

臺北區 102 學年度第一學期
第一次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

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：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（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。

- The dress on the shelf didn't _____ to me at first. But after I put it on, I fell in love with it.
(A) intend (B) occur (C) appeal (D) charm
- The comedian's comic _____ of famous political figures made us laugh whole-heartedly.
(A) imitations (B) celebrations (C) imaginations (D) delightfulness
- Despite my friendship with Johnny, I tried to remain _____ with him in his argument with his brother.
(A) determined (B) neutral (C) secret (D) realistic
- The report seems to _____ that human error was the most likely cause of the accident.
(A) plead (B) aim (C) violate (D) indicate
- After the exhausting marathon, she could _____ walk for the next few days.
(A) barely (B) heavily (C) certainly (D) fortunately
- A college diploma alone won't _____ you for the job. You need to have at least three years of experience of writing computer programs.
(A) pursue (B) qualify (C) allow (D) divert
- With the _____ of the baseball season, baseball buffs are getting more and more agitated and excited.
(A) approach (B) acquisition (C) convention (D) majority
- Donald _____ with pain when he broke his arm falling from the fence.
(A) grasped (B) targeted (C) trapped (D) gasped
- Since the dawn of civilization, human beings have been fascinated with the _____ of the universe.
(A) infinity (B) fragility (C) compassion (D) intimacy
- Generally speaking, Russia is still not a friendly place for the _____. For example, the visually-impaired may find it dangerous to even walk alone on the street without guidance.
(A) elderly (B) trendy (C) handicapped (D) humble
- Many tourists find Boston a charming city. The mix of historical and modern buildings is its main _____.
(A) expectation (B) generation (C) function (D) attraction
- Cirque du Soleil, founded in Canada in 1984, has earned a _____ for being breathtaking and magical.
(A) transportation (B) destination (C) reputation (D) motivation
- My American friend, Steve, is very fond of Chinese food, but he is _____ with chopsticks.
(A) awkward (B) obvious (C) practical (D) available
- I am surprised to know that Buddhist monks are _____ to marry and have families in Japan.
(A) promised (B) permitted (C) suspected (D) reflected
- Dubbed "Hug and Wish", a China Airlines aircraft, painted by Jimmy, is taking off to _____ Taiwan's creativity and environmental awareness to the world.
(A) prevent (B) recover (C) promote (D) afford

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

The 3D Printing Revolution is about to transform our lives. While 16 laser and inkjet printers only make marks on paper, 3D printers build up solid objects in a great many very thin layers. Within a decade, some products may 17 from the Internet for printout in store or even at home. Already DIY enthusiasts are building their own 3D printers, while consumer models for the rest of us are just starting to arrive. 18, doctors are learning how to 3D print kidneys and other replacement human organs.

Yet the news that the first workable gun has been produced with a 3D printer will have many argue that such a technology is far too dangerous to be unleashed: imagine what terrorists could do 19 it. It's a seemingly compelling but ultimately flawed argument. The 20 of 3D printing are so massive that it would be economic suicide for any nation to ban the technology, or regulate it out of existence.

16. (A) fashionable (B) boring (C) traditional (D) cheap
 17. (A) have downloaded (B) be downloaded
 (C) have been downloading (D) be downloading
 18. (A) Meanwhile (B) In other words (C) However (D) Simply put
 19. (A) for (B) with (C) by (D) in
 20. (A) faults (B) errors (C) misunderstandings (D) benefits

21-25 題為題組

From my own limited experience, I have found that the greatest degree of inner tranquility comes from the development of love and compassion. The more we care for the happiness of others, the 21 our own sense of well-being becomes. Cultivating a close, warm-hearted feeling for others automatically puts the mind at ease. This helps remove 22 fears or insecurities we may have and gives us the strength to cope with any obstacles we encounter. It is the ultimate source of success in life.

23 we live in this world, we are bound to encounter problems. If, at such times, we lose hope and become discouraged, we diminish our ability to face difficulties. If, on the other hand, we remember that it is not just ourselves 24 every one who has to undergo suffering, this more realistic perspective will increase our determination and capacity to overcome troubles.

Thus we can strive gradually to become more compassionate, that is, we can develop both genuine sympathy for others' suffering and the will to help remove their pain. 25, our own serenity and inner strength will increase.

---a message from Dalai Lama

21. (A) less (B) greater (C) easier (D) worse
 22. (A) whatever (B) whichever (C) however (D) wherever
 23. (A) As soon as (B) Despite (C) Though (D) As long as
 24. (A) that (B) because (C) but (D) so
 25. (A) However (B) As a result (C) Otherwise (D) Generally speaking

26-30 題為題組

Marc Chagall is one of the most inspiring artists of the 20th century. Not only did his poetic, figurative style make him one of most popular modern artists but his long life and varied output made him one of the most internationally 26. While many of his peers did experiments that led often to abstraction, Chagall's greatness 27 his steady faith in the power of figurative art, one that he maintained despite getting ideas from Fauvism and Cubism. Born in Russia, Chagall moved to France in 1910 and became a prominent figure within the so-called Ecole de Paris. Later he traveled in the United States and the Middle East, which created his self-image 28 an archetypal "wandering Jew."

Chagall flirted with many radical modernist styles at various points throughout his career, including Cubism, Suprematism and Surrealism, all of 29 possibly encouraged him to work in an entirely abstract style. 30, he rejected each of them in succession, remaining devoted to figurative and narrative art, which made him one of the modern period's most prominent exponents of the more traditional approach.

26. (A) recognizing (B) recognize (C) recognized (D) to recognize
27. (A) puts aside (B) lies in (C) results in (D) makes up
28. (A) for (B) so (C) with (D) as
29. (A) which (B) them (C) what (D) it
30. (A) Besides (B) Nevertheless (C) Therefore (D) What's better

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。

31-40 題為題組

As early as 1885, the British entomologist Vincent M. Holt wrote a booklet with the title: "Why not eat insects?" It is a good question, as most of the world population does. More than 1000 insect 31 are eaten in the tropics, including caterpillars, grasshoppers, beetles, termites, ants, bees, wasps, and true bugs. This is probably because insects in warmer climates are 32 in size and show more crowding behavior than in mild zones, making harvesting from nature easier. It is a mistaken Western assumption that people in the tropics eat insects because they are 33. To the contrary, an insect snack is often considered a delicacy.

Nutritionally, insects are comparable to conventional meat such as pork, beef, mutton, or fish. Depending on the species, insects contain between 30 and 70 percent protein, and are a good source of essential fatty acids, vitamins (in particular the B vitamins) and minerals (such as iron and zinc). The meat crisis may prompt us to look for 34 protein sources. Since 1970, world meat consumption has increased almost three-fold, and is expected to have 35 by 2050. However, already 70 percent of all agricultural land is used for livestock. The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations estimates that 18 percent of all greenhouse gas 36 is derived from livestock. An advantage of insects compared to conventional meat is that they are cold-blooded and do not use energy to maintain a constant high body temperature. For that reason, they convert feed more efficiently to body mass. To produce one kilogram of meat, a cricket needs 1.7 kilogram of feed--- 37 less than a chicken (2.2), pig (3.6), sheep (6.3), and cow (7.7). Additionally, the edible 38 after processing is much higher for insects -- it's 80 percent in crickets -- than for pork (70 percent), chicken (65 percent), beef (55 percent), and lamb (35 percent).

So why not eat insects? To 39 Western consumers, it would be essential to provide information about the nutritional value, ensure food safety, explain the environmental benefits, develop good recipes, make the product 40, and establish a regulatory and legislative framework. A taste experience is generally a first step for consumers in crossing the psychological barrier.

- (A) significantly (B) proportion (C) accessible (D) emission (E) convince
(F) alternative (G) bigger (H) species (I) doubled (J) starving

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

Marco Polo undertook the journey to the Far East when he was only 17. After the trip he completed a book about what he had seen. Although other explorers had visited this remote part of the world before, Polo's reports were unparalleled in **their** level of excitement and detail.

Polo arrived home in Venice in 1295. Later, he was called to fight in a war between the cities of Venice and Genoa and had the misfortune to be taken and held by the Genoan side. While waiting to be freed, he met a writer named Rustichello da Pisa, who greatly admired the stories Polo told him. Rustichello da Pisa wrote them down in the form of a book published and called *The Travels of Marco Polo*. It became very popular and was much admired by many people even though some people did not believe it was true.

Columbus knew about the travels of Marco Polo when he first sailed westward with the objective of finding a new route to the Eastern lands in 1492. One writer at the time claimed that Columbus had read and studied the book before asking Portugal to finance his voyage. However, he may have got the information through word of mouth. A library in Seville has a copy of Polo's book owned by Columbus, and it has notes written, possibly by Columbus himself. But these notes appear to have been written only after Columbus's third trip to the Americas. So whether he read Polo's book before 1492 still remains unknown.

41. According to the passage, which event occurred first?
(A) Polo met the writer Rustichello da Pisa.
(B) Polo traveled to the Far East.
(C) Polo came to Venice in 1295.
(D) Polo was called to fight in a war.
42. What does the word **their** in the first paragraph refer to?
(A) cultures'
(B) Asia lands'
(C) adventures'
(D) reports'
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the book *The Travels of Marco Polo* is true?
(A) It was written by Marco Polo himself.
(B) Most people were not interested in it at that time.
(C) It was fictional and many people enjoyed reading it as a pastime.
(D) Some people doubted the truthfulness of the book.
44. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
(A) Columbus was influenced by Marco Polo.
(B) Columbus wanted to find a new route to the Far East.
(C) Columbus asked Portugal to finance his voyage.
(D) Columbus had read Marco Polo's book before his first sailing to the East in 1492.

45-48 題為題組

On the eve of women's day as India awakens to activism and women's rights, Meeni, 16 is getting ready for her marriage in the evening. Noori, her mother, sadly sighed, 'What can I do? The groom's side was putting pressure on us. How long could I wait? The marriage was arranged long before and I could not hold them any longer.'

Thousands of children like Meeni are married off before the marriageable age, set at 18 for women and 21 for men in the Indian law. 47 percent of the Indian children are married before the marriageable age. Despite the fact that the highest prevalence of the practice in South Asia is recorded in Bangladesh at 66 percent, given the size of the population, India still tops the list in terms of absolute numbers.

In India, the reasons for child marriage can be traced back to outdated cultural practices that hinder the right of the girl child to live with freedom and dignity. She is denied fair education and her health is given little priority. Despite the marriageable law in place, age-old cultural and the outdated mindset of the population drive them to turn a blind eye towards the problem. The poor progress on the economic and educational parameters also contributes to the large number of child marriages in India, where the child bride's family members are mostly illiterate.

If the issue of child marriage is not properly addressed, UN Millennium Development Goals calling for a two-thirds reduction in the under-five **mortality** rate and a three-fourths reduction in the maternal mortality ratio by 2015 will not be met. According to the UN, complications during pregnancy are the leading cause of death for girls aged 15-19 years in developing countries like India, which also has a high rate of infant mortality.

45. What issue is this passage mainly about?
(A) Child marriages in Bangladesh.
(B) The marriageable age in India.
(C) Unfair treatment of girls in India.
(D) Child marriages and infant mortality in South Asia.

46. What is the closest meaning to “**mortality**” in the last paragraph?
(A) death
(B) pregnancy
(C) reduction
(D) marriage
47. As mentioned in the passage, what is **NOT** true about Meeni?
(A) Her example shows child marriages are still commonly seen in India.
(B) Her groom’s family has been expecting this marriage for a long time.
(C) She will be married off before the marriageable age set in the Indian law.
(D) She is an activist calling for action in Indian women’s rights movement.
48. From the passage, what can we infer about women in India today?
(A) All are now living freely and respectably.
(B) Many are still forced to have arranged marriages.
(C) Most have the outdated mindset and are illiterate.
(D) Their marriageable age is 21 in the Indian law.

49-52 題爲題組

In response to many contributing factors, on May 25th 2013, more than 2 million people participated in the “March Against Monsanto” across the globe.

One of the primary reasons for the march was focused on genetically modified organisms, or GMOs. GMOs are plants, bacteria, and animals whose genetic makeup (DNA) has been scientifically altered. Of particular concern are seeds whose genes have been chemically altered with pesticides to systemically grow plants that are insect resistant. When chemicals are grown systemically into plants, they cannot be washed away before you eat them. Already, GMOs represent about 80% of U.S. food supply including corn and soy.

The world is also not happy that Monsanto, with a record of questionable ethics and close ties to the U.S. government (FDA, USDA, EPA, lobbyists and a Supreme Court Judge), has received protection from future trouble. Back in March, U.S. President Obama signed a bill which is something called the “Monsanto Protection Act.” This bill would shield Monsanto seeds and other GMO crops approved by the USDA to be grown – even if there is action in the courts against them.

Another major reason for the march is what is happening to commercial farmers around the globe. Monsanto’s patents on plant seeds no longer allow farmers to save and grow their own seeds. If farmers attempt to grow their own varieties, they are sued by the corporate giant and there is increasing pressure for them to grow only GMO seeds. The extreme costs of farming this way has forced closure of many farmers across America and thousands of documented suicides by farmers in India.

“March Against Monsanto” calls for collective action from all of those who share the vision of a sustainable world.

49. What is Monsanto?
(A) A governmental organization researching on GMOs.
(B) A law firm specializing in GMO issues.
(C) A group working for the U.S. to fight illegal farming.
(D) A big company profiting by selling GMO seeds.
50. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) Monsanto intends to change all the DNA in plants systematically.
(B) Monsanto controls 80% of GMO seed farming around the world.
(C) Commercial farmers lose fight over the Monsanto seed patents.
(D) “March Against Monsanto” is a movement founded by farmers alone.
51. According to the passage, why is the “Monsanto Protection Act” passed?
(A) Monsanto has good relationships with key people in the government.
(B) Monsanto helps the U.S. government solve the food shortage problem.
(C) The USDA has proved that Monsanto grows healthy GMO seeds.
(D) Obama wants to show his power over the courts by signing the bill.

52. Why is Monsanto responsible for the cases of farmer suicides in India?
- (A) The Indian farmers are not allowed to buy GMO seeds.
 - (B) The Indian farmers can't afford the costs of GMO seed farming.
 - (C) Monsanto has the ownership of most of farming land in India.
 - (D) Monsanto joins hands with the USDA to sue Indian farmers.

53-56 題為題組

Mirror, mirror on the wall, who's the smartest beast of all? Through groundbreaking scientific research, the real story of an animal with more than just gut instinct emerges. Clever athletes, super sleuths and born performers, they really seem to be on the ball. But what really goes on in the mind of man's best friend? From the edge of canine science we discover the true genius of the dog.

We live with 400 million of them. Nosy, inquisitive busy bodies with busy minds. We share our homes with them and just about everything else. For centuries, we've been fascinated with them, striving to get into the mind of the dog. But we're not the only ones doing the research. They watch us. They listen, picking up on our every move, gathering intelligence for the doggie database. Why? Because their lives depend on it, and have for millennia.

The wolf is the mother of all dogs. Some 14,000 years ago, a group of wolves took a new evolutionary path. No one knows exactly why, but most agree the split occurred because of us. As human hunter-gatherers settled down, they created rubbish. Some say the wolves that couldn't pass up a free lunch began hanging around. For a select few, scavenging replaced hunting. And the wolf-like attributes **they** used for taking down prey faded away. These were the first dogs, eventually evolving into smaller animals with smaller teeth and smaller brains. But other traits loomed larger. They became more approachable than wolves and were willing to work.

Ultimately dogs and humans struck a food for hire deal. If the dogs worked hard, the people would throw them a bone. And the ones who paid attention and obeyed were rewarded plentifully, surviving to pass down their clever genes, creating a species uniquely focused on us. This co-evolution between human and dog plays out today, an ancient bond thriving in modern suburbs.

53. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To introduce the evolution of the wolf from the dog.
 - (B) To emphasize the important role of dogs played in human's lives.
 - (C) To tell a story about the smartest beast in the world.
 - (D) To explain why and how wolves were tamed and became dogs.
54. What does "**they**" in the third paragraph refer to?
- (A) Human hunter-gatherers.
 - (B) The "first" wolves.
 - (C) The "first" dogs.
 - (D) The wolf-like attributes.
55. In the passage, which of the following statements about dogs is true?
- (A) Hard-working dogs get more rewards than obeying ones.
 - (B) Dogs have been studying human behavior for years to survive.
 - (C) Dogs have smaller brains than wolves, so they are not as smart as wolves.
 - (D) Dogs have completely lost their ability to hunt since they grew into what they are today.
56. According to the reading, why did some wolves develop into dogs?
- (A) Dependence on humans.
 - (B) Natural selection.
 - (C) Climate change.
 - (D) Loss of habitat.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

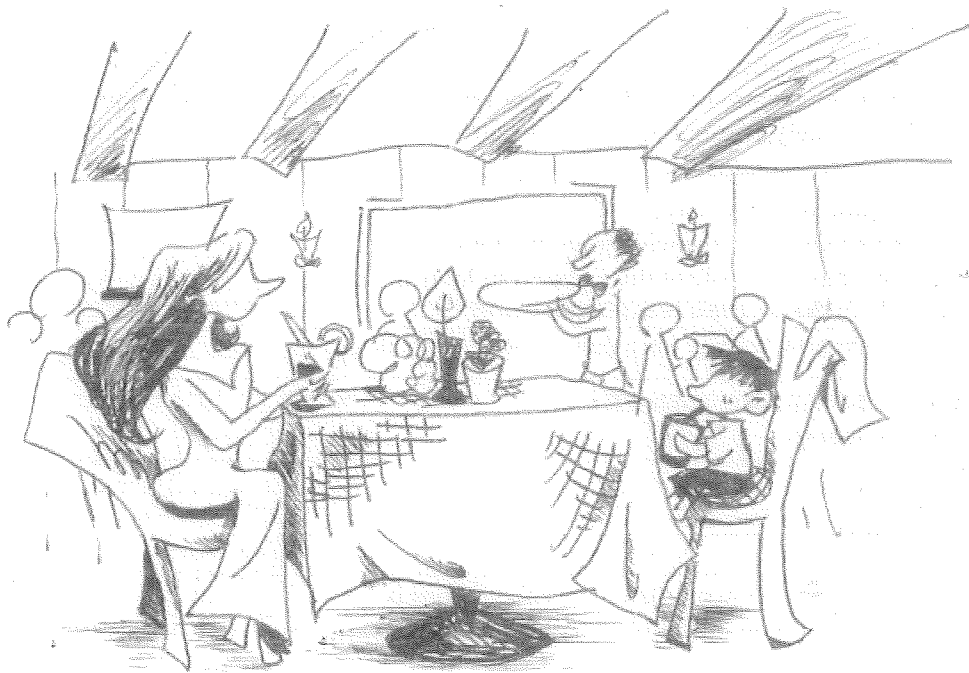
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 誠品書局(Eslite Bookstore)宣布，考慮到地點和人口，將在上海(Shanghai)設立最新的店。
2. 誠品說當公司進入海外市場的時候，將會一如往常重視品質。

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：請看下面漫畫，請發揮想像力，編寫故事。請注意，故事內容必須涵蓋圖意，力求情節完整並且有結局。



"I loved your E-mail, but I thought you'd be older."

(A woman sitting at a table in a restaurant talking to a little boy.)

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	B	D	A	B	A	D	A	C	D	C	A	B	C	C	B	A	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	D	C	B	C	B	D	A	B	H	G	J	F	I	D	A	B	E	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
B	D	D	A	C	A	D	B	D	C	A	B	D	C	B	A				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 這件洋裝擺在架子上時一開始並不吸引我。但我一穿上後，就愛上它了。
(A) ~ to 打算 (B) ~ to 想起 (C) ~ to 吸引 (D) (vt.)使吸引
- 這位喜劇演員對有名政治人物的滑稽模仿令我們開懷大笑。
(A) 模仿 (B) 慶祝 (C) 想像 (D) 愉快
- 儘管我和 Johnny 友好，我仍試著在他和哥哥吵架時維持中立。
(A) 決意的 (B) 中立的 (C) 秘密的 (D) 現實的
- 這項報告似乎暗示人為錯誤是導致這場意外的最可能原因。
(A) 懇求 (B) 瞄準 (C) 違反 (D) 暗示；表明
- 跑完累人的馬拉松後，她接下來幾天走路都很勉強。
(A) 勉強 (B) 沈重 (C) 當然 (D) 幸運地
- 僅僅大學文憑無法使你有資格得到這個工作，你需要至少三年寫電腦程式的經驗。
(A) 追求 (B) 有資格 (C) 允許 (D) 使轉向
- 隨著棒球季的接近，棒球迷越來越騷動興奮。
(A) 接近 (B) 獲得 (C) 慣例 (D) 多數
- 唐諾從籬笆跌下，因斷了手臂疼痛得倒抽一口氣。
(A) 抓牢 (B) 把...設為目標
(C) 設陷阱捕捉 (D) 倒抽一口氣
- 從文明之初，人類一直著迷於宇宙的浩瀚無窮。
(A) 浩瀚無窮 (B) 脆弱 (C) 憐憫 (D) 親密
- 一般而言，俄羅斯對殘障者而言，仍非一個友善的地方。舉例來說，視障者可能發現，獨自上街沒有人帶領，是件危險的事。
(A) 年長的 (B) 時髦的 (C) 殘障的 (D) 謙虛的
- 許多觀光客發現波士頓是個迷人的城市。歷史和現代建築的結合是它的主要的吸引(力)。
(A) 期待 (B) 世代 (C) 功能 (D) 吸引
- 太陽馬戲團，成立於 1984 年加拿大，已經贏得令人歎為觀止和神奇的名聲。
(A) 運輸 (B) 地點 (C) 名聲 (D) 動機
- 我的美籍朋友，Steve，非常喜歡中國菜，但是他使用筷子是笨拙的。
(A) 笨拙的 (B) 明顯的 (C) 實際的 (D) 可利用的
- 我很驚訝知道日本的和尚是被允許結婚生子的。
(A) 承諾 (B) 允許 (C) 懷疑 (D) 反映
- 名為『擁抱機』，一架由幾米所繪製的中華航空客機正要起飛，向世人發揚台灣的創造力和環境意識。
(A) 預防 (B) 復原 (C) 發揚 (D) 負擔

二、綜合測驗

16-20 題為題組

3D 列印革命即將改變我們的生活。傳統的雷射及噴墨印表機只能在紙上留下印記，而 3D 印表機卻以大量且極薄的層層堆疊構築成堅固的實體。未來十年內，有些產品或許可以從網路上被下載後在店家甚至是家中列印出來。DIY 的熱愛人士早已在拼裝自己的 3D 印表機，而供我們其他消費者使用的類型才剛要問世。在此同時，醫生們也在學習如何 3D 列印腎臟及其他人類器官的替代品。

不過，以 3D 印表機製造出第一枝可射發的槍枝這則新聞發

佈後，會使很多人主張這種科技太危險，不該公諸於世：想像一下恐怖份子有了這項技術會怎麼做。這個論點似乎讓人信服但終究還是錯誤的。3D 列印的好處極大，因此任何一個國家禁止或是透過管制使這項科技消聲匿跡，就會自我扼殺經濟發展。

16. 相對於文章一開始提到列印革命，此處應選傳統印表機

- (A) 流行的 (B) 無趣的 (C) 傳統的 (D) 便宜的

17. 產品被下載，應選被動形式

- (A) have + p.p.(現在完成)
(B) be + p.p.(被動)
(C) have been + v-ing (現在完成進行)
(D) be + v-ing(進行式)

18. 根據上下文邏輯，應選在此同時

- (A) 在此同時 (B) 換句話說 (C) 然而 (D) 簡言之

19. (A) 為了 (B) 有了 (C) 藉由 (D) 在當中

20. 根據上下文判斷，此處指 3D 列印好處極大

- (A) 缺點 (B) 錯誤 (C) 誤解 (D) 好處；利益

21-25 題為題組

從我有限的經驗，我發現最大的內在寧靜，來自於發展愛及憐憫心。我們越在意別人的快樂，我們自己的幸福感就越大。培養對別人親近與溫暖的感覺，使得我們的心自然而然地自在起來。這有助於去除我們可能會有的任何恐懼與不安，給予我們力量克服任何所遭遇的阻礙。它是生命成功的最終來源。

只要我們活在人世，我們就一定會遭遇問題。如果此時我們失掉希望、變得沮喪，我們就會減少面對困難的能力。反之，如果我們記住，不只是我們，每個人一定會受苦，這個比較實際的觀點，會增加我們克服麻煩的決心與能力。...

因此，我們能藉著點滴的努力變得更有憐憫心，也就是說，我們能培養出對別人苦難真正的同情心，以及去除他人痛苦的願心。因此，我們的寧靜與內在的力量，也會增強。

----來自達賴喇嘛的訊息

21. 由前後文推敲，越在意別人的快樂，自己的幸福感就越大。

- (A) 更少 (B) 更大 (C) 更容易 (D) 更糟

22. 此處應指「不論甚麼」恐懼與不安。

- (A) 不論甚麼 (B) 不論哪個 (C) 無論如何 (D) 無論何處

23. 此處指只要活在世上，人就會遭遇問題。

- (A) 一...就... (B) 儘管 (C) 雖然 (D) 只要

24. 此處為不只...而且...，not just...but (also)

- (A) 然而 (B) 因此 (C) 否則 (D) 一般來說

25. 由前後文推敲，在此應選「因此」。

- (A) 然而 (B) 因此 (C) 否則 (D) 一般來說

26-30 題為題組

馬克夏卡爾是 20 世紀最能激發靈感的藝術家之一。不只是他詩意、形象的風格使他進入最受歡迎的現代藝術家之列，他的生平與不同的作品，也使他成為最受到國際讚譽的藝術家之一。雖然他當代有許多同輩藝術家做抽象藝術的實驗，夏卡爾的偉大在於，儘管他也從野獸派與立體派汲取概念，他對形象藝術有堅定的信念。夏卡爾出生俄羅斯，1910 年移居法國，成為所謂的「巴黎藝術派」中傑出的一員。後來，他旅居美國各地與中東，創造出「流浪猶太人」自我形象的原型。

在他生涯的不同時期，夏卡爾把玩了許多激進的現代派風格，包括立體派、俄國純幾何形抽象繪畫運動與超現實主義，這些流派都可能鼓勵他以全然的抽象風格創作。然而，他一個個拒絕了這些流派，繼續致力於形象與敘述藝術，這使得他成為現代時期以較傳統的繪畫風格作畫，最傑出的畫家之一。

26. the + adj. 代表這類的人。the most internationally recognized 是指「最受國際認可讚譽者」，recognized 為過去分詞當形容詞用，指「被認可讚譽」
27. 由前後文推敲，在此應選動詞片語：「在於」
(A) 擱置 (B) 在於 (C) 導致 (D) 組成
28. as + 身份，狀態
29. 在此，句子並未結束，應在後面加一關係子句，修飾逗點前的名詞—立體派、俄國純幾何形抽象繪畫運動與超現實主義。因此，必須選「which」
30. 由前後文推敲，在此應選轉折語：「然而」
(A) 此外 (B) 然而 (C) 因此 (D) 更棒的是

三、文意選填

早在 1885 年英國昆蟲學家 Vincent M. Holt 寫了一本小冊子標題為「何不吃昆蟲？」這是一個好問題，因為世界大多數的人口也都吃。超過 1000 種昆蟲種類在熱帶地區被食用，其中包括毛毛蟲、蚱蜢、甲蟲、白蟻、螞蟻、蜜蜂、黃蜂和真正的蟲。這可能是因為溫暖氣候的昆蟲和溫帶地區的昆蟲相比，體型上比較大，比較擁擠，所以比較容易從大自然中捕獲。西方人一直錯誤地認為熱帶地區的人們是因為饑餓才吃昆蟲的。相反地，一道昆蟲點心常常被視為美食。

就營養而言，昆蟲是可以和傳統肉品像豬肉、牛肉、羊肉或魚相比的。不同種類的昆蟲提供了百分之 30 到 70 的蛋白質，而且是必要脂肪酸、維生素(尤其是 B 群)和礦物質(像鐵和鋅)好的來源。肉類危機可能會促使我們尋找其他替代的蛋白質來源。自從 1970 年，世界肉類的消耗量已經增加了將近三倍，並且預期在 2050 年會加倍。然而，已經有百分之 70 的農地用於家畜飼養。聯合國食品農業組織估計百分之 18 溫室氣體排放源自於家畜飼養。和傳統肉品相比，昆蟲的優點在於它們是冷血的，而且不需使用能量來維持固定的高體溫。就因為這個理由，昆蟲更有效率地將飼料轉換成身體質量。為了製造一公斤的肉品，蟋蟀需要 1.7 公斤的飼料—明顯地少於雞(2.2)、豬(3.6)、羊(6.3)、和牛(7.7)。此外，處理過後昆蟲可食用的比例遠遠地超過肉品—蟋蟀百分之 80、豬(百分之 70)、雞(百分之 65)、牛(百分之 55)、羊(百分之 35)。

所以，何不食用昆蟲？為了說服西方的消費者，提供營養價值訊息，確保食品的安全，解釋對環境的好處，開發美味食譜，讓產品可取得，並且設立規範和立法都是必要的。通常品嘗的經驗對於消費者而言是跨越心理障礙的第一步。

- (A) 明顯地 (B) 比例 (C) 可取得的 (D) 排放 (E) 說服
(F) 替代的 (G) 較大的 (H) 物種 (I) 加倍 (J) 饑餓的

四、閱讀測驗

41-44 題為題組

馬可波羅在他十七歲時就進行它的遠東之旅。在旅行之後，他完成了一本他所見所聞的書。雖然其他的探險家也造訪過這塊遙遠的地方，但馬可波羅的報告在刺激及精細度上卻是無可比擬的。

1925 年馬可波羅回到威尼斯的家。後來他被叫召參與威尼斯和熱那亞的戰役，不幸的是，他被熱那亞給俘虜。等著被釋放的日子中，他遇到了一個名叫 Rustichello da Pisa 的作家，他很喜歡馬可波羅告訴他的故事。Rustichello da Pisa 將之寫成一本書出版，就叫作《馬可波羅遊記》。這本書很受歡迎受到許多人的喜歡，雖然有人認為不是真的。

1942 年，哥倫布首度西航，要找尋一條前往東方的新路線之時，就知道馬可波羅之旅。那時就有作家宣稱哥倫布在要求葡萄牙資助他航行之前就研讀過這本書。但是他可能是口耳相傳得知的。在賽維亞的一個圖書館裡有一本哥倫布擁有的馬可波羅書，裡面有筆記，很可能是哥倫布寫的。但這些筆記似乎是哥倫布在第三次前往美洲後所寫的。所以是否他在 1942 年之前就讀過馬可波羅的書不得而知。

41. 根據本文，哪個事件發生最早？

- (A) 馬可波羅遇見作家 Rustichello da Pisa
(B) 馬可波羅到東方旅行
(C) 馬可波羅在 1295 到威尼斯
(D) 馬可波羅被徵召參加戰爭

馬可波羅到東方旅行發生最早，之後回到威尼斯，參加戰爭，

遇見 Rustichello da Pisa.

42. 第一段的 their 指的是？

- (A) 文化的
(B) 亞洲土地的
(C) 冒險的
(D) 報告的

their 指的是前面提到的 reports'

43. 根據本文，以下敘述關於這本書 The Travels of Marco Polo 何者為正確？

- (A) 馬可波羅本人所寫
(B) 當時大部分的人沒有興趣
(C) 它是虛構的故事，大家喜歡當消遣閱讀
(D) 有些人懷疑其真實性

第二段最後面提到有些人懷疑 The Travels of Marco Polo 這本書的真實性

44. 最後一段主旨為何？

- (A) 哥倫布受到馬可波羅的影響
(B) 哥倫布要找尋到亞洲的新路線
(C) 哥倫布要求葡萄牙贊助他的航行
(D) 哥倫布在 1492 年第一次出發去東方之前已讀過馬可波羅的書

哥倫布是否在第一次探險前讀過馬可波羅的書仍有爭議，但即使他沒有讀也從別人那裡得到一些訊息，所以可確定的是他的探險之旅的確受到馬可波羅的影響

45-48 題為題組

婦女節的前夕，印度已覺醒於行動主義與婦女的權利，而此時，十六歲的蜜妮正在梳妝準備自己晚上的婚禮。她的媽媽努麗，悲傷地嘆氣：「我能怎麼辦？男方一直在施壓。我能等多久？婚姻早就說好了，沒辦法再拖了。」

像蜜妮這樣成千上萬的兒童，早在到達印度合法婚姻年齡(男 21、女 18)之前，就已經結婚了。百分之 47 的印度兒童，在法定的結婚年齡之前，就已經嫁娶了。儘管南亞法定年齡前結婚的比例，最高的是孟加拉的百分之 66，但以人口多寡而言，印度法定年齡前結婚的人數，仍是排行第一。

在印度，童婚的理由可回溯至不准女孩活得有自由與尊嚴的過時的文化習俗。女孩不能有公平的受教權，她的健康也不受重視。儘管已施行法定婚姻年齡法，印度人古老的文化與過時的思維，使得人們對這個問題睜隻眼閉隻眼。經濟與教育參數緩慢的成長，也造成新娘家庭成員多為文盲的印度，大量的童婚現象。

如果童婚的問題未被適當地處理，聯合國千年發展目標中，對五歲以下兒童死亡率減少 $\frac{2}{3}$ ，及 2015 年以前孕婦死亡率減

少 $\frac{3}{4}$ 的呼籲，便無法達成。根據聯合國的說法，懷孕期間的併發症，是在像印度這樣的開發中國家，15 至 19 歲女孩，最主要的死亡原因，而這樣的開發中國家，也有很高的嬰兒死亡率。

45. 這短文主要是有關甚麼議題？

- (A) 孟加拉的童婚 (B) 印度的法定婚姻年齡
(C) 印度對女孩不平的待遇 (D) 南亞的童婚與嬰兒死亡率

46. 最後一段，與「mortality」意思最接近的是哪個字？

- (A) 死亡 (B) 懷孕 (C) 減少 (D) 婚姻

47. 依據短文，關於蜜妮，何者為非？

- (A) 她的案例顯示童婚在印度仍然常見
(B) 她的夫家已經等待婚禮很久了
(C) 她將在印度合法婚齡之前結婚
(D) 她是印度婦女運動的激進份子，要求採取行動

48. 從這篇短文，我們可以推論印度婦女的境遇如何？

- (A) 現在都能活得自由並受到尊重
(B) 許多女孩仍被迫接受媒妁之言
(C) 大多數女孩仍思維老舊、且是文盲
(D) 在印度法律，她們的合法婚齡是 21 歲

49-52 題為題組

在許多因素促擁下，2013 年 5 月 25 日這天全球超過 2 百萬人參與了「反 Monsanto 遊行」。

這次遊行的主要原因之一聚焦在基因改造生物，或稱 GMOs。所謂 GMOs 就是基因構造(DNA)已透過科學方式改變的植物、細菌及動物。最令人擔心的是種子的基因以殺蟲劑進行化學改造過後，有系統地栽培成能抵抗昆蟲的植物。植物內部系統性置入的化學藥劑，食用前清洗也無法洗掉。美國的食物約有百分之八十為 GMOs，包括玉米及黃豆。

另一項令世人不滿的是 Monsanto 道德向來備受質疑，又和美國政府部門(FDA, USDA, EPA，遊說團體以及最高法院法官)關係密切，所以獲得保障，避免了將來的麻煩。美國總統 Obama 在三月時簽署了一項法案，人稱「Monsanto 保護法」。這項法案保護了 Monsanto 種子及其他 USDA 核准的作物—即使法庭中有針對它們不利的訴訟。

這次遊行還有一個重大原因，就是全球商業農人不幸的際遇。Monsanto 具有種子專利，使農人不得再儲藏或種植自己的種子。如果他們企圖自行培育不同的種子，便會遭到這個企業巨人的控告，而他們也面臨越來越多的壓力只能栽種 GMO 種子。這種耕種所付出的高額成本已迫使全美許多農人倒閉以及印度數以千計列入記錄的農人自殺案件。

「反 Monsanto 遊行」呼籲全體認同永續世界觀的人們集體行動。

49. 什麼是 Monsanto ?

- (A) 研究 GMOs 的政府組織
- (B) 專長 GMO 議題的法律公司
- (C) 為美國效勞打擊非法耕種的團體
- (D) 以賣 GMO 種子謀利的大公司

50. 下列哪項敘述正確？

- (A) Monsanto 有意系統性地改變所有的植物 DNA
- (B) Monsanto 控制全球 80% of GMO 種子耕作
- (C) 商業農夫在對抗 Monsanto 種子的專利戰中敗陣
- (D) 反 Monsanto 遊行是由農人獨立發起的運動

51. 根據本文，「Monsanto 保護法」何以過關？

- (A) Monsanto 與政府的重要人士關係友好
- (B) Monsanto 幫助美國政府解決食物短缺問題
- (C) USDA 已證明 Monsanto 栽培有益健康的 GMO 種子
- (D) Obama 想透過簽署這項法案展現自己權力在法院之上

52. 為何 Monsanto 得為印度農人自殺案件負？

- (A) 印度農人不被允許購買 GMO 種子
- (B) 印度農人付不起 GMO 種子耕作的成本
- (C) Monsanto 擁有印度大部份耕地的所有權
- (D) Monsanto 和 USDA 聯手控告印度農人

53-56 題為題組

魔鏡啊魔鏡，誰是世上最聰明的野獸？創新科學研究終於揭露真相，某種動物有的不只是本能直覺。牠們是聰明運動員、超級偵探及天生表演家。牠們似乎十分機靈，不過這些人類最好的朋友究竟在想什麼呢？藉由先進的犬類科學，我們看出狗兒真正的天賦。

有四億隻狗跟人類住在一起。牠們愛管閒事，好奇心強，腦筋更是動個不停。我們跟牠們分享家園，還有一切的一切。數世紀以來，人類深深為狗著迷，努力想瞭解牠們的想法。然而做研究的不只我們，牠們也在觀察人類，牠們用心聆聽，注意我們的一舉一動，收集情報輸入狗狗資料庫。為什麼？因為這攸關牠們的生死，數千年來都是如此。

狼是狗的祖先。一萬四千年前，有群狼走上演化新路徑。沒人知道原因，但多數人都同意這種分裂是人類所造成。獵人聚集成的部落製造垃圾，有人說狼無法抗拒免費午餐，於是開始待在部落附近。少數狼放棄狩獵改吃腐食，制服獵物所需的屬性漸漸消失。牠們是狗的始祖，演化使牠們體型變小，牙齒跟腦容量也跟隨著縮水，其他特徵卻愈來愈明顯。牠們比狼更容易接近，也願意工作。

最後人與狗達成用勞力換取食物的共識，只要狗賣力幹活兒，人就會丟骨頭給牠們吃。注意聽話的狗兒得到最多獎賞，並把聰明的基因傳給後代，創造出以人為重心的獨特物種。人狗共同演化延續至今，這份古老的聯繫在現代郊區處處可見。

53. 本文的主旨為何？

- (A) 介紹狼從狗的演化過程
- (B) 強調狗在人類生活所扮演的重要角色
- (C) 講述世界上最聰明的動物
- (D) 解釋野狼為何以及如何被馴服成狗

54. 第三段的 they 指的是什麼？

- (A) 獵人聚集成的部落
- (B) 狼的始祖
- (C) 狗的始祖
- (D) 類似狼的特質

55. 在本文中，下列何者敘述關於狗是真實的？

- (A) 努力的狗比聽話的得到較多的報酬
- (B) 狗好幾年以來一直研究人類行為以便能生存下來
- (C) 狗比狼的頭腦要小一點，所以它們沒有狼那麼聰明
- (D) 自從狗演化成今日的模樣已經完全喪失捕獵的能力

56. 根據本文，有些狼為何演化成狗？

- (A) 對於人類的依賴
- (B) 物競天擇
- (C) 氣候改變
- (D) 棲息地的喪失

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

評分標準：

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次；各半部之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
4. 每題大小寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。

參考答案：

1. Eslite Bookstore announced (that) (1 分)

it $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{would} \\ \text{will} \end{array} \right\}$ establish its newest store in Shanghai, (1 分)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{given} \\ \text{considering} \\ \text{because of} \end{array} \right\}$ (1 分)

its location and population. (1 分)

2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Eslite Bookstore} \\ \text{Eslite} \end{array} \right\}$ said(that) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{when} \\ \text{as} \end{array} \right\}$ the company (1 分)

enters
或
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{expands} \\ \text{gets} \\ \text{goes} \end{array} \right\}$ into (1 分)

the overseas market, (1 分)

it will value quality as usual. (1 分)

二、英文作文

評分標準：本大題總分 20 分，評分標準包含下列 5 項：內容 (5 分)、組織(5 分)、文法、句構(4 分)、字彙、拼字(4 分)，及體例(2 分)。字數不足，扣 1 分。

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。

臺北區 102 學年度第一學期
第二次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

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：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（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. To me, Mom is the best cook in the world, for she can always turn the most common _____ into the most delicious food.
(A) bargains (B) ingredients (C) souvenirs (D) lullabies
2. Thanksgiving is a holiday on which family members gather together and express their _____ for what they have.
(A) fantasy (B) defense (C) harmony (D) gratitude
3. As soon as the baker won the prize, bread lovers _____ to his bakery to taste the prize-winning bread.
(A) flocked (B) adjusted (C) calculated (D) disguised
4. Expensive restaurants aren't _____ the best. Some noodle shops in this neighborhood, for example, provide the best beef noodles in town.
(A) annually (B) hardly (C) necessarily (D) roughly
5. With a strong will and great _____, he overcame all the difficulties and won the gold medal in the marathon.
(A) exhaustion (B) determination (C) management (D) accomplishment
6. A good teacher should not only impart knowledge but also _____ students so that they will fall in love with learning.
(A) criticize (B) motivate (C) permit (D) tolerate
7. Worried about John's health, we think that seeking _____ help may be a solution to his drinking problem.
(A) superficial (B) mysterious (C) professional (D) coherent
8. When you take physical exercise, your blood circulation improves and therefore oxygen is carried more easily and _____ to the brain.
(A) inevitably (B) scarcely (C) extremely (D) rapidly
9. Since the Internet has become a huge part of daily life, some argue that students should have free Internet _____ in school.
(A) instinct (B) access (C) privilege (D) fluency
10. Ideally located on the mountaintop, the hotel _____ magnificent views and a wide variety of indoor and outdoor activities.
(A) confesses (B) opposes (C) invests (D) boasts
11. Some fake designer clothes are so good that people have no idea they are not buying the _____ article.
(A) initial (B) obvious (C) genuine (D) distinct
12. Transferring to a new school can be exciting, but it usually takes some time to get _____ to the new environment.
(A) adapted (B) involved (C) addicted (D) infected

13. The advertising campaign last month proved very _____ and the sales of the new product rose tremendously.
(A) desperate (B) profitable (C) intensive (D) adequate
14. Obesity is one of the common problems among young children, so it is advised that fatty foods be _____ from their diet.
(A) eliminated (B) reformed (C) convinced (D) interfered
15. After several rounds of _____, the two rival parties finally reached consensus on the issue.
(A) negotiations (B) distributions (C) exposures (D) appointments

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

Women consistently lie on social networking sites such as Facebook or Twitter to make their lives appear more exciting, a survey has found. 16 found that at least one in four women exaggerated or distorted what they are doing on social media once a month. The survey of 2000 women found they mostly pretended to be out on the town, 17 in fact they were home alone, and embellished about an exotic holiday or their jobs.

The most common reasons 18 women to write “fibs” included worrying their lives would seem “boring,” jealousy at seeing other people’s more exciting posts and wanting to impress their friends and acquaintances. Psychologists suggested that as people 19 to “stay connected” on social media, they can in fact “paradoxically” be left “more isolated.” They also said that “the more we try to make our lives seem perfect, the 20 perfect we feel.” To avoid problems, it may be easiest to just be yourself when you interact with others online.

16. (A) Nutritionists (B) Physicians (C) Researchers (D) Investigators
17. (A) which (B) for (C) when (D) however
18. (A) of (B) with (C) to (D) for
19. (A) attempt (B) attract (C) admire (D) annoy
20. (A) more (B) less (C) most (D) farther

21-25 題為題組

The London Eye is a giant Ferris wheel on the South Bank of the River Thames in London, England. Since opening in March 2000, the London Eye has become an 21 landmark and a symbol of modern Britain. It is the UK’s most popular paid for visitor attraction, visited by over 3.5 million people a year.

The Ferris wheel turns slow enough for people to 22 while it is moving. A complete turn takes about 30 minutes. 23 the construction of the glass capsules on the outer side of the rim, the passengers have a great 360° view over London. Many famous landmarks are clearly visible, 24 Buckingham Palace, St. Paul’s Cathedral and the Houses of Parliament. On a clear day you can see as far as 40 km.

The London Eye was designed by David Marks and Julia Barfield, a husband and wife architect team. The wheel design was used as a metaphor for the end of the 20th century, and time turning 25 the new millennium. Construction of the Ferris wheel took more than a year and a half to complete.

21. (A) internal (B) iconic (C) identical (D) industrial
22. (A) crush (B) imply (C) board (D) grasp
23. (A) With respect to (B) In spite of (C) In addition to (D) On account of
24. (A) and including (B) inclusive of (C) to include (D) included
25. (A) round (B) on (C) over (D) into

26-30 題為題組

The Atacama Desert is about 1000 km long extending from 30°S to 20°S along the Pacific coast of South America. There are sterile, intimidating stretches of land 26 rain has never been recorded, at least as long as humans have measured it. You won't see a blade of grass or cactus stump, not a lizard, not a gnat. But you will see the remains of almost everything 27 behind. The desert may be a heartless killer, but it's a sympathetic conservator. Without moisture, nothing rots. Everything transforms into artifacts. Even little children.

It is a shock then to learn that more than a million people live in the Atacama today. They 28 coastal cities, mining compounds, fishing villages, and oasis towns. International teams of astronomers on the Atacama's coastal range explore the cosmos 29 perfectly clear skies. Determined farmers in the far north grow olives, tomatoes, and cucumbers with scarce water. In the altiplano, the descendants of the region's pre-Columbian natives herd llamas and alpacas. 30, they grow crops with water from snowmelt streams. Despite the extreme conditions of the Atacama Desert, the inhabitants there grab every chance to thrive.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 26. (A) what | (B) which | (C) that | (D) where |
| 27. (A) leave | (B) left | (C) to leave | (D) is left |
| 28. (A) carry out | (B) consist of | (C) crowd into | (D) check in |
| 29. (A) by | (B) through | (C) from | (D) on |
| 30. (A) Besides | (B) However | (C) Therefore | (D) Instead |

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。

The oldest person to climb Mount Everest said on May 26 that he would not try to scale the world's highest peak again—even though his new record may soon be in 31.

"I think three times is enough," Yuichiro Miura, who 32 the top of Everest at the age of 80 two weeks ago, told reporters. "At this 33 I could not think of anything but rest." Meanwhile, Miura's 81-year-old rival, Nepalese climber Min Bahadur Sherchan, was at Everest's base camp 34 to regain his title as the oldest to conquer the mountain. Sherchan 35 the record for five years until Miura snatched the title. "I wish him best of luck," Miura said in Japanese, with his son Gota, 43, who climbed to the top of Everest with his father last week, serving as his 36.

Miura, however, insisted that Sherchan 37 up any claim of scaling Everest's peak with clear photographs of the climber showing his face at the summit. Miura had climbed Everest in May 2008 at age 75, but Sherchan did the same a day earlier at 76. Miura 38 heart surgery in January for an irregular heartbeat, or arrhythmia, his fourth heart operation since 2007. He also broke his pelvis and 39 thigh bone in a 2009 skiing accident. It 40 that Miura feels his health is more important than keeping his record. It is also clear that records will continue to be broken as more people continue to climb Mount Everest with each passing year.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) reached | (B) left | (C) held | (D) interpreter | (E) underwent |
| (F) preparing | (G) appears | (H) jeopardy | (I) back | (J) point |

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

The town Kutná Hora in Czech Republic began in 1142 with the settlement of some monastery in Bohemia. By 1260 German miners began to mine for silver in the mountain region. It then greatly advanced due to the silver mines which gained importance during the economic boom of the 13th century.

The earliest traces of silver date back to the 10th century, when Bohemia already had been in the crossroads of long-distance trade for many centuries. From the 13th to 16th centuries, the city competed with Prague economically, culturally and politically. Developing with great rapidity, it was the second most important city in Bohemia, after Prague, at the outbreak of the Hussite Wars in 1419. In 1546 the richest mine was hopelessly flooded; the following repeated visitations of the plague and wars completed its ruin. Half-hearted attempts to repair the ruined mines failed; the town became impoverished, and in 1770 was devastated by fire. The mines were abandoned at the end of the 18th century.

The decline of the mining activities did not spell doom for the town, though. In 1995, the UNESCO listed Kutná Hora as a World Heritage Site, drawing over 200,000 visitors yearly. Among many tourist attractions of the town, Sedlec Ossuary tops the list of visitors' favorites. It is a small Roman Catholic chapel, estimated to contain the skeletons of between 40,000 and 70,000 people. The bones are artistically arranged to form decorations and furnishings for the chapel. While Prague may be the best-known city, a trip to Czech is not complete without visiting Kutná Hora.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The many factors that caused a city's decline.
 - (B) The rise and fall of a city and its main tourist attraction.
 - (C) The futile attempts to revive the depressed economy of an ancient city.
 - (D) The long way to which a city being finalized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
42. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Kutná Hora before the 16th century?
- (A) Its silver mines were first found back in the 10th century.
 - (B) Its silver mines played a decisive role in the 13th century.
 - (C) It started with the settlement of some monks in the 12th century.
 - (D) It was in the crossroads of long-distance trade in the 10th century.
43. Which of the following is true about Bohemia in 1419?
- (A) A devastating war finally drew to a halt.
 - (B) A hopeless flood claimed thousands of lives of Kutná Hora residents.
 - (C) Many people came down with a mysterious disease that had a high fatality rate.
 - (D) Kutná Hora held second place when it came to which city being the most important.
44. What makes the Sedlec Ossuary special?
- (A) It is furnished and ornamented with human bones.
 - (B) It is a religious center as well as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
 - (C) The chapel looks like the shape of a human skeleton from the outside.
 - (D) It was built with the collective efforts of as many as 70000 silver miners.

45-48 題為題組

Grasslands are wide-open areas dominated by grasses rather than large shrubs or trees. They are located on every continent except Antarctica. Two basic grassland types are tropical grasslands, called savannas, and temperate grasslands.

The grassland formation and preservation are largely attributed to either the forces of nature or the act of living creatures. The seasonal drought and occasional wildfires are very important to the biodiversity in savannas and temperate grasslands. Fires can also be caused by poachers who want to clear away dead grass to make it easier to see their prey. In addition to humans, animal behavior is also at play. There was the case of elephants turning dense woodland into savannas in a short period of time by eating leaves and smashing the trunks of trees.

These two types of grasslands are different in several aspects. The dominant vegetation in savannas is grass and scattered individual trees, while in temperate grasslands, trees and large shrubs are absent. Climate can also help distinguish the two grasslands. Unlike savannas, temperate grasslands are found in less tropical areas and thus have distinct temperature variation. It can drop to below 0 degrees Celsius in cold winters, and reach above 35 degrees Celsius in hot summers. Rainfall contributes to their differences as well. For one, the amount of rain in savannas is more than that in temperate grasslands. For another, rainfall in savannas is more concentrated, normally in six or eight months. In fact, concentrated rainfall is the most important factor in creating a savanna.

45. Which of the following is the **LEAST** likely place to find grasslands?
- (A) On the Earth's southernmost continent.
 - (B) In the north polar region.
 - (C) In Asia.
 - (D) In Greenland.
46. According to the passage, what are the factors that create or maintain grasslands?
- (A) Fire, rainfall, and animals.
 - (B) Animals, fire, and temperature.
 - (C) Soil, fire, and rainfall.
 - (D) Rainfall, soil, and temperature.
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements about savannas and temperate grasslands is **NOT** true?
- (A) It's impossible to find abundant rainfall in both areas all year round.
 - (B) Different from savannas, temperate grasslands have freezing winters.
 - (C) Fires, both natural and human-caused, are vital in maintaining grasslands.
 - (D) You can find trees and bushes in both savannas and temperate grasslands.
48. Which of the following about grasslands is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Definition.
 - (B) Location.
 - (C) Benefits.
 - (D) Climate.

49-52 題為題組

People brought up in the age of information technology are no strangers to the idea of sharing. They don't buy newspapers; they read news via the Internet; share them on Facebook. In the sharing economy, also known as the collaborative consumption, people take one step further. They share, trade, rent, and swap things that people either don't need to own permanently or can't afford.

Participants of the sharing economy get the same pleasures of ownership with reduced cost, and lower environmental impact. In fact, in a sharing culture, everyone can be consumers and producers. What's better, many are able to make money from sharing their stuff. In addition to the money-saving benefit, people suffering from financial difficulty also consider the trend an option for cutting costs. As a result of the financial crisis of 2007-2008, unemployment became widespread; the sharing economy therefore began to thrive. The reason behind the rise of sharing economy, however, is not always about money. Some people believe that it helps the environment by making more efficient use of available resources rather than making new goods.

As the sharing economy expands, it is experiencing growing pains. In a survey, respondents express concern about theft or damage to personal property. The role of background checks, therefore, becomes crucial. Open ratings and reviews help to build trust among the participants. For instance, staying in a stranger's apartment in another city seems safer when you can read comments on Facebook from previous guests.

Whether the sharing economy is a short-term fad, a movement, or a revolution is yet to be seen. Rachel Botsman, the author of *What's Mine Is Yours: The Rise of Collaborative Consumption*, predicted that the collaborative consumption will be a fully fledged economy within the next five years. In twenty years, we probably won't be able to imagine a world without the sharing economy.

49. According to the passage, which of the following is most likely to be shared, traded, rented, or swapped?
(A) A yacht. (B) A reading lamp.
(C) An air conditioner. (D) A family pet.
50. Which of the following is **NOT** a contributing factor of the rise of the sharing economy?
(A) Sustainable living. (B) Income insecurity.
(C) Social networking. (D) Financial concerns.
51. What is **NOT** true about the sharing economy?
(A) A participant's reputation is in no way important in a sharing culture.
(B) While the sharing economy becomes popular, it worries some participants.
(C) The new trend of economy has turned many people into part-time entrepreneurs.
(D) Having access to something is more practical than ownership from the viewpoint of sharing.
52. What is the writer's attitude toward the sharing economy?
(A) Sympathetic. (B) Pessimistic.
(C) Hostile. (D) Hopeful.

53-56 題為題組

Colorful and sweet, cool and creamy—nothing tops ice cream as a treat. The origins of ice cream can be traced back to the year 400 BC. The idea of frozen desserts is said to have begun with the Roman Emperor Nero, who was known for his lavish banquets. He ordered ice to be brought from nearby mountains and combined with fruit toppings. But, Nero's ices didn't catch on, and they were ignored after the fall of the Roman Empire. It is also believed that the Chinese developed a dessert much closer to ice cream. The founder, King Tang, of Shang dynasty kept 94 "ice men" on hand to lug ice to the palace to make a dish made of koumiss, flour, and camphor. Later, around late 1200s, ice cream was likely brought from China back to Europe by Italian explorer Marco Polo. It was also the Italians who were credited with the first European version of ice cream made with milk.

In fact, early recipes for ice cream reveal the basic principles that allow this wonderful dessert to be made. If you were to take a container of milk and then put it in the freezer, the result wouldn't resemble ice cream at all. It would be a block of frozen milk, and as it melted it would be watery and full of chunky ice crystals. To keep this from happening, the ingredients in ice cream must be frozen very quickly, and mixed during freezing. Hand-cranked ice-cream freezers were an easier way to do this. The ingredients—cream, sugar, flavorings, and sometimes eggs—were put in a metal pail that fit inside a larger wooden bucket. A mixture of crushed ice and rock salt was packed in the space between the pail and the bucket. Salt has a function that it lowers the freezing temperature of water and helps the ice cream freeze faster. Then, a paddle, fit inside the pail, was turned by a crank to stir the ice cream while it froze.

Over time, there are other changes to the basic procedure, but people's love to ice cream will never change.

53. From which of the following is the passage **LEAST** likely to be taken?
(A) An encyclopedia.
(B) A home economics project.
(C) A travel guide.
(D) A lifestyle magazine.
54. Which of the following is true about Emperor Nero?
(A) He often held feasts with great delicacies.
(B) He made ice cream with sweets and fruits.
(C) He had a sweet tooth and ate a lot of ice cream.
(D) He led his people to scoop ice out from mountains.

55. Why can't we make ice cream simply by adding sugar to milk and then freezing the mix?
- (A) Because it will turn out to be crystal clear.
 - (B) Because salt should also be added to the ingredients.
 - (C) Because mixing and freezing the ingredients should be done at the same time.
 - (D) Because you can never make ice cream without hand-cranked ice-cream freezers.
56. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Nowadays people still stick to the traditional process to make ice cream.
 - (B) Marco Polo created the first European version of ice cream made with milk.
 - (C) Hand-cranked ice-cream freezer is the best tool to mix ingredients of ice cream.
 - (D) Immersing ice cream mixture in a bucket of ice with salt can help freeze ice cream.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

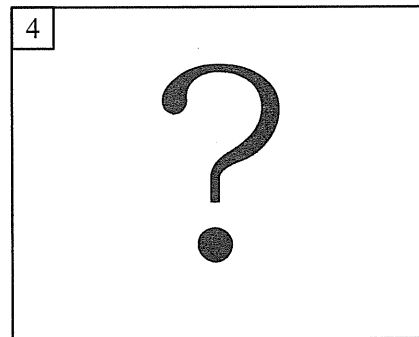
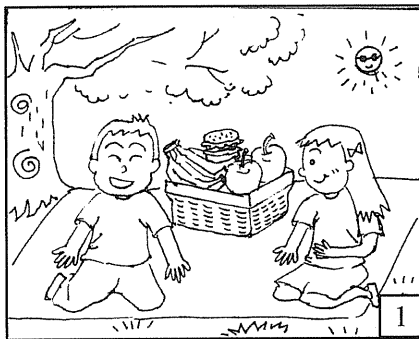
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 智慧型手機越來越流行，已經成為很多人生活中不可或缺的一部分。
2. 雖然智慧型手機可以帶來許多便利，但太常使用對健康會有不良的影響。

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 102 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
B	D	A	C	B	B	C	D	B	D	C	A	B	A	A	C	C	D	A	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	C	D	B	D	D	B	C	B	A	H	A	J	F	C	D	I	E	B	G
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
B	D	D	A	A	A	D	C	A	C	A	D	C	A	C	D				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

1. 對我而言，媽媽是全世界最棒的廚師，因為她總能將最普通的材料變成最美味的食物。
(A) 便宜貨；交易 (B) 材料；成分
(C) 紀念品 (D) 催眠曲
2. 感恩節是一個家人聚在一起表達感恩的假日。
(A) 幻想 (B) 防衛 (C) 和諧 (D) 感恩
3. 這位麵包師傅一得獎，麵包迷蜂擁至他的麵包店品嚐得獎麵包。
(A) 聚集 (B) 適應 (C) 計算 (D) 偽裝
4. 昂貴的餐廳不一定是最好的，舉例來說，這一區一些麵店提供城裡最棒的牛肉麵。
(A) 每年地 (B) 幾乎不 (C) 一定 (D) 大約
5. 憑著強烈意志與極大的決心，他克服所有困難贏得馬拉松比賽金牌。
(A) 筋疲力盡 (B) 決心 (C) 管理 (D) 成就
6. 好老師應該不只是傳授知識，也要能激勵學生使他們愛上學習。
(A) 批評 (B) 激勵 (C) 允許 (D) 忍耐
7. 擔心 John 的健康，我們認為尋求專業的協助可能是個解決他酗酒問題的方法。
(A) 膚淺的 (B) 神秘的 (C) 專業的 (D) 有連貫性的
8. 當你運動時，你的血液循環改善，因此氧氣更容易也更快速地送到腦部。
(A) 不可避免地 (B) 幾乎不 (C) 極端地 (D) 快速地
9. 因為網路已經成為日常生活中重要的一部分，有些人認為學生在學校應該可以免費使用網路。
(A) 本能 (B) 使用 (C) 特權 (D) 流暢
10. 位在山頂一個理想的位置，這家飯店自豪擁有壯觀的景致及各式各樣的室內與戶外活動。
(A) 坦承 (B) 反對 (C) 投資 (D) 自豪擁有
11. 有一些仿冒的名牌衣服好到大家不知道他們買的原來不是真貨。
(A) 最初的 (B) 明顯的 (C) 真的 (D) 獨特的
12. 轉到一家新學校可能是很令人興奮的，但通常需要花時間適應環境。
(A) 適應 (B) 牽涉 (C) 上癮 (D) 感染
13. 上個月的宣傳活動證實是相當有效益的，新產品的銷售量大大的提升。
(A) 情急拼命的 (B) 有效益的 (C) 密集的 (D) 充足的
14. 肥胖是小孩常見的問題之一，因此小孩的飲食應該排除油膩的食物。
(A) 排除 (B) 改革 (C) 說服 (D) 介入
15. 在幾回合的談判之後，兩個敵對黨終於在這個議題上達成共識。
(A) 談判 (B) 分布 (C) 曝光度 (D) 約會

二、綜合測驗

16-20 題為題組

distort (v) 扭曲 embellish (v) 美化；裝飾 fib (n) 小謊
acquaintance (n) 熟人 paradoxically (adv) 弔詭地，似是而非地

一項調查發現，女性總愛在「臉書」或「推特」這樣的社交網站上說謊，把自己的生活描述得比實際更精彩。研究人員發現，至少四分之一的女性每個月會有一次在社交媒體上誇大或扭曲自己做的事。這項涵蓋兩千名女性的調查發現，她們大多假裝自己去市區玩，而事實上她們卻獨自在家，而且還喜歡美化自己的異國風情假日或是工作。

女性愛在社交網站上編寫「謊言」最常見的原因包括擔心自己的生活看上去會顯得「單調乏味」，在看到他人上傳的更精彩內容時感到嫉妒，或想引起朋友和熟人的注意。心理學家指出，人們試圖透過社交媒體「保持聯繫」的同時，反而會「弔詭地」讓他們變得「更孤立」。他們還說：「我們越想讓自己的生活顯得完美，我們就感到越不完美」。為了避免出現問題，最簡單的方式，便是當你在線上與他人互動時，只要做你自己。

16. 依句意應選 Researchers「研究人員」
(A) 營養學家 (B) 內科醫師 (C) 研究人員 (D) 調查人員
17. 依句意應選連接詞 when
18. the reason+for+名詞…
19. 依句意應選 attempt「試圖」
(A) 試圖 (B) 吸引 (C) 欽佩 (D) 使困擾
20. 為句型 The more+S+V, the less+S+V.

21-25 題為題組

observation (n) 觀察 capsule (n) 膠囊式座艙 rim (n) 框
metaphor (n) 隱喻 millennium (n) 一千年

倫敦眼是一個位於英國倫敦泰晤士河南岸的巨型摩天輪。倫敦眼從 2000 年三月開幕起，已成為指標性地標及現代英國的象徵。它是英國最受歡迎的付費觀光景點，每年吸引超過 350 萬名觀光客。

緩慢的運轉速度，使倫敦眼在運轉同時也能讓乘客登上座艙。運轉一圈需時約 30 分鐘。由於玻璃座艙懸掛在轉輪外的構造，乘客可將倫敦 360 度全景盡收眼底。許多有名的地標清晰可見，包括白金漢宮、聖保羅大教堂及國會大廈。在天氣晴朗之際，你最遠甚至可以看到 40 公里以外的景色。

倫敦眼是由大衛馬可斯及茱莉亞巴菲爾德夫妻檔建築團隊所設計。它的設計象徵 20 世紀的結束，及新的千禧年的開始。建造耗時一年半多的時間。

21. (A) 內部的 (B) 指標的 (C) 完全相同的 (D) 工業的
22. (A) 壓碎 (B) 暗示 (C) 登上 (D) 抓住
23. (A) 關於 (B) 儘管 (C) 除了…之外 (D) 由於
24. (A)(C)(D) 選項應改為 including = (B) inclusive of 包括
25. (A) turn round 轉身 (B) turn on 打開
(C) turn over 翻倒 (D) turn into 邁入

26-30 題為題組

Atacama Desert 阿他加馬沙漠 sterile (a) 貧瘠的
intimidating (a) 令人生畏的 stretch (n) 區域 blade (n) 葉片
cactus (n) 仙人掌 stump (n) 殘段 lizard (n) 蜥蜴
gnat (n) 蚊子 remains (n) 遺骸 heartless (a) 無情的
conservator (n) 保護者 compound (n) 院子
observatory (n) 天文臺 range (n) 山脈 cosmos (n) 宇宙
olive (n) 橄欖 altiplano (n) 高原 descendant (n) 後裔
llama (n) 駱馬 alpaca (n) 羊駝

阿他加馬沙漠位於南美洲的太平洋海岸，在南緯 20 度至 30 度間綿延近 1000 公里。有些貧瘠且令人生畏之地從未有過降雨紀

錄，至少是從人類有記錄開始。你看不到一片葉子、仙人掌的殘株、蜥蜴或是蚊子。但你會看到幾乎所有生物的遺骸被遺留在此。此沙漠也許是個無情的殺手，但也是個富同情心的保護者。因為沒有水氣，沒有東西會腐爛。所有生物會轉變成藝術品。就連小孩也不例外。

令人驚訝的是現今有超過一百萬人住在阿他加馬沙漠裡。他們湧入沿海城市、探礦聚落、漁村及綠洲城鎮。國際天文學家團隊在阿他加馬海岸山脈，透過清澈透亮的天空探索宇宙。毅力十足的農夫汲取稀少水源，在較遠的北方種植橄欖、番茄及黃瓜。在高原上，此區前哥倫比亞原住民的後裔放牧駱馬和羊駝。此外，他們也使用融雪種植農作物。儘管阿他加馬沙漠的生活條件惡劣，那裡的居民仍把握每個奮鬥的機會。

26. 前面為區域，故選(D) where = in which
27. 感官動詞(see)+O+VR/Ving/pp，此句指的是遺骸被留下，故選(B) left
28. (A) 實現 (B) 組成 (C) 湧入 (D) 登記
29. 此處意指透過清澈透亮的天空探索宇宙，故選(B) 透過
30. (A) 此外 (B) 然而 (C) 因此 (D) 相反地

三、文意選填

攀登聖母峰最年長者在 5 月 26 日說，他不會再去攀登這座世界最高峰——即使他的新紀錄或許很快就岌岌可危。

「我想，攻頂三次夠了」兩週前以 80 歲高齡登上聖母峰頂的三浦雄一郎告訴記者。「現在我只想休息。」在此同時，三浦 81 歲的對手、尼泊爾登山家舍川在聖母峰基地營，準備奪回他征服聖母峰最年長者的頭銜。直到三浦奪走這項榮銜前，舍川保持該紀錄五年。「我祝他鴻運當頭」三浦以日文說，他 43 歲的兒子豪太擔任他的翻譯；豪太上週與父親登上聖母峰頂。

不過，三浦堅持舍川必須以他在峰頂時，臉部清晰的照片證明他登頂成功。2008 年 5 月，三浦以 75 歲高齡攀登聖母峰，但舍川提早一天，以 76 歲之齡完成這項壯舉。三浦 1 月間因心律不整動心臟手術，這是他自 2007 年以來第四次心臟手術。他也因 2009 年的一場滑雪意外摔斷骨盆與左大腿骨。看來好像三浦現在感覺他的健康比保持他的紀錄來的更重要。此外，隨著每一年越來越多人攀登聖母峰，顯然記錄將不斷被打破。

31. 介系詞之後通常接名詞，in jeopardy 指處於危險之中，答案選(H)
32. 此處應填過去式動詞 reached「抵達」，答案選(A)
33. 此處為 at this point「此時」，答案選(J)
34. 此處應填分詞 preparing「準備」，答案選(F)
35. 此處應填動詞 held，hold the record「保持紀錄」，答案選(C)
36. 所有格 his 之後應接名詞，interpreter 為口譯員之意，答案選(D)
37. 此處應填片語 back up「證明」，答案選(I)
38. 此處應填過去式動詞，underwent heart surgery 為接受心臟手術之意，答案選(E)
39. 此處應填形容詞，left thigh bone 為左大腿骨之意，答案選(B)
40. 此處應填現在式動詞 appears「看來好像」，答案選(G)

四、閱讀測驗

41-44 題為題組

捷克的 Kutná Hora 的興起源於在 1142 年波希米亞一些修道士於此定居。1260 年，德國礦工在此山區開採銀礦。而這個城市能蓬勃發展，是因為銀礦對於十三世紀的經濟繁榮十分重要。

它的銀礦發現最早可追溯到西元十世紀，那時波希米亞已經好幾世紀皆為長途貿易的中心。從十三到十六世紀，Kutná Hora 在經濟、文化、政治上都是布拉格的競爭者。快速發展之下，到 1419 年 Hussite 戰爭爆發之時，在波希米亞，Kutná Hora 已是僅次於布拉格的第二大城。1546 年，大水無情地淹沒這裡最大的礦區，接下來數度的瘟疫與戰爭將它破壞的更徹底。在草草嘗試修復毀壞的礦區失敗之後，這裡變得很貧窮，並在 1770 年被大火蹂躪。在十八世紀末，礦區被廢棄了。

不過，礦區的沒落並非此城的末日。在 1995 年，聯合國教科文組織將 Kutná Hora 列為世界遺產區，每年吸引超過二十萬遊客。在此城眾多觀光景點中，人骨教堂是觀光客的最愛。它是個

小小的羅馬天主教教堂，裡面估計有四萬到七萬副骨骸。這些人骨被很藝術地排列堆砌成教堂內的佈置和裝飾品。雖然布拉格也許是捷克最有名的城市，到捷克可別忘了到 Kutná Hora 一遊。

41. 本文主要內容為何？
(A) 導致一個城市衰敗的許多因素
(B) 一個城市的興衰與它的主觀光景點
(C) 徒勞無功修復一個古老城市衰退經濟的嘗試
(D) 一個城市最後變成聯合國教科文組織世界遺產區的漫漫長路
42. 關於十六世紀前的 Kutná Hora 何者為非？
(A) 遠至十世紀之時銀礦被發現
(B) 在十三世紀它的銀礦扮演舉足輕重的地位
(C) 它在 12 世紀一些修道士於此定居時興起
(D) 在十世紀時它是長途貿易的中心
43. 以下關於 1419 年的波希米亞何者為真？
(A) 一場毀滅性的戰爭終於終止
(B) 無情水災帶走 Kutná Hora 好幾千居民的性命
(C) 許多人染上高致死率的神秘疾病
(D) Kutná Hora 排名第二重要的城市
44. The Sedlec Ossuary 的特別之處為何？
(A) 它是以人骨裝飾佈置的
(B) 它是宗教中心也是聯合國教科文組織世界遺產區
(C) 從外觀看來它是骷髏的形狀
(D) 它是多達七萬名銀礦礦工合力興建的

45-48 題為題組

草原是一覽無遺的寬廣區域，主要長的是草而非灌木或樹。除了南極洲，各大陸塊都有。其基本型態分兩種：一種是熱帶莽原，又叫熱帶高草疏林，另一種是溫帶草原。

草原的形成和維護主要是靠大自然的力量或是生物的活動。乾季和零星的野火對高草疏林和溫帶草原的生態多樣性很重要。大火也可能起因於盜獵者放火燒草好尋找獵物。除了人類，動物也會影響草原。曾有象群吃樹葉、踩樹幹，結果濃密的林地霎時變成高草疏林。

兩種草原有幾處不同。高草疏林的主要植物為草和稀疏的樹，而溫帶草原沒有樹和灌木叢。兩種草原氣候也不同。不像高草疏林，溫帶草原出現在非熱帶的地區，所以溫度變化較大。寒冬時溫度可降至攝氏零度以下，酷暑時高溫可達三十五度以上。兩者的降雨也有差異。高草疏林的雨量比溫帶草原多。再者，高草疏林降雨較集中，一般集中在六或八個月之間。事實上，降雨集中是造成高草疏林最重要的因素。

45. 下列地點中，哪裡最不可能看到草原？
(A) 地球最南邊 (B) 北極區 (C) 亞洲 (D) 格陵蘭島
46. 根據本文，哪些是形成或維持草原的因素？
(A) 大火、降雨和動物
(B) 動物、大火和氣溫
(C) 土壤、大火和降雨
(D) 降雨、土壤和氣溫
47. 根據本文，下列關於高草疏林和溫帶草原的敘述何者為非？
(A) 兩處並非終年都有豐沛雨量
(B) 不同於高草疏林，溫帶草原有寒冬
(C) 自然與人為的大火都有助於維持草原
(D) 在兩種草原都可以看到樹和灌木
48. 關於草原，下列何者本文並未提到？
(A) 草原的定義
(B) 草原的位置
(C) 草原的好處
(D) 草原的氣候

49-52 題為題組

在資訊科技時代成長的人們對於分享的觀念並不陌生。他們不買報紙；他們透過網際網路閱讀新聞；在臉書上分享。在分享經濟，又稱為合作消費中，人們做的更多。參與者分享、交易、租用及交換人們不需要永久擁有或負擔不起的物品。

分享經濟的參與者以較少的成本和較低的環境衝擊，取得和擁有者相同的快樂。事實上，在分享的文化裡，每個人都可以是

消費者兼生產者。更好的是，許多人能夠從分享所有物獲利。除了省錢的好處之外，經濟陷入困境的人們也將分享經濟視為降低成本的一項選擇。由於 2007-2008 年的經濟危機，失業率普遍；分享經濟因而開始盛行。然而，分享經濟興起的原因不全是和金錢有關。有些人相信，有效運用現有資源而非製造新的物品有助環保。

隨著分享經濟的拓展，它也遭遇到困難。在一項調查中，應答者表達對於個人財產遭竊或破壞的疑慮。因此背景調查變得很重要。公開評價和評論也有助建立參與者之間的信任。例如：如果你能在臉書上讀到前任住戶的評論，住在外地一個陌生人的公寓裡就感覺比較安全。

分享經濟會是一時的流行，還是一種運動或革新，仍有待觀察。Rachel Botsman, *我的就是你的：合作消費的興起*的作者，預測合作消費將會在未來五年內成為成熟的經濟。在二十年後，我們可能無法想像一個沒有分享經濟的世界。

49. 依據本文，以下何者最有可能被分享、交易、租用、或交換？

(A) 遊艇 (B) 桌燈 (C) 冷氣 (D) 家庭寵物

50. 以下何者不是分享經濟興起的原因？

(A) 永續生活 (B) 不穩定收入
(C) 社交網路 (D) 財務考量

51. 以下有關分享經濟何者為非？

(A) 在分享文化裡，一位參與者的聲譽毫不重要
(B) 雖然分享經濟受歡迎，它也讓參與者擔心
(C) 這種新經濟趨勢把許多人變成兼職創業者
(D) 從分享經濟的觀點而言，能取得某物比擁有權更實際

52. 作者對於分享經濟的態度為何？

(A) 同情的 (B) 悲觀的 (C) 敵意的 (D) 樂觀的

53-56 題為題組

色鮮味甜，冰涼乳味，沒有比吃冰淇淋更享受的事了。其來源可回溯到西元前四百年。據說這冰凍的甜點的主意來自於古羅馬君主尼祿，他以揮霍無度的宴會聞名。他命人自鄰近高山取得冰雪，在上面加上水果。不過，這並沒有流行起來，在羅馬帝國衰敗後更是被忽略了。也有一說是中國研發了像冰淇淋的甜點。商朝建國君主，湯，設有九十四個冰人專門鑿冰送到皇宮，加入馬奶酒，麵粉及樟腦，做成一道甜點。到西元一千兩百年後期，冰淇淋可能由義大利探險家馬可波羅從中國帶回歐洲。而在歐洲首度用牛奶做成冰淇淋的正是義大利人。

事實上，早期的做法揭露了做這個美妙甜點的基本原則。假如你裝了一盒牛奶冰到冷凍庫，是不能直接做成冰淇淋的，它會變成一大塊牛奶冰塊，融化後就變成夾雜牛奶冰晶的液體。為了不要變成這樣，冰淇淋的原料必須急速冷凍，同時混合。手搖式製冰機就做得到。將冰淇淋原料，包括奶油、糖、調味料，有時加上蛋，都放進一個內置金屬桶子的木桶，將碎冰及鹽塊放入外桶及內桶之間。因為鹽可以降低冰點，進而加速冰淇淋的冷凍。然後以手搖金屬桶內攪棒的方式邊搖邊冷凍。

基本的製冰法隨著時間會改變，而大家對於冰淇淋的熱愛可是永遠不變的。

53. 這篇文章最不可能出現在哪裡？

(A) 百科全書 (B) 家政作業 (C) 旅遊書 (D) 生活雜誌

54. 以下哪一個敘述最符合尼祿大帝？

(A) 他常請人吃豪華美食
(B) 他用甜食跟水果做冰淇淋
(C) 他嗜吃甜食而且常吃冰淇淋
(D) 他帶人到山上挖出冰雪

55. 為什麼只用糖加牛奶混和後一起冷凍並不能做成冰淇淋？

(A) 會變的清澈透明
(B) 還要加鹽巴進去
(C) 必須同時混合原料跟冷凍
(D) 一定要用手搖製冰機才可以

56. 根據本文，下列哪一個敘述為真？

(A) 現在大家還是以傳統方式製冰
(B) 馬可波羅做出歐洲第一個牛奶冰淇淋
(C) 手搖製冰機用來攪拌調配冰淇淋原料最棒

(D) 將冰淇淋混合原料浸在加了鹽和碎冰的桶子裡可幫助冷凍
第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

評分標準：

- 每題 4 分，每個段落 1 分，段落內每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，每段落內 1 分扣完為止。
- 每題大小寫或標點錯誤最多各扣 0.5 分。
- 同一單字拼字錯誤只扣 0.5 分。

參考答案：

- Smartphones have become/are becoming (1 分) | more and more popular (1 分) | and (they) have become an indispensable part (1 分) | in many people's lives.(1 分)
- Although smartphones can bring/provide (1 分) | lots of/much convenience,(1 分) | using them too much/often (1 分) | can have a bad/negative/harmful effect on health. (1 分)

二、英文作文

評分標準：本大題總分 20 分，評分標準包含下列 5 項：內容(5 分)、組織(5 分)、文法、句構(4 分)、字彙、拼字(4 分)、及體例(2 分)。字數不足扣 1 分。

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。
9-12 分	字數足夠，有內容，文法使用尚可，錯字不多。
13-16 分	內容及結構可以，文法順暢，錯字少。
17-20 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、詞彙題（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. Google was founded in 1998 with a mission to organize the world's information and make it _____ accessible and useful.
(A) initially (B) universally (C) temporarily (D) occasionally
2. Because more and more immigrants come to the country, _____ tensions has been increasing in society as the presidential election day draws near.
(A) ethnic (B) liberal (C) stingy (D) elaborate
3. He has been confined to the wheelchair since a car accident left him _____ from the waist down two years ago.
(A) deposited (B) paralyzed (C) dismantled (D) loosened
4. After years of efforts in Milano, she became a(n) _____ designer in the fashion industry and won many awards.
(A) prominent (B) marital (C) intensive (D) reluctant
5. Although my uncle has lived in America for years, he still feels a strong _____ to his hometown, Taiwan.
(A) particle (B) asset (C) attachment (D) interpretation
6. All the passengers in the airplane are required to _____ their seat belts before take-off or landing.
(A) cease (B) buckle (C) squeeze (D) overlap
7. The super typhoon weakened _____ from its top intensity after it hit the east of Taiwan. It is less threatening now.
(A) suspiciously (B) harshly (C) considerably (D) mutually
8. Elderly people are not always _____ to change. Take my grandmother for example. She knows how to surf the Internet and even has her own Facebook account.
(A) dramatic (B) absolute (C) resistant (D) aggressive
9. It was obvious that the speech of the representative at the meeting was a(n) _____ attempt to embarrass the government about the reform policy.
(A) deliberate (B) compulsive (C) chronic (D) inherent
10. To be more competitive in the job market, you must have a good command of English, the _____ language worldwide.
(A) economical (B) dominant (C) competent (D) alternative
11. The earthquake caused many buildings in the town to collapse, but, luckily, the primary school was left _____.
(A) moist (B) prompt (C) immortal (D) intact
12. Alcohol should be consumed in _____, and this is particularly true for pregnant women.
(A) collision (B) moderation (C) circulation (D) conservation

13. To take the lead in the market, the electronic company is engaged in eternal search for a new _____.
(A) commodity (B) therapy (C) errand (D) capacity
14. At the end of the concert, the audience _____ started to sing and dance with the singer on the stage, which was an awesome and touching scene.
(A) narrowly (B) currently (C) spontaneously (D) reluctantly
15. Some ecologists in Taiwan warn that coral reefs in the nearby sea are in _____ now and that they may die out if we don't take any action to protect them.
(A) leak (B) barrier (C) dispute (D) peril

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

A very large volcanic explosion, one of the largest during this year, occurred this morning. It produced a mushroom-shaped ash column that rose to about 20,000 ft (6 km) altitude that 16 the Kagoshima town. 17 of counted explosions in 2013 has recently exceeded 500. Along with some 18 in late July, this has been one of the largest. Explosions have been averaging about 2-3 per day over the past week, many of 19 have been moderately large when the plume rose to 10,000 ft (3 km) altitude. The volcano has been stepping up its activity again over the past 2 days. Yesterday, at least 6 explosions were registered by VAAC Tokyo, 20 plumes reaching up to 11,000 ft (3,4 km) altitude.

16. (A) slid by (B) plunged into (C) drifted over (D) was hovered
17. (A) Large quantities (B) Plenty (C) A large number (D) The number
18. (A) eruptions (B) ejections (C) injections (D) corruptions
19. (A) what (B) which (C) those (D) them
20. (A) upon (B) with (C) in (D) as if

21-25 題為題組

US President Barak Obama led civil rights pioneers in a ceremony of the 50th anniversary of the March in Washington, where Dr. Martin Luther King's *I Have A Dream* speech roused 250,000 people who rallied there decades ago for racial 21. Large crowds gathered at the Lincoln Memorial, 22 the first black US president spoke just after 1900 GMT, the time when Dr. King delivered his spellbinding speech early in the turbulent 1960s. The landmark Civil Rights Act and Voting Rights Act to 23 discrimination were signed into law in the next two years. President Obama said Dr. King was one of the two people he admired more than anybody in American history. 24 is Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Obama offered his personal reflection on civil rights movement, King's speech, the progress 25 in the past 50 years and the challenges that demand attention from the next generation.

21. (A) equality (B) amendment (C) velocity (D) adjustment
22. (A) from there (B) that (C) where (D) thereby
23. (A) outpace (B) outlaw (C) outweigh (D) outnumber
24. (A) The one (B) Another (C) The other (D) Other one
25. (A) achieving (B) that achieved (C) achieved (D) which had achieved

26-30 題為題組

The route of rabies infection is usually, but not always, by a bite. In many cases, the infected animal is exceptionally 26, may attack without provocation, and exhibits otherwise uncharacteristic behavior. Taiwan has been put on high 27 for rabies after dozens of infections were reported on the island, and the virus jumped from infected ferret-badgers to an Asian house shrew.

Taiwan started reporting rabies cases in July this year. Prior to the outbreak, 28, Taiwan had been rabies-free since 1959. No humans have yet been reported infected in the current outbreak.

The epidemic has created panic on the island. Some people have abandoned their pet cats and dogs, 29 assurances from experts that their animals are safe as long as they have been vaccinated against rabies. Officials 30 people to put off adopting stray cats and dogs without a quarantine certificate.

- 26. (A) amiable (B) hospitable (C) aggressive (D) fanatic
- 27. (A) refrain (B) demand (C) alert (D) dominance
- 28. (A) however (B) nonetheless (C) furthermore (D) for one thing
- 29. (A) concerning (B) despite (C) en route (D) due to
- 30. (A) called in (B) called down (C) called at (D) called on

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。

31-40 題為題組

There's a reason Google continues to rank high among the best companies to work for, and a keen awareness of its employees' office habits may have helped it earn that 31.

As the Washington Post reports, recent findings from an in-house study 32 "Project M&M" analyzed how employee consumption of the company's favorite confectionary might impact 33 and happiness. Under the direction of Google's human resources team, the study used experiments on placement and proximity of M&Ms to reduce the amount of candy its employees were eating.

The team, launched in 2006, strategically put the candy in opaque containers and 34, emphasized the placement of dried figs and other healthy snacks in glass jars. The most successful example was in the New York office: during a period of seven weeks, a staff of 2,000 consumed 3.1 million fewer calories from M&Ms.

The sweet study is not the first of its kind. Known for internal social experiments, Google is a proponent of using science and data-driven models to determine company policies. Google has analyzed employee habits by looking at data on salaries, maternity leave and even size of plates 35 in the cafeterias, or food bars throughout the office. In a previous campaign to encourage employees to drink more water, the Internet giant hid sugary soda drinks at the bottom of refrigerators while 36 bottled water at eye level on transparent shelves. The result produced a 47% increase in water consumption while the 37 of soda fell by 7%.

Of course, proximity and placement of healthier options are going to influence better choices, say some workplace experts, who are questioning how far Google goes to collect data and 38 workplace habits. The company did not confirm if the M&M Project led to a happier or healthier staff and also did not 39 how many staffers from People Ops worked on the study. But Google does assert its staff is happy about the experiments. In a follow up survey, Google found 70% of its 40,000 employees prefer knowing 40 facts.

- (A) intake (B) displaying (C) available (D) instead (E) break down
- (F) productivity (G) nicknamed (H) reputation (I) nutritional (J) disclose

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

An even bigger version of the yellow Rubber Duck, which was created by the Dutch artist Florentijn Hofman, has found a new home in Keelung, Taiwan, beginning in mid-December 2013. Before the yellow masterpiece heads to the city of Keelung, a Facebook fan page has already been set up to welcome the massive balloon creature.

The giant inflatable bird brought duck fever to the shores of Hong Kong when it swam in the waters of Victoria Harbor from May to June 2013. Countless duck-themed products have shown up at shops and restaurants. Teenagers are wearing rubber-duck outfits, and tourist kiosks are selling rubber-duck postcards. The duck made such a splash in Hong Kong that Taiwanese travel agencies even organized “yellow duck” trips to the city. The famous waterfowl has been exhibited in 13 cities so far, but ever since it was heavily reported in Hong Kong, the duck has been a pop culture sensation.

Since 2007, the ducks have been on display in Amsterdam, Osaka, Sydney Harbour, Sao Paulo, Hong Kong and other cities. So far, it is the world’s largest rubber duck, measuring 16.5 × 20 × 32 meters and weighing over 600 kg. Why did Hofman decide to create such an enormous rubber duck? He stated that he tried to entertain the world by a tour named “Spreading Joy around the World” and aimed to recall everyone’s childhood memories. As an internationally-known artist, Hofman wants to astonish audiences and give them a new perspective on public spaces. His sculptures are big, very big, and Rubber Duck is no exception. Hofman takes great care in finding a suitable habitat for his larger-than-life works.

Rubber Duck, he says, doesn’t discriminate and has no political **connotation**. In other words, his works does not imply or refer to any political parties. “It relieves everyday tensions. Its purpose is to do no more than amaze.” For him, it is important for the public to reconsider things that are taken for granted. His purpose is simple: to invite people to take a break from their daily lives, and make them smile.

41. This passage is mainly about _____ .
- (A) how Keelung won the competition of Rubber Duck Exhibition
 (B) the introduction to the craze for Rubber Duck and its creator
 (C) the link between Hofman’s childhood and the Victoria Harbor
 (D) what an ideal measurement of public art should be
42. The underlined word “**connotation**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____ .
- (A) disadvantage
 (B) capability
 (C) expectation
 (D) hint
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Keelung is the 14th city in which Rubber Duck will be exhibited.
 (B) Rubber Duck has become a symbol of pop culture since its Facebook fan page was set up for Keelung Exhibition.
 (C) Hofman intended to bring happiness to the public through his artworks.
 (D) The Exhibition of Rubber Duck in Hong Kong was very successful.
44. According to Hofman, what is the goal of his artworks?
- (A) To promote the sales of related commercial products.
 (B) To boost the tourism of harbor cities in Europe.
 (C) To test the strength of rubber toys made in Hong Kong.
 (D) To help people reduce their pressure by appreciating art from a new point of view.

45-48 題為題組

Are you wondering what your New Year's resolution will be? Or, do you just want to live a simple life? According to Gail Blanke, a life coach and the best-selling author of *Throw Out Fifty Things*, you can start with throwing away fifty things in your life. After doing this, not only will you remove some unnecessary stuff, but you will feel as if a weight has been lifted -- you'll become a person who can let things go.

Fifty is a magic number, Blanke says. However, when she counts, things of the "same" category count as one. For example, throw out (donate or recycle) 15 T-shirts, and it still counts as throwing out one thing. This sounds fantastic, but how? The key is to start small. Before you imagine dumping that old sofa on the front lawn, start with the drawer in your bedroom -- that one full of dead batteries, old receipts and mysterious keys. Then, move on to another scary location: the medicine cabinet. Look for expired products or near empty bottles, and throw them out. Once you get used to discarding these small items, you can move on to bigger things. Climb up to the attic or down to the basement and look for dust-covered shelves you haven't thought of in a year.

Lastly, look for the mental mess, anxieties or regrets you cannot seem to get rid of. Above all, challenge yourself -- throw out things that matter. After starting small, you need to move on to the tougher decisions. This means memorabilia. Do you have full sets of your Grandmother's china sitting in a cabinet? What about old letters or ticket stubs stored away in a box? Remember that the memories are in your mind and not in the items themselves. If you are not using that china, give it away to someone who will. Look through old letters and decide what you really want to keep. Always ask yourself if you are keeping an item because you love it, or because you think you have to.

If you are stuck in a messy house or in depression, you may follow the suggestions in the book, which force you to look into every corner of your home and into your relationships / ideas / beliefs to clear out things that bog you down for ages.

45. Who is this passage written for?
- (A) People who desire to make changes in a new year.
 - (B) People who are tired of simple lives.
 - (C) People who are comfortable with their original lifestyles.
 - (D) People who have trouble repairing houses.
46. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The key to throwing out things is to start from bigger items.
 - (B) You will feel less stressed after removing unnecessary stuff.
 - (C) Throwing out 9 posters counts as throwing out 9 things.
 - (D) To challenge yourself, you should throw away things that are not important.
47. What do we know about Gail Blanke?
- (A) She donates her books to those in need.
 - (B) She helps those who try to reorganize their lives.
 - (C) She runs a business of recycled furniture.
 - (D) She trains people to lose weight in the house.
48. Based on the passage, one can let go of negative emotions by _____.
- (A) making a long list of New Year's resolution
 - (B) collecting items left by close relatives
 - (C) visiting a life coach for advice
 - (D) discarding items that have not been used for a long time

49-52 題為題組

It is commonly believed in the United States that school is where people go to get an education. Nevertheless, it has been said that today children interrupt their education to go to school. The distinction between schooling and education implied by this remark Line is important.

Education is much more open-ended and all-inclusive than schooling. Education knows no bounds. It can take place anywhere, whether in the shower or on the job, whether in a kitchen or on a tractor. It includes both the formal learning that takes place in schools and the whole universe of informal learning. The agents of education can range from a revered grandparent to the people debating politics on the radio, from a child to a distinguished scientist. Whereas schooling has a certain predictability, education quite often produces surprises. A chance conversation with a stranger may lead a person to discover how little is known of other religions. People are engaged in education from infancy on. Education, then, is a very broad, inclusive term. It is a lifelong process, a process that starts long before the start of school, and one that should be an integral part of one's entire life.

Schooling, on the other hand, is a specific, formalized process, whose general pattern varies little from one setting to the next. Throughout a country, children arrive at school at approximately the same time, take assigned seats, are taught by an adult, use similar textbooks, do homework, take exams, and so on. The slices of reality that are to be learned, whether **they** are the alphabet or an understanding of the workings of government, have usually been limited by the boundaries of the subject being taught. For example, high school students know that they are not likely to find out in their classes the truth about political problems in their communities or what the newest filmmakers are experimenting with. There are definite conditions surrounding the formalized process of schooling.

49. According to the passage, what is the reason for the author to claim that children interrupt their education to go to school?
- (A) Going to several different schools is educationally beneficial.
 - (B) School vacations interrupt the continuity of the school year.
 - (C) Summer school makes the school year too long.
 - (D) The whole life is an education.
50. What does "**they**" in line 20 refer to?
- (A) slices of reality
 - (B) similar textbooks
 - (C) boundaries
 - (D) seats
51. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) Education is the results of schooling.
 - (B) Education has no limits.
 - (C) High school students are not likely to know the workings of a government.
 - (D) People do not learn religions at school.
52. What does the author imply in the passage?
- (A) Without formal education, people would remain ignorant.
 - (B) Education systems need to be radically reformed.
 - (C) There is a remarkable line between schooling and education.
 - (D) Going to school is only part of how people become educated.

53-56 題為題組

Ironically, one of the unfortunate side effects of the great increase in scientific knowledge during the past century is an overreliance on and unquestioned trust of the scientific facts. Because scientific knowledge is becoming increasingly abstruse, we must often accept an “expert’s” word for the truth, in a manner similar to that of the disciples of a religion. Of course, this trust can have serious consequences when we are knowingly misled. For example, hundreds of convicted criminals in West Virginia and Texas, whose convictions relied heavily on expert testimony regarding DNA and blood-typing tests, are now demanding retrials because a single man who served as the expert witness for the prosecution in those states was found to have falsified the information he gave to the court.

Though an extreme case, this fiasco certainly points to our tendency to accept numbers and scientific data as **ironclad** proof. Much more commonly manipulations of this trust is mistakenly abused, especially in the political arena, where statistics play a large role in every speech. Several years ago, a U.S. senator mentioned that each year approximately 50,000 cases were reported in which a child was abducted by a stranger. His statement, before it was discovered to be vastly inaccurate (official institution reported that the number is closer to 5,000), triggered a panic among parents around the nation. Although he likely was misinformed rather than intentionally misleading, the senator’s use of numbers certainly strengthened public perception of his veracity.

53. What is the best title of the article?
(A) Science And Mathematics
(B) Expert’s Testimony
(C) To Believe or Not To Believe—Scientific Knowledge
(D) Senator’s Confession of Using Scientific Statistics
54. The word “**ironclad**” in line 12 is similar to the meaning of _____.
(A) metal (B) defendant (C) sufficient (D) unbreakable
55. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true according to the passage?
(A) An expert witness gave fake test results.
(B) The author compares society’s attitude towards scientific data to crimes.
(C) Politicians in the U.S. often use scientific statistics data to influence the public.
(D) The U.S. senator mentioned in the passage did not give the false information on purpose.
56. What is the author primarily concerned with?
(A) The misleading speeches of politicians who use statistics.
(B) The tendency to unconditionally trust scientific information.
(C) The inaccuracy of DNA and blood-typing tests.
(D) The growing complexity of science and mathematics.

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，並標明子題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 這位獲獎的作家鼓勵年輕人要對生命有熱誠，並且要努力追求夢想。
2. 他堅信只要有恆心和毅力，人生沒有無法克服的障礙。

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：你是否曾經有和父母意見不合的時候，請依據個人經驗，寫一封說服父母的信，信中請提出具體的理由來說服父母接納你的想法。

請注意：必須使用 Jack 或 Jill 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。

臺北區 102 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
B	A	B	A	C	B	C	C	A	B	D	B	A	C	D	C	D	A	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	C	B	C	C	C	C	A	B	D	H	G	F	D	C	B	A	E	J	I
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
B	D	B	D	A	B	B	D	D	A	B	D	C	D	B	B				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

1. Google 在 1998 年創立，他們有一個任務想要整合全世界的資訊，讓這些資訊可以在全球使用。
(A) 最初地 (B) 全球地 (C) 暫時地 (D) 偶而
2. 因為有越來越多的移民進入這個國家，所以當總統大選接近時，在社會上，族群緊張的情勢也不斷的高升。
(A) 種族的 (B) 自由的 (C) 小氣的 (D) 精緻的
3. 自從兩年前那場車禍讓他從腰部以下癱瘓，他就一直坐在輪椅上。
(A) 存款 (B) 癱瘓 (C) 拆解 (D) 使…鬆解
4. 在米蘭奮鬥多年後，她成爲一個時尚界傑出的設計師，並且獲獎無數。
(A) 傑出的 (B) 婚姻的 (C) 密集的 (D) 不情願的
5. 雖然我的叔叔已經在美國居住多年，他依然對家鄉台灣有很深的情感羈絆。
(A) 分子 (B) 資產 (C) 情感羈絆 (D) 解釋
6. 在飛機起飛或是降落前，所有的乘客都必須繫好安全帶。
(A) 停止 (B) 綁 (C) 擠壓 (D) 重疊
7. 超級颶風在登陸台灣東部後，強度大大的減弱，現在已不具備威脅性。
(A) 令人懷疑地 (B) 嚴厲地 (C) 大量地 (D) 互相地
8. 年紀大的人不總是抗拒改變。以我奶奶爲例，她懂得上網，還有臉書帳號。
(A) 劇烈的 (B) 絕對的 (C) 抗拒的 (D) 具攻擊性的
9. 很明顯的這個與會代表的言論，是刻意要去針對這個改革政策來羞辱政府。
(A) 刻意的 (B) 強制性地 (C) 慢性的 (D) 與生俱來的
10. 爲了就在就業市場上更有競爭力，你必須要精通全球最有優勢的語言，英文。
(A) 節省的 (B) 主導的 (C) 能勝任的 (D) 替代方案的
11. 地震讓鎮上許多建築物倒塌，但是幸運的這所小學毫髮無損。
(A) 濕潤的 (B) 迅速的 (C) 不朽的 (D) 完整的
12. 喝酒要節制，特別是懷孕的婦女更要注意。
(A) 碰撞 (B) 消耗(食物) (C) 探險 (D) 分布
13. 爲了在市場上領先，這家電子公司不斷在尋求新產品。
(A) 商品 (B) 治療法 (C) 差事 (D) 容量
14. 演唱會的最後，觀眾自動自發的跟著舞台上的歌手，一起唱歌跳舞，真是一個感人的畫面。
(A) 差一點 (B) 當今地 (C) 自動自發地 (D) 不情願地
15. 台灣一些生態學家警告說，近海的珊瑚礁目前陷入危險的狀態，如果我們再不採取行動來保護它們，他們將會滅絕。
(A) 洩漏 (B) 障礙物 (C) 爭論 (D) 危險

二、綜合測驗

16-20 題爲題組

2013 年 8 月 18 日發生了一次巨大的火山爆發，這也是今年以來多次爆發的其中一次。它產生蕈狀的灰柱高達 20,000 英尺(6 公里高)，飄浮在 Kagoshima 市區上方。2013 年經計算過的火山爆發次數超過 500 次。連同 7 月底發生過的，這次算是最大的一次。過去這禮拜來，平均每天噴發 2-3 次，其中有數次大型的噴出物

高度達 10,000 英尺(3 公里高)，過去兩天來，火山活動頻率一直加快中。單單這一天，東京 VAAC 就記錄到 6 次爆發，而噴出高度達 11,000 英尺(3、4 公里高)。

16. (A) 溜逝、滑過 (B) 躍入
(C) 漂浮在…上方 (D) (被動態)盤旋
17. (A) 大量的 (B) 許多的
(C) 大量的(接可數名詞) (D) …的數目
18. (A) (火山)爆發、噴出 (B) 彈射
(C) 注射 (D) 貪污
19. 因前方沒有連接詞，故用關代主詞 which 來銜接前後兩子句
20. with 在此句表補充說明，補述前半句 6 次爆發時，噴出物高達(reaching)，在介係詞 with 後方寫成動名詞)10,000 英尺

21-25 題爲題組

美國總統歐巴馬於週五帶領民權先驅們參加一場“華盛頓遊行”50 週年紀念會，當年金恩博士就是在此發表“我有一個夢想”演說，並且吸引了 25 萬名群眾追求種族平等。大批群眾聚集在林肯紀念中心，在此聆聽第一位美國黑人總統演說，時間選在格林威治標準時間 19:00，恰好是動盪的 1960 年代時，金恩博士發表那篇充滿魔力的演說的同一時刻。那篇演說後兩年，裁定種族歧視違背法律的“民權法案”與“投票法案”正式立法，成爲民主里程碑。歐巴馬總統說金恩博士是美國歷史上他最敬重的二位人士中的其中一位，另一位是林肯總統。在演講中，對於民權運動、金恩的演說、過去 50 年來獲致的進步、以及下一代需要注意面對的挑戰，總統提供了他個人的省思。

21. (A) 平等 (B) 修正 (C) 速度 (D) 調適
22. 前方沒有連接詞，所以選“Where”，表地方的關係副詞銜接前後二子句
23. (A) 速度超前 (B) 違法 (C) 勝過 (D) 數目上超過
24. 只有兩者，一個爲 one，另一個爲 the other
25. 此句子動詞爲 offered，因沒有連接詞，所以在 the progress 後選過去分詞 achieved

26-30 題爲題組

傳染狂犬病的途徑雖不是一定，但通常都是經由咬傷傳染。在許多案例中，感染該病的動物會非常具攻擊性，且不經挑釁就可能攻擊，行爲上也變得與平時不同。台灣目前正全神戒備中，因已有數十件案例被報導。官方人士說傳染病毒已從鼯鼠轉到錢鼠。

台灣從今年 7 月開始出現狂犬病的報導，不過在此病例爆發前，台灣從 1959 年來一直與狂犬病絕緣的。迄今還不曾有人感染到該病。

此傳染病已在本島造成恐慌。儘管專家們保證只要寵物接受注射疫苗，就會安全不受感染，有些人還是遺棄家中寵物狗與貓，官員呼籲人們暫時不要領養沒有安全保證書的流浪貓狗。

26. (A) 和藹的 (B) 好客的 (C) 有攻擊性的 (D) 狂熱的
27. (A) 抑制 (B) 要求 (C) 警戒 (D) 支配
28. (A) 但是 (B) 儘管如此 (C) 不僅如此 (D) 首先
29. (A) 關於 (B) 儘管 (C) 在…途中 (D) 由於
30. (A) 打電話進來 (B) 罵 (C) 拜訪 (D) 呼籲

三、文意選填

31-40 題爲題組

爲何谷歌可以繼續在最佳工作場所的排名上名列前茅是有原因的，它對其員工的辦公室習慣敏銳地觀察，有可能因而使其獲得這樣的名聲。

正如同華盛頓郵報所報導，最近在一項暱稱為“M&M 計劃”的內部研究結果顯示，員工消耗公司受歡迎糕餅的模式是如何影響其生產力和幸福感。在谷歌人力資源團隊的指導下，實驗中，他們運用 M&M 巧克力的擺設及鄰近程度來降低員工所消耗的糖果數量。

這個團隊在 2006 年開始策略性的將糖果放置在不透明的容器中，反而把乾燥無花果和其他健康點心放置在玻璃罐中。最成功的案例發生在紐約辦公室：在 7 個月的實驗過程中，2000 名員工消耗少了三千一百萬卡的 M&M 巧克力。

這項糖果實驗並非是這類實驗中的第一個。谷歌以內部社會研究聞名，它提倡使用科學及資料導向的模式來決定公司策略。谷歌已經透過研究薪水，育嬰假，甚至是自助餐廳中可獲得的不同餐盤大小及公司點心吧的相關資料來分析員工習性。在前一項鼓勵員工多喝水的活動中，這個網路界的龍頭把含糖飲料藏在冰箱底層而將瓶裝水展示在雙眼可及的透明層中。結果造成水的消耗增加了 47%，而汽水的攝取降低 7%。

有些工作場所專家表示，健康食品擺放的鄰近程度及擺設將會繼續影響員工對食物的選擇，而這些專家也持續探討谷歌在收集資料及打破工作習性上能繼續有多少成果。谷歌並未證實這項 M&M 計劃是否會導致較開心、較健康的員工，也沒有揭露有多少員工參與這項實驗。但是谷歌的確主張他的員工們對於這項實驗感到開心。在接續的實驗中，谷歌發現四萬名員工中，有 70% 想要知道營養相關的事實。

- (A) 攝取 (B) 展示 (C) 可獲得的 (D) 反而 (E) 打破
(F) 生產力 (G) 暱稱為 (H) 名聲 (I) 有營養的 (J) 揭露

四、閱讀測驗

41-44 題為題組

荷蘭藝術家 Florentijn Hofman 所創作更大版本的「黃色小鴨」，已經在台灣的基隆找到了新家，且即將於 2013 年 12 月中旬展出。在這件黃色的傑作前往基隆市之前，臉書的粉絲專頁已經成立，來歡迎這個黃色的龐然巨物。

這隻可充氣的黃色巨鳥，於 2013 年的 5 到 6 月間在維多利亞港的海域優游，將鴨子熱潮帶到香港海岸。無數以鴨子為主題的商品出現在商店及餐廳裡。青少年穿著黃色小鴨衣服，遊客販賣亭也賣黃色小鴨明信片。黃色小鴨在香港造成轟動，甚至連台灣的旅行社都組成「黃色小鴨團」前往觀光。到目前為止，這隻黃色水鳥已在十三個城市展出，但自從在香港受到高度報導後，它才在流行文化上造成轟動。

從 2007 年起，小鴨已經在阿姆斯特丹、大阪、雪梨港、聖保羅、香港及其他城市展出過。目前為止，它是世界上最大的橡皮鴨，體積為 16.5×20×32 公尺，重量達 600 公斤。為什麼 Hofman 決定要創作這麼巨大的橡皮鴨呢？他說，他想嚐試藉由名為「散播歡樂到全世界」的巡迴展出，來娛樂大眾，同時以喚起每個人的童年記憶為目標。身為國際知名的藝術家，Hofman 想讓觀眾大吃一驚，以及帶給人們公共空間的新觀點。他的雕塑品都非常大，黃色小鴨也不例外。Hofman 對於於他引人注目的作品找尋合適的棲息地非常小心。

他說，黃色小鴨沒有歧視也沒有政治的隱含意義。換句話說，他的作品不會暗示也不會提到任何政黨。「它紓解每日的緊張。它的目的就是要讓大家驚艷。」對他來說，讓大眾重新思考大家理所當然的事是很重要的。他的目的很簡單：邀請人們從日常生活中休息一下，並讓他們微笑。

41. 這個段落主要關於_____。
(A) 基隆如何贏得黃色小鴨展的競賽
(B) 介紹黃色小鴨的狂熱及其創作者
(C) Hofman 的童年與維多利亞港的關聯
(D) 理想的公共藝術尺寸應該為何
42. 第三段中加底線的字“connotation”在意義上最接近_____。
(A) 缺點 (B) 能力 (C) 期待 (D) 暗示
43. 根據這段文字，以下敘述何者不正確？
(A) 基隆市是第十四個展出黃色小鴨的城市
(B) 自從基隆展出的臉書粉絲專業成立後，黃色小鴨變成流行文化的象徵

(C) Hofman 想要透過他的藝術作品帶給大眾快樂

(D) 香港的黃色小鴨展覽非常成功

44. 根據 Hofman 所說，它的藝術作品目標是什麼？

(A) 促進相關商品的銷售

(B) 刺激歐洲港市的觀光

(C) 測試香港製造橡皮玩具的強度

(D) 幫助人們從新的觀點欣賞藝術以減輕壓力

45-48 題為題組

你還在想你的新年新希望是什麼嗎？或者，你只是想過簡單的生活？根據人生教練及暢銷書「丟掉五十樣東西」的作者 Gail Blanke，你可以從丟掉生活中的五十樣東西開始。做了這件事之後，你不只移除了不必要的東西，你還會覺得彷彿如釋重負——你將會成為能放下一切的人。

Blanke 說，五十是一個神奇的數字。然而，當她算的時候，「相同」類別的東西只能算一樣。舉例來說，丟掉(捐獻或回收)十五件 T-shirt 算是丟掉一樣東西。這聽起來很棒，但要怎麼做？關鍵是從小處開始。在你想丟掉前面草坪的舊沙發之前，先從你臥室抽屜開始——裡面充滿了沒電的電池、舊收據和神祕的鑰匙。然後，移動到另一個可怕的地點——醫藥櫃。找找過期的產品或快空的瓶子，然後把它們丟掉。一旦你習慣丟掉這些小物品，你可以移往大的東西。爬上閣樓或到地下室，去找你一年從沒想過塵封的架子。

最後，去尋找心理的雜物、焦慮和你似乎無法擺脫的悔恨。最重要的是，挑戰自己——丟掉重要的東西。從小處著手之後，你需要移往更困難的決定。這裡指的是紀念品。你在櫃子裡有全套祖母留給你的瓷器嗎？還有收在箱子裡的舊信件和票根呢？要記得回憶要放在心理而非物品本身。如果你不用這件瓷器，送給用得到的人吧。檢視舊信件然後決定你真的想留下的是什麼。永遠問自己，你留下某件物品是因為愛它，還是你認為有必要。

如果你受困在亂七八糟的房子或沮喪之中，你可以跟著書上的建議去做，它會迫使你去看房子的每個角落，和你的關係/想法/信念，好讓你清理妨礙你好幾年的事物。

45. 這段文章是寫給誰？

(A) 想在新的一年做出改變的人。

(B) 對於簡單生活感到厭倦的人。

(C) 對於原本生活方式感到安逸的人。

(D) 對修復房子感到困擾的人。

46. 以下敘述何者正確？

(A) 丟掉東西的關鍵是先從大的物品開始。

(B) 移除不必要的東西之後，你會覺得壓力減輕。

(C) 丟掉九張海報算是丟掉九樣東西。

(D) 為了挑戰自己，你應該丟掉不重要的東西。

47. 我們知道 Gail Blanke 什麼？

(A) 她把書捐給需要的人。

(B) 她幫助嘗試重整生活的人。

(C) 她經營回收家具的事業。

(D) 她訓練人們在家中減肥。

48. 根據這段文章，人可以藉由_____放下負面情緒。

(A) 為新年新希望列出一張清單

(B) 蒐集親近親戚留下的物品

(C) 拜訪人生教練以尋求忠告

(D) 丟棄久未使用的物品

49-52 題為題組

在美國普遍認為學校是人們接受教育的地方。然而一直有人認為現今孩子們上學反而打斷他們的教育。這句話所隱含學校教育與教育的區別之界定是很重要的。

教育是開放不設限且包羅萬象的。在任何地方都可進行教育，無論是在淋浴或在工作中，無論是在廚房裡或牽引機上。這既包括在學校的正規學習也包括整個宇宙的非正規學習。教育的代理人範圍可從德高望重的祖父母到收音機上辯論政治的人們，從一個小孩到一位卓越的科學家。雖然學校教育有個明確的可預測性，然而教育更常創造出驚奇。一個跟陌生人談話的機會可能讓一個人發現自己對其它宗教所知極少。人們從幼年時期就忙於學習教育。然而，教育，是一個非常廣泛，具包容性的術語。這是

一輩子的過程，這過程比開始去學校上學還要早、還要久遠，而且這是人整個生命不可分割的一部分。

但另一方面，學校教育是一個特定的形式化過程，其一般模式從一個到下一個設置模式的變化不大。在全國各地，孩子們在大約相同的時間到達學校，坐在指定的座位上，由成人教他們、使用大致相同的教材、他們得做作業、考試……等等。人必須學習的現實的片面，不論是字母表或了解政府的運作，通常被限制在要教的主題範圍裡而已。例如，高中生們都知道，他們不太可能在課堂中找到在他們社區內政治問題的真相或最新電影製片人正在嘗試拍什麼片子。學校教育的形式化過程有一定的條件。

49. 根據本文，作者以什麼理由聲稱孩子們上學反而打斷他們的教育？

- (A) 上幾所不同的學校對教育有益。
- (B) 學校假期打斷學年的持續性。
- (C) 暑期學校學年時間太長。
- (D) 終生都是教育。

50. 第 20 行的“they”指的是什麼？

- (A) 現實的片面 (B) 大致相同的教科書
- (C) 界線 (D) 座位

51. 以下敘述何者為真？

- (A) 教育是學校教育的成果。
- (B) 教育無止境。
- (C) 高中生不可能知道政府的運作。
- (D) 人們在學校不會學到宗教。

52. 作者在本文中暗示什麼？

- (A) 沒有正規教育，人們就會一直無知。
- (B) 教育體系需要激烈改革。
- (C) 學校教育與(終身)教育界線分明。
- (D) 就學只是人們受教育的一部分而已。

53-56 題為題組

說來諷刺，過去一個世紀科學知識大量增加所帶來的副作用之一，竟是對於「科學性」事實的過份依賴及毫無疑問地信任。由於科學知識變得越來越難懂，我們通常把「專家的」話當成真理，就像宗教中信徒接受真理的態度一樣。當然這種信任當被有意誤導時可能產生相當嚴重的後果。例如，西維及尼亞州及德州有數百個被判有罪的罪犯，他們之所以被定罪，就是非常倚賴專家有關 DNA 及血型測試之證詞。現在由於一名當時擔任那些檢查當局的專業證人被發現提供法庭偽造的資料，這些罪犯要求重新審判。

雖然這是個極端的例子，但這可恥的下場卻指出我們接受數字及科學數據為鐵證的傾向。操控人們這種信任常被錯誤地濫用，特別是在政治領域，這個領域裡統計數字在每場演講中都扮演非常重要的角色。數年前，某位美國參議員指出每年約獲報有五萬件小孩被陌生人誘拐案例。他的話在被發現有極大誤差前(官方機構報導指出案件的數字是接近五千)引起全國家長的恐慌。雖然這位參議員極可能是獲得錯誤的資料而非有意要誤導民眾，但他運用了數字顯然加深了大眾對其真實性的信任。

53. 本文最適合的標題是_____。

- (A) 科學與數學
- (B) 專家的證詞
- (C) 信不信由你—科學知識
- (D) 參議員對使用科學統計數據的告白

54. 第 12 行的字“ironclad”意思最接近_____。

- (A) 金屬 (B) 被告 (C) 足夠的 (D) 牢不可破的

55. 根據本文，以下何者敘述為非？

- (A) 一位專業證人提供了假的檢測結果。
- (B) 作者將社會對科學數據的態度比喻成犯罪。
- (C) 美國的政客通常會用科學的統計數據來影響大眾。
- (D) 本文所提及的美國參議員並不是刻意給假資料。

56. 本文作者最首要關心的是什麼？

- (A) 使用統計數據之政客們的誤導性演說。
- (B) 無條件相信科學資料的傾向。
- (C) DNA 和血液檢測的不準確。
- (D) 科學和數學越來越複雜。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

評分標準：

1. 本大題總分共 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次，各半部之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
4. 每大題大小寫，標點最多扣 0.5 分。

參考答案：(時態一致，採過去式或簡單式皆可)

1. The prize-awarded / award-winning writer (1 分) inspires / encourages young people to (1 分) be enthusiastic about life and (1 分) make efforts / try hard to pursue their dreams. (1 分)
2. He firmly / deeply believes that (1 分) no obstacles cannot be overcome in life (1 分) as long as you have (1 分) determination and perseverance / persistence. (1 分)

二、英文作文

評分標準：本大題總分 20 分，評分標準包括下列 5 項：內容(5 分)，組織(5 分)，文法，句構(4 分)，字彙，拼字(4 分)，及體例(2 分)。字數不足扣 1 分。

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，文法流暢，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：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. A string of contaminated food scandals erupted one after another, taking a heavy toll on the _____ of Taiwan.
(A) revolution (B) recreation (C) revelation (D) reputation
2. Regarded as the strongest typhoon in 2013, Haiyan battered six central Philippine provinces, _____ most part of the cities, and caused more than ten thousand casualties.
(A) designated (B) complicated (C) devastated (D) integrated
3. Local night markets have always been put on the Taiwan's must-see lists for visitors. Yet, the number of international tourists may _____ decline due to the stream of food scares.
(A) approximately (B) inevitably (C) punctually (D) prohibitively
4. America was once known as a melting pot. It took American people a long painful journey to eliminate all forms of racial _____ and advocate racial equality.
(A) abbreviations (B) recommendations (C) demonstrations (D) discriminations
5. As the new smart phone with a _____ screen, a screen which can be curved, is put on the market, it will definitely stir up a keen competition among the cell phone manufacturers.
(A) sturdy (B) flexible (C) organic (D) reluctant
6. Whether death penalty should be _____ has long been a debatable issue since opponents of it argue that taking someone's life can never be a justification.
(A) stranded (B) abolished (C) concealed (D) induced
7. Julie's _____ to get the work done failed because the other teammates didn't contribute as much as she.
(A) intuition (B) vanity (C) indifference (D) endeavor
8. Mother Teresa was _____ toward those in need; she brought warmth, love and hope to the hopeless and never hesitated to carry out good deeds.
(A) inquisitive (B) elaborate (C) compassionate (D) emphatic
9. Before Jason quit the job, he yelled at his boss _____, complaining about the unfair treatment he had received in this company.
(A) indignantly (B) sentimentally (C) eloquently (D) considerably
10. The K-pop trend _____ all over the world, creating numerous pop music superstars who are talented in many ways.
(A) subordinates (B) avenges (C) prevails (D) suspends

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

Throughout history, the greatest of poets have reflected the times in which they lived. It is Alfred Tennyson who is 11 the most important poet of the Victorian Era, and his works captured the rapid changes that Victorian folks experienced.

Born in 1809, Tennyson, the fourth of twelve children, had a somewhat troubled childhood. His father, 12 his brothers inherited all of their father's fortune, turned to drinking and became violent. The difficulties of family life were exacerbated by the cases of mental illness and drug 13 among Tennyson's siblings. In 1827, Tennyson escaped the troubled atmosphere of his own home when he left for Cambridge University. Tennyson and his brother Charles published *Poems by Two Brothers* in the same year, 14 them to the attention of a group of the campus's most talented students, who called themselves "the Apostles." They would meet for philosophical and intellectual debate, forming relationships that would last throughout Tennyson's life. The Apostles, 15 Tennyson's poetry, encouraged him to embark on his literary career.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. (A) regarding as | (B) famous with | (C) known as | (D) renowned for |
| 12. (A) satisfying with | (B) dissatisfying that | (C) satisfied about | (D) dissatisfied with |
| 13. (A) violation | (B) petition | (C) expedition | (D) addiction |
| 14. (A) that brought | (B) bringing | (C) brought | (D) has brought |
| 15. (A) embodied in | (B) catered to | (C) fascinated with | (D) participated in |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

While other sweeping impacts from climate change are found already occurring across the planet, the warning on food supply that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change has issued so far is the sharpest 16.

Climate change will pose sharp risks to the world's food supply in the coming decades, potentially undermining crop production and driving up prices at a time 17 the demand for food is expected to soar, according to a report released by the panel.

Different from its previous assessment, the panel concluded that while rising temperatures may have some beneficial effects on crops in some places, they substantially make crops less likely to 18 — thus reducing production overall by as much as 2 percent each decade for the rest of this century. During that period, demand is expected to rise as much as 14 percent each decade, as the world population is 19 to grow to 9.6 billion in 2050, from 7.2 billion today.

The report finds that efforts to adapt to climate change have already begun in many countries. It also warns, 20, that far more intensive — and expensive — adaptation plans are likely to be required in the future.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| 16. (A) in tune | (B) in tone | (C) in rhyme | (D) in chorus |
| 17. (A) that | (B) since | (C) when | (D) which |
| 18. (A) thrive | (B) strive | (C) thrill | (D) shrink |
| 19. (A) intended | (B) scheduled | (C) inclined | (D) projected |
| 20. (A) whereas | (B) however | (C) relatively | (D) consequently |

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

If you are going to Japan, there is always an array of options from fancy hotels to more budget-priced lodging for you to choose. Or, perhaps, you can have another option, capsule hotels. Capsule hotels debuted in 1979 in Osaka when the 21 had continued in Japan. Under the circumstances, to render an economical rest or even a fugitive escape from the mundane, some people rent this kind of frugal hotels by month to sleep at night and look for a job during the day or just for a 22 moment for a temporary stay.

A capsule hotel 23 extremely tiny rooms, basically supplying cheap and basic overnight 24. The price to stay for a night is usually around ¥2000-4000. The space in one room is reduced to a modular plastic or fiberglass block 25 measuring 90 by 180 centimeters. In general, they are 26 side by side and two units top to bottom, with steps 27 access to the second level rooms. Household appliances range in entertainment offerings, including a television, an electronic console, and wireless internet connection. Washrooms are communal, and some hotels 28 restaurants, pools, and other entertainment facilities.

There are some capsule hotels with separate male and female sleeping quarters 29 most are used primarily by men. Prevaingly 30 such style of hotels so far have not thrived outside of Japan, capsule hotels are actually expanding. Many call capsule hotels a must do experience while being in Japan. Next time if you are going to Japan, why not give it a try?

- (A) providing (B) while (C) stacked (D) are comprised of (E) as (F) features
(G) accommodation (H) including (I) roughly (J) fleeting (K) recession (L) make up

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

Laser means "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation." A laser is an object that produces beams of light which can travel very long distances. 31

The first lasers were developed in the 1950s by American and Russian scientists. 32 At that time lasers existed purely in science fiction, devised by writers like HG Wells. In his novel *War of the Worlds*, for example, he wrote about Martians who had a weapon called a heat ray.

Normal light consists of many wavelengths and colors. Laser light, in contrast, does not scatter but moves in the same direction. 33 When electrons move from a lower level to a higher level around an atom, they emit a photon, a particle of light. After that, they tend to fall back to their original orbit.

Nowadays, lasers are used in many situations in different areas of life. 34 They also act as instruments, when exact measurements are needed. Therefore you can find lasers in various medical instruments in hospitals. Lasers can also produce 3D images. Modern medicine uses lasers to destroy tumors in human body or to correct eyesight. 35 They use lasers to remove damaged tissue from a patient's body without destroying the cells around it.

Living in a world where lasers have been widely applied to different aspects of life, we may start to ponder over where, when, and how we can use them to an extreme degree for the welfare of all humans.

- (A) It produces light in a single color and wavelength.
- (B) For example, they are used to record and store different kinds of information.
- (C) Such beams are so powerful that they can cut through a diamond, the hardest material in the world.
- (D) Many surgeons perform operations with laser beams instead of knives.
- (E) It can be classified as operating in either continuous or paused mode.
- (F) However, the idea of creating beams of light that are very powerful had come up a century before.

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

A cuckoo clock is a timepiece chiming hourly with the call of a cuckoo. Its origin dates back to 1730 ; Theodore Franz Anton Ketterer, a German clock manufacturer, is credited with creating the first cuckoo clock. After he presented his innovative design, many other people imitated how he did it. Soon, a huge cuckoo clock making industry prospered.

Initially, the cuckoo clocks appeared rather crude and primitive. Later, they became more **sophisticated** and elegant both in design and decorations. Many themes decorating the clocks came from the imagination of the painters, who came up with scenes of hunting, family and many other topics prevalent during those times. Besides the evolution of the clocks' appearance, their inside components have also changed from wood to metal and then to quartz as they appear now. Though the pendulum remains the same, now it is more like a part of the design rather than the device controlling the working of the clock. One feature unique only to the quartz clocks is that they are light sensitive. When lights are turned off during the night, they automatically switch to the silent mode during the hourly chime.

The cuckoo clocks, popularizing not just as timepieces, but as distinctive works of art, now have become world-famous. Though they were regarded as a part of the rural European household, now they can be seen in many modern homes in the metropolitan cities worldwide.

36. What is the article mainly about?
- (A) The clock making industry in Germany.
 - (B) The historical background in the 19th century.
 - (C) The evolution of the cuckoo clocks.
 - (D) The worldwide popularity of the cuckoo clocks.
37. The word **sophisticated** in the second passage means _____.
- (A) delicate
 - (B) immense
 - (C) ultimate
 - (D) obscure
38. Which of the following is TRUE of the cuckoo clocks?
- (A) They were created by a German merchant in the 19th century.
 - (B) Painters used to decorate them with scenes common at that time.
 - (C) They have remained unchanged throughout the history.
 - (D) They are now mostly made of metal rather than wood or quartz.
39. The quartz cuckoo clocks _____.
- (A) are mainly driven by the pendulums
 - (B) are only seen in the European countryside
 - (C) function just as timepieces with little artistic value
 - (D) will stop chiming at night when sensing lights are off

第 40 至 43 題為題組

According to doctors, whistling is beneficial to exercise the lungs. What's more, it is a great way to make music. In some traditional societies, whistling also provides a unique form of communication.

The Chinantec people in the mountains of Oaxaca, Mexico, established villages and planted crops on the steep slopes. Unfortunately, the rough landscape made communication difficult. The Chinantecs overcame this difficulty by developing a language composed entirely of whistles. It can express almost every word in their spoken language. The Chinantecs use the whistling as an approach for long-distance communication. Besides, together with the Greek language, the inhabitants of some villages in South Evia used a whistle language called "sfiria" in order to communicate. Spoken language was not enough since people had to communicate outdoors over long distances.

On the mountainous island of La Gomera, which belongs to Spain, farmers and shepherds have communicated through whistling for hundreds of years. Their whistling language, called El Silbo, uses pauses, tones and other oral effects to communicate information.

Nowadays, relatively few people on La Gomera can "speak" El Silbo fluently. When this unique medium of communication was about to die out in the late 20th century, the local government required all Gomeran children to learn the basics of the language in elementary school. Also, the government funds El Silbo projects, one of which is a program for training El Silbo teachers. In this way, the government aims to ensure that El Silbo will be used and enjoyed by future generations.

40. According to the passage, why did the Chinantecs develop their whistling language?
- (A) To exercise their lungs
 - (B) To confuse their enemies
 - (C) To develop their landscape
 - (D) To solve a major problem
41. Which of the following statements is true about this passage?
- (A) Youngsters on the island of La Gomera are required to learn El Silbo.
 - (B) Immigrants on the island of La Gomera are forced to learn El Silbo.
 - (C) Politicians fund El Silbo projects for training "sfiria" teachers.
 - (D) Journalists are requested to write their essays in El Silbo.
42. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Whistlers of Mexico
 - (B) The Educational Policy in La Gomera
 - (C) Whistling Is a Kind of Language
 - (D) The Benefits of Whistling
43. What is the tone of the passage?
- (A) Suspicious (B) Objective (C) Pessimistic (D) Admiring

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Voluntourism is a combination of the words "volunteer" and "tourism". Appealing to people who want to do something enriching in their spare time, as well as relax or go sightseeing, voluntourism is a new wave in the travel industry, which combines holidaying and charity work. Instead of lazing by the pool or taking many photographs of the sights, charitable travelers travel to remote locations to dig fields, build walls and clean out baboons and elephants. Typical voluntourism activities focus on community development (e.g. building projects, planting crops and gardens, setting up water treatment facilities), education (e.g. teaching English), environmental projects (e.g. wildlife protection programs, reforestation); and social welfare (e.g. caring for orphans, street children or AIDS sufferers).

The voluntourism movement is gaining momentum for a variety of reasons. Volunteers can get a sense of social responsibility when they improve the well-being of local people. Voluntourism gives participants an opportunity to interact with different cultures and to gain new perspectives of the world that deepens their understanding of humanity. Besides, voluntourism meets travelers' growing desire to feel a sense of purpose in connection with their leisure activities. Voluntourism also introduces a method for donating time and materials in a personal, meaningful way. One of the most valuable aspects is that, when the journey is completed, voluntourists usually feel that they've received far more than they've given to the destination and its residents. Voluntourism appeals to a wide variety of travelers, but the majority of volunteers are made up of high school and college students. Many students use these trips to boost their resumes, travel with friends, and as a way to gain world experience and see new countries.

44. According to the article, voluntourism is the combination of _____.
- (A) vacation and recreation
 - (B) vacation and charity work
 - (C) vacation and wildlife protection
 - (D) vacation and education
45. Which is **NOT** one of the typical voluntourism activities?
- (A) Teaching English
 - (B) Reforestation
 - (C) Swimming in the pool
 - (D) Caring for orphans
46. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the article?
- (A) Voluntourism introduces a method for donating time and materials in a personal, meaningful way.
 - (B) Voluntourists can have a vacation and earn money at the same time.
 - (C) Voluntourists generally feel that they've received far more than they've given to the destination and its residents.
 - (D) Voluntourism gives voluntourists an opportunity to interact with a different culture.
47. According to the article, many students from high schools and colleges participate in voluntourism because they want to _____.
- (A) obtain a degree in Social Work
 - (B) pass an entrance examination
 - (C) make as many new friends as they can
 - (D) boost their resumes

第 48 至 51 題為題組

In language studies, the sound of a word is arbitrarily connected to the meaning of a word. The sound of the word "dog" is linked with the concept of "dog." With two basic linguistic principles, the arbitrariness of the sign and the selectiveness of sound systems, words in the world's different languages do not sound the same, and the chance for the existence of a universal word is little. Nevertheless, a number of linguists have conducted researches on the features of the utterance *Huh?* and presented a striking exception to the aforesaid robust rule.

The researchers looked into linguistic tools that people use during communication. When a listener failed to comprehend the statement of a speaker, the remark *Huh?* would cause the speaker to repeat or rephrase the original statement. For example, speakers of English, Siwu and Lao demonstrated a similarity in the utterance of the interjection. Having compared ten spoken languages from five continents, the researchers have claimed that the form and function of the interjection which can help people understand one another are universal.

The researchers also propose that *Huh?* qualifies as a word. Whereas demonstrations of laughter and pain cries exist in other mammals, there is no evidence showing that an animal has used *Huh?* before. Also, it is different from non-linguistic vocalizations such as sneezes and pain cries, involuntary responses to stimuli. In addition, the interjection *Huh?* is characteristic of linguistics rather than instinctive expression. Unlike smiles, which occur at birth or develop soon after, *Huh?* does not appear to be innate. American English-speaking children do not demonstrate the perfect use of *Huh?* until the age of five.

48. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Mammals are unable to demonstrate linguistic expressions as humans.
 - (B) An interjection might be universal and lexical.
 - (C) Basic linguistic principals can never affect language acquisition.
 - (D) Speakers of the world's different languages have the same utterance by birth.
49. According to the passage, what might be the reaction of a speaker at the sound of *Huh?*
- (A) The speaker might reply with the same interjection.
 - (B) The speaker might repeat the interjection many times.
 - (C) The speaker might describe the original statement in a similar way.
 - (D) The speaker might seek advice from another person.
50. According to the passage, what is **NOT** mentioned by the researchers?
- (A) The sound of a word corresponds to the meaning of it.
 - (B) Sneezes and pain cries need not be acquired.
 - (C) Children at the age of five are able to have cooperative human communication.
 - (D) Interjections and non-linguistic vocalizations share many similarities in language development.
51. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) Young adults can comprehend a statement better than children.
 - (B) The researchers will definitely conduct a further study on animal behavior.
 - (C) Speakers of English, Siwu, and Lao have no difficulty at all in communication.
 - (D) The sound of *Huh?* helps with communication, even on interracial occasions.

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. 臉書由於無法提供給用戶適當的隱私，長久以來飽受批評。
2. 許多人抱怨他們的訊息未經他們的同意就已經被分享了。

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“Comments on a Piece of News”為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個字的英文作文。第一段簡述一則你感到印象深刻的新聞。第二段說明它在你心中所造成的迴響以及對社會大眾的影響。

臺北區 102 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
D	C	B	D	B	B	D	C	A	C	C	D	A	B	C	B	C	A	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
K	J	F	G	I	C	A	D	B	E	C	F	A	B	D	C	A	B	D	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51									
A	C	B	B	C	B	D	B	C	D	D									

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 一連串食品安全的醜聞接連爆發，重創臺灣的聲譽。
(A) 革命 (B) 娛樂 (C) 被揭露的真相 (D) 聲譽
- 被視為 2013 年最強烈的颶風海燕，襲擊菲律賓六個行政區，摧毀城市大部分區域，造成一萬多人的死亡。
(A) 指定 (B) 使複雜化 (C) 摧毀 (D) 使整合
- 臺灣的夜市總是被列為遊客必造訪之處，然而接二連三的食物恐慌，國際觀光客人數無可避免地會下降。
(A) 約略地 (B) 無可避免地 (C) 守時地 (D) 禁止地
- 美國過去曾以文化大融爐著稱。美國人花了好長的時間，經歷了痛苦的過程才消除了各種的種族歧視並開始擁護種族平等。
(A) 縮寫 (B) 建議 (C) 示威遊行 (D) 歧視
- 當螢幕可彎曲的新智慧型手機一上市，勢必引起手機業者間的激烈競爭。
(A) 堅固的 (B) 可彎曲的 (C) 有機的 (D) 不情願的
- 死刑是否應該被廢止長久以來一直是個爭辯的議題，因為死刑的反對者主張奪取某人的生命永遠不會是一個正當的理由。
(A) 擱淺的 (B) 廢止 (C) 隱瞞 (D) 引誘
- Julie 對完成工作所作的努力失敗了，因為其他隊友沒有像她一樣貢獻那麼多。
(A) 直覺 (B) 虛榮 (C) 冷淡 (D) 努力
- 德蕾莎修女對於那些需要幫助的人是有同情心的；她為沒有希望的人帶來溫暖、愛及希望，且絕不猶豫去做善行。
(A) 好奇的 (B) 精巧的 (C) 有同情心的 (D) 強調的
- 在 Jason 辭掉工作之前，他憤怒地對他的老板吼叫，抱怨他之前在這家公司所遭受的不公平待遇。
(A) 憤怒地 (B) 富情感地 (C) 口才好地 (D) 體貼地
- 韓國流行音樂的潮流在全世界盛行，創造出許多在多方面都很有才華的流行音樂超級巨星。
(A) 屈服 (B) 欺騙 (C) 盛行 (D) 懸掛

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

綜觀歷史，最偉大的詩人能反映所處時代的發展。在維多利亞時期，普遍認為 Alfred Tennyson 是最重要的詩人，因他的詩記錄了當時人民所經歷的快速變遷。

Tennyson 生於 1809 年，在家中 12 小孩排行老四。他的童年頗艱苦。父親不滿 Tennyson 的叔叔繼承了祖父所有的遺產，因而酗酒且變得更暴力。艱困的家庭環境又因 Tennyson 的手足患有精神疾病與藥物濫用而雪上加霜。在 1827 年，Tennyson 擺脫了家中紛擾的生活，前往劍橋大學就讀。在同一年，Tennyson 和他的哥哥 Charles 在學校裡出版了〈兩兄弟詩集〉(Poems by Two Brothers)，吸引了校園中一群最聰明學生的注意，這群學生團體自稱「使徒」。他們會聚在一起進行哲學與知識性的辯論，並和 Tennyson 維持了一生的情誼。「使徒」相當傾心於 Tennyson 的詩，並鼓勵他成為詩人，也因此鼓舞 Tennyson 展開他的文學生涯。

- Tennyson 被稱為 (be regarded as) 是當時最偉大的詩人。
(A) regarding as → regarded as
(B) famous with → famous for
(D) 以...事件命名

- 父親對叔叔繼承了祖父所有的遺產感到不滿意，應選過去分詞 (D) dissatisfied
- 家中情況惡化，故選 (A) 表過去被動式
(A) 違反 (B) 請願 (C) 遠征 (D) 上癮
- bring+O+to 使(人)來到某一種狀態，在此指受同學注意。前後文符合 S+V, Ving..., 故選 (B) bringing
- 依前後文判定用過去分詞 (C) fascinated with
(A) 使具體化 (B) 迎合 (C) 著迷於 (D) 參加

第 16 至 20 題為題組

雖然氣候變遷在世界各地已經造成了其他重大的衝擊，但是 IPCC 對於食物的供應卻發出了最嚴厲的警告。

根據這個研究小組所發布的報告，氣候變遷在未來的幾十年將對食物的供應造成極大的危機。極有可能造成農作物的減產，以及在食物的需求量飆高時，迫使農作物的價格上升。

和之前的評估不同的是，此研究小組認定雖然氣溫上升會對某些區域的農作物有正面的影響，但從全球來看，氣溫上升會使作物更難以蓬勃生長——或許在本世紀結束之前，總產值將以每十年高達 2% 的速度遞減。而這段期間，因為世界人口預計將從當今的七十二億成長到 2050 年的九十六億，需求量預計將以每十年高達 14% 的速度成長。

報告中指出，很多國家已經開始努力地去因應氣候變遷；然而報告中也警告說，在將來可能必須採取更加嚴密、更耗資的因應措施。

- (B) in tone 是指說話的語氣態度，例如：“You must be Jane,” he said in a friendly tone. 文中用 sharp (嚴厲的) 來修飾主詞 warning, in tone 用來說明語氣上是 sharp 的
(A) in tune 是指彈奏音樂或唱歌時曲調音準抓的很好。例如：A well-trained singer knows whether her voice is in tune or not.
(C) in rhyme 是指文句有押韻。例如：The whole story is written in rhyme.
(D) in chorus 是指一群人齊聲的說同樣的話。例如：“Thank you,” said the children in chorus.
- (C) when 是關係副詞，引導一個形容詞子句來修飾前面的名詞。文中“when the demand for food is expected to soar,” 是用來說明前面的名詞“a time”。“when”除了連接主句和形容詞子句之外，還取代形容詞子句中的時間副詞片語“at that time”。所以，如果把形容詞子句寫成一個獨立的句子的話，那就是：“The demand for food is expected to soar at that time.”
(A) 和 (D) 是關係代名詞，(B) 是附屬連接詞，必須連接一個副詞子句
- (A) 興盛；繁茂 (B) 努力；奮鬥
(C) 使極為興奮 (D) 縮小；減少
- (D) 預估；預計
意思是指，以現有的數據去推算將來在數量上的發展趨勢
句型：Something is projected to happen.
例如：1. Total expenditure is projected to rise by 25%.
2. Inflation was projected to fall to 8.9 percent from its current official level of 23 percent.
3. But if all goes well, it is projected to climb to 1 million a year to meet rising worldwide demand.
(A) 意圖；意向
講某人有意思要去做某事時，必須用主動語態
句型：V+(O)+to V

例如：1. I intend to spend the night there.

2. I never intended things to turn out the way they did.

若是講某物的目的或用途時，則用被動語態

句型：be V-en for N

例如：1. The toys are intended for children under 3 years of age

2. The video is intended for adults only.

(B) 計畫；安排

某人計畫要做某事，用主動語態

例如：I have scheduled a meeting for tomorrow.

某事被安排要在某時候進行，或某人被安排要在某時候做某事，用被動語態

1. Meetings are scheduled to take place all over the country.

2. The elections are scheduled for mid-June.

3. Lawmakers initially had been scheduled to vote on the bill Friday.

(C) 有…傾向的(指人的態度、想法)；有…可能的(指人的作為)

例如：1. After reading this book, you might be inclined to think so.

2. I am inclined to believe the police.

3. Arthur has some strange ideas, but on this occasion I'm inclined to agree with him.

4. Commandos are inclined to shoot first and ask questions later.

20. (B) however 然而

however 是一個副詞，是轉承詞之一，作為前後文語氣上的轉折之用

(A) whereas 而…，卻…= while

whereas 是一個連接詞，用來連接前後語意相反或對比的兩個句子

例如：1. The old system was fairly complicated whereas the new system is really very simple.(= while)

2. Whereas the city spent over \$1 billion on its museums and stadium, it failed to look after its schools.(= while; though)

(C) relatively adv. 相較之下；相對地

(D) consequently adv. 結果 = as a result

panel (n.) 專題研究小組 drive up (vp.) 迫使上升

sweeping (adj.) 重大的 impact (v.)(n.) 影響

potentially (adv.) 潛在地；有可能地 undermine (v.) 削弱

assessment (n.) 評估 beneficial (adj.) 有益的；好的

adapt (v.) 調適；順應 intensive (adj.) 密集的；嚴密的

require (v.) 需要 population (n.) 人口

三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題為題組

如果要去日本，你會有一系列的旅店可供選擇，從高級精緻的飯店到較便宜的旅店。而或許你還有另一個選擇——膠囊旅館。膠囊旅館初次出現是在 1979 年的大阪，當時日本正值經濟衰退期。在當時的情況下，要有一個便宜的休息場所，或是只想短暫的逃離俗世，就有些人開始租用這種廉價的旅館，他們有的是以月租的方式晚上在此休息白天找工作，有的則只短暫停留做暫時休息之用。

膠囊旅館以極小的房間為特徵，主要提供便宜而基本的過夜住宿，每晚通常大約日幣 2000~4000 元，每個房間的空間侷限於一個由塑膠或玻璃纖維製成的狹小空間，大小大約 90×180 公分。一般來說這些臥艙都個個堆疊起來，上下兩個為一單位，有階梯可供通到上層。空間內有電視，電子產品操控台，及無線網路等基本配備。浴室是共用的，有些旅館則包含餐廳、游泳池，及其他娛樂設施。

有些膠囊旅館有分男性或女性分開的臥區，然而大部份的膠囊旅館都只供男性入住。雖然如此的旅館只在日本很普遍，但實際上已經漸漸向外擴展。許多人視膠囊旅館為到日本必試的體驗。下次你如果要去日本，不妨也試一試呢！

21. 從第一段 Under the circumstances, to render an economical rest or even a fugitive escape from the mundane, some people rent this kind of frugal hotels 得知日本當時經濟狀況不好，才會有廉價旅館的需求，故答案為(K) recession (n.) 經濟衰退

22. 從 22 題後面的 for a temporary rest. 得知答案為(J) fleeting

(adj.) 短暫的

23. 此題整個句子主要在介紹 capsule hotels 的特色與特徵，且該句子缺一個及物動詞，故答案為(F) features (vt.) 以…為特徵

24. 從 24 題前面的 supplying cheap and basic overnight 以及題號後面的 Staying for a night 得知答案為(G) accommodation (n.) 住宿

25. 題號後面提及 capsule hotels 空間大小 measuring 90 by 180 centimeters. 答案(I) roughly (adv.) 大約，可呼應後面的語意，且可修飾 measuring

26. 該題缺乏一個被動的過去分詞，且從題號後面的 side by side and two units top to bottom 得知答案為過去分詞的(C) stacked 堆疊

27. 考句型：with+O+OC(Ving/Ven)，且受詞補語為現在分詞

(A) providing 提供，表示主動的狀態

28. some hotels (整體) are comprised of restaurants, pools, and other entertainment facilities (部分) 得知答案為(D) are comprised of (整體)由(部分)成；包括，包含。而(L) make up 為(部分)組成(整體)

29. 該題號前面主要子句中的 some capsule hotels with separate male and female sleeping quarters，與題號後面從屬子句中的 most are used primarily by men. 呈現出對比、對照，且 29 題需要一個從屬連接詞，來連接前後兩子句，故答案為(B) while (conj.) 然而，儘管

30. 考句型：Adv.+as+S1+be/V1, S2+V2....

此句原為 Although such style of hotels so far have not thrived prevailingly outside of Japan, capsule hotels are actually expanding.

因強調副詞 prevailingly 故擺句首，Although 以 as 代替，故答案為(E) as (conj.) 雖然，儘管

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

雷射的意思是“受輻射刺激所放出的強化光”。雷射這個物質可以產生運行很遠的光束。這種光束是如此強大，以至於他們可以切割世界上最硬的物質，鑽石。

雷射最早是由美國和俄羅斯的科學家在 1950 年代開發的。然而，這個創造出非常強大的光束的想法源自於一個世紀前。當時雷射純粹只是作家編造出來的科幻小說情節。像是 HG Wells，曾在他的小說“世界的戰爭”中，寫到火星上擁有一種武器叫熱雷射。

一般的光乃是由多種波長和顏色所形成的。相反地，雷射產生出單一的顏色和波長的光，且此光束只在同一個方向移動而不會分散。當電子由低處往高處繞行原子時，它們會釋放出光粒子。之後，它們往往回落到原來的軌道。

如今，雷射被廣用於在不同的生活領域中的許多情況下。比方說它們被用來記錄和存儲不同種類的訊息。當需要精確測量時，它們還充當工具。因此你可以在醫院的各種醫療儀器中發現雷射的存在。雷射也能產生 3D 圖像。現代醫學使用雷射來摧毀在人身體內的腫瘤或矯正視力。許多外科醫生用雷射光束代替刀來進行手術。他們使用雷射從病人的身體中移除受損組織，而不破壞周圍的細胞。

生活在這個廣泛運用雷射的世界中，我們可以開始思考如何能適時適地，將它們發揮到極致，來為全人類謀求福利。

(E) 雷射光可依運作方式被分成二類：一類是在持續的狀態下運作，另一類則是在停止的狀態下運作

31. 第二句話描述此光束之特性，故(C)符合對此光束之說明

32. 從前一句介紹雷射的起源，利用轉折與詞再提到更早有關於雷射的概念，故答案為(F)

33. 從前一句主詞 laser light，承接對雷射光有別於一般光的分析，故選(A)

34. 從前後兩句話可以得知，此段落在說明將雷射應用在日常生活中，故答案選(B)

35. 此段最後三句為將雷射應用在現代醫學上的例子做說明，故選(D)

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

咕咕鐘是每小時以布穀鳥的叫聲來報時的時鐘。它的起緣追溯到 1730 年，德國鐘錶製造商 Theodore Franz Anton Ketterer 被歸功於創造了第一座咕咕鐘。在他將他的創新設計公諸於世後，許多其他人紛起效倣。很快地，龐大的咕咕鐘製造業便蓬勃發展了起來。

起初，咕咕鐘顯得相當粗糙原始。之後，它們不論在設計及裝飾上都變成更精密優美，許多用來裝飾時鐘的主題都來自於畫家們的想像力，他們想出了一些有關狩獵、家庭及其他當時普遍盛行的主題。除了咕咕鐘在外型上的演變外，其內在的零件也從木頭，演變至金屬，再演變至今日的石英。雖然其鐘擺仍維持不變，但現在它變得更像是造型的一部分而已，而非控制時鐘運作的裝置了。石英鐘獨有的特色就是它們是感光的，當燈光在夜晚被關掉時，它們每小時報時的功能便自動轉為靜音模式。

咕咕鐘不只是受歡迎喜愛的時鐘，更被視作為獨特的藝術作品，現在已成為名聞遐邇、世界知名了。儘管它們過去被視為是歐洲鄉村家居的一部分，現在在全球大都會的許多現代摩登家庭中也可以看到。

36. 本文主要跟什麼有關？
(A) 德國的時鐘製造業。
(B) 十九世紀的歷史背景。
(C) **咕咕鐘的演變。**
(D) 咕咕鐘的全球受歡迎度。
37. 第二段中的 sophisticated 一字指的是_____。
(A) **精密的** (B) 巨大的 (C) 最終的 (D) 模糊的
38. 有關咕咕鐘，以下何者為正確？
(A) 它們是由 19 世紀的一個德國商人所製造。
(B) **畫家過去以當時普遍常見的景象來裝飾它們。**
(C) 它們從古至今都保持不變。
(D) 它們現在大多由金屬製作，而非木頭或石英。
39. 石英咕咕鐘_____。
(A) 主要由鐘擺來驅動
(B) 只限於歐洲鄉下可見
(C) 主要是當作時鐘，鮮少有藝術價值
(D) **將會在夜晚停止報時，當感應到燈光熄滅時**

第 40 至 43 題為題組

根據醫師的想法，吹口哨對於運動肺部是有助益的。此外，它也是產生音樂的好方式。在一些傳統的社會中，吹口哨也提供一種獨特的溝通型式。

在墨西哥 Oaxaca 山區的奇南特克人建立村落，種植農作物在陡峭山坡地。不幸地，粗糙地勢使溝通困難。奇南特克人為克服這種困難，發展一種語言，完全是吹口哨的方式。它幾乎可以表達每個字在他們口語中。奇南特克人使用這種吹口哨當做長距離的溝通方式。此外，住在南 Evia 村莊的居民也搭配希臘語，為了溝通，使用吹口哨，他們的吹口哨語言稱為 sfiria。口說語言不足，當人們必須戶外長距離溝通時。

在附屬西班牙的 La Gomera 多山的島上，農夫和牧羊人，數百年來，已經靠著吹口哨溝通。他們吹口哨式的語言稱為 El Silbo，此語言使用暫停、音調及其他口說效果來溝通資訊。

現今，只有 La Gomera 少數人會流利地說 El Silbo。當這個獨特溝通媒介即將在 20 世紀晚期死去時，當地政府要求所有的 La Gomera 人的孩子在小學學習此語言的基本部份。並且，政府也贊助 El Silbo 語言計劃，其中之一是訓練說 El Silbo 的老師。如此一來，政府目標是確保 El Silbo 語言將被未來的下一代喜歡及使用。

40. 根據本文，為什麼奇南特克人發展吹口哨語言？
(A) 為達到永久名聲 (B) 為使敵人困惑
(C) 為提供娛樂 (D) **為解決一主要問題**
根據第二段，第三行，奇南特克人發展吹口哨語言是為解決長距離的溝通問題
41. 以下敘述關於流利地說 El Silbo 這種語言，哪個是正確的？
(A) **La Gomera 島上的年輕人須要學習 El Silbo 語言**

- (B) La Gomera 島上的移民者被強迫學習 Silbo 語言
(C) 政客資助 El Silbo 計劃，訓練教授 sfiria 的老師
(D) 記者須用 El Silbo 來撰寫文章
根據第四段，第三行，當地政府要求所有的 La Gomera 人的孩子在小學學習此語言的基本部份
42. 以下選項哪個是本文最恰當的標題？

- (A) 墨西哥吹口哨人 (B) La Gomera 教育政策
(C) **吹口哨是一種口說語言** (D) 在 Oaxaca 艱困生活
第一段，點出吹口哨也提供一種獨特的溝通型式。第二段指出在墨西哥 Oaxaca 山區的奇南特克人為克服長距離溝通困難，發展吹口哨的語言。此外，住在南 Evia 村莊的居民也搭配希臘語，為了溝通，使用吹口哨。甚而，第三、四段，在附屬西班牙的 La Gomera 多山的島上，當地政府要求所有的 La Gomera 人的孩子在小學學習此語言

43. 本文語調為何？
(A) 猜疑的 (B) **客觀的** (C) 悲觀的 (D) 讚美的
本文說明吹口哨語言開始的原因，發展淵源，幾個類似環境，相同需求而有吹口哨此口說語言。但隨著時間的演變，為怕此口說語言消逝，在附屬西班牙的 La Gomera 多山的島上，當地政府要求所有的 La Gomera 人的孩子在小學學習此語言，以保存此語言。客觀說明此語言的功用

第 44 至 47 題為題組

「志工旅遊」一詞結合了「志工」和「旅遊」二字，這項工作吸引了一些人，有些想要利用閒暇時擴展自己的視野，有些想要放鬆，有些則純粹想要觀光，這是一個結合渡假和志工的新興觀光趨勢。從事志工旅遊的旅者不會想慵懶的待在游泳池畔和一味的拍照留念，相反的，他們會前往偏僻的地區開墾荒地、築牆或幫助清洗狒狒或大象。一般志工旅者的工作大多著重在幫助社區發展(如幫忙建造工程、從事農作及園藝活動或建造水處理系統等)、擔任志工老師(如教英文等)、從事環境保護相關工作(如保護野生動物、重建森林等)或是進入一些社福機構(如照顧孤兒、流宿街頭的兒童或是愛滋病患等)。

志工旅遊的活動愈來愈受到歡迎的原因有很多，首先志工旅者在幫助當地人改善生活的過程中，也學到了一份對社會的責任感。其次，藉著志工旅遊的機會，旅者可以接觸到不同的文化，因而有了不同的世界觀，進而加深了他們對全人類世界的理解。此外，志工旅遊正好符合了旅者們希望能將旅遊經驗賦予某種使命的渴望，同時，志工旅遊更帶給大家一種可以用身體力行的方式，用有意義的方式貢獻自己時間與物資給需要的人。最重要的是，當旅程結束時，志工旅者所獲得遠多於他們對當地居民的付出。志工旅遊吸引了各式各樣的人，但絕大多數都是高中生或大學生。很多學生想利用這些旅程來增加工作經驗，或與朋友旅行或者希望透過志工旅遊來增加國際觀或有機會到不同的國家見識。

44. voluntourism 是哪兩個字的結合？
(A) 渡假和娛樂 (B) **渡假和公益**
(C) 渡假和野生動物保護 (D) 渡假和教育
45. 下面何者不是文中所提的一般打工渡假活動？
(A) 教英文 (B) 重建森林 (C) **在游泳池游泳** (D) 照顧孤兒
46. 下面何者在文中尚未提及？
(A) 志工旅遊帶給大家一種可以用身體力行的方式，用有意義的方式貢獻自己時間與物資給需要的人。
(B) **志工旅遊可以渡假又可以賺錢。**
(C) 志工旅者一般而言都覺得獲得的比付出的還要多。
(D) 志工旅行讓旅者有機會和不同的文化接觸。
47. 根據本文，高中生和大學生參加志工旅遊原因為何？
(A) 取得社福工作的學位證明 (B) 通過入學考試
(C) 到處結交朋友 (D) **增加工作經歷**

第 48 至 51 題為題組

在語言研究中，字的聲音和字的涵意被獨斷地連結。「狗」的聲音和「狗」的概念相關連。由於兩則語言學上的原則，亦即符號的獨斷性與聲音系統的選擇性，世界上不同語言的字聽起來不盡相同，而且要找到世界通用的字，機會微乎其微。然而，有若干語言學家，研究 Huh? 這個音的特色，並且提出了有別於前

述穩固規則的例外之處。

研究人員探究人們在溝通時使用的語言工具。當聆聽者無法理解說話者的說法時，Huh?一詞會讓說話者重複或重新敘述原先的說法。譬如，說英語、非洲語 Siwu 以及寮國語的人皆有相似的感嘆詞。研究人員比較了五大洲十種語言，且宣稱這個能有助人們理解彼此的感嘆詞，其形式與功能是世界通用的。

研究人員也提出，Huh?可視為一個字。雖然其他哺乳類動物也傳達笑聲與疼痛聲，但是卻沒有證據顯示動物會使用過 Huh?。還有，它也不同於非語言的發聲如打噴嚏及疼痛聲，這些是對刺激不由自主的反應。此外，感嘆詞 Huh?具有語言學而非與生俱來的特徵。和微笑不同，微笑在出生時或者隨後不久發生，但是 Huh?似乎非天生就有。美國說英文的孩童要到五歲才會完美地使用 Huh?一字。

48. 本文大意為何？

- (A) 哺乳類動物無法像人類一樣展現語學上的表達。
- (B) 感嘆詞可能是世界通用以及具有字意的。**
- (C) 基本語言的原則無法影響語言習得。
- (D) 世界上不同語言的說話者在出生時即有同樣的發聲。

49. 根據文章，說話者聽到 Huh?的反應可能為何？

- (A) 說話者可能會以相同感嘆詞回應。
- (B) 說話者可能重複該感嘆詞多次。
- (C) 說話者可能以相似的方式描述原先的陳述。**
- (D) 說話者可能向他人尋求建議。

50. 根據文章，研究者並未提到下列何者？

- (A) 字的音符合字的涵意。
- (B) 打噴嚏聲以及疼痛聲不需學習而來。
- (C) 五歲的小孩有能力做合作性的人類溝通。
- (D) 感嘆詞和非語言的發聲在語言的發展上有許多相似之處。**

51. 從本文可以推論出以下何者？

- (A) 青少年比孩童更能理解陳述。
- (B) 研究人員接下來絕對會研究動物行為。
- (C) 英語、非洲語 Siwu 及寮國語的說話者在溝通上毫無困難。
- (D) Huh?的聲音有助於溝通，即便是在不同種族的場合。**

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

評分標準：

1. 本大題總分共 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次，各半部之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
4. 每大題大小寫，標點最多扣 0.5 分。

參考答案

1. Facebook has long been $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{criticized} \\ \text{the target of criticism} \end{array} \right.$ (1分) /
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{because of} \\ \text{for} \\ \text{due to} \end{array} \right.$ its inability (1分) / to provide adequate privacy (1分) / to its users.(1分)
2. Many people complain (1分) / that their information (1分) / has been shared (1分) / without their agreement.(1分)

二、英文作文

評分標準：本大題總分 20 分，評分標準包括下列 5 項：內容 (5 分)，組織(5 分)，文法，句構(4 分)，字彙，拼字(4 分)，及體例(2 分)。字數不足扣 1 分。

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，文法流暢，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：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 authorities concerned should remain highly sensitive to the anxiety and low _____ of many people engaged in secondary education at present.
(A) buckle (B) morale (C) kernel (D) sphere
2. Beyond the railway and the reservation, the territory is _____, swamp-infested, and poorly inhabited.
(A) ample (B) sloppy (C) barren (D) cozy
3. The mayor refused to _____ the reasons why he would resign abruptly; thus, the citizens have lots of speculation.
(A) articulate (B) contaminate (C) compromise (D) manifest
4. When the Eiffel Tower, _____ symbol of Paris, was completed at the end of the 19th century, a worldwide skyscraper race was sparked.
(A) parallel (B) majestic (C) shabby (D) frantic
5. Once being a poor single mother, J.K. Rowling has now _____ Queen Elizabeth as the richest woman in England.
(A) surpassed (B) accessed (C) opposed (D) possessed
6. Though little Tommy is talented in pitching, no one under the age of eighteen is _____ to play professional baseball.
(A) admirable (B) amiable (C) accessible (D) eligible
7. Owing to the recession, some reports suggest that a recent college graduate's _____ of finding a job with a salary above NT\$22,000 is quite low.
(A) suspect (B) temptation (C) prospect (D) circulation
8. Modernization in that poverty-stricken country brought about cleaner environment and greatly decreased diseases arising from poor _____.
(A) sensation (B) sanitation (C) delegation (D) declaration
9. Look up the fares and schedules online, and you will see a lot of information readily available. The Internet can _____ the planning of your vacation.
(A) originate (B) sophisticate (C) regulate (D) facilitate
10. Compared to that car model, this one has a few extra fittings, but the two cars are _____ the same.
(A) substantially (B) distinctively (C) dominantly (D) indignantly

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

It's common for people who have to take a medication every day, or multiple times a day, to forget to do so once in a while. In a published study, a group of bioengineers are doing some experiment to find the 11. What if a cell is programmed by taking advantage of the body's natural reward system to release the medicine during the day? In the experiment, a cell, 12 to release a blood pressure-lowering medication in response to dopamine, was injected into the abdomen of mice. Since dopamine is a reward-system neurotransmitter involved in sex, eating and taking addictive drugs, the mice got a dose of medication 13 they did things that made them happy.

This would be super convenient for a medication people can't get enough of; it might not work for just any prescription drug, 14. The study examines dopamine release in the context of reward, but finds dopamine has also been 15 the stress response. Between the joys and stress, you might not want your medications to be triggered at every turn.

11. (A) invasion (B) solution (C) inflation (D) demonstration
 12. (A) was specially modified (B) had specially modified
 (C) specially modified (D) specially modifying
 13. (A) until (B) unless (C) whether (D) whenever
 14. (A) either (B) rather (C) though (D) hence
 15. (A) related to (B) entitled to (C) composed of (D) independent of

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Unlike most other deer species, moose are solitary animals and do not form herds. When compared to other animals, they are large and 16 hidden creatures. They are hard to count because they live in remote places. Cold autumns and springs keep away their most important predator, the winter tick. Moose are decreasing for some reasons, most of 17 are associated with a warming climate and an eroding winter. For example, long, warm autumns and early, wet springs benefit winter ticks, which often cluster on moose in unbelievable numbers, 18 all kinds of symptoms of illnesses.

Furthermore, in Upper Midwest, liver flukes, a parasitic disease, and brain worms also put moose's lives in danger. In British Columbia, a(n) 19 of pine bark beetles, mainly stemming from climate change, brings about die-back white pine forests, which denies many moose their protective covers. Although scientists can track the collapse in moose numbers, they can do nothing about it. It mostly 20 a warming climate. This tips the balance of nature to favor some species but to harm others.

16. (A) absolutely (B) scarcely (C) formally (D) relatively
 17. (A) them (B) where (C) which (D) why
 18. (A) to cause (B) caused (C) cause (D) causing
 19. (A) evidence (B) epidemic (C) transportation (D) confrontation
 20. (A) results from (B) reaches for (C) fights off (D) draws on

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

The term m-learning, or “mobile learning,” has different meanings for different communities. It covers using a wide range of 21 including e-learning, educational technology and distance education, focusing on learning with mobile devices. Mobile learning is defined as “learning across 22 contexts, through social and content interactions, using personal electronic devices.” In other words, these handheld computers 23 learning anywhere and anytime.

M-learning technologies include handheld computers, MP3 players, notebooks, mobile phones and tablets. M-learning focuses on the mobility of the learner and interacting with 24 technologies. Also, m-learning highlights the learning that reflects a focus on how society and its institutions can 25 and support an increasingly mobile population. There is also a new direction in m-learning that gives the 26 more mobility and includes creation of learning material that mostly uses smartphone with special software such as AHG Cloud Note. Using mobile tools for creating learning aides and materials becomes an important part of informal learning.

M-learning is convenient in that it is available from virtually anywhere. M-learning, like other forms of e-learning, can also 27 and share with others simultaneously using the same content. The reception of instant 28 and tips arises as a result. This highly active process has proven to increase exam scores from the fiftieth to the seventieth percentile. The dropout rates in technical fields such as IT and Engineering 29 dramatically by 22 percent. M-learning also brings tremendous portability by replacing books and notes with small random-access memories, filled with 30 learning contents. In addition, it is simple to utilize mobile learning for a more effective and entertaining experience.

- (A) mobilize (B) instructors (C) collaborate (D) excesses (E) portable (F) feedbacks
(G) accommodate (H) precedent (I) schemes (J) tailored (K) multiple (L) decline

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

What do you do when the sun sinks? If you're reading this, chances are you switch on a light. 31 There is no electric light for children to do their homework by, no power to run refrigerators that keep perishables or needed medicine cold, no power for cooking stoves or microwaves. 32 Tragically, the resulting smoke turns into indoor pollution claiming more than 3.5 million lives year after year. Michael Elliott, president and CEO of the nonprofit organization ONE, says life for people capturing various aspects of human well-being does not stop after nightfall. However, for 550 million people in sub-Saharan Africa, which lies south of the Sahara Desert, and many more than that around the rest of the world, it does.

That lack of electricity is called energy poverty, and it's a development challenge that hasn't gotten the attention it deserves. It's plain to see why. 33 Having nowhere to plug in a cell phone, by contrast, might seem like an inconvenience at worst. But energy poverty is connected to a host of deeper ills: 90% of the children in sub-Saharan Africa go to primary schools that lack electricity, which means no fans or air conditioners in the equatorial heat, no computers, no lights for evening classes. 34 For example, 60% of African businesses cite access to reliable power as a binding constraint on their operations.

35 In Pakistan, which has just half the electrical-generation capacity of the state of Virginia, frustration over an antiquated grid and power shortage caused governmental instability and helped get President Asif Ali Zardari kicked out of office.

- (A) Energy poverty is even a political issue and riots over power shortages are not new.
- (B) Poverty is the principal cause of hunger in Africa, where people do not afford enough food.
- (C) Extreme poverty, global hunger, HIV/AIDS and malaria are all immediate threats to human life.
- (D) But for the 1.3 billion people around the globe who lack access to electricity, darkness is a harsh reality.
- (E) What's worse, economic growth has been stunted as a result of lack of access to modern types of energy (e.g., electricity).
- (F) The light they have chiefly comes from the same sources that humans have relied on forever – firewood, charcoal or dung.

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

Misplaced your phone? Dropped your keys? Lost your dog? This crowdfunded project would let you locate basically anything with tiny GPS trackers that are accurate to within 5 feet. Retriever is a GPS disk that's barely more than an inch in diameter and less than a half-inch thick. Retriever trackers are powered by tiny solar panels and can be set to very low power usage; so, in theory, **they** can operate indefinitely. There's also a micro USB port for charging the batteries conventionally. Trackers can be viewed and controlled by web, Android, or iPhone apps. Owning a Retriever will cost \$1.79 per month for each tracking device, presumably to offset operating costs.

For extra fun with tracking, the Retriever can be given parameters for alerts—a sort of virtual fence to work in. If the tracker (and, supposedly, the person or thing it's attached to) leaves the virtual fence, Retriever will send text messages alerts. It is most likely that these read “the prisoner is trying to escape” or “the teenager is skipping school.”

GPS tracking that's precise down to 5 feet would certainly be useful for lost keys or other small items. But the marketing for Retriever suggests its primary use is tracking people. It is suggested that buyers attach Retrievers to their children's bicycle helmets and backpacks, to campers and mountain bikers. Retriever will let parents know where their kids are, but in a weird following-them-with-a-secret-tracking-device way, not a normal call-and-ask-them way. The project's FAQ even includes the question “How can I attach Retriever to my child or pet?”

36. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) A Revolution in GPS
 - (B) The Prison-breakers, Beware!
 - (C) How to Track Something You Lose
 - (D) A New Gadget that Might Change Our Life
37. Which of the following statements about the Retriever is **NOT** true?
- (A) Parents can use it to know whether their kids leave the school.
 - (B) It is mainly used in tracking something you might have difficulty locating.
 - (C) It can be monitored through your smartphone if it is installed with certain apps.
 - (D) It consumes small electricity and is small enough to be attached to many objects.
38. What does **they** in the first paragraph refer to?
- (A) Retriever trackers.
 - (B) USB ports.
 - (C) The diameters.
 - (D) Android or iPhone apps.
39. What is the author's attitude toward Retrievers?
- (A) Negative.
 - (B) Neutral.
 - (C) Indifferent.
 - (D) Optimistic.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

Many people believe it is dangerous to sleep with a live plant in the room because it uses up oxygen. However, the “common knowledge” is nothing but an overstatement. According to some studies, green plants do take in some oxygen for use in respiration, which is the mirror image of photosynthesis, while photosynthesis only takes place during the day because it requires sunlight. Therefore, at night plants are net absorbers of oxygen. It won't be a problem unless there is an extremely large body of plants in a very tightly closed sleeping chamber with a very limited supply of oxygen. Another breathing person in the room would be a much heavier burden on the oxygen content than the slow respiratory oxidation of ordinary houseplants.

The principles of gas exchange in photosynthesis and respiration were explored in the late 18th century by Jan Ingenhousz, a Dutch botanist. There was once a great vogue for putting flowers in sickrooms to “purify” the air. Ingenhousz was skeptical about the benefits and decided to check them out. He discovered that only the green parts of plants can **ameliorate** the air, and then only if placed in strong light; flowers and other nongreen parts, as well as green leaves left in darkness, used up oxygen just as animals did.

In respiration, plants use oxygen from the air for chemical reactions that release energy; sugar and oxygen react to produce carbon dioxide, water and chemical energy. In photosynthesis, carbon dioxide and water react in the presence of light energy to produce sugar and oxygen. During the day, both processes occur in the leaves, but photosynthesis proceeds more rapidly than respiration. The carbon dioxide expelled in respiration is immediately used in photosynthesis and excess oxygen from the photosynthesis escapes into the air. At night, however, photosynthesis ceases and respiration continues, so green plants are absorbing oxygen and producing carbon dioxide.

40. What is the best title for this article?
- (A) How Plants Breathe (B) The Study of Botany
(C) Photosynthesis in Plants (D) How Plants Benefit Health
41. As is said in the passage, which statement is true about plants at night?
- (A) They may compete for oxygen and cause danger.
(B) They breathe in oxygen and expel carbon dioxide.
(C) The carbon dioxide is used by them to produce oxygen.
(D) The oxygen they produce is a kind of respiratory oxidation.
42. Which of the following words is similar to the word **ameliorate** in the second paragraph?
- (A) Transport. (B) Depress. (C) Worsen. (D) Improve.
43. What can be concluded according to the passage?
- (A) Houseplants in a room will use up oxygen and release carbon dioxide.
(B) When photosynthesis of plants stops at night, their respiration then occurs.
(C) Gas exchange in photosynthesis and respiration of plants goes reversely.
(D) Ingenhousz found flowers in sickrooms could function as a way to clean the air.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Learning can flow like a child on a raft rolling downstream on a strong current. Learning can flounder on a dry and cracked riverbed. With flow, the learning task is easier and more enjoyable. Without flow, it is difficult to concentrate and persist. Flow happens when a great challenge hijacks a greater skill honed by labor. And, without effort, there is no joyful, creative learning. There is no peak experience.

Flow emanates from the convergence of attention and persistence and is crucial to engagement in learning. Flow comes to the classroom when students know how to use their strengths to increase their engagement in learning, commitment to learning, and persistence for learning — even when the task is difficult or the barrier is high. Students climb to the top of the tree, hit the highest note, offer a helping hand, or figure out long division, and in the process, not the outcome, find their flow and fulfillment. The dividend is that students who flow into learning feel the amusement and pleasure that emanates from personal best. Teachers cheer students abundantly as they push students past the dam of anxiety and help them flow beyond the task.

Flow happens when the mind escapes its boundaries. Flow does not attend to the barriers, flow moves past them. Flow is effortless absorption in the task, in the moment, in the potential. Flow is the fluid emotional strength that energizes and synergizes interests, aptitudes, and talents perfectly aligned with the task, and wholly absorbed by it. When students are fully engaged in the learning process, working to solve the problem, there is learning flow. When the student's heart, mind, muscle, and soul synchronize the learning, the student is flowing and overflowing.

44. What is the main idea of the article?
- (A) Students should follow the current to be good learners.
 - (B) The flow is beneficial to students' learning process.
 - (C) Flow is not only useful in physics but also in education.
 - (D) Teachers should encourage students to pursue the flow.
45. According to the passage, what will happen to the students who find their flow?
- (A) They will get attention and persistence from others.
 - (B) They will find it painful to accomplish their goal.
 - (C) They will overcome their feeling of worry in learning.
 - (D) They will succeed in getting satisfactory results.
46. Which of the following is what a teacher who wants to encourage the flow will **NOT** do?
- (A) Teachers will give tasks which entice students' sense of achievement.
 - (B) Teachers will design learning missions which will take students' labor.
 - (C) Teachers will encourage students when students lose confidence in learning.
 - (D) Teachers will assign students tasks which correspond with their ability.
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements about "flow" is true?
- (A) Flow might be observed when students have no difficulty engaging in the learning.
 - (B) The easier students' learning tasks are, the more flow will take place simultaneously.
 - (C) Even though students can't conquer a challenge, it is likely that the flow will take place.
 - (D) Flow is an energy that will take much of students' effort in the process of carrying out the task.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Inspiration Mars is to launch two people in 2018 to a flyby of Mars. Now, people involving in this project announce that they plan to lead World View, a new space tourism company, to loft passengers to the stratosphere by means of giant balloons rather than rockets in 2015. Some other companies like Virgin Galactic and XCOR Aerospace both charge much more in their rocket rides than World View's balloon trips. These balloon trips offer well-equipped cabins, where you can have drinks and food to your heart's content. Besides, a cabin of this kind is about the size of a private jet with immense space inside and is built with luxurious and superbly comfortable interior. Also, for the advancement of science, these balloon trips offer more opportunities at a lower cost.

Although suborbital rocket trips have been quite popular with those keen on space trips, the rockets are, in reality, more like big roller-coaster rides, with the exciting part at the top of the arc lasting merely several minutes. In comparison, to provide customers with more time to contemplate the views, World View's balloons trips are designed to drift for several hours before the balloon will be **jettisoned** and only the capsule glides back. Nevertheless, one major shortcoming remains. Those balloon trips are not equal to conventional space trips, defined by an altitude of at least 62 miles since they can only get their patrons to as high as 18.5 miles. However, the major balloon trip company, World View, manages to get itself into the market of space trips by showing to the Federal Aviation Administration (F.A.A.) that they have cabins built to function in space conditions and noting that decompression will be fatal at an altitude of 20 miles. This helps F.A.A. to finally grant World View its rightful position as a commercial space venture.

48. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Two people are going to be launched to a flyby of the red planet in 2018.
(B) World View's cabins help itself get a rightful position as a space business.
(C) World View is a better space travel choice by providing more time above.
(D) The benefits of balloon trips help them become an alternative choice in space tourism.
49. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Rocket trips attract people because they are similar to roller-coaster rides.
(B) Rocket space trips decrease due to keen competition from balloon trips.
(C) Virgin Galactic and XCOR Aerospace charge more for their better-equipped cabins.
(D) World View cannot get its customers to as high as those in rocket trips.
50. Which of the following expressions is closest in meaning to **jettisoned** in the second paragraph?
- (A) Diminished.
(B) Expanded.
(C) Discarded.
(D) Upgraded.
51. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Scientists may prefer to use more balloons rather than rockets in research to save money.
(B) Many people choose balloon trips over rocket trips mainly because of the luxurious cabins.
(C) Balloon trips can only take their patrons to 18.5 miles in altitude due to a lack of budget.
(D) Most people consider balloon trips a better choice because balloons offer more time in the air.

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. 身為南非的第一位黑人總統，曼德拉(Mandela)夢想對民主與平等有所貢獻。
2. 透過非暴力的反抗，他試圖解放自己的人民免於受苦及壓迫，希望所有的人和睦相處。

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：從小到大，每個人都曾經有生病或身體不適的經驗，請根據你個人經驗寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段寫某次你生病的經驗、過程。第二段寫那次生病之後，你得到的教訓或生活所做的改變。

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	C	A	B	A	D	C	B	D	A	B	C	D	C	A	D	C	D	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
I	K	A	E	G	B	C	F	L	J	D	F	C	E	A	D	B	A	B	A
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51									
B	D	C	B	C	D	C	D	D	C	A									

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 有關當局對於目前從事中等教育的人的焦慮及低迷士氣應該保持高度敏感。
(A) 釦子 (B) 士氣 (C) 仁；核 (D) 球面；範圍
- 在鐵路和保護區之外，這塊地是貧瘠的、充滿沼澤，不宜居住。
(A) 充足的 (B) 馬虎的 (C) 貧瘠的 (D) 舒適的
- 市長拒絕明確表達他為何會突然辭職的原因；因此，市民有很多猜測。
(A) 明確表達 (B) 污染 (C) 妥協 (D) 顯示
- 當艾菲爾鐵塔，巴黎雄偉的象徵，在 19 世紀末完成時，一場世界摩天大樓競賽已經展開。
(A) 平行的 (B) 雄偉的 (C) 破舊的 (D) 狂暴的
- 曾經是一位貧窮的單親媽媽，J.K. Rowling 現在已經勝過伊麗莎白女皇成為英國最有錢的女人。
(A) 勝過 (B) 接近；取得 (C) 反對 (D) 擁有
- 雖然 Tommy 有投球的天份，但未滿十八歲的人沒有資格參加職棒。
(A) 受仰慕的 (B) 和藹可親的 (C) 可接近的 (D) 有資格的
- 因為不景氣，一些報告顯示近來大學畢業生要找到比 22K 更高薪工作的可能性相當地低。
(A) 嫌犯 (B) 誘惑 (C) 可能性 (D) 循環；流通
- 在那個極度貧困的國家裡，現代化造就了較為乾淨的環境、也大大減少因不良公共衛生所產生的疾病。
(A) 感覺；知覺 (B) 公共衛生 (C) 代表團 (D) 宣告
- 上網去查詢費用和行程，你會看到許多立即可用的資訊。網路有助於你計劃假期。
(A) 起源 (B) 使複雜 (C) 使規律 (D) 幫助
- 相較於那款車型，這款車型有些額外配件，但這兩部車實質上是相同的。
(A) 實質上地 (B) 有特色地 (C) 支配地 (D) 憤慨地

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

對於每天必須服用一次藥物、或一天須服用數次藥物的人而言，偶爾忘記這麼做是很平常的。在一份發表的研究中，一群生物工程學家正在從事某種實驗，試圖找出解決之道。假設有一個細胞，藉著利用身體的自然獎賞機制，被設計來釋出藥物會如何呢？在這個實驗中，一個經過特別改造、可回應多巴胺以釋出降血壓藥物的細胞被注射進入老鼠的腹部。因為多巴胺是一種牽涉到性、進食與服用成癮藥物的獎賞機制神經傳導物質，所以每當老鼠做了令自己快樂的事時，牠們就會接收一劑藥物。

這對於服用藥物不足的人來說極為方便；然而，不是任何處方藥物皆能如此作用。這項研究檢視了獎賞情境中多巴胺的釋出，卻發現多巴胺一直也與壓力反應有關。在欣喜與壓力之間，你或許不會希望你的服藥(功能)在每一次情緒的轉換中都被啟動。

- (A) 侵略 (B) 解答 (C) 膨脹 (D) 示範
- (C) 過去分詞(表被動)，為 cell 的修飾語
- (A) 直到…為止 (B) 除非 (C) 是否 (D) 不論何時
- (A) 也不 (B) 相當 (C) 然而 (D) 自此
- (A) 與…相關 (B) 有資格… (C) 由…組成 (D) 獨立於…

第 16 至 20 題為題組

不像其它的鹿種，麋鹿是獨居的動物且牠們不會成群在一起。和其它動物比較時，牠們是大型且相對隱密的生物。我們很難數出牠們的數量，因為牠們住在偏遠的地方。寒冷的秋天和春天使牠們最重要的掠奪者(冬天壁蝨)遠離。因為某些原因，麋鹿數量正在減少。而其中大部分的原因是和氣候暖化和較不嚴寒的冬天有關。例如，漫長且溫暖的秋天和早到且潮濕的春天有利於冬日壁蝨的生長，牠們通常以驚人的數量群聚在麋鹿上，並造成各種疾病的症狀。

此外，在美國中西部北方有一種會引起寄生疾病的肝吸蟲和腦蟲也危及到麋鹿的生命。在英屬哥倫比亞，一種主要因為氣候變遷帶來的松樹甲蟲的流行病造成了枯枝的白色松林。這使得許多的麋鹿失去牠們的保護。雖然科學家能夠追蹤到麋鹿數量的減少，但牠們卻也無能為力。這件事主要起因於氣候暖化。這也使得大自然的平衡變得利於一些物種的生長卻對其它的物種帶來了傷害。

- (A) 絕對地 (B) 幾乎不 (C) 正式地 (D) 相當地
- (A) 他們(代名詞) (B) 地點(關副) (C) 指 reasons 且具有 conj.功用(關代) (D) 原因 (關副)
此題需要一個具有連接詞及代名詞功用的字。需要連接詞功用是因逗號前後已經各有 1 個動詞。而代名詞是代替前面提到的 reasons。
- 前面已有動詞 benefit，所以第 2 個動詞 cause 要改為 causing 表示主動，答案是(D)。
- (A) 證據 (B) 流行病 (C) 運輸 (D) 對質；對抗
- (A) 起因於 (B) 伸手拿 (C) 擺脫 (D) 利用，運用

三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題為題組

術語 M-學習或「行動學習」，對不同的社群有不同的含義。它涵蓋了各式的學習系統，包括數位化學習，教育科技和遠距教育，並且聚焦在利用行動載具學習。行動學習的定義是「使用個人電子裝置在多重的情境中，透過社會互動和內容互動學習」。換句話說，藉著可攜式裝置，學習者可以隨時隨地將學習行動化。

行動學習科技包括掌上型電腦、MP3 播放器、筆記型電腦、手機和平板電腦。行動學習聚焦在學習者的行動性和可攜式的科技互動。此外，行動學習強調學習必須反映社會及其機構如何包容和支持日益增多的行動族群。行動學習也有新的發展方向，給予教師更多的行動性以及包括大部分是採用智慧型手機配合特殊軟體，如 AHG Cloud Note，所創作的學習材料。運用行動載具創造學習輔具和材料成為非正式學習的重要部分。

行動學習是方便的，因為我們幾乎可以在任何地方使用它。行動學習，像其他形式的數位化學習一樣，也可以和同一時間使用相同內容的其他人合作和分享。因此產生即時的接收回饋和提示。這種高度參與的過程已經證明可以把考試成績從 PR50 提高到 PR70。學生在科技領域，像是資訊科技及工程學，輟學率明顯減少 22%。藉著使用隨機存取記憶體取代書籍與筆記，行動學習也帶來了強大的可攜性，滿載量身打造的學習內容。此外，利用行動學習，我們可以輕易地擁有更有效、更有趣的體驗。

- (A) 行動化 v. (B) 教師 n. (C) 合作 v. (D) 過量 n.；過度 v.；過剩的 adj. (E) 可攜式的 adj. (F) 回饋 n. (G) 包容 v. (H) 先例 n.；前述的 adj. (I) 學習系統 n. (J) 量身打造的 adj. (K) 多重的 adj.；倍數 n. (L) 減少 v.

21. a wide range of 為形容詞片語，應填 N 或 Ving，依文意選(I)
22. 空格後為名詞，應填形容詞，依文意選(K)
23. handheld computers 為主詞，應填動詞，依文意選(A)
24. 空格後為名詞，應填形容詞，依文意選(E)
25. can 為助動詞，應填原形動詞，依文意選(G)
26. the 為定冠詞，應填名詞，依文意選(B)
27. can 為助動詞，應填原形動詞，依文意選(C)
28. instant 為形容詞，應填名詞，依文意選(F)
29. dropout rates 為主詞，應填動詞，依文意選(L)
30. 空格後為名詞，應填形容詞，依文意選(J)

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

太陽下山的時候，你會做什麼？如果你正在讀這篇文章，你可能開了電燈。但是，對於全球無法取得電力的 13 億人而言，黑暗是個殘酷的現實。沒有電燈供給兒童做功課，沒有電力供給為了保存易腐敗食品或冷藏所需藥品的冰箱運轉，沒有電力供給爐具或微波爐。他們擁有的燈光來源和人類一直依賴的來源相同，也就是木柴，木炭或(馬、牛)糞。可悲的是，由此產生的煙霧造成每年超過 350 萬人死於室內污染。國際非營利組織 ONE 的總裁兼首席執行長 Michael Elliott 說，對於享有各式各樣福利的人來說，天黑之後，生活腳步沒有停下來。然而，對於 5.5 億生活在撒哈拉沙漠以南非洲的人及世界其他地區更多的人而言，生活腳步已經停止。

這種缺電稱為能源貧困，並且是個還沒有得到應有關注的挑戰。這很容易明白為什麼。極端貧困、全球飢餓、愛滋病毒/愛滋病和瘧疾都直接威脅人類生命。相較之下，沒有地方供手機插電，最壞的情況下，似乎只是不方便而已。但能源貧困牽涉許多更深層的弊病：90% 在撒哈拉沙漠以南非洲的孩子就讀缺電的小學，這意味著在赤道炎熱地區，沒有電扇或空調，沒有電腦，夜間課程沒有燈光。更糟的是，因為無法取得現代化的能源，如電力，經濟成長已經停滯。例如，60% 的非洲企業認為可靠電力的取得是對企業經營極具約束力的限制。

能源貧困甚至是個政治問題，並且因為電力短缺造成的暴動時有所聞。巴基斯坦只擁有維吉尼亞州一半的發電量，無法解決老舊的輸配電系統及電力短缺問題，造成政府不穩定並迫使總統 Asif Ali Zardari 下台。

- (A) 能源貧困甚至是個政治問題，並且因為電力短缺造成的暴動時有所聞。
- (B) 貧窮是非洲飢餓主要的原因，人們沒有能力買足夠的食物。
- (C) 極端貧困、全球飢餓、愛滋病毒/愛滋病和瘧疾都直接威脅人類生命。
- (D) 但是，對於全球無法取得電力的 13 億人而言，黑暗是個殘酷的現實。
- (E) 更糟的是，因為無法取得現代化的能源，如電力，經濟成長已經停滯。
- (F) 他們擁有的燈光來源和人類一直依賴的來源相同，也就是木柴，木炭或(馬、牛)糞。
31. 上一句提到 switched on a light，下一句提到 no electric light...，依文意，選(D)
32. 上一句提到 no power for cooking stoves，下一句提到 resulting smoke，依文意，選(F)
33. 上二句提到 energy poverty... hasn't gotten attention，下一句提到 nowhere to plug in... an inconvenience，依文意，選(C)
34. 上一句提到 no lights for evening classes，下一句提到 African business cite... binding constraint，依文意，選(E)
35. 下一句提到 caused governmental instability... President... out of office，依文意，選(A)

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

你的手機不知道放哪裡嗎？你的鑰匙掉了嗎？還是你的狗走丟了呢？這項由一群人所投資的(crowdfunded)計畫基本上將會讓你用微小的 GPS 追蹤器找到任何在 5 英尺範圍以內的東西。Retrievor 追蹤器是個 GPS 圓盤，幾乎直徑不超過一英寸且厚度小

於半英寸。Retrievor 追蹤器是由微小的太陽能電池板供電，並且低耗電，所以，從理論上講，它們可以無限期地使用。它們還有一個微型的 USB 接口，可用傳統的方式充電。追蹤器可以通過網路、Android 或 iPhone 的 app 應用程式進行查看和控制。擁有一個 Retrievor 每個月的每一個追蹤裝置將花費 1.79 美元，可以折抵操作費用。

另外，追蹤裝置額外的樂趣是，Retrievor 可以給予特定的警告，相當是一種虛擬圍牆。如果追蹤器(假設，它已裝在一個人或物體上)離開虛擬圍牆，Retrievor 會傳送簡訊警報。例如它可能顯示「犯人正試圖逃獄」或「小孩正在蹺課」。

因為 GPS 追蹤裝置可以精確到 5 英尺的範圍內，它在幫助尋找不見的鑰匙或其他小物品上很有用。但 Retrievor 行銷的主要訴求是追蹤人。一般建議，買家可以在子女的自行車安全帽和背包上裝上 Retrievor，也可裝在露營者和越野自行車騎士上。Retrievor 用「一個秘密追蹤設備追蹤他們」的奇怪方式，而不是用「打電話問他們」的正常方式讓父母知道他們的孩子在哪。這個計畫常見的問題甚至包含：「我怎樣才能安裝 Retrievor 到我的小孩或寵物身上？」

36. 下列哪個是文章最好的標題？
(A) GPS 的革命 (B) 逃獄者，當心！ (C) 如何追蹤你丟掉的東西 (D) 一個可能會改變我們的生活的小工具
37. 關於 Retrievor，下列敘述何者不正確？
(A) 家長可以用它知道是否他們的孩子離開學校。
(B) 它的主要功能用於追蹤一些你可能很難找到的東西。
(C) 透過你的智慧型手機，它可以用某些應用程式來監控。
(D) 它會消耗少許電量，而且小到可以安裝到很多東西上。
38. 在第一段中的 they 指的是什麼？
(A) Retrievor 追蹤裝置。 (B) USB 接口。 (C) 直徑。
(D) Android 或 iPhone 的應用程式。
39. 何者為作者對 Retrievors 的態度？
(A) 負面的。 (B) 中立的。
(C) 漠不關心的。 (D) 樂觀的。

第 40 至 43 題為題組

許多人認為睡覺時房間裡有活的植物很危險，因為它會用光氧氣。然而，這個「常識」其實言過其實。根據一些研究，綠色植物的確會吸入氧氣來進行呼吸作用，這也正是光合作用的鏡像現象，而光合作用只在白天發生，因為它需要陽光。因此，夜晚時，植物是純粹的氧氣吸收者。只有在極為龐大的植物體處於密閉的睡眠空間，而且氧氣的供應非常有限時才有問題。另一位同處一室的人對於氧氣量的需求，相較於室內植物緩慢的呼吸耗氧作用會是更大的負擔。

一個荷蘭的植物學家 Jan Ingenhousz 在十八世紀末時探索了光合作用與呼吸作用之間氣體交換的原理。當時流行在病房裡放花來「淨化」空氣。Ingenhousz 質疑這些好處並決定要證實看看。他發現只有植物的綠色部分，而且是被放在強烈光線下，才可以改善空氣；花朵和其他非綠色的部分，以及黑暗中的綠色葉子，與動物一樣會用光氧氣。

呼吸作用時，植物利用來自空氣中的氧產生化學反應以釋出能量，糖和氧反應產生二氧化碳、水以及化學能量；光合作用時，二氧化碳和水在光線下反應來產生糖和氧。白天時，這兩種過程皆會發生在葉子上，但是光合作用的速度會比呼吸作用更快。呼吸作用時所釋出的二氧化碳會在光合作用時立即被使用，而來自光合作用多餘的氧則逸入空氣中。然而，夜晚時，光合作用停止，而呼吸作用持續，所以植物不斷吸收氧並產生二氧化碳。

40. 這篇文章的最佳標題是什麼？
(A) 植物如何呼吸 (B) 植物學研究
(C) 植物的光合作用 (D) 植物如何有益健康
41. 如文章所言，有關植物在夜間的敘述何者為真？
(A) 它們會競爭使用氧氣並導致危險。
(B) 它們會吸入氧吐出二氧化碳。
(C) 它們利用二氧化碳來產生氧。
(D) 它們所產生的氧是一種呼吸的氧化物。
42. 下列何者與第二段的 ameliorate 字義相近？
(A) 運輸。 (B) 使消沉。 (C) 使變壞。 (D) 改善。

43. 根據文章可以做出何種推論？
- (A) 室內的植物會用光氧氣並釋出二氧化碳。
 (B) 當植物光合作用在夜晚停止時，接著呼吸作用才會發生。
 (C) 光合作用與呼吸作用的氣體交換以相反方向進行。
 (D) Ingenhousz 發現病房中的花有潔淨空氣的功能。

第 44 至 47 題為題組

學習可以進行的就像一個孩子坐著木筏在強大的水流上往下飄流。學習也可以像是在乾裂的河床上掙扎。如果有「心流」(定義是一種將個人精神力完全投注在某種活動上的感覺)，學習的任務會更輕鬆、更愉快。如果沒有「心流」，學習者就很難集中注意力，而且堅持下去。「心流」發生在當一個大的挑戰伴隨著需要更大的技能與努力時。而且，如果沒有付出努力，就沒有快樂且有創造性的學習。也就是沒有高峰體驗(peak experience)。

「心流」產生於當你的注意力和堅持力融合時，而且也是在持續學習中極重要的。「心流」會進入教室，當學生知道如何利用自己的優勢，即使當任務困難或障礙很大時，增加學習的參與度，對學習的堅持，並持續學習。學生在學習過程中，而不是最後的結果，發現自己的「心流」和成就感，例如當爬到樹的頂端、唱出最高音符、伸出援手幫助人、解出長除法時。凡是有在學習上感受到「心流」的學生會發現源於個人最好狀態的快樂和樂趣。老師會多鼓勵學生，當學生遇到學習焦慮時，也會幫助他們超越學習目標。

「心流」發生時，腦力會超越它的界限。「心流」不會被障礙限制住，它會超越過它們。「心流」是毫不費力的沉浸在學習任務中，在當下、在自己的潛能中。「心流」是流動的情感力量，它會強化和輔助興趣、能力和天分，並結合任務，完全專心於學習上。當學生充分參與學習過程，努力尋找解決方法，就會有「心流」。當學生的心、頭腦、肌肉和心靈與學習同步時，學生就會產生「心流」，而且會越來越多「心流」。

44. 何者為文章的主旨？
- (A) 學生應遵循當前的趨勢而成為好的學習者。
 (B) 「心流」有利於學生的學習過程。
 (C) 「心流」不僅在物理學上而且在教育上是有用的。
 (D) 教師應鼓勵學生追求「心流」。
45. 根據文章，當學生發現自己的「心流」時，會發生什麼事？
- (A) 他們會從別人身上得到注意力與持續力。
 (B) 他們會發現達成目標很痛苦。
 (C) 他們會克服學習的焦慮瓶頸。
 (D) 他們會成功地得到令人滿意的結果。
46. 下列哪項是願意鼓勵「心流」的教師將不會做的？
- (A) 教師會給學生引起成就感的學習任務。
 (B) 教師將設計學生需要付出努力的學習任務。
 (C) 當學生失去學習的信心時，教師會鼓勵他們。
 (D) 教師會分配與學生能力相符的工作。
47. 根據這篇文章，下面關於「心流」的語句何者是正確的？
- (A) 當學生學習沒有困難時，「心流」可能會出現。
 (B) 學生的學習任務越容易，就會有越多的「心流」同時發生。
 (C) 即使學生不能克服一個挑戰，「心流」有可能會產生。
 (D) 「心流」是一種在執行任務的過程中，將需要學生很多努力的能量。

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Inspiration Mars 預定要在 2018 年載送兩人到火星的一個宇宙飛船。現在，和這個企劃案相關的人們宣稱他們計畫要帶領 World View(一家新的太空旅遊公司)在 2015 年把乘客藉著大氣球而非火箭送到平流層。其它的公司像是 Virgin Galactic 和 XCOR Aerospace 兩者的火箭之旅都比 World View 的氣球之旅收取更高的費用。這些氣球之旅提供了設備良好的客艙，在裡面你可以盡情地享用美食和美酒。此外，這種客艙大約是一架私人噴射機的大小，裡面有很大的空間，而且備有豪華且超級舒適的裝潢。另外，為了科技的進展，這些氣球旅行也以一個較低的價錢提供了更多的探索太空機會。

雖然未進入地球軌道的火箭之旅已經很受那些熱衷於太空旅行人們的喜愛，但是這些火箭事實上比較像是大型的雲霄飛車，

它們最刺激的部分在弧形的頂部只持續了幾分鐘。相較之下，為了要提供顧客更多時間去凝視美景，World View 的氣球之旅被設計能在空中漂浮幾個小時，而後氣球將被**投棄**，只剩下太空艙滑回來。然而，它仍有一個大缺點。那些氣球之旅不等於傳統的太空之旅。傳統的太空之旅被定義為至少要有 62 英里高，而氣球之旅的乘客最多只能到達 18.5 英里高。但這家氣球之旅公司 World View 卻成功擠進太空旅行的市場。他們向美國聯邦航空總署(F.A.A.)指出他們有可以在太空狀態下可以運作的太空艙，也提到在高度 20 英里的地方若減壓將會是致命的。這使得 F.A.A. 終於給予 World View 它在商業太空事業上的合法地位。

48. 這篇文章主要是關於什麼？
- (A) 兩人將在 2018 年被載送到火星的一個宇宙飛船上。
 (B) World View 的太空艙幫助它自己在太空業上得到一個合法的地位。
 (C) World View 藉著提供乘客更多在空中的時間而成為一個較好的太空旅行選擇。
 (D) 氣球旅行的優點幫助他們在太空旅行上成為另一個選擇。
49. 下列述敘何者為真？
- (A) 火箭之旅吸引人是因為它們類似於雲霄飛車。
 (B) 火箭太空旅行的減少是因為來自於氣球旅行的激烈競爭。
 (C) Virgin Galactic 和 XCOR Aerospace 費用收得較多是因為它們有較好的客艙。
 (D) World View 無法把自己的乘客帶到比那些選擇火箭之旅的人一樣的高度。
50. 下列哪一個用字最接近在第 2 段的 **jettisoned** 的意思？
- (A) 減少。 (B) 擴大。 (C) 拋棄。 (D) 升級。
51. 下列哪一項可以從這篇文章中推論出？
- (A) 為了節省金錢，科學家可能會較喜歡多用氣球而非火箭在研究上。
 (B) 很多人選擇氣球之旅而非火箭之旅主要是因為那些豪華的客艙。
 (C) 氣球之旅因為缺乏經費，所以只能把它們的顧客帶到 18.5 英里的高度。
 (D) 大部分的人都把氣球之旅視為是一個較佳的選擇，因為氣球提供較多在空中的時間。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

評分標準：

1. 本大題總分共 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次，各半部之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
4. 每大題大小寫，標點最多扣 0.5 分。

參考答案

1. As the first black president in South Africa,(1分) / Mandela dreamed of(1分) / making his contribution to(1分) / democracy and equality.(1分)
2. Through nonviolent fight,(1分) / he tried to liberate his people from(1分) / suffering and oppression(1分) / and hoped all people live in harmony.(1分)

二、英文作文

評分標準：本大題總分 20 分，評分標準包括下列 5 項：內容(5 分)，組織(5 分)，文法，句構(4 分)，字彙，拼字(4 分)，及體例(2 分)。字數不足扣 1 分。

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，文法流暢，錯字少
18~20 分	內容創新，結構佳，文法順暢，幾無錯字