

臺北區 103 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。

1. David Wang is such a _____ teacher that he always tells funny jokes to make his students laugh, so few students fall asleep in his class.
(A) strict (B) humble (C) humorous (D) precise
2. Grace _____ how teenagers spent their pocket money in her term paper; in it she gave her opinions and comments in detail.
(A) explored (B) regulated (C) preserved (D) distributed
3. The importance of a healthy diet can't be too _____. After all, we are what we eat.
(A) devised (B) functioned (C) approved (D) emphasized
4. Since the couple often argued angrily over small things, they could no longer _____ each other and decided to get divorced.
(A) overthrow (B) tolerate (C) isolate (D) intensify
5. Many schoolchildren are seen as overweight because they _____ too much junk food, such as French fries, or fried chicken.
(A) define (B) inspect (C) consume (D) motivate
6. My father is a _____ person that he usually behaves in his own way and I really can't change his mind.
(A) compassionate (B) conventional (C) stubborn (D) dependable
7. Maggie did not always go jogging to stay fit. She just did it _____ in the morning.
(A) spiritually (B) ambitiously (C) occasionally (D) realistically
8. Sarah plans to study abroad next month, and now she works as a waitress _____ at a fast food restaurant.
(A) temporarily (B) distantly (C) typically (D) aggressively
9. Mark is just an _____ of mine; we are not close friends. In reality, I don't know much about him.
(A) acquaintance (B) inventor (C) operator (D) immigrant
10. Marlin writes a regular _____ for the newspapers in which she always talks about the personal lives of movie stars.
(A) portrait (B) continent (C) democracy (D) column
11. There was a lot of _____ about whether to reduce tax, but no final decision was reached.
(A) creation (B) permission (C) imagination (D) discussion
12. In order not to catch a cold, Sandra usually puts a _____ on the bed to keep herself warm on cold days.
(A) chimney (B) blanket (C) colony (D) solution
13. Some scientists think polar bears will become _____ within 50 years if we do not try our best to protect them from dying of hunger.
(A) proper (B) clumsy (C) visible (D) extinct

14. Lily is a pretty and _____ young girl, who is 175 cm tall and weighs 53 kgs. No wonder she looks like the models in the magazines.
(A) slim (B) obvious (C) innocent (D) gentle
15. The interior decoration of the famous steak house still _____ an old style, though its customers wanted it to look fashionable.
(A) identified (B) retained (C) summarized (D) evaluated

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。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

In 1904, New York's modern subway system was officially opened – changing the city forever. 16, there were always terrible traffic jams on Broadway. Alfred Ely Beach, the young owner of the magazine Scientific American, 17 an idea – to build an underground railway. But, due to the corruption of William Tweed, director of public works, Beach had to get consent to build his underground railway by 18 it was to be a mail delivery system.

Beach and a small group of men began digging a 19 under Broadway in the dark of night. The entire enterprise was kept secret, as dirt was hidden in the basement of a building Beach bought for that purpose. 20, the work went well and the subway was open to the public on March 1, 1870. It was a huge success – carrying over 400,000 passengers in its first year of operation.

16. (A) From then on (B) For the time being (C) Before that (D) In contrast
17. (A) thought of (B) let go of (C) caught up with (D) got along with
18. (A) admitting (B) imaging (C) pretending (D) arguing
19. (A) channel (B) tunnel (C) square (D) planet
20. (A) Originally (B) Furthermore (C) Nowadays (D) Fortunately

第 21 至 25 題為題組

By feeding on nothing but blood and targeting their prey late at night, vampire bats sure seem like creatures from a horror movie. But in real life, they're probably 21 more afraid of you than you are of them. For one thing, these shy creatures, which live in the southern U.S. and the forests of Central and South America, 22 attack people. And, to the horses, cattle and other livestock they usually feed on, they're more like small mosquitoes than vicious monsters.

A vampire bat bites by using its sharp teeth to make a shallow 23 in its victim's skin. The bite is painless, though, and the loss of blood is small (about 1 cubic cm/0.06 cubic in). Beyond our imagination, vampire bats aren't as scary or harmful as their name would make you believe. 24, they're intelligent and caring creatures. They have even been known to 25 orphans and help other bats in need. So please, don't be scared of the vampire bats the next time you find yourself face-to-face with one at a zoo!

21. (A) very (B) much (C) few (D) many
22. (A) rarely (B) merely (C) almost (D) recently
23. (A) bean (B) fever (C) glue (D) cut
24. (A) As a result (B) In fact (C) On the one hand (D) At last
25. (A) reject (B) adopt (C) bury (D) pursue

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Henry David Thoreau (July 12, 1817 - May 6, 1862) was an American author, poet, philosopher, naturalist, and historian. He is best known 26 his book *Walden*, a reflection upon simple living in natural surroundings, and his essay *Resistance to Civil Government* (also named *Civil Disobedience*), an argument for disobedience to an unjust state.

Thoreau's books, articles, essays, journals, and poetry are over 20 27. He worked hard on history and philosophy, where he anticipated the methods and findings of ecology and environmental history, two 28 of modern-day environmentalism. He was also deeply interested in the idea of survival in the face of hostile elements, and historical change; 29, he insisted on abandoning waste and illusion in order to discover life's true essential needs.

Thoreau was a lifelong abolitionist, delivering lectures that attacked the Fugitive Slave Law while 30 the writings of Wendell Phillips and defending abolitionist John Brown. Thoreau's philosophy of civil disobedience later influenced the political thoughts and actions of such notable figures as Leo Tolstoy, Mohandas Gandhi, and Martin Luther King, Jr.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 26. (A) for | (B) to | (C) as | (D) with |
| 27. (A) chapters | (B) calendars | (C) shapes | (D) volumes |
| 28. (A) sources | (B) poisons | (C) tribes | (D) emperors |
| 29. (A) on the contrary | (B) at the same time | (C) on average | (D) before long |
| 30. (A) completing | (B) ignoring | (C) praising | (D) possessing |

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。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

According to new estimates released by WHO, in 2012 around 7 million people died - one in eight of total global deaths - as a result of air pollution 31. This finding more than doubles previous estimates and confirms that air pollution is now the world's largest 32 environmental health risk. Reducing air pollution could save millions of lives.

WHO estimates indoor air pollution was linked to 4.3 million deaths in 2012 in 33 cooking over coal, wood and biomass stoves. The new estimate is explained by better information about pollution exposures among the estimated 2.9 billion people living in homes using wood, coal or dung as their 34 cooking fuel.

Regionally, low- and middle-income countries in the WHO South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions had the largest air pollution-related 35 in 2012, with a total of 3.3 million deaths linked to indoor air pollution and 2.6 million deaths related to outdoor air pollution.

"Cleaning up the air we breathe 36 non-communicable diseases as well as reduces disease risks among women and vulnerable 37, including children and the elderly..." said Dr Flavia Bustreo, WHO Assistant Director-General Family, Women and Children's Health

"The risks from air pollution are now far greater than 38 thought or understood, particularly for heart disease and strokes," said Dr Maria Neira, Director of WHO's Department for Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health. "Few 39 have a greater impact on global health today than air pollution; the evidence 40 the need for immediate action to clean up the air we all breathe." he added.

Later this year, WHO will release indoor and outdoor air quality guidelines on household fuel combustion in 1600 cities from all regions of the world.

- | | | | | |
|------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| (A) risks | (B) signals | (C) single | (D) households | (E) burden |
| (F) groups | (G) prevents | (H) previously | (I) exposure | (J) primary |

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。

第 41 至 44 題為題組

Founded by Hans Wilsdorf and Alfred Davis in London, England in 1905 as Wilsdorf and Davis, Wilsdorf and Davis at that time was importing Hermann Aegler's Swiss movements to England and placing them in quality watch cases made by Dennison and others. These early wristwatches were sold to jewellers, who then put their own names on the dial. The earliest watches from Wilsdorf and Davis were usually hallmarked "W&D" inside the caseback.

In 1908, Wilsdorf registered the trademark "Rolex" and opened an office in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. The company name "Rolex" was registered on 15 November 1915. The book *The Best of Time: Rolex Wristwatches: An Unauthorized History* by Jeffrey P. Hess and James Dowling says that the name was just made up. One story, never confirmed by Wilsdorf, is that the name came from the French phrase *horlogerie exquisite*, meaning "exquisite clockwork." Wilsdorf was said to want his watch brand's name to be easily pronounceable in any language. Besides, "Rolex," whose five letters have the same size, allows to be written symmetrically. It was also short enough to fit on the face of a watch.

In 1919, Wilsdorf left England and moved the company to Geneva, Switzerland, where it was established as the *Rolex Watch Company*. Its name was later changed to *Montres Rolex, SA* and finally *Rolex, SA*. Upon the death of his wife in 1944, Wilsdorf established the Hans Wilsdorf Foundation in which he left all of his Rolex shares, making sure that some of the company's income would go to charity.

Forbes ranked Rolex No.57 on its 2012 list of the world's most powerful global brands. It is the largest luxury watch brand, producing about 2,000 watches per day, with revenues of approximately US\$4.5 billion in 2012. The company is still owned by a private trust and shares are not traded on any stock exchange.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) To explain why Forbes ranked Rolex.
 - (B) To tell the history of the Rolex watch company.
 - (C) To introduce the life of Wilsdorf and his wife.
 - (D) To impress readers with the functions of a Rolex watch.
42. Why did Wilsdorf set up the Hans Wilsdorf Foundation after his wife's death?
- (A) He wished to donate money to charities.
 - (B) He believed that Rolex could become a powerful global brand one day.
 - (C) He wanted to make sure that he could sell his shares at a good price.
 - (D) He hoped to produce more watches per day.
43. Which of the following might be true about "Rolex" when it was first named ?
- (A) It came from a French phrase, meaning working hard.
 - (B) Wilsdorf wanted it to be short enough for people to remember.
 - (C) Wilsdorf hoped that people could pronounce it easily in any language.
 - (D) When writing letters, Wilsdorf wanted to put the word "Rolex" on his envelopes.
44. When was "Rolex" 'registered as a company name based on the passage?
- (A) In 1919.
 - (B) In 1908.
 - (C) In 1915.
 - (D) In 1905.

第 45 至 48 題爲題組

Whaling has been an important part of Japanese society for over 1,000 years. Recently, however, it has come under fire from countries and organizations who strongly oppose this practice. It is important to be familiar with the history of whaling in Japan if one wants to fully understand the issue.

Whaling in Japan dates back to the seventh century during the Yamato-Asuka period in ancient Japan. The oldest Japanese book in existence, called the Kojiki, recorded that the Emperor Jimmu, the first emperor of Japan, ate whale meat. In addition to the Kojiki, whaling is also mentioned in numerous other historical writings in Japan.

The 17th century saw a dramatic development in whaling techniques in Taji, Wakayama. In 1606, Wada Chubei founded a system that involved hunting in groups. He also introduced a hand-held harpoon. Later on, Wada Kakuemon introduced the Amitori hou, a safe and efficient whaling net technique that has greatly improved the industry since.

The Meiji era, 1868-1912, saw the introduction of power-driven vessels with guns designed, though a lot of fishermen opposed the practice. Many whaling villages built Whale Shrines, or Kujira Jinja, to worship the whales they hunted as gods. Whaling in Japan aimed to provide the Japanese people with as many resources, not just oil and animal protein, as possible. A famous proverb in Japan says, "There's nothing to throw away from a whale except its voice." This is quite different from the American whaling of the past that was solely aimed to extract oils for the industry sector.

During recent whaling seasons Japanese whalers have encountered resistance from members of the anti-whaling conservation group Sea Shepherd led by Captain Paul Watson. Watson devotes all his efforts to stopping Japanese from whaling and feels that "Whaling is a dying industry and has no place in the 21st century".

45. According to the passage, when might the earliest whaling in Japan start?
- (A) About 1000 years ago.
 - (B) About in the 7th century.
 - (C) About in the 17th century.
 - (D) About in 1868.
46. Which of the following is correct in order of development of the whaling technique?
- (A) Net→harpoon→gun
 - (B) Net→gun→harpoon
 - (C) Gun→harpoon→net
 - (D) Harpoon→net→gun
47. Why did many whalers oppose the introduction of vessels with guns according to the passage?
- (A) It was severely criticized by many countries and organizations.
 - (B) The Emperor Jimmu ate whale meat.
 - (C) They wanted to hunt in groups.
 - (D) None of the above.
48. What does "There's nothing to throw away from a whale except its voice." probably mean?
- (A) Whaling is a dying industry and is not important in the 21st century.
 - (B) Almost every part of the whales can be used.
 - (C) The Americans want to get oils from whales.
 - (D) The Japanese build shrines to worship whales as gods.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Jules is now in his sixties, and is one of the homeless people who live on the street; he buys a newspaper most days. Today, with his fellow **tramps**, he reads about yesterday's student demonstrations.

Like many of the tramps who live under the bridges in Paris, Jules was not so poor. A long time ago, he was in the navy, and like many who have been to sea for a long time, he has stayed slim and fit. Despite the strict organization on board ship, he loved the life and had the opportunity to see many countries. He visited Poland and Russia, and in South Africa, he realized what he valued in each country was the people he met.

After many happy years in the Navy, he had to retire. The good things in life always come to an end. His mother and father had long since died and he's lost touch with his other relatives. He came to Paris and became an industrial designer. He was happy, although it wasn't the same as the sea. He never wanted to get married and have children.

And then there was the period of darkness. He smiles sadly. He shrugs his shoulders and looks at his hands. There are tears in the corner of his eyes. There is something that he can't bring himself to talk about. "It all went wrong," he whispers.

He was silent for a minute, and then recovered. He began to talk more loudly. "Look at me now-it makes me angry. And what about the President? He's been in power for years, and look what he's done for us. Nothing! I'm still out on the streets and I live the life of a dog."

49. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **tramps** in the second line?

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (A) The homeless. | (B) Demonstrations. |
| (C) Relatives. | (D) Families. |

50. What did Jules think of the President?

- (A) He did not have enough time to change things.
(B) He should have done more to help people like him.
(C) He should drive people living under the bridges in Paris away.
(D) He should help people in the navy to visit different countries.

51. Why did Jules have to change his job based on the passage?

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) He was too old to stay in the navy. | (B) He did not have a good time in the navy. |
| (C) He wanted to be near his relatives. | (D) His parents died suddenly. |

52. What is the writer's attitude toward Jules?

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| (A) Cold. | (B) Unfriendly. |
| (C) Jealous. | (D) Sympathetic. |

第 53 至 56 題為題組

The Amish way of education in general has increasingly been different from that of modern society. The Amish in Lancaster, PA build and maintain their own church-funded, one-room schoolhouses, where children study a curriculum that emphasizes basic skills - reading, writing, spelling, geography and practical math, plus both English and German. Each school houses an average of 30 students, which are within walking distance of their homes. Teachers are typically single Amish women who are chosen by a local school board of parents for their academic ability and commitment to religious values and Amish views.

The Amish do not usually educate their children past the eighth grade, believing that the basic knowledge offered up to that point is sufficient to prepare one for the Amish lifestyle. There is no option to attend modern public school, nor a higher education institution. The Amish in Lancaster, PA believe that either of these options would pull children away from their community's families and church traditions, threatening their values with individualism, competition, and rational thinking. In 1972, the United States Supreme Court officially ruled that the Amish could not be forced into compulsory high school education.

Because the Lancaster, PA Amish believe that classroom learning represents only half of the knowledge needed to make one's way as an adult, farming and homemaking skills are an extremely important part of a child's education. Therefore, after formal schooling is completed, Amish children typically receive some vocational schooling, or "education by doing," once a week. They learn about the operation and techniques of farming, or the trade of their father. Boys start helping out with plowing and other related jobs at an early age, and girls work with their mother and sisters.

53. Why do the Amish usually not educate their children past the eighth grade?
- (A) They only have one-room and church-funded schools.
 - (B) They have to work with their fathers and mothers after school.
 - (C) They have had enough basic knowledge to help them get used to the Amish lifestyle.
 - (D) They have already learned to speak both English and German before the 8th grade.
54. What is **NOT** true about an Amish teacher according to the passage?
- (A) The teacher must be a typical Amish woman.
 - (B) The teacher needs to have good academic ability.
 - (C) The teacher must come from a modern public school.
 - (D) The teacher must have strong Amish values and views.
55. Why do the Amish people not want their children to go to modern public school?
- (A) The United States Supreme Court officially ruled that they could not.
 - (B) They think that going to modern public school would harm their traditional values.
 - (C) The children have to learn the skills of farming with their fathers.
 - (D) There are not enough compulsory high schools.
56. What can we learn from the passage about the Amish?
- (A) The Amish children do not receive much formal schooling.
 - (B) They learn farming and homemaking skills after they become an adult.
 - (C) They emphasize some basic skills instead of their family and church traditions.
 - (D) Their way of education is increasingly similar to that of modern society.

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. 人們受教育的目的之一就是要獲得適應變遷的能力。
2. 一旦能處理危機，克服各種挑戰，人就會成長與成熟。

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：你的奶奶將過 95 歲生日，你父母將大肆慶祝一番。你(英文名字必須假設為 Jack 或 Jill)打算寫一封信邀請你最好的朋友(英文名字必須假設為 Ken 或 Barbie)來參加奶奶的慶生會。信中第一段請說明寫信目的並描述奶奶的偉大之處。第二段請詳述這個會令人印象深刻的慶生會活動。
請注意：必須使用上述的 Jack 或 Jill 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。

英文考科解析

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	D	B	C	C	C	A	A	D	D	B	D	A	B	C	A	C	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	B	B	A	D	A	B	C	I	C	D	J	E	G	F	H	A	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
B	A	C	C	B	D	D	B	A	B	A	D	C	C	B	A				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- David Wang 是個如此幽默的老師，他總是講笑話讓學生笑，所以上他的課很少學生睡覺。
(A) strict(a)嚴格的
(B) humble/modest(a)謙卑(虛)的 humility/modesty(n)
(C) **humorous(a)幽默的 humor(n)幽默**
(D) precise/accurate(a)精(準)確的 precision/accuracy(n)
- Grace 在她期中報告中探討青少年如何使用零用錢，其中她給了詳細的意見和評論。
(A) **explore(v) exploration(n)探討；探險**
(B) regulate(v)規範 regulation(n)規則
(C) preserve(v) preservation(n)保存 preservative(n)防腐劑
(D) distribute(v) distribution(n)分配；分布 distributor(n)經銷商
- 健康飲食的重要性再怎麼強調都不為過。畢竟，我們吃甚麼像甚麼。
(A) devise(v)設計 device(n)器具；設施
(B) function(n:v)功能 functional(a)有功能的
(C) approve(v) approval(n)同意 approve of 同意
(D) **emphasize(v) emphasis(n)強調 put emphasis on 強調……**
- 這對夫婦常因小事爭吵，他們無法彼此容忍，決定離婚。
no longer 不再 get divorced 離婚
(A) overthrow(v)推翻
(B) **tolerate(v) toleration(n)容忍 tolerant(a)容忍的**
(C) isolate(v) isolation(n)孤立 isolate from 孤立
(D) intensify(v)強化 intensive(a)密集的 intensity(n)強度
- 很多學童被認為過重，因為他們攝取太多垃圾食物，像薯條炸雞。
overweight(a)過重
(A) define(v) definition(n)定義
(B) inspect(v) inspection(n)檢查 inspector(n)檢查員
(C) **consume(v) consumption(n)消耗；攝取 consumer(n)消費者**
(D) motivate(v) motivation(n)引起動機；啓發
- 我爸爸是個固執的人，常為所欲為，我實在無法改變他的心意。
(A) compassionate(a) compassion(n)同情
(B) conventional(a)傳統的 convention(n)傳統；大會
(C) **stubborn(a)固執的**
(D) dependable(a)可靠的 depend on 依靠
- Maggie 沒有一直去慢跑保持身材，他只是偶而早上去而已。
stay fit 保持身材
(A) spiritually(adv)精神上 (B) ambitiously(adv)有企圖心地
(C) **occasionally(adv)偶而** (D) realistically(adv)務實地；寫實地
- Sarah 計畫下個月出國讀書，現在他暫時在一家速食餐廳擔任服務生。
study abroad 出國讀書 work as 擔任
(A) **temporarily(adv)暫時地**
(B) distantly(adv)遙遠地
(C) typically(adv)典型地
(D) aggressively(adv)激進地；有攻擊性地

- Mark 只是我的點頭之交，不是親密朋友。事實上，我對他所知不多。
(A) **acquaintance(n)點頭之交 acquaint oneself with 與……認識**
(B) inventor(n)發明家
(C) operator(n)接線生；操作者
(D) immigrant(n)移民
- Marlin 替報紙寫固定的專欄，討論電影明星的私生活。
(A) portrait(n)自畫像 (v)描繪
(B) continent(n)大陸；洲
(C) democracy(n)民主；民主國 democratic(a)民主的
(D) **column(n)專欄；圓柱**
- 關於是否要減稅有很多的討論，但沒達成最後的決定。
(A) creation(n) create(v)創造 creative(a)有創意的 creativity(n)創意
(B) permission(n) permit(v)允許
(C) imagination(n) imagine(v)想像 imaginative(a)有想像力的 imaginary(a)虛構的
(D) **discussion(n) discuss(v)討論**
- 為了不要感冒，在寒冷的天氣 Sandra 通常把毛毯放在床上取暖。
(A) chimney(n)煙囪
(B) **blanket(n)毛毯**
(C) colony(n)殖民地 colonize(v)殖民
(D) solution(n)解決方法 solve(v)解決
- 有些科學家認為如果我們不盡力保護北極熊免於餓死，他們將會在五十年內絕種。
die of/from 死於
(A) proper(a)適當的 (B) clumsy(a)笨手笨腳的
(C) visible(a)看得見的 (D) **extinct(a) extinction(n)絕種**
- Lily 是個 175 公分 53 公斤的漂亮苗條女孩。難怪她看起來像雜誌上的模特兒。
(A) **slim(a) slender(a)苗條的**
(B) obvious(a)明顯的
(C) innocent(a)無辜的；無罪的 innocence(n)
(D) gentle(a)溫柔的
- 這家有名牛排館的室內裝潢仍然保留舊風格，雖然顧客想看到它時尚一點。
interior(a)內部的 fashionable(a)時尚的
(A) identify(v)指認；認同 (B) **retain(v)保留**
(C) summarize(v)概述；概括 (D) evaluate(v)評鑑

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

在 1904 年，紐約地下鐵系統正式開張——永遠改變這個城市。在那之前，百老匯總是大塞車。Scientific American 這本雜誌的年輕老闆 Alfred Ely Beach 想出一個點子——蓋一座地下鐵路。可是因為公共工程主委 William Tweed 的貪汙，Beach 只好假裝要蓋郵政遞送系統，才能獲得同意去蓋地下鐵。

Beach 和一小群人趁黑夜在百老匯底下開始挖隧道。整個工程都暗中進行，因為泥土都藏在 Beach 為了藏這些泥土所買的大樓的地下室。幸運地，工程很順利，地鐵也在 1870 年三月一日對大眾開放。這真是大成功，第一年營運就運載了超過四十萬人。

officially 正式地 corruption 貪汙 consent 同意 enterprise 事業
be kept secret 保密 the public 大眾

16. (A) 從那時開始 (B) 暫時 (C) 在那之前 (D) 對照之下
17. (A) 想出 (B) 放手 (C) 趕上 (D) 相處
18. (A) 承認 (B) 想像 (C) 假裝 (D) 爭論
19. (A) 頻道 (B) 隧道 (C) 廣場 (D) 星球
20. (A) 原本地 (B) 此外 (C) 當今 (D) 幸運地

第 21 至 25 題為題組

只靠吸血和深夜捕獵物，吸血蝙蝠似乎像是恐怖電影裡的生物。但在真實生活當中，他們可能怕你更甚於你怕他們。一方面，這些生活在美國南部和中南美洲森林裡的害羞生物很少攻擊人類。對他們常吸血的馬，牛和其他牲畜而言，吸血蝙蝠較像小蚊子而不是兇猛的怪獸。

吸血蝙蝠是靠用尖銳的牙齒在受害者的皮膚上留下淺淺的傷口。不過，咬痕不痛，流失的血液也很少(1 立方公分或 0.06 立方英吋)。出乎我們想像之外，吸血蝙蝠不像它名字那樣可怕和有傷害性。事實上，牠們是聰明和有愛心的動物。眾所皆知牠們會收養孤兒和幫助其他需要幫助的蝙蝠。所以下次你在動物園和吸血蝙蝠面對面時，請不要害怕。

vampire(n)吸血鬼 creature(n)生物 livestock(n)牲畜
shallow(a)淺的 painless(a)不痛 caring(a)關心的

21. 比較級的強調用 far/much/a lot/even/still/a little/slightly/a bit
22. (A) 幾乎不 (B) 僅僅 (C) 幾乎 (D) 最近
23. (A) 豆子 (B) 發燒 (C) 膠水 (D) 傷口
24. (A) 因此 (B) 事實上 (C) 一方面 (D) 終於
25. (A) 拒絕 (B) 收養 (C) 埋葬 (D) 追求

第 26 至 30 題為題組

亨利·大衛·梭羅(1817-1862)是位美國作家，詩人，哲學家，自然主義者，和歷史學家。他以他那本反應在大自然環境下的儉樸生活的書湖濱散記和討論不服從不公正的州的文章反抗政府(或稱公民不服從)聞名。

梭羅的書，文章，論文，日記和詩集超過二十冊。他努力鑽研歷史和哲學，希望從中找出生態和環境史的新發現和方法，這是現代環境主義的兩種來源。他也對面臨敵對因素和歷史變遷時的生存概念深感興趣。同時，他也堅持為了發現生活中真正需求，要放棄浪費和假象。

梭羅是個終生的廢奴主義者，發表演說攻擊蓄奴法案，稱讚 Wendell Phillips 的文章，同時替廢奴主義者 John Brown 辯護。梭羅公民不服從的哲學後來影響一些知名人物像托爾斯泰，甘地以及馬丁路德金恩博士等的政治思想和行動。

philosopher(n)哲學家 naturalist(n)自然主義者 reflection(n)反應
civil disobedience 公民不服從 journal(n)日誌 anticipate(v)期望
ecology(n)生態 hostile(a)懷敵意的 abandon(v)放棄
illusion(n)假象 abolitionist(n)廢奴主義者 notable figure 名人

26. be known/noted/famous/well-known/renowned for...以……聞名
27. (A) 章節 (B) 日曆 (C) 形狀 (D) 冊
28. (A) 來源 (B) 毒藥 (C) 部落 (D) 皇帝
29. (A) 相反地 (B) 同時 (C) 平均 (D) 不久
30. (A) 完成 (B) 忽視 (C) 稱讚 (D) 擁有

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

根據世界衛生組織所公布的新的預估，在 2012 年約七百萬人——全球死亡中每八人就有一人——死於空氣污染。這項發現是先前預估的雙倍，且證實空氣污染是目前世界上最大單一的環境健康風險。減少空氣污染可以拯救數百萬條人命。

世界衛生組織預測在 2012 年燃燒煤，木頭和生質爐的國家當中，430 萬的死亡與空氣污染有關。29 人億生活在以木頭，煤和糞肥為主要燃料的家庭之中，且暴露於空氣污染之中，這更能解釋此一預測。

就區域性而言，2012 年東南亞和西太平洋區域中的中低收入國家有最大的空氣污染相關負擔。總共有 330 萬死亡與室內空氣污染有關，260 萬與戶外空氣污染有關。

世界衛生組織一般家庭，婦女和兒童健康部門的助理主任 Dr. Flavia Bustreo 表示，把我們呼吸的空氣清乾淨可以避免非傳染性

的疾病和減輕婦女和弱勢族群，包括兒童和老人的疾病風險。

世界衛生組織公共衛生，環境和社會健康部門主任 Dr. Maria Neira 表示，「空氣污染風險比先前所想到或理解到的要大得多，尤其是心臟病及中風」。「沒甚麼風險比當今空氣污染對全球健康的衝擊更大；證據顯示急需採取行動來清潔我們所呼吸的空氣。」

今年稍後世界衛生組織將公布全球 1600 個城市的家用燃料燃燒室內外空氣品質指南。

estimate(v;n)預估/測 release(v)公布 exposure(n)接觸；暴露
be linked to 與……相關 biomass stove 生質爐 dung(n)糞肥
non-communicable(a)非傳染性的 vulnerable(a)脆弱的；易受害的
stroke(n)中風 signal(v)意謂著 primary(a)主要的
previously(adv)先前地 guideline(n)指南 combustion(n)燃燒

31. 接觸空氣污染，air pollution exposure
32. 此格填形容詞，最大單一。the largest single...
33. 此格填名詞，用煤……烹煮的家庭。故選(C) households
34. 此格填形容詞，主要的烹飪燃料。故選(J) primary
35. 此格填名詞，與空氣污染相關負擔/煩擾。故選(E) burden
36. 此格填動詞 避免，故選(G) prevents
37. 脆弱族群，故選(F) groups
38. 先前想的或理解的，故選(H) previously
39. 填複數名詞 風險，故選(A) risks

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

由 Hans Wilsdorf 和 Alfred Davis 於 1905 年創立於英國倫敦，Wilsdorf and Davis 這家公司當時是進口 Hermann Aegler's Swiss 機械到英國，然後配置於 Dennison 和其他人所做的高品質手錶內。早期這些腕錶都賣給珠寶商，珠寶商再把名字刻在錶盤上。Wilsdorf and Davis 最早期的手錶在錶背上仍刻有“W&D”的字樣。

在 1908 年，Wilsdorfru 將“Rolex”這個商標註冊，並在瑞士 La Chaux-de-Fonds(此為瑞士西北部有名的鐘錶之都)開了一家公司。1915 年 11 月 15 日“Rolex”公司名正式註冊。在 Jeffrey 和 James 所寫的最佳時刻：勞力士腕錶：未授權的歷史一書上說勞力士這個名字是杜撰的。有一說，雖未被 Wilsdorf 證實，指此名來自法文 horlogerie exquise，意思是「精緻的時鐘」。據說 Wilsdorf 想要他手錶的牌子用任何語言都能容易的唸出來。此外，“Rolex”五個字母大小都一樣，寫起來很對稱，而且也夠短，可以鑲在錶面上。

在 1919 年，Wilsdorf 離開英國，把公司搬到瑞士日內瓦，成立了「勞力士鐘錶公司」。它的名字後來改成 Montres Rolex, SA，最後改成 Rolex, SA。在 1944 太太過世之後，Wilsdorf 設立了基金會，將大部分勞力士的股份留在他所設立的基金會，確保部分公司的收入用來做慈善事業。

在 2012 年，富比世將勞力士列名全球最強品牌中第 57 名。勞力士是最大豪華手錶品牌，每天生產約 2000 支手錶，在 2012 年年收入約 45 億美元。此公司仍然為私人信託所擁有，股份也未在證券市場中交易。

wristwatch(n)腕錶 jeweller(n)珠寶商 dial(n)錶盤
hallmark(v)品質保證印記 register(v)註冊 trademark(n)商標
be made up 杜撰 exquisite(a)精緻的 pronounceable(a)可發音的
symmetrically(adv)對稱地 Upon....一……就…… share(n)股份
Forbes 美國有名的雜誌 revenue(n)總收入 trust(n)信託
stock exchange 證券交易

41. 本文主旨為何?
(A) 解釋為何富比世要將勞力士排名。
(B) 闡述勞力士手錶公司的歷史。
*整篇年代由遠而近，述說勞力士公司的創建過程。
(C) 介紹 Wilsdorf 和他太太的生平。
(D) 使讀者對勞力士手錶功能印象深刻。
42. 為何 Wilsdorf 在太太死後設立基金會?
(A) 他想捐錢做慈善事業。
*由倒數第二段，最後一句可得知。
(B) 他相信有一天勞力士可變成很強的全球品牌。
(C) 他想確定股價可賣好價格。

- (D) 他希望每天可生產更多手錶。
43. 關於“Rolex”最初命名，以下何者為真？
(A) 它來自法文片語，意謂努力工作。
(B) Wilsdorf 想要它簡短易記。
(C) Wilsdorf 希望人們可用任何語言輕易地將他唸出來。
*由第二段倒數第三行可得知。
(D) Wilsdorf 想在寫信時，將“Rolex”字樣寫在信封上。
44. 根據本文，“Rolex”何時被註冊為公司名稱？
(A) 1919 年 (B) 1908 年 (C) 1915 年 (D) 1905 年。
*由第二段第二行得知。

第 45 至 48 題為題組

一千多年來，捕鯨一直是日本社會很重要一環。然而最近卻飽受強烈反對此一做法的國家和組織批評。如果想要完全理解此一議題，熟悉日本捕鯨歷史就很重要。

日本捕鯨要追溯到日本古代七世紀大和飛鳥時期。日本現存最古老古書，古事記，記載日本第一位皇帝神武天皇，好吃鯨肉。除古事記外，捕鯨在日本很多歷史文獻當中也被提及。

西元十七世紀時，在太極(Taji)這個地方捕鯨技術有戲劇性的發展。1606 年，Wada Chubei 創立了集體獵鯨的系統。他引進一種手持魚叉，後來 Wada Kakuemon 引進一種安全又有效率的漁網捕鯨技術，稱作 Amitori hou，從此大大地改善了捕鯨業。

1868-1912 明治時代，引進裝有槍枝的動力船，雖然很多漁夫反對這種做法。很多捕鯨村落蓋了鯨魚神社來朝拜被他們當作眾神的鯨魚。日本捕鯨目的在盡可能提供其國人越多資源，不僅僅是油和動物性蛋白質。日本名言稱道「鯨魚除了聲音外，沒甚麼可丟棄的」。這跟美國過去捕鯨只想萃取油供工業用有很大的差異。

最近捕鯨季，日本捕鯨業者遭遇由 Paul Watson 船長所領導的反對捕鯨保育團體 Sea Shepherd 成員強烈反抗。Watson 投入所有努力阻止日本捕鯨，且覺得「捕鯨在 21 世紀是夕陽工業，且無一席之地」。

under fire 飽受批評 oppose(v) opposition(n)反對 date back to 追溯 in existence 存在 dramatic(a)戲劇性的 technique(n)技術 hand-held(a)手持的 harpoon(n)魚叉 efficient(a)有效率的 power-driven(a)動力驅動的 shrine(n)廟；神社 worship(v)朝拜 aim to 目的在 resource(n)資源 proverb(n)諺語 solely(adv)僅僅 extract(v)萃取 industry sector 工業界 encounter(v)遭遇 resistance(n)對抗 resist(v) resistant(a) conservation group 保育團體 devote...to 投注……

45. 根據本文，日本最早捕鯨可能始於何時？
(A) 約一千年前。 (B) 約在 7 世紀。
(C) 約在 17 世紀。 (D) 約在 1868 年。
*由第二段第一句可得知答案。
46. 捕鯨技術的發展順序何者為真？
(A) 漁網→魚叉→槍枝。 (B) 漁網→槍枝→魚叉。
(C) 槍枝→魚叉→漁網。 (D) 魚叉→漁網→槍枝。
47. 根據本文，為何很多捕鯨人反對引進裝有槍枝的漁船？
(A) 飽受很多國家和組織批評。 (B) 神武天皇吃鯨魚肉。
(C) 他們想集體捕鯨。 (D) 以上皆非。
*文章並未指出原因。
48. 「鯨魚除了聲音外，沒甚麼可丟棄的」所指為何？
(A) 捕鯨在 21 世紀是夕陽工業，不重要。
(B) 鯨魚的每一部分幾乎都可被使用。
(C) 美國人想從鯨魚中獲取油脂。
(D) 日本人蓋神社來朝拜被他們當作眾神的鯨魚。
*由第四段得知，日本人善用鯨魚的每一部分。

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Jules 現年六十幾歲，是住在街上的遊民，他幾乎每天買報紙。今天他跟著他的遊民同伴們，看著報紙有關昨天的學生抗議遊行。

像很多住在巴黎橋下的遊民一樣，Jules 也不是那麼窮。很久以前，他在海軍服役，像很多出海很久的人一樣，他保持苗條和體健。雖然船上組織嚴密，他熱愛生活，也有機會到世界各國看看。他到過波蘭和俄羅斯，在南非，他終於了解到他到每個國家所

重視的其實是他所遇到的人。

在海軍過了幾年快樂生活之後，他必須退休。人生中美好事總會結束。他的父母過世已久，他又跟其他親戚失聯。他到巴黎當工業設計師。雖然不像在軍中，日子倒也快樂。他也從未想結婚生子。

接著黑暗時期到來，他苦笑著。他聳聳肩看著自己的手。眼角泛著淚光。實在有苦說不出，他自言自語著：「全走了樣」。

沉默了幾分鐘之後，又侃侃而談，甚至說得更大聲。「看看我——實在有夠讓人生氣。那總統呢？他已上任好幾年了，看他到底做了甚麼？甚麼都沒做，我仍然在街上過著悲苦的生活」
tramp(n)流浪漢 demonstration(n)抗議 retire(v)退休

come to an end 結束 lose touch with 失聯

industrial designer 工業設計師 shrug one's shoulders 聳肩

whisper(v)自言自語 recover(v)回復 be in power 掌權

49. 以下何者字義與第二行「流浪漢」最接近？

(A) 無家可歸者。 (B) 抗議。 (C) 親戚。 (D) 家庭。

50. Jules 覺得總統如何？

- (A) 總統沒足夠時間做改變。
(B) 總統應多做一點來幫助像他這樣的人。
(C) 總統應把住在巴黎橋下的人趕走。
(D) 總統應幫助海軍人員拜訪不同國家。

51. 根據本文，Jules 為何要換工作？

- (A) 他年紀太大了不能待在海軍。
*由第三段第一行 retire 得知。
(B) 他在海軍生活不愉快。
(C) 他想親近親戚。
(D) 他的父母突然死亡。

52. 作者對 Jules 的態度為何？

- (A) 冷漠。 (B) 不友善。 (C) 忌妒。 (D) 同情。

第 53 至 56 題為題組

一般來說 Amish 人的教育方式越來越跟現代社會不一樣。在賓州蘭卡斯特，Amish 人建立並維持由教會資助的一房校舍。在那裏小孩學習的課程強調基本能力—閱讀，寫作，拼字，地理，實用數學，加上英文與德文。每校平均約 30 學生，且學生走路即可到校。老師為典型的 Amish 單身女性，由當地家長會根據他們的學術能力與對宗教價值的信奉和對 Amish 觀點選出。

Amish 人通常小孩過了八年級之後就不再教育他們。相信到此時提供給孩子的基本知識已足夠他們過 Amish 的生活方式。不須選擇去上公立學校或高等教育。在賓州蘭卡斯特的 Amish 人相信這兩種教育會讓他們的孩子脫離社區家庭和宗教傳統，個人主義，競爭和理性思考會威脅他們的價值。1972 年美國最高法院正式判決不可強迫 Amish 人上義務中學教育。

因為賓州蘭卡斯特的 Amish 人相信教室學習只占要成為成年人所需的知識的一半，所以務農和持家技巧是孩童教育很重要的一部份。因此，在完成正式學校教育之後，Amish 小孩會受技職教育或一週一次的「做中學習」。他們學習農事的操作技巧，或父親的貿易技巧。男孩很小就開始在外幫忙耕田或做相關工作，女孩則跟著姊姊學習。

increasingly(adv)越來越…… maintain(v)維持；維修

curriculum(n)課程 house(v)容納 board of parents 家長會

academic ability 學術能力 commitment(n)承諾；責任；信奉

sufficient(a)足夠 option(n)選擇 institution(n)機構

individualism(n)個人主義 rational(a)理性的 compulsory(a)強制的

homemaking(a)持家的 vocational(a)職業的 plow(v)耕田

53. 為何 Amish 人通常小孩過了八年級之後就不再教育他們？

- (A) 他們只有教會資助的一房校舍。
(B) 他們放學後必須跟父母一起工作。
(C) 他們已經有足夠的基本知識幫他們適應 Amish 生活方式。
*由第二段一，二行得知。
(D) 八年級前他們已經學會講英文和德文。

54. 根據本文，關於 Amish 老師何者不實？

- (A) 老師必須是典型的 Amish 女性。
(B) 老師需有良好學術能力。
(C) 老師必須來自現代公立學校。

- (D) 老師必須有強烈的 Amish 價值觀。
55. 為何 Amish 人不要他們小孩上公立學校？
(A) 美國最高法院正式判決他們不可以。
(B) 他們認為會傷害他們的傳統價值。
*由第二段四，五，六行得知。
(C) 小孩必須跟他們的父親學農作技巧。
(D) 沒有足夠的義務中學。
56. 關於 Amish，我們從本文得知何事？
(A) Amish 小孩沒有受太多正式學校教育。
*由第二段得知。
(B) 成年後才學農事及持家技巧。
*農事和持家技巧是孩童教育很重要的一部分。
(C) 他們強調一些基本能力，而不是家庭和教會傳統。
*都強調。
(D) 他們的教育方式和現代社會越來越相似。
*越不同。

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. 分段扣分，每錯一處扣 0.5 分，每段最多扣 1 分，每題最多扣 4 分。
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. One of the aims(或 purposes) / for people to receive education / is to get the ability to / adapt to change.
2. People (will) grow and become mature / once they are able to / deal with crisis and / overcome various challenges.

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 103 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. The trucks collided with such great _____ that the crash could be heard several miles away.
(A) invasion (B) intensity (C) impulse (D) infection
2. The proposal he put forth didn't give an insight into the problem. I didn't quite agree to his _____ thought.
(A) shallow (B) temporary (C) primitive (D) delicate
3. The best way to impress people with a new product is to increase its _____ on TV and in advertisements.
(A) visibility (B) elasticity (C) phenomenon (D) expedition
4. Doctors advise patients with high blood pressure to _____ more food rich in fiber and cut down on the intake of animal fat to maintain health.
(A) congest (B) demand (C) consume (D) abandon
5. The immigrants tried their best to _____ themselves with the local people and their cultures for the purpose of being immersed in a different living environment.
(A) acquire (B) acquaint (C) embrace (D) confirm
6. If you address the meeting with the proper _____, not only will you be easier to be understood, but you will sound more confident and persuasive.
(A) vibration (B) hesitation (C) intonation (D) contamination
7. Barbara _____ lent her new dress to Cindy for a party because she didn't want any stains on it.
(A) currently (B) adequately (C) reluctantly (D) dramatically
8. Milk is rich in calcium and full of _____, which are very important for growing children and teenagers.
(A) revenues (B) resorts (C) recipients (D) nutrients
9. Jason was so _____ by cooking that he dropped out of college to pursue his dream of becoming a world-renowned chef.
(A) accompanied (B) humiliated (C) fascinated (D) exaggerated
10. Animal rights activists are _____ all products and merchandise that are tested on animals.
(A) boycotting (B) flapping (C) paralleling (D) crippling
11. The government has halted work on the long-delayed Fourth Nuclear Power Plant in the face of escalating _____ by anti-nuclear campaigners.
(A) distraction (B) opposition (C) cooperation (D) imagination
12. Nowadays students can _____ information from a variety of sources, such as computers, television, and compact discs.
(A) access (B) express (C) oppress (D) impress
13. The film "Long Walk to Freedom" based on Mandela's autobiography of the same name was launched in _____ 150 cinemas across South Africa following a major advertising campaign.
(A) relatively (B) originally (C) simultaneously (D) approximately

14. If a strong earthquake occurs on the seafloor, tsunamis can _____ entire islands.
(A) step up (B) stick up (C) sweep away (D) set off
15. Passers-by held their breath and walked fast when smelling the piles of garbage that _____ terrible odors.
(A) gave off (B) ruled out (C) made out (D) put off

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。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

In most situations, light helps us see. But when it comes to looking at the night sky, light is actually a kind of pollution.

Normally, about 2,500 individual stars are visible 16 the human eye without using any special equipment. But as a result of light pollution, you actually see just 200 to 300 from today's suburbs, and 17 than a dozen from a typical city. Only one in three Americans can see the dazzling Milky Way with the naked eye—those who live far away from big cities, office buildings and shopping malls. 18, there is a solution that is inexpensive and has benefits right away. If lights are shone down at the ground 19 up into the sky, the beauty of the night skies can be preserved.

Many cities and towns have passed laws limiting lights at night, 20 enough shine for safety without creating a lot of light pollution.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 16. (A) of | (B) for | (C) to | (D) at |
| 17. (A) less | (B) fewer | (C) more | (D) better |
| 18. (A) Fortunately | (B) Generally | (C) Additionally | (D) Consequently |
| 19. (A) as well as | (B) except for | (C) regardless of | (D) rather than |
| 20. (A) making sure of | (B) taking away from | (C) going down with | (D) running up against |

第 21 至 25 題為題組

The moon is a great round rock 21 the earth. It is the earth's only natural satellite. A satellite is an object that 22 a path, or orbit, around a larger object. The moon's orbit is an ellipse, a shape like a 23 circle. Because the moon follows this elliptical orbit, its distance from the earth changes. When it is closest, the moon is 356,400 kilometers (221,500 miles) away. It is then said to be at perigee. This word 24 Greek words meaning "near" and "earth." At its greatest distance, or apogee, the moon is 406,700 kilometers (252,700 miles) away.

The moon moves in its orbit 25 an average speed of 3,600 kilometers (2,237 miles) per hour. It speeds up when it gets nearer the earth. The earth's gravitational pull on the moon is stronger then. At greater distances the moon slows down a little.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 21. (A) circles | (B) circling | (C) circled | (D) is circling |
| 22. (A) followed | (B) following | (C) follow | (D) follows |
| 23. (A) slight flattened | (B) slight flattening | (C) slightly flattening | (D) slightly flattened |
| 24. (A) comes from | (B) derived from | (C) came from | (D) was derived from |
| 25. (A) at | (B) in | (C) on | (D) with |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

A Greek football player has been banned from playing for his country for life after making a Nazi salute on the pitch. Giorgos Katidis, a 20-year-old midfielder who played for AEK Athens, made the gesture after scoring the winning 26 for his team in March, 2013. The Greek Football Federation (EPO)* acted swiftly in administering its punishment. As the EPO statement read, “27 all the victims of Nazi cruelty, the player’s action to salute to spectators in a Nazi manner is a severe provocation; 28, it also injures the deeply pacifist and human character of the game.”

Mr. Katidis, a former captain of the Greek football team, admitted that his actions were stupid but clarified that he is not a fascist or a racist. Unfortunately, it is impossible for him to 29 time. AEK’s German coach Ewald Lienen, however, has backed Katidis. He told the Reuters news agency that Giorgos is a young kid and the salute might be something 30 he had no idea. It could be something he saw on the Internet without knowing what it means.

*EPO = Hellenic(Greek) Football Federation

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 26. (A) game | (B) grade | (C) goal | (D) fame |
| 27. (A) To insult | (B) Insult | (C) Insulted | (D) Insulting |
| 28. (A) therefore | (B) nonetheless | (C) furthermore | (D) instead |
| 29. (A) turn into | (B) turn on | (C) turn back | (D) turn up |
| 30. (A) that | (B) at which | (C) what | (D) about which |

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。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

At an age when most people are enjoying a quiet retirement, Queen Elizabeth II still carries out around 430 engagements a year in a continuous and relentless 31 of official visits, meetings, speeches and public engagements. On any given day, (taking, 32, 30 November 2011), the Queen’s diary might include a visit from the President of Austria and early evening audience with the Prime Minister. Another day she might, along with the Duke of Edinburgh, open an exhibition at the British Library (10 November 2011) or 33 a memorial at Bletchley Park (15 July 2011).

The Queen’s day usually begins at 8 am when she is woken by a maid, who brings in a tray with Her Majesty’s Earl Grey tea, 34 on Radio 4’s *Today Programme* and runs her bath. After breakfast at 8:30 am, during 35 the Queen likes to peruse the *Racing Post*, she will first deal with 36. Although the majority of letters (at least 200 on any day) are answered by her ladies-in-waiting, the Queen will decide which ones 37 a personal reply. At around 11 am, she will meet with her Private Secretary to discuss the day’s schedule, and plan her diary—which will become particularly full during an incoming State Visit 38. The Queen’s knowledge of current and world affairs is legendary. She likes to be informed, not only 39 global events, but also about issues from around the UK. She 40 preparing this knowledge base an essential element of her royal duties.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|
| (A) unveil | (B) at random | (C) switches | (D) of | (E) for instance |
| (F) which | (G) round | (H) deems | (I) warrant | (J) correspondence |

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。

第 41 至 44 題為題組

The findings of recent research indicate that about 8% of junior high and elementary school students in Taiwan are suffering from ADHD— Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. What is more astonishing is that about 40% of the sufferers do not receive proper treatment or therapy. Experts claim that if not treated in time, children suffering from ADHD are three times more likely to drop out of school than those who do not have the problems. The effects are even felt later in life; as they grow older, they often find it difficult to hold down a steady job or maintain meaningful, long-lasting relationships.

According to the research, there is an average of about two to four ADHD students in each junior high or elementary school class in Taiwan. Parents and teachers of ADHD children point out that these kids have difficulty taking care of themselves, and many of them suffer from low self-respect. What's more, they have trouble building good relationships with other kids, and have behavioral problems at school. These problems often stem from the students' difficulty in controlling their tempers and emotions.

Although recently ADHD has drawn more attention and some hospitals have established programs for the evaluation and therapeutic training of ADHD sufferers, some parents are still concerned about the types of treatment and medication that their children may be exposed to. There is also the social stigma associated with being treated for what amounts to a mental disorder. Nevertheless, mental health experts agree that the correct combination of medical treatment and behavioral therapy is the best way to help children suffering from ADHD.

Parents are urged to monitor their children from an early age and to be mindful of indicators that their children are unable to calm down or have constant difficulty concentrating. The early identification and treatment of ADHD can ensure that these children will live happier and healthier lives.

41. What is the best title for this passage?
 - (A) Panic over mental health problems.
 - (B) Why ADHD happens to your children.
 - (C) Things you should know about ADHD.
 - (D) Ways to refrain from ADHD.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
 - (A) ADHD will keep affecting the sufferers' lives even if they become adults.
 - (B) While concentrating is hard for ADHD kids, taking care of themselves is not.
 - (C) More programs about treating ADHD are set now, which relieves parents' worry.
 - (D) About 8% of junior high ADHD students are taking proper treatment and therapy.
43. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the features of ADHD sufferers?
 - (A) They are not confident and often considered troublesome.
 - (B) They have trouble staying in long-term relationships.
 - (C) They can barely hold back their tempers and emotions.
 - (D) They keep changing focuses and do things efficiently.
44. What can be inferred from the passage?
 - (A) The rate of Taiwanese ADHD patients receiving treating is lower than other countries.
 - (B) When kids suffering from ADHD grow up, they may change jobs more often than normal people.
 - (C) Experts claim that receiving early treatment promises one hundred percent recovery.
 - (D) Most parents know little about ADHD because they are afraid of being labeled mental disorder.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

What It Is

Southern California CityPASS is an admission card that gives you access to the top 4 theme parks in Southern California. Save \$113 or 26% per adult and \$132 or 32% per child ages 3-9 off combined box office prices. Prices subject to change.

Exclusively on this website, you may add one day at San Diego Zoo/Safari Park and/or LEGOLAND® California to your Southern California CityPASS.

Skip ticket booth lines with your CityPASS card - buy now and head straight to the turnstiles.

Valid 14 days from the day of first use. First day of use must occur on or before December 31, 2014.

How to Buy

Buy Now and we'll ship your cards to you so you can skip the ticket lines. We offer FREE UPS Ground shipping and hotel delivery options. We accept Visa, Master Card, American Express, Discover, PayPal or UnionPay.

Buy when you get there – Southern California CityPASS is sold at Disneyland, Universal Studios Hollywood or SeaWorld for the same low price. Please note that the San Diego Zoo/Safari Park add-on and the LEGOLAND California add-on are exclusive to this website and are not available for purchase at attractions.

How to Use

If you buy from this website, you may start using your CityPASS at any attraction and visit the attractions in any order. (If you purchase a CityPASS voucher or e-ticket from another website, you may be required to start at a particular attraction.)

At Disneyland Resort, present your CityPASS admission card and photo ID at any turnstile for each visit. Your CityPASS is good for any three days during the 14-day validity period.

At Universal and SeaWorld, present your CityPASS at a turnstile for your one-day general admission.

45. The main idea of this webpage is to _____.
(A) discuss the benefits of the admission card (B) advertise the items of the admission card
(C) promote the sales of the admission card (D) compare the uses of the admission card
46. What is the special offer buyers can get from this website only?
(A) Buying the admission card to the top four theme parks in Southern California.
(B) Saving more than \$113 off combined box office prices.
(C) Starting to use the card at a particular attraction.(in any order)
(D) Getting the LEGOLAND California add-on.
47. With this pass card, one can _____.
(A) visit the Disneyland for 14 days in a row (B) have the card delivered to his/her hotel
(C) go to the San Diego Zoo for a day (D) skip the long lines at the turnstiles into the parks
48. In which website can you find this passage?
(A) www.budgettravel.com (B) www.green-earth.org
(C) www.accommodations101.com (D) www.lookamazing.com

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Every year about two million people visit Mount Rushmore, where the faces of four U.S. presidents were carved in granite by sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son, the late Lincoln Borglum. The creation of the Mount Rushmore Monument took 14 years—from 1924 to 1941—and nearly one million dollars. These were times when money was difficult to come by and people were jobless. To move the more than 400,000 tons of rock, Borglum hired laid-off workers from the closed-down mines in the Black Hills area. He taught these men to dynamite, drill, carve, and finish granite as they were hanging in midair in his specially devised chair, which had several safety features. Borglum was proud of the fact that no workers were killed or severely injured during the years of blasting and carving.

During the carving, many changes in the original design had to be made to keep the carved heads free of the large fissures that were uncovered. However, not all of the cracks can be avoided, so Borglum concocted a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil to fill them.

Every winter, water from melting snow gets into the fissures and expands as it freezes, making the fissures bigger. Consequently, every autumn maintenance work is done to refill the cracks. The repairers swing out in space over a 500-foot drop and fix the monument with the same mixture that Borglum used to preserve this national monument for future generations.

49. The passage is mainly about _____.
(A) why Mount Rushmore Monument is so popular
(B) how magnificent Mount Rushmore Monument is
(C) why Mount Rushmore Monument was carved
(D) how Borglum created Mount Rushmore Monument
50. The underlined word fissures means _____.
(A) designs (B) cracks (C) heads (D) carvings
51. According to this passage, which is **NOT** true?
(A) Mount Rushmore Monument needs to be restored during fall.
(B) Borglum's mixture for fixing the monument is brought from the Black Hills mines.
(C) The men Borglum hired were unemployed miners from the Black Hills mines.
(D) Because of the fissures, Borglum had no choice but to change his original design.
52. From the passage, we can infer that _____.
(A) the construction work caused many injuries and deaths
(B) the construction work cost far less than had expected
(C) Borglum was a person who cared much about his worker's lives
(D) granite is not a material suitable for carving

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Media plays a large role in creating social norms because various forms of media, including advertisements, television, and film, are present almost everywhere in current culture. Gender roles, as an example, exist solely because society as a whole chooses to accept them, but they are perpetuated by the media. Viewers must be aware of what the media is presenting to them, and make sure they're not actively participating in a culture of oppression.

Even on young children, gender roles are being pushed through advertisements. My search for American advertisements with girls playing with action figures and boys using easy-bake ovens was fruitless, and even when I moved to a gender neutral product, sidewalk chalk, the advertisement was sending different messages towards boys versus girls. The girls were all coloring on the sidewalk, as the one young boy rapped, ending in a short dance routine where it was clear that the only male in the advertisement was the main character. Are consumers of sidewalk chalk actively trying to send this message of submission to their 9-year-old girls? Likely not, but the media is sending them the message without being stopped. However, Tide, a Proctor and Gamble laundry detergent, has taken its advertisement in a better direction, recently showing a clip where the leading male actor proudly proclaims "I'm a stay-at-home dad," and later goes on to braid his daughter's hair. By showing a man playing out typically "feminine" behaviors, Tide is promoting a more equal society.

53. What is this passage mainly about?
(A) Toy advertisements in America. (B) Gender roles in media.
(C) Media effects on children's toys. (D) Gender differences.

54. Why does the author mention Tide?
(A) To give an example of a laundry detergent. (B) To indicate the conclusion of the passage.
(C) To present a new way of laundry. (D) To support the previous argument.
55. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
(A) This passage may be written by a child care worker who is interested in forms of media.
(B) The power of media should be emphasized because it presents modern culture.
(C) There are plenty of advertisements featuring young boys as little chefs or bakers.
(D) Some toy advertisements seem to affect children's perspectives of their genders.
56. According to the passage, what is the writer's attitude towards the media's current influence upon gender roles?
(A) Positive. (B) Opposed. (C) Objective. (D) Suspicious.

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）

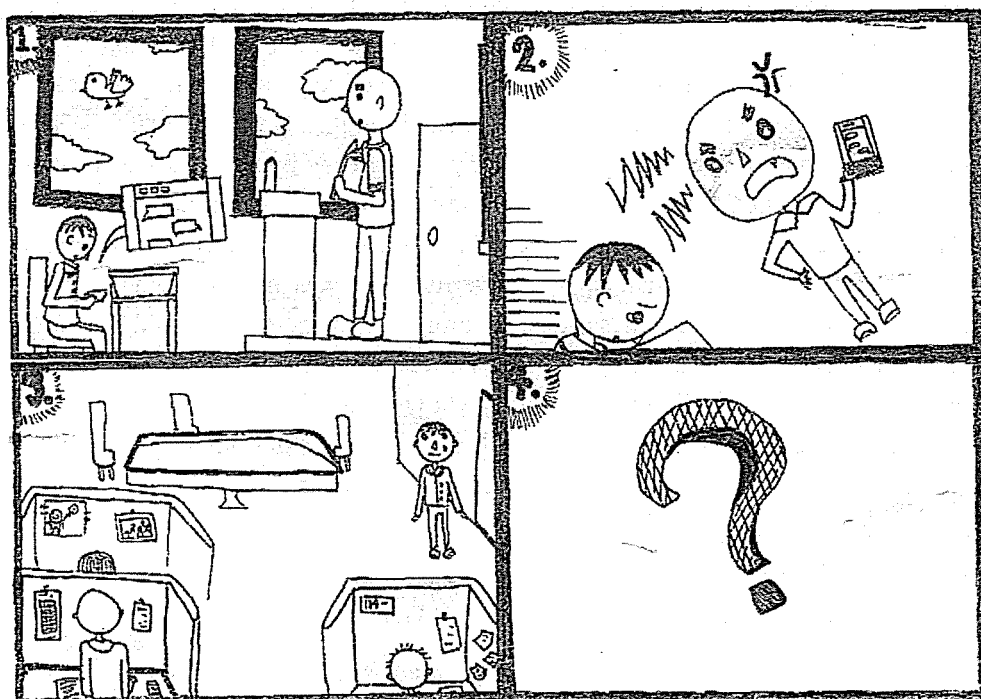
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

- 核能可以用來發電，而且是一種能減少碳排放的能源。
- 然而，安全的核廢料處理是政府正面臨的一大挑戰。

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。



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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 卡車碰撞如此劇烈，以至於撞擊聲連幾英里外都聽得到。
(A) 侵略 (B) 強烈 (C) 衝動 (D) 感染
- 他所提出的計畫對這問題並沒有深入的了解。我完全不贊同他膚淺的想法。
(A) 膚淺的 (B) 暫時的 (C) 原始的 (D) 纖細的
- 讓民眾對新產品印象深刻的最好方式，就是增加產品在電視及廣告上的曝光率。
(A) 能見度 (B) 彈性 (C) 現象 (D) 探險
- 醫生建議高血壓的病人食用更多富含纖維的食物，並減少動物脂肪的攝取，以維持健康。
(A) 擁塞 (B) 需求 (C) 食用 (D) 放棄
- 移民者盡最大力量使自己熟悉當地的人民與文化，為了融入不同的生活環境。
(A) 取得，獲得 (B) 使熟悉 (C) 擁抱 (D) 證實
- 如果你用適當的語調在會議上發表，不但你會較容易被聽眾瞭解，而且你也會聽起來較有自信且具說服力。
(A) 震動 (B) 猶豫 (C) 語調 (D) 汙染
- 芭芭拉不情願地把新衣借給莘蒂參加派對，因她不想新衣上沾有任何汙漬。
(A) 目前、現在 (B) 適當地 (C) 不情願地、勉強地 (D) 急遽地
- 牛奶富含鈣質，以及充滿營養素，對成長中的孩童及青少年而言非常重要。
(A) 歲入、稅收 (B) 渡假中心 (C) 接受者 (D) 營養素
- 潔森對烹飪如此著迷，以至於他大學中輟為了追求他成為世界知名廚師的理想。
(A) 伴隨著 (B) 使羞辱 (C) 使著迷 (D) 誇張
- 動物人權倡人士正杯葛所有使用動物測試的產品及商品。
(A) 杯葛 (B) 拍擊 (C) 平行的 (D) 嚴重損害身體的
- 政府對長久延宕的核四廠已停工，由於面臨反核運動人士急遽升高的反對聲浪。
(A) 分心 (B) 反對 (C) 合作 (D) 想像力
- 現今學生可以從各式各樣的來源存取資訊，像是電腦、電視和 CD。
(A) 存取 (B) 表達 (C) 鎮壓 (D) 使印象深刻
- 電影「漫漫自由路」乃根據曼德拉相同名稱的自傳拍成，經過主要的廣告宣傳活動後，在南非大約 150 座電影院上映。
(A) 相對地 (B) 起初地 (C) 同時地 (D) 大約
- 如果強烈的地震發生在海床底部，海嘯可能會摧毀整個群島。
(A) 增加、加快 (B) 伸直，保持直立 (C) 摧毀 (D) 燃放
- 當路人聞到成堆的垃圾所散發出的臭味時，都摒住呼吸快速走過。
(A) 散發 (B) 排除 (C) 辨認 (D) 延遲

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

大部分的情況下，燈光都能幫助我們視物。但若是想欣賞夜空，燈光反而是一種汙染。

一般而言，人的肉眼在不具備特殊設備的情形下約可看到 2500 顆星星。但因為光害的緣故，今日就算位於郊區，也只能看

到 200 到 300 顆星星，在都市中更是低於 12 顆。只有三分之一的美國人可以用肉眼見識到耀眼的銀河——就是那些住在遠離大都市、辦公大樓及購物中心的人們。幸運的是，有個花費甚少且益處多多的解決之道。如果將燈照射的方向由向上投射至天空改為向下照向地面，夜空之美便能被保存下來。

許多城市皆已通過法規限制夜間照明，確保在安全方面有足夠燈光但不製造多餘光害。

16. be visible to, 故用(C) to

17. 前一行文章提到 200-300 顆星星，之後減為 a dozen 12 顆，所以照文意選少於。又因星星為可數名詞，所以答案為(B) fewer

18. (A) 幸運 (B) 通常 (C) 此外 (D) 因此

下一行文章提到 inexpensive 及 benefits, 承接文意故選(A)

19. (A) 和 (B) 除……之外 (C) 不管 (D) 而不是

燈光照明的方向為減少光害選擇向下而不是向上，故選(D)

20. (A) 確保 (B) 由……奪走 (C) 染上……疾病 (D) 碰見(棘手問題)

第 21 至 25 題為題組

月球是個繞著地球旋轉的巨大岩石；是地球唯一的天然衛星；衛星則是個循著一條路線或軌道行進，同時也繞著一個較大物體的物體。月亮的軌道是個橢圓形，形狀像是被稍微壓扁的圓形。因為月亮循著這個橢圓形的軌道繞行，因此它與地球的距離也會隨之改變。當它距離地球最近時，與地球的距離是 356,400 公里(221,500 英里)遠，便被說成所謂的「近日點」，這個詞來自希臘語，意思指的是「近」和「地球」。在它距離地球最遠的距離或所謂的「遠地點」，月亮與地球的距離是 406,700 公里(252,700 英里)遠。

月亮以每小時 3,600 公里(2,237 英里)的平均速度，在它的軌道繞行，當它越是接近地球，它的速度則越是變得更快，而此時地球對月亮的地心引力，也會變得更強。月亮離地球的距離變大時，月亮的繞行速度就會慢了下來。

21. 為 which(that) circles...形容詞子句簡化而來

22. 此為形容詞子句，因前面為單數可數名詞，且為主動語態，因此選 follows

23. 稍微被壓扁的圓圈，因為語意為被動，所以選 p.p., 又副詞才能修飾 p.p., 所以答案為(D)

24. (A) comes from 來自於

(B) derive 用法為被動，須改為 is derived from 源自於

(C) came from 因為一事實，所以應該使用現在式 comes from

(D) was derived from 須改為 is derived from

25. 表示速度的 speed 需要搭配介詞 at

第 26 至 30 題為題組

一位希臘球員因為在球場上做出了納粹敬禮的行為，而遭到終生不得代表國家隊出賽的處份。希臘雅典 AEK 隊的中場球員，20 歲的卡蒂迪斯，在 2013 年三月為球隊踢進致勝進球後，做出了這樣的手勢。希臘足球聯盟(EPO)迅速對他的行為祭出懲罰。希臘足聯的聲明中提到：「這位球員對場上觀眾行納粹敬禮的舉動是種嚴重挑釁，不僅對所有納粹受害者是個極大的侮辱，也對比賽中的和平主義者與人性受到傷害。」

這位前希臘國家隊隊長卡蒂迪斯，同意這是個愚蠢的舉動，但澄清自己並非法西斯或是種族歧視份子。不幸地，過去的錯誤他已無法挽回。希臘雅典 AEK 隊的德國教練黎安儂則是嘗試為卡蒂迪斯說情。他告訴路透社新聞通訊社，卡蒂迪斯只是一個年輕的球員，也許連納粹敬禮代表什麼都不知道。這可能只是他在

網路上看到，卻不理解背後意義的手勢動作。

* EPO = 希臘足球聯盟

26. (A) 比賽 (B) 評分 (C) 進球 (D) 名聲
27. 此為獨立分詞構句，省略前句之主詞與連接詞，動詞為主動，故改為分詞 insulting
28. (A) 因此 (B) 但是 (C) 此外 (D) 反而
29. (A) 變成 (B) 打開 (C) 折回 (D) 出現
30. 此為關係代名詞 which，與後方 had no idea 需接有介係詞 about

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

在大部分的人享受悠閒的退休生活的年齡，女皇伊麗莎白二世仍須從事一連串一年約 430 場的官方參訪，會議，演講以及與民眾之約。隨意舉 2011 年 11 月 30 日這天為例，女皇的記事簿裡就有下午與地利總統來訪以及傍晚首相要來覲見。另外一天，她可能在愛丁堡公爵陪同下，幫英國圖書館的一場展覽會開幕(2011 年 11 月 10 日)或在 Bletchly 公園主持紀念碑落成典禮(2011 年 7 月 15 日)。

女皇通常以女僕在八點喚醒她為一天的開始，女僕會端一盤有著她最愛的伯爵茶，打開收音機第 4 頻道：Today Programme 同時幫她沐浴。用早餐期間，女皇喜歡細讀 the Racing Post。早餐後她會先處理信件。雖然大部分的信件(至少一天 200 封)是由她的女侍們答覆，但女皇會決定哪些信件確保由她親自回覆。11 點左右她與她的私人秘書會面討論當天的行程同時計畫她的記事簿——舉例來說，在即將到來的國家參訪時，她的記事簿會特別滿。女皇對當前而且是世界大事的了解是大家所熟知的！她不僅熱衷於國際事件也關心全英國的熱門話題。她認為了解這些事是王室基本責任之一。

31. (G) : round 一連串相關的事件
32. (B) : at random 隨機地
33. (A) : unveil 揭幕
34. (C) : switch on (開關)打開
35. (F) : which 代替前面的早餐
36. (J) : correspondence 信件
37. (I) : warrant 保證
38. (E) : for instance 舉例
39. (D) : be informed of / about 被通知
40. (H) : deems + O + n/adj 視...為...

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

最近的研究發現指出在台灣大約有百分之八的國中及國小學生罹患 ADHD—注意力不足過動症。更驚人的是約有百分之四十的患者並沒有接受適當的治療。專家指出若無及時治療，罹患 ADHD 的孩子比起其他無此問題的孩子輟學機率提高三倍。ADHD 的影響在日後益發明顯；孩子成長之後，做好一份固定工作或是與人維持長久深刻的關係都很困難。

根據這項研究，在台灣每個國中或國小的班級裡平均有 2 至 4 名 ADHD 學生。他們的家長及老師指出這些孩子無法照顧好自己，其中許多孩子自信心低落。此外，他們也無法與其他孩子建立關係，同時在學校還會有行為偏差問題。這些問題常常根源於他們不能控制自己的脾氣和情緒。

雖然近來 ADHD 吸引了人們較多的注意，有些醫院也設立了為 ADHD 患者評估及治療訓練的計畫，某些家長還是對孩子們接受的這些治療及用藥很排斥，再加上社會觀感將其無限上綱為治療精神疾病，使治療 ADHD 蒙上汙點。然而心理衛生專家同意正確地合併使用藥物和行為療法是對罹患 ADHD 的孩子最佳治療方法。

專家敦促家長要從小觀察孩子，掌握 ADHD 症狀的跡象如無法冷靜或無法專心。早期確診及治療 ADHD 可使孩子未來生活得更開心、更健康。

41. 下列何者最適合本篇的標題？
(A) 治療精神疾病的恐慌。
(B) 為何 ADHD 找上你孩子。
(C) 關於 ADHD 你該知道的事。

(D) 抑制 ADHD 的方法。

42. 根據本文，下列敘述何者為真？
(A) ADHD 會一直持續影響孩子的生活即使他們長大成人。
(B) 雖然專心對 ADHD 孩子很難，但照顧自己並不難。
(C) 越多關於 ADHD 的計畫被設立，減輕了家長的擔心。
(D) 約百分之八的國中生患者正在接受適當的治療。
43. 下列何者不是 ADHD 患者的特徵？
(A) 他們沒有自信並且常被認為麻煩人物。
(B) 他們無法穩定維持一段長期關係。
(C) 他們幾乎不能控制脾氣及情緒。
(D) 他們一直轉換焦點而且做事有效率。
44. 我們可從本篇推論什麼？
(A) 台灣 ADHD 患者接受治療的比例低於其他國家。
(B) 當 ADHD 孩子長大之後，他們換工作的頻率比正常人高。
(C) 專家說接受早期治療可達百分之百治癒率。
(D) 因為怕被貼上標籤，大部分的父母對 ADHD 所知甚少。

第 45 至 48 題為題組

介紹

南加州 CityPASS 是一種門票卡，持該卡可進入南加州的 4 大主題公園。相較於售票處的組合價格，每位成年人可節省 \$110 元或 25%，每位 3-9 歲兒童可節省 \$127 元或 31%。價格如有變動，恕不另行通知。

citypass.com 獨家提供，可在南加州 CityPASS 卡中增加一日來遊覽聖地牙哥動物園/野生動物園和/或加州樂高樂園。

使用 CityPASS 卡，您將不用在售票處排隊一立即購買，即可直接前往驗票開門。

在首次使用後 14 天內均有效。您必須在 2014 年 12 月 31 日或之前首次使用該卡。

如何購買

馬上購買，我們會立即將門票卡寄給您，省去您排隊購票的麻煩。我們提供免費的 UPS 陸運快遞服務和酒店寄送服務。我們接受維薩卡、萬事達卡、美國運通卡、發現卡、PayPal、中國銀聯卡或 Amazon 支付。(代金券不可用於包含南加州 CityPASS 的訂單。)

在景點購買—您還可以在迪士尼樂園、好萊塢環球影城或海洋世界以同樣的優惠價購買南加州 CityPASS 卡。請注意，聖地牙哥動物園/野生動物園超值優惠和加州樂高樂園超值優惠為本網站獨家提供，無法在相關景點購買。

如何使用

如果在本網站購買，您可以開始在任意景點使用 CityPASS 並按任意順序遊覽這些景點。(如果您從其他網站購買 CityPASS 代金券或電子券，則需要從指定的景點開始遊覽。)

在迪士尼樂園度假區，每次只需在任一驗票開門處出示您的 CityPASS 卡和附有照片的證件即可。您的 CityPASS 有效期為 14 天，可供三天使用。

進入環球影城和海洋世界時，在驗票開門處出示 CityPASS 卡即可作為一日通票使用。

45. 本篇網頁的主旨是_____。
(A) 討論這門票卡的好處 (B) 為門票卡的項目打廣告
(C) 促銷門票卡 (D) 比較門票卡的使用
46. 只有這網站才有的特惠是_____。
(A) 買到去南加州四大遊樂園的門票卡。
(B) 比售票處組合價省 113 元以上的優惠價。
(C) 從指定的景點開始遊覽。
(D) 加購加州樂高樂園超值優惠。
47. 有這張卡的人可以_____。
(A) 在迪士尼樂園連續玩 14 天
(B) 票卡會寄到所在的飯店
(C) 去聖地牙哥動物園玩一天
(D) 不用在入園門口排隊
48. 你可以從以下哪個網站找到這篇文章？
(A) 有關廉價旅遊的網站 (B) 有關環保的網站
(C) 有關住宿的網站 (D) 有關美容的網站

第 49 至 52 題為題組

每年大約有兩百萬人來參觀 Mount Rushmore，這裡有雕刻大師 Gutzon Borglum 和他已故兒子 Lincoln Borglum 用花崗岩所雕刻出來四個美國總統的臉。這作品花了 14 年時間，從 1924 年到 1941 年，並且花了接近一百萬元。這時候景氣差、錢難賺，人們都沒工作。為了要搬四十萬噸的大石頭，Borglum 雇用 Black Hills 地區停業礦坑遣散的工人。他教這些人用炸藥爆破、鑿孔、雕刻，當他們坐在有安全裝置的椅子懸吊在半空中潤飾花崗岩，Borglum 非常驕傲在這些年從事爆破和雕刻當中沒有工人死亡或嚴重受傷。

在雕刻過程中，原先設計圖做過多次修改讓這些雕刻的頭沒有未發現的裂縫。然而，並非所有的裂縫都可以被避免，所以 Borglum 就調製花崗岩灰碳酸鉛白和亞麻子油的混合物來填補裂縫。

每年冬天來自融雪的水進到裂縫，當它結凍就膨脹，這使得裂縫變更大。因此，每年秋天都要做填補裂縫的保養工作。維修工人要懸空 500 英尺，用 Borglum 過去為後代子孫保存這個國家級紀念碑所用同樣的混合物來修護紀念碑。

49. 這篇文章主旨是_____。

- (A) Mount Rushmore Monument 為何如此受歡迎
- (B) Mount Rushmore Monument 有多麼雄偉
- (C) Mount Rushmore Monument 為何被雕刻
- (D) Borglum 是如何創造出 Mount Rushmore Monument

50. 畫線單字 fissures 意義是_____。

- (A) 設計 (B) 裂縫 (C) 頭 (D) 雕刻物

51. 依據文章，下列敘述何者不正確？

- (A) Mount Rushmore Monument 需要在秋天時修護。
- (B) Borglum 修護這個國家級紀念碑所用的混合物來自 the Black Hills。
- (C) Borglum 雇用來自 the Black Hills 失業的礦工。
- (D) 因為裂縫，Borglum 不得不改變原先設計圖。

52. 從文章來看，可推論出_____。

- (A) 建造工程造成很多傷亡
- (B) 建造工程花費少於 Borglum 所預期
- (C) Borglum 是個很關心工人生命的人
- (D) 花崗岩不適合雕刻

第 53 至 56 題為題組

媒體是形塑社會規範的重要推手，因為當前文化充斥各種形式的媒體，包括廣告、電視、電影。舉例來說，性別角色的概念會存在，完全是因為整個社會選擇接受它，不過這個概念卻是透過媒體才得以延續。觀眾一定要小心檢視媒體呈現的內容，並確保自己不會主動成為推動文化壓迫的人。

即使是給孩童看的廣告，仍然在灌輸性別角色的概念。我試圖搜尋女孩玩公仔和男孩用簡易烤箱的美國廣告，但都徒勞無功，就算換成搜尋像塗鴉粉筆這樣中性的產品，它的廣告卻對男孩和女孩分別發送不同的信息：女孩們都在人行道上用粉筆著色，廣告中唯一的男孩則在念饒舌，最後還簡短地跳了一段舞，他很明顯是廣告的主角。購買塗鴉粉筆的消費者是否主動想告訴他們九歲的女兒要溫順？可能不是，但媒體持續發送這樣的訊息卻沒人阻止。然而，汰漬(寶僑洗衣粉)，已將廣告帶往更好的方向，它近期的廣告片段中，男主角驕傲表示：「我是一個家庭主夫。」接著他還幫女兒編辮子。藉由男性扮演傳統「女性角色」，汰漬正在推動一個更加平等的社會。

53. 這篇文章的主旨為何？

- (A) 美國的玩具廣告。 (B) 媒體的性別角色。
- (C) 媒體對兒童玩具的影響。 (D) 性別差異。

54. 作者為何提到汰漬？

- (A) 為了舉一個洗衣精的例子。
- (B) 為了表示這段的結論。
- (C) 為了呈現一種新的洗衣方式。
- (D) 為了支持前述論點。

55. 根據文章，以下說法何者為真？

- (A) 這段可能是由對媒體形式有興趣的兒童照顧工作者所寫的。
- (B) 媒體的力量應該要被強調，因為它表現當代文化。
- (C) 有很多的廣告主打小男孩當小廚師或麵包師。

(D) 有些玩具的廣告似乎影響孩子對自己性別的觀點。

56. 根據這篇文章，作者對在媒體現今對性別角色影響力的態度為何？

- (A) 正面的。 (B) 反對的。 (C) 主觀的。 (D) 懷疑的。

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. Nuclear power can be used to / generate electricity / and is an energy source / that reduces carbon emissions.
2. However, safe disposal / of nuclear waste / is a great challenge /

that the government is { facing.
confronting.
confronted with.
faced with.

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 103 學年度第一學期
第三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. Many planes and ships are said to have _____ mysteriously in the Bermuda Triangle, which is also known as the Devil's Triangle.
(A) progressed (B) approached (C) suspected (D) vanished
2. Most cancer patients are completely _____ about the possible side effects of their treatments, while others have been misinformed by the tales they have heard.
(A) critical (B) ignorant (C) abundant (D) resistant
3. After the devastating earthquake, thousands of people were trying _____ to leave their battered homes.
(A) absolutely (B) desperately (C) extensively (D) relatively
4. All the audience were stunned to see the magician miraculously _____ a narrow escape from the burning box.
(A) treasure (B) survive (C) detect (D) function
5. With rising tensions between the two countries, the war is not likely to _____ within a week.
(A) involve (B) extend (C) cease (D) preserve
6. The comic book was _____ written for teenagers, but later a lot of adult readers also find it extremely interesting.
(A) originally (B) probably (C) universally (D) successfully
7. As technology _____ over time, cutting-edge electronic devices like smart phones and tablet computers are available on the market.
(A) injures (B) composes (C) advances (D) sprays
8. The authorities issued this new rule: when dealing with those considered to be terrorists, police officers should now shoot instantly, without warning or _____.
(A) opposition (B) comparison (C) information (D) hesitation
9. My teacher and classmates patiently explained to me that under no _____ should I get into the car of a stranger.
(A) phenomena (B) possibilities (C) surroundings (D) circumstances
10. With an obvious crack in it, the ancient vase is worth _____ nothing. You cannot make a fortune from it.
(A) normally (B) practically (C) gradually (D) frequently
11. The unequal _____ of resources in society inevitably leads to the gap between the rich and the poor.
(A) luxury (B) identity (C) distribution (D) popularity
12. According to a _____ information source, the CEO will show up at the board meeting tomorrow so as to put an end to the rumor about his health.
(A) favorite (B) reliable (C) creative (D) social

13. The police had to provide much more direct and _____ evidence in court in order to make the suspect confess the crime.
(A) meaningful (B) relaxing (C) convincing (D) precious
14. These businessmen will be accused for a variety of _____ such as illegal occupation of state-owned land or endangering public safety.
(A) professions (B) offenses (C) labels (D) defeats
15. Due to drastic climate change effects, it is apparent that people around the world will experience more and more _____ weather events in the future.
(A) identical (B) essential (C) opposite (D) extreme

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。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Smaller classes in which students are required to involve themselves in discussion put an end to students' passivity. Students become 16 involved when forced to question their own ideas as well as their instructor's. Their listening skills improve dramatically in the excitement of intellectual 17 with their instructors and fellow students.

Teachers are able to do their job better because such exchanges 18 them to discover who knows what before final exams, not after. When exams are given in this type of course, they can require analysis and synthesis for the students, not empty 19. Classes like this require energy, imagination and commitment from teachers, all of 20 can be exhausting. But they oblige students to share responsibility for their own intellectual growth.

16. (A) cautiously (B) diligently (C) actively (D) generally
17. (A) ups and downs (B) high and low (C) come and go (D) give and take
18. (A) expect (B) allow (C) suggest (D) advise
19. (A) memorization (B) entertainment (C) substance (D) intelligence
20. (A) which (B) them (C) those (D) that

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Countless young basketball players work extremely hard in hopes of realizing their NBA (National Basketball Association) dream. When they hear their names called at the annual NBA draft, all their efforts 21.

Isaiah Austin, a 7-foot-1 sophomore center from Baylor University, was once considered a first-round prospect. Unfortunately, he was diagnosed with Marfan syndrome, a rare genetic 22, during a physical for the 2014 NBA draft. The disease, affecting the connective tissue in many parts of the body, especially the heart, 23 him from playing basketball at a competitive level and thus ended his playing career.

However, Austin's heartbreaking situation was 24, at least partially, by a heartwarming moment at the Barclays Center in New York on the evening of the 2014 NBA draft. Between the 15th and 16th picks at the event, NBA Commissioner Adam Silver announced: "With the next pick in the 2014 NBA draft, the NBA selects Isaiah Austin from Baylor University." By doing so, the NBA made Austin a ceremonial pick by the entire league 25 by an individual team, allowing him to fulfill the dream of every young player.

21. (A) come around (B) turn up (C) pay off (D) break down
22. (A) display (B) function (C) contact (D) disorder
23. (A) stopping (B) stopped (C) has stopped (D) had stopped
24. (A) looked into (B) made up for (C) taken over (D) put up with
25. (A) rather than (B) far from (C) in turn (D) as well as

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Approximately a mile below the Pacific Ocean near California dwells a surprisingly responsible female octopus. The female octopus spent around four and a half years brooding her eggs, staying 26 to protect them from other predators. It would surprise you even more that the female octopus took in little or no food at all during the longest egg-brooding period ever 27 for any animal. Throughout this time, she gradually lost weight and her skin became loose and pale.

For more than four years, the researchers dived this same site 18 times and found the same female octopus, which they could identify 28 her distinctive scars. When first found, she clung to a vertical rock face near the bottom of the ocean, keeping her eggs free from being covered by sediment and debris as the young developing inside the eggs required plenty of oxygen.

While female octopuses of other species die shortly after their offspring hatch, this species seems to focus entirely on the 29 of the eggs—keeping them from dangers and ventilating them by pushing fresh water across them for oxygen exchange. 30 the long brooding period, the newborns of this species are fully capable of surviving on their own when hatched, for they are big enough to prey on small crabs and fish.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 26. (A) fit | (B) alive | (C) alert | (D) calm |
| 27. (A) recorded | (B) recording | (C) to record | (D) to be recorded |
| 28. (A) between | (B) from | (C) by | (D) with |
| 29. (A) interests | (B) shapes | (C) origins | (D) yolks |
| 30. (A) Regardless of | (B) Along with | (C) Instead of | (D) Thanks to |

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。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

The online retailer Amazon has again captured the world's attention with its latest enterprise. According to Jeff Bezos, Amazon's CEO, its next 31 R&D lab has been working on a service the company is calling Prime Air. The research team 32 to deliver packages by using drones. The aim of this 33 delivery system is to get packages into customers' hands as quickly as using unmanned aerial aircraft.

The aircraft, called octocopters, will pick up packages in small yellow 34 at Amazon's fulfillment centers and fly through the air to deliver items to customers. With the new service, customers can 35 their goods in 30 minutes or less. This is absolutely not a scene from a science fiction. Actually, Amazon debuted its initial Prime Air drone last December, showcasing its capabilities. However, the concept hit a wall in the U.S. market where any drone use would 36 federal approval.

While Amazon has been lobbying U.S. regulators for approval, it is 37 ready to test drone deliveries in India where it doesn't face strict governmental rules. According to the Economic Times, the online retailer will 38 the service in Mumbai and Bangalore where it has warehouses.

Although there is still a long way to go before Amazon is 39 of putting Prime Air into virtual commercial use, Jeff Bezos says the company will be ready as soon as the Federal Aviation Administration grants permission. That is, once the necessary rules and 40 for commercial unmanned aircraft are in place, it will be a normal scene for people to see Prime Air vehicles, just like seeing mail trucks on the road today.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| (A) capable | (B) launch | (C) regulations | (D) reportedly | (E) intends |
| (F) receive | (G) generation | (H) require | (I) buckets | (J) innovative |

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。

第41至44題為題組

Should we pay children to read books or to get good grades? Should we allow corporations to pay for the right to pollute the atmosphere? Is it ethical to pay people to test risky new drugs or to donate their organs? What about hiring private army to fight our wars? Auctioning admission to elite universities? Selling citizenship to immigrants willing to pay?

In *What Money Can't Buy*, Michael J. Sandel takes on one of the biggest ethical questions of our time: Is there something wrong with a world in which everything is for sale? If so, how can we prevent market values from reaching into spheres of life where they don't belong? What are the moral limits of markets?

In recent decades, market values have crowded out nonmarket norms in almost every aspect of life—medicine, education, government, law, art, sports, even family life and personal relations. Without quite realizing it, Sandel argues, we have drifted from having a market economy to being a market society. Is this where we want to be?

In his New York Times bestseller *Justice*, Sandel showed himself to be a master at revealing the hard moral questions we confront in our daily lives. Now, in *What Money Can't Buy*, he **provokes** an essential discussion that we, in our market-driven age, need to have: What is the proper role of markets in a democratic society—and how can we protect the moral and civic goods that markets don't honor and that money can't buy?

41. This article is most likely to be taken from a _____.
(A) history textbook
(B) book review
(C) global financial magazine
(D) literature journal
42. Which of the following is the most appropriate interpretation of “it” in the third paragraph?
(A) nonmarket norms in every aspect of life, including family life and personal relations.
(B) the recent decades that have gone by
(C) what has been mentioned in the previous paragraph
(D) the fact that market values have penetrated almost every aspect of life.
43. What does the word **provoke** in the last paragraph mean?
(A) arouse
(B) prevent
(C) escape
(D) postpone
44. What is Sandel's attitude toward market economy?
(A) Children are not supposed to be paid to read books or to get good grades.
(B) There is nothing wrong with a world in which everything is for sale.
(C) We have to rethink the roles that markets and money should play in our society.
(D) Market economy should not be allowed to get into a democratic society.

第45至48題為題組

Did you watch any of the 2014 FIFA (Federation of International Football Association) World Cup Brazil matches early this summer? At the end of the series, Germany claimed the World Cup title with its 1-0 victory over Argentina in the final. On top of the team award, several individuals were also acknowledged for their brilliant achievements at the 20th FIFA World Cup.

Manuel Neuer, the 28-year-old German's goalkeeper, was awarded the Adidas Golden Glove for his virtually flawless defense, notably pulling off a string of key saves. The 27-year-old Argentina's captain, Lionel Messi, received the Adidas Golden Ball, signifying his status as the tournament's best player. Both awards are decided by FIFA's Technical Study Group. Colombia's James Rodriguez won the Adidas Golden Boot for scoring the most with six goals in five matches.

Fans around the world also witnessed two hat-tricks at the 2014 FIFA World Cup. Thomas Muller, the winner of Adidas Golden Boot at the 2010 FIFA World Cup, scored three goals in Germany's 4-0 victory over Portugal in the Group G opener, claiming the first hat-trick. Xherdan Shaqiri completed the second one when he scored all three goals to defeat Honduras and led Switzerland to final 16, bringing total hat-tricks to 50 in 19 versions of the World Cup tournament. A World Cup hat-trick, a relatively rare event, occurs when one player scores at least three goals in a single football World Cup match, excluding FIFA World Cup qualification matches. Interestingly, both of the hat-trick scorers as well as Manuel Neuer play for the same professional football team, Bayern Munich, Germany.

45. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- (A) Some award decisions made by FIFA's Technical Study Group.
(B) Adidas' providing financial support to the 2014 FIFA World Cup.
(C) Some personal achievements recognized at the 2014 FIFA World Cup.
(D) FIFA's important role in choosing the best players at the World Cup.
46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE** about players' performance at the 2014 FIFA World Cup?
- (A) Lionel Messi scored the most goals. (B) James Rodriguez was the leading goalscorer.
(C) Thomas Muller was the best goalkeeper. (D) Xherdan Shaqiri scored fewer than three goals.
47. According to the passage, who is **NOT** mentioned as a player of the Bayern Munich, Germany?
- (A) Xherdan Shaqiri. (B) Thomas Muller. (C) Manuel Neuer. (D) James Rodriguez.
48. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage about the FIFA's World Cup hat-trick?
- (A) Xherdan Shaqiri hit his second hat-trick at the 2014 FIFA World Cup tournament in Brazil.
(B) Thomas Muller also completed a hat-trick at the 2010 FIFA World Cup.
(C) No hat-trick occurs if no player scores more than two goals in a single FIFA World Cup match.
(D) Hat-trick performance will be seen more often at the World Cup tournament in the future.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

For a long time, a cultural preference for baby boys has prevailed among parents in countries such as India and China. Selective abortions are, therefore, regarded as a necessary evil to discriminate in favor of boys. But the same situation does not occur in Nigeria as the birth rate of the country is 6, meaning that the average woman is expected to have six children or three sons without taking any further measures to select baby gender.

Yet despite all this, the females in Nigeria still suffer from the bitter consequences of sexual bias in society. Women who first give birth to a daughter are likely to produce more children within a short period of time than those whose first child is a son. However, having children in quick succession does great harm to maternal health, since mothers need time to recover after giving birth. That is why Nigerian women top the highest death rate in the world when giving birth. The fact that men in Nigeria claim stronger ownership rights over land than women do may help explain why women are eager to have a son after marriage. The superiority of the males over the females gives everyone an economic need for sons, including women. Failure to bear a son, therefore, lowers women's status in the families and increases the possibility of **polygamy**, which forces them to share their husbands with others. What's more, they need to strive for food for both their daughters and themselves due to fierce competition in the households.

Son-preference influences Nigeria to such an extent that it can even account for a long-existing practice which seems to have little to do with it: fostering. Nearly one in every five families in Nigeria sends a child away to be brought up in another household, often that of a distant relative. Households with several boys foster girls to help with the chores, but not the other way around. Families without boys insist that they keep on trying to have a son of their own someday.

49. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) High birth rates in Nigeria. (B) Reasons behind gender preference in Nigeria.
(C) Fierce competitions in Nigerian families. (D) A mysterious practice in Nigeria.
50. Why do Nigerian women want to have boys soon after their marriage?
- (A) Having boys assures women's family status.
(B) Boys are more capable of helping with the family chores.
(C) Relatives without kids want to adopt newborn boys.
(D) Women giving birth to boys are considered more charming.
51. Which of the following statements about fostering kids in Nigeria is **TRUE**?
- (A) Nigerians prefer adopting boys to girls.
(B) Families with only girls would like to foster boys.
(C) Girls are more likely to be sent away and brought up in another family.
(D) Fostered kids in Nigeria are mostly from friends' families
52. What does "**polygamy**" in the second paragraph possibly mean?
- (A) The possibility that women would fail to be pregnant again after abortion.
(B) The process of giving birth to more than a baby within a short time.
(C) The fact that men claim more rights over land than women.
(D) The practice of allowing men to have more than one wife at the same time.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

In a fashionable London hotel Wallace Chan sits on a velvet sofa, stroking his beard. Not only are the jewels he makes exquisite, but they deeply reflect his Zen Buddhist philosophy. To carve precious stones and manipulate titanium and jade, Mr Chan has developed various techniques by using tools he has made himself.

Born in Fuzhou, China, in 1956, the jeweler **did not grow up sitting on velvet sofas**. When he was 5 years old, he moved to Hong Kong. At that time, his family was so poor that he had no choice but to leave school at 13 to make money. At 16, he worked for a sculptor to learn specialized skills and carved religious figures. Nonetheless, curiosity led him ultimately to study Western sculpture and to set up his own workshop in 1974.

He spent 13 years creating his own technique, known as the "Wallace cut", which is a way of carving human face into a precious stone. The effect is amazing. All you can see from the back of the stone is the curve of a nose, cheeks, and hair, while from the front a detailed three dimensional face in portrait and in profile can be identified. He is said to have lived and slept on a rooftop in Macau at the time.

It was not until Mr. Chan met Yih Shun Lin, a Taiwanese art collector, that his luck changed. As his patron and mentor, Mr. Lin asked him to make a meter-high shrine of gold, crystal, and rubies to house Buddha's tooth for a temple in Taiwan, which marked his transition from sculpture to jewelry. In addition to the Wallace cut, he also experimented with setting gems in titanium instead of gold. He was also the first Asian designer to display work at the Biennale des Antiquaires in Paris, a show that has long been associated with distinguished jewelers.

53. According to the passage, why did Mr. Chan begin to study Western sculpture?
- (A) He had a strong desire to know about it. (B) He thought he could beat Western artists.
(C) He believed that Western sculpture was superior. (D) He learned it so that he could make more money.

54. Which of the following statements about Mr. Chan is **FALSE**?
- (A) He once quit school so as to help support his family.
(B) He created various techniques and made his own tools.
(C) He made a shrine of jewelry to house Buddha's tooth in his house.
(D) He became a sculptor's apprentice at 16, carving religious figures.
55. What does "**did not grow up sitting on velvet sofas**" probably mean?
- (A) He did not have a proper education background. (B) He enjoyed sitting on velvet sofas at that time.
(C) He was a low achiever in doing everything. (D) He was not brought up in a rich family.
56. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) A special jewel festival is to be held in Paris. (B) An art collector helps promote precious jewelry.
(C) An extraordinary carving technique is introduced. (D) An Asian jeweler star becomes much better known.

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。

- 只要你堅持夢想並盡所有的努力，一定能完成夢想。
- 然而，有些人自信不足，還有些則不知道行動勝過空談。

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：請仔細觀察以下連環圖片的內容，並想像第三幅圖片可能的發展，寫一篇涵蓋所有連環圖片內容且有完整結局的故事。



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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 很多飛機和船隻據稱神秘地消失在百慕達三角洲(又以魔鬼三角聞名)
(A) 進行 (B) 接近 (C) 懷疑 (D) 消失
- 大多數癌症患者對於他們治療方式的副作用全然無知，而其他人則是被傳言所誤導。
(A) 批判的 (B) 無知的 (C) 豐富的 (D) 抗拒的
- 在那毀滅性的地震發生之後，數以千計的人不顧一切地試著離開他們那殘破不堪的家園。
(A) 絕對地 (B) 不顧一切地 (C) 廣泛地 (D) 相對地
- 所有的觀眾看到魔術師神奇地從著火的箱子中死裡逃生都目瞪口呆。
(A) 珍視 (B) 從……逃生 (C) 察覺 (D) 運作
- 隨著兩國間情勢愈趨緊張，這場戰爭不可能在一週內停止。
(A) 牽涉 (B) 延長 (C) 停止 (D) 保存
- 這本漫畫原來是要寫給青少年看的，但後來很多成年讀者也覺得它非常有趣。
(A) 原來地 (B) 可能地 (C) 普世地 (D) 成功地
- 當科技隨時間進步，尖端的電子設備如智慧型手機及平板電腦都在市場上買得到。
(A) 受傷 (B) 作曲 (C) 進步 (D) 噴灑
- 當局發布新的規定：在對付恐怖份子時，警察應該立刻開槍，無需警告或遲疑。
(A) 反對 (B) 比較 (C) 資訊 (D) 遲疑
- 我的老師和同學苦口婆心向我說明，無論在任何情勢之下，我都不該上陌生人的車。
(A) 現象 (B) 可能性 (C) 環境 (D) 情勢
- 這個花瓶上有一個很明顯的裂縫，因此它幾乎是沒有價值的。你不可能因這個花瓶而致富。
(A) 正常地 (B) 幾乎地 (C) 漸漸地 (D) 時常地
- 社會資源的分配不均，無可避免地造成貧富之間的差異。
(A) 奢侈 (B) 身份 (C) 分配 (D) 流行
- 根據可靠消息來源，這位執行長將會於明天的董事會中露臉，以杜絕有關其健康的謠言。
(A) 喜愛的 (B) 可靠的 (C) 有創意的 (D) 社交的
- 警方需要在法庭提供更直接和更具有說服力的證據，好讓嫌犯認罪。
(A) 有意義的 (B) 令人輕鬆的 (C) 有說服力的 (D) 寶貴的
- 這些商人將以多項罪行被控告，諸如非法占用國有土地及危害公共安全。
(A) 職業 (B) 罪行 (C) 標籤 (D) 失敗
- 由於劇烈氣候變遷的效應，顯然世界各地的人們未來將面臨越來越多的極端氣候事件。
(A) 相同的 (B) 基本的 (C) 相反的 (D) 極端的

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

要求學生參與討論的小班教學讓學生不再被動。當被迫對自己以及教導者的意見提出問題時，他們會變得主動投入。他們的聆聽技巧也會因與同學及老師間智慧交流的刺激而進步良多。這些交流有助老師做好教學工作，因為它們允許老師在考試前，而非考試後，就知道誰學會了什麼。當這類型的課程實施考試的時候，考的是學生分析及綜合的能力，而非憑空記憶。這種課程需要老師的活力、想像力，以及全力投入，而它們這一切都讓人心

力交瘁。但是卻能讓學生必須分擔自己心智成長的責任。

- (A) 謹慎地 (B) 勤勉地 (C) 主動地 (D) 一般地
- (A) 起伏 (B) 到處 (C) 變化 (D) 交流
- (A) 期待 (B) 允許 (C) 暗示 (D) 建議
- (A) 記憶 (B) 娛樂 (C) 物質 (D) 智力
- (A) which(關係代名詞具連接詞 and 及代名詞 them 功能)
(B) 它們 (C) 那些 (D) 那個

第 21 至 25 題為題組

無數年輕籃球員極其努力，希望藉此實現其 NBA 的夢想。當他們在 NBA 的選秀中聽到自己的名字，一切的努力都獲得了回報。

身高 7 呎 1，貝勒大學中鋒、大二生 Isaiah Austin，曾經被視為是有機會於第一輪出線的人選，不幸他在 2014 年 NBA 選秀的體檢中，被診斷出患有一種罕見的遺傳性疾病馬凡氏症。這個疾病會影響身體許多部位的結締組織，尤其是心臟，讓他無法從事高強度的籃球競賽，也因此終結了他的籃球生涯。

然而，Isaiah Austin 這個令人心碎的際遇，在紐約巴克萊中心 2014 年 NBA 選秀夜的溫馨時刻，至少部份地得到了彌補。當選秀活動進行到第 15 順位與第 16 順位之際，NBA 總裁 Adam Silver 宣布：「NBA 挑選來自貝勒大學的 Isaiah Austin 為 2014 NBA 選秀的下一位入選者。」藉由這樣的作為，NBA 整個聯盟儀式性的揀選 Isaiah Austin，而非由單一球隊挑選他，讓他得以實現每位年輕球員的夢想。

- 根據前後文意，故選(C) pay off
(A) 甦醒 (B) 出現 (C) 值得、獲得回報 (D) 崩潰、分解、失敗
- 根據前後文意，此處是指一種疾病，故選(D) disorder
(A) 陳列、展示 (B) 功能 (C) 接觸、聯絡 (D) 疾病、失調
- 此格和後面 and thus 所接的 ended 皆為本動詞，故選(B) stopped
- 根據前後文意，故選(B) made up for
(A) 調查、細究 (B) 補償、彌補 (C) 接管 (D) 忍受
- 根據前後文意，故選(A) rather than
(A) 而非 (B) 遠非 (C) 依序、依次 (D) 以及、不但……而且……

第 26 至 30 題為題組

加州附近太平洋約一英哩的海底下，住著一隻出乎意料負責任的母章魚。這隻母章魚花了大約四年半的時間孵卵，隨時保持警戒以保護這些卵免於其它掠食者攻擊。你會更訝異這隻母章魚在任何動物有記錄以來最長的孵卵期中，幾乎不進食或根本沒進食。經過這段期間，它的體重漸漸變輕且皮膚變得鬆垮又蒼白。

四年多來，研究人員們潛水十八次到相同的地點，藉由身上獨特的疤痕認出了同一隻母章魚。第一次被發現時，這隻母章魚吸附在靠近海底的垂直岩壁上，保持著卵不被沉積物及殘骸覆蓋，因為卵裡的小章魚需要大量的氧氣。

其它種類的母章魚在其後代孵化後不久便死亡，這種母章魚似乎全然地關注其卵的利益—保護它們免受危害，推動新鮮的海水流過這些卵以完成氧氣替換流通。多虧了長期的孵化期，這種小章魚當孵化時完全能夠靠自己存活，因為它們已經長得夠大能夠獵捕小螃蟹和小魚維生。

- (A) 適合的 (B) 活的 (C) 警戒的 (D) 冷靜的
- (A) 被記錄(由 which had ever been recorded 而來) (B) 記錄中 (C) 去記錄 (D) 去被記錄
- (A) ……之間 (B) 從…… (C) 藉由…… (D) 與……一起

29. (A) 利益 (B) 型狀 (C) 源由 (D) 蛋黃
30. (A) 不管…… (B) 連同…… (C) 而不是…… (D) 多虧……

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

線上零售商亞馬遜又再度以它的企業計劃吸引了全球目光。根據亞馬遜總裁 Jeff Bezos 的說法，該公司的下一代研發實驗室現致力於研發一種名為無人機快遞服務(Prime Air)的事業。研究團隊打算要使用無人機來遞送包裹。這創新的遞送系統是用無人駕駛的空中飛行器把包裹盡快地送到顧客的手上。

這個飛行器被稱為 octocopters，在亞馬遜的物流中心裡，會把裝在黃色籃子中的包裹揀起並且在空中飛行遞送到顧客手上。有這個新的服務，顧客可以在 30 分鐘內收到他們的東西。這絕非科幻小說中的場景。事實上，亞馬遜去年 12 月首次發表他們的無人機，展示無人機的能力。然而，這個概念在美國受阻，因為在美國無人機的使用是需要有聯邦政府的同意。

雖然亞馬遜正努力遊說美國政府管理單位同意他們使用無人機，但另一方面，據報導亞馬遜已經準備要在政府沒有嚴格的規範的印度測試無人機快遞服務。根據經濟學人報導，這個線上零售商會在它有倉庫的孟買和邦加羅爾啟動這個服務。

雖然亞馬遜要能夠實現商業上的無人機快遞服務還有很長的一段路要走，Jeff Bezos 表示公司已經準備好了，只等聯邦飛行委員會點頭同意。換句話說，一旦必要的商業無人飛行機的規則和規範就定位，屆時看到無人機快遞服務的飛行機會是個正常使用景象，就像今日我們看到滿街都是遞送郵件的貨車一樣。

- (A) 能夠 (B) 啟動 (C) 規範 (D) 據報導 (E) 打算
(F) 收到 (G) 世代 (H) 需要 (I) 籃子 (J) 創新的

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

小孩讀書或是得到好成績該給他錢嗎？我們該允許企業集團付錢就可買到污染空氣的權利嗎？靠冒險做人體藥物實驗或捐贈器官賺錢符合倫理嗎？雇傭兵幫我們作戰如何呢？知名大學的入學資格可不可以拍賣？把公民權賣給願意付錢的外國移民可以嗎？

在金錢買不到的東西中，Michael J. Sandel 處理我們當代最富爭議的一個道德問題，一個所有事物都可待價而沽的世界是否出了問題？若是如此，我們如何避免市場價值觀侵入原本不屬於它的範疇？市場的道德底線何在？

近數十年來，市場價值觀幾乎將生活中各方面的非市場性規範基準排擠殆盡，醫藥、教育、政府、法律、藝術、運動，甚至家庭生活以及人際關係。在沒好好了解它的時候，我們已經從市場經濟機制游移到一個一切以市場為導向的社會。這難道就是我們想要的？

在紐約時報暢銷書《正義》一書中，Sandel 已展現其擅於揭露吾人日常生活所面對的艱難道德抉擇。如今，在《金錢買不到的東西》中，他挑起在我們這個市場導向年代，不得不面對的關鍵性討論。在一個民主社會中市場的適當角色究竟為何？而我們究竟如何才能保有一些道德與公民性的財貨，是市場不會尊崇，且金錢買不到的呢？

41. 本文最有可能選自於 _____？
(A) 歷史教科書 (B) 書評
(C) 全球財經雜誌 (D) 文學期刊
42. 下列哪一句是第三段中的「it」最有可能的解釋？
(A) 生活中各方面的非市場性規範基準，包含家庭生活等
(B) 近來數十年
(C) 前一段所提及者
(D) 市場價值觀幾乎將生活中各方面的非市場性規範基準排擠殆盡
43. 最後一段的 provoke 意思是？
(A) 激起 (B) 避免 (C) 逃避 (D) 延期
44. Sandel 對於市場經濟的態度為何？
(A) 小孩不應該因為讀書或得到好成績而被獎勵
(B) 這個世界上任何事物都能出售並無不妥
(C) 我們必須重新思考市場及金錢在我們社會所扮演的角色

- (D) 市場經濟不容侵入民主社會

第 45 至 48 題為題組

你今年初夏看了任何一場於巴西舉辦的 2014 年國際足總世界盃足球比賽嗎？系列賽末了，德國於決賽以一比零打敗阿根廷，贏得世界盃足球賽的冠軍頭銜。除了團隊的獎項外，有幾位選手也因在第二十屆國際足總世界盃中的卓越成就而受到表揚。

二十八歲的德國守門員曼努埃爾·諾伊爾以其幾近無瑕的防守，尤其是成功擋下了關鍵的幾球，而受頒愛迪達金手套獎。二十七歲的阿根廷隊長利昂內爾·梅西得到愛迪達金球獎，以表彰他在錦標賽中最佳球員的地位。這兩座獎項得主都是由國際足總的技術研究組所決定。哥倫比亞的 J 羅則因其於五場比賽中共進六球的最多得分而贏得愛迪達金靴獎。

世界各地的球迷也在 2014 年國際足總世界盃目睹了兩次的帽子戲法。在 G 組的首戰，湯瑪斯·穆勒踢進三分，完成了本屆世界盃首次的帽子戲法，帶領德國以四比零贏了葡萄牙，他本身是 2010 年國際足總世界盃金靴獎得主。傑爾丹·沙吉里則演出本屆的第二場帽子戲法，獨進三球，率領瑞士以三比零擊敗宏都拉斯，挺進十六強，並使得有帽子戲法演出的 19 屆世界杯總共出現了 50 次的帽子戲法。在世界盃足球賽演出帽子戲法是相當罕見的事，當某位足球員於世界盃足球錦標賽中的單一場次比賽獨進至少三球時才有帽子戲法的演出，若是發生在國際足總世界盃足球賽的資格賽，則不算數。有趣的是，這兩位踢出帽子戲法的球員及曼努埃爾·諾伊爾，這三人皆效力於德國慕尼黑拜仁職業足球隊。

45. 第二段主旨為何？

- (A) 國際足總的技術研究組所決定的一些獎項。
(B) 愛迪達對 2014 年國際足總世界盃提供金援。
(C) 在 2014 年國際足總世界盃所表彰的一些個人成就。
(D) 國際足總在挑選世界盃最佳球員中的重要角色。
46. 根據本文，關於 2014 年國際足總世界盃的球員表現，下列敘述何者為真？
(A) 利昂內爾·梅西進球得分最多。
(B) J 羅得分領先群雄。
(C) 湯瑪斯·穆勒是最佳守門員。
(D) 傑爾丹·沙吉里得分少於三分。
47. 根據本文，哪位球員未被提及是德國慕尼黑拜仁隊的球員？
(A) 傑爾丹·沙吉里 (B) 湯瑪斯·穆勒
(C) 曼努埃爾·諾伊爾 (D) J 羅
48. 由本文可以推論出下列哪一項有關國際足總世界盃帽子戲法的敘述？
(A) 傑爾丹·沙吉里在巴西 2014 年國際足總世界盃錦標賽踢出他的第二個帽子戲法。
(B) 湯瑪斯·穆勒也於 2010 年國際足總世界盃演出一次帽子戲法。
(C) 若無任何選手於國際足總世界盃的單一場次比賽得分超過二分，就沒有帽子戲法的演出。
(D) 未來在世界盃足球錦標賽中將更常見帽子戲法的演出。

第 49 至 52 題為題組

長久以來，偏愛男嬰的文化普遍存在於如印度和中國的父母身上。因此，選擇性的墮胎被視為是挑揀男嬰的必要之惡。但奈及利亞並沒有出現相同的情況，因為這個國家的出生率是 6，代表著沒有採取更進一步的方法來挑選嬰兒的性別下，一般的婦女預期會生六個小孩或三個男孩。

然而儘管如此，奈及利亞的女性們仍承受社會上性別偏好的苦果。頭一胎生女兒的婦女比起頭一胎生兒子的婦女可能在短期內生更多小孩。然而，連續快速地生小孩嚴重地傷害母體健康，因為母親們產後需要時間復元。這就是為何奈及利亞婦女生產時，高居世界死亡率之冠。奈及利亞男性比起女性而言擁有更大的土地所有權，或許可解釋為何女性在婚後急於生男嬰。男性優於女性的結果，使得包括女性的每個人都在經濟上急於想生男孩。因此，生不出兒子造成婦女家庭地位低落，並且增加了一夫多妻的可能，婦女被迫和其他女性共享其丈夫。此外，由於家庭內激烈的競爭，她們需要奮力為女兒和自己爭取食物。

偏愛男嬰的文化影響奈及利亞甚鉅，以致於它甚至可用來解

釋一個長久存在的習俗——領養(此習俗表面上與偏愛男嬰的文化幾無關係)。奈及利亞幾近五分之一的家庭會將小孩送給另一個家庭撫養長大(通常是遠親的家庭)。有數個男孩的家庭會領養女孩來幫忙家務事，反之卻非如此。沒有男孩的家庭堅持他們持續嘗試，期望有一天能擁有自己的兒子。

49. 這篇文章主要是有關什麼？

- (A) 奈及利亞的高出生率。
- (B) 奈及利亞性別偏好的背後因素。
- (C) 奈及利亞家庭中的激烈競爭。
- (D) 奈及利亞的神祕習俗。

50. 為何奈及利亞婦女婚後不久急於生兒子？

- (A) 擁有兒子確保婦女的家庭地位。
- (B) 兒子比較能幫忙做家事。
- (C) 沒有孩子的親戚想要收養新生男嬰。
- (D) 生兒子的婦女被認為較迷人。

51. 以下關於奈及利亞的領養敘述何者是對的？

- (A) 奈及利亞人較喜歡收養男孩勝於女孩。
- (B) 只有女孩的家庭喜歡收養男孩。
- (C) 女孩子較有可能被送到另一個家庭撫養成人。
- (D) 奈及利亞被領養的孩子大部份來自於朋友的家庭。

52. 文中第二段 polygamy 這個字可能的意思為？

- (A) 墮胎後婦女可能無法再次懷孕的可能性。
- (B) 短期間生產多次的過程。
- (C) 男人較女人擁有更大的土地所有權的事實。
- (D) 允許男人同時擁有一個以上的老婆的習俗。

第 53 至 56 題為題組

在一個時尚的倫敦旅館裡，陳世英(Wallace Chan)坐在一張天鵝絨沙發上，撫摸著他的鬍鬚。他所做出來的珠寶不盡是精緻，也深深地反應出他的禪哲學。為了雕刻珍貴的寶石及打造鈦和玉，陳世英使用自己所製造的工具，發展出各式各樣的雕刻技術。

1956 年出生於中國福州，這位寶石匠本來並不是坐在天鵝絨沙發上長大的。當他五歲大的時候，他搬到香港。那個時候，他的家庭非常貧窮，所以他不得不在十三歲的時候離開學校出去賺錢。十六歲的時候，他為一個雕刻家工作，為了能夠學習專業的技能，此時他也雕刻很多和宗教相關的作品。然而，最後好奇心驅使他去學習西方雕刻，並且於一九七四年建立他自己的工作坊。

他花了十三年的時間創造屬於他自己的技巧，這個技巧被稱為世英切割，這是在珍貴的寶石上雕刻出人的臉的手法。這個手法的效果非常迷人。從石頭後面所能看到的是鼻子、臉夾和頭髮的曲線，但是從前面可以看到一個細節分明的三度空間的臉的畫像及輪廓。據說他當時是睡在澳門的一間房子的屋頂上。

直到陳世英遇一位台灣的藝術品收藏家林玉山，他的命運才開始轉變。林是陳世英的主顧也是他的顧問。有一次林要他打造一座一公尺高由純金、水晶和紅寶石所做成的佛塔，來保存佛牙，並安置在台灣的一間寺廟。這使得他由雕刻轉向珠寶。除了世英切割的工法之外，他也嚐試把寶石鑲在鈦而不是金裡面。他也是第一位在巴黎古董雙年展中展示作品的亞洲設計師。

53. 根據這篇文章，陳世英為何開始學習西方雕刻？

- (A) 他有一個強烈的慾望想要了解它。
- (B) 他認為他能夠擊敗西方藝術家。
- (C) 他深信西方的雕刻是比較好的。
- (D) 他學西方雕刻是為了賺更多錢。

54. 以下關於陳世英的敘述哪個是錯的？

- (A) 他曾經休學為了要支持家裡的經濟。
- (B) 他創造了各式的技術並且自製工具。
- (C) 他做了一個珠寶的佛塔來存放佛牙並安置在他家。
- (D) 他十六歲時是一位雕刻家的學徒並雕刻宗教作品。

55. 「不是坐在天鵝絨沙發上長大的」大概是什麼意思？

- (A) 他並沒有一個適當的教育背景。
- (B) 他當時非常享受坐在天鵝絨沙發上。
- (C) 他做什麼事情都做得不是很好。
- (D) 他並不是在一個有錢的家庭長大的。

56. 這篇文章主要闡述的是關於什麼？

- (A) 一場特殊的珠寶嘉年華會將在巴黎舉行。
- (B) 一位藝術收藏家幫忙提倡珍貴的珠寶。
- (C) 一個特別的雕刻技巧被介紹。
- (D) 一位亞洲的珠寶名星變得更為人知。

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. 每題大小寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。

參考答案：

1. 只要你堅持夢想並盡所有的努力，一定能完成夢想。
As long as you stick with your dream and make every effort, you will definitely realize it.
2. 然而，有些人自信不足，還有些則不知道行動勝過空談。
However, some people do not have enough self-confidence, and others do not know that actions speak louder than words.

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。

參考答案：

Billy used to consider himself a good-for-nothing. Being slow, short, and weak, he couldn't seem to have any sense of achievement whether on a basketball court or in a track and field competition. In fact, he was always the last one to be invited when his classmates wanted to shoot a hoop and was one of the kids who tried every possible excuse to escape a P.E. class. What was worse, Billy was not academically successful, either. He found it hard to remember facts, write reports, or solve math problems. Poor Billy, his self-esteem was badly hurt whenever the teacher handed out students' exam papers.

However, things finally changed when one day Billy was drawing a self-portrait in the art class. His art teacher said he was truly talented. To everyone's amazement, one of Billy's art works, which his teacher secretly kept for a national competition, won the championship. Such recognition was a huge encouragement to Billy, and ever since then, Billy no longer felt himself worthless. Instead, he finally realized that everyone should try to explore his own potential so as to build up his self-confidence.

比利以前總覺得自己一無是處。又慢又矮又弱的他似乎無法在籃球場上或是田徑比賽上得到成就感。事實上，當同學要打籃球時，他總是最後一個被邀請的人，也是老是嘗試各種藉口不上體育課的孩子之一。更慘的是，比利在學業上表現也不佳。他覺得很難記住事情、寫報告、及算數學題。可憐的比利，他的自尊心在每次老師發學生考卷時都會嚴重受傷。

然而，事情在一次比利於美術課畫自畫像時終於有了改變。他的美術老師說他真得很有天份。令人驚訝的是，比利的美術作品之一被老師秘密地保留下來送去參加全國比賽，得了冠軍。如此的肯定對比利而言是很大的鼓勵。自從那時起，比利不再覺得自己沒用處。反之，他終於了解每個人都該發掘自己的潛力以便建立自信心。

臺北區 103 學年度第二學期
指定科目第一次模擬考試試題

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 未依規定畫記答案卡，致機器掃描無法辨識答案；或未使用黑色墨水的筆書寫答案卷，致評閱人員無法辨認機器掃描後之答案者，其後果由考生自行承擔。
- 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

1. A nurse in Spain was tested positive for Ebola, which was the first known _____ of Ebola outside Africa.
(A) transformation (B) transmission (C) transportation (D) transit
2. Because of drunken driving, Adam's driver's license has been _____ for three months.
(A) suspected (B) surrendered (C) suspended (D) suppressed
3. A secretary is a position for a(n) _____ worker, whose requirements include office related administrative tasks, bookkeeping, and even telephone services.
(A) creative (B) industrious (C) pervasive (D) versatile
4. The latest smartphone _____ the advanced technology of electronic payment to increase the safety and convenience for shopping.
(A) scattered (B) calculated (C) featured (D) reflected
5. The purpose of this protest was to expose the company's _____ of the workers. The employees receive much lower wages than the national average.
(A) exploitation (B) permission (C) opposition (D) interaction
6. On a snowy day, a woman got lost when driving to a small town, and she _____ looked for a way out.
(A) accidentally (B) tremendously (C) exclusively (D) desperately
7. As an excellent inventor, Tom has _____ thoughts and always challenges himself by brainstorming new ideas.
(A) innovative (B) objective (C) comparative (D) respective
8. To make profit, advertisers make exaggerated claims for the products they promote, yet they also _____ credibility.
(A) falsify (B) sacrifice (C) establish (D) alleviate
9. Getting the recommended seven to eight hours' sleep each night can improve concentration, _____ memory skills and maintain the fat-burning systems that regulate our weight.
(A) require (B) possess (C) evaluate (D) sharpen
10. Whether one belongs to a follower or a leader is partially determined by one's preference to follow others' lead or to take the _____.
(A) direction (B) confidential (C) initiative (D) ambition

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

All vacations are supposed to be fun-filled getaways when one can enjoy some interesting and exciting activities with the entire family. Whenever we think of a vacation, we think of deluxe 11, adventure sports, and lots of fun. But have you ever imagined the thrill of flying high in an endless of clouds 12 you were weightless, drifting along with the wind? This was nothing but a brief description of what you feel and experience when you are riding in a hot air balloon.

The whole point of taking a trip to the skies on a hot air balloon is to get a bird's eye view of the scenic landscapes and rivers 13 through the valleys. You will also appreciate the sunrise/sunset, which 14 the time of day when you take the trip, in a totally different light after you have witnessed one during your flight. Just check out some of the most amazing places that 15 breathtaking view from a hot air balloon ride. Take your pick and get packing already!

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) cuisines | (B) conspiracy | (C) courtesy | (D) capsules |
| 12. (A) in order that | (B) as if | (C) even if | (D) in case |
| 13. (A) winding | (B) be wounding | (C) wounded | (D) be widening |
| 14. (A) craves for | (B) comes down with | (C) stems from | (D) depends on |
| 15. (A) abolish | (B) guarantee | (C) quarantine | (D) oversee |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Jonathan Ive, the head Apple designer, brought people the iMac and the iPad, and now the Apple Watch. This design genius is of medium size, and looks kind of 16, powerful and a little bit frightening. For someone whose influence on our lives is so huge, 17 not just for shifting whole economies but for changing the way we interact, Ive is extraordinarily low-profile. He is quite humble and private and he doesn't wear his 18 on his sleeve. As to his characteristics revealed in work, he is tough and persistent, like cutting-edge steel, but flexible and passionate. His attention to detail is famous; one of his friends once said he couldn't imagine being Ive's contractor, 19 nothing would escape his notice. Ive holds the belief that design talents are supposed to be kept backstage 20 they can do the most good. Just as Ive mentioned, "I think our goal is that you would have a sense that it *wasn't* design." Invariably, this Apple's under-the-radar design genius, Jonathan Ive, will continue to find the way to our hearts.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 16. (A) fundamental | (B) unanimous | (C) formidable | (D) substantial |
| 17. (A) similar | (B) responsible | (C) conventional | (D) hasty |
| 18. (A) principles | (B) references | (C) supplements | (D) achievements |
| 19. (A) since | (B) unless | (C) until | (D) though |
| 20. (A) which | (B) why | (C) where | (D) what |

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

Saffron is the dried stigma (tiny thread-like strands) of the *Crocus Sativus* Linneaus, also called saffron crocus, a member of the iris family. It is the world's most expensive spice by 21. Fortunately, a very little of this spice goes a long way — just few threads can flavor and color an entire dish. Experts often recommend 22 the strands in very hot milk or water before using them. Such process can help release the bright, rich yellow tones and 23 flavor. Saffron is said to taste sweet and earthy, with scents of hay and honey. The flavor can soak into wood, so it's best to avoid wooden spoons or other utensils when making dishes with this spice.

A flower's stigma is the female 24 organ. It accepts the pollen that is produced by the stamen, which becomes the seeds of the next 25. Each stigma is very small and, in the saffron crocus, there are usually only three per flower. Tens of thousands of individual red strands go into a single ounce of the spice, and the stigmas must be hand-plucked from the flowers. The 26 of its rarity and labor-intensive production helps explain why this spice is so costly to produce.

Saffron is very 27 to heat and light, so it should be stored in a cool, dark location. It's also important to keep it dry, as high 28 can cause it to smell musty and make it 29 faster. The threads can also pick up the flavors of other spices; storage jars should be very clean, with no trace of anything else that could ruin the taste. When 30 properly, this spice can last for several years.

- (A) soaking (B) weight (C) combination (D) extinct (E) humidity (F) exposed
(G) generation (H) age (I) stored (J) distinctive (K) reproductive (L) sensitive

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

Belly dance is enjoyed throughout the world. It is both a beautiful art form and a great form of exercise for women and men of all ages. Belly dance can be compared to any other aerobic workout, because it is vigorous and will make you break a sweat. 31 On the other hand, it is also low-impact; the melodious, flowing movements of belly dance help to calm and soothe the mind. 32

But do you know how this dance form began or how it got the name? The exact origin is actively debated among dance enthusiasts. 33 Temple priestesses performed such a dance form. Another popular theory is that it arose out of the dance that was associated with childbirth and was part of the fertility ritual. 34 As for what the dance form should be called, it is even more debated. The term “belly dance” is believed to have come from a French term, meaning “dance of the stomach.” However, there is really no correct word or name.

35 Interesting, isn't it?

- (A) Since some belly dance moves center around controlling the muscles of the abdomen, it may make carrying and delivering a baby easier on the body.
(B) The most popular theory is that it evolved from a religious dance.
(C) When most people think of a belly dance, they probably imagine an exotic, shapely young woman with long, flowing hair, dressed in a sexy, revealing belly dance costume.
(D) That's why belly dance is indeed good for the body, both physically and mentally.
(E) In fact, every part of the body is involved in the dance, and the most featured body part is usually the hips.
(F) The fast movements of the hips and shoulders are enough to really get your heart pumping, offering tremendous cardiovascular benefits.

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 string of 8,000 or so illuminated helium white balloons lined up a fifteen-kilometer stretch which was once “the death strip” of Berlin Wall. The former ugly scar of the city for now was marked by the art installation, which was called “Lichtgrenze” or light frontier. Those balloons were perched 3.6 meters high on poles—matching the height of the Wall built in 1961 by the Communist East Germany. The notorious Wall, once a symbol of confrontation and cold war, was first cracked open on November 9th, 1989.

Twenty five years later on the same day, more than a million people came to Berlin and a ceremony was held around the iconic Brandenburg Gate to celebrate the fall of it. “The fall of the Berlin Wall showed us that a dream can come true—and that nothing has to stay the way it is, no matter how high the hurdles seem to be,” said the Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel. At dusk, all the balloons floated into the sky accompanied by the music of Beethoven’s “Ode to Joy,” the anthem of the European Union.

There was a great difference from the 20th anniversary celebration, when many heads of state and government flocked to Berlin. This year most festivities are mainly people’s celebration and have attracted many European tourists. Only a few foreign dignitaries are invited to the ceremonies, who are “veterans” of the era, including the Polish freedom icon Lech Walesa, 71, Hungarian ex-premier Miklos Nemeth, 66 and Mikhail Gorbachev, 83, the last Soviet leader. Gorbachev remains highly popular in Germany now because of his efforts and reforms on democracy which led to the series of historic events.

36. When were the 7,000 white balloons released?
- (A) In the morning.
 - (B) At noon.
 - (C) In 1989.
 - (D) In the evening.
37. According to the passage, what is the main feature of the festivities in 2014?
- (A) Many leaders and political figures took part in them.
 - (B) Only Beethoven’s music was allowed to play.
 - (C) Festivities are meant for the public.
 - (D) Only a few tourists came to join the festivities.
38. What did the white balloons symbolize?
- (A) The democracy of West Germany.
 - (B) The cold and cruel history of Berlin Wall.
 - (C) The freedom of Polish people.
 - (D) The memory of Beethoven’s music.
39. Why do people in Germany like the former Soviet leader Gorbachev?
- (A) He organized the festivities at Brandenburg Gate in Berlin.
 - (B) He reformed and led Russia on the path of democracy.
 - (C) He reunited East and West Germany.
 - (D) He invited many heads of state and government to Berlin.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

They were a couple in their thirties, and they looked unmistakably married. They sat on the banquettes opposite us in a little narrow restaurant, having dinner. The man had a round, self-satisfied face, with glasses on it; the woman was fadingly pretty, in a big hat. There was nothing conspicuous about them, nothing particularly noticeable, until the end of their meal, when it suddenly became obvious that this was an occasion—in fact, the husband's birthday, and the wife had planned a little surprise for him.

It arrived in the form of a small but glossy birthday cake, with one pink candle burning in the center. The headwaiter brought it in and placed it before the husband, and meanwhile the violin-and-piano orchestra played "Happy Birthday to You" and the wife beamed with shy pride over her little surprise, and such few people as there were in the restaurant tried to help out with a pattering of applause. It became clear at once that help was needed, because the husband was not pleased. Instead he was hotly embarrassed, and indignant at his wife for embarrassing him.

You looked at him and you saw this and you thought, "Oh now, don't be like that!" But he was like that, and as soon as the little cake had been deposited on the table, and the orchestra had finished the birthday piece, and the general attention had shifted from the man and the woman, I saw him say something to her under his breath—some vexatious thing, quick and curt and unkind. I couldn't bear to look at the woman then, so I stared at my plate and waited for quite a long time. Not long enough, though. She was still crying when I finally glanced over there again. Crying quietly and heartbrokenly and hopelessly, all to herself, under the gay big brim of her best hat.

40. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "vexatious" in the third paragraph?
- (A) Annoying. (B) Complimenting.
(C) Heartwarming. (D) Flattering.
41. What does "It" at the beginning of the second paragraph refer to?
- (A) Music. (B) Meal.
(C) Surprise. (D) Anger.
42. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) The wife was tolerant enough of his husband's cruelty to hold back all her emotions.
(B) The husband admonished his wife in such a loud voice that everyone in the restaurant could feel his anger.
(C) The wife dressed up for the occasion, her fading beauty caught everyone's eye.
(D) The narrator of the story was one of the diners in that restaurant.
43. We can infer from the story that the narrator of the story _____.
- (A) held different perspectives toward celebrating a birthday
(B) showed great sympathy and pity for the wife
(C) should have been more appreciative of the wife's thoughtfulness
(D) foresaw a broken marriage

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Turtle Island, located 10km off the coast from Toucheng, gets its name from its resemblance to a sea turtle when viewed from a certain angle. Local people have believed that the Turtle is a heavenly spirit that protects Lanyang Plain. Legend has it that as Zheng Cheng-Gong, during the Ming Dynasty, was crossing the strait, he shot a female turtle. People said that the land was transformed by the mother turtle after it gave birth, and the sulfur holes on the island came from its shot wounds.

Since the early days of the Ching Dynasty, Turtle Island has been famous for its sights of diverse beauty. The sign of *Heavenly Turtle Wearing a Hat* is often used as weather forecasting for Lanyang Plain. Brimming with numerous fabulous scenes and sights above water, Turtle Island is even more fantastic underwater. A young volcano, Turtle Island is rich with seabed hot spring. The milk-colored hot spring spurting from the seabed alters the sea color into the beautifully two-colored Yin-yang sea embodying the scene of Seabed Spa Surging Up High. There are tens of thousands of crabs, known as Weird Turtle Crabs, living upon the seabed near the steaming heat and acidity generated by the sulfur.

Shallow and flat, the sea area around Turtle Island is a perfect whale-watching site. There are eight different species of whales and dolphins that have been spotted around Turtle Island, among which the Long-Snouted Spinner Dolphin accounts for the majority. The “Turtle Island Whale Trip” was launched in 2007 to promote awareness of Taiwan’s cetacean world and to encourage the development of sustainable ecotourism. Visitors are warmly welcome to set sail for Turtle Island to experience the dance of the whales and dolphins.

44. What is the theme of this passage?
- (A) Ecology research. (B) Tourism promotion.
(C) Festival celebration. (D) Culture preservation.
45. According to the legend, the sulfur holes on Turtle Island were formed when _____.
(A) Zheng Cheng-Gong’s wife was giving birth
(B) Thousands of Weird Turtle Crabs lived there
(C) Zheng Cheng-Gong shot a turtle and injured her
(D) The seabed spring surged up high from underwater
46. When we see the sign of “Heavenly Turtle Wearing a Hat,” what will possibly happen soon?
(A) Heavy rain. (B) Volcano eruption.
(C) Hot spring surge. (D) Sea color alternation.
47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
(A) Turtle Island is a volcanic islet off the coast from Toucheng, Yilan County.
(B) The sea area around Turtle Island is a perfect site for sustainable ecotourism.
(C) The Long-Snouted Spinner Dolphin is the most numerous one around Turtle Island.
(D) Residents of Turtle Island revere Zheng Cheng-Gong as God.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

A space elevator is a futuristic concept in which spacecraft could be linked to Earth by miles of superstrong tether. The tether, in theory, is a fixed cable that stretches from an anchor on Earth to a station out in space. A tram-like vehicle equipped with electric motors could ferry passengers and cargo along this tether from the Earth’s terminal to a spaceport at a safer speed than rocket alternatives.

Theoretically speaking, space elevators would consume far less energy than conventional space launches. As a result, the cost of transporting matter could drop from U.S. \$20,000 a kilogram to as little as \$250 a kilogram. **“This is a trillion-dollar moneymaker for a ten billion dollar investment,”** said Bradley Edwards, whose work with Los Alamos National Laboratory and the NASA Institute for Advanced Concepts has made him a go-to expert on space elevators. “Some of the largest companies in the world are just waiting for the word that this is possible.”

One major obstacle is to be overcome before the realization of the space elevator: developing a strong enough material for the tether. A space elevator tether made of carbon nanotubes would look and feel like a plastic wrap that stretched skyward as far as the eye could see. It could be rolled up and simply dropped to the ground from space-based orbit. The problem with this scenario is that individual carbon nanotubes are only millimeters tall and nanometers wide. No one has successfully woven the tubes together in a way to make sheets that are as strong as their individual fibers.

Edwards's own company, Carbon Designs Inc., also develops nanotube-based materials. He and other experts put the estimated time of arrival of a space elevator tether at less than 20 years. Hopefully, you might have the chance to beam yourself up along the cable to outer space in the near future.

48. What is the purpose of this article?

- (A) To describe the development of carbon nanotubes.
- (B) To document a successful launch of a space shuttle.
- (C) To introduce an innovative means of space transportation.
- (D) To promote a popular trend of space tourism.

49. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Scientists have never encountered barriers in the process of the space elevator research.
- (B) A spacecraft launch is more energy-consuming than the space elevator transport.
- (C) Experts have come up with the material to construct the cable of the space elevator.
- (D) Edwards's company has set a definite timetable for the arrival of the space elevator.

50. The underlined quotation from Bradley Edwards in the second paragraph implies that the implement of the space elevator is _____.

- (A) a conservative approach
- (B) an implausible concept
- (C) a sustainable vehicle
- (D) a profitable business

51. Which word best describes the author's attitude toward the prospect of the space elevator?

- (A) Optimistic.
- (B) Critical.
- (C) Paradoxical.
- (D) Sarcastic.

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. 我們已經從最近的報導中得知黑心油會對大眾健康造成潛在威脅。
2. 儘管如此，這並不表示食品業的大公司對於促進食品安全做了足夠的努力。

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）。

如果上了大學後有機會申請出國當交換學生一年，你會想去哪個國家？請寫一篇短文，第一段說明你最想留學的國家，理由是什麼？第二段則敘述如果幸運申請通過的話，在出國前你會如何充實自己，以期當交換學生期間有豐碩的收穫。

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙

- 一個西班牙的護士被診斷出伊波拉的陽性反應，這是第一起所知非洲之外的伊波拉_____。
(A) 變形 (B) 感染 (C) 運輸 (D) 運送
- 由於酒駕，Adam 的駕駛執照被_____三個月。
(A) 懷疑 (B) 投降 (C) 吊銷 (D) 壓制
- 秘書是個給_____員工的職位，其要求包含與辦公室有關的行政任務、簿記，甚至電話服務。
(A) 有創造力的 (B) 勤勉的 (C) 普遍的 (D) 多才多藝的
- 最新的智慧手機_____電子支付的先進科技來增加購物的安全性及便利性。
(A) 散佈 (B) 計算 (C) 以...為特色 (D) 反映
- 這次抗議的目的是凸顯公司對員工的_____。員工得到遠比國家平均薪資更低的工資。
(A) 剝削 (B) 允許 (C) 反對 (D) 互動
- 在下雪的日子，一位婦女在在開往小鎮的時候迷路了，而她_____尋找出路。
(A) 意外地 (B) 極大地 (C) 獨有地 (D) 急拚地
- 身為一個出色的投資者，Tom 有著_____想法並總是藉由激盪新想法來挑戰自己。
(A) 創新的 (B) 客觀的 (C) 比較的 (D) 個別的
- 為了獲利，廣告商對自家所推銷的產品誇大其辭，卻也_____其信譽。
(A) 偽造 (B) 折損；犧牲 (C) 建立 (D) 減輕；緩和
- 每晚依專家建議睡足七至八小時的話，就能增進專注力、_____記憶力，並使體內掌控體重的體脂消耗系統維持正常運作。
(A) 需要；需求 (B) 擁有 (C) 評估 (D) 使...提高或改進
- 一個人是否為追隨者或領導者部分決定自其喜好追隨他人或採取_____。
(A) 方向 (B) 機密 (C) 主動權 (D) 企圖心

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

所有的假期都應該是充滿歡樂的時期，在此期間全家人可以一起歡度一些有趣和刺激的活動。每當我們想到渡假這件事，我們會想到的是豪華特色料理，動感活動，和許許多多的歡樂。但是你/妳是否曾經想像過高飛在廣闊無邊的天際時所帶來的刺激感，彷彿好像你/妳正輕飄飄的隨風遨遊在天空中嗎？上述只不過是對於妳/你在搭乘熱氣球之旅時所能感受和體驗到的簡短描述。搭乘熱氣球旅遊的整個重點在鳥瞰綺麗的風景和蜿蜒穿越山谷的河流。在搭乘熱氣球途中，你/妳也將對所親眼目睹的日出或日落(端看妳/你搭乘的時間而定)用全然不同的角度來欣賞。就去查看一些保證在搭乘熱氣球時可以看到美到令人屏息風景的最佳地點吧。選一個地點，並且開始打包行李了。

- (A) 料理/美食 (B) 密謀 (C) 禮節 (D) 膠囊
- (A) 為了要 (B) 彷彿好像 (C) 即使 (D) 萬一
- wind 是 river 的關係子句中的動詞，因為省略主格的關代(which)後，主動的動詞要改為現在分詞 wind→winding，是為現在分詞片語的用法
- (A) 渴求 (B) 染上(病) (C) 起因於 (D) 依...而定

- (A) 廢除 (B) 保證 (C) 隔離 (D) 監督

getaway (n.) 逃脫；短期的假期 delux (a.) 豪華的
thrill (n.) 刺激(感) drift (v.) 飄移 description (n.) 描述
bird's-eye view 鳥瞰 wind (v.) 蜿蜒
in a different light (phr.) 用不同的角度，觀點 witness (v.) 目睹
breathtaking (a.) 令人屏息的

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Jonathan Ive，蘋果公司的首席設計師，為人們帶來 iMac and the iPad，現在則為大家帶來蘋果手錶。這位設計天才大約中等身材，看起來有點令人畏懼，非常有力且令人懼怕。他不僅造成整個經濟的改變，且改變我們互動的方式。而對於這樣一位大大地影響我們生活的人而言，Ive 算是非常低調。他相當謙遜，不愛談論私事，且不會把成就掛嘴邊。至於他在工作上展現的特質，則是相當剛強且堅持，像是最尖端的鋼，但又有彈性且充滿熱情。他對於細節的專注是非常有名的；他的一位朋友曾說過，他無法想像擔任 Ive 的承包商，因為所有細節他都會注意到。Ive 秉持的信念是設計天分應該隱藏於後台，如此才能做到最好。正如同 Ive 所提到的，「我認為我們的目標是你會覺得這一切都『不是』設計出來的。」這位隱藏版的蘋果設計天才想必會繼續以他的方式深植人心。

genius (n.) 天才 medium (adj.) 中等的
formidable (adj.) 令人畏懼的 shift (v.) 改變
extraordinarily (adv.) 非常 low-profile (adj.) 低調的
humble (adj.) 謙遜的 characteristic (n.) 特色
reveal (v.) 展現 persistent (adj.) 堅持的
cutting-edge (adj.) 最尖端的，最先進 steel (n.) 鋼
flexible (adj.) 有彈性的 passionate (adj.) 有熱情的
contractor (n.) 承包商 invariably (adv.) 一定

- (A) 基礎的 (B) 意見一致的 (C) 令人懼怕的 (D) 重大的
- (A) 相似的 (B) 為...負責 (C) 傳統的 (D) 匆忙的
- (A) 原則 (B) 參考 (C) 補充 (D) 成就
- (A) 因為 (B) 除非 (C) 直到 (D) 雖然
- 本題填入關係副詞，帶出形容詞子句修飾前方的 backstage

三、文意選填

番紅花香料是番紅花的乾燥絲狀柱頭。番紅花，學名：*Crocus Sativus* 或稱藏紅花、西紅花，鳶尾科番紅花屬。若以重量(B: weight)計算，番紅花是世界上最昂貴的香料。還好，只要一點點就很夠味——只要幾絲就可以調味及調色整道菜。專家通常建議在使用前把花絲浸泡(A: soaking)在非常熱的牛奶或水中。這個過程可幫助釋放明亮鮮艷的黃色調以及獨特的(J: distinctive)味道。番紅花據說嘗起來甜甜帶土味，有稻草及蜂蜜的香味。這個味道會被吸到木頭裡，使用此香料做菜時最好避免木湯匙或木製器具。

花的柱頭是雌性生殖(K: reproductive)器官。它接受雄蕊所產生的花粉，然後變成下一代(G: generation)的種子。每一個柱頭都非常小，番紅花通常每朵花只有三個柱頭。每一盎司的香料中含有數萬條紅色花絲。而這些柱頭必需手工摘取。稀有性結合(C: combination)勞力密集的生產說明了為何此香料如此昂貴。

番紅花對熱與光十分敏感(L: sensitive)，必需儲藏在涼爽陰暗的地方。保持乾燥也非常重要，因為高溼度(E: humidity)會使它聞起來有霉味，比較快變得不新鮮(H: age: 當動詞時原意為老化，此指變得不新鮮)。這些花絲也會吸收其他香料的味。儲

藏罐必需非常乾淨，沒有任何一絲會破壞味道的其他雜質。當儲藏(I: stored)得宜，這種香料可保存好幾年。

(A) 浸泡 (B) 重量 (C) 結合 (D) 絕種 (E) 溼度 (F) 曝露 (G) 世代 (H) 老化 (I) 儲藏 (J) 獨特的 (K) 生殖的 (L) 敏感

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

肚皮舞現在風行於全世界。它是一種美麗的藝術，也是適合各年齡層男女的一種很棒的運動。肚皮舞可以和任何的有氧運動相比，因為它是種會讓你汗流浹背的劇烈運動。(F) 臀部和肩膀的快速動作讓你的心臟快速跳動，而對心血管大有助益。另一方面，肚皮舞也是低衝擊的運動；優美而流暢的肢體動作有助於鎮定及撫慰人心。(D) 這就是為何肚皮舞有益身心健康的原因了。

但是，你知道肚皮舞的起源以及它為何叫肚皮舞嗎？精確的起源一直被肚皮舞的熱愛者激烈討論。(B) 最孚眾望的說法是，它演變自一種宗教舞蹈。神殿的女祭司表演的舞蹈。另一種說法是它源自於與生產有關的舞蹈，也是生產過程的一部分。(A) 因為肚皮舞有些的動作的重心就是控制腹部的肌肉，這樣使得懷胎及生育變得輕鬆些。至於這種舞蹈到底應該叫什麼名字更是被熱烈討論。大家相信肚皮舞這名字源自一個法文的詞，它的意思是「肚子的舞蹈」，然而，這根本就是不正確的。(E) 事實上，肚皮舞是種全身各部分都牽涉其中的舞，但是最具特色的通常是臀部。很有趣吧！

(C) 當人們想到肚皮舞時，他們很可能想像的是，留著平滑長髮且身材姣好、穿著性感暴露的肚皮舞服裝的異國年輕女子。

aerobic (adj.) 有氧的 workout(n.) 運動 vigorous (adj.) 激烈的
impact (n.) 衝擊力 melodious (adj.) 旋律優美的
flowing (a.) 流暢的；平滑的 soothe (v.) 撫慰；使平靜
priestess (n.) 女祭司 stomach (n.) 胃；腹部、肚子
move (n.) 舞步 abdomen (n.) 腹部 deliver (v.) 生小孩
evolve (v.) 進化 exotic (adj.) 異國情調的
shapely (adj.) 身材好的、勻稱的 revealing (adj.) 暴露的
featured (adj.) 做為特色的 hip (n.) 臀部、屁股
cardiovascular (adj.) 心血管的

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

大約有八千顆左右被照亮的氦氣氣球，排列成一長條，連綿十五公里於先前被稱為「死亡地帶」的柏林圍牆舊址上。這條醜陋的都市疤痕，藉由裝置藝術標示出來，人們稱之為「邊界之燈」。每個氣球安置在高 3.6 公尺的燈柱上，這個高度正是前共產東德在 1961 年蓋的圍牆高度。這座惡名昭彰的圍牆是衝突及冷戰的象徵，於 1989 年十一月九日被人們推倒。

二十五年後的這天，超過一百萬人來到柏林，人們在具有指標性意義的布蘭登堡門前舉行典禮，紀念圍牆的倒塌。「柏林圍牆的傾倒，告訴我們夢想是可以成真的，沒有事情一定是永遠不變的，不管障礙看起來有多高。」德國內閣總理梅克爾說。黃昏時刻，所有的氣球隨著歐盟盟歌貝多芬「快樂頌」的樂聲飛向天際。

和二十週年的慶祝活動相比較，今年有很大的不同。那次有很多國家的領導人齊聚柏林。今年大部份的慶祝活動主要是屬於民眾的，同時也吸引了很多歐洲遊客。只有少數的外國重要人物受到邀請與會，其中大部份都算是時代的「退伍軍人」，包括波蘭民主看板人物華勒沙，七十一歲；匈牙利前首相奈麥斯（註：共產匈牙利最後一任首相，引導匈牙利走向民主化），六十六歲；還有蘇聯前領導者戈巴契夫，八十三歲。戈巴契夫在德國依然受到高度歡迎，因為他在民主方面的努力與改革，後來造成了一系列的重大歷史事件。

36. 八千顆氣球何時被釋放出來？

(A) 一大早的時候 (B) 中午 (C) 1989 年 (D) 傍晚

37. 根據短文，2014 年慶典活動的主要特點是什麼？

(A) 很多領導者和政治人物來參與。
(B) 只允許演奏貝多芬的曲子。
(C) 慶典活動是給一般民眾參與。
(D) 只有很少的遊客來參加慶典活動。

38. 這些白色氣球象徵什麼？

(A) 柏林圍牆冷酷的歷史 (B) 西德的民主
(C) 波蘭人民的自由 (D) 對貝多芬音樂的懷念

39. 為什麼德國人喜歡蘇聯前領導人戈巴契夫？

(A) 他籌畫了柏林布蘭登堡門的慶典活動。
(B) 他對民主的奉獻及在歷史上的重大影響力。
(C) 他統一了東西德。
(D) 他邀請了很多各國政要來柏林。

第 40 至 43 題為題組

錯不了，這是一對年近四十的已婚夫婦，在小小擁擠的餐館裡，他們就坐在我們的正對面，享用豪華的晚餐。男的擁有一張圓圓的，自鳴得意的臉，帶著眼鏡；女的雖是年華老去，卻仍頗具姿色，帶著一頂大帽子。他們看不出來有甚麼特別引人注目的地方，一直到快吃完這頓飯，才突然間感受到這是個特別的場合——事實上，今晚是那位先生的生日，而他的太太早就計畫好了讓他小小驚喜一下。

餐廳領班推進來一個小小卻很精緻的蛋糕，中間一隻粉紅色的蠟燭正燃燒著。蛋糕就放在壽星的前面，同時小提琴跟鋼琴也奏起了「生日快樂」。對於安排這樣的驚喜，這位太太滿臉是害羞和得意，而在場用餐的其他客人也鼓掌起來，很快的，你會發現這些旁人幫忙炒熱氣氛的動作是很需要的，因為壽星本人不高興了，他簡直是尷尬極了，他很生氣太太讓他這麼尷尬。

你看到這一切，心中不免想著「拜託，這個時候不要這樣子！」但這位先生就是這樣子。蛋糕一放好，樂隊奏完曲子，餐廳中眾人的注意力也從這對夫妻身上轉移開了。這時我看到他對她低聲說了些話——一些令人生氣的話，簡短、粗魯、不友善的話。我再也無法忍受去看這位太太的表情。我的眼睛盯著自己的餐盤，靜靜的等了好一陣子。然而，也沒多久的時間，當我朝那邊瞄過去時，我發現那位太太仍然在哭，安安靜靜的哭著，心碎了，絕望了，獨自一個人哭著。

40. 第三段畫底線部分的字，他的意思最接近：

(A) 令人生氣的 (B) 稱讚，恭維的
(C) 溫馨的 (D) 阿諛，奉承，拍馬屁的
說明：(只有令人生氣的話，才會令太太哭了起來。)

41. 第二段，第一句話的「It」指的是什麼？

(A) 音樂 (B) 餐點 (C) 驚喜 (D) 怒氣
說明：接第一段最後一句的語氣，It 應指「驚喜」)

42. 下列敘述，何者為真？

(A) 這位太太極力容忍丈夫的殘忍，抑制自己的情緒，不發洩出來。
(B) 這位丈夫大聲的責罵太太，餐廳裡所有的人都可以感受到他的怒氣。
(C) 為了這個生日宴，太太極力妝扮，大家也被他的姿色吸引住了。
(D) 敘述這則故事的人是餐廳中用餐的顧客。

說明：(A) 太太哭了 (B) 小聲的罵(第三段第三行：say something to her under his breath) (C) 由第一段第三行 可判斷(nothing particularly noticeable) (D) 由第一段第一、二行 可判斷(They sat on the banquettes opposite us)

43. 從這個故事中可以推論，敘述這則故事的人_____。

(A) 對慶祝生日的方式抱持不同的看法
(B) 非常同情這位太太
(C) 更應該多多感謝這位太太的體貼周到
(D) 遇見了一段破碎的婚姻

說明：(B) 第三段第四行(I couldn't bear to look at the woman) 以及文章最後一句都能突顯作者對這位太太的同情和不捨

第 44 至 47 題為題組

龜山島，位於距離頭城十公里處的外海，由於從某個特定角度看，外型酷似海龜而得名。當地人相信這隻龜是上天派來保護蘭陽平原的靈體。其中一則明朝的傳說，當鄭成功要橫跨海峽時，射殺了一隻母龜，據說那隻母龜在生產完就變成這座島，而島上的硫磺洞就是牠中彈的傷口。

從清朝初年起龜山島就以多樣的美麗景色而聞名；氣象預報報導蘭陽平原時常常使用「神龜戴帽」的標誌；由於充滿許多傳

奇的景致，龜山島的水底風光更加奇妙。這一座相當年輕的火山島有豐富的海底溫泉，牛奶色的溫泉從海床湧出，將海水的顏色改變成美麗的雙色陰陽海，還包括了「海底湧溫泉」一景，還有成千上萬的螃蟹，就是知名的「怪方蟹」棲息在靠近硫磺產生的熱蒸氣和酸質的海床上。

龜山島附近的海域淺而平坦，是完美的賞鯨地點，在龜山島附近曾見過八種不同的鯨魚和海豚，其中以長吻飛旋海豚佔大多數。「龜山島賞鯨之旅」是從 2007 開始，為了提昇台灣對鯨豚世界的認知，並鼓勵永續性生態旅遊的發展。熱烈歡迎旅客啟航來到龜山島體驗鯨豚的美麗舞姿。

44. 本文的主旨為何？

- (A) 生態研究 (B) 旅遊宣傳 (C) 慶祝節日 (D) 文化保存

45. 根據傳說，龜山島上的硫磺洞是在何時形成？

- (A) 鄭成功的妻子生產時
(B) 數千隻的怪方蟹棲息在那裏
(C) 鄭成功射傷一隻母龜
(D) 海底溫泉從水底下湧出

46. 當我們看見「神龜戴帽」，可能很快會發生什麼事？

- (A) 下大雨 (B) 火山噴發
(C) 海底湧溫泉 (D) 海水顏色改變

47. 下列敘述何者並未在本文中提及？

- (A) 龜山島是在宜蘭縣頭城鄉外海的火山小島
(B) 龜山島附近的海域是永續性生態旅遊的完美景點
(C) 長吻飛旋海豚是龜山島附近最常見的海豚
(D) 龜山島的居民將鄭成功視為神

第 48 至 51 題為題組

太空電梯是一個未來的概念，在這個概念中，太空船可以藉由數英里長的超堅韌繫繩，與地球連接。理論上，這條繫繩是一條固定住的纜繩，從地表上的錨延伸到位於外太空的航空站。一個像電車且配有電子馬達裝置的運載工具，可以沿著這條繫繩，以比火箭更安全的速度將乘客與貨物從地表總站運送到航空站。

理論上來說，太空電梯遠比傳統太空發射消耗的能源更少。因此，運輸成本可能從每公斤兩萬美金降到每公斤 250 元美金。Bradley Edwards 說，「這是一棵搖錢樹，投資額一百億，獲利就有一兆元」，在 Los Alamos 國家實驗室和美國太空總署前衛概念研究室的成果，使他成為太空電梯這個領域的專家。「世界各國的一些大型企業正在等待宣告這個構想可能實現。」在太空電梯實現之前有個重大障礙要克服：開發一種夠堅韌的繫繩材料。碳奈米管製成的太空電梯繫繩外觀與觸感像塑膠膜，往天際延伸到眼睛視線所及之處。繫繩可以捲起從位於太空的軌道拋到地球地面。這個方案的問題是：單獨的碳奈米管只有幾毫米長，幾奈米寬。還沒有人成功組合碳奈米管，以便構成和單一纖維一樣堅韌的薄板。

Edwards 自己的公司，Carbon Designs 也有研發奈米管的材料，他和其他專家預估不到 20 年太空電梯繫繩可以問世。希望你有機會在不久的未來乘著電梯纜繩，把自己發射到外太空去。

48. 本文旨意為何？

- (A) 為了敘述碳奈米管研發過程。
(B) 為了記錄一次成功的太空梭發射。
(C) 為了介紹一種創新的太空運輸工具。
(D) 為了推廣一種太空旅遊的流行趨勢。

49. 下列敘述何者為真？

- (A) 在太空電梯研究過程中，科學家從未遭遇阻礙。
(B) 發射太空船比太空電梯運輸耗費更多能源。
(C) 科學家已經提供製造太空電梯纜線的材料。
(D) Edwards 已經為太空電梯的問世設定確切的時程表。

50. 第三段中引用 Bradley Edwards 的一句話暗指太空電梯的裝置是

- (A) 傳統保守的方法 (B) 難以置信的觀念
(C) 永續發展的交通工具 (D) 賺錢的生意

51. 哪一個字最適合描述作者對太空電梯未來展望的看法？

- (A) 樂觀的 (B) 批判的 (C) 矛盾的 (D) 嘲諷的

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. In the past, people had limited knowledge / of infectious diseases /; as a result, / they lived in great fear.
2. However, with the advancement / of the medical technology, / everyone has come to know how to / take measures against the infection.

評分標準：每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。每一題以斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各佔 1 分。該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。

二、英文作文

評分標準：

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

臺北區 103 學年度第二學期
指定科目第二次模擬考試試題

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 未依規定畫記答案卡，致機器掃描無法辨識答案；或未使用黑色墨水的筆書寫答案卷，致評閱人員無法辨認機器掃描後之答案者，其後果由考生自行承擔。
- 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

1. As the Songshan MRT line opens, department stores and shops near the new line are _____ sales increase in business.
(A) supervising (B) transforming (C) elaborating (D) anticipating
2. The public is furious that the black-hearted businesspeople put profit ahead of people's _____ right to health and safety.
(A) aboriginal (B) fundamental (C) exceptional (D) theoretical
3. Scientists have been working on a vaccine against the killer Ebola virus in hopes of preventing future _____.
(A) outbreaks (B) outlooks (C) outlaws (D) outrages
4. The politician stepped down because he was involved in a _____ of taking bribes.
(A) congress (B) objection (C) scandal (D) prospect
5. After hours of investigation, the firefighters found that the explosions seemed to be _____ by gas leaks.
(A) motivated (B) characterized (C) irritated (D) triggered
6. Consumers have begun _____ this world-famous company since they discovered it has been using child labor.
(A) undertaking (B) boycotting (C) regulating (D) visualizing
7. The best-selling novel was published last year and was _____ made into a movie of the same name this March.
(A) recklessly (B) simultaneously (C) desperately (D) subsequently
8. The Wimbledon Championships is one of the British sporting calendar's most _____ events, attracting over a million visitors every year.
(A) prestigious (B) infectious (C) ambitious (D) miraculous
9. Within three years, the new company _____ its major competitor in both sales and profit.
(A) fascinated (B) retrieved (C) surpassed (D) paralyzed
10. Mr. and Mrs. Smith sent the police officer flowers to express their _____ for finding their missing daughter.
(A) sympathy (B) concern (C) hostility (D) gratitude

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

The State of the Union is an annual address presented by the President of the United States to a joint session of the United States Congress. The address not only reports on the condition of the nation but also allows presidents to 11 their legislative agenda and their national priorities. There is a 12 on State of the Union night in Washington. Before the address, the White House will send out an embargoed copy of the President's speech to the press, 13 means that the press can see the speech, but they can't report on it until a designated time. The reporters then start sending it around town to legislators on Capitol Hill to get their reaction, then those people send it to all their friends, and eventually everyone in Washington can read along, but the public remains 14. This year, the White House made some changes for the first time. The White House decided to publish the President's full State of the Union address online for the public to read. By making the text 15 to the public in advance, the White House hopes to reach a wide online audience and give people a range of ways to consume the speech.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) visualize | (B) outline | (C) measure | (D) estimate |
| 12. (A) ritual | (B) manual | (C) confession | (D) recession |
| 13. (A) which | (B) it | (C) that | (D) what |
| 14. (A) all the time | (B) in the dark | (C) behind the scenes | (D) at random |
| 15. (A) receptive | (B) reluctant | (C) available | (D) responsible |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Water is an essential resource for the maintenance and development of society. The movement of the water cycle is very sensitive to climate change. Most of the world's water is too salty to use, with only 0.3% 16 in lakes and rivers, available for human use. Taiwan's climate is affected by both the oceanic and 17 climate patterns and the island's high central mountain range. The average air temperature in Taiwan is 23°C and annual precipitation is 2500 mm, but 18 regional and seasonal variations.

There are over 150 major river systems in Taiwan. Many start high in the mountains and go directly to the sea, so only 25% of the water is usable. 19 the surface water, Taiwan also makes great use of ground water. 20, this water is being used faster than the rate it is being replaced. A recent study states that climate change has caused an increase in temperature and a decrease in raining days over the last 30 years. This climate change is predicted to continue into the future. This will cause the summers to become hotter, therefore putting pressure on the available water resources.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) to hold | (B) held | (C) holding | (D) being holding |
| 17. (A) universal | (B) agricultural | (C) continental | (D) forensic |
| 18. (A) by | (B) from | (C) in | (D) with |
| 19. (A) Apart from | (B) Because of | (C) According to | (D) Instead of |
| 20. (A) Similarly | (B) Conveniently | (C) Unfortunately | (D) Surprisingly |

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 prestigious scientist, Professor Stephen Hawking, has issued the warning regarding the danger of artificial intelligence (A.I.). The cosmologist asked people to take precautions 21 a question about an update to his app. Hawking suffers from motor neuron disease, or ALS. It requires a special voice synthesizer to talk with others. Recently, he has had his app, 22 his communication, updated. In this way, the words he might use will come in handy at once; 23 the convenience brought by the clever devise, Professor Hawking is very concerned. In the BBC interview, he asserted, "The 24 of A.I. could spell the end of the human race."

According to Hawking, the research of A.I. is still in its early, exploring stages. It could threaten the existence of human beings, nonetheless, as it gets more 25. He hypothesized that A.I., simulating human intelligence, would take action 26 its own. After perceiving the environments, it might even make decisions that maximize its chance of success and start re-designing at an increasing rate; 27, humans, due to the limitation of slow biological evolution, would be unable to compete with A.I., superseded by robots and lost the battle in the end; 28, this is not the first time he has cautioned the public of the danger. Previously, in April 2014, he made a more 29 warning, contending: "One can imagine such technology out-smarting financial markets, out-inventing human researchers, 30 human leaders, and developing weapons we cannot even understand."

- (A) assisting (B) sophisticated (C) in response to (D) in contrast (E) horrifying (F) in spite of
(G) out-manipulating (H) by (I) on (J) margin (K) in addition (L) development

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

Direct-trade chocolate is where the chocolate makers, often in Europe or the USA, form direct relationships with the cacao farmers in the tropics, from areas such as South America, Africa and Indonesia. Direct-trade often pays much more than fair trade prices. The chocolate maker now works closely with the farmer. 31 The idea is to stop treating the cacao as just a farm product but to acknowledge and nurture the quality and richness of this wonderful plant. There is also the desire to make great tasting chocolate.

The concept of direct-trade was pioneered by the American coffee shop owner, Jim Stewart, in the late 1970's, in the coffee bean trade. 32 Direct-trade coffee really grew in the 1990's and early 21st century. It was adopted by a number of top coffee roasters in the USA and Britain. This method was later followed by a number of chocolate makers in Europe and USA. They could see the benefits of this technique to improve the quality of cacao. 33 They also wish to strengthen the local communities as many of the chocolate growers are from very poor areas.

Good cacao farmers are now seen as craftsman and are rewarded for their quality offering. 34 Through the direct trade relationship, modern farming techniques and other resources are also provided to help assist the farmer.

The end result of this whole process is that direct-trade chocolate is more expensive. 35 They have a higher cost structure than the larger supermarket chocolate companies. Thankfully, today there is now a variety of ethically produced, beautifully tasting direct-trade chocolate available.

- (A) Each stage of their involvement in the process of making fine chocolate is vitally important.
(B) He traveled to South America and made contact with the local coffee farmers.
(C) Another factor that many chocolatiers are concerned with is developing more sustainable farming practices.
(D) This is caused by higher payments going to the farmers and the chocolate is often made in smaller batches.
(E) The taste of the coffee bean is chocolate with no bitterness.
(F) They want to build long term, mutually supportive relationships.

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

Modern technology makes communication even easier and faster than it was before. However, I still prefer to talk in person, or if that is not possible, over the telephone while some people argue that voice mail and e-mail are more efficient, and in many aspects, more convenient. To me, face-to-face interactions are better for a number of reasons. To begin with, when you hear the speaker's tone of voice, you are better able to judge his attitude and emotion that can be easily hidden in a written reply. Additionally, the exchange is more immediate. Even instant messaging isn't as fast as a verbal interaction in person or by phone. E-mail seems efficient, yet sometimes it involves multiple messages over several days to clarify the information that a short phone call would have done in one talk. We all have had experiences of returning a voice mail only to hear a recording on the original caller's voice mail. Obviously, no real communication is achievable in a situation that allows only one person to utter. Furthermore, according to researchers, over 80 percent of a message is nonverbal. The body language and the facial expression on the other side often carry more messages than the words themselves. The way that a speaker stands or sits can reveal interest or disagreement. The eye contact and the movement of the eyebrows and the mouth can actually mean the opposite of what the speaker is saying. Finally, no technology has succeeded in duplicating a firm handshake to end a deal, a warm hug to encourage a friend, or a kiss to say goodbye. Hence, a face-to-face communication, being subtle, immediate, and bringing emotional satisfaction, is something technology may never replace.

36. What's this passage mainly about?

- (A) Phone calls are more convenient than instant messaging.
- (B) Modern technology is more efficient in many aspects.
- (C) No talks or phone calls can be better than email and voice mail.
- (D) Real communication takes place when people talk or meet.

37. According to the passage, the advantage of using voice mail or email is its _____.

- (A) convenience
- (B) friendliness
- (C) effectiveness
- (D) immediacy

38. To the writer, why does facial expression play an important role in communication?

- (A) It shows the speaker's emotion and attitude.
- (B) He can exchange facial expressions with the speaker.
- (C) He would know if the speaker is drawn to him.
- (D) It reveals the most mysterious message by making faces.

39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) A study shows that 80% of communication is done by talking face to face.
- (B) We can feel if the speaker is interested or annoyed from his or her body language.
- (C) Email can convey clearer information than a short phone talk.
- (D) The face-to-face communication is more efficient and convenient.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

The alleged rape of a female passenger by an Uber taxi driver in New Delhi once again brings people's attention to the risks of India's transport system, which has long been criticized for not being able to keep women safe. One solution inspired by such event is to increase the number of women taxi drivers. In 2013, the southern state of Kerala, India, launched 'She Taxis,' a service consisting of a fleet of 40 taxis owned and operated for transporting women commuters exclusively and equipped with wireless tracking gear and panic buttons to call centers. Now the service has become a model for Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government to replicate all over the country. Its chief executive P.T.M. Sunish pointed out, "The Delhi incident shows the need for 'She Taxis' throughout India." In fact, 'She Taxis' has ferried more than 24,000 people on approximately 10,000 trips since Nov. 2013. Currently, the demand far exceeds the supply that as many as half of callers have to be turned away.

Ever-increasing sex crimes have spurred Indian small firms to initiate taxi services run by women. The trend caught on after protests in December 2012 over the rape and subsequent death of a young woman on a moving bus in New Delhi, the capital city of India. Tougher laws and promises of better policing have proved ineffective. India's public transport is the fourth most dangerous in the world for women, and nighttime safety ranks second worst, a recent poll revealed.

"The Uber incident reinforces that you are safer when a taxi is driven by a woman," said Susieben Shah, who started Priyadarshini Taxi Service in Mumbai. Now it aims to expand to New Delhi and the southern tech hub of Bengaluru. Another company, Sakha Cabs, with 14 taxis in the capital, plans to expand in nearby western Jaipur and in eastern Kolkata. Still, expansion is slow. Reluctant investors fear the tiny number of women drivers will brake future expansion, and India's deeply ingrained male-dominated social structure will inhibit **aspirant** drivers.

40. What is the author's tone in the conclusion paragraph?
- (A) He feels positive about the business of women taxi drivers.
 - (B) He is highly critical of the male-centered culture in India.
 - (C) He appears worried about the expansion of women taxi drivers.
 - (D) He doesn't think the investors will gain any profit.
41. What is the purpose of *She Taxis*?
- (A) It intends to create more job opportunities for women.
 - (B) It offers women passengers a safer way to take a taxi.
 - (C) Women drivers support the policing in transport system.
 - (D) Women drivers are believed to drive more carefully and safely.
42. In the last paragraph, **aspirant** refers to _____.
- (A) ambitious and hopeful
 - (B) powerful and competitive
 - (C) helpless and careless
 - (D) arrogant and stubborn
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) All of callers to *She Taxis* can get service.
 - (B) Tough laws and policing create a safer environment for Indian woman passengers.
 - (C) Passenger safety alert switches and GPS based tracking system are essential features of *She Taxis*.
 - (D) *Uber* is a service operated for transporting women commuters exclusively.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

The British summer is famous for many things — for cricket, for Wimbledon, for rain. But one of the most popular modern UK pastimes is not sport, but music. Over the last 40 years, the number and quality of summer music festivals across the UK has grown until a music lover could spend the whole summer travelling from city to city and field to field, sampling the full range of contemporary music.

The largest of all these festivals, of course, is Glastonbury, which takes place in mid-June every year. The festival is held in fields near the ancient sacred site of Stonehenge, and has its roots in a free rock festival held as a British version of the famous hippy gathering at Woodstock. From its beginning in the 1970s, it has grown to be one of the largest music festivals in the world. Superstar acts, such as U2 and Beyonce, play on its main stages, while smaller tents host up-and-coming rock bands and dance djs from around the world. It is famous for its exuberance, its enormous size, and the mud which famously covers everything and everyone for at least a day or two of its five-day run.

Of course, not everyone likes the mud and the rain. There are more urbanized events during the festival season, and the Notting Hill Carnival is London's major street festival. The festival takes place on the August bank holiday every year. It began as a local celebration of Caribbean culture for the many immigrants who lived in the area during the 1950s. The festival still stays close to its Caribbean roots, and features traditional music styles like calypso and steel bands, as well as street parades with floats and dazzling, elaborate costumes. However, since the 1990s, the celebration has expanded its line-up, and now includes acts drawn from more modern black music like hip hop and dubstep. The music is more than supplemented by the exciting range of traditional Caribbean snacks available, and the event has become a major draw, pulling in more than a million people.

44. In which way does the author write this passage?

- (A) Pessimistic. (B) Descriptive. (C) Suspicious. (D) Indignant.

45. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Music lovers will stay in their small tents to watch Wimbledon if it rains.
(B) There is an additional charge to get into Beyonce's open air concert.
(C) Well-prepared rain boots may make the music fans get their way easier at Glastonbury Festival.
(D) Anyone who would like to attend this December's Glastonbury Festival will need to have registered in advance.

46. Besides music, what else is recommended for visitors to do during the Notting Hill Carnival?

- (A) Enjoy fabulous visual arts. (B) Hear poetry in a treehouse cafe.
(C) Study traditional Caribbean buildings. (D) See wonderful fireworks.

47. Which of the following is most likely to be the title of the passage?

- (A) The History of Glastonbury Festival
(B) The Introduction of London's Street Arts
(C) British Summer Festival — Travel Paradise for Music Lovers
(D) The Feast for the Traditional Caribbean Delicacy Food

第 48 至 51 題為題組

When speaking of time, we often think of the time that is displayed on our clock. Action is synchronized by clock time all over the world, beginning with train or plane schedules, navigation, astronomy, and world-wide telecommunication, etc. These rely completely on accurate timing. The accuracy standards of timekeeping devices have been rapidly on the increase on account of the demands for more and more accurate timing for navigation, astronomy and space communication.

Instead of using mechanical clocks, nowadays we are depending on "atomic clocks" built by *Louis Essen* in 1955. This is not a clock in the common sense but a device that makes use of the stable oscillation of cesium atoms as a standard for timekeeping. This clock can control the wave frequency of television broadcasts, and in global navigation satellite systems such as GPS.

From grandfather clocks to wristwatches, all these clocks are supposed to chop up for us the 24 hours of the day more or less reliably into hours, minutes, and seconds. We call this kind of time “objective” since everyone’s watches are supposed to cut time into slices of even thickness.

Nevertheless, we learn from personal experience that time does not “feel” as passing evenly under different circumstances. When undertaking some interesting activity, time “flies” while waiting in the dentist’s clinic, it “drags.” Albert Einstein was once asked about this “psychological time,” he replied with a renowned observation: “When you spend two hours with a nice girl, you think it’s only a minute. But when you sit on a hot stove for a minute, you think it’s two hours.” Realizing the relativity of time, then we can see how this subjectivity time can be put to some use.

48. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** an instance of accurate timing?
- (A) Clock time. (B) Atomic clock time.
(C) Objective time. (D) Psychological time.
49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) Due to the need for more accurate standards of timekeeping, we are revising schedules of trains and planes.
(B) A characteristic of objective time is that it divides time evenly for everyone.
(C) Relying more on atomic clocks, we can think about time in a different way.
(D) Objective time seems to pass quickly.
50. In the last paragraph, Einstein, when asked about psychological time,
- (A) declined to answer.
(B) commented on its advantages.
(C) observed that time seems to pass quickly or slowly according to our activity.
(D) said that socializing was more time-consuming than tending the fire.
51. According to the passage, personal experience tells us that under different circumstances _____.
- (A) our impression of how quickly time passes will vary
(B) different clocks should be used
(C) different standards of accuracy will apply
(D) more interesting activities should be chosen

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. 由於廉價航空的興起，現代人出國旅遊的機會大幅增加。
2. 在國外旅行時，我們應該尊重當地的文化及習俗，以免冒犯他人。

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：每個人或多或少都會有崇拜的對象，可能是影視明星、時尚名人，或是歷史人物等。請以偶像為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的文章。文分兩段，第一段描述一位你的偶像與他的言行事蹟，第二段說明你崇拜他的原因及他對你的影響。

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 隨著捷運松山線通車，鄰近新線的百貨公司及商店都____業績成長。
(A) 監督 (B) 改造 (C) 詳述 (D) 期望
- 大眾對於黑心商人將利益擺在人民健康安全的____權利之前感到憤怒。
(A) 土著的 (B) 基本的 (C) 例外的 (D) 理論的
- 科學家致力於研發對抗伊波拉病毒的疫苗，希望能預防未來疫情的____。
(A) 爆發 (B) 展望 (C) 罪犯 (D) 惡行
- 這位政治家因為捲入收賄____而下台。
(A) 會議 (B) 反對 (C) 醜聞 (D) 前景
- 經過數小時的調查，消防人員發現爆炸似乎是由瓦斯外洩____。
(A) 激勵 (B) 以...為特徵 (C) 激怒 (D) 引起
- 消費者自從知道這間世界知名的公司僱用童工便開始____它。
(A) 從事 (B) 抵制 (C) 規範 (D) 使形象化
- 這本暢銷小說於去年發行，接著今年三月被拍攝成同名電影。
(A) 魯莽地 (B) 同時地 (C) 拼命地 (D) 接著
- 溫布頓網球錦標賽是英國最____運動賽事之一，每年吸引超過百萬遊客。
(A) 具聲望的 (B) 傳染性的 (C) 有野心的 (D) 奇蹟般的
- 這間新公司在三年內就在業績和利潤上____主要競爭對手。
(A) 迷住 (B) 收回 (C) 勝過 (D) 使癱瘓
- 史密斯夫婦送花給這位警官以表達對他找回失蹤女兒的____。
(A) 同情 (B) 關心 (C) 敵意 (D) 感謝

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

國情咨文是美國總統每年在美國國會聯席會議上，所發表的演說。這項演說不僅僅描述國家現況，還允許美國總統們概述他們的立法議程以及國家優先事項。華府的國情咨文之夜有個慣例。在演說前，白宮會把禁止提前發布的講稿給媒體，這個意思就是媒體可以看到講稿，但是要等到指定的時間才可以報導。記者便會開始拿講稿詢問國會山莊議員的反應，然後那些人就會把稿子給他們的朋友，最後華府人人都可以讀到它，但大眾依然看不到。今年，白宮第一次做了一些改變。白宮決定在網路上讓大眾可以讀到總統的國情咨文全文的內容。藉由事先讓民眾可以取得講稿，白宮希望能觸及廣泛的線上觀眾，並讓民眾有更多方式看演說。

joint session 聯合會議 legislative agenda 立法議程
embargoed 禁止(提前發布的) consume the speech 閱讀這場演說

- (A) 想像 (B) 概述 (C) 測量 (D) 估計
- (A) 慣例 (B) 手冊 (C) 承認 (D) 後退
- (A) an embargoed copy of the President's speech to the press, which means....關係句子的補述用法
- (A) 一直 (B) 不知道 (C) 幕後 (D) 隨機地
- (A) 能接受的 (B) 不情願的 (C) 可得到的 (D) 負責的

第 16 至 20 題為題組

水是維持社會發展與永續的必要資源，水循環的運動對氣候變化有相當的影響。地球的水大多太鹹，只有百分之零點三分佈在河川與湖泊裡的水可供人類使用。台灣的氣候受到海洋、陸地氣候形態與中央山脈影響，平均氣溫攝氏 23 度，年平均降雨量為 2500 毫米，但因地域與季節而有差異。

台灣有超過 150 個水系，但大多為來自山脈的短促流急，只有百分之二十五的部份可用。除了使用地表面的水，台灣也大量

使用地下水，不幸的是，水的使用量比降雨量還高。最近一份研究提到，氣溫變化在過去三十年來，已經造成地球溫度上升與降雨日縮短。這樣的氣候變化預期會在未來持續產生，將使夏天變得炎熱，並影響可使用的水資源量。

maintenance (v.) 維持 sensitive (a.) 敏感的
available (a.) 可用的，有空的 affect (v.) 影響
pattern (n.) 模式 annual (a.) 年度的 precipitation (n.) 降雨量
variation (n.) 變化 rate (n.) 率 temperature (n.) 氣溫
predict (v.) 預期 resource (n.) 資源

- (B) 保留/保存，這裡以“分布於...”翻譯為佳，為被動狀態
- (A) universal 宇宙的 (B) agricultural 農業的 (C) continental 陸地的；這一句前面有 both 字眼，因此這個選項要選一個與 oceanic 配對的字，而海洋與陸地是一組對照字 (D) forestal 森林的
- (A) by (B) from (C) in (D) with 因為；由於
- (A) Apart from 除了；除了 A...還有 B。下一句提到地下水，與前一句不同 (B) Because of 由於 (C) According to 根據 (D) Instead of 與其
- (A) Similarly 同樣地 (B) Conveniently 便利地
(C) Unfortunately 不幸地 (D) Surprisingly 令人驚喜地
因為降雨量供不應求。本句子提到降雨量的不敷使用，所以是一種負面狀態

三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題為題組

富有聲望的科學家，史蒂芬霍金教授警告人工智慧(A.I.)的危險性。這個宇宙論者在(21)回應一個有關他的應用程式更新提問時，請人們採取預防措施。霍金患有運動神經元病(又稱為肌萎縮性脊髓側索硬化症)，他需要一個特殊的語音合成器和他人說話。最近，他更新這個可以(22)幫助他溝通的應用程式，如此一來，他可能使用的字詞將會信手拈來般立刻出現。(23)縱使這個巧妙的設計帶來便利，霍金教授仍相當擔心。在一個英國廣播公司(BBC)訪問中，他聲稱：「人工智慧的(24)發展可能意味著人類的終結。」

根據霍金所言，A.I.的研究仍處於早期、探索階段。但當它越趨(25)複雜，它可能威脅人類存在。他假設 A.I.可能仿擬人類智慧(26)自行採取行動，在觀察環境之後，做最可能成功的決定，並以不斷增加的速度自行重新設計。(27)相對地，因受緩慢生物演化限制的人類可能無法與之競爭，並可能被機器人取代，最後輸了這場戰役。(28)再者，這已經不是他第一次警告人們 A.I.的危險。先前，在 2014 年四月，他做了一個更(29)令人恐懼的警告，宣稱：「人們可想而知這樣的科技智勝金融市場，研發更勝人類科學家，(30)操縱人類領袖，甚至發展我們無法理解的武器。」

prestigious (a.) 有威望的 cosmologist (n.) 宇宙論者
precaution (n.) 預防措施 motor neuron disease (n.) 運動神經元病
voice synthesizer (n.) 語音合成器 come in handy 信手拈來
hypothesize (v.) 假設 simulate (v.) 仿擬 supersede (v.) 取代
contend (v.) 宣稱

- 第一句接續前文敘述科技更新帶來的好處，對比第二句話則寫霍金的憂慮，因此選(F)
- 逕自：on one's own 或 by oneself
- 前文描述科技進步，後文對比人類因演化受限，為轉折語氣故選(D)
- 後文接著再述霍金提出的另一個警告，所以選(K)
- (A) 協助 (B) 複雜的 (C) 回應 (D) 相對地
(E) 令人恐懼的 (F) 縱使 (G) 操縱 (H) by
(I) on (J) 邊緣 (K) 再者 (L) 發展

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

無仲介交易巧克力指的巧克力製造者，通常來自歐洲或美國，與熱帶氣候的可可農夫，如來自南美洲，非洲或印尼，建立一種直接的關係。無仲介交易比公平交易支付給農夫更多的酬勞，巧克力製造者如今與農夫緊密的工作在一起，(31) 他們希望彼此間建立一個長期互相支持的關係。其主要的目的是不只將可視為一種農作物，而是認可並滋養這個美好植物的品質與豐富性，製造好吃的巧克力也是其目的。

無仲介交易的概念起始於詹史都華在 70 年代末的咖啡交易中，他是一位美國咖啡店經營者，(32) 他到南美洲與當地的咖啡農直接從事交易。無仲介交易咖啡在 90 年代與 21 世紀前期興盛，後來歐洲與美國的巧克力製造者也跟著採用這種方式，他們看到這種技術在改善可可品質上的好處。(33) 另一個巧克力製造者在意的，是建立一種比較能永續經營的農耕活動。由於許多的巧克力農住在比較貧瘠的區域，巧克力製造者希望能因此強化地方社區。

優秀的可可農夫現在被視為是工匠，因他們提供的巧克力品質而受到獎賞。(34) 他們在每個參與巧克力製造的階段都扮演著重要的角色。經由無仲介交易的關係，現代農耕技術與其它的資源也提供給農夫做為協助。

整個生產的結果是無仲介交易巧克力售價較高，(35) 這是因為農夫收到較高酬勞，巧克力也以少量製造。無仲介交易巧克力的成本結構，比在大型超市販賣的巧克力品牌較高。幸運的是，現在市面上有各種美味、以良心製造的無仲介交易巧克力。

tropics (n.) 熱帶氣候 fair trade (n.) 公平交易
long term (a.) 長期的 mutually (adv.) 互相地
supportive (a.) 支持的 acknowledge (v.) 認可 nurture (v.) 滋養
concept (n.) 概念 pioneer (v.) 先鋒 adopt (v.) 採用
coffee roaster (n.) 咖啡烘培商 Britain (n.) 英國
chocolatier (n.) 巧克力製造者 concern (v.) 在意
sustainable (a.) 永續經營 stage (n.) 階段 involvement (n.) 參與
process (n.) 過程 vitally (adv.) 重要地 craftsman (n.) 工匠
reward (v.) 獎賞 assist (v.) 協助 batch (n.) 量，批
variety (n.) 變化 ethically (adv.) 道德地

31. (F) 上一個句子提到巧克力製造者與農夫緊密合作，因此下一句選擇有關他們關係的敘述，故選擇(F)
32. (B) 本段在介紹無仲介巧克力是如何開始的，第一句提到 Jim Steward 如何開始交易咖啡，(B)選項更提到他接觸 coffee farmers，故選(B)
33. (C) 後面的句子提到巧克力製造者希望能強化地方社區，因為許多的巧克力農住在比較貧窮的區域，與(C)選項中提到的永續經營的農耕活動使社區自給自足，土地可以持續生產農作物呼應
34. (A) 選項中的 their involvement 就是與本段句首提到 craftsman 呼應，因為農夫在無仲介巧克力的過程中，也參與製造並與製造商有深入互動
35. (D) 這裡的 This is caused by...就是解釋前一句提到的價格昂貴

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

現代科技使溝通比以往更容易、更迅速。然而，雖然有人爭論語音郵件或電子郵件比較有效率，而且，在有些方面比較方便，我還比較喜歡親自談、或假如不行的話，透過電話談。對我而言，面對面的溝通比較好有很多原因。首先，當你聽到說話者的聲音語調時，你比較能正確判斷出他的態度和情緒，而這個態度和情緒是常常在書面答覆中會被隱藏起來的。除此之外，面對面的溝通或親自打電話，意見的交換是比較即時的。即使是即時通也沒有它快。電子郵件，似乎很有效率，然而，有時候，只要一通短短的電話，一次溝通裡就能講清楚的事情，用電子郵件卻要花好幾道訊息、好幾天才能講清楚。我們都曾經有過經驗就是回答一通語音郵件，卻只聽得到對方的錄音。很明顯的，在只允許一個人說話的情境裡，是無法達到真正的溝通的。再者，根據研究顯示，一則訊息中，有百分之八十以上的意思都不是口述的。發話者的肢體語言和臉部表情比文字本身傳遞更多的訊息。一個說話者站或坐的方式都會透露出他是否有興趣或不同意。他的眼神和眉毛、嘴角的移動，事實上可能代表著和他說的話相反的意思。最後，也還沒有科技成功地複製出用結實的握手來結束一場交易，一個溫暖的擁抱來鼓勵朋友，或一個親吻來道別。因此，面對面的溝通，因為微妙、立即和

帶來情感上的滿足，是科技永遠無法取代的。

In many aspects 在很多方面 in person 親自；現場
verbal interaction 口頭互動 facial expression 臉部表情
eye contact 眼神的接觸 duplicate (v.) 複製
subtle (a.) 微妙的；敏感的

36. 本文大意為何？

- (A) 電話比即時通更方便。 (B) 現代科技在很多方面較有效率。 (C) 沒有談話或電話可以比電子郵件和語音郵件好。 (D) 真正的溝通在人們談話或見面時產生。(從本文最後 1 句可得知)

37. 根據文章，使用語音郵件或電子郵件的好處是_____。

- (A) 便利 (B) 親切 (C) 有效 (D) 立即性(從本文第 3 句可得知)

38. 對作者而言，為什麼臉部表情在溝通中扮演重要的角色？

- (A) 它展現出說話者的情緒及態度。 (B) 他可以和說話者交流臉部表情。 (C) 他能知道是否說話者被他吸引。 (D) 它揭露出做鬼臉時最神秘的訊息。(從 The body language and the facial expression on the other side often carry more messages than the words themselves.此句可看出)

39. 下列哪一項陳述是對的？

- (A) 研究顯示 80%的溝通以面對面的談話來完成。 (B) 我們從說話者的身體語言感受到他是否有興趣或生氣。 (C) 電子郵件比一通簡短的電話傳送更清楚的資訊。 (D) 面對面的溝通較有效率及方便。(從文中 The way that a speaker stands or sits can reveal interest or disagreement. 此句可看出)

第 40 至 43 題為題組

印度首都新德里一名女乘客指控被「優步」(Uber)司機性侵事件，再一次讓人們注意到搭乘印度運輸系統的風險。此事件激發出一個解決方案，就是增加女計程車駕駛的數量。2013 年，位於印度南方的喀拉拉邦推出了一個由 40 輛只搭載女性乘客的車隊，稱之為「她計程車」(She Taxis)，其車上配備有無線追蹤裝置及連結到客戶服務中心的緊急按鈕。現在，此項服務已成為印度總理 Narendra Modi 想要複製到印度全國的典範。「她計程車」的行政長官 P.T.M. Sunish 指出：「新德里事件顯示出整個印度對『她計程車』的迫切需求。」而事實上，「她計程車」從 2013 年開始在大約一萬趟車次中，載送至少超過二萬四千個人次。而現在，乘客的需求遠超過能供應的車次，打電話叫車的乘客有一半會被回絕。

不斷攀升的性犯罪，刺激印度的小型企業去提供由女性所經營的計程車載客服務。2012 年 12 月，印度首都新德里的一名年輕女士在行進中的公車上被強姦而導致後續死亡，在印度人民抗議之後，這種女駕駛載客的風潮開始流行起來。即使在更嚴格的法律規範和政府承諾的較佳警力配置後，證明也起不了大作用。根據最近的一份問卷調查，印度的運輸系統對女性而言是全界第四危險，而女性的夜間安全也排名世界第二糟糕。

Susieben Shah 在孟買開了 Priyadarshini 計程車服務公司，她說：「優步事件更加深了由女性駕駛的計程載乘客會較安全的想法。」現在這家公司目標是要擴展到新德里及南方科技重鎮 Bengaluru。另一家在首都也擁有十四輛計程車公司——Sakha Cabs，也計劃在西部 Jaipur 及東部加爾各答擴張生意。然而，擴張速度仍嫌太慢。裹足不前的投資者擔心為數不多的女駕駛會阻礙生意版圖的擴張，而且印度根深蒂固的男性主宰的社會結構也會阻止想要成為計程車駕駛的女性同胞。

alleged 宣稱的；聲稱的 transport system 運輸系統
inspire (v.) 鼓舞；激勵 launch (v.) 開辦；發起
fleet 船隊；機群；(汽)車隊 exclusively (adv.) 獨佔地；獨有地
replicate (v.) 複製；拷貝 ferry (v.) 運送 spur (v.) 刺激，激勵
initiate (v.) 發起 catch on 流行開來 subsequent 後來的；隨後的
ineffectual 徒勞無益的；起不了作用的 reinforce 增強；強化

40. 最後一段作者語氣如何？

- (A) 他對於女計程車駕駛的生意很樂觀。 (B) 他高度批評印度男性為中心的文化。 (C) 他對女計程車駕駛的版圖擴張感到擔憂。 (D) 他不認為投資人能獲得利潤。(從第三段最後 2 句可得知)

41. 「她計程車」設立目的為何？

- (A) 為了替女性創造更多就業機會。 (B) 提供女性搭計程車時更安全的方式。 (C) 女性駕駛在運輸系統上維護治安。 (D) 女性駕駛被認為開車較小心安全。(從第一段第 1、2 句可得知)

42. 最後一段中, aspirant 指的是_____。
- (A) 有野心和抱持希望的 (B) 有權力和有競爭力的 (C) 傲慢和固執的 (D) 一個曾經犯罪的人(從最後提到男性文化的社會制度和投資人踩剎車, 可知會打壓有抱負的駕駛人)
43. 根據本文, 以下哪一個陳述是對的?
- (A) 所有打電話叫她計程車的人都能得到服務。 (B) 嚴格的法律及警方提供印度女性乘客較為安全的環境。 (C) 乘客安全警示按扭與衛星定位追蹤系統是「她計程車」的基本配備。 (D) 「優步」(Uber)是一個專門載送女性通勤者的服務。(從第三段最後1句可得知)

第44至47題為題組

英國夏天有許多有名的事物, 有板球, 有溫布頓網球錦標賽, 還有雨天。不過, 最受歡迎的現代英國消遣不是運動, 而是音樂。過去40年來, 英國各地夏季音樂節的數量與品質, 已經發展到樂迷可以花整過夏天走訪城市與田野, 體驗各式各樣的當代音樂。

在這些音樂節中, 最盛大的當然就是每年6月中舉行的格拉斯頓伯里音樂節。格拉斯頓伯里音樂節在顯戴聖地巨石陣附近的草地舉辦, 這個音樂節源自於免費的搖滾音樂節, 就像是英國版的著名嬉皮盛會伍茲塔克音樂節。自1970年代開辦以來, 格拉斯頓伯里音樂節已經成全球規模最大的音樂節。巨星藝人在主要舞台表演, 像是U2合唱團與碧昂絲, 小型帳篷則有來自全球各地的搖滾樂團與舞曲DJ新秀。格拉斯頓伯里音樂節出名的就是熱情洋溢的氛圍、超大規模還有爛泥巴, 在五天的音樂節中, 每件東西還有每個人至少會在一到兩天沾上爛泥巴。

當然, 不是每個人都喜歡爛泥巴跟雨天。音樂節期間也有較都市化的活動, 諾丁山嘉年華會就是倫敦主要的街頭音樂節。諾丁山嘉年華會每年在8月銀行假日舉行, 今年是在8月28日到29日, 最初在1950年代是居住在諾丁山的許多移民者慶祝加勒比海文化的本地活動。至今諾丁山嘉年華會還是依循加勒比海根源, 有傳統的音樂類型, 像是卡里普索小調與鋼鼓樂隊, 當然還有街頭遊行, 有花車與令人驚艷的精製服裝。不過, 自1990年代起, 諾丁山嘉年華會的節目內容擴增了, 現在還有來自現代的黑人音樂演出, 像是嘻哈跟迴響貝斯。這個音樂盛會不只有令人垂涎三尺的傳統加勒比海美食可享用, 諾丁山嘉年華會也成為引人矚目的主要節日, 吸引了超過100萬人。

cricket (n.) 板球 Wimbledon (n.) 溫布敦(指網球公開賽)
pastime (n.) 消遣 contemporary (a.) 現代的 sacred (a.) 神聖的
exuberance (n.) 豐富 urbanized (a.) 城市化的
immigrant (n.) 移民 float (n.) (遊行)花車

44. 作者以那種方式寫作本文?
- (A) 悲觀的 (B) 描述性質的 (C) 懷疑的 (D) 忿忿不平的
45. 從本文中可推論出什麼?
- (A) 若遭逢雨天, 樂迷會待在自己帳棚內觀看溫布頓網球賽。
(B) 進入這場露天音樂會只有碧昂絲表演要另外索取門票費。
(C) 穿妥雨鞋可讓樂迷們在格拉斯頓伯里音樂節中穿梭更加容易。 (D) 任何想要參加今年12月份的格拉斯頓伯里音樂節的民眾, 都要事先登記註冊。(由第二段最後一句描述推知, the mud which famously covers everything and everyone for at least a day or two of its five-day run. 每個人至少會在一到兩天沾上爛泥巴。最佳答案選(C))
46. 除了音樂, 建議遊客在諾丁山嘉年華會可從事什麼?
- (A) 享受美輪美奐視覺藝術。 (B) 在樹屋咖啡廳聆聽詩歌朗誦。 (C) 研究傳統加勒比海建築物。 (D) 觀看很棒的煙火秀。(由第三段第六行的...as well as street parades with floats and dazzling, elaborate costumes. 還有街頭遊行, 有花車與令人驚艷的精製服裝, 故最適合的答案選(A))
47. 下列哪個選項最適合本文的標題?
- (A) 格拉斯頓伯里音樂節的歷史 (B) 倫敦街頭藝術介紹
(C) 英國夏日節——愛樂者的旅遊天堂 (D) 傳統加勒比海美食饗宴(第一段第三行開始 the number and quality of summer music festivals across the UK... sampling the full range of contemporary music. 指出本文要意, 英國已經發展到樂迷可以花整個夏天, 體驗各式各樣的當代音樂。故答案選C))

第48至51題為題組

當提及時間, 我們會想到顯示在時鐘上的時間。全世界的行為動作都與時鐘時間同步, 如火車、飛機時刻、航行、天體運行與全球通訊等等, 這些全都仰賴精確無誤的計時。由於日益增加的需求, 計時裝置的準確度不斷地快速提升。

現今人們不使用機械操控的時鐘轉而使用由路易斯·埃森在1955年發明的原子鐘。不同於一般的時鐘, 它使用鉀元素中穩定的共振特性來計時, 是世界上最準確的時間計量, 用來控制電視廣播和全球定位系統衛星的訊號。

從落地式的大擺鐘到腕錶, 所有的時鐘理應是在一日之內確實地切割成24小時。我們稱之為客觀時間, 因為每個人手錶上的時間是均等、一致的。

然而, 在不同情況下, 從自身經驗得知每個人對時間的感受並非絕對的一致,

比如說, 在進行某項有趣的事情, 我們會覺得時光一下子就過了, 而在等待牙醫看診時卻覺得時間過的漫長。當亞伯特愛因斯坦被問到對心理時間的看法, 他回答:「當你與一位心儀的女孩相處兩個小時, 你覺得只有一分鐘, 但是, 當你坐在烤爐裡一分鐘, 你卻覺得有兩小時之久。」有了時間的相對概念, 我們可預期主觀時間意識的可存性。

synchronize (v.) 同時發生 navigation (n.) 航海; 航空
oscillation (n.) 振動, 擺動 observation (n.) 言論, 意見

48. 根據本文, 何者非精確時間?
- (A) 時鐘時間 (B) 原子鐘時間 (C) 客觀時間 (D) 心理時間 (從最後一段第一句得知)
49. 根據本文, 何者敘述正確?
- (A) 由於計時裝置的準確度需求增加, 我們修正火車飛機時刻表。 (B) 客觀時間的定義是每個人所擁有的時間是均等的。 (C) 藉由依賴原子鐘, 我們可以用不同方式思考時間。 (D) 客觀時間似乎過的比較快。(從第三段第二句得知)
50. 根據最後一段, 當被問及心理時間, 愛因斯坦的看法是
- (A) 拒絕回答。 (B) 評論其優點。 (C) 觀察到時間過的快慢與否與我們從事的活動有關。 (D) 比起看顧火爐, 社交活動是比較浪費時間的。(最後一段, 最後一句得知他覺得時間是相對性的)
51. 根據本文, 在不同情況下, 從自身經驗可得知
- (A) 我們對時間的長短概念會有所不同。 (B) 不同種類的時鐘可被使用。 (C) 不同的時間準確度可被應用。 (D) 有趣的活動應當被選擇。(從文章最後一段, 第一句得知)

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. { Thanks to
Owing to / the emergence of budget airlines, / people
Because of
Due to
nowadays have much more opportunities / to travel abroad.
2. When traveling overseas, / we should respect / the local culture and customs / { so as not to offend others.
in order not to

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), 以及體例(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。