized.

Ali won a total of eight Golden Gloves titles and went on to win the Light Heavyweight gold medal in the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome. After his Olympic success, he turned professional. His amateur record was 100 wins with five losses, and in his professional career, he had a record of 56 wins, 5 losses and 0 draws. When he fought, he would not carry his hands high to defend the face as other boxers did; instead, he relied on foot speed

and quickness to avoid punches and carried his hands low. Besides this unorthodox fighting style and technique, he was also known for his pre-match hype, where he would “trash talk” opponents, often with rhymes. For example, he declared he would “float like a butterfly and sting like a bee” the day before the match with Sonny Liston. Though he was not expected to beat Liston, Ali became a darling of the press for showing his unwavering confidence. He won and became the new Heavyweight Champion. Ali continued this way of publicity and self-promotion and told everyone he was the greatest. Ali enjoyed a long and successful boxing career and became the only three-time World Heavyweight Champion.

In 1967 Ali refused induction into the armed forces after being drafted to serve in the Vietnam War. Ali was arrested for draft evasion and was stripped of his boxing title and his license to box. Though he did not go to jail, he spent the next four years fighting his draft status and won on appeal in the U.S. Supreme Court. He then resumed his boxing career, and won the Heavyweight title two more times. Ali’s success both in the ring and in court made him a folk hero to the American public and the years after his boxing career ended were filled with celebrity and prestige. Sadly his later years have been difficult as he was diagnosed with Parkinson’s disease in 1984.

44. Based on the passage, which of the following words is NOT suitable to describe Muhammad Ali?
(A) Persistent. (B) Generous. (C) Religious. (D) Humble.
45. According to the passage, how many Olympic gold medals did he win?
(A) Eight. (B) One. (C) Five. (D) Zero.
46. Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT true about Muhammad Ali?
(A) Ali would use the conventional fighting style as other boxers did.
(B) Ali remained famous even after he retired from his boxing career.
(C) During the pre-fight activities, Ali would always be very animated and boastful.
(D) Ali once lost qualification to attend boxing matches because he refused to join the army.
47. What do you think is the writer’s attitude toward Muhammad Ali?
(A) Scornful. (B) Jealous. (C) Respectful. (D) Prejudiced.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

In the last few years, as the Internet has become a force in our everyday lives, the world of the confidence game has never been more active. A confidence (or “con”) man/woman, also known as a con artist, uses a variety of tricks to steal money from others. Usually a con artist tries to gain first the victim’s confidence and then manipulates the situation to his or her advantage. They prey upon people and such human characteristics as compassion, honesty, credulousness, dishonesty, vanity, greed, etc.

A popular Internet swindle involves an email sent to the prospective victim using a reasonable facsimile of a bank logo; the victim then thinks it is an official communication from their bank and will thus surrender personal financial information. Or the confidence man may write an email asking for immediate financial help while claiming to be a distant or long lost relative. Most people are basically trusting and tend to want to do the right thing. When they receive an email from their bank asking for information, the first response is to be helpful and release personal information. Or if they learn of someone in need, their first thought is to try to help. The con man knows this and attempts to capitalize on these human tendencies.

The Internet in some ways has been a boon to con artists as it allows them to reach a large number of people at the same time without revealing their own identity. The Internet also allows the con man to better able to escape detection and thus they are more difficult to catch. So the next time you receive an email from a financial institution or a long lost relative, proceed with caution.

48. Which of the following best serves as the title of the passage?
(A) Types of Confidence Tricks
(B) Warning about Internet scams
(C) The Weakness of Human Nature
(D) Warning about the Danger of Email

49. Which human characteristics are exploited by the con artists in the two examples given in the 2nd paragraph?
- (A) Vanity and greed.
 - (B) Arrogance and honesty.
 - (C) Trust and sympathy.
 - (D) Naivety and dishonesty.
50. Which of the following about the Internet is NOT mentioned as helpful to con men/ women?
- (A) The Internet allows people to have easier access to facts.
 - (B) The Internet allows people to escape detection more easily.
 - (C) The Internet allows people to reach a large number of people at the same time.
 - (D) The Internet allows people to hide their own identity when they contact others.
51. By whom was the passage most likely written?
- (A) A psychologist.
 - (B) A columnist.
 - (C) A book critic.
 - (D) An educator.

第貳部分：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(1、2)。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 專家經常建議民眾少吃紅肉，多吃蔬菜與規律運動。
2. 大多數人都是到健康有問題時，才意識到作息規律的必要性。

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：請以「施(to give)與受(to receive)」為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的文章。文分兩段，第一段必須以“*It is more blessed to give than to receive.*”或是“*It is more blessed to receive than to give.*”為開頭，說明你的看法。第二段請以你親身的經歷，或以你曾經聽到的別人的經歷為例，證明你的觀點。

臺北區 101 學年度第二學期指定科目第一次模擬考試

英文考科解析

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	C	B	D	D	C	B	A	C	C	A	D	A	B	B	D	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
I	G	E	K	C	H	A	J	D	L	D	A	F	B	C	A	D	C	A	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51									
B	D	D	D	B	A	C	B	C	A	B									

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 老闆意識到珍不可能符合合約中所列出的條件，所以他決定終止雇傭合約並且解雇她。
(A) 抑制 (B) 終止
(C) 把…排除在外 (D) 阻撓、使受挫折
- 我在寫數學作業時，那些人拖著沉重的腳步，在房子四周繞著走，真令人討厭。
(A) 討厭的人或事物 (B) 爭論、爭執
(C) 堅持 (D) (火山) 爆發、(危機等) 突發
- 在百老匯首次登臺中，他完美的表現引來陣陣不由自主的熱烈掌聲。今天無論他走到那，他都受到瘋狂的歡迎。
(A) 占優勢的、支配的 (B) 肥沃的
(C) 傑出的 (D) 自發的、不由自主的
- 作為一個有酬勞的警方線民，為確保他和家人之安全，他在匿名的條件下偷偷告訴員警一些犯罪的活動。
(A) 神秘的 (B) 暗的、模糊的
(C) 匿名的 (D) 不可或缺的
- 新規定措辭含糊，因此可以不只一種方法詮釋。
(A) 大約地 (B) 含糊不清地
(C) 徹底地 (D) 表面地、淺薄地
- 既然公司授權我監督該筆交易，我必須先仔細檢查合約，以確保每件事都正確地進行。
(A) 鎮壓、壓制 (B) 分配 (C) 征服 (D) 監督
- 由於最近修訂的都市重建計畫，這附近的房價正快速攀升。
(A) 使顯著、強調 (B) 激勵、刺激
(C) 興旺、繁榮 (D) 逐步上升
- 他們收到我們的商品已達三個月，因此如果十天內仍未收到他們的付款，我們唯一的選擇將是採取法律行動。
(A) 處方、指示 (B) 實現、領悟
(C) 選擇、二擇一 (D) 敵意
- 兩名登山者跌落 1000 公尺深的峽谷，而奇蹟般地沒有嚴重受傷，此消息成為頭條新聞。
(A) 引起爭議地 (B) 奇蹟般地
(C) 絕對地 (D) 毫無疑問地
- 我永遠不明白為什麼她會決定嫁給彼得這種偽君子，他的行動不斷地表明他公開宣稱的信念和他公開發表的聲明都是虛偽的。
(A) 偽君子 (B) 怪胎
(C) 違背者、侵犯者 (D) 食肉動物、掠奪者

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

1990 年代中期亞洲價值觀的概念開始流行。這一假設促進了東西方思想有許多差異的理論，特別是在哲學和宗

教方面。集體主義在亞洲社會中較堅固，西方社會則比較強調個人主義。集體主義是指一個社會中，人們從根本上相連。在個人主義的文化中，人們比較可能把自己視為有特色、與他人有別。新世紀的繁榮時期過後，隨著世界各地蔓延的經濟困境，亞洲價值觀的概念不再流行。很快地大家清楚地明白，不論是那種文化，沒有一個國家能對全球金融危機免疫。唉！很明顯的，有時「亞洲價值觀」一詞的使用已成為像中國這樣專制政權的方便政治工具。不幸地，原本只是無害的一個理論現在已經成為政治目的的工具。

- (A) 因為 (B) 只要
(C) 然而(連接表示對比狀況的兩個句子)
(D) 可是、卻
- 此句可分解為(1)Collectivism refers to a society.與(2)People are fundamentally connected in the society. 故合併兩句需用(C) in which。
- (A) 迥異於、有區別性的 (B) 較差的、次於…的
(C) 欠…的債 (D) 與…一起
- (A) 由於 (B) 為…之結果、由於
(C) 有鑒於 (D) 不顧、不管
- 本句中「It」為虛主詞，that 子句為真正的主詞；(A) what = the thing which, 因此，that 引導的子句可寫成...the thing which started out as a harmless theory has now become a tool for political ends.

第 16 至 20 題為題組

許多社會和組織不懈地工作，以挽救野生土地和野生動物。這些群體努力教育人民，好讓每個人都能以正確的態度面對大自然。他們也力求提倡更有效地利用地球上的資源和努力保護野生種群的植物和動物，包括瀕臨絕種的物種。在過去的 1 萬年內，人類對地球的生態系統的影響廣泛。科學家們無法真正估算出在這個時代失去的物種總數。許多物種面臨絕種的危險，過多的人口被視為威脅之主因。隨著更多城市和農業土地空間的更大需求，砍伐森林、過度放牧、農藥的使用和全球暖化問題變得越來越嚴重。因此，野生動物保護和環境保護之實施在世界各地也日益重要。

- (A) 期待… (B) 努力、奮鬥
(C) 承認 (D) 貢獻、促成
- within/during/in/over the past/last/recent years... 多與(B)現在完成式的句子連用，主詞為 Human influence，單數，故不能選(C)。
- 本句若使用關代則為：...the total number of species which have been lost in this era, 形容詞子句中主詞 which 被省略，故只能保留(D)過去分詞 lost。
- (A) 被確認為 (B) 被誤認為

- (C) 被和…聯想在一起 (D) 爲…所引起
20. (A) 到處 (B) 作爲最後一著棋 (C) 結果 (D) 通常
三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題爲題組

薩爾曼·汗在 2006 年創建了汗學院。他想要建立一個網站能夠提供讓任何人在任何地方，任何時間都能有高品質的學習。該網站幾乎爲每一個領域的學習都提供了免費的線上指導。迄今爲止，汗學院已提供超過 2 億門課程。

薩爾曼·汗具有麻省理工學院數學學士學位，電機工程和電腦科學碩士學位，及哈佛商學院工商管理碩士學位。離校後，他親自輔導表妹 Nadia 數學。隨著他的教學聲譽傳播，對他的教學服務的需求增加，因此他決定通過 YouTube 發表他的教學。原本他是避險基金的分析師，但因他的教學人氣暴漲，他決定辭去他的工作，專心於他的教學輔導。然後他建立了一個汗學院的網站以發行他的教學教程。汗學院是一個非營利網站，就像許多網站完全依賴企業捐贈。它已收到很多來自個人可觀的捐贈，其中一些捐款甚至高達美金一萬元。

所有教程都在 youtube 上錄影發表，這些在汗學院網站上也都可以找到。薩爾曼·汗把握了最新的教學技巧，以其獨特的格式呈現在他的教學中。他製作的教學錄影帶，包括了使用學生爲主的學習過程，而不是使用一般老師和黑板的方法。他覺得以這種方式，學生可以在觀看中學習，並且和指導的個別老師一起學習解決問題的方法。薩爾曼·汗對於在未來擴大教學設施和進一步發展整體課程方面已有幾個構想。

- (A) 相當大的 adj.
(B) 計算 V.
(C) 發行、釋放 V.或 N.
(D) 而不是 adv. 片語
(E) 傳播、散佈 V.或 N.
(F) 最大值、最大的 adj. 或 N.
(G) 實在地、不誇張地 adv.
(H) 單獨、唯一地 adv.
(I) 有…能力的 adj.
(J) 以…形式 prep. 片語
(K) 流行 N.
(L) 設施 N.
21. capable of + N./Ving. 有…能力的 adj. 片語修飾 website, 照文意, 選(I)。
22. 不加空格, 已經爲一完整句子, 故空格應填副詞, 照文意, 選(G)。
23. as 爲連接詞, reputation 後應加動詞, and 後之句子爲過去式, 故此處應填過去式動詞, 照文意, 選(E)。
24. increase in popularity: 受歡迎程度增加, 選(K)。
25. to + V 表示「爲…目的」, 照文意, 選(C)。
26. 不加空格, 已經爲一完整句子, 故空格應填副詞, 照文意, 選(H)。
27. 空格後爲名詞, 應填形容詞, 照文意, 選(A)。
28. in the form of: 以…形式, 選(J)。
29. instead of + Ving/N: 而不是…, 選(D)。
30. 空格前有 the, 又有 teaching, 空格應爲名詞, 照文意, 選(L)。

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題爲題組

齋月每年在世界各地，由穆斯林進行慶祝。它是穆斯林日曆第九個月期間，且被穆斯林視爲最神聖的月份。齋月持續 29 至 30 天，以第一次看到新月起算。這一年一度

的慣例被認爲伊斯蘭教支柱(五功)之一。

穆斯林一旦達到青春期，強制性的必須參加齋戒，是該慣例的一部份。可以豁免禁食的包括疾病、年老、生理期、懷孕、哺乳和旅行。在大多數情況下，人們不因爲生病而停止慶祝齋月。因此，醫護專業人員將需要密切監測其決定要堅持禁食的病人。齋戒從每一天黎明開始，持續到日落。在白天，穆斯林不吃飯、喝酒、吸煙和發生性關係。這允許他們強調他們的生活的宗教面。穆斯林每天都在祈禱和研究可蘭經。日落時分，可以中斷禁食，家人一起吃。齋戒的行爲是把心從世俗的活動中轉移，其目的是把靈魂從有害雜質中加以淨化。齋月也教穆斯林如何更好地實踐自律、自我控制、犧牲和同情那些不幸的人。在齋月整個期間，對其同胞人民的善意，瀰漫整個齋期，因爲慈善在穆斯林(伊斯蘭教)是非常重要的，在齋月期間更是如此。人們有「慈善」的意識並且幫助那些比自己不幸的人。在齋月期間，慷慨和強制性的慈善行動都被鼓勵。的確，齋月是精神上反省、禮拜和反思的時候。

- (A) 可以豁免禁食的包括疾病、年老、生理期、懷孕、哺乳和旅行。
(B) 齋戒的行爲是把心從世俗的活動中轉移，其目的是把靈魂從有害雜質中加以淨化。
(C) 在齋月期間，慷慨和強制性的慈善行動都被鼓勵。
(D) 它是穆斯林日曆第九個月期間，且被穆斯林視爲最神聖的月份。
(E) 可蘭經是人類的是非對錯標準的指引，及該指引是正確的明確證據。
(F) 穆斯林每天都在祈禱和研究可蘭經。
31. 上一句提 Ramadan, 下一句提 The month, 故選(D), it 代替 Ramadan。
32. 上一句提“integral”與“compulsory”, 故選(A), 因爲提到“exemptions”。
33. 上一句提“religious side of their lives”, 本句提“prayer”及“study of Quran”, 故選(F)。
34. 上一句提 fast-breaking, 下一句提“...also teaches... self-discipline...”, 故選(B), 因爲提到“The act of fasting...cleanse the soul...”。
35. 上一句提“charity”及“during Ramadan”, 本句提“charity”及“during the period”, 故選(C)。

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題爲題組

多年來，有無數的世界末日預言。最近的一條是「瑪雅啓示錄」，這一預言說 2012 年 12 月 21 日爲世界末日。

兩個最爲人清楚的已知失敗的例子爲諾斯特拉達姆士和陳漢明的預言。最著名的災難預言家可能是法國藥劑師諾斯特拉達姆士，他寫了許多書，自從 1555 年開始做了各種各樣的預言，其中包括 1999 年 7 月的世界末日的預言。多年來在暢銷書籍和廣泛流傳的電影中，他一直被不朽化。他寫的預言集「百詩集」，自他去逝後沒有中斷出版過。

更近期的陳漢明，臺灣宗教團體「真道」領導人，預言世界末日會在 1998 年 3 月 31 日。陳漢明對他自己的預言是如此自信以致於他叫追隨者，跟他一起從臺灣搬到美國德克薩斯州的嘉蘭，等待上帝的到來。陳預言神首先將以他的樣子出現在電視上。不足爲奇的是，一旦他的預測被證明是錯誤的，他的追隨者都離他而去；他們大多數回到臺灣，陳漢明則從此消失。

隨著大眾傳播包括網路的出現，啓示錄的預言可能將永遠不會死。相反地，這些預測可作爲一種無害的從現實中轉移注意力的東西。看來，人類迷戀啓示錄的想法。從

一開始以來，人一直試圖預測世界末日的來臨。即使在今天，在我們高度工業化的高科技世界，災難預言家一直存在。有人根據瑪雅曆法預測世界末日為 2012 年 12 月 21 日。瑪雅文明存在於西元 250 到 900 年之間，實在很難相信會有任何人信任一個已經多年不存在的文明所使用的曆法。不過，瑪雅文明學者說，任何根據瑪雅日曆預測的末日說，是歪曲瑪雅人的歷史和文化。

諷刺的是，預測 2012 年或任何其他時間世界末日到來的啓示錄預言，絕對沒有科學證據，然而很多人仍堅持啓示錄的確會出現的概念。

36. 作者想傳達的訊息是什麼？

- (A) 啓示錄的預言永遠不會死。
- (B) 人很愚蠢，竟然相信瑪雅曆法。
- (C) 諾斯特拉達姆士和陳漢明：兩個最爲人知的災難預言家。
- (D) 大眾傳播有助於傳播末日說的想法。

作者一開始與最後都強調很多人仍堅持啓示錄的確會出現，知應選(A)

37. 下列哪個最接近第四段中單詞「迷戀」的意思？

- (A) 被激怒的 (B) 不耐煩的 (C) 不熟悉的 (D) 著迷的
- 從其後的那句話，可看出應選(D)

38. 根據本文，以下哪一項沒有發生過？

- (A) 諾斯特拉達姆士的一生，在幾部電影中被描述過。
- (B) 陳漢明的支持者與他一起從台灣搬到美國德克薩斯州的嘉蘭。
- (C) 陳漢明預測失敗後，被控詐欺。
- (D) 諾斯特拉達姆士的預言集「百詩集」，永遠不會失寵(一直受大家喜愛)。

(A) 在第二段倒數第二句；(B) 在第三段第二句；(C) 由文章第三段知(C)錯；(D) 在第二段最後一句

39. 根據本文，下列哪一項是正確的？

- (A) 目前的陳漢明下落是未知的。
- (B) 一些啓示錄的預測是根據科學證據作出的。
- (C) 由於瑪雅啓示失敗，末日說的概念已被消除。
- (D) 許多美國人相信神將以陳漢明的樣子出現在電視上。

(A) 由第三段最後一句，知其正確。(B) 由最後一段第一句，知(B)錯。(C) 由文章最後一句，知(C)錯。(D) 文章第三段只提其信徒來自台灣，未提美國人，故錯。

第 40 至 43 題爲題組

癡呆的定義是，一個原本未受損害的人喪失其認知能力。患者本人可能會經歷思考、推理和記憶能力逐漸的喪失。雖然癡呆通常發現在老年人身上，也被看作是腦細胞逐漸退化，但也可能發生在 65 歲以下的人身上，此時則稱爲早發性癡呆。它是一種疾病，可以嚴重到足以削弱一個人的日常生活功能，甚至可以影響病人的日常生活活動，例如，個人衛生、穿衣服、駕駛等活動。阿茲海默氏病是癡呆症最常見的形式之一。癡呆症不是一種單一的疾病；事實上，它是一組與某些疾病或狀況一起出現的症狀。它可以影響人類大腦各種各樣不同的功能。記憶力、注意力、語言能力和解決問題都是癡呆症可能針對影響的大腦功能。在這種疾病的後期階段，病人可能無法記得基本事實，例如他們自己孩子的數目、自己的姓氏或其自家的住址。

癡呆症的診斷是醫學界相當新的發展，此時尚無藥可治。然而，一般相信像足球運動員或汽車事故受害者，簡單的一次頭部重擊就有可能導致某種形式的癡呆。一些專家認爲癡呆是遺傳，而其他一些人則認爲癡呆是老化過程的副產品。

到目前爲止，沒有具體的方法預防癡呆症；但是，醫

生相信有一些我們可以做的小事情可能有所幫助，例如，健康的生活方式和固定運動。目前，一旦被診斷爲癡呆症，照顧病人是唯一的選擇，因爲這種病會日益惡化，而病人將最終會到需要不斷的照顧和注意的地步。

40. 下列哪一項沒有被提到是癡呆症可能的原因？

- (A) 老化 (B) 頭部受傷 (C) 憂鬱症 (D) 遺傳
- (A) 第一段第三句提到。(B) 第二段第二句提到。
(D) 第二段最後一句提到。全文未提到憂鬱症，故選(C)

41. 第一段開始提到的「認知能力」，主要是指什麼？

- (A) 創造和模仿的能力 (B) 思考和學習的能力
 - (C) 照顧別人的能力 (D) 接受挑戰的能力
- 由其下一句提到思考、推理和記憶能力，知應選(B)

42. 根據本文，下列哪一項可以有助於防止癡呆？

- (A) 認真學習成爲專家
 - (B) 攝取維他命保持年輕
 - (C) 改善我們的記憶力
 - (D) 吃低熱量的食物及固定運動
- 由最後一段第一句知應選(D)

43. 下列哪一項有關癡呆症的事實在短文中沒有提及？

- (A) 迄今，尚未發現癡呆症之療法
 - (B) 癡呆症通常發生於年齡較大時，且通常不會一夜之間發生
 - (C) 癡呆症患者可能會到無法執行日常工作的地步
 - (D) 癡呆的診斷往往是在腦掃描技術的協助下作出的
- (A) 第二段第一句提到。(B) 第一段第三句提到。
(C) 第一段第四句提到。全文未提到腦掃描技術，故選(D)

第 44 至 47 題爲題組

穆罕默德·阿里可以說是最有趣和最偉大的一流拳擊手，替職業拳擊增光。

阿里原名卡修斯瑪薩勒斯克雷二世，1964 年加入伊斯蘭教組織後改變他的名字。被認爲是文化的一個代表人物，此美國前任職業拳擊手、慈善家和社會行動主義者，曾經被偶像化，也被嚴厲的批評過。

阿里共贏了八個金手套頭銜後，繼續在 1960 年羅馬夏季奧運會贏得輕重量級金牌。奧運成功後，他成爲職業拳擊手。他當業餘拳擊手的記錄是 100 勝、五輸；整個職業生涯中，他的記錄是 56 勝、五輸、無和局。當他戰鬥時，他不像其他拳擊手一樣手抬高保護臉，而是靠雙腳的速度和敏捷，閃躲對手之猛擊，他的手則放低。除了這非正統的戰鬥風格和技巧，他最爲人知的還有他賽前的炒作，他嗆聲對手，且還押韻。例如，他在里斯頓和他之間的比賽的前一天宣佈：他將「似蝴蝶般輕盈，像一隻蜜蜂般叮咬」。雖然他不被看好會擊敗里斯頓，阿里因展示他堅定不移的信心成爲新聞界寵兒。他贏了，成爲新的重量級冠軍。阿里繼續這種宣傳和自我行銷的方式，告訴大家他是最偉大的。阿里享有一段漫長而成功的拳擊生涯，是唯一一個三次奪得世界重量級冠軍的人。

1967 年阿里被徵召從軍加入越戰，他拒絕加入部隊。阿里因爲逃避當兵被捕，他的拳擊頭銜及許可證被取消。雖然他沒有去坐牢，接下來的四年他都花在爲自己被徵召的處境奮鬥，並在美國最高法院上訴勝利。他然後恢復他的拳擊生涯，並榮獲不只兩次的重量級拳擊冠軍。在拳擊場上和在法院的成功，讓他成爲美國大眾的民間英雄，他的拳擊生涯結束後幾年充滿了名氣和威望。可悲的是他晚年一直很不順，因爲他在 1984 年被確診罹患帕金森症。

44. 根據本文，下面那個字詞語並不適用於描述穆罕默德·阿里？

- (A) 堅持不懈 (B) 慷慨

(C) 宗教，有信仰的 (D) 謙卑

從第三段中間阿里賽前對對手的嗆聲及說自己最偉大，知應選(D)

45. 根據本文，他贏了多少奧運金牌？

(A) 八個 (B) 一個 (C) 五個 (D) 零

從第三段第一句，知應選(B)

46. 根據本文，以下哪一項關於穆罕默德·阿里的敘述是錯的？

(A) 阿裡像其他拳擊手一樣使用傳統打鬥風格。
(B) 他從他的拳擊生涯退休後，仍然著名。
(C) 拳賽前的活動期間，阿里總是十分活躍並自吹自擂。
(D) 阿里因為拒絕當兵曾經失去參加拳擊比賽的資格。
從第三段中間知阿里採取非正統的戰鬥風格和技巧，故選(A)

47. 你認為作者對穆罕默德·阿里的態度如何？

(A) 輕蔑 (B) 嫉妒 (C) 尊重 (D) 偏見

由文章第一句知應選(C)

第 48 至 51 題為題組

在過去的幾年中，網路已成為我們日常生活中的一股力量，詐騙份子從來沒有更活躍過。詐欺者，也稱為騙子，使用各種詭計來偷取他人的金錢。通常一個騙子首先嘗試獲得受害人的信心，然後操縱局勢成為對他或她有利。他們利用如同情心、誠實、信賴、不誠實、虛榮、貪婪等人性。

一項普遍的網路詐騙，涉及使用幾可亂真的銀行標誌發送電子郵件給可能的受害者；受害人隨即就認為它是來自他們的銀行的正式通信，因此交出個人財務資訊。或詐欺者可能會寫一封電子郵件，自稱是一個遠房親戚或失聯已久的親戚，請求立即之金錢援助。大多數人基本上是容易相信別人的，並且常常希望能做正確的事。當他們收到他們的銀行的電子郵件要求一些資訊時，第一反應常常是希望能幫得上忙，因而提供個人資訊。或者，如果他們得知有人需要幫助，他們的第一個念頭是嘗試幫助。詐騙份子瞭解這點並設法善用這些人性傾向。

就某些方面而言，網路一直是詐騙份子的一個福音，因為它允許他們在同一時間接觸一大批人，而不用暴露自己的身份。網路還允許詐騙份子更輕易逃過檢測，因此更難捕捉他們。下次當你您收到來自一個金融機構或失聯已久的親戚的電子郵件時，要謹慎處理。

48. 以下那一項最適合作為這篇文章的標題？

(A) 詐騙的型式 (B) 對網路詐欺的警告
(C) 人性的弱點 (D) 有關電子郵件的危險警告
全文提網路詐騙份子如何運用人性心理、民眾容易受害的原因，及網路詐欺容易得逞，故(B)最適合

49. 在第 2 段的兩個例子中，騙子利用了哪些人性？

(A) 虛榮和貪婪 (B) 傲慢和誠實
(C) 信任和同情 (D) 幼稚和不誠實的行為
兩個例子是利用人容易相信別人與想幫助別人的心理，故選(C)

50. 以下那一項有關網路的事實，在文中沒有被提到是有助於詐騙份子的？

(A) 網路讓人們更輕易地獲得事實真相
(B) 網路讓人們更輕鬆地逃過檢測
(C) 網路讓人能在同一時間接觸一大批人
(D) 網路讓人們在和別人聯繫時可以隱藏自己的身份
最後一段提到(B)(C)(D)，未提(A)

51. 本文最有可能是那一種人寫的？

(A) 心理學家 (B) 專欄作家 (C) 書評家 (D) 教育家
全文提出網路詐騙方式、受利用的人性面等，較偏向社會層面的問題，較容易出現在報章雜誌社論中，故選(B)

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英－每題 4 分，每一雙斜線一分

1. Experts constantly/often/frequently suggest \ (that) the public (should) eat less red meat \ and more vegetables \ and exercise regularly/take/do regular exercise.

2. { Most of the people are not aware of \
Most people
{ the need to \ keep { regular hours \
the need for \ keeping { good
the necessity of \

until they { experience { health problems.
have { a health problem.

扣分標準：

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 各部分獨立且各為 1 分；每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各部分扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次。
4. 句首末大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

提示：請以「施(to give)與受(to receive)」為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的文章。文分兩段，第一段必須以“*It is more blessed to give than to receive.*”或是“*It is more blessed to receive than to give.*”為開頭，說明你的看法。第二段請以你親身的經歷，或以你曾經聽到的別人的經歷為例，證明你的觀點。

範文：

It is more blessed to give than to receive. The concept has been very popular throughout the world. The idea of helping those less fortunate than ourselves started as a basic principle of most religions and was later adopted by most governments. This approach had the added benefit of giving those who help others an extra feeling of self-respect and kind-heartedness.

I witnessed this first when I became aware of my sister's work in helping the handicapped. She would go to a school once a week, as an unpaid volunteer, and help handicapped kids in the school learn to swim. As the kids became better swimmers, she could feel their gratitude and happiness. She always said those kids' lovely smile and sparkling eyes brought her genuine happiness. I could easily tell this experience of helping others gave her an added sense of self worth. Indeed, there is profound joy in giving.

評分標準：

給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
0~4 分	只寫兩三行，或根本完全離題，或幾無正確句子。
5~9 分	字數勉強足夠，內容平平，但文法或拼字錯誤很多。
10~14 分	字數足夠，有內容，文法使用尚可，錯字不多。
15~18 分	內容及結構可以，文法順暢，錯字少。
19~20 分	內容創新，結構佳，文法順暢，幾無錯字。

臺北區 101 學年度第二學期
指定科目第二次模擬考試試題

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

- 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）。
- 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）。
- 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，致評閱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。
- 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

第壹部分：選擇題(占 72 分)

一、詞彙(占 10 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 10 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. The girl felt very embarrassed when her notebook accidentally fell off the table and papers _____ all over the floor.
(A) released (B) scrambled (C) collapsed (D) scattered
2. If our government can't take immediate action to lower the unemployment rate, our country will _____ suffer a severe economic crisis.
(A) inevitably (B) preferably (C) originally (D) abundantly
3. After three days without sleep, the killer finally broke down and made a full _____ to the police, admitting his crime.
(A) commitment (B) permission (C) confession (D) occupation
4. Jerry never eats seafood because he is highly _____ to shrimps and crabs, which make him itch all over.
(A) genetic (B) allergic (C) contagious (D) immune
5. Ever since the national health system was _____, many medically needy people have got their lives saved in time.
(A) identified (B) assigned (C) implemented (D) visualized
6. In Australia, scientists _____ a group of sick animals to a small island and hoped that they would survive there.
(A) translated (B) transplanted (C) transformed (D) transferred
7. The farmland is not _____ anymore since the farmers keep growing the same crop year after year, and as a result, there are not enough nutrients in the soil to sustain the crop.
(A) hostile (B) fertile (C) versatile (D) reptile
8. Since you've got doubts in your mind, why don't you ask her _____ if it's true?
(A) overseas (B) outwards (C) overnight (D) outright
9. In America, some restaurant owners are trying to discourage customers from using cellphones by giving _____.
(A) penalties (B) pedals (C) pebbles (D) pamphlets
10. I'm planning to do _____ work for the disabled because helping people enriches my life.
(A) animate (B) charitable (C) implicit (D) sympathetic

二、綜合測驗(占 10 分)

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題一個空格，請依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」。各題答對者，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 11 至 15 題為題組

Thomas Edison (1847-1931) was a productive American inventor. During his lifetime, he 11 some 1200 patents, all having begun as figments of his imagination. It wasn't as simple as it sounded, though. In fact, most of his inventions required weeks, months, or even years of 12. Other scientists might have become frustrated by their repeated failures, but this was not so for Edison, who would keep on working until a good result was produced.

Edison's method of scientific research was primarily based on observation or experiment. He 13 trying everything, no matter how farfetched the experiment might seem, and he never minded the tedium and long hours. 14, he once made 50,000 experiments before he finally succeeded when working on a new storage battery. Some of his inventions even took him years to complete. One of his assistants wondered at his 15 number of experiments that had gone wrong with no results. "What do you mean, no results?" admonished Edison. "I've had lots of results. I know 50,000 things that won't work!"

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) accommodated | (B) accumulated | (C) accelerated | (D) accounted |
| 12. (A) conflict | (B) disillusion | (C) combat | (D) struggle |
| 13. (A) devoted himself to | (B) was fed up with | (C) came up with | (D) gave in to |
| 14. (A) As a result | (B) For starters | (C) For example | (D) What's more |
| 15. (A) convincing | (B) objective | (C) artificial | (D) bewildering |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

An echoing "who, who, who" interrupted the tranquility of a stuffy summer night. The captivating call of a great horned owl awakened a junior ranger tucked tightly into her sleeping bag. Her 16 sparked, the junior ranger nervously considered leaving the tent to explore the pitch-black, silent night. Adventurous and brave, she took a deep breath, quietly unzipping the tent door, stepping into the darkness. 17, she took a few blind steps into the unknown and wondered what might lie ahead.

As her eyes began to adjust, she spotted the tents of other campers in the giant fragrant pine trees. 18 for the owl, she noticed a bright cloud high in the sky. Captivated, the junior ranger strolled toward an opening in the trees to gaze upon the glittering light stretching across the sky. As the cloud grew ever-brighter, she realized that the "cloud" 19 stars, actually. "Could it be?" she wondered. "This must be the Milky Way!" The junior ranger was pleasantly proud to recognize this divine wonder, which she had never been able to 20 in her own brightly-lit town. She marveled at the majesty of the night sky in the park, away from lights.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 16. (A) exploitation | (B) curiosity | (C) stimulation | (D) adventure |
| 17. (A) Hesitantly | (B) Intentionally | (C) Obviously | (D) Consciously |
| 18. (A) While searched | (B) To search | (C) By searching | (D) Searching |
| 19. (A) was made up of | (B) was discovered by | (C) took up with | (D) stood for |
| 20. (A) enchant | (B) meditate | (C) appreciate | (D) speculate |

三、文意選填(占 10 分)

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(L)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」。各題答對者，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 21 至 30 題為題組

Web publishing is booming in China, more than anywhere else in the world. With more than 510 million Chinese indulging in the virtual world, the online arena is the freest space in China today. Anyone with access to the Internet can 21 write a novel by logging onto one of hundreds of self-publishing websites. Therefore, millions of Chinese — from migrant workers and officials to housewives and cops — have tried their hand at network literature. Indeed, online writing has 22 so widely that it has turned out to be a "grassroots movement."

It's a 23 business too. In a society where economic advancement is seen as a must, hundreds of thousands of 24 writers are making decent money by posting serialized novels online. Cloudary Corp., 25 owns six user-generated literary websites, reported a net gain of \$48 million in the first half of 2011.

The success of online publishing is related to China's rigidly inspected book business. The country has long regarded books with 26. Despite its economic development, China still places more emphasis on shaping public opinion than 27 diverse voices. Even today, some state-run publishing houses still treat literature as some kind of educational tool, 28 something as light as entertainment. Passably, people are 29 more freedom for a voice online. Of course, certain things can't be said, like sharp taunts about the Communist Party or direct criticism of central government policies, 30 websites are still monitored by the government. After all, China is still an authoritarian nation.

- (A) scarcely (B) prevailed (C) which (D) granted (E) distracting (F) embracing
(G) since (H) amateur (I) suspicion (J) profitable (K) readily (L) rather than

四、篇章結構(占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，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 31 至 35 題為題組

Asia's first Legoland theme park opened in Malaysia on September 15, 2012. Legoland Malaysia is located in the city of Johor Bahru in the southern tip of Peninsula Malaysia near the border with Singapore. 31 The theme park is 76 acres of adventure, featuring a variety of rides and thousands of Lego models made out of the popular toy bricks. 32 Its cluster of attractions are expected to transform the sleepy region into a thriving tourist hub.

The theme park is packed with more than 40 rides, shows and attractions. Most rides are for children under the age of 12, but the theme park also has a variety of attractions for the whole family like the "4D Lego Studios." There is something for everyone in the theme park, young and old alike. 33

The main highlight of the park is Miniland. On a scale of 1:20, famous Asian towns and landscapes have been recreated from over 30 million LEGO bricks. 34 To make Miniland as realistic as possible, people, animals, cars, ships, trains and airplanes can be moved at the touch of a button together with the appropriate background noises.

Legoland Malaysia is the sixth Legoland theme park in the world, after those in Denmark, Britain, Germany and Florida and California in the United States. With 40 interactive rides and attractions, it is hoped that the park will attract more than 1.5 million people a year. 35 A waterpark will open in 2013 and a themed hotel within the grounds of the attraction is scheduled to open in 2014.

- (A) There are also plans to develop the park further and for it to become the largest destination resort in Southeast Asia.
(B) Asia has been identified as an important new development region for future Legoland developments.
(C) Nearly all of the rides are hands-on, so visitors can build, pedal, steer and splash.
(D) It draws many local Malaysians and visitors from Singapore and other countries.
(E) The whole family can thus embark on a day-long voyage of discovery and adventure.
(F) Visitors can take in Asian landmarks like the Great Wall in China and Malaysia's iconic Petronas Twin Towers.

五、閱讀測驗(占 32 分)

說明：第 36 題至第 51 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」。各題答對者，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 36 至 39 題為題組

In the past, it was easy for a college senior to look for a job after graduation. However, experts say, "Times have changed. It's a new market." Cheryl Allmen-Vinnidge of the San Jose State Career Center explained that a population boom among college students has tightened competition, and employers remain reluctant about big bonuses. She also revealed many students who did find jobs started preparing two years ago. "They have done their homework," she sighed. "They worked during summer vacations, they had several internships, and they majored in fields that were still paying well, such as accounting or nursing."

As the economic downturn has been a challenge around the globe, college students are now facing one of the worst job markets in years. Many businesses, notably financial services, learned to get by with leaner staff during the downturn. Ryan Stewart, a graduate of San Jose State University, got a degree in religious studies, but he has not gotten any job offers. He pointed out that many people already working were getting laid off and didn't have jobs, so it's even harder for new college graduates to find jobs. With similar qualifications, many graduates often took positions that weren't their top choices — "just to have a job," another graduate Golden said.

In conclusion, people who graduated from college used to feel confident that their degree would help them to find a good job because college graduation was believed to bring both the satisfaction of academic achievement and the expectation of a well-paying job. Nevertheless, these days a college degree does not automatically lead to a good job with a high salary. Some students can only hope that the value of their degree will increase in the future.

36. What is the best title for this passage?
(A) Crossroads for College Education
(B) The Job Market for College Graduates
(C) Job Offers vs. Career Planning
(D) Factors for the Unemployment Rate
37. According to the passage, what was believed to be the value of a college degree?
(A) It could be a ticket to instant wealth for new graduates.
(B) It would offer job seekers internship opportunities.
(C) It would free college graduates from keen competition.
(D) It would help most graduates find a well-paying job.
38. What does Cheryl Allmen-Vinnidge mean by "They have done their homework" in the first paragraph?
(A) They spent time preparing themselves to find a job.
(B) They were diligent students who met assignment deadlines.
(C) They acquired a lot of recommendation letters from their professors.
(D) They had done the job survey before they plunged into the job market.
39. How does the author feel about the job offers for college graduates?
(A) Positive. (B) Critical. (C) Pessimistic. (D) Reassured.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

An extreme-weather event becomes a disaster only if it hits where people and their possessions are. Of the 19 tropical storms that were tracked during this summer's Atlantic hurricane season, 10 veered off harmlessly into the Atlantic Ocean, never making landfall. But when a storm like Sandy tracks over the most heavily populated stretch of land in the western hemisphere, the damage to people and property can be immense.

The Northeast spots that were most heavily damaged by Sandy were in housing developments that were built very close to the coast, places like Staten Island and Breezy Point in New York, and Ocean County on the New Jersey shore. So far, most discussion has settled around the possibility of building multibillion-dollar seawalls and barriers that might be able to shield Manhattan and other places which are vulnerable to the kind of storm surges.

The reason why so many Americans make their homes in storm and flood zones is partly that they simply like living along the water. Moreover, government-subsidized flood insurance eliminates the financial risk. Across the nation, tens of billions of tax dollars have been spent on subsidizing coastal reconstruction in the aftermath of storms, usually with little consideration of whether it actually makes sense to keep rebuilding in disaster-prone areas.

The question now, after Sandy, is whether they'll keep making the same circular mistake, paying billions to put people back in harm's way, or whether the government should instead say, "Build if you want, but the risk is all yours." We can try to reduce climate change and we can try to build physical protections for established coastal population centers. But the best way to ensure that the next Sandy does less damage is simply to keep people out of harm's way — or at least make it more expensive to stay there.

40. How does the author describe Sandy?
- (A) It was the strongest storm ever to hit the northeast part of the States.
 - (B) It veered off, instead of touching down, into the Atlantic Ocean.
 - (C) It caused great damage to coastal places in New York and New Jersey.
 - (D) It was the result of strange weather phenomena due to global warming.
41. According to the author, why do so many Americans build homes in storm and flood zones, regardless of the danger?
- (A) They have a thorough reconstruction plan offered by the government.
 - (B) They can receive help money from the government after a storm disaster.
 - (C) They love living by the water because they believe it brings them good fortune.
 - (D) They are unaware of the risk that a storm can bring.
42. What does the word "subsidize" in the third paragraph mean?
- (A) To pay part of the cost of something.
 - (B) To reduce the value of something.
 - (C) To transport something from one place to another.
 - (D) To ignore and pay no attention to something.
43. What is the author's attitude toward the disaster?
- (A) He is frustrated by the circumstances and cannot find a solution.
 - (B) He expresses a lot of sympathy for those who lost their lives in it.
 - (C) He is in favor of the plan to build seawalls and barriers to shield Manhattan.
 - (D) He thinks it unwise for the government to help reconstruct disaster-prone areas.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Three-dimensional printing (or 3D printing), initially devised in the 1990s, is a technology that utilizes a 3D printer to create an actual 3D object. These 3D printers can print objects as easily as your home inkjet prints out documents by spraying layers of plastic, metals, or ceramics into shapes. The technique was predominantly used to produce an inexpensive original model of a new product for industrial design work.

However, with costs of 3D printers decreasing, this technology has been applied in a diversity of industries. It has enabled engineers to test the fit of their original designs long before they commit to costly mass production. Additionally, architects are allowed to show detailed and relatively low-cost models to their clients, and medical professionals or archaeologists to handle full-size, 3D copies of bones printed from 3D scan data. There are also a wide range of educational applications for teachers to engage students in active learning.

3D printing technology is not without its problems. Since the first 3D printed gun was generated, it has raised concern about whether we will have a future in which weapons can be made everywhere. If so, criminals and children will have easy access to anything dangerous from 3D printers, which will further worry the whole society. Owing to a 3D printer's ability to make perfect imitations, counterfeiting is another problem. Patent law may become as easy to break as copyright law, and flawless copies of designer objects such as LV or Gucci handbags will be producible in everyone's bedrooms. What's worse, 3D printing may put certain jobs at risk. For example, you can make your favorite toy at home and then toy manufacturers or toy shops may accordingly go out of business someday.

44. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To report on the pros and cons of 3D printing.
 - (B) To criticize the consequences of using 3D printing.
 - (C) To promote the latest model of 3D printers.
 - (D) To introduce the history of 3D printing.

45. According to the passage, who has **NOT** benefited from 3D printing technology yet?
(A) Architects. (B) Athletes. (C) Educators. (D) Dentists.
46. According to the passage, what causes the wide use of 3D printing in different fields?
(A) The popularity of brand name goods.
(B) The rising rate of unemployment.
(C) The growing demand for mass production.
(D) The decline in the price of 3D printers.
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about 3D printing?
(A) It allows weapon manufacturers to make a huge fortune.
(B) It speeds up archeologists' diggings of buried bones.
(C) It will challenge current copyright as well as patent law.
(D) It is mainly adopted to manufacture pirated products.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Although the round arch was used by the ancient peoples of Mesopotamia several centuries before our time, it was most fully developed by the Romans, who perfected the form in the 2nd century B.C. The arch has many virtues. In addition to being an attractive form, it enables the architect to open up fairly large spaces in a wall without risking the building's structural soundness. These spaces admit light, reduce the weight of the walls, and decrease the amount of material needed. As used by the Romans, the arch is a perfect semicircle, although it may seem extended if it rests on columns. It is constructed from wedge-shaped pieces of stone that meet at an angle always vertical to the curve of the arch. The arch is stable only when it is complete, when the top-most stone, the keystone, has been set in place. For this reason an arch under construction must be supported from below, usually by a wooden framework.

The Pont du Gard, which was built about 15 A.D. at Nimes, France, has been the most elegant and enduring of Roman structures based on the arch. The Pont du Gard functioned as an aqueduct, a structure meant to transport clean water, and its lower level served as a footbridge across the river. Today, it stands almost intact after nearly two thousand years, which proves the Romans' brilliant engineering skills. The Pont du Gard serves as an example of the best qualities of arch construction. While it looks solid and heavy, it has open spaces that make it seem light and it actually does not have to bear that much weight.

48. What is one advantage of the round arch?
(A) It shows the perfect form of that age.
(B) It enables sound to bounce back.
(C) It strengthens the building materials.
(D) It allows plenty of light to come in.
49. According to the passage, when is the arch fully constructed?
(A) When it is supported with a wooden framework.
(B) When the wedge-shaped pieces of stone are removed.
(C) When the keystone is well-positioned in its place.
(D) When the weight of the walls is doubled.
50. Which of the following statements about Pont du Gard is true?
(A) The ancient Mesopotamia people built the bridge.
(B) It was used to carry water.
(C) People couldn't walk on Pont du Gard.
(D) It was ruined because it bore too much weight.
51. A student fascinated by the passage is likely to consider which of the following careers?
(A) An architectural designer.
(B) A biomedical engineer.
(C) A religious historian.
(D) An addiction counselor.

第貳部分：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(1、2)。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 毫無疑問地，氣候變遷是目前世界正面臨的嚴重問題。
2. 除非人們停止傷害我們居住的地球，不然我們的未來可能會以悲劇收場。

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：即將高中畢業了，這三年當中你一定經歷了許多事情，有哪件事令你感到自豪呢？
請寫一篇英文作文來描述這件事。文分兩段，第一段描述當時事件發生的經過，第二段說明你對這件事的省思。

英文考科解析

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	A	C	B	C	D	B	D	A	B	B	D	A	C	D	B	A	D	A	C
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
K	B	J	H	C	I	F	L	D	G	D	C	E	F	A	B	D	A	C	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51									
B	A	D	A	B	D	C	D	C	B	A									

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 當這女孩的筆記本不小心掉下桌子，紙張散落一地時，她感到非常尷尬。
(A) 釋放 (B) 攪亂 (C) 倒塌；崩潰 (D) 散落
- 如果我們政府無法立即採取行動來降低失業率，我們國家將無可避免地遭受嚴重的經濟危機。
(A) 無可避免地 (B) 偏愛地 (C) 原本地 (D) 豐富地
- 三天沒有睡覺，兇手終於崩潰，向警方全盤承認他犯下的罪行。
(A) 承諾 (B) 許可 (C) 承認 (D) 職業
- Jerry 從不吃海鮮，因為他對蝦子和螃蟹是高度過敏的，會全身發癢。
(A) 基因的 (B) 過敏的 (C) 傳染的 (D) 免疫的
- 自從全民健保實施之後，許多醫療上需要幫助的人都及時獲救保住性命。
(A) 辨認 (B) 指派 (C) 實施 (D) 具體化
- 澳洲科學家將一群生病的動物轉移到一座小島，希望牠們能在那裡活下來。
(A) 翻譯 (B) 移植 (C) 改變 (D) 轉移、調動
- 因為農民一年又一年種相同的作物，所以這農地已不再是肥沃的。因此，土壤中已無足夠的養分來生長農作物。
(A) 敵意的 (B) 肥沃的 (C) 多才多藝的 (D) 爬蟲類的
- 既然心裡質疑，何不直接問他是不是真的？
(A) 海外 (B) 往外 (C) 一夜之間 (D) 直接
- 在美國，有些餐廳老闆試著透過懲罰來減少客人使用手機的情況。
(A) 懲罰 (B) 獎 (C) 鵝卵石 (D) 摺頁、小冊
- 未來我想為失能的人做些慈善的工作，因為幫助別人可豐富我的人生。
(A) 動畫的 (B) 慈善的 (C) 隱含不明的 (D) 同情的

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

- (A) 提供住宿 (B) 累積 (C) 加速 (D) 解釋
由前句文意判斷，創造力豐沛的發明家累積了約 1200 項專利。
- (A) 衝突 (B) 醒悟 (C) 戰鬥 (D) 奮鬥
- (A) 致力於 (B) 厭倦於 (C) 想到 (D) 屈服於
由上下文語意和用法判斷，他致力於(devote oneself to Ving)各種嘗試，不論該實驗看來有多麼牽強。
- (A) 因此 (B) 首先 (C) 例如 (D) 此外
由前句文意，他不介意工作的沉悶和冗長，所以舉例說明他曾經做了五萬次實驗，才研發出新型的蓄電池。
- (A) 有說服力的 (B) 客觀的 (C) 人工的 (D) 使人困惑的
【單字、片語註解】

patent (n.)	專利	a figment of sb's imagination	憑空想像的事物
tedium (n.)	沉悶	admonish (v.)	責備

【本段中譯】
湯瑪斯·愛迪生(1847-1931)是一個創造力豐沛的美國發明家；在一生中，他累積了約 1200 項專利，這些成就起初都只是他的小小發想而已，然而，這並不像聽起來那麼容易，事實上，他大多數的發明都需要數週、數月、或甚至數年的努力奮鬥才能完成。其他的科學家可能因為一再的失敗而感到挫折，但愛迪生並非如此；他會堅持到有好的結果出現為止。
愛迪生主要的研究方式是觀察與實驗。他投入於各種嘗試，不論該實驗看來有多麼牽強，他也不介意工作的沉悶和冗長，舉例來說，他曾經做了五萬次實驗才研發出新型的蓄電池；他有些發明甚至歷時數年才完成。愛迪生出錯且無成果的實驗次數令人困惑，曾有位助理對此感到驚奇，「什麼？沒有成果？」愛迪生責備道，「我有很多成果！我已經知道五萬個不會成功的實驗了！」
第 16 至 20 題為題組

- (A) 開發；剝削 (B) 好奇心 (C) 刺激 (D) 冒險
由上下文語意判斷，(巡邏員的)好奇心受到激發，巡邏員緊張

地考量是否要離開帳篷，去探索這片漆黑沉默的夜。故選擇(B)

- (A) 猶豫地 (B) 有意圖地 (C) 顯然地 (D) 有意識地
由上下文來看：她踏出幾個盲目的腳步進入了未知。語意上「猶豫地」較符合，故選(A)
- (A) 當被尋找時 (B) 為了尋找 (C) 藉由尋找 (D) 尋找著
原句 While (When) she was searching for...可簡化成分詞構句：Searching for...尋找著夜梟時，她注意到高空中的那片明亮的雲彩。故答案選(D)
- (A) 由...所組成的 (B) 被...發現 (C) 捕捉；取得 (D) 代表
由上下文語意判斷：她明瞭到這片「雲」其實是許多星星所組成。故答案為(A)
- (A) 迷惑 (B) 沉思；默想 (C) 欣賞 (D) 推測

【單字、片語註解】

interrupt (v.)	中斷	tranquility (n.)	寧靜	stuffy (adj.)	悶熱
captivating (adj.)	迷人的	great horned owl (n.)	大角鴉		
ranger (n.)	園區巡邏員	tuck (v.)	裹塞入	spark (v.)	激發
pitch-black (adj.)	漆黑的	unzip (v.)	拉開拉鍊		
fragrant (adj.)	芬芳的	pine tree (n.)	松樹		
captivated (adj.)	著迷的	gaze (v.)	凝視	stroll (v.)	漫步
glittering (adj.)	閃閃發亮的	divine (adj.)	神聖的		
brightly-lit (adj.)	照亮的	majesty (n.)	莊嚴		

【本段中譯】

一陣「鳴，鳴，鳴」的回音中斷了悶熱夏日夜晚的寧靜，大角鴉迷人的叫聲喚醒了緊緊裹在睡袋中的年輕園區巡邏員。好奇心受到激發，巡邏員緊張地考慮是否要離開帳篷，去探索這片漆黑沉默的夜。懷著大膽冒險的心，她深吸一口氣，靜靜地打開了帳篷門，踏進了黑暗。猶豫地，她踏出幾個盲目的腳步進入了未知，對前頭的景況充滿好奇。

當她的眼睛逐漸適應，在巨木香松中她看見其他營露者的帳篷。尋找著大角鴉時，她注意到高空中那片明亮的雲彩。巡邏員深感著迷，漫步朝向林間的隙縫，向上凝視延展至天空閃爍發亮的星群。隨著這片雲彩愈發光明，她明瞭到這片「雲」其實是由許多星星所組成。「有可能嗎？」她思忖著，「這一定是銀河系！」這名年輕的園區巡邏員開心得意地認出這個神聖的奇景，這在她自己燈火通明的小鎮裡是從來不能欣賞到的。她讚嘆著園區裡這片遠離光害的夜空，十分莊嚴浩瀚。

三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題為題組

- 整句為完整句，故應選副詞(K)修飾後面的動詞 write。
- have / has + p.p. 為現在完成式句型。答案應選(B)。
- 用形容詞修飾後面的名詞 business。依文意，應選(J)。
- 用形容詞修飾後面的名詞 writers。依文意，應選(H)。
- 依文意，應選(C)，引導後方之關係子句，修飾先行詞。
- with 是介系詞，後面要加名詞。依文意，應選(I)。
- than 為對等連接詞。前面有 shaping public opinion，故後面應選詞性相同的(F)。
- (L) rather than 是對等連接詞，連接前後兩個名詞。
- 依文意，答案選(D)。
- 空格前後各有一完整句子，故應選連接詞(G)。

【單字、片語註解】

boom (v.)	激增；暴增	indulge (v.)	沉溺於
virtual (adj.)	虛擬的	access (n.)	管道
grassroots movement	草根群眾運動		
decent (adj.)	合宜的	serialized (a.)	連載的
net gain	淨利	inspect (v.)	檢查
passably (adv.)	還好；幸好	taunt (n.)	嘲弄
monitor (v.)	監控	authoritarian (adj.)	獨裁的

【本段中譯】

網路出版在中國正蓬勃發展，勝於在世界其他地方。超過 5 億 1 千萬個中國人正沉溺在這個虛擬世界裡；此線上競技場無疑是今日中國最自由的空間。任何可以上網的人，只要登入數百個自行出版網站當中的一個，即可輕而易舉地寫一篇小說。因此，

數百萬個中國人，從移民工人與官員、到家庭主婦和警察，都在網路文學裡一試身手。的確，網路寫作如此盛行，以致於它已搖身變為一種「草根群眾運動」。

它同時也是一種可以獲利的生意。在這個提昇經濟能力被視為是必要之務的社會裡，數十萬個業餘作家正藉由在網路上刊登連載小說賺取不錯的收益。盛大文學有限公司(Cloudary Corp.) 擁有六個由使用者自行創立的文學網站，它宣告說 2011 年上半年在網路上獲得的淨利已達到 4 千 8 百萬元。

網路出版的成功，和中國的嚴密監控書本產業有關。這個國家長期以來一直抱持著懷疑的態度在看待書本。儘管經濟起飛，中國依然注重塑造輿論、勝過擁抱多元聲音。甚至在今天，有些國營出版社依然把文學當成是某種教育宣傳工具，而不是像娛樂一般輕鬆的東西。還好，人們在網路上發聲時被允許擁有較多的自由。當然，因為網站依然受政府監控，某些事還是不能說，例如對共產黨的尖銳嘲弄、或是對中央政府政策的直接批評。畢竟，中國依然是個獨裁的國家。

- (A) 稀少地 (B) 流行 (C) 關係代名詞 (D) 同意；給予
(E) 使分心 (F) 擁抱 (G) 因為 (H) 業餘的 (I) 懷疑
(J) 可獲利的 (K) 輕易地 (L) 而不是

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

31. 根據前句 "...near the border with Singapore."，應選(D)
32. 因前句 "...featuring a variety of rides and thousands of Lego models made out of the popular toy bricks."，應選(C)
33. 根據前句 "...young and old alike..."，應選(E)
34. 根據前句 "...famous Asian towns and landscapes"，應選(F)
35. 根據後句 "A waterpark will open in 2013..." 推斷，應選(A)，才能前後呼應。

【單字、片語註解】

peninsula (n.) 半島 hands-on (adj.) 手動操作的
steer (v.) 駕駛 splash (v.) 潑濺 cluster (n.) 群集
thriving (adj.) 繁盛的 embark on (v.) 著手 scale (n.) 比例尺
take in (v.) 觀賞 interactive (adj.) 互動式的
resort (n.) 渡假勝地 be scheduled to (v.) 預定

【本段中譯】

全亞洲第一座樂高主題樂園於 2012 年 9 月 15 日在馬來西亞開幕。馬來西亞樂高位於馬來半島最南端新山這個城市，緊鄰新加坡。(31)它吸引許多馬來西亞當地人及從新加坡和其他國家來的遊客。這是個 76 英畝大的冒險樂園，主要特色是各種遊樂設施和數千個流行的玩具積木所做成的樂高模型。(32)幾乎所有的遊樂設施都可以動手操作，所以遊客們可以動手建造、用腳踩踏、駕駛和潑濺。這些景點預期能將這個沈睡的区域轉變為一個繁榮的旅遊中心。

主題樂園內涵蓋了 40 多項遊樂設施、表演和旅遊景點。大部分的遊樂設施對象為 12 歲以下兒童，但主題樂園也有各式各樣適合全家大小的景點，像是樂高玩具 4D 影城。在主題公園裡有適合各種年齡層的設計。(33)因此，全家人都可以擁有一整天的發現和冒險旅程。

樂園的主要亮點是小人國。以比例尺 1:20 的規模，著名的亞洲城市和景觀已重新以超過三千個樂高積木堆成。(34)遊客可以觀賞到亞洲的地標建築，如中國的長城和馬來西亞的雙子星塔。為求逼真，只要按個按鈕配上適當的背景聲，小人國裡的人物、動物、汽車、輪船、火車和飛機就能轉動。

馬來西亞樂高樂園是繼丹麥、英國、德國以及美國的佛羅里達州和加州後，全球第六座主題樂園。有 40 個互動式的遊樂設施和景點，該園區希望一年將會吸引超過 150 萬的旅客。(35)此外，還有進一步發展園區的計畫，好使它成為東南亞最大的度假勝地。水上樂園將在 2013 年開幕，另外園區內的主題飯店也預計在 2014 年開幕。

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

36. 這篇短文最好的標題是什麼？
(A) 大學教育的十字路口
(B) 大學畢業生就業市場
(C) 工作機會與職業生涯規劃
(D) 導致失業的因素
37. 根據本文，什麼是過去大學學位的價值？
(A) 畢業生可能快速致富的機會。
(B) 提供求職者實習機會。
(C) 使大學畢業生免於激烈的競爭。
(D) 有助於大多數畢業生找高薪的工作。
38. 第一段中，Cheryl Allmen-Vinnidge 說，「他們已經做了功課。」是什麼意思？
(A) 他們花時間準備找工作。

- (B) 他們是勤奮的學生，準時繳交作業。
(C) 他們獲得了許多教授的推薦信。
(D) 他們在投入就業市場前已經先做了就業市場調查。
39. 作者對大學畢業生的就業機會觀點為何？
(A) 正面積極的。
(B) 批判的。
(C) 悲觀的。
(D) 安心的。

【單字、片語註解】

reluctant (adj.) 不情願的 reveal (v.) 透露
internship (n.) 短期的實習；通常與學生主修之科目有關
notably (adv.) 顯著地 lean staff 精簡的人事(編制)
get laid off 被資遣 automatically (adv.) 自動地

【本段中譯】

在過去，大學畢業後找工作很容易。不過，專家說，「時代變了，這是一個新的市場。」聖荷西州立就業指導中心的 Cheryl Allmen-Vinnidge 解釋，在校大學生人數暴增，就業競爭更激烈，而且雇主仍不願給付高額獎金。她還透露，很多找到工作的學生其實兩年就開始準備了。「他們已經做了功課，」她嘆了口氣。「他們在暑假期間打工，同時有好幾個實習機會，而且他們主修薪水優渥的科系，如會計或護理。」

經濟衰退在全球各地一直是一個挑戰，大學生正面臨多年來最糟糕的就業市場之一。許多企業，特別是金融服務業，學會精簡人事以渡過經濟衰退。Ryan Stewart，畢業於聖荷西州立大學宗教系，但他卻沒有得到任何工作機會。他指出，很多有工作的人都已經被資遣，所以剛畢業的大學生更難找工作。很多畢業生所找的工作並不是他們的最佳選擇——「只是為了有一份工作，」另一名畢業生 Golden 說。

總之，以前的大學畢業生相信他們的學位將幫助他們找到一份好工作，因為大家認為學士學位帶來學業成就和高薪的工作。然而，現在擁有學士學位並不代表能夠獲得高薪的好工作。有些學生只能希望他們的學位將來會增值。

第 40 至 43 題為題組

40. 作者如何描述珊迪颶風？
(A) 它是有史以來襲擊美國東北部最強大的風暴。
(B) 它沒有著陸，而是轉向進入大西洋。
(C) 它對紐約與紐澤西州沿岸地區造成巨大的傷害。
(D) 它是全球暖化所引起的怪異天候現象。
41. 根據作者所說的，為什麼這麼多美國人不顧危險地選擇在風暴水災的區域建立家園？
(A) 他們有政府所提供的完整重建計畫。
(B) 在風災過後，他們能從政府那裡得到補助經費。
(C) 他們喜歡住在水邊，因為他們相信這會帶來好運。
(D) 他們沒有意識到風暴會帶來的風險。
42. 第三段的 "subsidize" 這個字是什麼意思？
(A) 付某物部分的費用
(B) 降低某物的價值
(C) 把某樣東西從一地運送到另一地
(D) 完全忽略而不注意某物
43. 作者對於這個災難的態度為何？
(A) 他為現況受挫，找不到解決方法。
(B) 他對於死者表達極度的同情。
(C) 他支持興建海堤與屏障來保護曼哈頓的計畫。
(D) 他認為政府幫助重建易受災害的地區是一件不明智的事。

【單字、片語註解】

stretch (of land) (n.) 連綿一片(土地) hemisphere (n.) 半球
immense (adj.) 巨大的 multibillion-dollar (adj.) 數十億美元的
seawall (n.) 海堤 shield (v.) 保護 vulnerable (adj.) 脆弱的
eliminate (v.) 消除 subsidize (v.) 補助 aftermath (n.) 後果

【本段中譯】

極端的天候現象只有在碰到人類與他們的財物時，才會釀成災害。在今夏的大西洋颶風季節中所追蹤到的 19 個熱帶風暴中，有十個轉向進入大西洋，並未著陸造成傷害。但是，當一個像珊迪這樣的颶風掃過西半球人口最密集的地方時，就會對人類和他們的財物造成極大的損傷。

受到珊迪侵襲最嚴重的是美國東北濱海的住宅區，像紐約的史丹頓島與微風點(Breezy Point)，還有位於紐澤西沿岸的海洋郡等地。目前為止，大部分的討論都是關於是否興建數十億美元造價的海堤與屏障，以保護曼哈頓及其他易受此類風暴傷害的地區。

這麼多美國人喜歡把房子蓋在風暴及洪水區，有一部分是因為他們就是喜歡住在水邊。此外，由政府所補助的水災保險完全消除財務上的風險。全國上下，數百億的稅收都花在補助沿岸地區的災後重建，卻很少考慮到持續重建這些容易發生災害的地區是否有意義。

在珊迪的風暴過後，現在的問題是，我們是否要持續犯同樣

的錯誤，花費數十億讓人們繼續冒生命的危險，還是我們會說：「你們要建就建吧，但風險是你們自己的。」我們可以試著減緩氣候變化，也可以試著為沿岸區現有的人口稠密區建造實體的防護工程。然而，要確實降低下一個珊瑚礁風暴所造成的災害，最好的方法就是別讓人們住在危險地帶一或至少提高住在那裡的代價。

第 44 至 47 題為題組

44. 本文主旨為何？

- (A) 談論 3D 立體印刷術的優缺點。
- (B) 批評使用 3D 立體印刷術的後果。
- (C) 推銷最新的 3D 立體印刷機。
- (D) 介紹 3D 立體印刷術的歷史。

45. 根據本文，以下何者無法受惠於 3D 立體印刷科技？

- (A) 建築師。
- (B) 運動員。
- (C) 教育家。
- (D) 牙醫。

46. 根據本文，導致 3D 立體印刷術在不同領域廣泛應用的原因為何？

- (A) 名牌產品的普及化。
- (B) 失業率的不斷攀升。
- (C) 對量產持續增加的需求。
- (D) 3D 立體印刷機的降價。

47. 根據本文，關於 3D 立體印刷術，以下陳述何者為真？

- (A) 3D 立體印刷術使得武器製造商賺大錢。
- (B) 3D 立體印刷術加速考古學家挖掘埋藏的骨頭。
- (C) 3D 立體印刷術挑戰目前的著作權以及專利權。
- (D) 3D 立體印刷術主要是用來製造盜版產品。

【單字、片語註解】

three-dimensional (adj.) 三度空間的；立體的
initially (adv.) 最初地 inkjet (n.) 噴墨印表機
layer (n.) 層 predominantly (adv.) 主要地
a diversity of industries 不同業界
mass production (n.) 大量生產 generate (v.) 產生
raise concern 引起關注 counterfeiting (n.) 偽造
patent law (n.) 專利法 copyright law (n.) 著作法
designer (adj.) 設計師品牌的 producible (adj.) 可生產的
put...at risk 使...遭受危險

【本段中譯】

3D 立體印刷術最初發明於 1990 年代，此技術是運用 3D 立體印刷機製造出真實的立體物品。這些 3D 立體印刷機可以列印出實質的物品，它藉由運用塑膠、金屬或是陶瓷等材料，逐層列印出形狀，就好像你使用家中的噴墨印表機印出文件一樣輕而易舉。這項科技技術以前最主要是為工業設計工程來製造出比較不昂貴的產品原型。

然而，隨著 3D 立體印刷機的降價，這項科技已經應用在各個不同的領域。3D 立體印刷機使得工程師得以在他們砸大錢投入大量生產之前，先測試他們產品原型的切合度。此外，建築師也可以向他們的客戶展示出詳細而且相對低成本的模型。醫療專業人士或是考古學家也可以從 3D 掃描資料裡面，印刷出全尺寸的 3D 立體骨頭。3D 立體印刷術也廣泛地應用在教育界中，老師們可以藉此使學生們積極參與學習。

3D 立體印刷科技也有其缺點。自從 3D 立體印刷機製造出第一支手槍以來，已經引起了憂慮，擔心是否在我們的未來生活裡，武器是隨便在哪裡都可以製造的。若真如此，犯人和小孩將能輕易取得任何由 3D 立體印刷機所製造出的危險物品。這麼一來，社會大眾將因此而更擔憂。盜版是另一個 3D 印刷術所帶來的問題，因為 3D 立體印刷機可以製造出完美的複製品。專利法和著作法有可能變得容易被侵犯，設計師品牌的完美無瑕複製品，像是 LV 或是 Gucci 的手提包未來都可以在每個人的房間製造出來。更糟的是，3D 立體印刷可能會危害到某些特定的行業。例如，你可以自己在家複製出你最喜歡的玩具，然後玩具製造商或是玩具專賣店有一天可能會因而倒閉。

第 48 至 51 題為題組

48. 圓拱建築的好處是什麼？

- (A) 它展現了那個時期完美的形式。
- (B) 它讓聲音可以反彈。
- (C) 它強化了建材。
- (D) 它讓大量的光可以進入。

49. 根據本文，圓拱什麼時候才算建造完成？

- (A) 當被用木造的架構支撐住時。
- (B) 當楔形的石頭被移走時。
- (C) 當拱心石被安放在定位時。
- (D) 當牆的重量倍增時。

50. 下列有關嘉德水道橋的述敘何者是正確的？

- (A) 古代美索不達米亞人建造了這座橋。
- (B) 它被用來運水。
- (C) 人們不能走過嘉德水道橋。
- (D) 它因為承受太多重量而毀壞了。

51. 一個被這篇文章吸引的學生可能會考慮下列哪種職業？

- (A) 建築設計師
- (B) 生物醫學工程師
- (C) 宗教歷史學家
- (D) 戒癮輔導員

【單字、片語註解】

arch (n.) 拱門 virtue (n.) 好處 soundness (n.) 健全
semicircle (n.) 半圓 column (n.) 柱子
wedge-shaped (adj.) 楔形 keystone (n.) 拱心石
vertical (adj.) 垂直的 framework (n.) 骨架
enduring (adj.) 持久的 aqueduct (n.) 引水道
transport (n.) 運輸 footbridge (n.) 人行橋
intact (adj.) 完整的

【本段中譯】

雖然在好幾個世紀以前，美索不達米亞的古老民族就有了圓拱，但到羅馬人才發展成熟，他們在西元前二世紀時，將這形式展現得臻至完美。拱門有很多的好處，除了形狀迷人外，它讓建築師可以在牆上留下相當大的空間，而不會危及建築物的結構安全。這些空間可以讓光透入、減少牆的重量、以及降低所需要的建材用量。如同羅馬人所用的，拱門是完美的半圓形，雖然它在柱子上看起來好像比較長。它由楔形的石頭構成，每塊石頭和拱門的弧形都呈垂直的角度。拱門唯有在安放完畢最上面的拱心石時才會堅固，也因此建造中的拱門必須從下面支撐住，通常是用木造的架構。

運用拱門的羅馬建築中，最優美、最歷久不衰的就是位於法國尼姆的嘉德水道橋(Pont du Gard)，它建於西元 15 世紀羅馬帝國全盛時期，嘉德水道橋是座引水渠道，就是用來運輸水的結構，它的下層是橫跨河流的人行橋，將近兩千年來它仍然矗立得幾乎完好如初，這證明了羅馬人精湛的工程技巧。在視覺上，嘉德水道橋說明了拱門建築最好的優點，雖然它看起來堅固厚重，但它中空的設計讓它看起來輕盈且不需承受很多重量。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英：每題 4 分，每一雙斜線 1 分

【扣分標準】

每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。每一題以雙斜線劃分為四小部份，每小部份各佔 1 分。該小部份最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。

1. Undoubtedly / No doubt / Without (a) doubt, // (the) climate change // is a serious problem // (that) the world is facing / faced with at present.
2. Unless people stop hurting the Earth / earth, // where / on which we live, // our future may / might // end up in (a) tragedy.

二、英文作文

提示：你即將高中畢業了，這三年當中你一定經歷了許多事情，有哪件事令你感到自豪呢？

請寫一篇英文作文來描述這件事。文分兩段，第一段描述當時事件發生的經過，第二段說明你對這件事的省思。

評分標準：

給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
0-4 分	只寫兩三行，或根本完全離題，或幾無正確句子。
5-8 分	字數勉強足夠，內容平平，但文法或拼字錯誤很多。
9-13 分	字數足夠，有內容，文法使用尚可，錯字不多。
14-17 分	內容及結構可以，文法順暢，錯字少。
18-20 分	內容創新，結構佳，文法順暢，幾無錯字。

