



臺北區 104 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—

考試範圍：第 1 ～ 2 冊

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. When Sam was caught red-handed and questioned why he stole the iPad, he had no _____ but to tell the truth.
(A) theory (B) channel (C) opportunity (D) alternative
2. Our teacher gave us _____ instructions on how to work on the term paper, including how to collect information.
(A) worth (B) familiar (C) specific (D) ordinary
3. Whenever I have a sore throat, my grandma recommends some natural remedies to _____ the pain.
(A) creep (B) indicate (C) soothe (D) predict
4. The magnitude-7.8 earthquake which shook Nepal took _____ 2000 lives and left tens of thousands of people homeless.
(A) toughly (B) roughly (C) typically (D) gradually
5. Since the MERS broke out in Korea, it has had a serious _____ on its economy. For example, it has caused a big loss for its tourism industry.
(A) delay (B) comment (C) battle (D) impact
6. The new shirt _____ after the first wash and I still don't know what I can do to bring the color back.
(A) faded (B) piled (C) crashed (D) slipped
7. Twelve national football teams in South America took part in Copa America held in Chile, trying to win championship in the _____ competition.
(A) sharp (B) fierce (C) original (D) offensive
8. Many people are in hot _____ of wealth and fame because they believe being rich and famous will bring them happiness.
(A) pursuit (B) routine (C) effort (D) necessity
9. In my friend's wedding banquet, I saw steamed frogs served on the table and lost my _____ in an instant.
(A) glory (B) appetite (C) message (D) insight
10. I am always here for you, so do not _____ to call me if you have any problem.
(A) signify (B) convince (C) volunteer (D) hesitate
11. The painting is a _____ Picasso; in other words, it is really painted by the Spanish artist, Pablo Picasso.
(A) diligent (B) genuine (C) hollow (D) imaginary

12. Justin is so _____ as to believe that a black cat crossing his path will bring him bad luck.
(A) greedy (B) grateful (C) superstitious (D) enthusiastic
13. It has been years since J.K. Rowling _____ the last Harry Potter book, and her fans have been waiting to see what she will write next.
(A) carved (B) reflected (C) published (D) fascinated
14. The spree killer claimed he was _____ ill and that he should not be punished for the mass killing.
(A) mentally (B) actively (C) uniquely (D) visually
15. Plans for the new highway are drawing harsh _____ from environmentalists, who say they will do harm to the conservation areas.
(A) custom (B) disbelief (C) category (D) criticism

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

From the first moment you were in my arms, I have told you how incredibly blessed I am to be your father. For years, the one thing always clear in my heart 16 that I wanted to be a father. When this dream became a reality, I was anxiously awaiting your arrival with joy, 17 the days, the hours, the minutes until your birth.

We have been traveling the world together since you were just two years old. We learn new things every day and you 18 me to try new things such as writing my first children's book.

Above all, my beautiful sons, your love gave me the 19 to live an honest life — a life of courage and transparency, which fills me with great pride and peace. What a(n) 20 gift you have given me! I'll be thankful to you forever.

16. (A) was (B) lay (C) said (D) seemed
17. (A) count (B) to count (C) counted (D) counting
18. (A) commit (B) inform (C) inspire (D) promise
19. (A) strength (B) discovery (C) allowance (D) explosion
20. (A) amazing (B) cherishing (C) interested (D) depressed

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Which quick-service restaurant chain has a clown as its symbol, and virtually invented the idea of fast food? You probably guess: McDonald's. The classic McDonald's meal is a hamburger with French fries and a drink. McDonald's hamburgers are made from 100% pure beef, 21 is cooked on a grill and served in a bun with onion, ketchup, mustard, and dill pickles. Millions of hamburgers are sold by the company every month. In fact, Mac and Dick McDonald created the concept of quick service at their restaurant in San Bernadino, California. They 22 invented the idea of specialization — one person cooked the hamburgers, another made milkshakes, and another put mayonnaise on the buns and the biggest innovation — they have the food prepared and waiting so that customers could 23 an order and collect it at once. The food was good and cheap, and business 24. Parents felt confident in taking their families because they could expect cleanliness and food of a certain 25. Besides, because of the clowns and toys, their children enjoyed going.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 21. (A) that | (B) what | (C) which | (D) where |
| 22. (A) thus | (B) also | (C) still | (D) however |
| 23. (A) ask | (B) have | (C) place | (D) reserve |
| 24. (A) boomed | (B) promoted | (C) explored | (D) depended |
| 25. (A) tissue | (B) quality | (C) quantity | (D) perfume |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Some scientists made an experiment by putting in a cage 5 monkeys and a ladder with bananas on top. Every time one monkey went up the ladder, the scientists sprayed 26 ones with cold water. After a while, whenever a monkey tried to climb the ladder, the rest of the monkeys would beat him up. Later on, as it turned out, no monkey dared to climb the ladder 27 the attractive bananas. Scientists then decided to replace one of the caged monkeys with a new monkey. The first thing this new comer did was to go up the ladder and 28, the other monkeys beat him up. Having been beaten, the new member then learned not to go up the ladder without knowing why. The same thing happened to the second new ladder-climbing monkey. The first monkey participated in the beating, too. A third and a fourth were substituted and the beating was repeated 29 all the monkeys were replaced. Eventually, in the cage were a group of 5 monkeys, which still continued to beat up any ladder-climber, though none of them had the experience of cold showers. If it's possible to ask 30 the group beating, the monkeys would probably answer, "I don't know. That's how things are done around here."

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 26. (A) other | (B) another | (C) the other | (D) others |
| 27. (A) in view of | (B) in honor of | (C) in place of | (D) in spite of |
| 28. (A) fortunately | (B) contrarily | (C) effectively | (D) immediately |
| 29. (A) if | (B) until | (C) while | (D) though |
| 30. (A) why did they join | (B) why they joined | | |
| (C) why to join | (D) them that why they joined | | |

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。請忽略大小寫。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Summers are usually not a good time for outdoor exercise. However, water aerobics or aqua aerobics is a cool way to reach a healthy 31 and beat the heat of summer. It is a great combination of fun and exercise and involves various body movements in a rhythmic style and 32 kinds of dance steps.

As one is immersed in water, the body weight lightens due to water's feature of being able to float. This makes water aerobics a non-weight 33 sport and one less straining on the joints and back. As a consequence, the 34 of injury are fewer. Since water aerobics is a low influence form of workout, it is especially 35 to the elderly, and to people with arthritis, back pain and diabetes.

When it comes to 36 blood circulation and muscle endurance, water aerobics is a safer option in comparison with standard aerobics. It not only boosts the continuous movement of blood around one's body but 37 one's heart and lungs. Moreover, water is denser than air and 38 is the resistance offered by it. That's why regular water exercise results in rapid toning of body muscles, for the water exerts resistance on the working muscles from all directions. According to the report, merely walking in the water for about an hour will burn nearly 39 as many calories as walking on land will do. 40 this property of water, water aerobics is a less straining way to lose more weight compared with most other sports.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| (A) certain | (B) twice | (C) weight | (D) so | (E) beneficial |
| (F) considering | (G) strengthens | (H) moderate | (I) improving | (J) chances |

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

Have you joined the excitement over the movie, *Jurassic World*, this summer's most successful box office hit? While the whole world is having the craze for dinosaurs, a great fossil mystery related to giant dinosaurs has been solved by researchers.

Scientists have long wondered why the dinosaurs that spread across the globe 230 million years ago largely avoided living near the equator, since large, long-necked, plant-eating dinosaurs are absent from the equatorial fossil record.

A group of scientists at the University of Utah found that the tropical climate around the equator was to blame. The area was characterized by wet seasons in some years and extremely little rain in

others. What's worse, this area was frequently interrupted by raging wildfires that reached temperatures of up to 600 degrees Celsius every few dozen years.

The conditions would have made it difficult for abundant plants and trees to grow and survive and the more well-known Jurassic dinosaurs would have lived on them. With no consistent source of vegetative food, large plant-eating dinosaurs were unable to live in the region, while only a few small meat-eating dinosaurs were able to find a food source near the equator.

Researchers also found that the CO₂ levels during this period were four to six times the current levels. The scientists thus remind us of the same dangerous conditions we might face in the future.

"If we continue along our present course, similar conditions in a high-CO₂ world may develop, and put the earth in danger," said Randal Irmis, a co-author of the study. In fact, CO₂ levels in the atmosphere have reached a record high for modern times in 2013.

41. Which of the following issues is discussed in the article?
- (A) Why some dinosaurs didn't live at certain area of the earth.
 - (B) Why the movie, *Jurassic World*, greatly attracts moviegoers.
 - (C) Why dinosaurs suddenly became extinct millions of years ago.
 - (D) Why climate change is an important issue in modern times.
42. Why did the author mention the movie, *Jurassic World*, in the beginning of the article?
- (A) To inform the readers of the topic of the article.
 - (B) To entertain the readers with something famous.
 - (C) To question the success and popularity of the movie.
 - (D) To attract the readers' attention and arouse their interest.
43. Which of the following inferences is **FALSE** based on the article?
- (A) No animals could be found at the equator in dinosaur times.
 - (B) Fossil records help scientists understand more about ancient creatures.
 - (C) During dinosaur times, the CO₂ levels were much higher than those are now.
 - (D) Extreme weather conditions can cause plants and trees unable to grow.
44. What is the author's tone at the end of the article?
- (A) Tragic.
 - (B) Playful.
 - (C) Warning.
 - (D) Optimistic.

第45至48題為題組

Computers are already replacing many workers. What can young people learn now that won't be taken over within their lifetimes and that will secure them good jobs over the next 30 years? Teachers in universities are struggling to answer that question.

Most people complete their formal education by their early 20s and expect **to draw on it** for the better part of a century. But a computer can learn in seconds most of the knowledge that people get in college, and there will be a great many generations of even more powerful computers.

Two strains of thought seem to dominate the effort to deal with this problem. The first is that we teachers should provide to our students some kind of flexible and insight-bearing human learning that cannot be replaced by computers. The second is that we need to make education more

business-oriented, teaching about the real world and enabling a creative decision-making process that computers cannot reproduce. These two ideas are not necessarily in conflict.

Some scholars are trying to make out what kinds of learning have survived technological replacement better than others. Richard J. Murnane and Frank Levy in their book *The New Division of Labor* studied occupations that expanded during the information revolution of the recent past. **They** included jobs like the service manager at an auto company, as opposed to jobs that have declined, like the telephone operator.

The successful occupations shared some characteristics. People who practiced them needed complex communication skills and expert knowledge. Such skills included an ability to convey “not just information but a particular interpretation of information.” They said that expert knowledge was broad, deep and practical, allowing the solution of unexplored problems.

These attributes may not be as beneficial in the future, but the study certainly suggests that a college education needs to be broad and general, and not defined by the traditional structure of separate departments.

45. As used in the second paragraph, “**to draw on it**” clearly means _____.
(A) to make a plan in advance (B) to make use of it
(C) to decide in detail what to do (D) to determine what is impossible
46. Based on the passage, _____ is the least likely to be replaced by computers and robots.
(A) the driver (B) the therapist (C) the cashier (D) the packager
47. What does “**They**” in the fourth paragraph refer to?
(A) Richard J. Murnane and Frank Levy.
(B) Jobs like the car sales manager and the telephone operator.
(C) Jobs that grew during the information age in the past few years.
(D) Courses that universities provide for today’s students.
48. Which of the following statements does the author argue against?
(A) Students are encouraged to imitate the clever business actions that computers perform.
(B) With full-scale expert knowledge, future students are more likely to deal with unfamiliar problems successfully.
(C) Colleges should give courses that involve more special knowledge and communication skills.
(D) Being able to decide the significance of information is more important than conveying it.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

When you first see a Murakami creation, you might feel like you have stumbled across the marriage of Disney’s cartoon and Japanese animation. Cute, candy-colored cartoon characters with large eyes and exaggerated body parts feature predominantly in his paintings. It is a dream-like world of immense creativity.

Growing up in Tokyo in the 1960s and 70s, Takashi Murakami was influenced by Japanese popular culture and also exposed to American influence in imported movies and music. Although he earned his PhD in *nihonga*, a Japanese style of painting that combines both Eastern and Western painting techniques, he included *anime* (Japanese animation) and *manga* (Japanese comics) in his

paintings and sculptures. One of his best-known characters is Mr. DOB, a mouse-like creature with a round head and large, circular ears. Mr. DOB embodies many of the images coming from Japanese culture such as Hello Kitty. He believes these images provide relief for a stressed society.

In 2003, Murakami gained widespread fame when he partnered with designer, Marc Jacobs, in a new design for a range of Louis Vuitton purses. The creations featured some of his cartoon images and bright colors sparkled among the traditional LV logo. Sales of these bags exceeded \$300 million and Murakami's style became recognized worldwide.

Despite welcoming this **commercial success**, Murakami realized that he needed to re-establish his reputation as a "serious" artist. As he once said in an interview, "I need to rebuild the wall between the commercial art and the fine art I do. I need to focus on the fine art side of me for a while." Since then, he has worked hard to achieve that balance and is now recognized as a leading contemporary Japanese artist.

49. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?
- (A) Murakami and His Colorful Art of Animation.
 - (B) The Cute and Stress-free World in Murakami's Paintings.
 - (C) Murakami: a Low-profile Fashion Designer for LV.
 - (D) Union of the East and the West in Murakami's Art.
50. Which of the following is **true** about Murakami's career?
- (A) His partnership with LV aroused criticism from some art critics.
 - (B) His major in *nihonga* blocked his contact with Japanese pop culture.
 - (C) He created Mr. DOB to help his audience ease pressure from the society.
 - (D) He was influenced by American painting techniques because he drew cartoons for Disney.
51. What does the "**commercial success**" in the last paragraph refer to?
- (A) Murakami's earning of PhD in *nihonga*.
 - (B) Fame and fortune Murakami brought by his design for LV.
 - (C) The popularity of Murakami's animation character, Mr. DOB.
 - (D) Murakami's status as a leading Japanese contemporary artist.
52. Which of the following best describes Murakami's change after 2003?
- (A) He began to pursue the achievement of fine art.
 - (B) He kept focusing on cooperation with high fashion brands.
 - (C) He preferred Japanese painting techniques to Western ones.
 - (D) He couldn't adapt himself to working with designer, Marc Jacobs.

第53至56題為題組

Kaplan Test Prep conducted a survey, in which 25% respondents, mostly college admission officials, stated their pressure of having to give an edge to certain applicants. And 16% said they were made to admit some incompetent students who are connected to the rich. The result confirms one of the worst secrets in the college admissions world: Many colleges give admissions advantages to influential applicants. Many college officials have defended the practice, saying that these few exceptions help them raise big donations to help fund scholarships for smart but needy students.

But this age-old policy has also been criticized because of the continuing gaps between college graduation rates for the rich and the poor. Even though colleges say they don't hold a student's poor financial condition against him or her when making admission decisions, they cannot ignore a rich applicant's potential help to their colleges. For example, many wealthy private colleges, like Duke University, set aside some letters of admission for "development admits"—underqualified children of families who are hoped to make large donations. Many public universities also bend the rules in favor of applicants having a parent who is influential or attended the same college. Investigators found that between 2005 and 2009, the University of Illinois admitted hundreds of underqualified students who were connected to politically powerful families.

Seppy Basili, vice president of K-12 programs at Kaplan Test Prep, advises ordinary applicants against giving up because of this small group of "development admits" and "**legacies**". Despite the small group, "the majority of accepted college applicants are successful due to their outstanding performance," he says. He further notes that such programs are under inspection, since the process of college admission is getting open to the public.

53. The passage is mainly about _____.
(A) the process how the U.S. college applicants are admitted
(B) many U.S. colleges are conducting surveys about their admission applicants
(C) many U.S. colleges have been accepting students related to powerful or rich families
(D) in the U.S., only a minority of ordinary students can be admitted to prestigious colleges
54. According to Seppy Basili, college admission applicants _____.
(A) should be treated alike
(B) should strive on despite a few cases of development admits
(C) should make public the inequality of college admission
(D) should give up if they are not connected to influential families
55. In the last paragraph, the word "**legacies**" means _____.
(A) talented college applicants
(B) powerful college admission officers
(C) outstanding academic heritage of colleges
(D) family members of wealthy former students
56. Which of the following inferences is **true** based on the article?
(A) Such practice as favoring privileged applicants has emerged quite recently.
(B) Being wealthy enough, Duke University does not accept any development admits.
(C) Public universities tend to treat their applicants more equally than their private counterparts.
(D) College officials believe that admission exceptions should be made to help more students in need.

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）

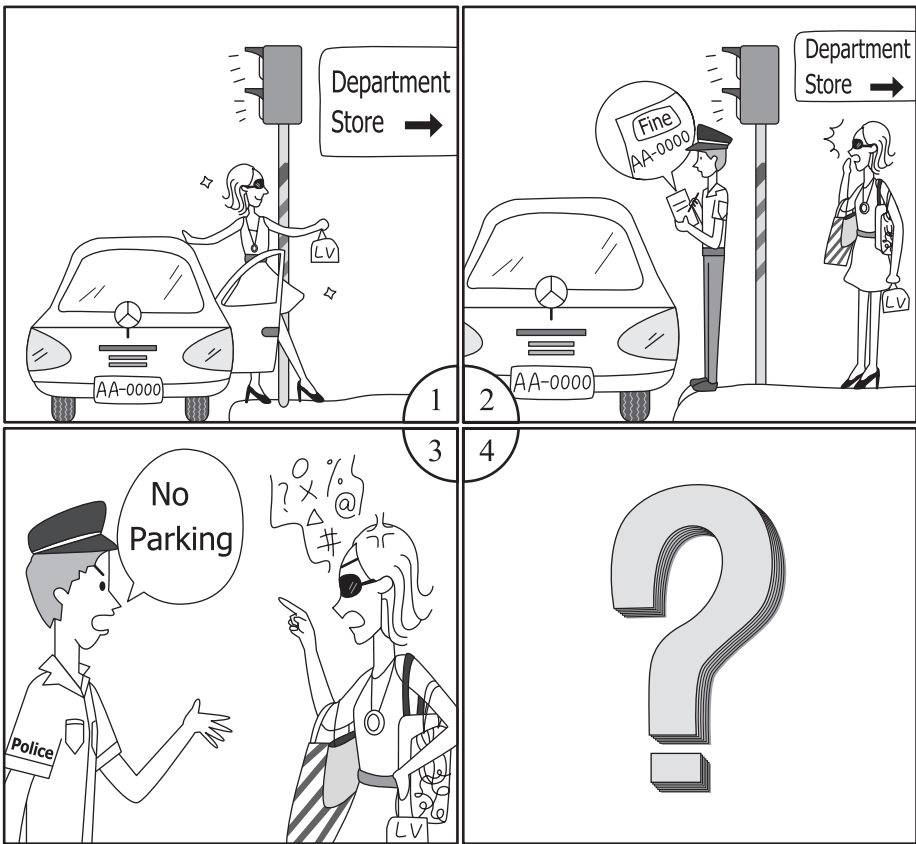
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號（1、2）。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

- 1. 據說吃愈少餐的人，愈容易變瘦。
- 2. 但是我認為保持身材最好的方法是多運動而不是節食。

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內容，並想像第四幅可能的發展，寫出一個涵蓋連環圖片內容並有完整結局的故事。





臺北區 104 學年度第一學期
第一次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文
考科
參考
答案
暨詳
解

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

1. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：當 Sam 被當場捉住並被質問為何要偷 iPad 時，他別無**選擇**只好說實話。

- (A) theory (n.) 理論 theoretical (adj.) 理論的；假設的
- (B) channel (n.) 頻道；途徑；海峽 tune in to the channel 轉臺
- (C) opportunity (n.) 機會 golden opportunity 絕好的機會
- (D) alternative (n.) **選擇** (adj.) 替代的；另類的 alternative energy 替代能源

2. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：對於如何做期末報告，老師給了我們**明確的**指示，包括如何蒐集資料。

- (A) worth (adj.) 值得的 be worth + Ving
- (B) familiar (adj.) 熟悉的 be familiar with 熟知
- (C) specific (adj.) **明確的**；特定的
- (D) ordinary (adj.) 普通的；平常的 extraordinary 超凡的

3. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：每次我喉嚨痛，祖母總會推薦一些自然療法讓我**緩解**疼痛。

- (A) creep (v.) 爬 (n.) The howling gave me creeps. 這嚎叫聲讓我毛骨悚然。
- (B) indicate (v.) 表明；指示 indication (n.) 指示
- (C) soothe (v.) 安慰；**緩和** soothing (adj.) soothing music 舒緩的音樂
- (D) predict (v.) 預測 prediction (n.) make a prediction 預言

4. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：尼泊爾發生 7.8 級強震，造成**大約**兩千人喪生，還有數萬人無家可歸。

- (A) toughly (adv.) 堅韌地；結實地；頑強地
- (B) roughly (adv.) 粗糙地；大體上；**大約** roughly speaking 大致上來說
- (C) typically (adv.) 典型地
- (D) gradually (adv.) 逐漸地

5. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：韓國爆發 MERS 疫情，已經對其經濟造成重大**影響**。例如 MERS 已造成韓國觀光業重大損失。

- (A) delay (v.) (n.) 延緩；延誤 without delay 立即
 (B) comment (v.) (n.) 評論 no comment 不予置評
 (C) battle (v.) (n.) 戰鬥；搏鬥 battlefield 戰場
 (D) impact (v.) (n.) 影響；衝擊 have an impact on 對…有影響

6. (A)

難易度：易

解析：這件新襯衫第一次下水就褪色了，我到現在還不知道該怎麼做才能讓它恢復原本色澤。

- (A) faded (v.) 凋謝；（顏色）褪去；逐漸消失
 (B) piled (v.) 堆積，疊；累積 a pile of (n.) 一堆
 (C) crashed (v.) 碰撞；墜落；墜毀；（電腦）當機 air crash (n.) 空難
 (D) slipped (v.) 滑行；滑跤；溜走；不經意講出

7. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：南美洲的 12 支足球國家代表隊參加在智利舉行的美洲盃足球賽，大家都想要在激烈的競爭中贏得冠軍。

- (A) sharp (adj.) 鋒利的；尖的；急劇的；敏銳的 (adv.) 12 o'clock sharp 12 點整
 (B) fierce (adj.) 凶猛的；強烈的；**激烈的**
 (C) original (adj.) 本來的；原始的；有獨創性的 (n.) 原作；原文
 (D) offensive (adj.) 冒犯的；討厭的；進攻的 offend (v.) 冒犯；觸怒 offense (n.)

8. (A)

難易度：易

解析：許多人熱中追求名利，因為他們相信財富與名聲將會帶給他們幸福。

- (A) pursuit (n.) **追求** in pursuit of 追求 pursue (v.) 追求
 (B) routine (n.) 例行公事；日常工作；慣例
 (C) effort (n.) 努力；盡力 make effort to + Vr
 (D) necessity (n.) 必需品 需要 daily necessities 日用品

9. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在朋友的喜宴上，我看見蒸青蛙上桌，頓時胃口盡失。

- (A) glory (n.) 光榮；壯麗 glorious (adj.) 光榮的；壯麗的
 (B) appetite (n.) **胃口**；慾望 have a good appetite 胃口好 appetizer 開胃菜
 (C) message (n.) 信息 leave a message 留訊息
 (D) insight (n.) 洞察力；見解

10. (D)

難易度：易

解析：我會永遠在身旁支持你，所以如果有任何問題，不要遲疑，趕快打電話給我。

- (A) signify (v.) 表示；意味著
 (B) convince (v.) 說服 convince sb of sth convince sb that + S V
 (C) volunteer (v.) 志願者；義工 volunteer holiday 志工假期
 (D) hesitate (v.) **猶豫** hesitation (n.) without hesitation 毫不遲疑

11. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：這幅畫是 Picasso 的真跡，換句話說：它真的是西班牙藝術家 Pablo Picasso 所畫的。

- (A) diligent (adj.) 勤奮的 diligence (n.) 勤奮 Diligence is the key to success.
 (B) genuine (adj.) **真的**；真誠的 a genuine friend 真誠的朋友
 (C) hollow (adj.) 中空的；空洞的 hollow cheeks 雙頰凹陷
 (D) imaginary (adj.) 虛構的；幻想的 imaginative 富想像力的

12. (C)

難易度：易

解析：Justin 是如此迷信，以至於相信遇見黑貓將會招致厄運。

- (A) greedy (adj.) 貪婪的 greed (n.) 貪婪
 (B) grateful (adj.) 感謝的；感激的 be grateful to sb for sth
 (C) superstitious (adj.) **迷信的** superstition (n.) 迷信
 (D) enthusiastic (adj.) 熱情的；熱烈的 enthusiasm (n.) 熱情

13. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：J.K. Rowling **出版**最後一本 Harry Potter 系列已經過多年，所有書迷都在等待，想知道她下一部作品會寫什麼。

(A) carved (v.) 雕刻

(B) reflected (v.) 反射；映出；反省 reflect on 省思；仔細考慮

(C) published (v.) 出版；發行 publisher (n.) 出版商

(D) fascinated (v.) 迷住；強烈地吸引 fascination (n.) 著迷

14. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這名殺人狂聲稱他有**精神**方面疾病，並說他不應該為大屠殺而受罰。

(A) mentally (adv.) 心理上；精神上 mentally handicapped 智力或精神障礙的

(B) actively (adv.) 積極地；主動地

(C) uniquely (adv.) 獨特地，唯一地

(D) visually (adv.) 視覺上；外表上 visually impaired 視力受損

15. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：興建新的高速公路計畫招致環保人士嚴厲**批評**，認為會破壞保育區。

(A) custom (n.) 習俗，慣例 the Customs 海關 customary (adj.) 習慣上的

(B) disbelief (n.) 不信；懷疑 He looked at me in disbelief. 他狐疑地看著我。

(C) category (n.) 種類 categorize (v.) 分類

(D) criticism (n.) 批評；評論 criticize (v.) 批評 critical (adj.) 批評的；關鍵性的

二、綜合測驗

第16至20題為題組

在你們躺在我臂膀的第一刻，我就已經告訴你們，能成為你們的父親是多麼不可思議的恩典。那些年來，我一直心知肚明的一件事就是我想要成為父親。當這個夢想成真時，我既開心又焦急地等著你們的到來，直到你們出生為止，我不斷倒數著還有幾天、幾小時、幾分鐘。

自從你們兩歲開始我們就一起環遊世界，每天一起學習新的事物，而且你們還激發我去嘗試新的事物，像是嘗試寫我的第一本童書創作。

我親愛的兒子們！最重要的是你們的愛給我力量去過一個真誠的生活——具有勇氣與透明的生活，它讓我充滿著驕傲與平靜。你們所帶給我的是多麼驚人的禮物啊！我將會永遠感謝你們。

16. (A)

難易度：易

解析：(A) was。本題考句子的結構，此空格為句子的動詞，且句子是過去式，主詞是 the one thing，故動詞選 was。

17. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(D) counting。此題為分詞構句結構，故使用主動概念的分詞 counting。

18. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A) 犯（罪／錯）

(B) 告知

(C) 啟發

(D) 承諾

19. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A) 力量

(B) 發現

(C) 允許

(D) 爆炸

20. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A) 驚人的

(B) 珍愛

(C) 感興趣的

(D) 消沉的

參考字彙&片語

incredibly (adv.) 不可思議地；難以置信地	anxiously (adv.) 焦慮地	arrival (n.) 到來	courage (n.) 勇氣
transparency (n.) 透明（度）；公開			

第21至25題為題組

哪一家速食連鎖店的招牌是小丑，實際上也發明了速食的概念？你可能猜到是麥當勞，麥當勞經典套餐是漢堡、薯條和飲料，麥當勞的漢堡是由百分之百的純牛肉製成，牛肉烤過後放入小圓麵包加上洋蔥、番茄醬、芥末和醃黃瓜，每個月賣出數百萬份的漢堡。事實上 Mac 和 Dick McDonald 是在他們位於加州的聖博那迪諾餐廳發明快速服務的概念，他們同時也發明出專業化的想法：一人做漢堡、另一人做奶昔、另一人把美乃滋放在小圓麵包上，而最大的發明是：他們把食物準備好等著，所以顧客可以下訂單並立刻取餐。食物又好吃又便宜，於是生意興隆。父母帶家人去用餐時很有信心，因為他們期待餐廳是衛生的、食物也擁有一定的品質，孩子們也因為麥當勞叔叔和玩具而玩得很開心。

21. (C)

難易度：易

解析：這裡需要使用關係代名詞代替前面的 pure beef，當作非限定關係子句的主詞，因此只能選(C) which。

22. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)因此 (B)也 (C)依然 (D)然而

23. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)問 (B) have orders 奉命行事
(C) place an order 下訂單 (D)預約，後接受詞為房間或餐桌等空間概念

24. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)景氣繁榮 (B)提升，為及物動詞 (C)探索，為及物動詞 (D)依賴，為及物動詞

25. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)面紙 (B)品質 (C)數量 (D)香水

參考字彙&片語

symbol (n.) 符號	virtually (adv.) 事實上	classic (adj.) 經典的	grill (n.) 烤肉架	dill pickle (n.) 醃黃瓜
specialization (n.) 專門化	innovation (n.) 發明	boom (vi.) 繁榮		

第26至30題為題組

一些科學家曾做實驗，把五隻猴子和一個上面放了香蕉的梯子一起放在牢籠裡。每當有猴子爬上梯子時，科學家總是用冷水淋在其他猴子身上。一陣子過後，每當有猴子試圖爬上梯子時，其他的猴子總是會毆打牠。後來結果變成，沒有猴子敢爬梯子，儘管香蕉很有誘惑力。然後科學家決定用一隻新猴子取代籠中的某一隻猴子。新來的猴子所做的第一件事就是爬梯子，而其他猴子馬上上前毆打牠。被打過後，新猴子就學會了不要爬梯子，雖然牠不明就裡。同樣的事也發生在第二隻新來爬梯子的猴子身上。第一隻新猴子還參與了群毆行動。圍毆重複發生在第三隻、第四隻新猴子身上，直到全部的猴子都被更換過。最後，籠中的五隻猴子，雖然牠們先前全部沒被淋過冷水，但是仍然繼續群毆任何一隻爬梯的猴子。如果有可能去問問為何牠們參與圍毆事件，這些猴子也許會回答：「我不知道。但這裡都是這樣做的啊！」

26. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)其他 (B)另一個 (C)其餘全部的其他 (D)其他者

按上下文文意判斷，其中一隻爬樓梯，其餘全部受罰。故選「其餘全部」的其他 (the other)，又因後有代名詞 ones 意指 monkeys，故不選代名詞的(D)，而選形容詞的(C)。

27. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)有鑒於 (B)為紀念 (C)取代某物 (D)儘管

28. (D)

難易度：易

解析：(A)幸運地 (B)相反地 (C)有效地 (D)立刻；馬上

29. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)假如 (B)直到 (C)當 (D)雖然

依上下文，此處應連接句子「直到全部的猴子都被更換過」，until 表主動作的終點，故選(B)；if 表主動作(毆打)的假設條件，故不選(A)；while 表同時發生的另一動作，故不選(C)；though 表退讓語氣，故不選(D)。

30. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此答案為間接問句用法，當作 ask 的受詞，翻譯成「為何參加」。間接問句不需倒裝，故選(B)。選項(A)為直接問句結構，故不選(A)；在 wh- 疑問詞後接不定詞形成的名詞片語結構中，why 是唯一不適用此結構的疑問詞，故不選(C)；間接問句即名詞子句，可直接當受詞，無須再用 that 連接，故不選(D)。

參考字彙&片語

turn out (*phrasal vb*) 結果為 replace (v.) 更換；取代 replace A with B 「用 B 取代 A」

participate (v.) (+in) 參加；參與

substitute (v.) 用...替代 substitute A for B 「用 A 取代 B」

三、文意選填

夏季通常不是一個進行戶外活動的好時機。然而水中有氧運動是一種能達到健康的體重又能消暑的涼快方式，它是樂趣和運動的完美結合，而且包含了富節奏的肢體律動和某些種類舞步。

當人體浸在水中時，由於水的浮力，所以體重會減輕。這使得水中有氧運動成為非負重中度運動，也是比較不會傷害關節和背部的運動。因此，造成運動傷害的可能性較小。既然水中有氧運動屬於對身體造成低衝擊力的運動，所以特別有益於老年人，或患有關節炎、腰背痛和糖尿病的患者。

說到改善血液循環和肌肉耐力，比起其他普通有氧運動，水中有氧運動為較安全的選擇，它不僅可以促進全身血液循環，也能增強心肺功能。此外，水的密度比空氣大，所產生的阻力同樣也比空氣大，因此，定期從事水中運動會導致身體肌肉快速強化，那是因為水從四面八方在運動中肌肉上施加阻力所造成。根據報導，僅僅在水中行走約一個小時，比同時間在陸地上行走，多燃燒近兩倍的卡路里。以水的這個屬性看來，相較於大部分其他運動，水中有氧是一個較溫和卻能減少更多體重的運動。

31. (C)

難易度：易

解析：放在 a healthy 後面應為單數名詞，根據文意，應選(C) weight，意為「達到健康的體重」。

32. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：形容詞 certain 用來形容後面的名詞片語 kinds of dance steps，意為「某些種類舞步」。

33. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：放在名詞 sport 前面應接形容詞，因此應填入(H) moderate，意為中度運動。

34. (J)

難易度：中偏易

解析：放在 the 後面且 of 前面一定為名詞，且後面有形容詞比較級 fewer（少的、低的），因此放入(J) chances，意為「可能性」。

35. (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：放在 it is especially（副詞後方）後面應為形容詞，be beneficial to 對...有益的，應選(E)。

36. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：接在 when it comes to 「當提到...」介詞片語後方，需要用動名詞，(F)、(I)兩個選項中，應選(I) improving 表示促進血液循環。

37. (G)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此句架構為 not only + Vs ..., but also + _____，此用法是接平行結構，因此應選單數動詞，為符合文意應選(G) strengthens。

38. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(D) so 在此作為副詞，表示「同樣也，像這樣（通常用於 have, be, do 等助動詞前）」，接在此處用 and 連接兩句，意思為水的阻力「同樣也」比空氣大。

39. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：看到後面原級的用法（as many calories as ...），前面應接表示倍數的(B) twice。

40. (F)

難易度：難

解析：considering 在此為介詞，翻譯為「考慮到；以…看來」。

參考字彙&片語

aerobics (n.) 有氧健身法；有氧運動 combination (n.) 混合；結合 rhythmic (adj.) 有節奏的；有規律的
be immersed in ... 使沉浸在... straining (adj.) 使勁的 joint (n.) 關節 arthritis (n.) 關節炎
diabetes (n.) 糖尿病 when it comes to ... 一提到... endurance (n.) 忍耐、耐力 resistance (n.) 抵抗，阻力
property (n.) 特性，性能，屬性 compared with / to 跟...相比

四、閱讀測驗

第41至44題為題組

你是否曾為今夏最賣座巨片《侏羅紀世界》感到震撼呢？當全世界都在為恐龍瘋狂之際，有一個與巨大恐龍相關的化石謎團也已經被專家們所解開。

因為赤道化石紀錄上沒有大型的、長頸、草食性的恐龍，所以科學家們長久以來一直質疑，為什麼二億三千萬年前橫跨全球恐龍通常都避開棲息在赤道區。

一群美國猶他大學的科學家發現，這該歸咎於赤道附近的熱帶型氣候。這個地區氣候特徵就是：有幾年相當溼熱又有幾年極度乾旱；更糟的是，赤道地區每幾年就經常性地遭受氣溫高達攝氏 600 度的野火侵襲肆虐。

這樣的環境是不利於大量動植物的生存，而且植被又是大家較熟知的侏羅紀恐龍所賴以維生的食物。由於沒有穩定的食物來源，大型的草食性恐龍是無法生存在這個地區，只有一些小型的肉食性恐龍可以在赤道附近覓得食物。

研究人員也發現，這個時期的二氧化碳濃度是比我們現在要高出四到六倍，科學家因此提醒我們，在未來人類可能會面臨同樣危險的環境。

「如果我們持續維持目前這樣的生活方式，類似高二氧化碳濃度的環境有可會再次產生並且危害到整個地球。」此研究的合著者 Randal Irmis 說。事實上，2013 年大氣的二氧化碳濃度，已經達到當前的新高。

41. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：這篇文章中討論以下哪一個問題？

- (A)為什麼某些恐龍沒有居住在地球某個地區。
- (B)為什麼電影《侏羅紀世界》大大吸引電影愛好者。
- (C)為什麼數百萬年前恐龍會突然滅絕。
- (D)為什麼氣候變遷是當前重要議題。

42. (D)

難易度：易

解析：作者為什麼在文章一開始先提到《侏羅紀世界》這部電影？

- (A)告知讀者文章的主題。
- (B)用知名的事物娛樂讀者。
- (C)質疑這部電影的成功與受歡迎程度。
- (D)吸引讀者注意並引起其興趣。

43. (A)

難易度：難

解析：根據本文，下列哪一項的推論是**錯誤**的？

- (A)恐龍時期在赤道地區是找不到任何生物的。
- (B)化石紀錄可以幫助科學家更了解古代生物。
- (C)恐龍時期大氣的二氧化碳濃度是比現在高很多的。
- (D)極端氣候環境可能導致動植物無法生長。

44. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：作者在文章結尾時用什麼樣的語氣論述？

- (A)悲慘的
- (B)戲謔的
- (C)警告的
- (D)樂觀的

參考字彙&片語

box office (n.) 賣座；票房 have the craze for 著迷 fossil (n.) 化石 equator (n.) 赤道 equatorial (adj.) 赤道的
tropical (adj.) 熱帶的 characterize (v.) 以...為特徵 be characterized by sth 具有...的特徵
extremely (adv.) 非常 raging (adj.) 猛烈的 wildfire (n.) 野火
abundant (adj.) 大量的；豐富的 survive (v.) 倖存；活下來 consistent (adj.) 穩步的；一致的
vegetative (adj.) 植物的 current (adj.) 現存的；當前的 atmosphere (n.) 大氣；大氣層

第 45 至 48 題為題組

電腦已經取代許多勞工。年輕人如今能夠學些什麼才不會在有生之年被取代，以確保自己在未來 30 年都有不錯的工作？大學老師正在苦思這個問題的答案。

大多數人在 20 歲出頭的時候已經完成正規教育，並指望在未來 50 多年裡能利用它來謀生。然而，電腦可以在幾秒內學會人們在大學所得知識的大部分，而且未來將會有許多威力更強的新世代電腦出現。

似乎有兩種想法左右這個問題的處理。第一種想法是，我們老師應該提供給學生某種靈活、有洞見的、並且不會被電腦取代的人類學習。第二種想法是，我們必須讓教育更加商業導向，教導學生認識真實的世界，而且能夠實現一種電腦無法複製的創新決策過程。這兩種想法並不一定互相矛盾。

有些學者正試著弄清哪些類型的學習比其他的學習更不易被科技所取代。理查德·J·莫尼恩（Richard J. Murnane）和法蘭克·利維（Frank Levy）在他們合寫的《新的分工》（*The New Division of Labor*）一書中，研究了近期歷史上在資訊革命中出現擴展的職業，其中包括諸如汽車公司服務部門的經理。相比之下，正好與那些工作機會減少如接線生的行業相反。

成功職業有一些共同特點：從業者需要複雜的溝通技巧以及專業知識。這些技巧包括能傳達「不僅僅是資訊，還有對資訊進行特別解讀」的能力。他們說專業知識是廣泛、深入、實用而且能夠解決未知的問題。

這些特點未來或許不會帶來同樣的優勢，不過這個研究的確顯示出，大學教育應該要廣泛而且全面性，不應該由傳統的獨立院系結構來界定。

45. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在第二段中，“to draw on it”的意思很明顯是_____。

- (A)事先擬定計畫 (B)利用它 (C)詳細擬定該做什麼 (D)決定什麼是不可能的

46. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文，_____是最不可能被電腦與機器人取代。

- (A)司機 (B)治療師 (C)出納員 (D)包裝工

47. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：第四段的“**They**”是指什麼？

- (A)理查德·J·莫尼恩和法蘭克·利維。 (B)諸如汽車銷售經理與電話接線生等工作。
(C)在過去幾年資訊時代期間擴展的工作。 (D)大學為今日學生提供的課程。

48. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：以下陳述中，何者是作者反對的？

- (A)鼓勵學生去模仿電腦所執行的精巧的商業行為。
(B)有了全面性的專業知識，未來的學生更有可能成功處理不了解的問題。
(C)大學開設的課程，應該牽涉更多的專業知識與溝通技巧。
(D)能夠決定資訊的重要性勝過傳遞它。

參考字彙&片語

replace (v.) 取代	be taken over 被取代	secure (v.) 保護，取得	struggle (v.) 努力，奮鬥，鬥爭
draw on 利用	the better part of 大半，一半以上	strain (n.) 品系，種	dominate (v.) 支配，占優勢
insight-bearing (adj.) 具有洞察力的	business-oriented (adj.) 商業取向的	reproduce (v.) 複製，生殖	
in conflict 衝突，扞格	make out 弄清楚，釐清	survive (v.) 存活，倖存，比...長命	occupation (n.) 職業
expand (v.) 擴張	the information revolution 資訊革命	telephone operator 電話接線生	
characteristic (n.) 特色，特徵	expert knowledge 專業知識	interpretation (n.) 詮釋，解釋	
unexplored (adj.) 未被探索過的，陌生的	attribute (n.) 特徵，品質	beneficial (adj.) 有利的，有益的	
separate department 獨立院系			

第 49 至 52 題為題組

當你第一次看到村上隆的作品時，你可能會感覺像是偶遇了迪士尼卡通和日本動畫的結合。他的畫作幾乎清一色以可愛、糖果色調的卡通人物為特色，都有著大眼睛和誇張的身軀。那是一個如夢似幻充滿創意的世界。

生長於 1960、70 年代的東京，村上隆受到日本流行文化的影響，也同時從西洋進口的電影和音樂中接觸到美國勢力。雖然獲頒結合東、西方繪畫技巧的日本畫博士學位，但是他也將日本動畫和漫畫融入他的畫作及雕塑之中。他最為人所知的人物之一就是 Mr. DOB，那是一個像老鼠一樣，有著圓頭和又大又圓的雙耳的生物。Mr. DOB 具體表達了許多來自日本文化的人物，像是 Hello Kitty。他相信這些人物為這個充滿壓力的社會帶來療癒。

在 2003 年，當村上隆與設計師 Marc Jacobs 搭檔設計 LV 新提袋時，他成為家喻戶曉的人物。這系列的創作的特色是：他的一些卡通人物以及在 LV 傳統商標中閃閃發光的明亮色系。這系列提袋銷售額超過三億美金，而村上隆的風格也全球聞名。

儘管村上隆擁抱這個商業上的成功，但同時他也了解自己必需重建他另一個嚴肅藝術家的身分。如同他曾經在訪談所說：「我需要重新築起我所從事的商業藝術與純藝術之間的分際。我需要專注在自己純藝術那領域一陣子。」從那時起，他一直努力地取得平衡，而現在他也被認可為當代日本藝術家中的佼佼者。

49. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：下列何者最適合作為本篇的標題？

(A)村上隆和他多彩多姿的動畫藝術。

(B)村上隆繪畫中可愛又具療癒的世界。

(C)村上隆：一位低調的 LV 時尚設計師。

(D)村上隆藝術中東方與西方的結合。

50. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列關於村上隆的職業生涯何者為**真確**？

(A)他與 LV 合作引起了部分藝評家的批評。

(B)他主修日本畫，阻礙了他與日本流行文化的接觸。

(C)他創作 Mr. DOB 以幫助他的讀者紓解社會壓力。

(D)因為他曾為迪士尼畫卡通，所以受到美式繪畫技巧的影響。

51. (B)

難易度：易

解析：最後一段中的「**商業成功**」指的是什麼？

(A)村上隆得到日本畫的博士學位。

(B)村上隆為 LV 所做的設計使他名利雙收。

(C)村上隆的動畫人物 Mr. DOB 的受歡迎度。

(D)村上隆身為日本當代藝術家中的佼佼者。

52. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者最能描述 2003 年後村上隆的改變？

(A)他開始追求純藝術的成就。

(B)他繼續專注於與高級時尚品牌的合作。

(C)他偏好日本畫技勝於西方技巧。

(D)他無法適應與設計師 Marc Jacobs 搭檔工作。

參考字彙&片語

stumble across (v.) 遇見	animation (n.) 動畫	exaggerated (adj.) 誇張的
predominantly (adv.) 支配地；主要地	imported (adj.) 進口的；輸入的	sculpture (n.) 雕像
embody (v.) 整合；使…具體化	sparkle (v.) 閃耀	exceed (v.) 超過
commercial (adj.) 商業的		

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Kaplan Test Prep 機構作了一項調查，其中百分之 25 的受訪者，大部分是大學內負責審核申請入學的官員，他們表示：對於必須給特定申請入學生優待一事，倍感壓力。還有百分之 16 的受訪者則說，他們被迫要招收一些跟富人有關而能力卻不足的學生。此結果證實了在大學申請入學中最糟的祕密之一：很多大學給了有影響力家庭的申請學生特別待遇。在此同時，相當多的大學官員則為此作法加以辯護，表示這群很少數破例被錄取的學生，會幫助他們募得大筆捐款，以提供獎學金去資助那些聰明卻貧窮的學生。

但這個實行已久的政策也一直飽受非議，因為窮人和富人的大學畢業比例，差異正逐漸擴大。即使大學表示不會因學生的經濟情況不佳就拒絕其入學，但他們卻也無法忽視錄取有可能金援該校富有家庭的申請學生。例如：很多像 Duke 大學那樣有錢的私立大學，就保留了好些名額給「development admits」，也就是那些資格不符合而家長卻有可能捐助大筆款項的學生；很多公立大學亦放寬規定，以利權貴家庭或校友的子女入學。調查人員發現在 2005 到 2009 年期間，Illinois 大學就招收了數百名其父母在政治上有影響力而資格卻不符合規定的學生。

Seppy Basili 是 Kaplan Test Prep 機構執行 K-12 計畫的副負責人，他勸一般的申請者不要因為有少數的 development admits 或 legacies 就放棄申請。並且表示，儘管有這群破例的少數人，但大部分已經被接受的申請學生卻是因為突出表現而成功入學。他進一步指出，因為大學申請入學的過程已經愈來愈透明，所以這樣的申請入學計畫正在接受檢驗中。

53. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這篇文章主要是有關於_____。

- (A)美國大學生如何獲准申請入學
- (B)很多美國大學正對他們的申請入學生進行研究調查
- (C)很多美國大學一直在接受權貴家庭的子女為學生
- (D)在美國，只有少數的一般生可以進入有名的大學就讀

54. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據 Seppy Basili 的說法，申請大學入學的學生_____。

- (A)應該被平等對待
- (B)儘管有少數的 development admits，但他們應該繼續努力
- (C)應該把大學申請入學的不公平公諸於世
- (D)若非出身有影響力的家庭，應該放棄申請大學

55. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：在最後一段，legacies 這個字的意思是：_____。

- (A)有天分的大學申請者
- (B)強有力的負責大學申請入學的官員
- (C)傑出的大學學術傳承
- (D)有錢校友的家庭成員

56. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本文，下列哪一項推論是**真確**的？

- (A)獨厚特權申請者的作法是最近才出現的。
- (B) Duke 大學已經夠富有，故不需再接受 development admits。
- (C)跟私立大學比起來，公立大學較能公平地對待申請入學的學生。
- (D)大學官員認為申請入學應該開特例，如此才可以幫助更多貧窮的學生。

參考字彙&片語

edge (n.) 優勢 incompetent (adj.) 能力不足的 influential (adj.) 有影響力的 defend (v.) 為...辯護
ignore (v.) 忽視 set aside (phr.) 儲存 development admit (n.) 父母捐贈大筆金錢以助其入學的學生
underqualified (adj.) 不夠格的；資格不符的 bend the rules (phr.) 放寬規定；通融 in favor of (phr.) 有利於
advise ... against 勸告...不要... legacy (n.) 校友的親屬或子女 inspection (n.) 檢視

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. { It is said
People say } (that) the fewer meals { you
people } eat, the easier it is for { you
people } to { get
be } thin.
2. But { in my opinion,
in my view,
from my point of view,
from my perspective,
I think (that)
I'm of the opinion that } the best way { to keep in shape
of keeping in shape } is to { exercise more
take more exercise }
- { rather than to go on a diet. }
{ instead of going on a diet. }

評分標準

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每題分四段落，每段落占 1 分。
3. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各自獨立，扣完為止。
4. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次；各段落之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
5. 每題大小寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。

二、英文作文

Yesterday when I was on duty near SOGO department store, I saw a Mercedes pulling up in front of the store. Five seconds later, the car's side door burst open and out of the car came a fashionable young lady with her extremely expensive LV bag. Before I warned her, she had already click-clacked past in her brand-name high-heels. I had no choice but to give a ticket since she violated the traffic regulation. While I was writing the ticket, I heard somebody shouting, "Hey! What are you doing?" I turned my head, only to meet the young lady's furious eyes. "There is no parking here, madam." I pointed at the sign and said to her as politely as I could. "But I just went inside to get these one minute ago; it's no big deal, right?" she said, showing off numerous shopping bags she carried. "Parking is not allowed here, no matter how long you park ..." I tried to reason with her, only to be interrupted by more complaints and even curses. We couldn't stop arguing until a teenager pointed at the lady and exclaimed, "Gosh! Are you Jolin? I'm your fan! Let's take a selfie!" Seeing the teenager taking out his smart phone, the young lady snatched the ticket, got into her car and drove away immediately. "You know, nowadays a smart phone is mightier than a sword," said the teenager to me with a sly grin.

評分原則

- 1. 評分標準為內容（5 分）、組織（5 分）、文法句構（4 分）、字彙拼字（4 分）、體例（2 分）。若字數不足，扣 1 分。
→ 評分重點：「組織架構」與「內容」占總分的一半或以上。
- 2. 整體性的錯誤只會扣一分，例如時態錯誤只扣一分。
- 3. 關於字數的問題（大考中心的回覆）
Ans：原則上字數只能有設下限，不能設上限，至於到底要寫多少數字，大考中心並未限制，只要學生敢寫、能夠寫，而且寫得 to the point，語言能力好到讓我們 appreciate 他的內容，會產生共鳴，皆可以屬於佳作。如果規範字數的上限，學生可能因此受限。
- 4. 關於字體的問題，書寫整齊會不會影響成績？（大考中心的回覆）
Ans：字體不是最主要的 concern，我們不會因字體比較潦草就不看，不過字寫得好稍有優勢，其中可能會有一兩分的彈性。我們要求閱卷老師每篇文章都要看完，只要字體清楚，能夠 identify 是什麼字就可以了。
- 5. 字數明顯不足者扣 1 分；多寫則不扣分。

英文作文分項式評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題（句）清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。（5～4 分）	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。（3 分）	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。（2～1 分）	文不對題或沒寫（凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算）。（0 分）
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。（5～4 分）	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。（3 分）	重點不明、前後不連貫。（2～1 分）	全文毫無組織或未按題示寫作。（0 分）
文法、句構	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。（4 分）	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。（3 分）	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。（2～1 分）	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。（0 分）
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。（4 分）	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（3 分）	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。（2～1 分）	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。（0 分）
體例	格式、標點、大小寫等幾無錯誤。（2 分）		格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（1 分）	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。（0 分）



臺北區 104 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—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 3 冊

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. Ebenezer Scrooge was a _____ character in Dickens' classic novel who hardly gave his employee a break even at Christmas.
(A) plain (B) mean (C) natural (D) distinct
2. The Mediterranean has one of the most _____ climates in the world; no wonder it is visited by numerous tourists.
(A) harsh (B) global (C) chilly (D) pleasant
3. The mother could not control her curiosity and took a / an _____ at the picture of her daughter's new boyfriend.
(A) glance (B) attempt (C) extent (D) stumble
4. The protesters hurled some _____ eggs to the corrupt politician who was addressing journalists at a press conference.
(A) absolute (B) rotten (C) brilliant (D) entire
5. Mothers enjoy greater _____ with their children compared to fathers; that is, children are usually closer to their mother.
(A) fantasy (B) preference (C) nursery (D) intimacy
6. With careful _____, the detective found out some vital clues hidden in the crime scene and solved the case.
(A) generation (B) expression (C) investigation (D) objection
7. The Formosan land-locked salmon is one of the _____ that are on the verge of extinction.
(A) phenomena (B) bacteria (C) refugees (D) species
8. Many _____ and runners were hurt during the Boston Marathon bombing a few years ago.
(A) spectators (B) carpenters (C) lecturers (D) merchants
9. Vietnam has been undergoing _____ democratic changes in its policies in the past two decades since the new government took power.
(A) mobile (B) swift (C) conscious (D) original
10. The car accident injured his lower _____ and now he has to go around in a wheelchair.
(A) limbs (B) crumbs (C) matches (D) organs
11. It takes twenty years to build a reputation, but only five minutes to _____ one. So, be careful when you post pictures or articles on the Internet.
(A) ponder (B) ruin (C) imagine (D) delete

12. The factory has been dumping toxic materials into the river for years, _____ the health of the neighboring community.
(A) permitting (B) collapsing (C) interrupting (D) endangering
13. The Taiwanese team proudly received their gold medals with their national flag _____ in the breeze.
(A) shining (B) fluttering (C) reflecting (D) motivating
14. The man of modest means was held in high _____ because he returned a precious jewel he had found to its owner.
(A) boom (B) rhythm (C) esteem (D) master
15. In public places, I always turn off the incoming message sound effects or turn down the _____ so that no one will be disturbed.
(A) exhibit (B) fortune (C) poverty (D) volume

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

The Taipei Bike Sharing System Service Plan, also known as “YouBike,” has enjoyed great popularity since its launch in 2012. Taipei City’s YouBike service, exceeding 40 million trips, 16 not only for its availability (6,406 bikes across 196 rental stations) and a small charge of fee (NT\$10 every half hour for the first 4 hours), but also for other neat features. For instance, each bike is 17 with lights that are powered by pedaling. If pedaling stops, the lights can still last for another 60 to 90 seconds, which enhances safety for riders at night. 18, there is a lock installed under the front basket if one wants to park the bike elsewhere than at the stations. For 19 who worry about not being able to rent bikes at the stations they want, there is an official app for them to check the number of bikes remaining at the nearest stations. 20 all these merits and a one billion budget to spend on this project by 2019, the prospects of Taipei’s YouBike are bright indeed.

16. (A) praised (B) to praise (C) is praising (D) has been praised
17. (A) equipped (B) managed (C) repaired (D) appointed
18. (A) Meanwhile (B) Similarly (C) Furthermore (D) Accordingly
19. (A) anyone (B) those (C) them (D) neither
20. (A) Along (B) As (C) By (D) With

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Holi, one of the major festivals of India, is the most vibrant of all. It is primarily 21 in India, Nepal, and other regions of the world with people of Indian origin. The festival has, in recent times, spread to parts of Europe and North America. This ancient Hindu religious festival commemorates the victory of good 22 evil, brought about by the burning and destruction of the demon named Holika. 23 in March, it also marks the end of winter and the abundance of the upcoming spring harvest season.

The joy of Holi knows no bound. People across the four corners of India, or rather, across the globe rejoice to participate in the festival. In fact, the festival is 24 so much fun that the very mention of the word “Holi” draws smiles and enthusiasm among the people. During the festival, people smear colored powder all over each other’s face, throw colored water at each other, and dance under water sprinklers. 25 an ecstatic festival for playing and laughing, Holi also signifies a day to reunite, forgive and mend ruptured relationships. Therefore, it is regarded as a Hindu version of Thanksgiving.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 21. (A) observed | (B) inquired | (C) conveyed | (D) absorbed |
| 22. (A) for | (B) over | (C) with | (D) beyond |
| 23. (A) To celebrate | (B) Celebrating | (C) Celebrated | (D) Having celebrated |
| 24. (A) engaged in | (B) stuck to | (C) amazed at | (D) filled with |
| 25. (A) In relation to | (B) Contrary to | (C) Aside from | (D) Thanks to |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

People today are busy seeking energy from various stones, metals, and plants without realizing that energy is everywhere. 26, nature’s sunlight and soil, among other things, all provide energy. To prevent ultraviolet rays from harming the skin and to 27 against premature aging, protecting oneself from the effects of sunlight has become an important task for everyone. However, people often overlook the importance of sunlight’s energy to the human body. In Scandinavia and the US, close to 10 million people suffer from depression every year. Insufficient sunlight is an important factor. On average, people living in cities spend 80% of their time indoors. Long-term lack of exposure 28 sunshine, in turn, leads to a deficiency in light energy.

Energy in the soil also has a profound influence on human beings. Modern agriculture is overly dependent on fertilizers and pesticides, thus 29 important elements in the soil. Studies show that in ancient times, the upper layers of soil contained at least 84 different minerals, 30 today, the average soil sample has no more than 30. Soil imbalances lead to crops lacking these sources of energy. When people today eat such energy-poor food, they are sure to develop chronic diseases.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| 26. (A) As a matter of fact | (B) On the one hand | (C) To be sure | (D) What’s even better |
| 27. (A) avoid | (B) guard | (C) punch | (D) twist |
| 28. (A) in | (B) by | (C) under | (D) to |
| 29. (A) reducing | (B) reduces | (C) reduce | (D) will reduce |
| 30. (A) however | (B) as | (C) when | (D) while |

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。請忽略大小寫。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

A good marketing strategy has a positive impact on profitability. In western Japan, a once money-losing railway company was successfully turned into a money-making one by 31 a cat as a mascot. After reading the following story, you might want to hug your cat a little bit tighter to show your affection to your 32 friend.

Tama, a female feline, was assigned to serve as stationmaster by the struggling Wakayama Electric Railway company in Wakayama prefecture as a way to revitalize their lightly-traveled route, the 14-kilometer Kishigawa line 33 downtown of Wakayama city and the outskirt city, Kinokawa. With the regional railway losing money, the nearly 34 Kishi station lost its last staff in 2006 and became an unmanned station. After her service in 2007, Tama proved a hit; her incredible popularity drew domestic and foreign tourists and 35 the local economy. Donning the stationmaster cap and custom-made jacket, Tama 36 sat at the ticket gate to welcome and see off passengers over her eight-year tenure. Tama's cuteness is exploited everywhere — from the cakes and chairs in the Tama-themed café to the adorable cat-shaped station building itself. Particularly, the livery of one rolling stock illustrating a wide 37 of Tama's poses acts as a moving advertisement on the rail and broadcasts the loveliness of Tama along the route.

In 2015, Tama died at the ripe age of 16. An estimated 3,000 mourners, including railway officials, 38 to the tiny Kishi station to pay tribute to her. Because of the Tama effect, the Kishigawa line was able to continue service and the railway company was 39 saved from bankruptcy. 40 was her contribution that Tama received the additional title of “honorable eternal stationmaster” on her funeral.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (A) therefore | (B) dutifully | (C) four-legged | (D) abandoned | (E) connecting |
| (F) variety | (G) employing | (H) such | (I) flocked | (J) boosted |

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

Medieval Gothic cathedrals like Notre Dame in Paris attract millions of people every year. Most people are overwhelmed with the ceiling supported by delicate ribs of stones and the walls decorated with stained glass. However, few have ever wondered who built this kind of cathedral and how. Andrew Tallon, a tech-savvy art historian, was the first to use laser scans to deconstruct Gothic architecture and even get inside the heads of the medieval builders.

With the help of 21st-century technology, Tallon intended to unveil the mysteries behind the ancient stones of Notre Dame. The tools he used were laser scans rather than traditional tools, such as plumb bobs, strings, rulers, and pencils. The former boasted exquisite precision while the latter were tedious, time-consuming, and error-prone. Throughout the measuring process, Tallon had the laser beam mounted on a tripod. It swept around the choir of a cathedral and measured the distance between the scanner and every point it hit. Each measurement was represented by a small colored dot. All the dots **congregated** gradually and in the end, created a big 3-D image of the cathedral. According to Tallon, laser scans hardly missed a thing. If it was done properly, the results would be accurate to within five millimeters.

So far, Tallon has discovered some surprising new information about Notre Dame's builders. For example, they sometimes took shortcuts. Tallon's scans have revealed that the western end of the cathedral was a total mess. The interior columns didn't line up and neither did some of the aisles. Rather than fixing these problems, the workers appeared to have built around them. In addition, laser scans have shown that the western facade, built on unstable soil, began leaning forward and to the north. Construction had to be halted until the builders could be confident that the ground had compressed enough to resume.

Apparently, Tallon's work has revolutionized our understanding of how this kind of medieval building was constructed. Next time when we have a chance to visit one of the Gothic cathedrals, we may spend time pondering on the architecture itself.

41. What is the main purpose of this passage?
 - (A) To tell a historical story about how Notre Dame was built.
 - (B) To talk about the technology and tools used to build Notre Dame.
 - (C) To describe the interior architectural design of Notre Dame.
 - (D) To disclose secrets about the construction of Notre Dame.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Andrew Tallon is true?
 - (A) He is an architect who builds churches and thinks like a medieval builder.
 - (B) He is a researcher who is interested in the construction of Gothic churches.
 - (C) He is a scientist who excels at all new technologies of civil engineering.
 - (D) He is a historian who enjoys the legends and tales about medieval cathedrals.
43. What is the word "**congregated**" in the 2nd paragraph most likely to mean?
 - (A) Gathered.
 - (B) Operated.
 - (C) Accomplished.
 - (D) Evolved.
44. What is true about this passage?
 - (A) Well-formed both inside and outside, Notre Dame is a perfect architecture with a symmetrical design.
 - (B) Though it took more time and effort, the ancient way of measuring a church was just as accurate as the new one.
 - (C) Most people who are fascinated with the beauty of Notre Dame know little about its architectural structure.
 - (D) The builders of Notre Dame paid little attention to how solid the foundation of the cathedral was.

第45至48題為題組

Manny Pacquiao is a Filipino professional boxer. He is the first and only eight-division world champion, winning 10 world titles, as well as being the first to win the lineal championship in four different weight classes. According to *Forbes*, he is the second highest paid athlete in the world as of 2015, benefiting from the fight between him and Floyd Mayweather, the richest contest in boxing history. However, without his tough childhood, it is unlikely Pacquiao would be the boxer he is today.

Manny Pacquiao's transformation from a skinny school dropout to a boxing champion is one of the astonishing rags-to-riches stories. He was born in a poor and violent part of Mindanao, one of the main islands in the Philippines. Until the age of 10, he had never seen a TV set and had never set foot in a town or city. He lived with his family in a single-room hut, in a rugged landscape of coconut palms, dense jungles, and coastal mountains. The boxer—who reportedly bought a US\$12 million Beverly Hills mansion close to Hollywood—had slept outdoors in a large cardboard box every night when he was 10. They were poor even by the wretched standards of other villagers. One uncle, Benito Bequilla, 67, recalls that they were so hard up that they could rarely afford even to eat rice.

His uncle introduced Pacquiao to boxing when the 12-year-old dropped out of school in 1990. He soon realized winning meant money-earning. At the age of 15, he stowed away on a boat to seek out greater opportunities for boxing in the capital, Manila. He slept on the streets or inside the boxing ring of a gym as he continued his training.

Now, despite his success and wealth, Pacquiao is faithful to his roots and always shows his pride in his hard-working countrymen. He endeavors to help them and has even been elected twice to the Philippine House of Representatives. He is a unifying force for his country. In 2009, *Time* magazine featured him in its cover—under the headline “The Great Hope.”

45. Which of the following statements best describes Manny Pacquiao?
- (A) He is paid decently for his profession. Only two athletes have earned more in 2015.
 - (B) He represents the hope for the Filipinos not just because of his boxing feats.
 - (C) He made the cover of *Time* magazine because of his great fortune from boxing.
 - (D) He spares no effort to perfect his skills of boxing, the only profession he goes into.
46. Which of the following statements is true about Pacquiao's childhood and family background?
- (A) He still had no access to TV in 1986.
 - (B) He once earned a living by recycling cardboard boxes.
 - (C) None of his relatives knew anything about boxing.
 - (D) His mother usually made coconut rice for her kids.
47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) No boxer has ever won world titles in nine different weight divisions.
 - (B) Pacquiao started to box mainly because of economic concerns.
 - (C) Pacquiao is so faithful to his roots that he only resides in the Philippines.
 - (D) In 1993, Pacquiao went to the capital, Manila, where he had more chance to box.
48. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) A Living Hollywood Legend
 - (B) Survival Skills in Poverty
 - (C) The Key to Success in Boxing
 - (D) From Zero to Hero

第 49 至 52 題為題組

People ask me, “Are you concerned about self-driving cars?” And I say, “Yes, but I’m terrified of today’s cars.” Thirty thousand people die every year on U.S. roads, and over a million are injured. Ninety-four percent of those crashes are caused by human error. Forty percent of car-crash deaths result from drunk or distracted driving—two things an autonomous car could never do.

With self-driving cars, decision-making will no longer exist in real time. It’s going to shift from a driver sitting behind the wheel, reacting impulsively, to teams of designers sitting behind computers, deliberately anticipating situations the vehicle may need to deal with. **A lot of the liability will probably transfer to companies**—the manufacturers, designers, and suppliers of the various driving systems. They’ll likely be responsible for a greater share of the pie of total crash costs.

“With automation, people will quickly zone out, so we have to decide what level of human engagement we can legally require.”

Cars will learn from experience too—they’ll share enormous amounts of data with one another, getting collectively smarter over time. On the other hand, as with cell phones and the Internet, people will accept the technologies’ benefits for some perceived loss in privacy. Far in the future, you’ll get into a truly self-driving car and say, “I want to go to a good restaurant,” and you may not know, or care, where it’ll take you. We’ll still be vulnerable, just in a different way. A hacker could infect an entire model of car or corrupt a map or interfere with real-time vehicle communications in traffic.

The question now is, “How much of that risk are we willing to take in order to advance a technology that could potentially save a lot of lives?”

49. Where is this article most likely to be found?
- (A) In an autobiography. (B) In a car driver’s manual.
(C) In an insurance contract. (D) In a popular science magazine.
50. What is the author’s purpose of writing this article?
- (A) To raise public awareness of safe driving.
(B) To introduce the pros and cons of self-driving cars.
(C) To decide how much human engagement is legally required.
(D) To advocate the importance of privacy protection.
51. In paragraph 2, what does “**A lot of the liability will probably transfer to companies**” mean?
- (A) Companies will draw more pie charts of crash costs.
(B) Companies will profit from the production of self-driving cars.
(C) Companies will share the responsibility of causing crash accidents.
(D) Companies will be in charge of investigating the crash accidents.
52. Which of the following risks of self-driving technology is **NOT** mentioned in this article?
- (A) Self-driving cars may cause higher casualties.
(B) Users might suffer personal information leaks.
(C) Viruses might be loaded onto car computers.
(D) Traffic communications might not work properly.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Speech making is an art. People may have different concepts about what constitutes a perfect speech and what qualities a great speaker should possess. Yet nobody will deny that a long-winded speaker who keeps rambling without knowing when to stop bores the audience. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known by his pen name Mark Twain, the American humorist and author of such classics as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and its sequel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, once illustrated this point with the following anecdote.

It was a summer evening. He and his wife were in a church for a fund-raising campaign. The priest in charge told about refugees who were in dire need of financial support. He detailed the refugees' impoverished situation, including the hovels they lived in, the tattered clothes they wore, the many diseases they suffered and so on. The words struck a chord with everyone on the spot, and the priest soon had the entire audience **agog** with these stories.

Twain had four hundred dollars in his pocket originally put aside for something else, but he could hardly await the priest to finish talking so as to donate them all. However, rather than passing the collection plate at the point, the tireless priest babbled on. The temperature in the church got higher and higher. Twain started to doze, his enthusiasm fading. He was then unwilling to let the priest have the entire four hundred dollars and decided to only give half of it. As the priest kept right on talking, he again lowered his contribution to one hundred dollars. There was no sign of quitting. Finally, the priest stopped and when the plate came around, Twain took ten cents from it. "A thing like that can lead to crime," Twain said.

53. Why did the author mention Mark Twain's story?
- (A) To use Mark Twain as an example of an ideal speaker.
(B) To illustrate Mark Twain's humorous personality.
(C) To prove the author's idea of an unfavorable speech.
(D) To teach the readers some useful tips for speeches.
54. How much did Twain give the priest?
- (A) Two hundred dollars.
(B) One hundred dollars.
(C) Ten cents.
(D) None of the above.
55. What does the word "**agog**" in the second paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) Interested. (B) Exhausted. (C) Annoyed. (D) Relieved.
56. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Most people agree that a detailed speech will make a good speech.
(B) The priest's speech could have been successful hadn't it been lengthy.
(C) All the audience in the church got impatient owing to the hot weather.
(D) Mark Twain thought fund-raising activities would cause crime rates to rise.

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. 在大多數已開發國家，奉獻於事業的女性是受良好教育並充滿雄心的。
2. 今天，許多女性在各行各業皆扮演關鍵角色，不再只是家庭主婦。

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：如果未來你有能力，你想要遷入的是郊區獨棟房屋或是市區的公寓大樓？第一段描述你理想中的房子類別及內外的設施環境，第二段說明你會邀請誰同住，以及做此選擇的理由。請用至少 120 個字詞描述。





臺北區104學年度第一學期
第二次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文
考
科
參
考
答
案
暨
詳
解

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

1. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：Ebenezer Scrooge 在狄更斯的經典小說中是個刻薄的角色，他幾乎不給員工喘息的機會，甚至聖誕節假期也不得閒。

(A)樸素的 (B)刻薄的
(C)自然的 (D)不同的

2. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：地中海地區有全世界最宜人的氣候，難怪有無數遊客前往參觀。

(A)嚴峻的 (B)全球的 (C)寒冷的 (D)宜人的

3. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：那位母親無法控制她的好奇心，很快的瞥了一眼她女兒新男友的照片。

(A)很快的一瞥 (B)企圖 (C)程度 (D)顯示

4. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：那些抗議者朝那個正在記者會上對記者們演講的貪汙的政客丟腐敗的雞蛋。

(A)絕對的 (B)腐敗的 (C)很棒的 (D)整個的

5. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：相較於父親，母親與孩子間享有更親密的關係；換而言之，孩子通常與母親更親近。

(A)幻想 (B)偏好 (C)托兒所 (D)親密

6. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在仔細調查後，這個偵探找到一些隱藏在犯罪現場的重要證據並解決了這個案件。

(A)世代 (B)表達 (C)調查 (D)反對

7. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：臺灣陸封鮭魚是瀕臨絕種的物種之一。

(A)現象 (B)細菌 (C)難民 (D)物種

8. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：許多觀眾與跑者在幾年前的波士頓馬拉松爆炸案中受傷。

(A)觀眾 (B)木匠 (C)講者 (D)商人

9. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：自從新政府執政後，在過去二十年中，越南的政策經歷迅速的民主變遷。

(A)可動的 (B)迅速的
(C)有意識的 (D)原本的

10. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這場車禍傷了他的下肢，他現在必須靠輪椅行動。

(A)四肢 (B)碎屑 (C)比賽；對手 (D)器官

11. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：建立名聲需要 20 年，但毀掉它只要 5 分鐘；所以，當在網路張貼照片或文章時要小心。

(A)沉思 (B)毀壞 (C)想像 (D)刪除

12. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這間工廠已經將有毒物質排放至河裡好幾年了，危害了周遭社區民眾的健康。

(A)允許 (B)崩塌 (C)干擾 (D)危害

13. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：臺灣隊光榮地接收他們的金牌，伴隨著國旗在風中飄揚。

- (A)閃亮 (B)飄揚；振翅
(C)反思 (D)引起動機

14. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這個收入普通的男人深受大家尊敬，因為他將找到的一件珍貴珠寶歸還給失主。

- (A)繁榮 (B)節奏 (C)尊敬 (D)大師

15. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在公共區域，我總是關掉訊息通知的音效或把音量調小，以免干擾到他人。

- (A)展覽品 (B)財富 (C)貧窮 (D)音量

二、綜合測驗

第16至20題為題組

臺北市公共自行車租賃計畫，又稱「YouBike」，自2012年開辦以來即深受歡迎。臺北YouBike計畫已突破四千萬使用人次，除了易達性高（共196個租賃站及6,406輛自行車）之外，低廉的收費（使用的前四小時每半小時收費新臺幣10元）以及其他巧妙的設計亦為人所稱道。舉例來說，為了增進騎士的夜間安全，每輛車都配有腳踏車輛所驅動的照明燈，如果停止腳踏，照明燈還能持續發亮60至90秒；此外，若騎士想要在租賃站以外的地點停車，車子前面的置物籃下方皆配備有安全鎖以供使用。至於那些擔心無法在特定站點借到車的人，可以透過官方提供的應用程式查詢最近站點的剩餘車輛。臺北YouBike系統具備眾多優點，預計在2019年底前投入10億元預算，由此看來其前景的確是一片光明。

16. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：選本句主要動詞，因此須選(D)以表被動態。

17. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)配備 (B)管理經營
(C)修理 (D)指派；指定

18. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)同時 (B)同樣地 (C)除此之外 (D)因此

19. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A) anyone 後接單數動詞，因此須選(B)才能接“who worry ...”，表示「那些…的人」。

20. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)沿著，若當副詞有「一起」的意思，但後面須接“with”。

- (B)作為 (C)通過；相差 (D)帶有

第21至25題為題組

Holi 是印度的一個主要節慶，也是所有節慶中最充滿生氣的。它最初的慶祝地點是在印度、尼泊爾和世界其他有印度出身背景人士的地區；最近，這個節慶散播到歐洲和北美的一些地區。這個古老的印度宗教節慶紀

念正義戰勝邪惡，而這個勝利來自於燃燒和毀滅一位叫Holika的惡魔；因為是在三月慶祝，它也代表著冬天的結束和即將到來的春天豐收季節。

Holi 節慶的歡樂是沒有局限的，印度的每個角落或全世界的人們都歡欣的參與這個節慶。事實上，這個節慶充滿如此多歡樂，以致於單單提起「Holi」這個詞，就能帶給人們歡笑和熱情。在節慶期間，人們互相在臉上塗滿彩色粉末、向彼此潑彩色的水和在灑水器下跳舞。除了是個玩樂的狂歡節慶，Holi 也象徵了重聚、原諒和修補破裂的關係，因此它也被認為是印度的感恩節。

21. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)慶祝；觀察 (B)詢問 (C)傳達 (D)吸收

22. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(B) over 表「勝過、贏過」之意。

23. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此句無連接詞，以分詞構句連接，文意被動，故選(C) Celebrated。

24. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)從事於 (B)黏在 (C)驚訝 (D)充滿

25. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)與…有關 (B)與…相反
(C)除…之外 (D)幸虧

第26至30題為題組

現代人忙於在各種礦石、金屬、植物上尋求能量，殊不知能量其實無所不在。事實上，大自然中的陽光與土壤等物質也都具有能量。為了防止紫外線對皮膚造成傷害、避免皮膚提早老化，防晒成了每個人重要的課題，但人們卻往往忽略了陽光的能量對人體的重要性。北歐、美國每年患憂鬱症的人口達上千萬人，而光照不足是導致憂鬱的重要原因之一。現代都會人平均有80%的時間待在室內，長時間缺乏日照的結果，導致人體缺乏光能。

此外，土壤中的能量也對人類影響深遠。現代農業過度依賴化肥、農藥，使得土壤中的許多重要的元素流失。許多研究顯示，在古老的年代，土壤的表土層至少含有84種以上的礦物質，而今土壤中的礦物質平均卻不超過30種。土壤失衡導致在其中生長的作物缺乏能量；現代人吃這些低能量的食物，註定慢性病叢生。

26. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)事實上 (B)一方面 (C)的確 (D)更棒的是

27. (B)

難易度：難

解析：guard against 預防；避免。

28. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：文中 exposure 需搭配介系詞(D) to。

29. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：兩子句無連接詞，故用分詞(A) reducing。

30. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：以連接詞(D) while 連接兩子句，對照出不同的情形。

三、文意選填

一個好的行銷策略對營收有正面影響。在日本西部，一家過往虧損的鐵路公司藉由僱用一隻貓做為吉祥物而搖身一變，營運開始獲利。在讀完接下來的故事之後，你可能會想多抱抱你的四腳朋友，表達你對牠的情感。

一隻名為小玉的雌性貓科動物被位於和歌山縣慘澹經營中的和歌山電氣鐵道公司指派出任站長一職，欲藉此振興旗下旅客量稀少、14 公里長、連接和歌山市區與其衛星市鎮紀之川市的貴志川線。由於此區域性小規模鐵路公司日益虧損，瀕臨廢站的貴志站於 2006 年遭撤除其站務員並降等為無人招呼站。2007 年小玉的派任造成空前迴響；牠那難以置信的知名度招徠了國內外無數旅人，振興了地方經濟。在牠服務八年期間，小玉頭戴站長盤帽、身著訂製制服，盡職的坐在剪收票口招呼旅客。小玉的可愛身影被應用在裡外各處——從小玉主題餐廳的蛋糕與座椅，到令人喜愛的貓型站房本體皆然。尤有甚者，其中一輛火車的塗裝上布滿了小玉的千姿百態，做為軌道上的移動廣告沿線放送小玉的魅力。

2015 年，小玉以高齡過世，享壽 16 歲。估計有 3,000 人，包含（和歌山電鐵的）鐵路高層，前往迷你的貴志站表示哀悼。拜小玉效應之賜，貴志川線得以繼續營運，和歌山電鐵也因此免於破產。牠的貢獻甚鉅，是故小玉在喪禮上被迫加頭銜，受封為「可敬的永恆站長」。

31. (G)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格前有介系詞 by 所以要填名詞或動名詞。但空格後已有名詞 a cat，所以只有 employing 和 connecting 有可能。依語意為僱用；運用，故(G) employing 為正解。

32. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格前是所有格，後有名詞，故應填形容詞。空格後是 friend，根據文意，指的是貓，即為四隻腳的動物朋友，故(C) four-legged 此複合形容詞為正解。

33. (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格前 Kishigawa line 即為 their lightly-traveled route 在本句為受詞，承接 revitalize 此動詞。本格 connect 由動詞轉化成分詞，引導出分詞片語，意指這條路線銜接市中心跟郊區。故(E) connecting 為正解。

34. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格前有副詞 nearly，後有一名詞 Kishi station，加上前後文意判斷，選擇過去分詞(D) abandoned 當作形容詞修飾後面 station。

35. (J)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格前有一對等連接詞 and 連接動詞 drew，故判斷應填入動詞。另根據前後文意，應為「提振經濟」之意，故(J) boosted 為正解。

36. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格後 sat 為動詞，此空格應填入副詞修飾動詞。加上前後文意判斷，此題正解為(B) dutifully 盡職地。

37. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格前為形容詞 wide，空格後為介系詞 of，故此空格應填入名詞，根據文意應為(F) variety。

38. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：全句沒有動詞部分，故空格應填入動詞。根據前後文意判斷，(I) flocked 為正解。

39. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格前後為完整的被動語態 was saved，故此空格根據前後文意，選擇轉折詞(A) therefore，表示連接前因和後果。

40. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：such ... that 意味著強調，表達 Tama 的貢獻之鉅以致於...，故(H) such 為正解。另外 such 擺在句首為強調用法，故此句前半部分為倒裝句。

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

像巴黎聖母院一樣的中古歌德式大教堂每年吸引數百萬人，大多數的人對於用精雕細琢的石柱所支撐的天花板和用彩繪玻璃所裝飾的牆面感到震撼，然而，對於這類大教堂的建築者及建築方式好奇的人卻寥寥無幾。Andrew Tallon 是一位精通科技的藝術史學家，他也是第一位使用雷射光解構歌德式建築和了解中古世紀建築師想法的人。

藉由二十一世紀的科技幫助，Tallon 試圖揭開隱藏在聖母院的古老大石背後的祕密。他使用的工具是雷射掃描而非傳統的工具，如鉛錘、繩索、量尺和鉛筆等，前者以精密的準確度著稱，而後者則費工、耗時且錯誤率高。整個量測的過程中，Tallon 把雷射光束架在三角架上，光束會掃射整個大教堂唱詩班臺，接著量出雷射掃描器和光束所觸及到的點之間的距離，每一次的測量都會用一個小色點標記，漸漸地這些小色點會聚集，最

終形成一幅教堂的 3D 大圖。據 Tallon 表示，雷射掃描幾乎不會遺漏任何東西，若正確操作的話，測量準確度誤差會在 5 毫米內。

到目前為止，Tallon 已發現了一些關於聖母院建造者令人訝異的新訊息。例如，他們有時候會偷懶，Tallon 的雷射報告顯示聖母院西側亂得一塌糊塗，內部梁柱並沒有排成一直線，有一些走道也歪七扭八，對於這些問題，建造者似乎並沒有去解決而是繞開這些雜亂處繼續蓋；此外，雷射掃描顯示大教堂的西面，由於位在鬆軟的土質上所以開始向北傾斜，工程曾因此一度停擺直到建造者確定地層夠扎實才再復工。

由此可見，Tallon 的研究顛覆了我們對於這類中古世紀建築建造法的理解。下回我們若有機會一窺其中一座哥德式大教堂的風采時，我們也許可以花點時間思考建築物本身的建築架構。

41. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：全文的主要目的是什麼？

- (A)講述聖母院如何建造的歷史故事。
- (B)討論用來建造聖母院的科技與器具。
- (C)描述聖母院的內部建築設計。
- (D)揭開關於聖母院建造的祕密。

42. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本文，下列關於 Andrew Tallon 的陳述何者正確？

- (A)他是位教堂建築師，且他能用中古世紀建造者的模式思考。
- (B)他是一位對歌德式教堂建築有興趣的研究員。
- (C)他是一位熟稔於所有土木工程新科技的科學家。
- (D)他是位喜歡關於中古世紀大教堂的傳說與民間故事的史學家。

43. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：第二段中“congregated”這個字的意思可能是下列何者？

- (A)集合 (B)操作 (C)完成 (D)演化

44. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文，下列何者正確？

- (A)聖母院不論內外構造皆美，是有著對稱設計的完美建築。
- (B)傳統測量教堂的方式雖較耗時費工，但卻和新的方式一樣準確。
- (C)大部分為聖母院所著述的人對於它的建築結構一無所知。
- (D)聖母院的建造者對於大教堂地基穩不穩固不太關心。

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Manny Pacquiao 是名菲律賓職業拳擊手。他是史上

首位也是唯一一位稱霸 8 個量級，奪得 10 個世界拳擊冠軍頭銜的拳擊手，也是第一位在 4 個不同級別裡贏得正統冠軍的拳擊手。根據《富比士雜誌》的報導，在 2015 年，他是世界第二高薪的運動員，這受惠於他與 Floyd Mayweather 的比賽，因為這比賽是拳擊史上收入最高的賽事。然而，要不是他艱苦的童年經歷，他就不會成為今天這樣的拳擊手。

Manny Pacquiao 從一個瘦骨嶙峋的中輟生一躍成為世界拳王可說是又一由窮致富，鯉躍龍門的驚人故事。他出生於一個充斥貧窮與暴力的地區，位於菲律賓主要島嶼之一的民答那峨島。在他 10 歲之前，他從沒看過電視機，也未曾踏足任何城鎮。他跟他的家人住在一個只有一個房間的小屋，四周地形崎嶇，放眼所及都是椰子樹、濃密的叢林以及臨海的山群。現在有報導指出這位拳擊手買了一棟靠近好萊塢，價值 1,200 萬美元的比佛利豪宅，而他 10 歲那年，卻每晚都得在戶外的一個大紙箱中過夜。就算與其他村民困苦的生活標準相比，他們家都還算是窮的。Benito Bequilla 是他 67 歲的伯父，根據他的回憶，他們家窮到連米都買不起。

在 1990，當 12 歲的他輟學後，他的叔叔介紹他認識拳擊。他很快明白贏得拳賽等於贏得現金。在他 15 歲時，他偷乘上一艘船到首都馬尼拉，追尋更好的拳擊機會。在那裡他持續他的訓練，有時候就睡在街上，有時候則睡在拳館的播臺上。

如今，儘管他名利雙收，但是 Pacquiao 仍忠於他的出身，並且無處不表現出他對他辛苦工作的國人感到驕傲。他努力幫助他們，甚至當選了兩屆國會議員。對他的國家而言，他是一股讓大家齊心協力的力量。而在 2009 年，《時代雜誌》以他為封面人物，其標題寫著：「偉大的希望」。

45. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者對於 Manny Pacquiao 的描述最貼近事實？

- (A)他的職業為他帶來豐厚的收入。在 2015 年，只有兩名運動員賺的錢比他多。
- (B)他代表著菲律賓人的希望，而這不只是因為他在拳擊上成就非凡。
- (C)他成為《時代雜誌》封面人物，是因為他透過拳擊累積了巨大的財富。
- (D)他盡一切努力讓他的拳擊技術臻至完美，而拳擊也是他唯一從事的事業。

46. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：關於 Pacquiao 的童年及家庭背景，下列何者為真？

- (A)到了 1986 年，他仍然沒有機會看電視。
- (B)他曾經藉由回收紙箱維生。
- (C)他的親戚裡，沒人擁有關於拳擊方面的知識。
- (D)他的媽媽常常煮椰汁炊飯給她的孩子吃。

47. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：下列何者不是正確的？

- (A)沒有任何拳擊手曾經在 9 個不同量級都奪下世界冠軍頭銜。
- (B) Pacquiao 開始打拳，主要是經濟方面的考量。
- (C) Pacquiao 十分忠於他的出身，所以他只住在菲律賓。
- (D)在 1993 年，Pacquiao 前往首都馬尼拉，因為在那裡他有更多機會打拳。

48. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者為本篇文章的最佳標題？

- (A)好萊塢的活傳奇
- (B)貧窮的生存之道
- (C)拳擊的成功關鍵
- (D)從一無所有到國家英雄

第 49 至 52 題為題組

有人問我：「你對『自動駕駛車』感到憂心嗎？」我回答：「是啊，但是目前的車輛更讓我感到驚恐。」美國每年有三萬人死於車禍，傷者則超過百萬名。百分之九十四的車禍是人為疏失所造成。百分之四十的死亡車禍肇因於酒駕或分心，而這兩者絕不會發生在自動駕駛車輛。

自動駕駛車輛，讓駕駛人不需再做即時決策，而是將決策工作從坐在駕駛座上憑藉反射動作產生反應的駕駛，轉移到坐在電腦前、精密預測路況的設計師團隊。大部份的責任將轉移，由製造商、設計公司以及各式駕駛系統供應商來承擔。這些公司很可能需對碰撞車損負較大比例的責任。

「駕駛人會因依賴自動化而很快恍神放空，所以我們必須在法律上決定應該要求人為操作到何種程度。」

汽車也將能從經驗中學習——汽車能彼此分享大量資訊，其集體智慧將與時俱進。另一方面，一如手機與網路，使用者在享受科技帶來的好處的同時，也必須接受隱私受損。在遙遠的未來，當你坐進一輛完全自動駕駛的車子時，會說：「我要去一間好餐廳。」而你可能不知道也不在乎，車子要帶你去哪裡。這樣還是很危險，只是另一種危險。駭客可以使整個汽車系統中毒，或是破壞地圖運作，也可以介入行進中車輛的即時通訊。

問題是：「要發展一項可能拯救更多生命的科技，我們願意負擔多少風險？」

49. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這篇文章最可能的出處為何？

- (A)自傳
- (B)汽車駕駛人手冊
- (C)保險合約
- (D)科普雜誌

50. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：作者寫作本文的目的為何？

(A)提高安全駕駛的意識。

(B)介紹自動駕駛車輛的優缺點。

(C)明訂法律中必要的人為參與程度。

(D)鼓吹保護隱私的重要。

51. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：第二段提到「大部分的責任將轉移到公司」，這是什麼意思？

- (A)公司將繪製更多碰撞車損的圓餅圖。
- (B)公司將獲利於自動駕駛車輛之生產。
- (C)公司將分擔車禍肇事責任。
- (D)公司將負責車禍調查。

52. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本文並未提及下列哪一項自動駕駛科技的風險？

- (A)自動駕駛車可能造成更多傷亡。
- (B)使用者個資可能會外洩。
- (C)病毒可能會載入汽車電腦中。
- (D)交通通訊可能會無法正常運作。

第 53 至 56 題為題組

演講是一門藝術。當提到何謂完美的演講、或好的演講者需要具備哪些特質時，大家可能會有不同的想法，但沒有人會否認如果演講者滔滔不絕、不懂得見好就收，那他的聽眾一定會感到無趣。美國的幽默大師，也是《湯姆歷險記》、《頑童歷險記》等經典作品的作者 Samuel Langhorne Clemens（大家比較熟知他的筆名馬克吐溫）曾用以下的故事印證了這個觀點。

某個夏天傍晚，他跟太太在教堂裡參加一個募款活動，主事的牧師說難民們亟需經濟援助。他詳述了難民們困苦的情況，包括他們居住的簡陋小屋、穿著破舊的衣服、以及罹患了種種疾病等。這些話語讓臺下的聽眾為之動容，這些引人入勝的故事很快地讓聽眾們都聽得津津有味。

馬克吐溫當時口袋中有 400 元，本來有別的用途，但等不及牧師講完，馬克吐溫就想把這些錢全數捐出。此時，牧師卻仍滔滔不絕，並沒有把捐款盤傳下來，教堂裡的溫度不斷上升，他開始打瞌睡，剛才的滿腔熱血也開始冷卻，他現在不想把錢都捐出去了，決定只捐一半。牧師繼續講道，馬克吐溫此時把捐款金額降到 100 元，然而牧師依舊沒有要停下來的打算。終於，演講結束，當捐款盤傳到他手中時，他從裡頭拿走了 10 分錢。「冗長的演講會引人犯罪的。」馬克吐溫下了這樣的註解。

53. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：為什麼作者要提到馬克吐溫的故事？

- (A)舉馬克吐溫為例，說明何謂成功的演說者。
- (B)說明馬克吐溫幽默的人格特質。
- (C)證實作者所言何謂不討喜的演講。
- (D)教導讀者們一些演講的訣竅。

54. (D)
難易度：中偏難
解析：馬克吐溫給了牧師多少錢？
(A) 200 元 (B) 100 元 (C) 10 分 (D) 以上皆非
55. (A)
難易度：中偏易
解析：第二段中的“agog”意思最可能為下列何者？
(A) 感興趣的 (B) 疲累的
(C) 不悅的 (D) 鬆了一口氣
56. (B)
難易度：中偏易
解析：根據本文可推斷出下列何者結論？
(A) 多數人都會同意細節豐富的演講是好的演講。
(B) 如果沒那麼冗長，牧師的演講可能會成功。
(C) 因為天氣太熱，教堂裡所有的聽眾都不耐煩了。
(D) 馬克吐溫認為募款活動會造成犯罪率上升。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. In most developed countries, / women devoted to their careers / are well-educated / and full of ambition.
2. Nowadays, many women / play key roles / in all walks of life / and are not just housewives anymore.

評分標準

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每題分四段落，每段落占 1 分。
3. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各自獨立，扣完為止。
4. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次；各段落之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
5. 每題大小寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。

二、英文作文

評分標準

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題（句）清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。（5 ~ 4 分）	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。（3 分）	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。（2 ~ 1 分）	文不對題或沒寫（凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算）。（0 分）
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。（5 ~ 4 分）	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。（3 分）	重點不明、前後不連貫。（2 ~ 1 分）	全文毫無組織或未按題示寫作。（0 分）
文法、句構	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。（4 分）	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。（3 分）	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。（2 ~ 1 分）	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。（0 分）
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。（4 分）	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（3 分）	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。（2 ~ 1 分）	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。（0 分）
體例	格式、標點、大小寫等幾無錯誤。（2 分）		格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（1 分）	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。（0 分）

臺北區 104 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—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 4 冊

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。

祝考試順利



版權所有・翻印必究

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. On _____ of my company, I would like to make some suggestions on this project.
(A) championship (B) exchange (C) fragrance (D) behalf
2. After a long tiring day, Jenny decided to _____ herself with a relaxing hot bath.
(A) indulge (B) suppress (C) conquer (D) cultivate
3. As studies show, what a _____ woman eats may influence her unborn baby's food memories, and thus may help to develop its food preferences later in life.
(A) tolerant (B) stable (C) pregnant (D) rational
4. William, who is always dressed in casual clothes, doesn't fit the _____ of a CEO in the business industry.
(A) celebrity (B) recognition (C) atmosphere (D) stereotype
5. The _____ high cost of his investment in the stock market has left Bill broke and forced him to reduce recreational expenses to the minimum.
(A) consciously (B) theoretically (C) excessively (D) occasionally
6. On July 2nd, Hong Kong police arrested more than 500 _____ at a sit-in, which later resulted in a huge march with half a million people demanding democratic reforms.
(A) advertisers (B) protesters (C) suppliers (D) candidates
7. After taking the cold medicine, Susan felt _____ and then she decided to take a nap.
(A) drowsy (B) energetic (C) flexible (D) arrogant
8. There have been broken hearts and _____ dreams across the US since the Belgium football team sent the US home in the 2014 World Cup.
(A) infected (B) preoccupied (C) frowned (D) shattered
9. The world needs to adopt the low-carbon energy policy to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide _____.
(A) transmission (B) emission (C) admission (D) permission
10. Doctors advise those with stomach disorder to avoid _____ spicy food.
(A) irritant (B) allergic (C) mysterious (D) attentive
11. Some scientists believe unmanned automobiles and aircraft are a trend for future _____.
(A) fascination (B) promotion (C) transportation (D) variation
12. After ten years of retirement, John recently got hired as a consultant for a private company. Now he is taking several online business courses to _____ his expertise knowledge.
(A) recall (B) clarify (C) transform (D) polish

13. At the farewell party for the senior professor, the _____ of the university paid their regards to his dedication to teaching.
(A) faculty (B) facilities (C) organization (D) charity
14. After many hours of cross examination, the murder suspect eventually _____ his crime in a slip of tongue.
(A) recruited (B) confessed (C) meditated (D) generated
15. Although many _____ on the market seem to have great potential for future success, think of the risks involved before you make any investment.
(A) ventures (B) expenditures (C) adventures (D) agencies

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

RFID, (Radio-frequency identification) is widely embedded in tags to automatically identify and track objects by using the wireless radio-frequency electromagnetic fields to transfer data. These tags contain 16 stored information. They are powered by and read at short ranges (a few meters) via 17 fields. Unlike a barcode, these tags do not necessarily need to be within line of sight of the reader, and may be embedded in the tracked object.

Radio frequency identification (RFID), is a technology that includes 1D and 2D barcodes. Usually implanted on the label in the form of chip, RFID can be affixed 18 a product, case, pallet or other package. The information it contains may be read, recorded, or rewritten.

RFID tags are used in many industries. An RFID tag attached to an automobile during production can be used to track its progress through the assembly line. Pharmaceuticals can be tracked through warehouses. Livestock and pets may have tags 19, allowing the identification of the animal.

The widespread application of RFID has also alerted people to the privacy-related issues. Since RFID tags can be attached to cash, clothing, everyday possessions, or even implanted within people, the possibility of reading personally-linked information without consent has raised serious 20 concerns.

16. (A) manually (B) electronically (C) verbally (D) essentially
17. (A) magnetic (B) competent (C) sympathetic (D) chemical
18. (A) on (B) at (C) to (D) in
19. (A) inject (B) injecting (C) injected (D) to inject
20. (A) privacy (B) alliance (C) eruption (D) gratitude

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Banff, the largest town in Canada's oldest national park, is an ideal starting point 21 which tourists can explore the rugged beauty of the Canadian Rockies. Situated along the Trans-Canada Highway 22 80 miles west of Calgary, the resort town is surrounded by breathtaking views of snow-covered peaks, evergreen forests and mountain lakes. The town itself is one of Canada's most popular tourist destinations and can get very crowded during peak periods. But fear not, Banff provides 23 opportunities for nature enthusiasts to get away from the hustling cities.

Wanna make a one-day trip in Banff? Consider a visit to some of the beautiful mountain lakes, such as Lake Louise and the world- 24 Moraine Lake. As one of the UNESCO World Heritage sites, these magnificent destinations in Banff can be explored with the help of knowledgeable guides who master the region's history and 25.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 21. (A) for | (B) into | (C) from | (D) with |
| 22. (A) initially | (B) roughly | (C) basically | (D) barely |
| 23. (A) scarce | (B) abundant | (C) relative | (D) considerate |
| 24. (A) conservative | (B) contemporary | (C) notorious | (D) renowned |
| 25. (A) ecology | (B) psychology | (C) myth | (D) conception |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

The Walking Dead, an American horror drama television series, is adapted 26 the comic book series of the same name. The series 27 strong Nielsen ratings, breaking various records for a cable series. It also received 12.4 million TV 28 for its season three finale to become the most-watched drama series in cable history.

The Walking Dead 29 tells the story of a small group of survivors living in the world plagued by zombies. The group is led by Rick Grimes, who was a deputy sheriff before the zombie outbreak. In the series, they are faced with the horrible walking zombies, the constantly changing relationship of their group, and conflicts with other humans. The plot focuses on the dilemmas as they struggle to 30 their humanity in day-to-day challenges of surviving in a hostile world.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 26. (A) to | (B) in | (C) at | (D) from |
| 27. (A) intended | (B) attained | (C) attended | (D) contended |
| 28. (A) viewers | (B) broadcasts | (C) critics | (D) passersby |
| 29. (A) privately | (B) statistically | (C) primarily | (D) eventually |
| 30. (A) remain | (B) maintain | (C) sustain | (D) contain |

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。請忽略大小寫。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Reality television, one of the most popular television programs in recent years, 31 unscripted dramatic situations, records actual events, and features common people instead of professional actors. Its popularity 32 its ability to place ordinary people in extraordinary situations.

One example we are 33 with is a Korean TV program called “*Daddy, Where Are We Going?*” In the program, some kids, along with their celebrity father, travel to an unknown place and react 34 to what occurs along the way. Another is the ABC show, *The Bachelor*, where an ordinary male dates a dozen women 35, traveling to scenic spots.

Reality television also has the 36 to turn its participants into national celebrities in the program such as *Pop Idol*. Besides, in *Survivor* and *Big Brother*, participants also reach some 37 of celebrity.

Reality television, however, has faced significant criticism since its 38 in popularity. One major criticism has centered around the name “reality television”, which is considered a(n) 39 description for several program styles. Critics have argued that reality television shows do not present reality where participants are placed in 40 situations or coached in what to say or how to behave.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|----------------|
| (A) presents | (B) rise | (C) artificial | (D) familiar | (E) inaccurate |
| (F) lies in | (G) naturally | (H) simultaneously | (I) degree | (J) potential |

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

Are you a busy mom who can easily find your home turning into a mess each morning? Are you a busy mom who wants to slow down and take a break? Well, according to Slatalla, you can easily find more unhurried time together with your kids with just a few simple changes.

First, you can eliminate the morning rush hour just by getting everything organized the night before, such as laying out clothes and making sure book bags are packed. Because of the planning the night before, the day starts off smoother. Besides, setting the alarm clock just 15 minutes earlier also helps you feel less hurried.

Second, you don't need to do everything yourself when hosting friends and family. You might want to hire a neighborhood teenager to help, try going potluck, or swap chores with frequent guests. In this way, you will have more time to enjoy your family.

Are you spending most of your time running errands? Well, you might want to save time and energy by finding a dry cleaner that delivers, buying everything from toilet paper to kid's birthday gifts in bulk, and trying ordering such basics as home-office and school supplies, clothing, toiletries and even groceries online. You might be surprised to find out that some even offer free shipping.

When was the last time when you and your entire family sat down and ate dinner? You might want to try at least once a week, having your entire family eat together or share breakfast together to build strong bonds. “Start the habit even if your children are really young,” says Jill Grigsby, Ph.D., a professor of sociology at Pomona College, in Claremont, CA. “They’ll come to expect and even look forward to it.”

Last but not least, don’t forget to take time for yourself. Although it might sound counter-intuitive, you’ll feel more relaxed if you add an item to your to-do list: getting away from your brood. You might want to meet a friend for coffee or have a picnic with your spouse so that when you come home, you will feel refreshed and ready to enjoy your family time.

41. What is mentioned as a way for a mom to find more unhurried time?
- (A) Ask kids to go to bed 15 minutes earlier every night.
 - (B) Order basics such as clothing, toiletries online.
 - (C) Don’t clean your house every day. Keep your house messy sometimes.
 - (D) Avoid inviting friends over to your house.
42. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of “running errands”?
- (A) Playing video games.
 - (B) Buying pens and paper.
 - (C) Picking up shirts from a dry cleaner.
 - (D) Going to the post office to mail a letter.
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) When your children are very young, avoid eating at a restaurant because they might scream and cry to disturb other people.
 - (B) Getting away from your children to have a cup of coffee with your friends sometimes makes your children feel lonely and insecure.
 - (C) To build strong bonds, have your entire family eat together at least once a week.
 - (D) Doing everything yourself when hosting friends or family sets an example to your children.
44. From which of the following is the passage likely to be taken?
- (A) A parenting magazine.
 - (B) A sociology textbook.
 - (C) A biology journal.
 - (D) A travel guide.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Have you ever decided to go on a diet but ended up eating more? Well, if so, you are not alone. According to a research at the Oregon Research Institute, it is not because you lack will or determination, but because restricting your calorie intake actually makes your brain want them more. By depriving yourself of food, you are tricking your brain into thinking the reward for eating that food is greater, thus making it even more difficult to stick to your diet.

Restricting intake and skipping meals won't lead to long term success. To yield greater results, dieters had better focus on small but nutritious food throughout the day. If you starve yourself throughout the day, you will easily end up raiding the fridge, pantry and every piece of food in sight during the night time. Therefore, instead of fighting the physiology of the brain, we need to work with it.

Dr. Eric Stice, the lead researcher on the study, sums it up well: "The implications of this study are crystal clear; if people want to lose excess weight, it would be more effective to consume healthy, low-fat / low-sugar foods during regular meals, rather than go for long periods of time without any calorie intake."

Furthermore, there is one thing that we should pay attention to: this study was conducted on adolescents, which means we need to focus even more on teaching adolescents how to eat smart and healthy during regular meals instead of starving all day without any calorie intake. After all, they need to properly fuel their growing bodies. Unhealthy dieting only increases unhealthy **cravings** and stops their bodies from growing.

45. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Exercising every day helps stay healthy.
- (B) Losing excess weight helps properly fuel their growing bodies.
- (C) Unhealthy dieting can actually lead to unhealthy cravings.
- (D) The relationship between strong determination and successful dieting.

46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) Consuming healthy foods during regular meals is less effective in losing weight than starving for a long period of time.
- (B) It is important to show teenagers how to eat right.
- (C) This study shows that there is no need to lose weight just to keep healthy.
- (D) To have a successful diet, you need to avoid packing too much food in your fridge.

47. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**craving**" in the last paragraph?

- (A) desire (B) diet (C) determination (D) restriction

48. What does the word "**so**" in the first paragraph refer to?

- (A) You deprive yourself of food and exercise regularly.
- (B) You focus on small but nutritious food throughout the day.
- (C) You decide to go on a diet but end up eating more.
- (D) You eat smart and healthy during regular meals.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

The Taipei Department of Environmental Protection was recently called on to remove waste from a sidewalk along a small alley along Dunhua S Rd. The workers arrived on the scene only to find two huge rocks approximately weighing two tons each. In response, they immediately called on several coworkers to help deal with the situation, eventually removing the "largest garbage in history" without difficulties.

According to local residents, the two rocks had occupied that space for as long as 15 or 16 years. A desire to get rid of the rocks had been conveyed in the past, but no one ever solved the issue. People at the bureau apparently did not know that the big rocks were blocking part of the road. Who on earth put the rocks there in the first place and where did they come from? No one knows. It is assumed that early residents worried about vehicles making too much noise on the sidewalk, and thus put the rocks there to keep the vehicles from driving by. Another belief is that the rocks were put there for fengshui purposes — to attract good fortune and drive away evil forces.

Bureau division head Chiu Kuan-hou said that the two bulky rocks had been placed directly on the sidewalk. “There was no way the average person could possibly move them,” Chiu said, adding that all passers-by could do was walk around the rocks, which meant to avoid the rocks, people had to walk in the street, facing countless dangers all around.

Local residents had previously notified the bureau several times about the rocks. Chiu said it was not until several days ago, however, after the police called the bureau to help remove some rocks from a sidewalk, that they went there with brooms and a trolley. They had no idea that the rocks were so gigantic that they could not be moved easily by hand. As a result, several of them worked together to fasten the rocks to move them out onto the street and have a bulldozer lift them into a truck. They were then taken to a landfill, successfully completing the “rock-moving mission.”

49. Which of the following statements is the reason why the big rocks had not been removed for almost two decades?
- (A) The local residents had not reported the situation to the authorities concerned.
 - (B) The rocks would bring good fortune to the locals, so they couldn't be removed away.
 - (C) The Taipei Department of Environmental Protection apparently had not been aware of the blocking rocks, so they did not deal with the issue.
 - (D) People in the community did not know whom to turn to in order to get rid of the rocks.
50. Why were the rocks placed on the sidewalk in the first place?
- (A) The local residents intended to set up a landmark for the community.
 - (B) The residents in the past wanted to stop the vehicles from driving by and making noise.
 - (C) The early locals displayed rocks in pursuit of a more beautiful environment.
 - (D) There is no knowing why the blocking rocks were placed there.
51. After the rocks were removed away from the sidewalk, the local environment could improve in _____.
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) safety of the pedestrians | (B) noise pollution |
| (C) fengshui | (D) recycling |
52. Which of the following is needed to remove the big rocks?
- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| (A) workers | (B) a bulldozer |
| (C) a truck | (D) all of the above |

第 53 至 56 題為題組

A child being kidnapped is a parent's worst nightmare. In the United States, nearly 800,000 children are reported missing each year, or about 2,000 per day. Approximately one-third of the children reported missing have been kidnapped. In response to this tragic problem, many states have established a missing-child response network, commonly called AMBER (America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response), which is used to notify the public when a child is abducted.

The AMBER Alert is a lasting tribute to a young girl from Arlington, Texas, who was kidnapped and later killed in 1996. Amber Hagerman, who was 9 years old at the time, was riding her bike when a neighbor heard a scream. The neighbor saw a man pull Amber off of her bike, throw her into the front seat of his truck and drive away. Four days later, Amber's body was found in a drainage ditch 4 miles from her house. Her kidnapping and murder remain unsolved.

Amber's death provoked an outcry in the Dallas / Fort Worth area, which prompted the Dallas / Fort Worth Association of Radio Managers to **implement** a method of quickly alerting the public, media, and police when a child is kidnapped. That plan, which was the original AMBER Alert plan, called for alerts to be broadcast whenever a child was abducted. In July 1997, radio stations began broadcasting the alerts. Television stations began announcing the alerts in 1999.

53. What does this article aim to?

- (A) Describe how the Amber Alert provides comfort for parents after their children are missing.
- (B) Explain how the Amber Alert comes into existence and how it is put into practice in the United States.
- (C) Narrate how the Texas police force used the Amber Alert to solve the kidnapping case of Amber Hagerman.
- (D) Provide many examples of how the Amber Alert have helped the police find the missing children as soon as possible.

54. Which following statement is **NOT** true?

- (A) Approximately 270,000 missing children are kidnapped in the United States every year.
- (B) The Amber Alert wasn't applied to the mass media until 1997.
- (C) The Amber alert is established in honor of a nine-year-old girl, Amber Hagerman.
- (D) Dallas / Fort Worth Association of Radio Managers started the Amber Alert to help the police to solve the case of Amber Hagerman.

55. In the last paragraph, what does the word "**implement**" mean?

- (A) pay a compliment
- (B) provide a detailed explanation
- (C) revise a plan
- (D) perform or carry out a plan

56. Most of the passage is described in a _____ tone.

- (A) judgmental
- (B) sarcastic
- (C) neutral
- (D) pessimistic

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. 自二十一世紀以來，全世界各地許多天災不斷發生。
2. 我們要好好地照顧自己、活在當下，並珍惜我們所擁有的。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

提示：請以英文書信的格式，寫一篇感謝信（字數至少 120 個字）。文分兩段，第一段請描寫感謝的事由。第二段則請具體描寫你想要如何表達謝意。英文書信格式錯誤扣作文總分一分，請以 John 或 Mary 署名。

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

1. (D)

解析：我想代表本公司在這份計畫上提出一些建議。

(A)冠軍 (B)交換 (C)香氣 (D)代表 on behalf of

2. (A)

解析：經過疲累漫長的一整天之後，Jenny 決定沉浸在熱水澡中。

(A)放縱、沉浸 (B)壓制
(C)征服 (D)培養、陶冶

3. (C)

解析：研究顯示，懷孕的婦女所吃的東西可能影響未出生嬰兒對食物的記憶，並因此有助於發展出日後對食物的偏好。

(A)寬容的 (B)穩定的 (C)懷孕的 (D)理性的

4. (D)

解析：威廉總是穿著便服，不符合企業中執行長的刻板印象。

(A)名人 (B)認可 (C)氣氛 (D)刻板印象

5. (C)

解析：因為在股市投資過多的成本，讓比爾破產，迫使他減少娛樂支出到最低限度。

(A)有意識地 (B)理論上而言
(C)過多地 (D)偶爾

6. (B)

解析：在七月二日，香港警察逮捕了 500 多名靜坐抗議者。後來造成一場大型的示威遊行，聚集 50 萬人要求民主改革。

(A)廣告商 (B)抗議者 (C)供應者 (D)候選人

7. (A)

解析：服用了感冒藥之後，蘇珊覺得昏昏欲睡，所以決定小睡片刻。

(A)昏昏欲睡的 (B)精力充沛的
(C)有彈性的 (D)傲慢的

8. (D)

解析：自從比利時足球隊在 2014 的世界盃擊敗了美國，全美國的人心碎了，夢想也粉碎了。

(A)感染的 (B)專注的 (C)皺眉的 (D)粉碎的

9. (B)

解析：世人必須採用低碳的能源政策，以減少二氧化碳排放量。

(A)傳送 (B)排放 (C)許可 (D)允許

10. (A)

解析：醫生建議有胃病的人必須避開刺激的辛辣食物。

(A)刺激的 (B)過敏的 (C)神祕的 (D)專注的

11. (C)

解析：有些科學家相信無人駕駛的汽車或飛機是未來的交通工具的趨勢。

(A)著迷 (B)促進 (C)交通工具 (D)變異

12. (D)

解析：退休十年後，John 受僱於一家私人企業，擔任特約顧問一職。他開始上一些線上的商業課程來溫習他的專精知識。

(A)回想 (B)澄清 (C)轉變 (D)溫習（擦亮）

13. (A)

解析：在為這位資深教授所舉辦的告別派對上，大學的教職員工全體出席，對他的教學奉獻表達敬意。

(A)全體教職員 (B)設施 (C)組織 (D)慈善

14. (B)

解析：經過好幾小時的盤問，殺人嫌犯終於失言承認犯行。

(A)招募 (B)認錯 (C)沉思 (D)產生

15. (A)

解析：儘管市場上許多的投機事業很有前景，投資前，你該先想想其中的風險。

(A)投機事業 (B)支出 (C)冒險 (D)機構

二、綜合測驗

第16至20題為題組

透過使用無線射頻電磁場來傳輸數據，無線射頻辨識（RFID）被廣泛地嵌入標籤，以自動辨識與追蹤物品。這些標籤包含了電子儲存的資訊。在短距離的範圍內（幾公尺），標籤可以透過電磁場來供電與讀取數據。與條碼不同的是，這些標籤不需要處在識別器視線之內，也可以嵌入被追蹤物體之內。

無線射頻辨識（RFID）是一種包含一維和二維條碼的技術。RFID 通常以芯片的形式植入標籤，可貼於產品、外盒、集物架或其他包裝。RFID 內含的信息可以讀取、被記錄或重寫。

許多行業都使用了 RFID 標籤。將 RFID 標籤附著在一輛正在裝配的汽車上，就能追蹤此車在生產線上的進度。倉庫也可以追蹤藥品的所在。射頻標籤也可以注入於牲畜與寵物上，以方便識別牲畜與寵物。

RFID 的廣泛應用，也使人們對隱私權的相關問題產生警惕。由於 RFID 標籤可以附著在現金、衣物、日常財物上，甚至可以植入人體，有可能在未經許可的情況下，讀取個人資訊，這項技術也會有侵犯個人隱私隱憂。

16. (B)

解析：(A)手動地 (B)電子地 (C)口頭地 (D)本質地

17. (A)

解析：(A)有磁性的 (B)有能力的
(C)同情的 (D)化學的

18. (C)

解析：略。

19. (C)

解析：略。

20. (A)

解析：(A)隱私 (B)結盟 (C)爆發 (D)感激

第21至25題為題組

班夫是加拿大最古老的國家公園內最大的城鎮，也是遊客探索加拿大落磯山脈岩石密布美景的最為理想的起點。位於加拿大橫貫公路旁卡加利西邊約 80 哩處，這個渡假勝地四周充滿令人屏息的景色，有白雪皚皚的山峰、常綠的森林、山上湖泊。這個城鎮本身就是加拿大最受歡迎的旅遊地點之一，在旺季時人潮擁擠。但是不必害怕！班夫提供愛好大自然的遊客許多機會得以遠離吵雜的都市。

想要在班夫來個一日遊嗎？可以考慮到美麗的山之湖一遊，如路易斯湖和世界知名的瑪蓮湖。做為聯合國教科文組織的世界遺產之一，班夫壯觀的景點被可以借助精通當地歷史和生態學的博學導遊一探究竟。

21. (C)

解析：(A)為了 (B)進入 (C)從（此起點） (D)和

22. (B)

解析：(A)起初地 (B)大約地 (C)基本上 (D)幾乎不

23. (B)

解析：(A)罕見的 (B)豐富的 (C)相關的 (D)體貼的

24. (D)

解析：(A)保守的 (B)當代的
(C)惡名昭彰的 (D)著名的

25. (A)

解析：(A)生態學 (B)心理學 (C)神話 (D)觀念

第26至30題為題組

《陰屍路》是美國一部由同名漫畫改編的恐怖影集，此影集獲得極高的尼爾遜收視率，改寫有線電視影集好幾項紀錄。該影集第三季最終回，贏得 1,240 萬電視觀眾的收視，也成為有線電視史上最多人觀看的影集。

《陰屍路》主要敘述一小群倖存者如何在殭屍橫行的世界存活。此群人以 Rick Grimes 為首，在殭屍疫情爆發前，Rick 擔任的是副警長的職務。他們常常面臨的有可怕的殭屍、不斷改變的團體關係，以及與其他人類所發生的衝突。劇情主軸是描述他們如何在日復一日的困境中，勉強在充滿敵意的世界中存活以及維持人性。

26. (D)

解析：略。

27. (B)

解析：(A)想要 (B)達到 (C)參加 (D)競爭

28. (A)

解析：(A)電視觀眾 (B)廣播
(C)評論家 (D)路人

29. (C)

解析：(A)私下地 (B)統計學上地
(C)主要地 (D)最後

30. (B)

解析：(A)仍然 (B)維持 (C)存活 (D)包含

三、文意選填

實境電視秀是最近幾年很受歡迎的電視策劃節目之一，它所 31(A)呈現的是沒有劇本但又充滿戲劇化的情境，記錄真實的活動，以素人為節目的特色，而非專業的演員。它受歡迎的原因 32(F)在於它能夠把平凡人放在不平凡的情境中。

我們很 33(D)熟悉的一個例子就是韓國電視節目《爸爸，我們要去哪裡？》。節目中，孩子們跟著他們的名人爸爸到未知的地方旅行，並且對沿路所發生的事物 34(G)自然地反應。另外一個例子是 ABC 電視臺的節目《單身漢》。節目中，一位男性素人 35(H)同時與多位女性約會並至當地的景點旅遊。

像《流行偶像》這樣的實境電視秀也有 36(J)可能把素人變成名人。此外，在《我要活下去》、《老大哥》節目中，參賽者也在某種 37(I)程度上成了名人。

然而，自從節目 38(B)走紅以來，實境節目就面臨重大的批評。主要的批評是針對「實境電視秀」的名稱，因為一般人認為這個名稱對一些節目形態的描述並 39(B)不正確。評論者認為實境電視秀並沒有呈現實境，因為參與者被放在 40(C)人為的情境中、或被教導該怎麼說或該如何去做。

(A)呈現	(B)走紅	(C)人為的	(D)熟悉的
(E)不正確的	(F)在於	(G)自然地	(H)同時地
(I)程度	(J)潛力，可能		

四、閱讀測驗

第41至44題為題組

你是一位在每個早上很容易發現自己的家變成一團亂的忙碌媽媽嗎？你是一位想要喘口氣、慢下步伐的忙碌媽媽嗎？根據 Slatalla，只要採用一些簡單的改變，你就可以找到更多從容不迫的時間與你的孩子在一起。

第一，你可以藉由在前一天晚上就將事情整理好來免除早上的繁忙時刻。例如先整理好衣服，和確定好書包已經整理好了。因為在前一個晚上已經先規劃好了，所以一天的開始會比較順利。此外，把鬧鐘設定成早15分鐘也可以幫助你感到比較不急迫。

第二，當你在招待家人和朋友的時候，你不需要每件事情都自己來，你可能會想要僱用一個鄰居青少年來幫忙，試著讓參加聚餐者每人各自帶著菜餚，或是和常客交換雜務。藉由這個方式，你可以有更多的時間和家人一同享受。

你是否花費你大部分的時間在跑腿呢？你可能會想省下時間和精力，藉由找一個可以把你的衣服送回來的乾洗店，大份量的購買衛生紙和小孩的生日禮物，和試著在網路上訂購基本用品，像是文具、衣服、盥洗用具和雜貨。你可能會對有些網路商店還提供免運費感到驚訝。

你最近一次和你整個家族一起坐下來吃頓晚餐是什麼時候的事？你可能會想嘗試至少一星期一次和家人一起吃飯或是一起吃早餐來建立穩固的關係。加州保盟納學院社會學系教授，Jill Grigsby 博士說：「開始這個（一起吃飯的）習慣，即使當你的小孩還很小。他們會開始期盼它。」

最後但同樣重要的是別忘了給自己一些時間。雖然這可能聽起來和預期是相反的，但是如果你把這件事——擺脫你的孩子，加到你的必做清單的話，你會感到更加輕鬆。你可能會想要和朋友見面來杯咖啡或和自己的配偶去野餐，如此一來，當你回家時，你會再次感到神清氣爽以及準備好享受你的家庭時光。

41. (B)

解析：下列何者被提及為讓媽媽可以有更多不匆忙時間的方式？

- (A)叫小孩每天晚上都早十五分鐘睡覺。
- (B)在網路上訂購基本需要的東西，像是衣服和盥洗用具。
- (C)不要每天都打掃家裡，讓你的家裡有時髒亂。
- (D)避免邀請朋友來家裡。

42. (A)

解析：下列何者不是「跑腿」的例子？

- (A)玩電玩遊戲。
- (B)買筆和紙。
- (C)去乾洗店取衣服。
- (D)到郵局去寄信。

43. (C)

解析：下列哪一項可以從這篇文章中推斷？

- (A)當你的小孩還很小的時候，避免到餐廳吃飯，因為他們可能會尖叫和哭鬧而打擾其他人。
- (B)有時擺脫你的小孩去和朋友喝杯咖啡，會讓你的小孩感到寂寞和沒安全感。
- (C)為了要建立穩固的關係，一週至少要和全家人聚餐一次。
- (D)當你在招待朋友和家人的時候，要自己做完所有的事，才能為孩子建立好的榜樣。

44. (A)

解析：這篇文章最有可能是從哪裡取得的？

- (A)育兒雜誌
- (B)社會學課本
- (C)生物期刊
- (D)旅遊指南

重要字、詞與片語

eliminate	排除，消除，消滅
potluck	參加聚餐者每人各帶菜餚共享的餐會
in bulk	大量地
toiletries	盥洗用具
counter-intuitive	與正常預期相反的
brood	（一個家庭的）所有孩子

第45至48題為題組

你是否曾經決心節食，但是後來卻吃更多的經驗？如果有話，你不是唯一一個。根據一份奧勒岡州研究機構的研究，並不是因為你缺少意志和決心，而是因為限制住你的卡路里吸收量反而會讓你的頭腦更想要它。不讓你吃食物，只會讓你的頭腦誤認為，若吃下這份食物，獎勵會更大，因此導致你更難去堅持你的節食計畫。

限制吸收量與不吃正餐不會導致長期的成功。為了產生更好的成果，節食的人最好在一整天裡注重小份量但營養充沛的食物。如果你讓自己餓了一整天，你最後會很容易在晚上搜冰箱、食品儲藏室和所有你看得到的食物。因此，與其跟大腦的生理機能對抗，不如配合它。

這份研究的主要研究員 Eric Stice 醫生下了很好的結論：「這個研究的涵義十分清楚；如果人們想要減掉多餘的體重，在正餐時間吸取健康、少油／少糖的食物會比長時間沒有吸收任何卡路里還要有效。」

此外，有一件事是我們應該要注意，那就是這份研究是實驗在青少年上，意思就是我們要更注意教導青少年要如何在三餐時間聰明與健康的飲食，而不是不吸收任何卡路里使自己餓一整天。畢竟，他們需要適當地為他們成長中的身體補充能量。不健康的飲食只會增加不健康的渴望以及使他們的身體停止成長。

45. (C)

解析：這一篇文章的主旨是什麼？

- (A)每天運動可以幫助你保持健康。
- (B)減除多餘的體重可以確實的為成長的身體補充能量。
- (C)不健康的節食實際上會增加不健康的食慾。
- (D)堅強的意志力與成功的節食之間的關係。

46. (B)

解析：這篇文章裡有什麼涵義？

- (A)就減肥而言，在正餐時間吸取健康的食物比讓自己餓很長的時間來的沒效。
- (B)讓年輕人知道如何正確飲食是重要的事。
- (C)這份研究顯示人們不必要藉由減肥去保持健康。
- (D)為了有一個成功的節食，你必須避免存放太多食物在你的冰箱裡。

47. (A)

解析：下列哪一項最接近最後一段中的“craving”？

- (A)渴望
- (B)節食
- (C)決心
- (D)限制

48. (C)

解析：第一段裡的“so”是指什麼？

- (A)你從自己身邊剝奪食物並且定期運動。
- (B)你在一整天裡注重小份量與營養充沛的食物。
- (C)你決定要節食但最後卻吃更多。
- (D)你在正餐時間聰明與健康的飲食。

重要字、詞與片語

intake	n.	吸收	deprive oneself of	v.	剝奪；使喪失
raid	v.	襲擊			
pantry	n.	餐具室；食品儲藏室；冷菜廚房			
physiology	n.	生理學；生理機能			
implication	n.	涵義；言外之意；暗示			
adolescent	n.	青少年	craving	n.	渴望

第49至52題為題組

臺北市環保局日前接獲消息，前往市區敦化南路小巷的人行道清除「廢棄物」，工作人員抵達現場一看，竟發現是兩顆各約兩噸重的大巨石，他們的解決方法是趕緊號召數名隊員一起處理，終於順利清除「史上最大廢棄物」。

據附近住戶說法，這兩顆大巨石盤踞當地已長達十五、六年之久，以往居民曾反映盼清除，但未獲解決，環保局人員則顯然不知有大石頭擋路之事。至於這石頭究竟是誰放的？從哪裡來的？無人知曉。推估可能是早期居民擔憂車輛來往於人行道引發噪音，因此擺放大石頭擋住車流，另有一種說法則是風水考量——可以趨吉避凶。

環保局科長邱寬厚表示，這兩顆有份量的大巨石不偏不倚落在人行道上，「一般民眾根本無力搬動」，民眾路過時，只能繞道而行，為了閃避大巨石而走在車道上，險象環生。

居民表示先前反映多次。不過邱寬厚表示，環保局直到日前接獲警察局請求協助移除人行道石頭，工作人員才帶著掃帚與手推車到現場，沒想到竟是如此巨大的石頭，根本無法用手去搬開。所以數名人員合力將石頭五花大綁推移至路面，用挖土機吊起，放到卡車上，再載至掩埋場，終於完成「移石任務」。

49. (C)

解析：下列敘述何者是兩顆巨石近二十年來未被清除的原因？

- (A)當地居民沒有向有關當局舉報。
- (B)這兩顆石頭會帶給當地人好運，所以不能移除。
- (C)臺北市環保局顯然不知道有大石頭擋路之事，所以沒有處理。
- (D)社區的人不知道該向誰求助來移除這些石頭。

50. (D)

解析：這兩顆石頭為何一開始會放在人行道上？

- (A)當地居民想要為社區樹立一個地標。
- (B)據說過去的居民想要阻擋車流及噪音。
- (C)早期居民展示這兩顆石頭為了要追求更美好的環境。
- (D)沒有人知道為什麼擋路的巨石會被擺在那裡。

51. (A)

解析：石頭移除後，當地的環境可以在_____方面獲得改善。

- (A)行人安全
- (B)噪音汙染
- (C)風水
- (D)資源回收

52. (D)

解析：移除這兩顆大石頭需要什麼？

- (A)工人
- (B)推土機
- (C)卡車
- (D)以上皆是

第53至56題為題組

孩子被綁架是父母的最可怕的噩夢。在美國，每年有近 80 萬報案失蹤的兒童，或是一天約 2,000 人失蹤。大約三分之一的報案失蹤的兒童遭到綁架。針對這一悲慘的問題，許多州已經建立了一個兒童失蹤的回應網絡，通常稱為安珀（失蹤的美國人：緊急廣播回應），以用來通知公眾有兒童被綁架。

安珀警報是紀念一位來自德克薩斯州阿林頓的年輕女孩。她在 1996 年被綁架後，隨即被殺害。當時 9 歲的安珀哈格曼，騎著自行車時，發出了尖叫聲。鄰居看見安珀被拉下了自行車，扔到卡車的前座，立即開走。四天後，在一個離家 4 英里遠的排水溝發現了安珀的屍體。這起綁架謀殺案至今仍然懸而未決。

安珀的死訊，引起達拉斯／沃斯堡地區的一片嘩然，因而促使該區的無線電經營者協會實施一種孩童綁架案的警報機制，以立即通報市民、媒體和警方。這一計畫，即是原本的安珀警報計畫：每當孩童被綁架時，安珀警報立即播出，以供民眾警惕協尋。1997 年 7 月，廣播電臺開始播放安珀警報。1999 年，電視臺開始跟進。

53. (B)

解析：這篇文章的主旨是什麼？

- (A)描寫安珀警報如何安慰孩子失蹤的家長。
- (B)說明安珀警報的由來，以及在美國的實施方法。
- (C)描述德州警方如何利用安珀警報以解決安珀哈格曼的綁架案。
- (D)提供許多安珀警報如何幫助警方儘快找到失蹤孩童的例子。

54. (D)

解析：下列哪一句敘述不正確？

- (A)美國每年大約有 270,000 失蹤兒童被綁架。
- (B) 1997 年，大眾媒體開始播放安珀警報。
- (C)安珀警報的成立是紀念一個九歲女孩，安珀哈格曼。
- (D)達拉斯 / 沃斯堡的無線電經營者協會發起安珀警報，幫助警方破了安珀哈格曼的案子。

55. (D)

解析：最後一段的 implement 是指什麼？

- (A)讚美 (B)詳細解釋
- (C)修訂計畫 (D)實施計畫

56. (C)

解析：這篇文章的語氣是_____。

- (A)批判性的 (B)諷刺的
- (C)中立的 (D)悲觀的

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Many natural disasters / have constantly occurred (=happened) / worldwide (=all over the world) / since the twenty-first century.

2. We should take good care of ourselves, / live in the moment / and treasure (=cherish) / what we have.

評分標準

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每題分四段落，每段落占 1 分。
3. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各自獨立，扣完為止。
4. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次；各段落之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
5. 每題大小寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。

二、英文作文

書信格式範例：

Dear ×××,

(the content)

Your friend,

John (Mary)

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。

英文作文分項式評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題（句）清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。（5～4 分）	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。（3 分）	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。（2～1 分）	文不對題或沒寫（凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算）。（0 分）
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。（5～4 分）	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。（3 分）	重點不明、前後不連貫。（2～1 分）	全文毫無組織或未按題示寫作。（0 分）
文法、句構	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。（4 分）	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。（3 分）	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。（2～1 分）	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。（0 分）
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。（4 分）	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（3 分）	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。（2～1 分）	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。（0 分）
體例	格式、標點、大小寫等幾無錯誤。（2 分）		格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（1 分）	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。（0 分）

臺北區 104 學年度第二學期

指定科目第一次模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 5 冊

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。

祝考試順利



版權所有・翻印必究

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. To cope with the _____ pressure of an aging population, China has decided to end its one-child policy, and couples will be allowed to have two children.
(A) enormous (B) vigorous (C) conscious (D) ambiguous
2. The Brazilian Spider is one of the most dangerous and _____ insects that can kill humans.
(A) doubtful (B) shameful (C) dreadful (D) suspenseful
3. The award-winning book is highly recognized for its _____. With the novel ideas throughout the story, readers will never get bored.
(A) prediction (B) suspicion (C) accuracy (D) originality
4. The super star paused on the red carpet to take pictures with his fans and then _____ to the podium for a media interview.
(A) approached (B) exceeded (C) proceeded (D) launched
5. Thanks to the _____ efforts of the government to settle the conflicts, the tension between the two countries was finally eased.
(A) diplomatic (B) eligible (C) superficial (D) prosperous
6. Before you exercise, make sure you take some _____ to avoid sport injury. For example, you should warm up 5 to 10 minutes before you get going.
(A) disciplines (B) priorities (C) precautions (D) transitions
7. The patient is getting _____ better, and he is likely to be released from the hospital in a few weeks.
(A) intentionally (B) progressively (C) magnificently (D) elaborately
8. Be careful about where you dig because you may strike a gas _____ which might explode.
(A) pipeline (B) pesticide (C) paddle (D) propeller
9. Emergency workers were helping to _____ the refugees of the flood to the safe areas.
(A) exaggerate (B) evacuate (C) execute (D) enact
10. Experts say that many shark attacks are caused by people getting too close to sharks, or _____ and threatening them.
(A) promoting (B) protesting (C) protracting (D) provoking

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

In late August, 2015, Taiwan's campus folk song artists brought their 40th anniversary celebration to Singapore with a dazzling show at The Star Theater. The concert, held for the first time outside Taiwan, 11 some of the who's who of Taiwanese Campus Folk Music — Li Jianfu, Michelle Pan Yueh-yun, and Shi Hsiao-rong, to name a few. With an audience 12 4,700 fans, it was also the biggest concert of its kind ever staged in Singapore. Due to the overwhelming response of the fans, it was not until close to midnight 13 the concert ended.

The so-called campus folk song is a genre of music which 14 in Taiwan from mid 70's when university students fought for a voice and music of their own. This music genre became very popular in mainland China during the 90's with the increased cultural exchanges across the Strait. What the passionate students started has later 15 the dominance of Taiwan in the Mandarin pop music industry and the collective memory of a generation.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 11. (A) featuring | (B) featured | (C) which featured | (D) which was featured |
| 12. (A) making up | (B) involved in | (C) composed of | (D) participating in |
| 13. (A) when | (B) did | (C) since | (D) that |
| 14. (A) resolved | (B) revolved | (C) evolved | (D) involved |
| 15. (A) contributed to | (B) transformed into | (C) intended for | (D) devoted to |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Dengue is a disease caused by dengue viruses, which are transmitted to humans by mosquitoes. About 2.5 billion to 3 billion people around the world are now exposed to dengue infections. Doctors often have trouble 16 dengue because its symptoms can vary widely. Some patients show no symptoms at all. The 17 symptoms of dengue include a high fever, pain in the muscles, bones, and joints, pain behind the eyes, headaches, vomiting, and a rash. A more dangerous form of dengue infection, called severe dengue, causes an estimated 500,000 people, most of 18 are children, to be hospitalized every year.

Currently, there is no cure for dengue infections. Individuals who believe that they may have dengue should consult a doctor. The pain symptoms can be managed with pain relievers. 19, dengue patients require rest and fluids. It is important that patients with dengue 20 carefully for signs of severe dengue so that they can be treated accordingly.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) diagnosing | (B) to diagnose | (C) diagnosed | (D) on diagnosing |
| 17. (A) symbolic | (B) classic | (C) traditional | (D) average |
| 18. (A) them | (B) who | (C) whom | (D) that |
| 19. (A) However | (B) Instead | (C) Thus | (D) In addition |
| 20. (A) monitored | (B) be monitored | (C) monitoring | (D) is monitored |

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

Two-thirds of Syrian refugee children in Turkey are not attending school, Human Rights Watch has warned in its latest report. The report 21 obstacles such as financial difficulty and language barriers. These 22 prevent Syrian refugee children from receiving education in Turkey. "Failing to provide Syrian children with education puts an entire generation 23," said Stephanie Gee, a Bernstein fellow in the refugee rights program at Human Rights Watch.

Turkey 24 more than two million Syrian refugees, including 708,000 school-aged children. More than 400,000 of them do not receive a 25 education. To address the problem, the Turkish government adopted a policy in September 2014. It granted Syrian children 26 to public schools. However, key obstacles including language barriers, social integration and economic hardship, persist one year later.

In 2014-2015, at least 212,000 were enrolled at the primary and secondary schools in Turkey. While the enrollment rate inside refugee camps was 27 90 percent, most refugees live outside of these camps, only 25 percent of school-aged children were enrolled in school. Providing education to the 28 Syrian refugee children not attending school has become a top priority. Experts believe that it will reduce possibilities of early marriage and military 29 by armed groups. That is why the Turkish government has invested a lot of money in education to help 30 these children's future. Over \$7bn has been spent on the Syrian refugee crisis since 2011, including \$252m on Syrian refugee education in 2014-2015.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) hosts | (B) factors | (C) remaining | (D) access |
| (E) excessively | (F) at risk | (G) at fault | (H) stabilize |
| (I) approximately | (J) formal | (K) recruitment | (L) documents |

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

In 2009, the Kenyan government started a scheme to rehouse the residents of the Kibera settlement, one of Africa's largest informal settlements built on unstable land. 31 First, it will help tackle the enduring poverty that exists in informal communities, which in turn will increase the city's economy as people gain formal employment and pay taxes. Second, governments will reclaim

the land and nearby city residents will no longer feel that informal settlements impact on the value of their own homes. 32 That is, residents choosing to return to their old community. One reason for this is cost. The new accommodation in Kibera may appear cheap to the outside world at \$10 a month. 33 As a result, some residents may choose to stay in the settlement and rent out their new homes to middle-class families at a profit.

34 They offer clean, comfortable accommodation, but they can also take people away from their families, employment, and the community. 35 In addition, when rehousing people it is important that those people are involved in the planning process to ensure that new housing is affordable and a successful community is created. With an estimated growth of two billion in the global population by 2030, it is vital that cities address this issue today in order to prepare for the future.

- (A) In light of this, it seems that rehousing is the most effective option when settlements are situated on unstable land or land without rights.
- (B) In terms of employment, rehousing takes people away from work and their opportunities to earn money.
- (C) On the surface, this scheme will provide many financial benefits for the city.
- (D) But for 60% of the Kibera population living on \$1 a day and for the 80% of Kebera youth who are unemployed, it may still be prohibitively expensive.
- (E) However, it is possible that the scheme in Kibera will suffer from a problem that similar projects have experienced in the past.
- (F) Informal settlement rehousing projects have both advantages and disadvantages.

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

Xyza Bacani's life changed when she won a scholarship to study and practice photography in New York. Previously employed as a domestic worker in Hong Kong, she became interested in photography as a way of recording her fellow workers' lives and the abuses they were subjected to.

Bacani grew up in Bambang, Nueva Vizcaya, the eldest of three children. She studied nursing before leaving the Philippines to earn money for the education of her siblings. At the age of 18, she joined her mother in Hong Kong, working as a nanny for an affluent family there. "I looked after six children in total. I fell in love with the city's vibe — very different from where I come from. I started doing street photography as a hobby," she said. Bacani took casual photographs after purchasing her first digital single-lens reflex camera, a Nikon D90, with a loan from her employer. Her interest in photography developed while she was still in college, but she was unable to afford her own camera at the time. Bacani met her mentor, San Francisco-based photographer Rick Rocamora, on a Filipino

photographers' group on Facebook. Rocamora initially thought she was "just another rich kid who had nothing else to do but shoot" but was surprised when he learnt what Bacani did for a living.

Among her various street photography images of Hong Kong society, she has covered the 2014 Hong Kong demonstrations and recorded the lives of other domestic helpers at Bethune House Migrant Women's Refuge in Jordan, Hong Kong. In 2015, Xyza won the prestigious Magnum Foundation Human Rights scholarship to New York University, which will pay for her to enroll in the Tisch School for the Arts six-week photography course.

36. Where is the passage most likely taken from?
- (A) Newspaper
 - (B) History book
 - (C) Book review
 - (D) Magazine about international trade
37. Which of the following sentences best states the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The plight of being a domestic helper in Hong Kong is well-known.
 - (B) Bacani possesses the essential elements of a successful photographer.
 - (C) The journey transforms a girl from a maid to a promising photographer.
 - (D) The photographer records decisive events in Hong Kong with her camera.
38. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Bacani started taking interest in photography while working in Hong Kong.
 - (B) Rocamora helped Bacani because she was a professional photographer.
 - (C) Bacani's mother asked her to take over her job as a domestic helper.
 - (D) Bacani didn't have her own camera until she worked in Hong Kong.
39. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Photographers can use their cameras to uncover scandals.
 - (B) Abuse of domestic workers is likely to happen in Hong Kong.
 - (C) Political turbulence in Hong Kong discourages a young photographer.
 - (D) Photographers with a great mentor are more likely to win scholarships.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

The Internet has significantly changed people's lives, including the way many people work. Those who are freed from the need to go into the office every day can now take up a more **nomadic style of work**. Coworking spaces and maker studios thus slowly catch on in Taiwan.

MakerBar Taipei, located on Jinshan South Road, features a large open area for members to work independently or in groups. It integrates the spirit of makers and the atmosphere of bars into a coworking space that encourages the sharing of innovative resources. Here makers can work on their own projects and also swap stories in a relaxing atmosphere like being in a bar. Interestingly, the startup crowd is overwhelmingly young. Most over-40s are put off due to the noise, which is a defining feature of coworking spaces since it comes from people sharing information and ideas.

Maker bar's core values are centered on open-source and collaborative design. Safecast provides an excellent example. It is a global open-source radiation-sensor network assembled in the wake of

Japan's Fukushima nuclear disaster. The team that developed Safecast worked together from locations all over the world. Their collective efforts were then revised, refined and completed online.

Despite the increasing popularity of coworking spaces in Taiwan, demand for their services remains sparse. Taiwan seems not to have enough local freelancers to support its plethora of coworking spaces. These bars could bring foreign makers flocking to Taiwan. The low cost of living here would make it a great place for them to start a business. Foreign maker tenants would help support work spaces, and inject them with the maker spirit in return.

40. What is the biggest attraction for young startups to work in MakerBar Taipei?

- (A) It provides a cozy and quiet working space for them without disturbance.
- (B) Its cheap membership fee and rent help them reduce startup costs.
- (C) They can have international exposure by meeting more foreign makers.
- (D) They have more opportunities to be seen and gain access to resource.

41. What is the meaning of “nomadic style of work” in the first paragraph?

- (A) Having flexible working locations.
- (B) A sustainable living style.
- (C) Changing profession frequently.
- (D) Moving offices regularly.

42. Why is Safecast a perfect example of maker bars?

- (A) The team consists of passionate makers from Japan.
- (B) Its collaborative network manifests the spirit of maker bars.
- (C) Its design and production are finished in one single maker bar.
- (D) Its completion signifies the prosperity of maker bars in Japan.

43. Which of the following descriptions best describes coworking spaces in Taiwan?

- (A) They are prosperous due to convenience and low cost of living in Taipei.
- (B) They have great potential if the market will open up to foreign makers.
- (C) There is a growing demand because of its increasing popularity.
- (D) The future is not promising due to the soaring rent in Taipei City.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Taking a holiday snap for the album used to be a bit of a **hit-or-miss** affair. Sometimes, it was not until you developed your photos that you discovered you had your eyes closed. At other times, the photos would come out blurred or just lacking that “wow” factor.

The arrival of digital cameras and smart phones, bringing along with them their wide array of digital filters, changed the photography scene forever. Now, you can turn the most average-looking photo into a work of art with a click of a button, just like photographers used to do with their expensive glass filters on their camera.

Want to give your photo a nostalgic feel? Try Instagram's Inkwell, which transforms colored photos into black-and-white ones. Got a breathtaking view of a majestic mountain? Slap on a Hefe to show off that blue sky and those dramatic ridges. Or do a Hudson on your day's breakfast of coffee and toast to make them look more appetizing.

Instagram has tens of millions of photos tagged #nofilter. But according to social media marketing company Spredfast, 11 percent of #nofilter pictures on the photo-sharing site are “posers”. That means about one tenth supposedly filter-free photos have in fact been improved with filters, the most popular being Amaro, which brightens the centre of a picture. There’s even a website with a Faker Catcher tool, which lets you run your friends’ #nofilter photos through a software which checks if your friend is being a “Filter Faker” or not.

Why are many of us quite comfortable with faking our #nofilter pictures to make all our photos look perfect? Is it because the idea of presenting ourselves just as we are requires a rock-solid confidence in our looks and abilities which we may not have?

44. What is the meaning of the phrase “**hit-or-miss**” in the first paragraph?
- (A) A gamble on success.
 - (B) A guarantee of the outcome.
 - (C) An outcome below average.
 - (D) A matter of choice.
45. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- (A) The various function of digital filters.
 - (B) The revolutionary breakthrough in digital technology.
 - (C) The equipment used by professional photographers.
 - (D) The uncertainty of taking good photos.
46. Based on this passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Digital filters can make photos appear as good as those done with expensive glass filters.
 - (B) Instagram’s online service enables users to share massive numbers of photos on various social networking platforms.
 - (C) The digital filter Inkwell is a digital filter used to give your photos an antique look.
 - (D) Faker Catcher is software which allows people to beautify their photos.
47. According to the passage, what can be said of the phenomenon of the 11% fake “#nofilter” photos?
- (A) It is a trend that #nofilter photos will be replaced completely by filtered photos.
 - (B) It is acceptable for people to “make a little change” over the photos without admitting it.
 - (C) It reveals that most people have an unhealthy obsession with the pursuit of perfection.
 - (D) It implies that ordinary people who use with digital filters can be professional photographers.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

With the rapid advancement of technology, we can often see school children holding a smartphone or a tablet, playing video games. Teachers may find it a big problem that students sneak in game devices and play during class. However, this may change in the future classrooms when video games become part of the lesson. PaGamO is one of the examples which may open new avenues and channels of learning.

PaGamO, designed by National Taiwan University associate Professor Benson Yeh, won the overall and top e-learning prizes at the inaugural Warton-Qs Star Awards: Reimagine Education in 2014 in Philadelphia, held by Wharton School of Business. Professor Yeh got his inspiration for the

game from opening a massive online course on probability. The name PaGamO came from the Taiwanese pronunciation of “play the game and learn.” It was designed to help players to amass virtual land, wealth and resources by answering questions correctly. After registering, students and teachers can have a virtual character in the game; characters can fight for upgrade by problem-solving. By using gaming-method, teachers can motivate students’ interest in learning.

According to NTU, the PaGamO platform has been applied in a range of educational contexts, such as teaching probability and offering mathematical lectures to K-12 students in the US. It has also been adopted by a Fortune 500 company to teach management and leadership. Besides, Professor Yeh and his team also established BoniO, a Taiwanese educational software company, to expand its business strength in the education software market.

Where there are effects, there are often side effects. Some educators are worried about the incorporation of gaming and teaching. They argue that games introduced in educational settings may cause marked levels of Internet addiction, insomnia and inattention which impede learning. Though there may be worries, many schools have begun to integrate gaming and teaching. In the future gaming may be the mainstream teaching technique.

48. What is the article mainly about?

- (A) The concern about a technology-integrated curriculum.
- (B) The potential application of an online learning system.
- (C) The teaching of management and leadership skills.
- (D) The pros and cons of the revolution in future classrooms.

49. What is **NOT** true about PaGamO?

- (A) It enables students to handle probability and think up solutions.
- (B) It is not yet widely implemented due to teachers’ concerns.
- (C) The inspiration came from a heavy Internet-addicted student.
- (D) It may help students overcome inattention in a good way.

50. Why may PaGamO become a new channel of learning?

- (A) It teaches students effective time-management skills.
- (B) It establishes a platform for online communication.
- (C) It weakens teachers’ role in passing on knowledge.
- (D) It adds entertainment elements to learning activities.

51. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward gaming and teaching?

- (A) The author thinks using games to teach in school could hamper students’ learning ability.
- (B) The author thinks future classrooms will only use games to teach.
- (C) The author considers it a good idea to try this teaching approach.
- (D) The author worries that students could become more addicted to the Internet because of PaGamO.

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. 隨著網路的普及使用，線上購物愈來愈受歡迎。
2. 不用出門，消費者可以在線上買到各種不同的產品，從衣服到家庭用品。

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：請寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的文章，請以發生在你個人身上的真實事件，描述生命中最無助的時刻。文分兩段，第一段說明事件的發生與經過，第二段說明你如何面對難題，及此次經驗之後對你未來人生的影響。

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。為了因應人口老化所帶來的龐大壓力，中國已經決定要中止一胎化政策，未來將允許夫妻生育兩個子女。

- (A)龐大的、巨大的 (B)有活力的
(C)刻意的、有知覺的 (D)模稜兩可的

2. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。巴西蜘蛛是世界上最危險而致命的昆蟲之一並且會致人於死。

- (A)懷疑的 (B)丟臉的
(C)致命的 (D)懸疑的；令人緊張的

3. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。這本得獎書籍的原創性受到高度肯定。全書充滿了新奇的想法，讀者絕對不會覺得乏味無趣。

- (A)預測 (B)懷疑
(C)正確 (D)原創性

4. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。那位大明星在紅毯上駐足與粉絲合照，接著往前走到臺上接受媒體的訪問。

- (A)接近 (B)超過
(C)前進 (D)發行

5. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考形容詞。多虧政府透過外交上的努力以解決爭端，兩國之間的緊張局勢終於緩和下來。

- (A)外交的 (B)可食用的
(C)表面的 (D)繁榮的

6. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。在你運動之前，務必採取預防措施以避免運動傷害。比方說，你應該先暖身 5 到 10 分鐘才開始運動。

- (A)訓練方法、學科 (B)優先要務
(C)預防措施 (D)轉變

7. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。這位病人身體漸漸地康復了，再過幾週就可以出院。

- (A)故意地 (B)漸漸地
(C)壯麗地 (D)詳細地

8. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。當你在進行挖掘時要特別留意，因為你可能會觸碰瓦斯管線而發生爆炸。

- (A)管線 (B)殺蟲劑 (C)槳板 (D)推進器

9. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。救難小組努力地協助水災災民撤離到安全的地點。

- (A)誇大 (B)撤離 (C)實施 (D)頒布

10. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考分詞。專家說很多鯊魚的攻擊事件主因為人們太靠近、挑釁或威脅牠們而造成的。

- (A)提倡 (B)抗議
(C)延長、突出 (D)激怒、挑釁

二、綜合測驗

第11至15題為題組

2015 年八月底，臺灣民歌手移師新加坡慶祝校園民歌四十週年，於「星宇表演藝術中心」舉辦演唱會，展現風華。這場首次在海外舉辦的民歌演唱，主打民歌界的天王天后級人物——李建復、潘越雲、施孝榮等就是其中幾位。有了 4,700 位粉絲組成的觀眾入場加持，

此次民歌演唱也成為新加坡有史以來同類型活動中場面最大的盛會。由於觀眾反應熱烈，演唱會將近午夜才結束。

校園民歌是 70 年代起在臺灣發展出一種音樂類型，當時的大學生努力為自己發聲、創造屬於自己的音樂。90 年代期間，由於海峽兩岸文化交流日益頻繁，民歌在中國大陸廣為流行。當年懷抱熱情的大學生所創造的校園民歌風潮，不僅造就了日後臺灣在華人流行音樂界的主導地位，也成為五、六年級生的共同回憶。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文章發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力
內容：本文介紹民歌 40 在新加坡的演出以及校園民歌的起源與影響

11. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此題考句構概念。feature (vt.) 以...為號召、特色。本句的主詞為 the concert，受詞為 some of the who's who，此處需填動詞（過去式），故選(B) featured。

12. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)構成 (B)涉入 (C)由...組成 (D)參與
本題考片語。此處意為：由 4,700 位粉絲組成的觀眾，亦即 the audience which was composed of，其中 which was 可省略，故選(C) composed of。

13. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處為 it is (was) not until ... that ... 的句構概念。故選(D) that。

14. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)決心、解決 (B)旋轉；自轉
(C)發展 (D)參與
此題考動詞。原文為：校園民歌是 70 年代起在臺灣發展出一種音樂類型。故選(C)發展。

15. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)促成、造成 (B)轉變成
(C)本意是 (D)致力於
本題考片語。文意為：校園民歌風潮造就（促成）了日後臺灣在華人流行音樂界的主導地位...。故選(A)促成、造成。

第16至20題為題組

登革熱是一種由登革病毒所引起的疾病，這種病毒會經由蚊子傳給人類。現在全球大約有 25 億～30 億人面臨感染登革熱的危險。登革熱症狀不一，常造成醫生診斷上的困難，有些患者甚至未出現任何徵狀。典型的登革熱症狀包括高燒、肌肉及骨頭疼痛、關節痛、後眼窩痛、頭痛、嘔吐及出疹等現象。較為嚴重型的登革熱

（即登革出血熱），每年大約造成 50 萬人住院治療，其中大部分是兒童。

目前沒有特效藥物可治療登革熱，民眾若認為可能患病應該主動就醫。疼痛症狀可藉由止痛藥緩解；此外，患者也需要多休息並且補充水分。重要的是，登革熱患者應該受到嚴密的照護、監控，以便在出現嚴重型登革熱的症狀時，可以接受適當的治療。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文章發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力

內容：本文介紹登革熱的病症以及治療方式

16. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處為 have trouble / difficulty / problems / fun + (in) + V-ing 的概念。此處文意為：醫生常常難以診斷出登革熱，即 Doctors often have trouble diagnosing dengue。故選(A) diagnosing。

17. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)象徵的 (B)典型的 (C)傳統的 (D)平均的
此文意為：典型的登革熱症狀包括高燒、肌肉及骨頭疼痛、關節痛、後眼窩痛、頭痛、嘔吐及出疹等現象。故選(B)典型的。

18. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此題考句構概念。此處文意為：患者大部分是兒童，即 most of the (infected) people are children，因為與前句之間並無連接詞，故需將其改為形容詞子句，the people 因置於介系詞之後，所以用關代受格 whom 代替。故選(C) whom。

19. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)然而 (B)反之 (C)因此 (D)此外
此題考轉折詞。原文為：疼痛症狀可藉由止痛藥緩解；此外，患者也需要多休息並且補充水分。故選(D)此外。

20. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此題考 it is important / crucial / vital that S + (should) + VR 概念。此處文意為：患者須被嚴密的照護以監控是否有出現嚴重型登革熱的症狀，故動詞 monitor 需用被動式。原句為：It is important that patients with dengue should be monitored carefully for signs of severe dengue so that they can be treated accordingly. 句中的 should 可省略，故選(B) be monitored。

三、文意選填

「人權觀察」(Human Rights Watch) 在最近的報告中提出警告，居住在土耳其境內的敘利亞難民兒童，有三分之二至今仍未上學，這份報告記錄了造成孩童們

失學的障礙，像是財務困難和語言障礙，這些因素讓土耳其境內的敘利亞難民兒童無法接受教育。人權觀察難民權利計畫主管 Stephanie Gee 表示：「未能讓敘利亞兒童接受教育，將危及一整個世代。」

土耳其目前收容了超過兩百萬名難民兒童，包括 708,000 位學齡兒童，其中超過 400,000 位尚未接受正式教育。為了處理這個問題，土耳其政府於 2014 年九月實施了一項政策，讓敘利亞兒童能夠正式進入公立學校。然而，過了一年仍有許多重大困難待解決，包括語言障礙、社會融合困難和經濟拮据等。

在 2014 到 2015 年間，土耳其境內至少有 212,000 位難民兒童接受中小學正規教育，儘管難民營中的入學率高達約九成，但大部分難民並不住在難民營中，而其中只有 25% 的學齡兒童入學，讓其餘無法入學的敘利亞孩童盡快就學是當前首要的任務。專家相信保障這批兒童受教育，可以降低他們早婚或被武裝組織徵招的機率。這也是為何土耳其政府在教育方面投注了大量資金，要讓這群孩童的未來更加穩定。自 2011 年起，土國政府已花費超過 70 億美元處理敘利亞難民的危機，其中在 2014 到 2015 年間，教育方面的花費就占了 2 億 5 千 2 百萬美元。

目標：(1)測驗學生的閱讀能力；(2)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(3)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(4)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及片語運用的能力；(5)推理論證的能力

內容：本文介紹敘利亞難民孩童在土耳其受正規教育的狀況

詞彙選項：

(A)收容 (B)因素 (C)其餘的 (D)進入…的權利
(E)過度地 (F)使…受威脅 (G)有過錯 (H)使穩定
(I)大約 (J)正式的 (K)徵招 (L)記錄

21. (L)

難易度：中

解析：單數主詞 The report 後面應接現在式單數動詞，只有(A)、(L)的詞性正確，依照文意推知報告中應「記錄」難民兒童無法受教育的障礙，故選(L)。

22. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：從空格前的 these 可知應選複數名詞，只有(B)、(L)的詞性正確，依文意填入(B) factors 「因素」，承接前文提到的財務困難和語言障礙。

23. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：從空格前方的 put 可知此題考固定用法 put ... at risk 「使…受到威脅」，故選(F)。

24. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：單數主詞 Turkey 後面應接現在式單數動詞，只有(A)、(L)的詞性正確，依照文意推知土耳其「收容」許多難民兒童，故選(A)。

25. (J)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處考固定用法 receive formal education 「接受正式教育」，故選(J)。

26. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處考固定用法 grant ... access to 「給予…進入…的權利」，故選(D)。

27. (I)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處 be 動詞和主詞補語之間應填副詞，只有(E)、(I)的詞性正確，依照文意推知難民營中的入學率「大約」有九成，故選(I)。

28. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處應填形容詞，只有(C)、(J)的詞性正確，由前文可知除了難民營中近九成的孩童，以及難民營外 25% 的孩童，其餘學齡兒童皆未就學，故選(C)剩餘的。

29. (K)

難易度：中

解析：本格由前面的形容詞可知空格內應放名詞，由文意可知應選固定用法 military recruitment 表示「徵招入伍」，故選(K)。

30. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格前的 help 後方應接原形動詞，故選(H) stabilize，表示「穩定」孩童的未來。

重要字、詞與片語

refugee *n.* 難民 barrier *n.* 障礙
entire *adj.* 全部的 fellow *n.* 成員
school-aged *adj.* 學齡的 adopt *v.* 採取
grant *v.* 允許 integration *n.* 融合
hardship *n.* 困難 persist *v.* 持續
enroll *v.* 註冊 priority *n.* 優先考慮的事

四、篇章結構

肯亞政府在 2009 年開始進行 Kibera 社區的都更計畫，坐落在地質敏感區的該社區是非洲最大的違章建築聚落之一。31(C)乍看之下，這起都更案會為當地帶來可觀的經濟效益。首先，都更為解決長久以來存在該區的貧困問題帶來一線希望，為當地居民帶來就業機會及政府稅收。再者，政府可以藉機收回土地，周邊社區的居民，也不再需要顧慮鄰近的違章建築衝擊房價。32(E)然而，Kibera 的都更計畫，也面臨著過去類似計畫的風險——也就是都更後居住人口流失。其中一個因素就是房價，都更後的當地租金會是每月 10 美元，雖然仍相對低廉，33(D)但是對當地 60 % 每日生活費僅 1 美元的居民及 80 % 的無業青年而言，這個價錢仍是相當昂貴難以負擔的。部分居民最後可能仍然住在違章建築區中，而將他們所分配到的居住單位出租給中產階級牟利。

34(F)違章建築都更計畫有利有弊，它們帶來了舒

適清潔的居住環境，但也會讓原有居民離開家庭、原有工作場所，甚至離開該社區。35(A)就解決問題的層面而言，都更似乎是有效解決位於地質敏感帶，或是無土地所有權聚落問題的好方案。除此之外，都更想要成功，在進行都更規劃時，顧及當地居民的需求，確保居民可負擔都更後的房價，創造良好的社區環境是關鍵。根據預估，在 2030 年之前，地球人口將會再增加 20 億，今天能妥善的處理都更問題，就是為將來做好準備。

未中選之選項中譯：

(B)對就業因素而言，都更案會讓居民遠離工作及賺錢的機會。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀文章的能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力

內容：本文介紹東非國家肯亞在 2009 年所進行的都更計畫議題

難易度：中偏難

重要字、詞與片語

scheme *n.* 計畫 rehouse *v.* 房屋改建
settlement *n.* 聚落 informal *adj.* 違規的
enduring *adj.* 長期的 reclaim *v.* 取回
prohibitively *adv.* (費用) 過高地
accommodation *n.* 居住
in light of *phr.* 據此而言
on the surface *phr.* 就表面看來

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

當 Xyza Bacani 獲得獎學金到紐約進修攝影，她的人生就改變了。在這之前，她在香港的家庭幫傭，那時她對攝影作為一種記錄方式產生興趣，記錄她同為女傭同伴的生活以及她們受的虐待。

Bacani 是家中三個孩子的老大，在新比斯開省的 Bambang 成長，為了幫弟妹賺學費，離開菲律賓之前，念的是護理。十八歲時，她到香港與媽媽會合，在一個富有人家裡當保姆。她說：「我總共要照顧六個小孩。那時我愛上這個城市的氛圍——與我成長的地方非常不同，於是我開始把街頭攝影當成嗜好」。向老闆借了錢買了她第一臺數位單眼相機 Nikon D90 之後，她開始隨興地照起相來。在讀大學時 Bacani 就對攝影有興趣，但那時她沒有錢買一臺屬於自己的相機。在一群菲律賓攝影師共有的臉書上，Bacani 認識她的良師益友——來自舊金山的攝影家 Rick Rocamora。Rocamora 一開始以為 Bacani「只是另外一位遊手好閒只會攝影沒有其他事做的有錢人家的孩子」，當他知道 Bacani 的工作時，他十分驚訝。

在 Bacani 各式各樣的香港街頭影像中，涵蓋了 2014 年的街頭抗爭還有記錄了其他女傭在香港佐登的 Bethune 受虐女傭庇護之家的生活。在 2015 年，她獲得頗負聲望的 Magnum 人權基金會的獎學金到紐約大學 Tisch 藝術學院進修六個星期的攝影課程。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀人物故事能力及了解女傭們在外工作的辛酸，並能受主角人物成功的激勵；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力

內容：本文介紹一位曾在香港工作的菲律賓女傭如何利用相機記錄香港街頭大事與受虐女傭在庇護之家的生活並進而獲得獎學金到紐約大學進修，從女傭到攝影家的過程

36. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這篇文章最有可能出自何處？

- (A)報紙 (B)歷史課本
(C)書評 (D)有關國際貿易的雜誌

37. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列哪一個句子最能詮釋本篇文章的大意？

- (A)香港家庭幫傭的困境是眾所皆知。
(B) Bacani 具有一位成功攝影家的必要元素。
(C)一段將女傭轉變成有前途的攝影家的歷程。
(D)用她的照相機記錄香港重要大事的攝影家。

38. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文，以下何者為真？

- (A) Bacani 在香港工作時才開始對攝影產生興趣。
(B) Rick Rocamora 協助 Bacani，因為她是位專業攝影師。
(C) Bacani 的母親要 Bacani 接替她幫傭的工作。
(D) Bacani 到了香港工作才有她自己的相機。

39. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文能做以下哪一個推論？

- (A)攝影家能用他們的相機來揭露醜聞。
(B)虐待幫傭事件在香港是有可能發生的。
(C)香港的政治動盪挫折一位年輕攝影家。
(D)攝影家有位良師才有可能獲得獎學金。

重要字、詞與片語

previously *adv.* 先前的 abuse *v.* ; *n.* 虐待
siblings *n.* 兄弟姊妹 nanny *n.* 保姆
digital single-lens *adj.* 數位單眼的 loan *n.* 貸款
prestigious *adj.* 聲望很高的

第 40 至 43 題為題組

網路大幅改變了人們的生活和工作型態，如今，不一定要在特定地方工作的人，可採取游牧的生活型態，一邊雲遊，一邊工作。共同工作空間和自造者工作室因此慢慢在臺灣流行了起來。

MakerBar Taipei 位於臺北市金山南路，以可供個人或團體使用的大型開放空間為特色。它結合了自造者的精神和酒吧的氣氛，打造出鼓勵共享創新資源的共同工作空間。在這裡，自造者可以獨力完成他們的專案，

或是在像身處酒吧般輕鬆的氣氛中，交換彼此的故事。有趣的是，新創圈仍以年輕人為主，40 歲以上的人大多不喜歡吵鬧，然而，人進人出，資訊交流卻是共同工作空間最大的特色。

「開源」與「共創」是 Maker bar 的核心價值。Safecast 是一個很好的例子。Safecast 是日本福島核災後，全球開源設計出來的用來偵測輻射的成品。共創的團隊成員分布在全世界各地，集眾人之力在網站上修正、改進、完成。

雖然共同工作空間在臺灣逐漸為人所知，但實際使用上的需求依舊不高，臺灣本土的規模似乎無法支持這麼多共同工作空間。事實上，臺灣可以把外籍自造者帶來臺灣，臺灣平價的生活費用堪稱是最適合創業的城市，外籍自造者進駐，既能養活空間，也能將自造者的精神帶入，滋養本地的自造者。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀文章的能力及了解近年來蔚為風氣的創客、共同工作空間等議題；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力

內容：本文介紹臺北的自造者共同工作空間 MakerBar Taipei，包括其核心理念及特色。用來偵測輻射的 Safecast 展現了開源共創的精神。文章中也提到共同工作空間在臺灣的發展現況與未來展望

40. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：年輕的創業族群最可能受下列哪一項原因吸引而選擇到 MakerBar Taipei 進行工作？

- (A)它提供舒適且安靜的環境讓他們可以安心工作，不受打擾。
- (B)它便宜的入會費和租金可減少創業者的成本負擔。
- (C)他們能在這邊碰到許多外籍自造者，提高國際曝光度。
- (D)他們有更多機會能被看見並有更多管道能獲取資源。

41. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：第一段裡的「游牧的工作風格」是什麼意思？

- (A)彈性的工作地點。
- (B)永續的生活風格。
- (C)經常更換職業。
- (D)經常遷移辦公室。

42. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：Safecast 為何是 maker bar 的最佳例子？

- (A)製作團隊是由一群來自日本充滿熱情的自造者所組成。
- (B)他們在網路上的團隊合作彰顯出 maker bar 的精神。
- (C)它的設計和製作過程都是在同一間 maker bar 裡完成的。
- (D)它的完成顯示出日本當地的 maker bar 已蔚為潮流。

43. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：下列哪項敘述能最貼切地描述臺灣共同工作空間的現況？

- (A)因為臺北的便利性及低廉的生活費用而相當繁榮。
- (B)如果能對外籍自造者開放市場則會相當有潛力。
- (C)因為日益普及，需求持續增長。
- (D)因為臺北過分擁擠，房價急速上漲，前景不被看好。

重要字、詞與片語

take up *phr.* 採取

nomadic *adj.* 游牧的

integrate *v.* 使結合 swap *v.* 交換

collaborative *adj.* 協作的

assemble *v.* 組裝

in the wake of *phr.* 繼...之後

collective *adj.* 集體的 sparse *adj.* 稀少的

freelancer *n.* 自由工作者 plethora *n.* 過多

第44至47題為題組

從前，人們度假遊玩時想拍張美照那都是得碰運氣的。往往照片洗出來後才發現閃眼了。再有的時候，照片不是太模糊，就是沒有那種「哇！好美」的感覺。

但自從數位相機和智慧型手機問世後，各種各樣的數位濾鏡也隨之而來，從此拍照大不同。只需一個按鍵，一張普通的照片就能立刻變身藝術品，效果就跟以前專業攝影師用昂貴的玻璃濾鏡拍出來的一樣。

想讓你的照片看起來有懷舊的感覺？試試 Instagram 上的 Inkwell 濾鏡。它可以把彩照變成黑白的懷舊老照片。拍到了視野廣闊的宏偉山峰？用 Hefe 濾鏡修飾一下，它能让藍天和山巒更顯鮮明。或者，你還可以試試 Hudson 濾鏡，讓你拍下的早餐和咖啡甜點看起來更加誘人。

Instagram 上有成千上萬標示 # 未加濾鏡的照片。但是根據社交媒體營運公司 Spredfast 的數據，照片分享網站上 11% 的 # 未加濾鏡的照片都是「偽照」。也就是說，大約十分之一所謂未加濾鏡的照片，其實都是經過修飾的。最常見的手法就是使用 Amaro 濾鏡功能，它能让照片中間的位置看起來更亮。有個網站甚至推出了一個「偽照抓手」(Faker Catcher) 的軟件工具。只要把朋友的照片上傳到這個軟件，它就能告訴你照片是否真的「未加濾鏡」。

為什麼有那麼多人說著善意的謊言，明明修飾了自己的照片，讓它們看起來更完美，卻還要假裝它們沒有被加工過呢？這是因為向別人展示真實的自己需要強大的自信，然而我們卻對自己的外貌或能力沒有自信。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀「科技新知」相關主題及其背後隱藏的「人文現象」的文章的能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力

內容：本文介紹數位相機及智慧型手機所擁有的數位濾鏡功能所帶來的拍照變革，並就照片分享網站上標示#未加濾鏡的照片中卻有11%是經過加工的現象進行評析

44. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：第一段裡的語詞“hit-or-miss”意思為何？

- (A) 碰運氣 (B) 成果保證
- (C) 低於標準的成果 (D) 關乎選擇

45. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：第二段的主旨為何？

- (A) 數位濾鏡的各種功能。
- (B) 數位科技的革命性的突破。
- (C) 專業攝影師的設備。
- (D) 拍到好照片的不確定性。

46. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：依據本文，以下敘述何者為非？

- (A) 數位濾鏡能使照片看起來和攝影師用極貴的玻璃濾鏡所拍出的照片一樣好。
- (B) Instagram 的網路服務讓使用者可以在不同的社群平臺分享大量的照片。
- (C) Inkwell 數位濾鏡可以使你的照片呈現黑白懷舊的感覺。
- (D) 「偽照抓手」軟體可以幫助大眾美化照片。

47. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文，11%的網站標示#nofilter 照片事實上仍有加工處理的現象意味著什麼？

- (A) 趨勢使然，未經過濾處理的照片將會被經過過濾處理的照片全然取代。
- (B) 對照片說點善意的謊言（做點手腳）卻未加以承認（說明）沒什麼大不了。
- (C) 它顯示多數人都有「追求完美」的不健康偏執。
- (D) 它意味著一般人使用數位濾鏡也可以成為專業攝影師。

重要字、詞與片語

hit-or-miss *adj.* 碰運氣的

develop (photos) *v.* 沖洗（照片）

blurred *adj.* 模糊的 wide array of *phr.* 各種各樣的

nostalgic *adj.* 懷舊的 slap on *v.* 點擊；點選

第48至51題為題組

隨著科技快速的進步，我們經常可以看到學童拿著智慧型手機或平板在玩電玩。老師或許會覺得很頭痛，因為學生偷偷帶來遊戲機，並在上課的時候玩。然而，當電玩變成課程的一部分，這在未來教室可能會改變了。PaGamO 就是為學習打開新的管道與途徑的例子之一。

PaGamO 由臺大副教授葉丙成設計，2014 年在費城由華頓商學院舉辦的教學創新大賽（Reimagine

Education）中，得到了全球教學創新冠軍，並且在 E-Learning 項目上也得了第一名。葉教授課程靈感來自於線上開授機率課程。PaGamO 的名字，源於以臺語發音的「打 Game 學」。藉由正確回答問題，課程設計的目的在幫忙玩家占領地盤、財富及資源。註冊後，學生和老師在遊戲中能有一個虛擬角色。藉由解決問題，玩家可升級。用遊戲的方法，老師可以激發學生的學習興趣。

根據臺大，PaGamO 平臺已經應用在各教育情境中，例如教授機率、提供給美國 K-12 學生數學授課。全球 500 強企業之一的公司也採用 PaGamO 來教授管理及領導力。而且，葉教授和他的團隊也成立了臺灣的軟體公司 BoniO，為了擴展它在教育軟體市場上的商業力量。

凡事有利就有弊。有些教育家擔心遊戲和教學的融合。他們主張在教學情境中可能會造成顯著的網路成癮、失眠、注意力不集中而阻礙學習。雖然還有顧慮，但是學校已開始融合遊戲與教學。在未來，遊戲可能是教學技巧的主流。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀文章的能力及了解近年來教學方法中融入遊戲以激發學生學習興趣的教改議題；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力

內容：本文介紹臺大副教授葉丙成架設的 PaGamO 教育平臺及其團隊成立的臺灣的軟體公司 BoniO 如何融合遊戲與教學及對未來教育發展所產生的影響

48. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本文主旨為何？

- (A) 關於科技融入課程的隱憂。
- (B) 一個線上學習系統可能的發展和運用。
- (C) 管理和領導技巧的教學。
- (D) 關於未來教室的革新之優缺點。

49. (C)

難易度：中

解析：下列關於 PaGamO 的敘述，何者不正確？

- (A) 它讓學生能處理未知並想出解決方案。
- (B) 由於老師們的擔憂尚未廣為推行。
- (C) 它的設計靈感來自一位對網路重度成癮的學生。
- (D) 若用在好的方面，它能幫助學生克服注意力不集中的問題。

50. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：PaGamO 為何成為新的學習管道？

- (A) 它教導學生有效管理時間的技巧。
- (B) 它建立了一個線上溝通的平臺。
- (C) 它弱化了教師傳遞知識的角色。
- (D) 它為學習活動增添趣味。

51. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者最能描述作者對遊戲教學的態度？

(A)作者認為在學校使用遊戲教學會阻礙學生的學習能力。

(B)作者認為未來教室中只用遊戲教學。

(C)作者覺得遊戲融入教學是不錯的方法值得一試。

(D)作者擔心因為 PaGamO 學生更沉迷於網路。

重要字、詞與片語

device *n.* 設備 probability *n.* 機率 amass *v.* 累積
incorporation *n.* 合併 insomnia *n.* 失眠

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. With the widespread use / of the Internet, / online shopping has become / increasingly popular.
2. Without leaving the house, / consumers can buy / a variety of (=all kinds of) goods online, / from clothes to household goods (=products, items, things).

評分標準

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每題分四段落，每段落占 1 分。
3. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各自獨立，扣完為止。
4. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次；各段落之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
5. 每題大小寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。

二、英文作文

評分標準

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題（句）清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。（5 ~ 4 分）	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。（3 分）	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。（2 ~ 1 分）	文不對題或沒寫（凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算）。（0 分）
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。（5 ~ 4 分）	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。（3 分）	重點不明、前後不連貫。（2 ~ 1 分）	全文毫無組織或未按題示寫作。（0 分）
文法、句構	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。（4 分）	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。（3 分）	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。（2 ~ 1 分）	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。（0 分）
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。（4 分）	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（3 分）	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。（2 ~ 1 分）	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。（0 分）
體例	格式、標點、大小寫等幾無錯誤。（2 分）		格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（1 分）	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。（0 分）

臺北區 104 學年度第二學期

指定科目第二次模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 6 冊

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。

祝考試順利



版權所有・翻印必究

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. Thirty-three people, including three journalists, were detained for a while after having _____ into the education minister's offices on July 23-24, 2015.
(A) interfered (B) interrupted (C) intimidated (D) intruded
2. The culinary exhibitions are arranged around regional foods, showcased in four areas representing the northern, central, southern and eastern parts of Taiwan _____.
(A) internally (B) literally (C) respectively (D) consistently
3. In a report, energy analysts predict further _____ in oil prices will fall into the low \$40 range and stay there for several months.
(A) declines (B) inclinations (C) properties (D) descendants
4. The issue of whether Taiwan should follow several countries which promote abolition of the death penalty remains _____.
(A) compatible (B) incredible (C) debatable (D) feasible
5. The outbreak of MERS dealt a severe blow to South Korea's economy, with the government facing a storm of criticism for slow and _____ response in the initial stages.
(A) efficient (B) insufficient (C) premature (D) satisfactory
6. According to the new regulation, sellers of contact lenses will need to pay a fine ranging from NT\$60,000 to NT\$1.5 million should they fail to inspect _____ beforehand.
(A) prescriptions (B) inscriptions (C) subscriptions (D) descriptions
7. In Greece, the unemployment rate has risen to over 30 percent, and many families can no longer afford health care, which has caused the situation to _____.
(A) disapprove (B) discharge (C) deteriorate (D) contaminate
8. PM2.5 are linked to increased rates of chronic bronchitis, lung cancer and heart disease as they _____ deep into the lungs and can pass into the bloodstream.
(A) penetrate (B) absorb (C) revolve (D) install
9. The colorless salt spring waters are said to be able to help improve poor blood _____ as well as ease lower back pain.
(A) distribution (B) circulation (C) nutrition (D) calculation
10. The surprise discovery of a wing part on a rocky beach stirred hopes and emotion among families of the missing, after a year and a half of _____ and frustration.
(A) reviving (B) howling (C) vibrating (D) grieving

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

Jupiter is the giant among the planets in the Solar System. All the others could fit into it with room to 11, and it could swallow more than 1,000 bodies the size of Earth. 12 mainly of hydrogen, Jupiter is a gassy planet with a stormy atmosphere full of clouds, and it travels through space with a large family of moons, some as big as planets.

Jupiter has at least 16 moons. The four biggest ones can be seen with binoculars. The Italian astronomer Galileo discovered them in 1610, so they are known as the Galilean moons. 13 distance from Jupiter, they are Io, Europa, Ganymede, and Callisto. With a diameter of 5,262 kilometers, Ganymede is the largest of Jupiter's moons and, at 14 the same size as planet Mercury, is the biggest moon in the Solar System.

The most 15 feature on Jupiter's surface is a large red oval region called the Great Red Spot. Astronomers identify it as a gigantic swirling storm, rather like a huge hurricane on Earth. It measures about 40,000 kilometers across—three times the size of Earth.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) spare | (B) store | (C) contain | (D) include |
| 12. (A) Making up | (B) Made up | (C) Making | (D) Made |
| 13. (A) In place of | (B) In spite of | (C) In order of | (D) By means of |
| 14. (A) chiefly | (B) toughly | (C) scarcely | (D) roughly |
| 15. (A) proficient | (B) prominent | (C) persistent | (D) perseverant |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Malala Yousafzai, a children's activist and women's rights activist, was born in Mingora, Pakistan, located in the country's Swat Valley on July 12, 1997. In early 2009, Yousafzai began blogging for the BBC about living under the Taliban's threats to 16 her an education. In order to hide her identity, she used the name Gul Makai. 17, she was revealed to be the BBC blogger in December of that year. With a growing public platform, Yousafzai continued to speak out about her right, and the right of all women, to an education. In 2011, she 18 Pakistan's National Youth Peace Prize.

She gave a speech at the United Nations on her 16th birthday in 2013. She has also written an autobiography, *I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot by the Taliban*, which was released in October 2013. On October 10, 2013, in 19 of her work, the European Parliament awarded Yousafzai the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought. In October 2014, Yousafzai received the Nobel Peace Prize, 20 Indian children's rights activist Kailash Satyarthi. At age 17, she became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 16. (A) ignore | (B) consent | (C) despise | (D) deny |
| 17. (A) Therefore | (B) Otherwise | (C) However | (D) Instead |
| 18. (A) was awarded | (B) has been awarded | (C) has been awarding | (D) was awarding |
| 19. (A) reinforcement | (B) contribution | (C) attribution | (D) acknowledgement |
| 20. (A) as well | (B) along with | (C) let alone | (D) instead of |

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

According to the theory of evolution, some animal species become extinct because they are unable to adapt to changing circumstances. Humans have 21 their extinction by changing the environment so rapidly that animals do not have time to adapt. On the other hand, hunting is another reason for the reduced numbers and 22 extinction of animals such as turtles, whales and other wild creatures.

Turtles have been a favorite food for thousands of years. Because of human's insatiable needs for their meat, their population is unable to 23 the present level of hunting. Nowadays, another threat comes from the disturbance and destruction of the turtles' breeding sites. The ideal beaches for turtles to lay their eggs on are also the ideal beaches for vacationers. The result is that hotels have been built near these beaches, roads carry cars 24 headlights confuse turtles heading for the beaches at night, and tourists disturb the turtles as they lay their eggs.

All the larger kinds of whales are also threatened with extinction. Although whales are protected from hunting by international law, there are many loopholes that are 25. A new threat comes from the commercial fishing of krill, the tiny crustaceans that form the bulk of the diet of the huge blue whales and some of their small relatives. Krill are being harvested in huge 26 by fishing boats, for use as fertilizer and as food. If their stocks are reduced, the whales will have no 27 food sources.

To people's surprise, such wild animals as parrots and wild cats are 28 to the same pressures from human beings and are endangered, too. In truth, the desire of some people to keep 29 pets threatens many parrots and wild cats. Spectacular parrots like macaws are captured in large numbers and exported for the pet trade. This practice has greatly reduced their numbers in the wild. Luckily, the illegal trading now is 30 controlled in most countries. Besides, captive breeding programs have been set up to avoid the need to capture parrots and wild cats.

- (A) which (B) exotic (C) strictly (D) probable (E) alternative (F) exploited
(G) whose (H) sustain (I) quantities (J) subject (K) attentive (L) accelerated

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

With the implementation of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, wild claims on labels of worthless medicines are much less frequent than they were years ago. But some over-the-counter drugs are still being promoted by all tall stories, sometimes told in booklets or through advertising, rather on the label.

31 This isn't so. Vitamins and minerals are plentiful in our food supply. Eating a variety of foods makes it almost certain that you will get a full quota of these nutrients.

Infants, pregnant women, the sick or convalescent, and those who are dieting may need special supplements. But the family physician is the best authority on what vitamin supplements are needed. If your doctor does recommend supplements, take the suggested dose—no more. 32 Excessive doses of certain vitamins are known to be toxic.

If you are overweight, don't fall for a formula that promises you a slim, trim figure without dieting or calorie counting. 33 The energy-producing or heat-producing value of food is measured in calories. One Calorie is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water one degree centigrade. 34 If you need to lose only a few pounds, you can probably work out your own diet. But if you need to lose many pounds, have your doctor plan a diet for you. Crash diets can break down your health, not your weight.

35 There are no quick or easy cures for acne. Acne is a complex disease caused by a combination of factors. No creams from a drugstore can cure it. Therefore, next time when you shop again in the drugstore, be careful with those wild claims.

- (A) If calories are not used in producing heat or energy, they are stored as fat.
- (B) Some people take or give vitamins on the principle that if a little is good, twice as much is better.
- (C) To go on a diet, it is not necessary to watch your calories.
- (D) One tall story is that every American today suffers from a vitamin or mineral deficiency and needs vitamin supplements.
- (E) To reduce, you must take in fewer calories than those you use up in daily living.
- (F) Beware of cosmetics that make exaggerated claims or promises.

五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第 36 題至第 51 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 36 至 39 題為題組

In this diary, we enter a fifteen-year-old girl's life. She is a pretty typical teenage girl. She's mostly concerned with school, crushes, difficulty relating to her parents, and fitting in. She worries about what others think of her, and at times feels she is ugly, fat, and unappreciated. As her father's job changes, the family moves to another part of the country and her life breaks into pieces.

How it falls apart and how she struggles to put it back together again is the story we follow in this anonymous diary. We never learn the name of the author, but after just a few pages we feel we know her well. Indeed, we probably all do know someone like her: an unhappy, insecure teenager who suffers a desperate need for approval.

Thrust into a new school and being friendless, she flounders helplessly. The humiliation she suffers at the hands of her uncaring, cruel fellow classmates further destroys her self-image. Then, new friends play a trick on her, adding LSD to her Coke. After that experience, she tries LSD again, and begins to experiment with other kinds of drugs. Before long, drugs have taken over her life, alienating her from family, friends, and school. Eventually, she runs away from home, lives for a time as a prostitute or sells drugs to younger customers in order to fund her habit, and ends up on the streets, filthy, hungry, and ill. There are moments of hope when she manages, with the help of her family, to abstain from drugs, only to be betrayed by her own insecurity or by the pressure of her drug-taking friends.

Through all this, she writes faithfully in her diary as an emotional conduit, and so we follow every twist and turn of events, every high and low of her emotions. As a diary, it does not offer any solutions about the teenage drug problem, but it does help us understand one person's choices and the aftereffect for her.

36. This passage is most likely taken from a _____.
(A) book review (B) school yearbook
(C) diary (D) research report
37. The word "it" in the second paragraph refers to the diarist's _____.
(A) ties of friendship (B) family bond
(C) drug habit (D) troubled life
38. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the diarist?
(A) She tricked her friends into drinking Coke laced with LSD.
(B) Being a teen addict, she traded sex in exchange for drugs.
(C) With family support, she finally overcame a problem with drugs.
(D) Owing to her high self-esteem, she had difficulty making new friends.

39. What is the message conveyed in this passage?

- (A) Treatment approaches for drug abuse and addiction.
- (B) The tragic consequences of drug addiction.
- (C) Drug abuse prevention strategies for school and parents.
- (D) Many of the signs and symptoms of teen substance abuse.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

The Galápagos Islands are a small archipelago of islands belonging to Ecuador in the eastern Pacific Ocean. The islands are quite remote and isolated, lying some 1,000 km (620 miles) west of the South American continent. The Galápagos archipelago consists of 13 main islands and 6 smaller isles, which together embrace some 50,000 sq km (19,500 sq miles) of ocean.

The Galápagos archipelago is world-renowned for its unique and fearless wildlife. Giant tortoises, sea lions, penguins, marine iguanas and different bird species can all be seen and approached. The landscape of the islands is relatively barren and volcanic, but beautiful nonetheless. The highest mountain among the islands is Volcán Wolf on Isla Isabela, 1,707 m (5,600 ft) high. In 1959, the islands were declared a national park. The Galápagos were subsequently listed as a World Heritage Site in 1978. Strict controls on tourist access are maintained in an effort to protect the natural habitats and all visitors must be accompanied by a national park certified naturalist tour guide.

The Galápagos Islands have a highly variable climate, as does Ecuador's mainland. There are two seasons in the islands: the hot / rainy season, from December to June, when humidity is high and average temperatures are in the 80s°F (26°-30°C). There may be occasional showers, but the days are generally warm and sunny. Seas are generally calm. From June to November, you can expect cool winds, occasionally bringing with them a light misty-type drizzle called "garúa." Temperatures average in the 70s°F (20°-24°C) during the day and lower at night. Winds can cause choppy seas, especially in open water between the islands.

Each month brings unique climate variations and wildlife viewing opportunities. Peak season for naturalist tours is typically December through May when the seas are the calmest and the weather is the warmest. However, summer months June, July and August are also very popular as the animals are more active. September through November is typically low season when most boats will leave the islands for dry dock. For divers, peak season is from July to November when whale sharks can be found at Wolf & Darwin Islands.

40. What is the best title for the passage?

- (A) Exploring the Galápagos Islands
- (B) Diving with Sea Creatures in Galápagos
- (C) Saving the Galápagos, Saving Ourselves
- (D) Travelling to the Galápagos Island on a Budget

41. Since Nancy has fascination with the underwater world, it is highly recommended that she could visit the Galápagos during _____.

- (A) spring break
- (B) Christmas holidays
- (C) summer vacation
- (D) winter recess

42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Compared to the wet season, seas usually stay smooth in garúa season.
 - (B) Different from the Galápagos, the climate in Ecuador's mainland remains stable.
 - (C) Due to its stable climate, the Galápagos archipelago is a designated World Heritage site.
 - (D) The visitors are aware of the importance of environmental protection via local guide system.
43. According to the passage, which of the following is **LEAST** likely to be done for visitors on the Galápagos Islands?
- (A) Walk among colonies of animals and birds unterrified by their presence.
 - (B) Dive amid shimmering fish, playful sea lions, and other marine creatures.
 - (C) Trek over dried lava beds along the rim of one of the archipelago's volcanoes.
 - (D) Enjoy the gorgeous glacier view with Galápagos travel guides.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Is raising a herd of buffalo or moose any different from raising herds of other livestock? A group of ranchers in the West are raising peculiar game animals on ranches where cattle and livestock were raised, and many environmentalists are objecting.

In Montana, there are currently 230 licensed game ranches; some of these are just a collection of enclosures where wild livestock is raised as a curiosity, but several of these game ranches are enormous, fenced ranches of a thousand acres or more. At many of these ranches, hunters can shoot elks, moose, bison, deer, or sheep after paying a fee. It's easy to realize why game farming raises such a controversy; opponents of this sort of hunting believe that there's not much genuine hunting involved. Clients pay **substantial** fees, which may range upwards to almost US\$5,000 for the privilege of bagging an elk, and are able to hunt on the private ranches without bothering to obtain licenses or permits. About the only method by which the hunting can be made sporting is by insisting on making one's shots at long range.

Elks, in particular, are raised for another reason many people find objectionable. Their antlers are prized as a medicine in the Oriental drug market. Black market prices for elk antlers usually range from US\$8 to US\$80 a pound, depending on the grade. Though it is illegal to gather antlers on federally controlled land, not too many people object to the harvesting of mature antlers, because the mature antlers are shed each winter by the elks; however, the most valuable antlers are the immature antlers that are covered in a velvety skin, also harvested for boiling as "medicine." Many people, even some of the game ranchers, think it is wrong to cut the antlers in this stage. The elks are not hurt by the cutting operation, but opponents of game farming object to the practice on the aesthetic grounds. Elks were meant to have antlers, they say, and not to live shot up behind fences.

44. The main idea of this passage is to ____.
- (A) justify the commercial uses of elk antlers
 - (B) discuss the practice of game farming
 - (C) legalize the application for the license of game farming
 - (D) describe how people make use of the habitats of animals

45. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?
- (A) Some opponents consider hunting on game ranches to be less genuine.
 - (B) Elk antlers have beneficial effects on women, especially to the skin.
 - (C) Clients can shoot elks, sheep, or bison in any of the licensed game ranches.
 - (D) The fees clients pay range from \$5,000 upwards to bag an elk.
46. The word “**substantial**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) inadequate
 - (B) reasonable
 - (C) considerable
 - (D) standard
47. What can we learn from the passage about elks?
- (A) Cutting the mature antlers of elks poses no threat to elks.
 - (B) Elks do not live long in captivity because of the contagious diseases.
 - (C) That elk antlers have no beneficial medical effects on man is proved.
 - (D) Elks are more easily raised than other animals such as sheep and bison.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

What is the “official language” of the U.S.? Although most people assume that it is English, which is of course the most common language, there is no mention at all in the U.S. Constitution of any official national language. The U.S. operates under a federal system where most powers and decisions are passed down to the state level. It is thus up to each state to decide its own official language. It seems only natural to some that a country as diverse as the U.S. should not have an official language. In fact, a recent survey showed that 18% of Americans do not speak English at home. **That is almost one in five people!**

Currently, many types of public services in the U.S., in locations such as courts and hospitals are provided in dozens of different languages. Forty or fifty years ago, most immigrants had to learn to speak English to survive and avoid discrimination. As a result, many of them speak to their children at home in English even though they were not native speakers. Could you imagine having to communicate with your parents in a foreign language? Many people nowadays, however, think that immigrants have the right to be granted access to public services in their native languages. Many schools even offer bilingual education programs so that children of immigrants can learn both English and the language of their parents in school. This is especially common with Spanish.

On the other hand, there are numerous supporters of what is called the English Only Movement. They're trying to make English the official language across the entire country. As a matter of fact, they have introduced legislation in Congress many times over the past several decades to make English the official language. However, these proposed laws, or bills, have never had enough support to pass. The supporters argue that making English the official language would help the government save on printing and translation costs on brochures and signs. They also think that it would encourage newly arrived immigrants to quickly learn to speak English.

48. Which of the following most accurately describes the language policy in the U.S. Constitution?
- (A) It specifies a state language for each state.
 - (B) It indicates that each state has the right to make the decision.
 - (C) It mentions that English is a threat to individual liberty.
 - (D) It specifically points out an official national language.
49. According to the passage, what fact does **“That is almost one in five people!”** in the first paragraph refer to?
- (A) English is forbidden to use at home.
 - (B) English Only Movement is highly advocated.
 - (C) Eighteen percent of Americans participated in the survey.
 - (D) Other languages rather than English are spoken at home.
50. Which of the following is **NOT** true of bilingualism in the current U.S. according to the passage?
- (A) It contributes to the linguistic diversity in American society.
 - (B) More Spanish-speaking immigrants enroll at schools in the U.S.
 - (C) Children of immigrants speaking Spanish at school are discriminated against.
 - (D) It is a concept that did not exist fifty years ago.
51. The author's purpose in this passage is to _____ on the language policy in the U.S.
- (A) make an emotional plea
 - (B) cause a domestic dispute
 - (C) present different viewpoints
 - (D) narrate a historical story

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. 因為悠遊卡（EasyCard）可隨時加值，所以民眾搭乘大眾運輸工具時，不必一直購買票卡。
2. 此外，悠遊卡還有其他的功能，其主要目的是讓民眾可以一卡在手，便能悠遊全臺。

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：臺灣媒體發達，每天報導大量在臺灣發生的新聞事件。請根據你過去看過或聽過的一則有關臺灣社會的新聞報導，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段說明該新聞報導的內容，第二段說明你對該新聞報導的感想。

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (D)

難易度：中

解析：包括三名記者在內的 33 位人士，因於 2015 年 7 月 23 日至 24 日期間闖入教育部長的辦公室而遭拘留一段時間。

(A)干擾 (B)打斷
(C)脅迫 (D)闖入

2. (C)

難易度：中

解析：美食展區依食品的區域性來安排展示，個別展出代表臺灣北部、中部、南部和東部四個區域的食品。

(A)內部地 (B)字面上地
(C)個別地 (D)一致地

3. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在一份報告中，能源分析師預測石油價格將會進一步下跌，來到 40 美元的低價區，並將持續好幾個月。

(A)下跌 (B)傾向 (C)特性 (D)後裔

4. (C)

難易度：中

解析：臺灣是否應該追隨那些倡議廢除死刑的國家，這個議題，有待論辯。

(A)能共處的 (B)難以置信的
(C)可爭辯的 (D)可行的

5. (B)

難易度：中

解析：MERS 的蔓延嚴重打擊南韓的經濟，政府面臨著排山倒海似的輿論批評，因其在 MERS 爆發初期，應對緩不濟急，且不完備。

(A)有效率的 (B)不足的
(C)過早的 (D)令人滿意的

6. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據新規定，如果隱形眼鏡銷售商沒有事先檢視處方箋，他們需要支付新臺幣 6 萬至 150 萬元不等的罰金。

(A)處方箋 (B)銘文 (C)訂閱 (D)敘述

7. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：在希臘，失業率已經飆破 30%，許多家庭再也負擔不起醫療保健費用，這使得他們的處境更加惡化。

(A)反對 (B)排放 (C)惡化 (D)汙染

8. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：PM2.5 與慢性支氣管炎、肺癌和心臟疾病的罹患率增加有關，因為它們能滲透到肺部深處，進而滲透到血液之中。

(A)滲透 (B)吸收 (C)旋轉 (D)安裝

9. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這種無色的含鹽溫泉據說能幫助改善血液循環不暢，也可緩解下背部疼痛。

(A)分配 (B)循環 (C)營養 (D)計算

10. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：一年半來的悲傷與無奈，由於石灘上意外發現的部分機翼，燃起了失蹤人員家屬的一線希望。

(A)恢復 (B)嚎叫 (C)振動 (D)悲傷

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

木星是太陽系中的巨行星，若將太陽系中其他的行星放進木星裡都還有多餘的空間；它亦能容下超過一千顆地球。(木星)主要由氫氣組成，木星是一顆氣體行星，表層有激烈大氣雲層變化。它繞行太空時帶著整個衛星家族，其中有些衛星像行星這麼大。

木星至少有十六顆衛星，其中最大的四顆可以用雙筒望遠鏡看到。義大利天文學家伽利略在 1610 年發現它們，所以稱之為伽利略衛星。依離木星的遠近來排序，依序為埃歐、歐羅巴、佳利美德、卡利斯多。佳利美德直徑達 5,262 公里，是木星中最大的衛星，體積跟水星差不多，也是太陽系中最大的衛星。

木星表面最顯著的特徵是它有一個很大的紅色橢圓區域稱為大紅斑。天文學家認為它是巨大的氣旋風暴，類似地球上的颶風。它的直徑測量出約莫四萬公里，是地球的三倍。

11. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)剩下 (B)儲存 (C)包含 (D)包括

12. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本句為 As Jupiter **is made up** ..., it 簡化而來的分詞構句。

13. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(A)取代 (B)雖然 (C)順序 (D)藉由

14. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)主要地 (B)堅硬地 (C)幾乎不 (D)大約

15. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)精通的 (B)顯著的
(C)堅持的 (D)堅定的

重要字、詞與片語

Jupiter *n.* 木星 Solar System 太陽系
hydrogen *n.* 氫氣 gassy *adj.* 氣體的
moon *n.* 衛星 binoculars *n.* 雙筒望遠鏡
astronomer *n.* 天文學家 diameter *n.* 直徑
Mercury *n.* 水星 prominent *adj.* 顯著的，突出的
oval *adj.* 橢圓的 gigantic *adj.* 巨大的
swirling *adj.* 旋轉的 hurricane *n.* 颶風

第 16 至 20 題為題組

馬拉拉·約薩輔裁是位兒童及女權行動主義者，於 1997 年 7 月 12 日出生在巴基斯坦斯瓦特河谷的明古拉。在 2009 年初，她開始為英國廣播公司寫部落格，談論關於她在塔利班的威脅下無法受教育的事。為了隱藏她的身分，她使用「古爾·馬凱」這個筆名，然而，在那一年她身為英國廣播公司部落客的身分被揭露。隨著愈來愈受注目的公共平臺，約薩輔裁繼續為她自身權利以及所有女性受教權而發聲。在 2011 年，她獲頒巴基斯坦國家青年和平獎。

2013 年 16 歲生日那天，她在聯合國發表演說。她也寫了她的自傳：《我是馬拉拉：一位因爭取教育而被槍殺的女孩》，自傳在 2013 年 10 月發行。同年 10 月 10 日，歐洲議會頒發沙哈諾夫思想自由獎以表彰她的努力。2014 年 10 月，她與印度兒童權利行動主義者凱拉西·沙提雅提共同獲頒諾貝爾和平獎。17 歲時，她成為諾貝爾和平獎史上最年輕的得獎者。

16. (D)

難易度：中

解析：(A)忽視 (B)同意 (C)輕視 (D)拒絕給予

17. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)因此 (B)否則 (C)然而 (D)反而

從上下文來判斷，這裡使用 However，符合文意的轉折。

18. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這裡是被頒發獎項，所以使用被動式。因為發生於 2014 年，故用過去被動式。

19. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)強化 (B)貢獻

(C)歸因 (D)致謝 (in acknowledgement of)

20. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)同樣地（需放在句尾） (B)連同

(C)更別提 (D)而不是

重要字、詞與片語

activist *n.* 行動主義者 blog *v.* 寫部落格
identity *n.* 身分 reveal *v.* 顯出
Gul Makai 烏爾都語「矢車菊」的意思，普什圖族民間傳說裡的一個角色
platform *n.* 平臺 autobiography *n.* 自傳
release *v.* 發行 award *v.* 頒獎

三、文意選填

根據進化論，某些動物的物種會滅絕是因為牠們無法適應快速變遷的環境。人類如此快速地改變環境，造成動物沒有時間適應環境而 **21. (A)** 加速滅絕。另一方面，人類獵殺動物是另一個減少動物數量和造成動物 **22. (D)** 可能滅絕的原因，例如海龜、鯨魚和其他野生動物的滅絕。

千百年來，海龜肉是一直是人類最喜愛的食物。由於人類對食物的貪得無厭，造成海龜的數量已無法 **23. (H)** 維持現在人類捕獲的數量。現今，最嚴重的威脅來自海龜產卵地的干擾和破壞，（因為）海龜理想的產卵地也是渡假者最理想的海灘。其結果是，旅店就建在這些海灘的附近，馬路上 **24. (G)** 汽車的頭燈混淆海龜在夜間前往海灘的方向，而且遊客會在海龜產卵時驚擾牠們。

所有的大型鯨魚也瀕臨滅絕。雖然鯨魚受到國際法規的保護而不會被濫捕，但是也有很多漏洞被（有心人士） **25. (F)** 利用。一種新的威脅來自磷蝦的商業捕撈，磷蝦是一種微小的甲殼類動物，牠們是大至巨型藍鯨，小至一般小型鯨魚的主食。人類利用漁船 **26. (I)** 大量捕撈磷蝦，用來當作肥料和食品。如果磷蝦的數量減少，鯨魚將無 **27. (E)** 替代的食物來源。

令人驚訝的是，鸚鵡和野生貓科動物同樣的 **28. (J)** 承受來自人類的壓力，也都瀕臨絕種。事實上，有些人想飼養 **29. (B)** 異國的動物當寵物，這種慾望造成很多鸚鵡和野生貓科動物的滅絕。華麗的鸚鵡，像金剛鸚

鵝，遭大量捕捉並出口當成寵物來交易。這種做法大大減少了牠們在野外的數量。所幸地，寵物交易這個行業現在已經被很多國家30(C)嚴格地管控中。除此之外，圈養繁殖的計畫也已經建立起來，以避免人類在需要時捕捉野生的鸚鵡和野生貓科動物。

詞彙選項：

(A)它們(汽車) (B)異國的 (C)嚴格地 (D)可能的
(E)替代的 (F)利用 (G)它們(汽車)的 (H)維持
(I)數量 (J)承受 (K)專心的 (L)加速

21. (L)

難易度：中

解析：(1)空格前有 have，得知空格應置過去分詞。

(2)選項中為過去分詞的有(F) exploited、(L) accelerated(加速)，惟根據語意，(L)應為正選。

22. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(1)空格後有名詞 extinction(滅絕)，得知空格應置形容詞。

(2)選項中為形容詞的有(B) exotic(異國的)、(D) probable(可能的)、(E) alternative(替代的)及(K) attentive(專心的)，惟根據語意，(D)應為正選。

23. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格前有 is unable to，得知空格應置原形動詞(H) sustain(維持)。

24. (G)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(1)空格前有 cars 當先行詞，空格後有 headlights(頭燈)，得知空格應置所有格的關係代名詞(G) whose。

(2)選項中為關係代名詞的有(A) which、(G) whose，但 which 之後必須接主詞或動詞，不能加名詞，惟根據語意，(G)應為正選。

25. (F)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(1)空格前有 that(=which) are，得知空格應置形容詞或分詞。

(2)選項中為形容詞的有(B) exotic、(D) probable、(E) alternative、(K) attentive，過去分詞的有(F) exploited(利用)和(L) accelerated(加速)，根據語意(有法律漏洞可鑽/利用)，故(F)應為正選。

26. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(1)空格前有形容詞 huge，得知空格應置名詞(I) quantities(數量)，形成片語：in huge quantities(大量)。

(2)選項中為可當名詞的還有(E) alternative(替代方案)、(J) subject(遭受)，但置入後皆不符合語意，且單數名詞不合宜。

27. (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(1)空格前有 no，空格後有名詞 food sources(食物來源)，故空格應置形容詞以修飾 food sources。

(2)選項中為形容詞的有(B) exotic(異國的)、(D) probable、(E) alternative(替代的)以及(K) attentive(專心的)，惟根據語意，(E)應為正選。

28. (J)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題測驗以下固定片語用法：be subject to(遭受；受制於)，故(J)應為正選。

29. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格後有名詞 pets(寵物)，得知空格應置形容詞(B) exotic(異國的)。

30. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：該句主詞、動詞一應俱全，所以空格內只能填副詞(C) strictly(嚴格地)。

重要字、詞與片語

evolution *n.* 進化；演化
extinct *adj.* 絕種的 (extinction *n.*)
adapt to 適應 circumstances *n.* 情況；環境
accelerate *v.* 加速 on the other hand 另一方面
sustain *v.* 維持 threat *n.* 威脅 (threaten *v.*)
disturbance *n.* 干擾 loophole *n.* 漏洞
exploit *v.* 剝削；利用 (exploitation *n.*)
commercial *adj.* 商業的 krill *n.* 磷蝦
fertilizer *n.* 肥料 alternative *adj.* 替代的
be subject to 遭受 exotic *adj.* 異國的
spectacular *adj.* 華麗的
captive breeding program 圈養繁殖計畫

四、篇章結構

由於聯邦食品、藥品、化妝品法的實施，無療效藥品標籤上宣稱的浮誇廣告比幾年前少很多。但是，一些非處方藥依舊藉由宣傳手冊或廣告上的誇大說詞所宣傳促銷，儘管這些療效不允許標示在標籤上。

31(D)其中一個誇大說詞說的是：現今每一個美國人都缺乏維他命或礦物質，並需要補充維他命。事實並非如此。維他命和礦物質在我們的食物中的供應是充足的。吃各式各樣的食物幾乎可以確保你會全面獲得這些營養物質。

嬰幼兒、孕婦、病人或病後復原的人以及那些節食的人可能需要特別的營養補給。但是，家庭醫生是建議需要補充什麼維他命的最好權威。如果你的醫生真的建議你補充(營養品)，補充(醫生)建議的劑量就夠了，不要超過。32(B)有些人攝取或補充維他命的原則是：若是一點點就好，不如兩倍更好。有些維他命服用過量(已知)是有毒的。

如果你超重，不要相信承諾你減重時無需節食或計

算熱量就會讓你身材苗條的藥方。**33(B)要減肥，你必須攝取比你在日常生活中消耗的熱量更少。**食物所產生的能量或熱量是以卡路里為單位的。一大卡指的是每一千克的水上升攝氏 1° 所需的熱量。**34(A)如果卡路里沒有被使用在產生熱量或能量上，（它們）就會被轉為脂肪儲存起來。**如果你需要減幾磅就好，你可以自己訂定飲食計畫。但是，如果你需要減很多磅，就要請你的醫生為你訂定節食計畫。快速減肥飲食可能會損害你的健康，而非（減輕）你的體重。

35(F)當心那些有誇大宣傳或承諾的化妝品。沒有快速且容易治療粉刺的方法。粉刺是由多種因素（組合）造成的複雜疾病。沒有任何在藥妝店（買得到）的藥膏可以治癒它。因此，下次你逛藥妝店時，可得小心那些浮誇的廣告了！

未中選之選項中譯：

(C)要節食，沒有必要注意你的卡路里。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀文章的能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力。

內容：本文說明勿輕易相信藥品的誇大療效

難易度：中偏難

重要字、詞與片語

claim *n.* 宣稱 over-the-counter drugs *n.* 非處方藥
tall story *n.* 誇大的故事 deficiency *n.* 缺乏、不足
supplement *n.* 補給品 quota *n.* 配額
convalescent *n.* 復原期的病人
authority *n.* 權威人士 dose *n.* 劑量
principle *n.* 原則 excessive *adj.* 過多的
toxic *adj.* 有毒的 trim *adj.* 苗條的
centigrade *n.* 攝氏溫度

五、閱讀測驗

第36至39題為題組

在這本日記中，我們進入了一位 15 歲女孩的生活。她是一位非常典型的少女，總是擔心與學校、愛情、父母溝通及環境適應等問題。她煩惱別人如何看待她，有時候覺得自己很醜、很胖、不被欣賞。由於父親工作變動，全家搬到國內另一個地方，她的人生也因此支離破碎。

從這本匿名日記中，我們可以知道「她的人生」是如何破碎的原因，以及她如何努力地把她的人生修補起來。我們永遠無從得知作者的名字，但只讀了幾頁，我們感覺全然地了解作者。事實上，我們大概都認識像她這樣的人：一個不快樂、沒有安全感的青少年，迫切需要他人的肯定。

被迫轉到一個新的學校，沒有朋友，她無助地掙扎。冷漠而殘酷的同儕般的羞辱，更摧毀了她的自我定位。後來，新的朋友對她惡作劇，將迷幻藥加入她的可樂當中。這次經驗之後，她再次嘗試迷幻藥，並嘗試其他類型的毒品；過沒多久，毒品已經控制了她的生活，使她與家庭、朋友和學校疏離。最終，她逃家了。有一段時間，她靠著賣淫維生，或販賣毒品給更年輕的

顧客，以滿足她的毒癮；最後，她流落街頭，骯髒、飢餓且生病。她曾經在家人的協助下，遠離毒品，而燃起一線希望，可是她被自己的不安全感或來自她吸毒朋友的壓力給打敗了。

經歷過這一切，她如實地寫在她的日記中當作情感的抒發管道，我們隨著了解事件的波折，（而感受到）作者情緒的起伏。作為一本日記，它不提供任何有關青少年毒品問題的解決方案，但它確實讓我們了解到一個人的選擇，以及這個選擇為她帶來的後果。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀小說評論相關主題文章的能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力。

內容：本文描述一位少女染上毒品的過程以及後果

36. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：這篇文章是最有可能出自於_____。

- (A)一則書評 (B)一本學校年鑑
(C)一篇日記 (D)一份研究報告

37. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在第二段的「它」指的是日記作者的_____。

- (A)友誼 (B)家庭關係
(C)藥物成癮 (D)破碎的人生

38. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據文章，關於日記作者下列何者正確？

- (A)她騙朋友喝下加了迷幻藥的可樂。
(B)身為毒品成癮的青少年，她用性以換取毒品。
(C)有了家人的支持，她終於克服毒癮。
(D)由於自尊強，她很難結交新朋友。

39. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這篇文章要傳達什麼訊息？

- (A)藥物濫用和成癮的治療。
(B)藥物成癮的悲慘後果。
(C)學校和家長對於藥物濫用的防制策略。
(D)青少年藥物濫用的跡象和症狀。

重要字、詞與片語

typical *adj.* 典型的 unappreciated *adj.* 不受喜歡的
anonymous *adj.* 匿名的 insecure *adj.* 缺乏信心的
approval *n.* 認可 thrust *v.* 推擠；塞入
flounder *v.* 掙扎 humiliation *n.* 羞辱
LSD *n.* 迷幻藥 alienate *v.* 疏離
prostitute *n.* 娼妓 filthy *adj.* 骯髒的
abstain *v.* 戒；避免 conduit *n.* 管道

第40至43題為題組

加拉巴哥斯是位於東太平洋的一群小島群島，隸屬厄瓜多爾。這些島嶼相當偏遠且遺世獨立於南美洲以西約 1,000 公里（620 英哩）外。加拉巴哥斯群島由 13 個主要島嶼和 6 個較小島嶼所組成，整體面積約 50,000

平方公里 (19,500 平方英哩)。

加拉巴哥斯群島以獨特且不怕生的野生動物聞名於世。在這裡，遊客可以看到且接近巨型陸龜、海獅、企鵝、海鬣蜥以及不同的鳥類。群島上景觀是相當貧瘠的火山地形，但是卻非常美麗。群島中最高的山峰是在伊莎貝拉島的沃爾夫火山，高 1,707 公尺 (5,600 英尺)。在 1959 年，加拉巴哥斯群島宣布成為國家公園。在 1978 年也隨後被登錄為世界遺產。為了保護自然棲息地，加拉巴哥斯群島國家公園嚴格限制觀光客人數，而且所有遊客必須由持有國家公園執照的導遊帶領進入。

加拉巴哥斯群島的氣候非常多變，如同厄瓜多爾本島。島上有兩種氣候形態：12 月至 6 月是炎熱多雨的氣候，溼度高，平均氣溫在華氏 80 多度 (26°~30°C)，偶有豪雨，但一般來說天氣溫暖、陽光充足，海面也很平靜。6 月至 11 月的涼風，偶爾伴隨著稱為「garua」的霧靄。平均氣溫白天在華氏 70 多度 (20°~24°C)，夜晚稍降。這時候的風會引起海面波濤起伏，尤其是在島嶼之間的開放水域。

每月都有獨特的氣候變化和觀賞野生動物的機會。自然和野生動物遊覽的旺季通常是 12 月至 5 月，此時海域最平靜且天氣最溫暖。然而，夏季 6 月至 8 月也很受遊客歡迎，因為此時動物比較活躍。9 月至 11 月通常是淡季，因為大多數船進塢維修而離開島嶼。潛水旺季從 7 至 11 月，此時，鯨鯊會在狼島及達爾文島出沒。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀旅遊景點相關主題文章的能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力。

內容：本文介紹加拉巴哥斯群島的特色，以及適合觀光客旅遊的時間與活動

40. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者為這篇文章最佳標題？

- (A)探索加拉巴哥斯群島
- (B)與加拉巴哥斯群島的海底生物一同潛水
- (C)拯救加拉巴哥斯群島，拯救我們自己
- (D)到加拉巴哥斯群島的小資旅遊

41. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：由於南希很喜歡海底世界，強烈建議她可以在_____期間到加拉巴哥斯群島旅遊。

- (A)春假 (B)聖誕假期 (C)暑假 (D)寒假

42. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：從本文中可以推論出什麼？

- (A)與溼季比較起來，通常在 garua 季節海面很平靜。
- (B)與加拉巴哥斯群島不同的是，厄瓜多爾本土氣候穩定。
- (C)由於穩定的氣候，加拉巴哥斯群島被指定為世界遺產。

(D)透過當地的導遊制度，觀光客可意識到環境保護的重要。

43. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據這篇文章，觀光客最不可能在加拉巴哥斯群島參加下列哪項活動？

- (A)走在一群不怕人群的動物與鳥類間。
- (B)與一群魚、頑皮的海獅及其他的海底生物一同潛水。
- (C)沿著火山的邊緣，步行在已乾燥的火山岩床。
- (D)跟著加拉巴哥斯群島導遊一覽冰川美景。

重要字、詞與片語

archipelago	n.	群島	isle	n.	小島
marine iguanas	n.	海鬣蜥			
subsequently	adv.	隨後，接著			
World Heritage Site	n.	世界遺產			
certified	adj.	有合格證書的	humidity	n.	溼度
occasionally	adv.	偶爾地，非經常地			
drizzle	n.	毛毛雨	misty	adj.	有霧的
choppy	adj.	波浪起伏的	dock	n.	船渠；船塢
Whale sharks	n.	鯨鯊			

第44至47題為題組

養一群水牛、麋鹿跟養其他家畜有沒有差別？西部一些牧場主人開始在向來養牛和家畜的牧場裡畜養稀有的狩獵動物，此舉遭到許多環保人士強烈反對。

在蒙大拿，目前有 230 家狩獵牧場領有執照；其中有些牧場，只是把野生畜類當成珍奇異獸，畜養在圍欄之內，然而有些牧場規模很大，面積可達一千英畝，甚至更大。其中許多牧場，顧客只要付費之後，就可以射殺麋鹿、野牛、鹿或羊。「狩獵牧場」會引起爭議的原因不難理解：反對者認為，這種方式算不上真正的狩獵，因為顧客只需支付一筆相當的費用，最多花到約五千美金就可獵捕一頭麋鹿；而且在私人牧場打獵，還可省去取得執照或許可的麻煩。唯一稱得上打獵的地方，就是堅持長距離射擊。

在這些動物中，尤其是麋鹿，因其他用途而圈養的作法，引起許多人反對。鹿茸在東方中藥市場被視為珍貴藥材；黑市價格，視等級而定，一磅從 8 美元到 80 美元不等。雖然在政府管制的牧場是非法的，可是採集成熟鹿角卻不會有太多人反對，因為成熟的鹿角每年冬天會自動脫落。但其中最珍貴的，是那些覆有絨毛而未成熟的鹿茸，它們也會被拿來煎成「中藥」。很多人，甚至一些牧場主人，都覺得在這個階段截斷鹿角是不對的。麋鹿雖不會因此而受傷，但反對者基於美學的觀點予以反對。他們說，麋鹿本來就應該有角，牠們不該豢養在柵欄內供人獵殺。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀狩獵牧場業相關主題文章的能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力。

內容：本文介紹狩獵牧場及其受到爭議的原因

44. (B)

難易度：中

解析：本文的主旨是_____。

- (A)將鹿茸的商業用途合法化
- (B)討論狩獵牧場的作法
- (C)將狩獵牧場執照的申請合法化
- (D)描述人們如何利用動物的棲息地

45. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文，以下何者為真？

- (A)有些反對者認為，在狩獵牧場打獵算不上真的打獵。
- (B)鹿茸對女人有好處，特別是皮膚。
- (C)所有持有執照的狩獵牧場中，顧客可以射殺麋鹿、羊或野牛。
- (D)顧客捕獵麋鹿的費用從五千美元起跳。

46. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：第二段中的「substantial」，其意思最接近下列哪個選項？

- (A)不足夠的
- (B)合理的
- (C)相當多的
- (D)標準的

47. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：關於麋鹿的敘述，從此篇文章中我們能得知什麼？

- (A)鋸成熟鹿角不會對麋鹿造成威脅。
- (B)被捕的麋鹿，因傳染病通常活不久。
- (C)鹿茸已證實對人類沒有療效。
- (D)麋鹿比羊或野牛更容易豢養。

重要字、詞與片語

moose <i>n.</i> 麋鹿，北美說法，此種麋鹿的角為扇形
livestock <i>n.</i> 家畜 rancher <i>n.</i> 牧場主人
ranch <i>n.</i> 大牧場 enclosure <i>n.</i> 圍欄
curiosity <i>n.</i> 珍奇異獸
elk <i>n.</i> 麋鹿，歐亞說法，此種麋鹿的角像樹枝
bison <i>n.</i> 野牛 controversy <i>n.</i> 爭論
substantial <i>adj.</i> 大量的；可觀的
bag <i>v.</i> 捕捉；獵獲 antler <i>n.</i> (鹿的)角
Oriental <i>adj.</i> 東方的 federally <i>adv.</i> 聯邦地
shed <i>v.</i> 脫落 (三態同形)
velvety <i>adj.</i> 柔軟的；天鵝絨似的
aesthetic <i>adj.</i> 審美的 on ... grounds 根據...理由

第48至51題為題組

美國的「官方語言」是什麼？雖然大多數人認為就是英文，因為它是最普及的語言，但是美國憲法當中，根本沒有提及任何一種官方語言。美國在聯邦制度的運作下，大部分的權力都下放至州的層級；因此，由各州決定自己的官方語言。對某些人而言，像美國這樣多元

文化的國家，沒有正式的官方語言，似乎是理所當然的。事實上，一項最近的調查顯示，百分之十八的美國人在家不說英語，幾乎是五個人當中就有一人！

目前，在美國許多形式的公共服務機構，如法庭與醫院這樣的地方，便提供數十種不同的語言服務。在四、五十年前，大部分的移民都必須學會說英語才得以生存並免於受到歧視。因此，即使當中許多非以英語為母語的人，在家也得跟他們的孩子說英語。你能想像自己必須用外語跟你的父母溝通嗎？不過，現在有許多人認為，移民者有在公共服務機構使用他們母語的權利。許多學校甚至提供雙語教育課程，讓移民者的孩子可以在學校同時學習英語和母語，其中以西班牙語最為普遍。

另一方面，眾多所謂「唯英語運動」的支持者，他們試圖要讓英語成為通行全國的官方語言。事實上，過去幾十年裡，他們曾多次在國會中提議立法，要讓英語成為官方語言。然而，所提的這些法令或法案，從未獲得足夠的支持而通過。支持者主張，讓英語成為官方語言，有助政府省下在印刷與翻譯宣傳手冊及標誌上的支出；他們還認為，如此可激勵初抵美國的移民快速學會說英語。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀語言政策相關主題文章的能力；
(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力。

內容：本文描述美國對於制定官方語言的不同論點

48. (B)

難易度：中

解析：關於美國憲法中的語言政策，下列何者描述最為正確？

- (A)它明確指定了每個州的州語言。
- (B)它指出每個州有權做決定。
- (C)它提及英語對個人自由是種威脅。
- (D)它明訂了一個國家的官方語言。

49. (D)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，第一段中的「幾乎五個人當中就有一人」敘述意指什麼？

- (A)在家禁止講英語
- (B)「唯英語運動」被強力提倡
- (C)18%的美國人參與了調查
- (D)在家裡使用英語以外的語言

50. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文，關於目前美國雙語制的敘述，下列何者為非？

- (A)它促成美國社會的語言多元性現象。
- (B)西班牙語為母語的移民者，在美國的學校占多數。
- (C)移民者的孩子在學校說西班牙語會被歧視。
- (D)這概念50年前並不存在。

51. (C)

難易度：中

解析：作者對於美國語言政策而撰寫此文的目的是_____。

- (A)提出懇切的請求
- (B)引起國內的爭論
- (C)呈現不同的觀點
- (D)敘述一個歷史故事

重要字、詞與片語

assume *v.* 認為 U.S. Constitution *n.* 美國憲法
 discrimination *n.* 歧視
 be granted access to ... 被給予取得...的機會
 bilingual *adj.* 雙語的
 English Only Movement 唯英語運動
 legislation *n.* 立法 Congress *n.* 美國國會
 bills *n.* 法案 save on 節約

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

- Because value can be added to / an EasyCard at any time, / it is not necessary (=there is no need) for people to repeatedly buy new cards / while they are taking public transportation.
- Besides, an EasyCard has (some) other functions, / and its primary goal is / to allow people to travel throughout Taiwan / with only one card.

評分標準

- 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
- 每題分四段落，每段落占 1 分。
- 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各自獨立，扣完為止。
- 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次；各段落之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
- 每題大小寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。

二、英文作文

評分標準

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題（句）清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。（5～4 分）	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。（3 分）	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。（2～1 分）	文不對題或沒寫（凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算）。（0 分）
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。（5～4 分）	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。（3 分）	重點不明、前後不連貫。（2～1 分）	全文毫無組織或未按題示寫作。（0 分）
文法、句構	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。（4 分）	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。（3 分）	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。（2～1 分）	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。（0 分）
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。（4 分）	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（3 分）	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。（2～1 分）	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。（0 分）
體例	格式、標點、大小寫等幾無錯誤。（2 分）		格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（1 分）	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。（0 分）