

臺北區 105 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。

祝考試順利



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## 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. Tina signed up for a fitness class, hoping that she could gain more \_\_\_\_\_ strength.  
(A) annual                      (B) physical                      (C) racial                      (D) typical
2. The manager has been under \_\_\_\_\_ pressure to come up with a good way to boost the sales. He will be fired if he fails to do so.  
(A) ordinary                      (B) available                      (C) enormous                      (D) violent
3. As the patient's condition \_\_\_\_\_ day by day, the doctor is afraid that he cannot survive this week.  
(A) worsens                      (B) regrets                      (C) withdraws                      (D) advances
4. Joseph is waiting \_\_\_\_\_ for the result of the interview. He wants to work in that company very badly.  
(A) vividly                      (B) obviously                      (C) anxiously                      (D) immediately
5. This cell phone company has spent a great deal of money on marketing in order to \_\_\_\_\_ their products globally.  
(A) promote                      (B) purchase                      (C) persuade                      (D) propose
6. The famous dance group is going to give ten \_\_\_\_\_ during its visit in Taiwan.  
(A) acceptances                      (B) performances                      (C) consequences                      (D) instances
7. Tommy has been a \_\_\_\_\_ customer of this supermarket. He has its golden membership and can save a lot of money every time he shops there.  
(A) moral                      (B) flexible                      (C) loyal                      (D) capable
8. Victor's idea of building a castle on the far-away island was \_\_\_\_\_ as impractical.  
(A) resisted                      (B) exposed                      (C) arrested                      (D) dismissed
9. This historic building is well-\_\_\_\_\_. Visitors can know what life was like in the nineteenth century.  
(A) inspired                      (B) confirmed                      (C) expanded                      (D) preserved
10. My college roommate, Bob and I have a \_\_\_\_\_ interest in backpacking. We have traveled to several countries together.  
(A) mutual                      (B) frequent                      (C) sincere                      (D) numerous
11. After staying in this hotel for five days, I can say without \_\_\_\_\_ that it offers the best service that I have ever received.  
(A) rejection                      (B) exception                      (C) hesitation                      (D) formation
12. This bicycle is too big for my four-year-old son. His feet can \_\_\_\_\_ reach the pedals.  
(A) frankly                      (B) barely                      (C) equally                      (D) casually

13. Cindy couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ to watch her pet horse suffer so much pain, so she decided to let it be put to death.  
(A) injure (B) devote (C) bear (D) fold
14. The public housing was built to ease the financial \_\_\_\_\_ that many people have in buying their own houses.  
(A) target (B) security (C) reward (D) burden
15. Robert spoke no French when he first immigrated to Paris. Language \_\_\_\_\_ was a serious problem for him.  
(A) solution (B) barrier (C) harmony (D) disaster

## 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

Every standardized test has to be reliable and valid at the same time. Test reliability refers to the degree to which a test is consistent and stable in measuring what it 16. to measure. Test validity, 17., refers to the degree to which the test actually measures what it claims to measure.

Both concepts can be illustrated by a scale. If the scale is reliable, it tells you the same weight every time you step on it 18. your weight has not actually changed. Yet, if the scale is not working properly, this number may not be your actual weight. In that case, the scale is not valid. For the scale 19. valid and reliable, not only does it need to give you the same reading every time you step on it, but it also has to measure your actual weight.

Switching back to testing, the situation is 20. the same. A test can be reliable, meaning that the test-takers will get the same score no matter when or where they take it. But that doesn't mean that it is valid or measuring what it is supposed to measure. A test can be reliable without being valid. However, a test cannot be valid unless it is reliable.

16. (A) opposes (B) examines (C) intends (D) contains  
17. (A) hence (B) besides (C) indeed (D) however  
18. (A) rather than (B) as long as (C) even though (D) no matter how  
19. (A) to be (B) being (C) is (D) will be  
20. (A) familiarly (B) essentially (C) hardly (D) originally

### 第 21 至 25 題為題組

Safari is a Swahili word from the Arabic *safara*, to travel. It entered the English language during those years of 21. with Africa. When adventurous explorers and hunters traveled through the continent, people said they were “on safari”.

Today the modern safari is very different from those old times. It still involves wildlife, 22. other than that, the term has been repurposed to mean something entirely new. Safaris are now for

admiring animals in the wild, 23 a host of other adventures. In fact, 24 supporting local conservation efforts and wildlife sanctuaries, safaris have largely developed into holiday trips that actually benefit the wildlife of Africa. As opposed to hunting animals, visitors get to encounter them and help make a difference in 25 the wildlife. Safari companies either actively contribute towards conservation projects or help generate tourism revenue which is used to manage wildlife projects and game reserves.

21. (A) fascination (B) recognition (C) inflation (D) destruction  
 22. (A) thus (B) unless (C) but (D) and  
 23. (A) such as (B) along with (C) up to (D) as well  
 24. (A) from (B) for (C) as (D) by  
 25. (A) observing (B) replacing (C) protecting (D) invading

**第 26 至 30 題為題組**

The number of lonely and isolated older people in Britain will grow to 2.2 million by 2021, due to rising rates of divorce and childlessness, according to an independent research organization Demos.

Social trends such as the growing number of people 26 alone have increased the risk of people becoming socially isolated in old age, Demos warns today. Their report warns that 27 will be hit hardest by the breakdown of traditional family and community networks because they cannot afford Internet access, 28 could help them find new friendships and get information and services to maintain their independence. Demos also says the freedom that many young people enjoy when living alone becomes a 29 if they become housebound in later life. It recommends a transformation of older people's services to ensure they help people learn to be self-supporting, 30 they were in their youth. Alternatively, older people are encouraged to become volunteer mentors who could, for example, provide advice and support to peers being discharged from hospital.

26. (A) living (B) lived (C) to live (D) are living  
 27. (A) the lonely (B) the poor (C) the elderly (D) the sick  
 28. (A) where (B) that (C) who (D) which  
 29. (A) privilege (B) retreat (C) threat (D) delight  
 30. (A) in case (B) just as (C) even if (D) if only

**三、文意選填 (占 10 分)**

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(J)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

**第 31 至 40 題為題組**

It is true that dogs communicate with body language mostly but they are far from a silent 31. So what do a dog's barks mean? There are three different ways in which a dog can 32 their barks. They can change the pitch, the frequency, and the duration.

High pitched barks are usually happy and 33, whereas low-pitched barks can show

aggression and a warning to stay away. So the higher pitched a bark, the less you need to worry. The lower pitched a bark, the more likely a dog is feeling threatened and aggressive.

A dog would change the frequency of a bark to show the 34 it is feeling in a situation. A rapidly repeating sound shows a dog feels the situation is highly important and pressing, while single barks or a series of barks spaced out with long pauses shows a dog is not really too 35 with what is happening.

As to duration, generally, the longer a dog makes a sound, the more likely it is that the dog is making a conscious decision about making that sound and hence the more 36 the actions they are planning. As an example, a dominant dog faced with a perceived threat will make a deep and long sounding growl which means he is serious about 37 his ground and will not back away. He has made a conscious decision to sound out his 38 and his aggressive intentions. On the other hand, a more timid dog in a 39 situation will make shorter bursts of growling that are not sustained too long. This 40 that the dog is unsure and a little worried about the present situation. Instead of showing aggression, he may well stand down and back away.

- (A) urgency            (B) confidence            (C) vary            (D) similar            (E) deliberate  
(F) standing            (G) bothered            (H) species            (I) suggests            (J) welcoming

#### 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

How do I even begin to describe Mr. Chen? He is definitely one of the most memorable teachers during my high school years. To do him justice, he is a nice English teacher, but not the kind of nice teacher whom you would love wholeheartedly. He is a nearsighted, middle-aged man who doesn't smile on weekdays. In fact, Mr. Chen is known for being stifflingly strict with his students. He is a demanding teacher who always sets up high standards for his students.

Having a good command of English, I was always getting Mr. Chen's attention. Under his instruction, I participated in many English-related contests at my school. Though I won many prizes, I was never good enough in Mr. Chen's eyes. I remember one time I had my composition graded by him. When I got it back, it was dripping with horrifying red-inked comments by Mr. Chen. Frustrated, I went to his office, hoping he would show me how to improve my writing. Impatiently he lectured me, "I have told you many times that you have to provide concrete examples to support your argument. And can you please refrain from using clichés like 'Time is money'?" Here is a book on writing skills. Go home and read it. I expect to see a refreshingly original composition next time."

Though I thanked Mr. Chen for his book at that time, I was actually feeling humiliated. So **agitated** was I that I put away the book and never laid a finger on it. After that, I always avoided eye contact when talking to Mr. Chen. After graduation, I even made no attempt to go back to school to

visit him. I guess it was his stifling strictness that kept me from approaching him. Last night, after three years, when I was sorting my old books, I involuntarily opened the book Mr. Chen gave me. Surprisingly, I found a note stuck on the last page of the book saying, “Dear Scott, I know you have a lot of potential to become a great writer. I’m proud to have you as my student. Yours, Mr. Chen.” I was again **agitated** after reading Mr. Chen’s comment. Only this time, tears rather than fury welled up in my eyes.

41. According to the passage, what is true about Mr. Chen?
- (A) He does not have any children.
  - (B) He enjoys cracking jokes with students.
  - (C) He would push his students to do their best.
  - (D) He likes to humiliate students with poor grades.
42. Which of the following would most likely be Mr. Chen’s comment on the author’s writing in high school?
- (A) Poor organization
  - (B) Messy handwriting
  - (C) Too many grammar mistakes
  - (D) Little support for your point
43. In the story, the author avoided eye contact when talking to Mr. Chen because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) his writing did not improve at all
  - (B) he could not see clearly without his glasses
  - (C) he was upset about Mr. Chen’s insensitivity
  - (D) he thought his English was better than Mr. Chen’s
44. The author’s **agitation** at the end of the story could most possibly arise from his \_\_\_\_\_ for Mr. Chen.
- (A) disgust
  - (B) contempt
  - (C) sympathy
  - (D) appreciation

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Whether they are a hot chocolate topping treat, in the form of a sugar-coated animal, or roasting over a campfire, marshmallows are a favorite treat for many people. However, marshmallows weren’t always the everyday treat that we know today. Marshmallows were once so rare that only pharaohs could eat them. Fortunately, remarkable advances in technology have helped bring tasty, fresh marshmallows to all of us. They are now enjoyed all over the world.

The origin of marshmallows can be traced back to 2000 B.C., when ancient Egyptians discovered a wild herb growing in marshland from which a sweet substance could be drawn out. This substance, the sap of the marshmallow plant, was combined with a honey-based candy recipe to create a confection so delightful that it was reserved only for the pharaohs and the gods.

In the 1800s, candy makers in France combine the marshmallow sap with egg whites and sugar and whip by hand to create the first marshmallows as we know them today. The treat became popular so quickly that candy makers developed the starch mogul system using corn starch molds to form the marshmallows so that they could be made faster. Doctors also used the sap combined with egg whites

and sugar to form a hard meringue that was sold as a medicinal candy to soothe sore throats, suppress coughs and heal wounds.

Another important development of the marshmallow production came when in 1948, Alex Doumakes (son of the founder of Doumak, Inc.) patented the marshmallow extrusion process, revolutionizing marshmallow production by making it fast and efficient. In extrusion, the marshmallow mixture is pressed through tubes, then cut into equal pieces, cooled and packaged. This new process allowed enough marshmallows to be produced that they became an everyday sweet treat and staple for favorite family recipes.

45. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) How to make marshmallows at home.
  - (B) The growing popularity of marshmallows.
  - (C) The development of marshmallow production.
  - (D) Why marshmallows are enjoyed all over the world.
46. According to this passage, a marshmallow does **NOT** fall into the category of a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) plant
  - (B) confection
  - (C) meringue
  - (D) treat
47. The starch mogul system was developed because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) some doctors wanted to use marshmallows to heal wounds
  - (B) marshmallows were in high demand and needed to be made faster
  - (C) forming marshmallows with corn starch molds was time-consuming
  - (D) candy makers wanted to experiment with different marshmallow flavors
48. Which of the following is true about marshmallows?
- (A) They have been found to have medicinal benefits for people.
  - (B) They were very popular among the common people in ancient Egypt.
  - (C) The modern version of marshmallows did not emerge until the twentieth century.
  - (D) The extrusion process made the manufacture of marshmallows more labor-intensive.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Certain bottlenose dolphins in Laguna, southern Brazil, have apparently taught themselves to work as a team with fishermen, creating a win-win for both the marine mammals and humans. A study on the dolphins, published in the latest *Royal Society Biology Letters*, has found that the most helpful ones also turn out to be particularly cooperative and social with each other, perhaps explaining why some wild dolphins decide of their own free will to work with humans, while others do not.

Through behavior matching with humans, cooperative dolphins in Laguna drive mullet schools towards a line of fishermen and signal via stereotyped head slaps or tail slaps, when and where fishermen should throw their nets. Such effort is not entirely charitable on the part of the dolphins. Fish that escape the nets often swim right into the mouths of the dolphins, which have learned to wait for that fulfilling moment.

With little surprise, it is also found that cooperative dolphins turned out to spend more time together, even when not assisting humans. They appear to have their own social network within the larger local population of bottlenose dolphins. Some scientists suspect that ecology, genetics and

social learning could be driving and maintaining the wild dolphin subset's unique relationship with humans. The human side of this dolphin-fishermen interaction is maintained through inter-generational information transfer, that is, teaching by elders, and it is likely that a similar process is used to transmit complex behavioral traits between generations of dolphins, as found in other localized behaviors, such as “sponging”—an activity in which dolphins carry sponges in their beaks to protect their sensitive snouts from sharp rocks when searching for food along the seafloor.

49. From which of the following is the passage **LEAST** likely to be taken?
- (A) A critical biography
  - (B) A wildlife magazine
  - (C) A zoology journal
  - (D) A daily newspaper
50. Why do the bottlenose dolphins in Laguna help humans catch fish?
- (A) They do it for fun.
  - (B) They do it out of charity.
  - (C) They are trained by people to do so.
  - (D) They can benefit from such behavior.
51. Which of the following is **NOT** suspected to be the cause that maintains the bottlenose dolphins' special interaction with humans?
- (A) ecology
  - (B) genetics
  - (C) domestication
  - (D) social learning
52. Based on this passage, what can be inferred about the bottlenose dolphins in Laguna?
- (A) They are the smartest of all the dolphins.
  - (B) They know how to use tools to protect their snouts.
  - (C) The males are responsible for hunting for the whole population.
  - (D) The elders use squeaking sounds to teach youngsters how to cooperate with humans.

**第 53 至 56 題為題組**

Across-the-board lifestyle changes including a better diet and more exercise can lead not only to a better physique, but also to swift and dramatic changes at the genetic level, according to U.S. researchers. In a small study, the researchers tracked 30 men with low-risk prostate cancer who decided against traditional medical treatment such as surgery and radiation or hormone therapy.

The men underwent three months of major lifestyle changes, including eating a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, beans and soy products, moderate exercise such as walking for half an hour a day, and an hour of daily stress management methods such as meditation. As expected, they lost weight, lowered their blood pressure and saw other health improvements. But the researchers found more profound changes when they compared prostate biopsies taken before and after the lifestyle changes. After the three months, the men had changes in activity in about 500 genes—including 48 that were turned on and 453 genes that were turned off. The activity of disease-preventing genes increased while a number of disease-promoting genes, including those involved in prostate cancer and breast cancer, shut down, according to the study published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The research was led by Dr. Dean Ornish, head of the Preventive Medicine Research Institute in Sausalito, California, and a well-known author advocating lifestyle changes to improve health. “It’s an exciting finding because so often people say, ‘Oh, it’s all in my genes, what can I do?’ Well, it turns out you may be able to do a lot.” Ornish, who is also a faculty member in the University of California, San Francisco, said in a telephone interview. “In just three months, I can change hundreds of my genes simply by changing what I eat and how I live? That’s pretty exciting.” Ornish also concluded that, “the implications of our study are not limited to men with prostate cancer.”

53. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To persuade people to make positive lifestyle changes.  
(B) To emphasize the importance of scientific research.  
(C) To introduce a new treatment for prostate cancer.  
(D) To illustrate the genetic make-up of humans.
54. Which of the following is **NOT** a traditional medical treatment for cancer?
- (A) surgery                      (B) radiation                      (C) hormone therapy                      (D) meditation
55. Which of the following statements about the research is true?
- (A) The research was published by University of California, San Francisco.  
(B) The research subjects were reluctant to receive traditional medical treatment.  
(C) The researchers expected neither health improvements nor genetic activity changes.  
(D) The turned-on disease-preventing genes were found to outnumber the turned-off disease-promoting genes.
56. It can be inferred that Dr. Dean Ornish now believes that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) solely an all-vegetarian diet can help people become cancer-free  
(B) both prostate cancer and breast cancer are genetically predetermined  
(C) changing what one eats and how one lives can affect one’s genetic activities  
(D) more research needs to be done to determine if this particular study result is gender specific

## 第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

### 一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

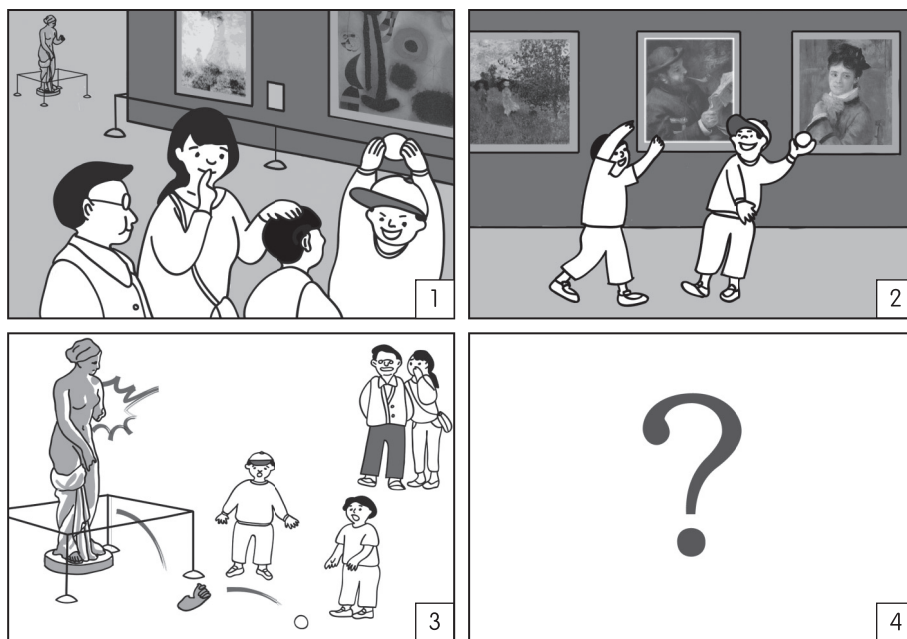
1. 近年來有愈來愈多的臺灣年輕人選擇到國外工作。
2. 他們所追求的不僅是高薪，還有更好的生活品質。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。

2. 文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

提示：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫出一個涵蓋連環圖片內容並有完整結局的故事。



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第一次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科參考答案暨詳解

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# 英文考科詳解

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

## 第壹部分：單選題

### 一、詞彙題

1. (B)

難易度：易

解析：Tina 報名了一堂健身課程，她希望藉此增進體能。

(A)年度的 (B)身體的 (C)種族的 (D)典型的

2. (C)

難易度：中

解析：這位經理最近有巨大的壓力要想出一個增加銷售量的好方法，如果他做不到將會被解雇。

(A)普通的 (B)有空的  
(C)巨大的 (D)暴力的

3. (A)

難易度：易

解析：隨著這位病人的病情日益惡化，醫生擔心他恐怕無法撐過這週。

(A)惡化 (B)後悔 (C)退出 (D)前進

4. (C)

難易度：中

解析：Joseph 正焦急地等待面試的結果，他真的很想在那間公司工作。

(A)鮮明地 (B)明顯地  
(C)焦急地 (D)立即地

5. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這間手機公司為了在全世界促銷他們的產品已經花了一大筆錢在行銷上面。

(A)促銷 (B)購買 (C)說服 (D)提出

6. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這知名的舞蹈團體即將在臺灣進行十場演出。

(A)接受 (B)演出 (C)後果 (D)範例

7. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：Tommy 一直都是這間超市的忠實顧客，他是金色會員而且在每次消費時能省下很多錢。

(A)道德的 (B)有彈性的  
(C)忠實的 (D)有能力的

8. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：Victor 要在這遙遠的島上蓋一座城堡的想法被視為不切實際而不被考慮。

(A)抗拒 (B)暴露  
(C)逮捕 (D)視作…而不考慮

9. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這座歷史建築被保存得很好，遊客能夠知道十九世紀的生活是什麼樣子。

(A)激發 (B)確認 (C)擴張 (D)保存

10. (A)

難易度：中

解析：我的大學室友 Bob 跟我對於自助旅行有共同的興趣，我們已經一起遊玩過許多國家了。

(A)共同的 (B)頻繁的 (C)真誠的 (D)許多的

11. (C)

難易度：中

解析：在這間旅館住了五天之後，我可以毫不猶豫的說它是我住過服務最好的旅館。

(A)拒絕 (B)例外 (C)猶豫 (D)形成

12. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這輛腳踏車對於我四歲的兒子來說實在太大了，他的腳幾乎踩不到踏板。

(A)坦白地 (B)幾乎不 (C)平等地 (D)隨意地

13. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：Cindy 無法忍受看著她的寵物馬承受如此大的痛苦，因此她決定讓牠被安樂死。

(A)受傷 (B)致力於 (C)忍受 (D)交叉

14. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這個公共住宅興建的目的是為了減輕許多人購屋的財務負擔。

(A)目標 (B)安全 (C)獎賞 (D)負擔

15. (B)

難易度：中

解析：Robert 剛移居到巴黎時不會說法文，語言障礙對他而言是個大問題。

(A)解決 (B)障礙 (C)和諧 (D)災難

## 二、綜合測驗

### 第16至20題為題組

每個標準化測驗都必須兼顧信度與效度。信度指的是一項測驗能穩定且一致地測量出它所欲測量能力的程度；而效度指的是一項測驗能實際測量出它宣稱所能測量能力的程度。

這兩種觀念都可以用一個磅秤來做解釋。假設這個磅秤是具有信度的，它會在你每次站上它時測出同樣的體重，只要你的實際體重毫無改變。然而如果此磅秤有問題，它所測出的數字可能不是你的真實體重。這樣的話代表此磅秤是無效的。一個有效且可信的磅秤必須測出你的實際體重，而且還要在你每次站上它時測出同樣的體重。

回到測驗來說，此情況本質上是一樣的。一項可信的測驗代表受試者無論在何時何地都會獲得相同的分數。但這樣並不代表此測驗就是有效的或是能測出它應該要測出的能力。一項測驗可以是無效但是卻可信的，然而除非可信，不然測驗不會有效。

16. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)反對 (B)檢驗 (C)想要 (D)容納

17. (D)

難易度：易

解析：(A)因此 (B)此外 (C)確實 (D)然而

18. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)而非 (B)只要 (C)雖然 (D)無論如何  
依照上下文意，這裡需要一個連接詞片語。

19. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此題的 to be 表達目的（為了要讓此磅秤是有效且可信的），For N to V 為搭配用法。

20. (B)

難易度：中

解析：(A)熟悉地 (B)本質上 (C)幾乎不 (D)原本

### 重要字、詞與片語

reliability n. 信度	validity n. 效度
illustrate v. 說明	

### 第21至25題為題組

史瓦希利語中的「狩獵旅行」(Safari)源自阿拉伯文 *safara*，是「旅行」的意思。昔日非洲曾是令人神往的異地，該字也就成為英語的一部分；當冒險犯難的探險家與獵人紛紛穿越非洲大陸時，人們稱他們在進行「狩獵旅行」。

現代人所說的狩獵旅行早已不同於前，儘管一樣少不了野生生物，但這個詞字卻有不同的用途，產生新的意含。今日的狩獵旅行是為了在野地觀賞動物，還包括許多其他冒險活動。事實上，藉由支助當地保育工作與野生保護區，大多數的狩獵旅行已發展為度假旅行，對於非洲野生動物有實質助益。旅客來此目的不在打獵，而是希望見見當地動物，並為保護物種盡一份心力。狩獵旅行業者則能積極為保育計畫提供援助，或協助創造觀光收益，以便經營野生動物計畫與狩獵區。

21. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)著迷 (B)認出 (C)通貨膨脹 (D)破壞

22. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：依照上下文意此處需填一個轉折性的連接詞，故選 but（受到 other than that 與 entirely new 的影響）。

23. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)譬如 (B)還有 (C)最多到 (D)也

24. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：依照上下文意這裡填一個介系詞 by（藉由）。

25. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(A)觀察 (B)取代 (C)保護 (D)入侵

### 重要字、詞與片語

conservation n. 保護	sanctuary n. 鳥獸禁獵區
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### 第26至30題為題組

獨立研究機構 Demos 指出，由於離婚率提升，膝下無子者增多，英國獨居老人總數將於 2021 年攀升至兩百二十萬。

Demos 提出警語，獨居人口增加乃現今社會趨勢之一，而受類似潮流所趨，人們老邁後與社會隔離的風險也隨之提高。此一報告也指出，傳統家庭與社區網絡崩解，對於貧民打擊尤為嚴重；這是因為他們負擔不起上網費用，也難藉由網路認識新朋友，或者獲取所需資訊與各種服務以維持獨立自主的生活。Demos 還提到，年輕人自己住儘管更為自由，但到了老年出門不便，反成一股隱憂。因此這份報告也建議，銀髮族服務必須轉型，確保老人能像年輕時候，能夠學會自立。此外，這份報告也鼓勵銀髮長輩擔任義務指導，比方像是為其他剛出院的老人提供建議與協助。

26. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此題的 living 是由 people who live 關係代名詞簡化成為分詞。

27. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：依照上下文意窮人比較負擔不起網路的費用，因此單身的窮人受到的影響最大。

28. (D)

難易度：中

解析：這裡需要一個作為主詞的關係代名詞 which 來代替 Internet access。

29. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(A)特權 (B)撤退 (C)威脅 (D)樂趣

30. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)萬一 (B)就如同 (C)即使 (D)但願

### 重要字、詞與片語

isolated *adj.* 孤立的 mentor *n.* 良師益友

### 三、文意選填

狗確實都是用肢體語言來溝通但是牠們絕非是不會發聲的物種。那麼狗的吠聲有何含意呢？狗有三種表達不同吠聲的方式，牠們可以改變吠聲的音調、頻率、以及持續的時間。

高音調的狗吠聲通常代表狗是高興且歡迎人的，然而低音調的吠聲表達了攻擊性並且警告對方要遠離。因此，如果狗的吠聲音調愈高，你就愈不用擔心。而狗的吠聲音調愈低，牠就愈有可能受到威脅而具有攻擊性。

狗會因為牠感受到的急迫性來改變吠聲的頻率。快速重複的吠聲代表狗感覺到情況很急迫，然而單次或一連串間歇較長的吠聲代表狗對於所發生的事物並不感到擔心。

至於狗吠聲持續的時間，一般而言，狗吠的時間愈長，牠就愈有可能蓄意發出那個聲音而因此愈故意去做牠們計畫要做的事。譬如一隻強勢的狗面臨到威脅時會發出深沉的嗥叫聲，這代表著牠很堅定牠的立場而且不會退縮。牠已經做出明白的決定來顯示牠的信心還有侵略的意圖。另一方面，一隻較為膽小的狗在類似的情況下會發出較為短促並且維持不久的嗥叫聲。這代表著這隻狗對於現況感到不確定還有一點擔憂。牠會選擇退縮離開而不是展現出侵略性。

31. (H)

難易度：易

解析：a silent 後面的空格要填名詞，而狗是一個物種，故填(H) species。

32. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這個空格需填一個動詞，由後一句的關鍵字 change 可以判斷正解為(C) vary。

33. (J)

難易度：中偏易

解析：由於 and 是對等連接詞，故此空格應為形容詞，而且跟 happy 同屬正面的形容詞，另外

相對於 whereas 後面句子的 warning，故此空格填入(J) welcoming。

34. (A)

難易度：易

解析：to show the \_\_\_\_\_ 這個空格很明顯為名詞，另外後面的句子解釋狗對於情況緊急的反應，因此這個空格填入(A) urgency。

35. (G)

難易度：中偏易

解析：is not really too \_\_\_\_\_ 這個空格很明顯為形容詞，依照前一句文意應填入(G) bothered。

36. (E)

難易度：中偏難

解析：the more \_\_\_\_\_ 依句型判斷應填入形容詞，承接上一句的 conscious 故填入(E) deliberate。

37. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：about 介系詞後面的動詞應為 Ving，依照文意判斷填入(F) standing。

38. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：to sound out his \_\_\_\_\_ 這個空格應填入名詞，依照文意判斷填入(B) confidence。

39. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：in a \_\_\_\_\_ situation 這個空格應填入形容詞，依照文意判斷在描述類似情況不同類型的狗的反應為何，因此填入(D) similar。

40. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：This \_\_\_\_\_ that 後面為一個子句，故此空格應填入動詞，因為現在式第三人稱主詞，故後面的動詞需加上 s，因此正解為(I) suggests。

### 重要字、詞與片語

duration 持續的時間 deliberate 故意的  
growl 嗥叫聲 timid 膽小的

### 四、閱讀測驗

#### 第41至44題為題組

我該如何描述陳老師呢？他絕對是我高中生涯中最難忘的老師之一。平心而論，他是位不錯的英文老師，但並非那種你會衷心喜愛的老師。他是個近視且平日不苟言笑的中年男子。事實上，陳老師以對學生非常嚴格而聞名。他是個對學生要求高標準的嚴格老師。

因為我的英文程度不錯，我總是受到陳老師的關注。在他的指導下，我參加了許多校內與英文相關的競賽。雖然我獲得了許多獎項，但在陳老師的眼中我總是不夠優秀。我記得有一次我拿作文給他批改，當我拿回來的時候，我的作文稿上充滿了許多可怕的紅字評語。備感挫折下，我去找了陳老師並且希望他能告訴我如何改善作文。他那時不耐煩的說：「我已經告訴你很多次要提出具體的例子來支持你的論點，此外，你可以不要再用像『時間就是金錢』這類的陳腔濫調嗎？這裡有

一本寫作的書，回家好好研讀它。希望下次我可以看到一篇饒富創意的作文。」

雖然那時候我跟陳老師說了謝謝，當下我其實感到很羞辱。在很激動的情緒下，我把那本書收起來並且沒有去碰它。在那件事之後，我每次跟陳老師說話時總是避開目光的接觸。甚至在畢業後，我也從沒回去學校拜訪他。我想大概是因為他過於嚴格使我不想親近他。在過了三年後的昨天晚上，當我在整理舊書籍時，我無意間打開了陳老師送我的那本書。令我感到訝異的是，我在書的最後一頁發現了一張紙條上寫著：「親愛的史考特，我清楚你會成為一位很好的作家，能有你這樣的學生我感到很驕傲。陳老師 手書」在讀完陳老師的評語後，我又再度感到很激動；只是這次我激動的原因是因為感動而不是生氣。

41. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本文，關於陳老師的敘述下列何者為真？

- (A)他沒有小孩。
- (B)他喜歡跟學生開玩笑。
- (C)他會去逼學生做到最好。
- (D)他喜歡羞辱成績不好的學生。

42. (D)

難易度：易

解析：下列何者最有可能是陳老師對於作者高中時期作文的評語？

- (A)組織欠佳
- (B)字跡潦草
- (C)過多文法錯誤
- (D)論點的佐證不足

43. (C)

難易度：中

解析：在此故事中，作者在跟陳老師交談時會避開目光接觸是因為\_\_\_\_\_。

- (A)他的作文根本沒有進步
- (B)他沒有戴眼鏡而看不清
- (C)他對於陳老師的不近人情感到生氣
- (D)他認為他的英文比陳老師還要好

44. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：作者在文章最後感到激動最有可能是因為他對陳老師感到\_\_\_\_\_。

- (A)噁心 (B)藐視
- (C)同情 (D)謝意

### 重要字、詞與片語

nearsighted 近視的	stifflingly 令人窒息地
refrain 抑制	agitated 感到激動的
involuntarily 無意間地	

### 第45至48題為題組

動物形狀的棉花糖，外頭裹著糖粉，撒在一杯熱巧克力上，滋味簡直是人間美味。要不，就著營火烤棉花糖同樣也是不錯的吃法，難怪幾乎人人都愛棉花糖。如今棉花糖雖然是平民美食，然而在古代卻可是罕見佳

餚，只有埃及法老才能享用。還好隨著科技推陳出新，美味新鮮的棉花糖問世了，現在世界各地都可以享受棉花糖！

棉花糖的起源可溯及西元前兩千年，古埃及人發現沼澤上有一種野生草，從中可萃取甜味物質。這種物質取自藥蜀葵 (marshmallow plant)，結合蜂蜜糖果配方，即可做成好吃的甜食，而這人間美味只獻給埃及法老與神明。

到了十九世紀，法國糖果業者結合蜀葵汁、蛋白和糖，用手攪拌後，創造了現在所熟知的棉花糖。這種美味十分受到歡迎以至於糖果業者發明一種稱之為「澱粉大型模具系統」(starch mogul system)的製糖法，使用玉米澱粉模具將棉花糖定型，從而提高生產速度。醫生也將蜀葵汁加上蛋白與糖，做成硬的蛋白脆餅，當藥用糖果來賣，不僅可舒緩喉嚨疼痛、止咳，還可治療傷口。

1948年，棉花糖製造又有了重大發展。Alex Doumakes (Doumak 股份有限公司創辦人之子) 為棉花糖擠製法 (extrusion process) 申請專利，掀起一場生產改革，從此棉花糖製造變得更快速、更有效。擠壓術製程如下，棉花糖混合物從管子裡擠出來後，按等分切開，待冷卻後包裝。這項新製程足以生產大量棉花糖，讓棉花糖成為平易近人的甜品，並在熱門家庭食譜中位居要角。

45. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本文主旨為何？

- (A)如何在家製作棉花糖。
- (B)棉花糖大受歡迎。
- (C)棉花糖製作的發展。
- (D)棉花糖何以深獲全球喜愛。

46. (C)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，棉花糖不屬於何種類？

- (A)植物 (B)甜食 (C)蛋白脆餅 (D)美食

47. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：「澱粉大型模具系統」製糖法得以發展是因為\_\_\_\_\_。

- (A)有些醫生要用棉花糖治療傷口
- (B)棉花糖供不應求，需要更快的生產速度
- (C)用玉米澱粉作模具，這種棉花糖塑型方式極為費時
- (D)糖果製造商希望嘗試不同的棉花糖口味

48. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：關於棉花糖的敘述，以下何者為真？

- (A)對人類具有藥用價值。
- (B)在古埃及廣受百姓歡迎。
- (C)現代版的棉花糖直到二十世紀才出現。
- (D)擠壓成型術讓製作棉花糖變得更為勞力密集。

## 重要字、詞與片語

marshmallow 棉花糖 pharaoh 法老  
marshland 沼澤 substance 物質 sap 樹汁  
marshmallow plant 藥蜀葵  
starch mogul system 澱粉大型模具系統  
meringue 蛋白脆餅 suppress 抑制  
patent 申請專利 extrusion process 擠製法

### 第 49 至 52 題為題組

在巴西南部拉古娜 (Laguna) 這個地方，有些瓶鼻海豚似乎能夠無師自通，學會與當地漁夫攜手合作，開創海洋哺乳類動物與人類雙贏局面。最新一期《英國皇家協會生物雜誌》刊登一份海豚研究，指出那些善於合作與交際的海豚正是漁夫得力的好幫手，這或許可以解釋為何有些野生海豚按其自由意志決定與人類合作，而其他海豚則非如此。

拉古娜一帶，自願與人類合作的海豚與漁夫保持高度同步行為，牠們將成群的烏魚 (mullet) 往漁夫那頭趕，漁夫則列隊守候魚兒上門，海豚甚至會以典型的頭部或尾部拍擊動作打信號，告訴漁夫何時、何處撒網。這種努力並非是海豚的善舉。魚兒就算逃離了漁網，卻常會游入海豚嘴裡，牠們早已學會這滿足的時刻。

研究也發現，這些合作海豚在協助人類之餘，也經常群聚在一起，這點倒不令人意外。在當地的瓶鼻海豚群體中，這群海豚似乎有自己的社群網絡。有些科學家猜想，這一小群野生海豚之所以與人類維持如此特殊關係，大概是受生態環境、基因、社會學習幾項因素所趨。從人類這方面來看，這種海豚與人類互動關係是經由世代知識傳遞才能延續下來，也就是來自老一輩所教的東西。海豚也可能是透過類似的傳承法，好將各種複雜行為傳遞給下一代。海豚一些區域性的行為也是代代傳承下來的，以海綿捕食法 (sponging) 為例，海豚會在啄狀嘴上包一層上海綿，在海底覓食時，敏感的長鼻子才不會被尖銳岩塊割傷。

49. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本文最不可能出自以下何者？

- (A) 評傳 (B) 野生動物雜誌  
(C) 動物學期刊 (D) 報紙

50. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：為何拉古娜當地瓶鼻海豚願意協助人類捕魚？

- (A) 牠們是因為好玩。  
(B) 牠們想做慈善。  
(C) 牠們受人訓練。  
(D) 此舉對牠們自己有益。

51. (C)

難易度：易

解析：瓶鼻海豚願與人類維持特殊互動，以下何者可能無關？

- (A) 生態環境 (B) 基因  
(C) 馴化 (D) 社會學習

52. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文對拉古娜當地瓶鼻海豚的描述，以下何者為合理推斷？

- (A) 牠們是海豚中智力最高者。  
(B) 牠們懂得使用工具保護鼻子。  
(C) 公海豚負責替整個群體打獵。  
(D) 老海豚發出短促聲響，教小海豚如何與人類合作。

## 重要字、詞與片語

bottlenose dolphins 瓶鼻海豚  
marine 海洋 mullet 烏魚  
charitable 慈善的 genetics 基因  
subset 子集 (較大集合組織部分)  
transmit 傳輸 snouts 動物突出之口鼻

### 第 53 至 56 題為題組

根據美國研究人員指出，全面改變生活方式，像是從改善飲食和增加運動等方面著手，不僅能夠形成更好體魄，還能快速大幅改變一個人的基因。在一項小型研究中，研究員追蹤三十名低風險攝護腺癌症患者，這些病人決定不採用手術、化療、或賀爾蒙療法是一般常用的療法。

參與研究的病人歷經三個月的生活作息大轉變，在食的方面改多吃蔬果、全麥、豆類，及黃豆製品，還加上適量運動，每天走路半小時，此外每天必須投入一個小時進行日常壓力管理，例如冥想即為其中一種方法。不出所料，病人體重減輕、血壓降低、身體其他方面也更健康。然而研究人員針對病人改變前後比較其攝護腺活檢，有了更為重大的發現。經過三個月，病人體內有 500 個左右基因活動產生改變，其中有 48 個基因活動開啟，453 個基因關閉。根據《美國國家科學院院刊》(Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences) 發表的研究指出，預防疾病的基因活動增加，更為活躍，而許多誘發疾病的基因，如攝護腺癌或乳癌基因，則受到關閉。

這項研究是由加州 Sausalito 預防醫學研究所主任 Dean Ornish 博士所率領，他同時也是知名作家，力倡改變生活，提升健康。「這項發現令人欣喜，因為時常有人說，『身體好壞都是基因決定的，又能怎麼辦呢？』不過現在看來人力能改變的可多了。」Ornish 也是加州大學舊金山分校的教職員，他在電話訪談中表示：「我只要花三個月，光是改變飲食及生活方式，就能改變體內數百個基因，挺不錯的。」他最後還總結說：「我們研究的成果不單侷限於男性攝護腺癌患者。」

53. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本文主旨為何？

- (A) 說服大眾改善生活方式。  
(B) 強調科學研究的重要性。  
(C) 介紹攝護腺癌新療法。  
(D) 說明人類基因的組成。

54. (D)

難易度：易

解析：以下何者非傳統的癌症療法？

- (A)手術 (B)化療
- (C)賀爾蒙療法 (D)冥想

55. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：關於本文研究之敘述，以下何者為真？

- (A)該研究由加州大學舊金山分校所發表。
- (B)受試者不願接受傳統的療法。
- (C)研究人員並未預期健康改善或是基因活動的改變。
- (D)疾病預防基因開啟的數量遠高於疾病誘發基因關閉的數量。

56. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：由本文可推知 Dr. Dean Ornish 現在認為 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A)單純吃全素就能夠幫助人們遠離癌症
- (B)攝護腺癌和乳癌是由基因所決定
- (C)改變飲食與生活方式能夠影響基因活動
- (D)需要進一步研究確定此項結果是否只適用於特定性別

### 重要字、詞與片語

physique 體格	swift 迅速
prostate cancer 攝護腺癌	radiation 放射線
hormone therapy 賀爾蒙療法	biopsy 活體檢體
breast cancer 乳癌	advocate 主張
implication 意涵、可能影響	faculty 教職員

## 第貳部分：非選擇題

### 一、中譯英

- In recent years, / more and more Taiwanese young people / have chosen to / work overseas.
- What they pursue / is not only / a high salary but also / a better quality of life.

#### 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

#### 評分原則

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 105 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 ~ 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



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## 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. According to research, half of men \_\_\_\_\_ salary offers, while only 12% of women discuss their salary with their supervisors.  
(A) boast (B) discard (C) decline (D) negotiate
2. Zika virus caused more problems than previously assumed. It is obvious that WHO \_\_\_\_\_ underestimated the threat it posed.  
(A) shortly (B) initially (C) scarcely (D) subsequently
3. When the baseball player hit a grand slam home run to win the game, all of the team's fans went into \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) captivity (B) oppression (C) ecstasy (D) dismay
4. Hit and run incidents are on the increase; hence, people \_\_\_\_\_ changes to traffic rule penalties to improve the situation.  
(A) regulate (B) tolerate (C) propose (D) restrict
5. Working-class people are frustrated by \_\_\_\_\_ promises to raise their wages, so they plan to go on strike.  
(A) hollow (B) constant (C) regular (D) various
6. Color-blind people have problems \_\_\_\_\_ red from green, so they mustn't be issued a driver's license.  
(A) differentiating (B) isolating (C) distorting (D) extinguishing
7. In order to create a sustainable future, governments and businesses \_\_\_\_\_ to make sound environmental policies.  
(A) culminated (B) allocated (C) collaborated (D) meditated
8. Smiling is a language that \_\_\_\_\_ national and cultural barriers. People all over the world understand what a smile conveys.  
(A) subdues (B) smothers (C) nourishes (D) transcends
9. The death of his parents was really \_\_\_\_\_ for him. We didn't see his smile for a long time.  
(A) cumulative (B) traumatic (C) intricate (D) sarcastic
10. The hut at the beach is Tom's favorite retreat. There he can enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ and quiet without being disturbed.  
(A) magnitude (B) obscurity (C) autonomy (D) solitude
11. Martha Hoffman is an artist whose work will undoubtedly \_\_\_\_\_ the test of time; it will definitely remain popular in the future.  
(A) detain (B) fabricate (C) outnumber (D) withstand

12. Following a serious \_\_\_\_\_ with a passing car, the cyclist lost consciousness and was sent to a nearby hospital immediately.  
(A) illusion (B) collision (C) perception (D) equation
13. The new program allows users to \_\_\_\_\_ the information they have just deleted within seconds.  
(A) retrieve (B) peddle (C) migrate (D) trespass
14. Vickie sat there deep in \_\_\_\_\_ of the problem she was now faced with. But even after thinking for a long while, she still couldn't find a solution.  
(A) confrontation (B) contemplation (C) melancholy (D) predicament
15. The two runners crossed the finish line almost \_\_\_\_\_, so the judges had to check the video tape again to determine the winner.  
(A) simultaneously (B) casually (C) originally (D) unavoidably

## 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

Are self-driving cars safe? Self-driving test cars haven't been at fault, but they have caused crashes 16 five times the rate of conventional cars, a new study finds. Even when the figures are adjusted to take into account that many accidents 17 conventional cars go unreported, the study from the University of Michigan's Transportation Research Institute found that the rate is still twice as high.

However, the researchers also note the 18 of their findings because the overall finding of higher accident rates for self-driving cars is based on the comparison from a tiny pool of 50 autonomous test cars in California, versus 269 million conventional cars as of 2013. Besides, the injuries from all the self-driving car accidents in the data have all been 19.

The bottom line: 20 self-driving vehicles were not at fault in any crashes and they caused less severe injuries than conventional cars, it appears that they are getting in more accidents.

16. (A) with (B) by (C) from (D) at  
17. (A) involve (B) to involve (C) involving (D) involved  
18. (A) limitations (B) advantages (C) regulations (D) contributions  
19. (A) severe (B) maximum (C) flexible (D) insignificant  
20. (A) Even though (B) As long as (C) Once (D) Whether

### 第 21 至 25 題為題組

The adoption of Bitcoin can happen in the unlikeliest of places. Taiwan is one such place where the growth of digital currency has taken outsiders by surprise.

The very nature of Bitcoin makes it a favored currency among international travelers 21 they can avoid the hassles of currency conversions and the hefty fees related to it. But in order for them to use the digital currency at any destinations, there must be enough merchants that accept it.

Taiwan is becoming a travel hotspot for Bitcoin lovers mainly because of the high adoption rates. Tourists have a handful of alternatives when it comes to 22. Bitcoin House Taiwan is apparently one of the popular ones among backpackers and tech-nomads. There are also places that conduct tours and special trips for Bitcoin. Furthermore, there are Bitcoin events held on a regular basis 23 one can drop in and meet members of the Taiwanese Bitcoin community.

If a tourist wants to further 24 Taiwan, then he / she may need Taiwanese Dollars, which can be easily procured from sites like Local Bitcoins. All these factors make it easier for tourists and backpackers to visit Taiwan and pay for most of their trip with just Bitcoin. It will help the tourists reduce costs 25 benefiting tourism in the long run. It is highly expected that more and more members of the Bitcoin community from across the world would like to visit the place just to plan their whole holiday with Bitcoin.

21. (A) if (B) so (C) as (D) while  
 22. (A) cuisine (B) transportation (C) accommodation (D) entertainment  
 23. (A) how (B) where (C) that (D) what  
 24. (A) invest (B) explore (C) promote (D) broaden  
 25. (A) as well as (B) for fear of (C) except for (D) despite

第 26 至 30 題為題組

While the augmented reality (AR) based smartphone game Pokémon Go has taken off like wildfire globally, researchers have now figured out health benefits that such games can bring to users. According to the researchers, Pokémon Go stimulates 26 amounts of physical activity in many game players.

The combination of AR technology, geocaching and other novel techniques 27 innovative active video games (AVGs) has potential personal and public health implications, the researchers noted. To catch Pokémon Go monsters, players have to log hours of walking as they 28 chase the animated Pokémon creatures displayed on their smartphones.

The wide 29 of the AR game has broken many a record. While on a normal day, it is being used twice 30 the Facebook app on Android. The popular app from Niantic Labs also has had the most first-week downloads since Apple launched its iOS app store eight years ago. Apparently, Pokémon Go mania will leave its mark on history.

26. (A) substantial (B) concrete (C) demanding (D) voluntary  
 27. (A) creates (B) creating (C) created (D) to create  
 28. (A) mentally (B) utterly (C) physically (D) socially  
 29. (A) indulgence (B) prevalence (C) capacity (D) identity  
 30. (A) frequently (B) more often (C) the number of (D) as much as

### 三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(J)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

#### 第 31 至 40 題為題組

The choice of princess, bride, or dancer did not really allow Rayouf Alhumedhi to show her personality in a chat room she was creating. As a Muslim teenager in Germany who wears a head scarf or hijab, she was disappointed by the standard emoji 31 on her smartphone keyboard. She wrote to Apple, but received no response. So, she has 32 a proposal and emailed it to the Unicode Consortium, which oversees standards for the symbols on keyboards. Her plea 33 Jennifer Lee, a former New York Times reporter, who became a co-author of the proposal.

“In the age of digitalization, pictures prove to be a 34 element in communication,” the proposal says. “Roughly 550 million Muslim women on this earth 35 themselves on wearing the hijab. With this enormous number of people, not a single space on the keyboard is 36 for them.” A continuing debate in Europe over Muslim women’s covering themselves 37 this summer, especially in France. The country’s beach towns on the Riviera sought to ban full-body swimwear known as the “burkini.” Several of the bans were later 38 following international controversy.

Muslim women who wear head scarves were among the 39 one million migrants who arrived in Germany in the past year. Many migrants have reported to be sworn at and spit on while waiting for a bus or sitting on a park bench, just for being Muslim.

Alhumedhi was quoted in an online discussion as saying, “I would like to be represented and acknowledged. It might seem baffling, but when I wear the head scarf, I actually feel 40 because I’m in control of what I want to cover. The head scarf allows for people to see past a woman’s beauty and see her for her knowledge.”

- (A) liberated      (B) options      (C) drawn up      (D) overturned      (E) pride  
(F) crucial      (G) approximately      (H) escalated      (I) appealed to      (J) reserved

### 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

From runaway to Harvard graduate, Liz Murray tells an engaging, powerfully motivational story about turning her life around after growing up the neglected child of drug addicts. She simply made it with her never-give-up spirit and hard work.

Murray was born to poor, drug-addicted, and HIV-infected parents in New York. At age 15, she was left homeless after her mother’s death from AIDS and started to rely on friends or mostly fend for

herself on the streets. She learned to scrape by, foraging for food and riding subways all night to have a warm place to sleep.

During that tough time, Murray met Perry Weiner, the founder of Humanities Preparatory Academy. With his help, she began attending an alternative high school. As a hardworking student, she always arrived on time or even early for the classes, often completing her assignments in the hallways and subway stations where she slept. Furthermore, she even squeezed four years of high school into two. Though she started high school later than most students and remained without a stable home, she showed her strong will for not giving up, which eventually led her to a New York Times scholarship and acceptance to Harvard.

As the founder and director of Manifest Living, Murray now works as a professional speaker, dedicating herself to inspiring more young people. Her inspirational story was made into a film in 2003, and her biography *Breaking Night* was released in 2010 and made the New York Times Best Sellers list. From homeless to Harvard, it was indeed a long yet meaningful journey that Liz Murray made, which also clearly shows that “\_\_\_\_\_”

41. From which of the following is the passage most likely to be taken?  
(A) A memoir.            (B) A film review.            (C) A business journal.    (D) A fashion magazine.
42. What is the article mainly about?  
(A) How a HIV-infected girl became a famous writer.  
(B) How a homeless girl strove for her academic success.  
(C) How a girl helped her parents conquer drug addiction.  
(D) How a girl promoted her educational beliefs as an inspiring speaker.
43. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the article?  
(A) Murray completed high school within two years while she was still homeless.  
(B) Murray’s story was revealed by the film and thus helped her win a scholarship.  
(C) Murray spent most of her time roaming about the streets after her mother died.  
(D) Murray wrote about her life story in a book, which became immensely popular with people.
44. Which of the following best suits the blank “\_\_\_\_\_” in the last sentence?  
(A) Happiness resides not in possessions but in the soul.  
(B) It is only those who do nothing that make no mistakes.  
(C) The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today.  
(D) We can reach any heights, no matter who we are and where we are from.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Ballet originated in Renaissance Italy as a way of controlling people in court with acceptable forms of behavior, such as the manner in which people stepped, bowed, or took someone’s hand. At that time, **a grasp of the etiquette** could make or break one’s success as a courtier.

In the 16<sup>th</sup> century, ballet was brought to France by Catherine de’ Medici, the Italian wife of King Henry II. Since more elaborate steps and unifying themes were taught to nobles, the focus of ballet shifted from participation to performance; thus, more theatrical trappings, like professionally designed sets, a slightly raised platform, and a stage with curtains and wings, were required.

It was not until the 17<sup>th</sup> century that ballet reached its peak in France because of Louis XIV, who had been trained in ballet since childhood. During his reign, he had performed over 80 roles in 40 ballets, either mostly as a leading role or some minor comedic parts. Due to his fondness of ballet, ballet performances increased, and dancing became an essential skill for all the gentlemen of the era.

However, Louis XIV's main contribution to ballet was not merely as a performer. Through his cooperation with Jean-Baptiste Lully and Molière Beauchamp, the director of Royal Music Academy and the famous playwright respectively, the Royal Academy of Dance was founded in 1661. Later in 1669, another ballet academy was established—the Paris Opera Ballet, which still survives today as the oldest ballet company in the world. Since then, ballet has moved away from the royal court to the theater and developed into a grand spectacle.

With the advent of Romanticism, ballet was gradually expanded to include themes of fantasy and folklore. Though the influence of ballet in France waned, other countries, such as Russia, began to play a major role in its further development.

45. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The History of Ballet
  - (B) The Development of Ballet Skills
  - (C) The Anecdote of the Court Life in Europe
  - (D) The Impact of Royal Academy of Dance on Modern Dancing
46. What does “**a grasp of the etiquette**” refer to?
- (A) The holding of one's hands.
  - (B) The decoration of the stage.
  - (C) The manner of proper speech.
  - (D) The understanding of the ballet gestures.
47. Which of the following is **NOT** discussed in the article?
- (A) How ballet lost its favor in France.
  - (B) Why theatrical trappings emerged along with ballet.
  - (C) How ballet was introduced to France.
  - (D) Why ballet was emphasized during the reign of Louis XIV.
48. What can we infer from the article?
- (A) Every gentleman had to engage in ballet performances as a leading role to fawn on Louis XIV.
  - (B) Citizens couldn't enjoy ballet performances in theaters until the dancing was brought to Russia.
  - (C) Practicing ballet well might have been one of the key factors that decided a courtier's success in Italian court during the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (D) Both Royal Academy of Dance and Paris Opera Ballet have become famous theaters for international ballet performances today.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

For 40 years, the Montessori School has served as a non-profit, private educational institute for children aged from 3 to 12. The teachers nurture and cultivate each child's curiosity while providing a strong foundation for continued academic success. The Montessori School provides a warm, vibrant,

educational home designed to foment a love of learning and help all children reach their fullest potential at their own unique pace. The school strives to educate the whole child and inspire children to be caring, socially responsible participants in their community and world. Multi-age classrooms allow the children to learn from one another and become valued contributors to the classroom community.

The Montessori School's mission is for children and families to experience an individualized education that builds the foundation for a lifetime of success and a love of learning through specialized teachers, lessons, and materials. Their approach to education is based on the philosophy and methods of Maria Montessori, the first Italian female physician who founded the first Montessori school in Rome in 1907. Dr. Montessori believed that the goal of the educational process is to cultivate a child's natural desire to learn. In this vein, the teacher carefully prepares the classroom environment and directs the activity of the classroom, but it is the child who learns. Dr. Montessori observed that children are motivated through the work itself and that children, like adults, learn best by doing rather than by being filled with facts. Concentration, determination, and purpose established in early childhood lead to confident, successful learning later in life. At the Montessori School, children learn how to observe, think, and evaluate, and experience the joy of learning.

To sum up, unlike traditional models of education, the Montessori School works to provide an inclusive environment with abundant learning resources, and it never discriminates on the basis of race, sex, religion, creed, national origin, ancestry, ethnicity, handicap, or sexual orientation. It is now a preferable choice for young children and parents alike.

49. Which of the following may **NOT** be a feature of the Montessori School?
- (A) The initiative of students being enhanced.      (B) The role of a teacher as a lecturer.  
(C) A well-prepared learning environment.      (D) A discrimination-free classroom.
50. Which of the following is most likely said by Maria Montessori?
- (A) Education is the vaccine for violence.  
(B) Children need models more than they need critics.  
(C) Education is not acquired by listening to words, but through experiences in which the child acts on his environment.  
(D) The only moral lesson suited for a child—the most important lesson for every time of life—is this: Never hurt anybody.
51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) To facilitate learning, students in the Montessori School are arranged to different classes according to their age.  
(B) The Montessori School resembles traditional models of education, where students take the initiative to experience the joy of learning.  
(C) Teachers in the Montessori School devotes themselves to cultivating self-oriented children who place individual achievement over anything else.  
(D) Dr. Montessori believed that since children possess the natural desire to learn, a classroom with abundant resources helps students' spontaneous learning.

52. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) The Montessori School aims to help children build the foundation for academic success.
- (B) In the classroom of the Montessori School, children are given the opportunity to learn whatever interests them without restriction.
- (C) The Montessori School has provided children with an equal and liberal learning environment where they can reach their utmost potential.
- (D) Teachers in the Montessori School spare no effort to educate children to be caring, socially responsible participants in their community and world.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Music Therapy is the clinical and evidence-based use of music interventions to accomplish individualized goals within a therapeutic relationship by a credentialed professional who has completed an approved music therapy program. Music therapy interventions can be designed to promote wellness, manage stress, alleviate pain, enhance memory, improve communication, and provide unique opportunities for interaction. Research in music therapy supports the effectiveness of interventions in many areas, such as facilitating movement and overall physical rehabilitation, increasing motivation to engage in treatment, providing emotional support for clients and their families, and creating an outlet for expression of feelings. Because music therapy is a powerful and non-threatening medium, unique outcomes are possible. The advent of music therapy may benefit certain populations, including those suffering from autism, Alzheimer's disease, mental disorder, and chronic pain. Take the seniors for example. Music therapy treatment is efficacious and valid for those who have functional deficits in physical, psychological, cognitive, or social functioning. Research results and clinical experiences attest to the viability of music therapy even in those who are unresponsive to other treatments. Music is a form of sensory stimulation, which provokes responses due to the familiarity, predictability, and feelings of security associated with it.

What do Music Therapists do? After assessing the strengths and needs of each client, qualified music therapists develop a treatment plan with goals and objectives and then provide the indicated treatment. Music therapists structure the use of both instrumental and vocal music strategies to improve functioning or facilitate changes that contribute to life quality. **They** may improvise or compose music with clients, accompany and conduct group music experiences, provide instrument instruction, direct music and movement activities, or structure music listening opportunities. Music therapists are usually members of a health care interdisciplinary team, and they implement programs with groups or individuals that display a vast continuum of needs, from leisure time classes and community involvement to bedside care.

53. What does the word "**They**" in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) Music strategies.
- (B) Musical instruments.
- (C) Music activities.
- (D) Music therapists.

54. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- (A) In some cases, music therapy has been proved useful when traditional medical treatments fail.  
(B) Music therapists only have to specialize in the field of music to provide patients with proper treatments.  
(C) Through music, people's emotional responses could be provoked by virtue of familiarity and predictability.  
(D) Besides the use of vocal and instrumental music, music composition and the experience of conducting may also be applied in music therapy.
55. Which of the following group of people may **NOT** need music therapy?
- (A) Patients with a bone fracture. (B) Pregnant women in labor.  
(C) Those eager to have a nose job. (D) Students under academic pressure.
56. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To list what a successful music therapist must be equipped with.  
(B) To explain what music therapy involves and what a therapist does.  
(C) To introduce how music therapy might replace traditional treatments as a powerful and non-threatening medium.  
(D) To emphasize how music therapy helps to alleviate the symptoms of autism, Alzheimer's disease, and mental disorder.

## 第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

### 一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 社群媒體讓人們能透過文字、照片、影音，隨時隨地表現自我和分享訊息。
2. 有時候，這些內容不僅會在網路上快速散播，而且會引發很多討論，甚至成為新聞話題。

### 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：我們自小到大，從什麼都不會，到慢慢地學會了技能、認知（觀念或價值觀）、處事的能力，成就了現在的自己。請描寫在成長過程中，你如何學會了某一項技能（或認知或處事的能力）以及這個經驗給你帶來什麼樣的影響或啟發。

臺北區 105 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

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# 英文考科詳解

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

## 第壹部分：單選題

### 一、詞彙題

1. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據研究，有一半的男性會商議薪資報價，而只有 12% 的女性會和上司討論。

(A)吹噓 (B)拋棄 (C)拒絕 (D)商議

2. (B)

難易度：易

解析：茲卡病毒引發比先前所認為的更多問題。顯然，世界衛生組織起初低估了它所構成的威脅。

(A)立即 (B)起初 (C)幾乎不 (D)接著

3. (C)

難易度：中

解析：當那位棒球選手擊出一支滿貫全壘打而贏得比賽時，所有的球迷都欣喜若狂。

(A)俘虜 (B)壓迫 (C)欣喜若狂 (D)沮喪

4. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：肇事逃逸的事件日益增加，因此人們提議更改交通規則的處罰以便改善狀況。

(A)管理；調整 (B)容忍 (C)提議 (D)限制

5. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：勞工階級對於提高工資的空洞承諾感到灰心，所以他們計畫要罷工。

(A)空洞的 (B)不變的；不斷的  
(C)規律的 (D)各種不同的

6. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：有色盲的人無法辨別紅色與綠色，所以不會核發駕照給他們。

(A)辨別 (B)孤立 (C)扭曲 (D)熄滅

7. (C)

難易度：中

解析：為了創造一個永續的未來，政府與企業合作制定周全的環保政策。

(A)達到極致 (B)分配 (C)合作 (D)沉思

8. (D)

難易度：中

解析：微笑是一種可以超越國家與文化隔閡的語言。全世界的人都了解微笑所要傳達的意思。

(A)壓制 (B)使窒息 (C)孕育 (D)超越

9. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：雙親的過世真的讓他十分痛苦。我們很久沒看到他的笑容了。

(A)累積的 (B)痛苦的  
(C)錯綜複雜的 (D)諷刺的

10. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：海邊的小屋是 Tom 最喜歡去隱居的地方。在那兒他能盡情享受獨處與安靜而不被打擾。

(A)強度 (B)模糊不清 (C)自治 (D)獨處

11. (D)

難易度：中

解析：Martha Hoffman 是一位藝術家，他的作品無疑地將禁得起時間的考驗，在未來一定也會一直受到歡迎的。

(A)拘留 (B)偽造  
(C)數量上超過 (D)禁得起

12. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：那位腳踏車騎士在和疾馳而來的車碰撞後失去意識，立即被送到附近的醫院。

(A)幻覺 (B)碰撞 (C)感知 (D)相等

13. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：新程式讓使用者能在幾秒之內找回剛剛刪除的訊息。

(A)找回 (B)沿街叫賣 (C)遷徙 (D)侵入

14. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：Vickie 坐著嚴肅的思考此刻所面對的問題，但即使在長時間的思量之後，她依然找不到解決辦法。

(A)對峙 (B)思考 (C)憂鬱 (D)困境

15. (A)

難易度：易

解析：那兩位跑者幾乎同時跨越終點線，所以裁判必須再次檢視錄影帶來判定是誰贏得比賽。

(A)同時地 (B)隨意地  
(C)起初 (D)不可避免地

## 二、綜合測驗

### 第16至20題為題組

自動駕駛的車子安全嗎？雖然還沒有過失，但新的研究顯示，自動駕駛測試車所造成事故的比例是傳統汽車的五倍之多。密西根大學交通研究機構發現，即使將未經呈報而和傳統車輛有關的事故考慮在內，數據仍有兩倍之多。

然而，研究人員指出該研究結果仍有缺點，因為對於高比例自動駕駛車禍的整體研究僅根據 2013 年在加州所行駛的 50 部自動駕駛車輛，相較之下，傳統車輛則有兩億六千九百萬輛。除此之外，自動駕駛車輛事故所造成的傷亡並不嚴重。

最根本問題是，即使自動駕駛車輛無法為所造成的車禍負責，相較於傳統車輛也並未造成更嚴重的傷亡，但考量到車禍的數量，似乎還是多了一些。

16. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：at ... rate 以...比率

17. (C)

難易度：中

解析：involving 為 which involve 簡化而成的分詞片語。

18. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)侷限；弱點 (B)優點 (C)規定 (D)貢獻

19. (D)

難易度：易

解析：(A)嚴重的 (B)最大值的  
(C)彈性的 (D)不重要的

20. (A)

難易度：易

解析：(A)即使 (B)只要 (C)既然 (D)無論是否

### 重要字、詞與片語

at fault 責任；過錯 conventional 傳統的  
take into account 考慮 overall 整體的  
as of 在...時候 bottom line 最根本的問題

### 第21至25題為題組

連可能性極低的地方都有可能使用比特幣，其中之一便是臺灣，而它在數位貨幣的發展令圈外人感到意外。

比特幣的特質讓它深受國際遊客們喜愛，因為他們可以免除掉兌換貨幣的麻煩與相關的大筆費用。但為了讓他們可以在各景點使用比特幣，必定得有足夠的商人接受它。

臺灣成為比特幣愛好者的旅遊熱點，主要因為它普遍採用比特幣。就住宿來說，遊客有些許的選擇。顯然，Bitcoin House Taiwan 是眾多廣受背包客與科技游牧族群歡迎的地方之一。也有地方安排比特幣專用行程。此外，還有定期舉辦的比特幣活動可供人停留並且會見臺灣比特幣社群成員。

如果遊客想要進一步探索臺灣，他們可能會需要臺幣，而這可以很輕易地從像 Local Bitcoins 等地方取得。以上這些因素讓遊客與背包客更容易造訪臺灣並以比特幣支付大部分的旅費。這將幫遊客節省花費，並且長久下來對觀光業也有所助益。可以預期的是，會有愈來愈多來自世界各地比特幣的社群成員想要以比特幣支付假期、造訪臺灣。

21. (C)

難易度：易

解析：(A)如果 (B)因此 (C)因為 (D)當

22. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)美食 (B)運輸 (C)住宿 (D)娛樂

23. (B)

難易度：中

解析：where (=in which) 引導子句修飾 events。

24. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)投資 (B)探索 (C)促銷 (D)拓展

25. (A)

難易度：中

解析：(A)以及 (B)唯恐 (C)除...外 (D)儘管

### 重要字、詞與片語

adoption 採用 currency 貨幣  
take ... by surprise 使...大吃一驚 hassle 麻煩  
hefty 巨額的 tech-nomad 科技游牧族  
on a ... basis 根據 procure 得到  
in the long run 長久下來

### 第26至30題為題組

當應用擴增實境 (AR) 的手遊寶可夢迅速在世界各地流行開來時，研究人員已經想到類似的遊戲能在健康方面帶給使用者的好處。研究人員指出，寶可夢大量促進許多玩家的運動量。

研究人員指出，結合 AR、尋寶和其他新穎技術所創造出的創新活動視頻遊戲 (AVG)，有其潛在的個人和全民健康的影響。為了要抓寶，當玩家親身去追在手機上出現的寶可夢怪獸時，他們必須走上好幾小時的路才行。

AR 遊戲受人歡迎的程度已經打破許多紀錄。通常在一天裡，使用寶可夢的次數相當於 Android 平台上 Facebook 的兩倍。自從蘋果公司在八年前推出它的 iOS app store 以來，這個由 Niantic Labs 研發受人歡迎的軟體已經創下第一週下載量最高紀錄。顯然，寶可夢的風潮將在歷史上留下紀錄。

26. (A)

難易度：中

解析：(A)大量的 (B)具體的 (C)費力的 (D)自願的

27. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：to V 不定詞片語當形容詞，修飾 techniques。

28. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)心理上 (B)完全地 (C)身體上 (D)社會地

29. (B)

難易度：易

解析：(A)沉迷 (B)流行  
(C)容量；能力 (D)身分；相同

30. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：倍數 as ... as 為... (幾) 倍

#### 重要字、詞與片語

augmented 擴大的

take off like (a) wildfire 迅速流傳開來

geocaching 尋寶 innovative 創新的

implication 影響 log 行進 launch 開始

#### 三、文意選填

公主、新娘或者舞者的表情符號選項無法讓 Rayouf Alhumedhi 在她所創的聊天室當中表現出她的人格特質。身為一個居住在德國戴著頭巾（或稱希賈布、穆斯林婦女戴的面紗或頭巾）的穆斯林女孩，對於智慧型手機鍵盤中傳統的表情符號選項感到相當失望。她寫信向蘋果公司反應卻得不到任何回應。因此，她擬定了一個提案並寄給監督手機鍵盤圖示標準的統一碼聯盟。她的請求吸引了前紐約時報的記者 Jennifer Lee 的注意，而她也成為這項提案的共同作者。

提案中指出：「在這個數位化時代，圖片在溝通上著實是項重要的元素。全世界約有五億五千萬的穆斯林女性以穿戴希賈布為榮。儘管她們為數眾多，鍵盤上卻連一個小小的空間也沒有保留給她們。」今年夏天，在歐洲穆斯林女性穿戴頭巾引起持續不斷的辯論，且愈演愈烈，尤其是在法國。該國小鎮里維耶拉的沙灘更是要求禁止伯基尼（伊斯蘭的泳裝）這種包覆全身的泳衣。後來，由於引起了國際性的爭議，許多禁令已經被撤銷。

過去一年中抵達德國境內的大約一百萬移民人潮中，有許多穆斯林女性戴著頭巾。許多移民指稱，僅因身為穆斯林，而曾在等公車或坐在公園的椅子上時被咒罵和吐口水。

引述 Alhumedhi 在一則線上討論的話說道：「我想要具代表性的且受到認可。這似乎令人感到困惑，但當

我穿戴頭巾時，我確實感到獲得自由，因為我可以控制我想要遮住的部位。頭巾可以讓人們不去注意一名女人的美貌，而是她的學識。」

31. (B)

難易度：易

解析：option *n.* 選擇

32. (C)

難易度：中

解析：draw up 草擬

33. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：appeal to 吸引

34. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：crucial *adj.* 重要的，修飾 element。

35. (E)

難易度：中偏難

解析：pride oneself on = be proud of ; take pride in  
以...為榮

36. (J)

難易度：中偏易

解析：reserve *v.* 保留

37. (H)

難易度：中

解析：escalate *v.* 逐步擴大

38. (D)

難易度：中

解析：overturn *v.* 推翻；撤銷

39. (G)

難易度：中

解析：approximately *adv.* 大約，修飾 one million。

40. (A)

難易度：中

解析：liberated *adj.* 得到自由的，修飾 I。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

scarf 圍巾 oversee 監督 plea 請求

digitalization 數位化 enormous 巨大的

migrant 移民 swear at 咒罵

acknowledge 認可 baffling 令人困惑的

#### 四、閱讀測驗

##### 第 41 至 44 題為題組

從一個離家出走的孩子到成為哈佛畢業生，Liz Murray 告訴我們關於她從成長在父母吸毒而被忽略的家庭，然後逆轉人生這樣一個迷人又十分激勵人心的故事。她就憑藉永不放棄的精神和努力而辦到了。

Murray 出生在紐約一個貧窮、父母吸毒而且感染愛滋病的家庭。十五歲時，母親因愛滋病過世，她無家可歸，所以開始靠著朋友，或大部分的時候在街上過生活。她學著翻找食物勉強度日和搭一整夜的地鐵、找一個溫暖的地方睡覺。

在那一段困苦的時期，Murray 遇見了人文預備學院的創立人 Perry Weiner，在他的協助下，她開始到一

所非傳統教學的高中上學。她很用功，總是準時甚至提早去上課，並常常在走廊和她睡覺的地鐵站把作業完成。另外，她甚至在兩年內完成四年的高中課程。雖然她比大部分的學生晚了兩年讀高中，並且處於一個沒有穩定住家的狀態，但是她展現了堅強、永不放棄的意志，而這讓她最後得到紐約時報的獎學金和進入哈佛。

Murray 是 Manifest Living 的創辦人和負責人，現在也是一位專業的演講者，一心一意啟發更多的年輕人。她那激勵人心的故事在 2003 年被拍成電影，而她的傳記 *Breaking Night* 也在 2010 發行，並成為紐約時報榜上的暢銷書。從無家可歸到哈佛畢業，這的確是 Liz Murray 曾經經歷過的一段漫長、但卻十分具有意義的旅程，而從這故事中也清楚地展現了“\_\_\_\_\_”。

41. (A)

難易度：中

解析：本文最有可能取自下列何者？

- (A)傳記 (B)影評  
(C)商業期刊 (D)服飾雜誌

42. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這篇文章的主旨為何？

- (A)一個感染愛滋病的女孩如何成為一位名作家。  
(B)一個無家可歸的女孩如何努力追求她在學業上的成就。  
(C)一個女孩如何幫助父母戒掉吸毒。  
(D)一個鼓舞人心的女孩如何透過演講宣揚她的教育理念。

43. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本文，下列哪一個敘述並非正確？

- (A) Murray 無家可歸時，用兩年完成了高中學業。  
(B) Murray 的故事透過電影為人所知，也因此為她贏得獎學金。  
(C) Murray 在母親過世後，在街上度過大部分的時間。  
(D) Murray 把她的人生故事寫進書裡，而這本傳記大受歡迎。

44. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：以下哪一個選項最適合填入最後一句的空格“\_\_\_\_\_”中？

- (A)快樂不在於你擁有什么，而在於你的心境。  
(B)只有那些沒有作為的人不會犯錯。  
(C)明天最好的準備在於今天竭盡所能。(未雨綢繆)  
(D)無論我們的出身為何，都能有很大的成就。

重要字、詞與片語

runaway 離家出走者 engaging 迷人的  
motivational 激勵人心的 turn around 翻轉

infected 受感染的 scrape by 勉強生活

forage 搜尋 hallway 走廊

第 45 至 48 題為題組

芭蕾舞起源於義大利文藝復興時期，是一種約束人們在宮廷中舉止行為得宜的方式，像是人們步行、鞠躬或牽某人的手的禮儀。當時，是否正確掌握這種禮儀可能決定一位朝臣的成敗。

芭蕾舞在十六世紀時，由 Catherine de' Medici (國王亨利二世的義籍妻子) 引進法國。由於舞蹈老師教導貴族更多複雜的舞步和結合表演的主題，芭蕾舞的形式重點由「參與」變為「表演」；因此，它需要更多劇場的裝飾，例如專業設計的布景、稍微升起的平臺和配有幕簾和兩側後台的舞台。

芭蕾舞直到十七世紀因為國王路易十四的關係，才在法國達到它的鼎盛時期。路易十四從小就接受芭蕾舞訓練。統治期間，他四十場芭蕾舞表演中演過八十個角色，大多飾演主角，或是扮演些搞笑的小配角。由於他對於芭蕾舞的熱愛，芭蕾舞表演次數增加，跳舞變為當時所有紳士必備的一項技藝。

然而，路易十四對芭蕾舞的主要貢獻並非只是作為一個表演者。他分別與 Jean-Baptiste Lully 以及皇家音樂學院院長和名劇作家 Molière Beauchamp 合作，在 1661 年創立了「皇家舞蹈學院」。爾後在 1669 年，又成立另一個芭蕾舞學院——「巴黎歌劇院芭蕾舞團」，這是迄今世上現有最古老的芭蕾舞團。從那時候起，芭蕾舞由皇家宮廷轉移到劇院，並盛大演出。

隨著浪漫主義運動的興起，芭蕾舞逐漸被幻想題材和民間故事所取代。雖然芭蕾舞的影響力在法國式微，但在其他國家像是俄羅斯，芭蕾舞卻開始有了進一步的發展。

45. (A)

難易度：易

解析：這篇文章最好的標題為何？

- (A) 芭蕾舞的歷史  
(B) 芭蕾舞技巧的發展  
(C) 歐洲宮廷生活的軼聞  
(D) 「皇家舞蹈學院」對於現代芭蕾的影響

46. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：“a grasp of the etiquette” 指的是？

- (A) 握著某人的雙手。  
(B) 舞台上的裝飾。  
(C) 合宜的演講禮儀。  
(D) 對於芭蕾舞動作的理解。

47. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者並未在文章中討論到？

- (A) 芭蕾舞在法國不再受到喜愛的經過。  
(B) 為何劇場裝飾隨著芭蕾舞一起出現。  
(C) 芭蕾舞如何被引進法國。  
(D) 為何芭蕾舞在路易十四統治期間受到重視。

48. (C)

難易度：中

解析：從文章中我們可以推斷出什麼？

- (A)為了討好路易十四，每一位男士都必須以在芭蕾舞中擔任主角。
- (B)直到芭蕾舞被引進至俄羅斯，百姓才得以在劇院中欣賞芭蕾舞演出。
- (C)在十五世紀的義大利宮廷中，芭蕾舞跳得好可能是決定朝臣成功的關鍵因素之一。
- (D)「皇家舞蹈學院」和「巴黎歌劇院芭蕾舞團」如今都成為演出國際芭蕾舞表演的有名的劇院。

**重要字、詞與片語**

Renaissance 文藝復興	acceptable 可依接受的
courtier 朝臣	elaborate 複雜的
unifying 合而為一的	trappings 裝飾
respectively 個別地	spectacle 壯觀的表演
advent 出現	wane 減弱

**第49至52題為題組**

四十年來，蒙特梭利學校已經成為一所專門為3至12歲兒童而設立的私立非營利教育機構。老師們培育、激發每一位兒童的好奇心，同時也為學生之後的學業成就奠定堅固的基礎。蒙特梭利學校提供一個溫馨且活力的教育環境，設計用來啟發學生對學習的喜好，並且幫助所有孩子以個別的步伐，分別發展出自己最大的潛能。學校致力於孩子的全人教育、激發孩子從社區到世界，都能付出關懷、並且全力投入社會。混齡的教室讓孩子彼此學習，並對社區學堂有所貢獻。

蒙特梭利學校的使命是透過專業的教師、課程、教材，讓孩子和家人體驗個別化教育，奠定日後成功的基礎和對學習的喜愛。其教育方式是根據1907年於羅馬首創蒙特梭利學校的瑪麗亞·蒙特梭利之理念和方法，她也是義大利首位女性內科醫生。蒙特梭利博士相信，教育的目的是培養孩子與生俱來對學習的渴望。因此，雖然老師精心準備教室環境、引導教室活動進行，不過真正主動學習的卻是孩子本身。蒙特梭利博士觀察到，透過「實做」孩子才有學習動機，而孩子就跟成人一樣，經由「實做」而不是滿滿的範例，才能學得最好。孩提時期所確立的專注力、決心和目標能讓他們日後變得自信和有效學習。在蒙特梭利學校，孩子學習觀察、思考、評估和體驗學習的快樂。

總之，不同於傳統典型教育，蒙特梭利學校致力於在教室內提供豐富的教學資源，而且不會因為種族、性別、宗教、信念、國籍、血統、族群、身心障礙或性傾向而有所歧視。這種教育方式現今已深受許多孩子與家長的喜愛。

49. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列哪一項不是蒙特梭利學校的特色？

- (A)學生的主動性被強化。
- (B)老師作為講課者的角色。
- (C)精心準備的學習環境。
- (D)沒有任何歧視的教室。

50. (C)

難易度：中

解析：以下哪句話最有可能出自瑪麗亞·蒙特梭利？

- (A)教育是預防暴力的疫苗。
- (B)孩子比較需要模範而不是批評者。
- (C)教育不是經由專心聽講而獲得，而是透過孩子在環境中的實做經驗。
- (D)唯一適合孩子的道德教訓，也是一生中最重要教訓就是：絕不傷害任何人。

51. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據此文，下列何者為真？

- (A)為了學習方便，蒙特梭利學校的學生會按照年齡安排到不同班級。
- (B)蒙特梭利學校像傳統教育的學校，在那裡學生都主動體驗學習的樂趣。
- (C)蒙特梭利學校的老師致力於培養學生自我認知的能力，優先考量個人成就而不是其他事物。
- (D)蒙特梭利博士相信，既然孩子對學習有著與生俱來的渴望，一間資源豐富的教室能幫助孩子自主學習。

52. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此篇文章主旨為何？

- (A)蒙特梭利學校用心在幫助孩童奠定學業成就的基礎。
- (B)在蒙特梭利學校的教室裡，孩子有機會不受限制地學習任何吸引他們的事物。
- (C)蒙特梭利學校提供了孩子一個平等又自主的學習環境，讓孩子發揮最大的潛能。
- (D)蒙特梭利學校的老師致力於教育孩子從社區到世界，皆能付出關懷、並全心參與社會。

**重要字、詞與片語**

nurture 養育	vibrant 活潑的
individualized 個別化的	specialized 專業的
vein 風格	inclusive 全包括在內的
ancestry 祖先	ethnicity 種族(特性)
handicap 缺陷	orientation 傾向；定位

**第53至56題為題組**

音樂治療是一種臨床和具有實證的療法，一位完成音樂療法的合格人員經由音樂達到個別的目的。音樂治療介入能促進健康、舒緩壓力、減輕疼痛、加強記憶力、改善溝通、並且提供人際互動的機會。音樂治療研究指出，療法介入的用途很廣，如：加速身體運動和物理治療的復健、提升接受治療動機、提供病患和家屬情緒慰藉、還有作為情緒的發洩管道。因為音樂治療是一種有效、非侵入性的方式，其療效潛力無窮。音樂治療的興起可能讓某些族群受惠，像是自閉症、阿茲海默、一般心理疾病和慢性病的患者。以老年族群為例，音樂治療對於有身體、心理、認知和及社交功能障礙的年長

者特別有效。研究結果和臨床實驗都證實，音樂治療甚至對都其他治療方式排斥的患者依然可行。音樂是一種感官的刺激，能經由熟悉的記憶、預測性和安全感得到反應。

那麼音樂治療師的工作是什麼呢？在評估每一位病患的抵抗力和需要後，合格的音樂治療師會擬定有目標性的治療計劃，進而提供必須接受的治療。音樂治療師建計畫用「樂器」和「人聲」這兩種方式來改善患者的狀況，或是加速有助於生活品質的改變。他們有可能和患者一同即興演奏或創作、伴奏或指揮樂團、指導樂器、帶領音樂律動活動、或是提供音樂欣賞的機會。音樂治療師通常是健康照顧機構中跨領域的成員，他們能進行團體或個人的課程，而其治療範圍十分廣泛，從平時的課程到社區參與，甚至包括個人看護在內。

53. (D)

難易度：易

解析：第二段中的“他們”指的是？

- (A) 音樂策略。
- (B) 樂器。
- (C) 音樂活動。
- (D) 音樂治療師。

54. (B)

難易度：中

解析：下列何者為非？

- (A) 在一些案例中，傳統的治療方式無效時，音樂治療被證實可行。
- (B) 為提供患者合適的治療，音樂治療師只需要專精音樂領域。
- (C) 透過音樂，人的情緒會因熟悉的記憶和預測性而有所反應。
- (D) 除了人聲和樂器，音樂創作和指揮也應用在音樂治療上。

55. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列哪一族群可能不需要接受音樂治療？

- (A) 骨折病患。
- (B) 產婦。
- (C) 想要隆鼻的人。
- (D) 學業壓力大的學生。

56. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本文主要目的為何？

- (A) 列舉一個成功的音樂治療師必須具備的條件。
- (B) 說明音樂治療和治療師的工作內容。
- (C) 介紹有效且非侵入性的音樂治療如何取代傳統的治療方式。
- (D) 強調音樂治療如何協助減輕自閉症、阿茲海默和一般心理疾病的症狀。

## 重要字、詞與片語

clinical	臨床的	intervention	介入
therapeutic	治療的	credentialed	合格的
rehabilitation	康復；復健	valid	有效的
deficit	缺乏；不足	cognitive	認知的
attest	證實	viability	可行(性)
assess	評估	structure	計畫；安排
improvise	即席作	interdisciplinary	跨領域的
continuum	一系列		

## 第貳部分：非選擇題

### 一、中譯英

- Social media enable (allow) people (make it possible for people) / to express themselves and share information / through words, pictures (photos), or videos / at any time and in any place (anytime and anywhere).
- Sometimes(,) these contents will not only spread (disseminate) quickly (rapidly) / on the Net (Internet / internet) / but (also) trigger (lead to / contribute to / give rise to / bring about / result in) debates (stimulate / cause discussion(s)) / and even become news topics (make the news).

### 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

#### 評分原則

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

項目 \ 等級	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 105 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



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## 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. Despite its popularity among tourists, the locals consider the fish market a complete tourist trap and avoid it like the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) artery (B) brochure (C) plague (D) incentive
2. Instead of repeating everything from year to year, the creative math teacher is constantly looking for \_\_\_\_\_ ways of presenting a concept.  
(A) novel (B) elaborate (C) optional (D) drastic
3. The climb up to the summit is extremely \_\_\_\_\_—one slip of the foot may mean instant death.  
(A) vulgar (B) provocative (C) hazardous (D) desperate
4. Police investigators have yet to reach a final conclusion as there are conflicting \_\_\_\_\_ from witnesses to the shooting.  
(A) textures (B) accounts (C) subsidies (D) excerpts
5. An extraordinary woman, my grandmother \_\_\_\_\_ convention by becoming a surgeon in the 1930s, when very few women did so.  
(A) retained (B) withstood (C) endorsed (D) defied
6. We were \_\_\_\_\_ worried that the kids wouldn't be able to handle the workload, but they soon showed us that they were more than capable.  
(A) initially (B) tentatively (C) considerably (D) ultimately
7. The unconscious hiker was immediately airlifted from the rocky area to a nearby hospital but was \_\_\_\_\_ dead just after 2:00 p.m.  
(A) dismissed (B) pronounced (C) submitted (D) imposed
8. Brutal terrorist attacks have shocked and outraged the world. They must be strongly \_\_\_\_\_ by the world.  
(A) exploited (B) defended (C) condemned (D) fostered
9. The famed director acknowledges that he feels some \_\_\_\_\_ about filmmaking—on the one hand he wants to quit, while on the other he wants to achieve more breakthroughs.  
(A) contradictions (B) obligations (C) speculations (D) illusions
10. The weekend rehearsal is \_\_\_\_\_ for the entire youth orchestra unless members have an absence request pre-approved by the conductor.  
(A) eligible (B) legitimate (C) mandatory (D) preliminary

## 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

Capturing the perfect photo of a wild animal is by no means an easy task. 11, animals are animals. They are not expected to be cooperative, and sometimes mere seconds can mean the difference between a *National Geographic* cover shot and an image of a blurry tail. Therefore, the images selected as winners by London's Natural History Museum for its Wildlife Photographer of the Year competition 12 minor miracles of sorts. This year, 16 category winners were selected from over 50,000 entries from 95 countries. These photographers didn't just 13 catch their subjects in action but also at a remarkable moment or angle.

For instance, this year's grand prize winner, Tim Laman of the United States, spent three days rope-climbing a 100-foot tall tree to set up several GoPro cameras that he could 14 remotely. This captured the orangutan's face from above within a wide-angle perspective of the forest below. Laman's winning image, however, is more than just a stunning wildlife shot. It highlights a crisis confronting wild orangutans—habitat loss due to agriculture and logging. Combined with increased poaching for the illegal pet trade, the species' future seems 15.

11. (A) On the other hand      (B) After all      (C) In fact      (D) On top of that  
12. (A) , all being      (B) that are all      (C) are all      (D) , all of which are  
13. (A) manage to      (B) resort to      (C) cater to      (D) subscribe to  
14. (A) emit      (B) trigger      (C) attain      (D) usher  
15. (A) bleak      (B) mellow      (C) steep      (D) alert

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

Plant breeding is the application of genetic principles to produce plants that are more desirable to humans. Plant breeders' main objectives are the same throughout the world. Apart from evolving varieties 16 higher yield, they aim at improving cultural reliability, disease resistance, drought and frost tolerance, 17 to the special requirements of various farming practices, and quality. Plant breeders employ a variety of techniques to improve the genetic 18 of the crop. The breeding approaches and equipment have developed along with the advancement of human civilization and have expanded to incorporate humanity's increased knowledge of genetics.

The specific goal of a plant breeding project is highly dependent on the market 19 the product is intended. In wheat, for example, varieties bred to produce high levels of gluten protein are used to produce noodles and breads, 20 varieties specifically selected for low protein grains are used in the production of pastry flours.

16. (A) into      (B) with      (C) through      (D) against  
17. (A) adapt      (B) adapting      (C) adapted      (D) adaptation  
18. (A) evaluation      (B) composition      (C) duration      (D) proportion  
19. (A) which      (B) , which      (C) , in which      (D) for which  
20. (A) so      (B) lest      (C) whereas      (D) for

## 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

In early Polynesia, weaving from animal hair did not exist, nor were there any fiber sources such as cotton, hemp, or silk available for material. However, Hawaiians in the 18<sup>th</sup> century created kapa, a fabric made from the inner bark of *wauke*, 21 the paper mulberry tree.

Warm and water-resistant, the organic cloth was used in 22 every aspect of life in old Hawaii. It wrapped newborns, softened beds, clothed men and women, and accompanied elders' bones into the grave. The 23 cloth was used in religious practices as well. Tall towers regarded as dwellings of the gods were draped in kapa sheets, and wooden figures were covered in pristine white kapa, indicating a god's 24 inside each statue.

Kapa making was a painstakingly slow and labor-intensive process. After cutting the plant, Hawaiian women would strip off the outer bark, 25 a fine, white inner layer called bast. Soaked in seawater for up to ten days, layers of the softened fibers were then pounded with rocks and left between banana leaves to ferment. Once the fermentation process was complete, more pounding and shaping were required to achieve a desired thickness. Heavier kapa was stiffer, while 26 kapa was so elegantly thin that it looked like fine, sheer lace. The finished barkcloth was always white. However, resourceful kapa makers applied locally sourced natural dyes—27 from roots, leaves, bark, soil, flowers and fruits—to make the textile strikingly colorful.

The arrival of Europeans in the late 1700s 28 woven cloth, and the art of kapa making faded. It wasn't until the 1970s that a resurgence of interest and pride in Hawaiian culture 29 dedicated artists to research the old techniques and attempt to revive the lost art. They met regularly to rediscover and breathe new life into it. Many of their works have been purchased for 30 in resorts and convention centers. No longer a lost art, the ancient craft is now back into the daylight with new vitality.

- |               |               |               |                |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| (A) or        | (B) display   | (C) delicate  | (D) presence   |
| (E) extracted | (F) versatile | (G) otherwise | (H) introduced |
| (I) literally | (J) revealing | (K) spurred   | (L) profoundly |

#### 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

A careless father has been arrested after leaving his 3-month-old daughter in an overheated car where she may have succumbed to heatstroke. 31 So far this year, 31 children have died from overheating while trapped in parked vehicles. “The problem is a serious one,” said Nate Carr, president of the safety nonprofit Safe Kids. According to the group’s research, such heartbreaking tragedies occur under various circumstances. Some children are intentionally left inside cars while their parents do errands. Some crawled into vehicles on their own. 32 They were mistakenly left behind by a parent or caregiver who was preoccupied with other things.

People seem unaware how dangerous hot car interiors can be for small bodies. Because children’s thermoregulatory system is not fully developed, their bodies heat up much faster than adults. 33 In just 10 minutes, a car’s temperature can rise more than 20 degrees. In the worst-case scenario, if a child is small and on the sunny side of the car, death can occur within 15 minutes.

To prevent hot car deaths, safety experts are pushing automakers to come up with effective tech solutions. One potential solution is General Motors’ Rear Seat Reminder. The system is designed to alert a motorist to check the back seat when exiting the vehicle. Child safety experts are hailing the concept as a good first step. 34 Back in 2002, for instance, General Motor rolled out a system that would sound the horn to alert a parent or passersby when the heartbeat of a child is detected in a parked vehicle. 35 Nor have technologies unveiled by other automakers. It seems that parents will have to wait for a few more years before a reliable high-tech solution hits the market.

- (A) Despite such high-tech options, the auto industry has yet to address the horrific potential for a child being accidentally left in a hot vehicle.
- (B) Some, however, lament the fact that more sophisticated systems have failed to materialize despite years of promises.
- (C) While conceptually sound, the tech solution has never proved reliable enough.
- (D) The horrific accident, however, was far from a rare occurrence.
- (E) Moreover, the inside of a vehicle creates a “greenhouse effect,” trapping in heat.
- (F) The majority of them, however, are victims of sheer forgetfulness.

## 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

Every year, hundreds of hopeful students arrive in Washington, D.C. to compete in the National Spelling Bee. This competition has been held annually since 1925 and is sponsored by E.W. Scripps Company, which provides both a trophy and a monetary award to the champion speller. In the competition, students under 16 years of age take turns attempting to properly spell words as provided by the moderators. The champion is the sole remaining student who does not make a mistake.

Most American students are familiar with the concept of a spelling bee because it is practiced in many schools throughout the country. The National Spelling Bee, however, is a much bigger setting and showcases only the best spellers from all parts of the nation. Students appearing at the National Spelling Bee have already won competitions at local and state levels. Winning the competition nowadays requires the ability to perform under intense pressure against very talented students in front of a large audience. A student winning the event in the 21<sup>st</sup> century will experience a much different challenge than the first winner, Frank Neuhauser, did in 1925 when he defeated only nine other competitors.

Clearly, the 92 years of the National Spelling Bee's experience attests to the importance of spelling in the English language. However, struggles with spelling English words goes back much more than 92 years. The captivating thing about spelling correctly in English is that it is in many ways without rules. English language has a powerful capacity to absorb new words from other languages. As a result of this ability to borrow from other languages, the sheer number of words in English is much higher than any other language. Thus, spelling in many other languages involves fewer words, fewer rules, and fewer odd exceptions to those rules. It turns out that a spelling bee in most other languages would be a waste of time. Why is that? Well, without the numerous exceptions to common vocabulary, there would be very few words that everyone didn't already know.

36. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To trace the origin of the National Spelling Bee.
  - (B) To explore the history and essence of the National Spelling Bee.
  - (C) To highlight the role the National Spelling Bee plays in American culture.
  - (D) To contrast the current National Spelling Bee with its structure in the past.
37. According to the passage, what is a major difference between the first National Spelling Bee and today's competition?
- (A) The words tested today are significantly harder.
  - (B) Today's competition no longer focuses on English words only.
  - (C) No regional contests were held before the first National Spelling Bee.
  - (D) The contest is far more competitive today than 92 years ago.

38. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) The National Spelling Bee has become a symbol of American culture.  
(B) English-language spelling bees are unnecessarily complex.  
(C) Words are harder to spell in English than in some other languages.  
(D) To come home with a trophy, contestants had to correctly spell unusual foreign words.
39. What is the author's attitude toward winners of the National Spelling Bee?
- (A) Admiring.                      (B) Cynical.                      (C) Sympathetic.                      (D) Resentful.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

Beijing is slated to be the site of the newest Universal Parks & Resorts theme park. The facility is estimated to cost \$3.3 billion and will cover 300 acres in the eastern suburb of Tongzhou. But don't purchase your tickets yet. The park isn't set to open until 2019.

The theme park will showcase iconic Universal attractions found in its other locations. Director Steven Spielberg will make his mark on the design as well. In addition, there will be new features geared for the Chinese market. "Strong Chinese elements will be incorporated to pay proper homage to culture in China," announced Tom Williams, chairman of Universal Parks & Resorts. Other plans include a Universal-themed resort, plus a Universal CityWalk retail-dining-and-entertainment complex.

As Universal's northernmost theme park, the Beijing park poses numerous challenges, notably severe air pollution and gusty winters. "There's already been dramatic improvement," Mr. Williams said, expressing confidence that Beijing would eventually solve its smog problems. "On the other hand, we'll **be focusing on building attractions conducive to wintertime visitations**," he added.

It has been a long journey for Universal to finalize this deal. Not only did it take 13 years of negotiations and planning, but it required a Chinese partner as well. In this case, the park will be co-owned by Universal and Beijing Shouhuan, a group of four state-owned companies.

The demand for amusement parks in general is high in China. With the change in policy in 2013, where the Chinese government lifted a ban on new theme park development approvals, there will be much more activity in this sector. Currently, as long as the park doesn't need more than \$800 million in capital funds to be built, approvals can be obtained at the provincial level and the paperwork will hopefully be a lot lighter.

40. According to the passage, what will be unique to Universal's Beijing park?
- (A) Classic, movie-based amusement park rides.  
(B) Attractions reflecting Chinese cultural heritage.  
(C) Celebrity endorsements.  
(D) High-end accommodation, dining and shopping experiences.
41. Why will Universal "**be focusing on building attractions conducive to wintertime visitations**?"
- (A) To ensure visitors can enjoy the park year-round.  
(B) To address the impacts of global warming.  
(C) To keep Beijing's air quality from deteriorating.  
(D) To comply with government regulations.

42. Which of the following is true about the construction of new theme parks in China prior to 2013?
- (A) The provincial government was in charge of approvals.
  - (B) Only state-run companies were allowed to build theme parks.
  - (C) All the approved theme parks were funded by Chinese investors.
  - (D) The Chinese government suspended all proposals.
43. From the passage, what can be inferred regarding future theme parks in China?
- (A) Application procedures will be facilitated.
  - (B) There will be more capital problems.
  - (C) The provincial government will be the sole authority in charge.
  - (D) More partnerships will be required.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Even if you knew nothing about Vijaya, her haunting portrait would likely give you pause. She peers out of the page, her silver hair pulled back and her eyes conveying an unspoken anguish. From the accompanying narrative, we learn that years ago, almost overnight, Vijaya became her granddaughter Anjali's caretaker. Her daughter, Gayathri, set out to find food for the family amidst heavy shelling during Sri Lanka's civil war and never returned home.

In the years since, money had been scarce and fresh vegetables in short supply. Vijaya and her granddaughter, however, survived on *sothis*, a coconut-milk based stew that was a Sri Lankan staple. But seen through the lens of war, this simple dish acquires a new depth. It is this exploration of food—both a source of nourishment and a reservoir of memories—that distinguishes *Handmade*, a cookbook published by Palmera, from its counterparts.

The book features 34 Sri Lankan women whose stories of struggle and survival in war are interspersed with their recipes. Nearly all the women featured in the book carry deep emotional scars. Some had lost family members, others displaced from their homes or grievously injured. To conceal their identities, their names have been changed. The photographs also reflect the effort to keep identities hidden. Many of the portraits are shot in silhouette, and several of the photographs feature close-ups of hands at work in the kitchen.

For Abarna Suthanthiraj, founder of Palmera—an Australian grassroots nonprofit, working on *Handmade* also meant revisiting her own roots. Her family fled the country following ethnic riots in 1983 and ended up in Australia, where today she turns to publishing as a way to raise funds for her home country. Since early 2014, two years before the book was released in January 2016, she and many other Palmera volunteers had devoted themselves to this project, accumulating stories through interviews. "Sometimes these stories are so sad, and filled with so much loss," says Suthanthiraj. "I always wanted to tell them in a different way, but I didn't know how to make it work. So I thought, what better way to share it than with a language that would be a bit more universal? And that was food."

44. Which would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) Food of Life: Stories of Sri Lanka's Civil War Through Food
  - (B) Soul Food: The Fundamentals of Sri Lankan Cuisine
  - (C) Flavor Memories: The Art of Sri Lankan Home Cooking
  - (D) Made in Sri Lanka: Recipes and Memories from a Warring Childhood
45. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (A) Vijaya is one of the subjects of a charity cookbook.
  - (B) Gayathri was executed by guerrilla for theft.
  - (C) *Sothis* is a rare delicacy in Sri Lankan cuisine.
  - (D) Palmera is a government-funded charity.
46. According to the passage, what sets *Handmade* apart from the other cookbooks?
- (A) Up-close and personal photos.
  - (B) Undisclosed identities.
  - (C) Authentic recipes.
  - (D) Gripping stories.
47. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that Abarna Suthanthiraj believes that \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) food inspires people to be innovative.
  - (B) food is a great vehicle to reach wider audiences.
  - (C) food gives people a sense of purpose.
  - (D) food is far more than a commodity.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

It's jacket weather outside, but miles inside the Swiss Alps it's warm, thanks to heat from the planet's core. Wearing a hard hat and carrying a backpack with an oxygen tank, I'm sweating as I get a rare look at the newest wonder of the world—the 35.4-mile Gotthard Base Tunnel, the longest tunnel on earth, a \$12 billion marvel that took 17 years to dig and will begin full operation on December 11.

For all their stark beauty, the Alps have always posed a monumental obstacle to trains traveling between the North Sea and the Mediterranean. Since 1882, the old 9.3-mile Gotthard tunnel has had to suffice, but at more than 3,600 feet of elevation, it's a slow, if scenic, journey. Swiss citizens voted to go under the mountains in 1992, and 2,600 workers in round-the-clock shifts have done just that.

Four massive boring machines—each stretching the length of four football fields—gnawed out the twin tunnels. Drill heads fitted with steel roller cutters pushed against the stone with a 26-ton force, progressing at 130 feet per day. When the north and south tunnels finally met in the middle, they were ahead of schedule. Almost all of the 28 million tons of excavated rock was reused, much of it to form the tunnels' concrete lining.

Swiss Federal Railways trains will whisk up to 15,000 passengers per day through the tunnels at 155 miles per hour, cutting the ride from Zürich to Milan from four hours to three. But the real **boon** will be in moving goods through Europe. The tunnel can accommodate 260 cargo trains per day—four times as many as the nearest tunnel in use—and those trains can carry much greater loads, from Swiss chocolate to Italian cars. One result will be cleaner air: 40 million tons of freight will travel through the tunnel annually, shifting cargo hauled by 650,000 trucks each year from roads onto rails.

48. According to the passage, the Gotthard Base Tunnel is a record-breaking project due to its \_\_\_\_\_  
(A) scale. (B) cost and construction time.  
(C) sustainable construction practices. (D) state-of-the-art construction technology.
49. Which of the following best describes the old Gotthard tunnel?  
(A) Slow and less scenic. (B) Perilous with numerous hairpin bends.  
(C) Old and high maintenance. (D) Inefficient due to high-altitude mountains.
50. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about the Gotthard Base Tunnel?  
(A) It is a joint venture between the Swiss and Italian governments.  
(B) It reduces the travel time between Zürich and Milan.  
(C) It increases freight volumes across the Alps.  
(D) It curbs pollution.
51. What does the word “**boon**” in the last paragraph most likely mean?  
(A) Trick. (B) Benefit. (C) Likelihood. (D) Prosperity.

## 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. 預估到 2025 年，臺灣老年人將占總人口的百分二十。
2. 政府應推動改革並訂定完善的政策以對抗高齡化社會的挑戰。

### 二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：與陌生人互動常有意外的收穫。請根據你與陌生人互動的經驗，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段敘述該次經驗的背景與過程，第二段說明你對該次經驗的收穫和感想。

# 英文考科詳解

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

## 第壹部分：選擇題

### 一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。魚市場雖深受觀光客喜愛，當地人卻視之為騙觀光客的地方避之唯恐不及（猶如瘟疫般避開）。

(A)動脈 (B)小冊子 (C)瘟疫 (D)誘因

2. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。創意十足的數學老師並不要年年重複相同的東西，而是不斷尋找新穎的方式呈現觀念。

(A)新奇的 (B)繁複詳盡的  
(C)自行選擇的 (D)急劇的

3. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考形容詞。攻頂的這段坡路極為危險——腳一滑可能就立即命喪黃泉。

(A)粗鄙的 (B)挑釁的、聳動的  
(C)危險的 (D)急切渴望的

4. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。警方偵辦人員尚未達成結論，因為槍擊目擊者的描述互有抵觸。

(A)質地 (B)描述 (C)補助款 (D)摘錄

5. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。我奶奶是一位不凡的女性，她違抗傳統在 1930 年代成為一名外科醫師在當時少有女性如此。

(A)維持 (B)抵擋、承受住  
(C)支持、代言 (D)違抗

6. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。起初我們擔心孩子們無法承擔工作量，但他們很快就讓我們明瞭他們相當能幹。

(A)起初 (B)試探性地 (C)體貼地 (D)終究

7. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。昏迷的登山客立即被直升機從山區運送到鄰近的醫院，但他在下午兩點時宣告不治。

(A)解散、不屑 (B)宣告  
(C)繳交 (D)強制施行

8. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。凶殘的恐攻事件震驚全球，群情激憤，全球應嚴厲譴責這種行為。

(A)剝削 (B)保衛  
(C)譴責 (D)養育、撫育、培養

9. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。這位知名導演坦承他對拍電影有種矛盾情結——一方面他想退休，而另一方面他又想有所突破。

(A)矛盾 (B)義務 (C)臆測 (D)幻影、錯覺

10. (C)

難易度：難

解析：考形容詞。所有樂團成員都必須參加週末的彩排，除非有事先經過指揮同意請假。

(A)有資格的 (B)合法的  
(C)必要的 (D)初步的

### 二、綜合測驗

#### 第 11 至 15 題為題組

要捕捉到野生動物的完美畫面絕非易事，畢竟動物就是動物，他們不會乖乖配合，有時候幾秒之差可能是《國家地理》雜誌封面照與模糊尾巴照的差別。因此，能獲選為倫敦自然歷史博物館年度野生動物大賞的優勝作品皆堪稱是小奇蹟。今年十六項分組優勝者是從來自

九十五個國家，超過五萬件作品中脫穎而出，這些攝影師不僅設法成功地捕捉到畫面主角的動態，還兼具極為特殊的時刻與角度。

以今年首獎得主為例。來自美國的提姆拉曼，花了三天以繩索攀爬到一百英尺高的大樹上，架設數台能從遠處啟動的 GoPro 相機，以便能從上方捕捉到紅毛猩猩襯托著下方大片森林的臉部表情。然而拉曼的得獎作品不僅只是驚心動魄的畫面而已，它更突顯出野生紅毛猩猩所面臨的危機——農業與伐木業所造成的棲地消失，再加上盜獵供應不法寵物買賣，紅毛猩猩的未來令人堪憂（看似一片灰暗）。

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：本文介紹倫敦自然歷史博物館年度野生動物攝影大賞與首獎作品

11. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)另一方面 (B)畢竟 (C)事實上 (D)此外  
本題考文意理解與承轉副詞的運用。承接前句，after all 引導後句，解釋為何要捕捉到野生動物的完美畫面絕非易事。

12. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考句構。... the images (主詞) + selected as winners by London's Natural History Museum for its Wildlife Photographer of the Year competition (分詞片語後位修飾) + are (動詞) all ...。

13. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)設法成功地 + V (B)訴諸於 + N (C)討好、迎合 + N (D)訂閱 + N  
本題考文意與結構。(B)(C)(D)選項皆無法接原形動詞

14. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)排放 (B)啟動 (C)達成 (D)帶位  
本題考文意。根據文意，應選(B)啟動。

15. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)黯淡無光、沒有指望 (B)芳醇 (C)陡峭的 (D)警醒的  
本題考文意。根據前文，紅毛猩猩的未來應足以令人憂慮，故選(A)黯淡無光、沒有指望。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

by no means 絕非 cooperative *adj.* 合作的  
blurry *adj.* 模糊的 of sorts 可以稱得上是  
logging *n.* 伐木業 poaching *n.* 盜獵

#### 第16至20題為題組

植物育種是運用基因法則，培育人類所需的植物。

全球的育種人員目標是一致的，除了研發產量較高的作物之外，育種人員希望能提升作物栽培的穩定度、抗病力、乾旱與霜害的抵抗力、對於不同農法的適應力與作物的品質。育種人員運用各種技術以改善作物的基因結構，隨著人類文明的演進與增長的基因知識，育種的方法與設備也隨之提升拓展。

植物育種計畫的目標往往取決於該項作物所針對的市場。舉小麥為例，高蛋白麩質的小麥品種用來製作麵條與麵包，而低蛋白麩質的小麥品種則用來生產烘焙業所需的麵粉。

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：本文介紹植物育種的目標與應用

16. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)成為 (B)具有 (C)透過 (D)抵抗  
從本題考文意，表研發具有 (with) 較高產量的品種。

17. (D)

難易度：難

解析：(A)適應 (B)適應 (C)適應 (D)適應  
本題考英文平行結構的觀念。improving 後有連續五個名詞詞組 (nouns in a series) 作為受詞，句末 and 為線索字。依照作者用字選擇 (D) adaptation (*n.*) 較(B) adapting (*Ving*) 佳。

18. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)詮釋 (B)結構 (C)持續時間 (D)比例  
本題考文意。表育種人員運用各種技術改善作物的基因結構。

19. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考關係代名詞與片語 be intend for。根據前文，子句應表達 the product is intended for the market 之意，故用(D) for which。

20. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)因此 (B)以免 (C)而 (表對比) (D)自從、因為  
本題考文意與連接詞的運用。(C)連接詞 whereas 置於句中，表對比，對照屬性相異的兩種麥種。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

application *n.* 應用 desirable *adj.* 令人想要的  
apart from 除了...之外 frost *n.* 霜  
variety *n.* 品種 incorporate *v.* 結合、融入  
gluten *n.* 麩質 pastry *n.* 糕餅

#### 三、文意選填

早期的玻里尼西亞地區並無獸毛布織，也無棉、麻或絲等纖維作為布料的來源。然而十八世紀的夏威夷人卻研發了一種用構樹——也就是桑樹——的內皮層做成

的樹皮布。

樹皮布這種有機布料既保暖又能防水，早期夏威夷人的生活當中幾乎各個層面都會用到樹皮布。它包覆嬰兒，讓床睡起來更軟、可以製成男女衣物，同時也陪伴老人們的遺骨入土。用途廣泛的樹皮布也運用在宗教上，被視為神明住所的高塔會覆蓋著樹皮布片，木刻神像也會披上潔白的樹皮布，象徵神明存在每一尊神像裡。

樹皮布的製作過程極為耗時費力。木材砍下後，夏威夷婦女們會剝掉外層樹皮，露出所謂「韌皮」的白細內皮層。層層的樹皮在海水中浸泡長達十天軟化之後，會以石頭搥打，然後再包在香蕉葉裡讓它發酵。發酵好的樹皮會再經過搥打調整成所需的厚度，厚重一點的樹皮布較為硬挺，而薄細的樹皮布則細緻優雅，宛若精美透明的蕾絲。製作完成的樹皮布清一色是白色，不過善用資源的樹皮布師傅卻能就地取材，運用萃取自根、葉、樹皮、土壤、花及果實的天然染料，讓布料顯得格外鮮豔醒目。

十八世紀末期，歐洲人抵達夏威夷並且引進紡織布料，而製作樹皮布的技藝也因而式微。直到 1970 年代，夏威夷文化復興運動的熱潮促使有心投入的藝術家進而鑽研這門古老技藝，嘗試讓這失傳的藝術再度復活。他們定期聚會，重新發掘並替樹皮布注入新的生命，許多他們的作品也被度假村與會議中心收購展示。如今樹皮布不再是失傳的藝術，這門古老的手工藝又重見光明，擁有全新的活力。

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：本文介紹夏威夷的傳統樹皮布

詞彙選項：

(A)或者 (B)展示 (C)細緻的 (D)在場、存在 (E)萃取  
(F)用途廣泛的 (G)否則 (H)引進 (I)幾乎、簡直  
(J)顯露 (K)激勵、促使 (L)深深地

21. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：or 表「也就是」，引介 the paper mulberry tree 解釋前面對讀者而言是陌生字的「wauke」。

22. (I)

難易度：中偏難

解析：空格應填入副詞，修飾 every。literally 表「幾乎」(=practically / virtually)，線索可從下文詳述樹皮布在夏威夷人生活中如何運用看出。

23. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格應填入形容詞，修飾 cloth。the versatile cloth 表「用途廣泛的」布料，即「kapa」，英文寫作往往需避免重複用字，本段為了避免一再重複「kapa」，因而前文有「the organic cloth」，此處則為「the versatile cloth」。

24. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格應填入名詞，依文意選用(D) presence，表「存在」。

25. (J)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格填入分詞(J) revealing，表主動的附帶動作。(E) extracted、(H) introduced、(K) spurred 若置入，表被動的附帶動作，語法不合，語意也不恰當。

26. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格應填入形容詞，前文「Heavier kapa was stiffer」為線索。

27. (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本格子依文意得知，選用(E) extracted，表「被萃取出」。

28. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格應填入動詞。依文意得知，選用(H) introduced，表「引介」新的事物。

29. (K)

難易度：中偏難

解析：空格應填入動詞。spur sb. to V 表「激勵、促使某人做…」，符合空格詞性與文意的需求。

30. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：空格應填入名詞。display 在此當名詞表「展示」。

重要字、詞與片語

Polynesia *n.* 玻里尼西亞 hemp *n.* 麻  
kapa *n.* 樹皮布 water-resistant *adj.* 防水的  
pristine *adj.* 純淨的 painstakingly *adv.* 煞費苦心地  
labor-intensive *adj.* 耗工的  
bast *n.* 韌皮，樹木的內皮層  
ferment *v.* 發酵 sheer *adj.* 透明的  
resurgence *n.* 復興、再起 vitality *n.* 活力

四、篇章結構

一位粗心的爸爸遭到逮捕，因他將三個月大的女兒留在酷熱的車上，導致女嬰疑似活活熱死。31(D)然而這樣可怕的意外並非罕見。到目前為止，今年已有 31 起兒童受困車內熱死的案例。「這問題相當嚴重。」非營利組織兒童安全協會會長奈特卡表示。根據他們協會調查顯示，這類令人悲痛的意外發生的情況不一。有些孩童因家長要辦事而被蓄意留在車內，有些則是自行爬進車內，32(F)但大多數的孩童純粹是疏忽的受害者，他們因家長或褓姆忙於處理別的事務而被遺忘在車上。

一般的成年人似乎沒有意識到酷熱的車內對孩童小小的身軀有多危險。孩童因為體溫調節系統發育尚未健全，因而他們體溫上升的速度也較大人來的迅速許多。33(E)再加上封閉的車本身會形成溫室效應，將熱氣封

鎖在內。在僅僅 10 分鐘內，車內的溫度可以飆升 20 多度，在最糟糕的情況下，如果孩童年紀小又坐在車子的向陽面，很可能十五分鐘內斃命。

為了防止此類悲劇的發生，安全專家呼籲汽車製造商能提供有效的科技解決方案。目前相當看好的對策是通用汽車公司所研發的後座提示系統功能，能提醒駕駛人在下車時要檢查後座。兒童安全專家稱讚這個構想是一個好的開始，34(B)但有些人則哀嘆，儘管車商多年來的承諾，更高階的系統卻未見蹤影。例如，早在 2002 年時，通用汽車公司便推出一套聲音警示系統，當系統偵測到停放的車內有孩童心跳跡象時，便會發出警報提醒父母或行經的路人。35(C)這套系統雖看似構想完善，卻仍未達到可靠完善的程度，而其他車廠發表的新技術也尚未可靠完善，因此家長們可能還需等待數年才能看到市場上有完善的高科技解決方案。

未中選之選項中譯：

(A)儘管有這些高科技方案，汽車業仍未能有效解決孩童被遺忘在酷熱車內的問題。

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)能依據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：本文介紹兒童受困車內熱死議題

難易度：中偏難

重要字、詞與片語

succumb to 屈服；死於	heatstroke <i>n.</i> 中暑、熱暈厥
intentionally <i>adv.</i> 故意的	
be preoccupied with 忙於、專注於	
thermoregulatory system 體溫調節系統	
scenario <i>n.</i> 情節	motorist <i>n.</i> 汽車駕駛人
hail 讚譽	roll out 推出
	materialize <i>v.</i> 具體實現

## 五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

每年數百位學生抵達華盛頓特區參加全美拼字大賽。這項比賽由自 1925 年舉辦至今，現由 E. W. Scripps 公司贊助，並提供冠軍得主獎杯與獎金。比賽中十六歲以下的學生輪流拼出主持人所提出的字彙，最後一個沒有拼錯任何字彙的選手為冠軍。

大部分的美國學生對拼字大賽並不陌生，因為其實拼字比賽在全美許多學校都會舉行。然而，全美拼字大賽的規模更大，而且匯集了全國最頂尖的好手。能夠參加全美拼字大賽的都是一路過關斬將，在許多地區性比賽中脫穎而出。要贏得比賽必須承受許多壓力。例如，你必須在許多觀眾面前和各地頂尖好手較勁。現今要贏得比賽所需面臨的挑戰，會比在 1925 年舉辦的第一屆全美拼字大賽得主法蘭克諾豪斯特面對的要來的大，當年他只需要打敗的九位競爭者。

很明顯的，全美拼字大賽九十二年的歷史和經驗印證了拼字在英語裡的重要性。但與拼字辛苦搏鬥的歷史絕對不僅只這九十二年。英文拼字最令人著迷之處就是它變化多端，毫無規則可言。英語具有強大的包容力，能大量吸收來自其他語言的字彙，也因為這種借用的特

質，英文光是字彙量就比其他語言多。而其他語言字彙較少，拼字規則少，奇怪的特例也不多，所以要舉辦拼字大賽就顯得毫無意義。為何如此？因為少了奇特的拼字，一般人拼不出來的字並不多。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀語文競賽及新聞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

內容：本文介紹全美拼字大賽的歷史與特色

36. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本篇文章的主要目的為何？

- (A)追溯全美拼字大賽的起源。
- (B)探討全美拼字大賽的歷史和重點。
- (C)突顯全美拼字大賽在美國文化中所扮演的角色。
- (D)比較全美拼字大賽今昔架構上的不同。

37. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據此文，現今舉辦的全美拼字大賽和第一屆的大賽有何主要差異？

- (A)現今的字彙明顯較為艱難。
- (B)現今的比賽不再只有著重英語字彙。
- (C)第一屆全美拼字大賽並未舉辦區域賽。
- (D)現今的比賽遠比九十二年前競爭多了。

38. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：下列何者為第三段的主旨？

- (A)全美拼字大賽已經成為美國文化的象徵。
- (B)全美拼字大賽的字彙其實不需如此艱深。
- (C)英文拼字較一些其他語言難。
- (D)為了贏得比賽，參賽者必須正確拼出許多特殊的外來字。

39. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：作者對全美拼字大賽得勝者的想法為何？

- (A)欽佩的
- (B)諷刺的
- (C)同情的
- (D)憎恨的

重要字、詞與片語

sponsor <i>v.</i> 贊助	monetary <i>adj.</i> 金錢上的
moderator <i>n.</i> 主持人	attest to 印證
captivating <i>adj.</i> 迷人的	capacity <i>n.</i> 能力、容量

第 40 至 43 題為題組

環球影城最新的主題公園將落腳北京，這項工程預估將耗資 33 億美元，位處通州東區近郊，佔地約 300 公頃。但可別急著買票，因為這個影城最快到 2019 年才會正式營業。

這座環球影城擁有其他環球影城的經典設施，知名導演史蒂芬史匹柏也將參與設計。此外，北京環球影城也會針對中國市場推出特有的遊樂設施。環球影城度假村的執行長湯姆威廉斯說：「園區將融入強烈的中國元素以向中國文化致敬。」其他規劃還包括環球影城主題度假村與集零售、餐飲和娛樂於一體的環球城市大道複

合商場。

身為全球最北的環球影城，北京環球影城的興建面臨了許多挑戰，最明顯的就是嚴重的空汙和強風肆虐的寒冬。執行長威廉斯表示：「情況已經有顯著的改善。」他深信北京終能解決霾害問題，他也表明：「另一方面，我們也將加緊興建有助冬季遊客來訪的設施。」

對環球影城集團來說，這項工程的拍板定案是一趟漫長路程，不僅歷經13年的交涉與規劃，還被要求須有中資參與合作，該座主題公園將由環球影城與四家國企合資的北京首寰公司共同持有。

整體而言，中國對遊樂園的需求甚殷。隨著2013年的政策改變，中國政府解除遊樂園禁建令，未來這塊產業勢必將更為蓬勃發展。目前，只要遊樂園的資本額不超過8億美元，省級政府將得以批准作業，預計將減少許多麻煩的公文流程。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀主題公園建設發展及新聞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

內容：本文介紹北京環球影城主題公園拍板定案及其意涵

40. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據此文，為何北京的環球影城將獨具特色？

- (A)以電影為主題的經典遊樂設施。
- (B)反映中國文化的遊樂設備。
- (C)名人加持。
- (D)高檔的住宿美食和購物經驗。

41. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：為何環球影城會「致力於興建適合冬季來訪的設施？」

- (A)為確保遊客一年四季都能前來遊樂。
- (B)以對抗全球暖化的影響。
- (C)為了防止北京的空汙持續惡化。
- (D)為了遵守政府的規則。

42. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：關於2013年以前，在中國興建新主題公園的敘述以下何者正確？

- (A)地方政府擁有批准權。
- (B)只有國有企業才得以興建主題樂園。
- (C)所有的主題樂園都是中國投資者提供資金。
- (D)中國政府中止了所有的提案。

43. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據此文，可推論未來想在中國興建主題樂園為何？

- (A)申請流程將較為便捷。
- (B)將有更多的資金問題。
- (C)地方政府將全權負責。
- (D)將仰賴更多的合作。

## 重要字、詞與片語

be slated to 敲定	be geared for 針對
retail <i>n.</i> 零售	complex <i>n.</i> 綜合商城
conducive <i>adj.</i> 有助於	
visitation <i>n.</i> 造訪	
state-owned <i>adj.</i> 國營的	
capital <i>n.</i> 資金	provincial <i>adj.</i> 省的

### 第44至47題為題組

即使你對 Vijaya 一無所知，她令人印象深刻的照片很可能讓你停頓。她眼神跳脫書頁，銀白的髮束往後梳，眉宇間透露著不可言喻的哀愁。照片旁的文字告訴我們，幾年前，Vijaya 一夕間成為她孫女 Anjali 的依靠。她女兒 Gayathri 在斯里蘭卡內戰時，冒著槍林彈雨外出，替全家張羅食物，卻一去不復返。

自此，全家生活陷入捉襟見肘的窘境，新鮮的蔬菜也十分短缺，不過 Vijaya 和她孫女卻靠著 *sothis*——一種以椰奶燉煮的斯里蘭卡家常料理——活了下來。透過戰亂的鏡頭，這道簡單不過的料理有了更深的意涵，而這種對食物的探索——不僅是維生的來源，也是記憶的寶庫——讓《手作》這本由 Palmera 出版的食譜迥異於其他的料理書。

這本書是以34位斯里蘭卡婦女為主軸，她們提供的食譜穿插著自身在戰火中掙扎求生的故事。書中的主角幾乎每個人都飽受心靈上的創痛，有些人失去了至親，有些人顛沛流離或身體受傷。為了隱藏她們的真實身分，她們的名字被更改，拍攝的照片也盡量保護她們的真實身分，許多照片只露出她們的身影，還有一些照片是她們在廚房裡忙碌的手部特寫。

對澳洲非營利民間機構 Palmera 的創辦人 Abarna Suthanthiraj 而言，出版《手作》這本料理書也意味著尋找自己的根源。她的家人於1983年種族暴動時逃離斯里蘭卡，最後落腳於澳洲，而今她以出版書籍的方式替她的家鄉募款。這本書於2016年一月發行，但早在兩年前，也就是2014年初，許多 Palmera 志工便投入這項工作，他們透過訪問收集了許多真實的故事。Suthanthiraj 表示：「有時候這些故事太過悲苦，這些人失去太多了。我一直想要以不同的方式來敘說這些故事，但我不知道要如何著手，後來我想到，何不用全世界你我都懂得語言來分享這些故事，而那就是食物。」

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀新書介紹文章的能力；(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：介紹一本以戰亂故事和食譜為主軸的斯里蘭卡料理書

44. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者為此文最適切的標題？

- (A)生命食糧：從料理訴說斯里蘭卡內戰。
- (B)精神食糧：斯里蘭卡料理的基礎法則。
- (C)味覺記憶：斯里蘭卡家常菜的藝術。
- (D)斯里蘭卡製作：食譜與戰亂童年的回憶。

45. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據此文，下列哪一句敘述正確？

- (A) Vijaya 為慈善料理書的主角之一。
- (B) Gayathri 因為偷竊而遭游擊隊處決。
- (C) Sothis 是斯里蘭卡料理中稀有的佳餚。
- (D) Palmera 是政府資助的慈善機構。

46. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據此文，為何《手作》此本料理書有別於其他近代出版的料理書？

- (A)特寫照片。
- (B)隱藏的身分。
- (C)道地的食譜。
- (D)扣人心弦的故事。

47. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：從最後一段可推論出 Abarna Suthanthiraj 深信

- (A)食物激勵人們尋求創新。
- (B)食物是觸及更廣大群眾的絕佳媒介。
- (C)食物能給予人們使命感。
- (D)食物不僅只是一種商品。

重要字、詞與片語

haunting <i>adj.</i> 令人難以忘懷的	convey <i>v.</i> 傳達
anguish <i>n.</i> 苦痛	staple <i>n.</i> 基本食物
intersperse <i>v.</i> 散布、點綴	
displaced <i>adj.</i> 流離失所的、被迫離開家園的	
silhouette <i>n.</i> 影子、輪廓	accumulate <i>v.</i> 累積
universal <i>adj.</i> 全球共通的	

第48至51題為題組

外面是穿夾克的冷冽天氣，但多虧來自地心的地熱，瑞士阿爾卑斯山內的幾哩處卻異常溫暖。我頭戴硬殼工程帽，身背附有氧氣筒的背包，全身冒汗地窺探這最新的世界奇觀——全長 35.4 英哩的聖哥達基線隧道。它是全球最長的隧道，耗資 120 億美元，耗時 17 年興建，將於 12 月 11 日正式啟用。

阿爾卑斯山脈雖擁有絕美的景色，其地勢對穿梭於北海與地中海之間的列車而言卻是極大的挑戰。自 1882 年至今，位處於海拔 3,600 多英尺，全長 9.3 英哩的舊聖哥達基線隧道不得不擔起兩地往返的重責大任，沿途雖然風景優美，卻十分緩慢。在 1992 年，瑞士民眾公投決定挖掘阿爾卑斯山，而 2,600 位工作人員日以繼夜的辛勞，得以完成這項浩大工程。

4 座巨大的隧道掘進機——每座長達 4 個足球場相連——挖掘出兩條隧道。掘進機鑽頭上的旋切鋼片，以 26 噸的力道，每天切割近 130 英尺的岩石，當南北隧道終於在中間點相接時，工程進度超前。挖掘出的 2,800 萬噸廢石料也都回收利用，大部分成為隧道的混

凝襯砌。

瑞士聯邦鐵路的火車將以時速 155 英哩的速度，每天搭載多達一萬五千人次的旅客往返隧道，並將蘇黎世到米蘭的車程從四小時縮短至三小時。但真正的利多是運送貨物至歐洲各地。隧道每天可容納 260 輛貨櫃列車往返——是目前距離最近隧道的 4 倍載量之多——而這些貨櫃列車的載貨量也更大，能載運從瑞士巧克力到義大利汽車等各式商品。影響之一是空氣會更清新：每年將有四千萬噸貨物經由隧道運送，讓原本每年六十五萬輛公路卡車運送的貨物轉由鐵道運送。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀公共建設發展及新聞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

內容：本文介紹聖哥達基線隧道的建設過程與影響

48. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據此文，聖哥達基線隧道是一項破紀錄的工程是因為其\_\_\_\_\_。

- (A)規模
- (B)耗資和興建的時間
- (C)環保的施工方式
- (D)最新的建築工法

49. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：下列何者最貼切描述舊的聖哥達基線隧道？

- (A)緩慢且風景較不優美
- (B)危險且有許多急轉彎
- (C)老舊且常需維修
- (D)由於地處高海拔山區，因此效率不佳

50. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據此文，關於聖哥達基線隧道，下列何者是不正確的？

- (A)它是由瑞士政府和義大利政府合作興建
- (B)它縮減了往返蘇黎世和米蘭所耗費的時間
- (C)它增加了橫跨阿爾卑斯山的載運量
- (D)它減少汙染

51. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：最後一段的 boon 最有可能是什麼意思？

- (A)詭計 (B)好處 (C)可能性 (D)繁榮

重要字、詞與片語

stark <i>adj.</i> 完全的	monumental <i>adj.</i> 非常的
elevation <i>n.</i> 海拔	traverse <i>v.</i> 橫跨
excavate <i>v.</i> 挖掘、開鑿	whisk <i>v.</i> 迅速移動
boon <i>n.</i> 恩惠、福利	accommodate <i>v.</i> 容納
cargo <i>n.</i> 貨物	haul <i>v.</i> 用力拖拉

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. It is  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{estimated} \\ \text{projected} \\ \text{predicted} \\ \text{forecast} \end{array} \right\}$  that / by 2025 Taiwan's  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{seniors} \\ \text{senior citizens} \\ \text{elderly people} \\ \text{old people} \end{array} \right\}$  / will  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{account for} \\ \text{make up} \\ \text{comprise} \\ \text{compose} \\ \text{constitute} \end{array} \right\}$  / 20% of the total population.

2. The government should  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{begin} \\ \text{initiate} \\ \text{launch} \\ \text{embark on} \\ \text{roll out} \end{array} \right\}$  reforms / and  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{devise} \\ \text{enact} \\ \text{formulate} \\ \text{map out} \end{array} \right\}$   $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sound} \\ \text{comprehensive} \\ \text{well - thought} \\ \text{well - thought - out} \end{array} \right\}$  / policies to  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{address} \\ \text{counter} \\ \text{tackle} \\ \text{cope with} \\ \text{deal with} \\ \text{overcome} \\ \text{confront} \end{array} \right\}$  /

the challenges of an aging society.

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

### 評分原則

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

項目 \ 等級	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 105 學年度第二學期

第壹部分：選擇題（572分）

## 指定科目第二次模擬考試

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」答題，未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算

### 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



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## 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。

- For fear of getting fired, many employees in the company \_\_\_\_\_ their dislike toward the boss, and some even try very hard to please him.  
(A) sustain (B) conceal (C) discharge (D) assume
- The patient died from the complications of a chronic illness. Her family claimed the medical staff were unsympathetic to the \_\_\_\_\_ she was in.  
(A) agony (B) taunt (C) quest (D) spine
- To ease the tension in this area, leaders from the neighboring countries held a \_\_\_\_\_ to discuss how to maintain regional peace.  
(A) galaxy (B) bureau (C) summit (D) patrol
- Mr. Bates is the most opinionated, \_\_\_\_\_ person I have ever known. He never apologizes even when he knows he is wrong.  
(A) majestic (B) beneficial (C) transparent (D) obstinate
- Falsely accused of cheating by the teacher, the boy became \_\_\_\_\_ and stormed out of the classroom.  
(A) primitive (B) indignant (C) imperial (D) substantial
- To a large degree our physical characteristics are determined by the DNA \_\_\_\_\_ from our parents.  
(A) inherited (B) revolved (C) paddled (D) ventured
- I feel insecure about making an appointment with Jon. He has no sense of punctuality and is \_\_\_\_\_ late.  
(A) habitually (B) financially (C) intellectually (D) fundamentally
- A good leader demonstrates \_\_\_\_\_ by striving to attain team goals regardless of difficulties and setbacks.  
(A) restoration (B) longevity (C) perseverance (D) resemblance
- Malala was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her \_\_\_\_\_ to helping women in northwest Pakistan.  
(A) formation (B) dedication (C) subscription (D) moderation
- Without any evidence, the detectives can only \_\_\_\_\_ that the entrepreneur was murdered for money.  
(A) ridicule (B) integrate (C) speculate (D) alienate

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

Merry—or not-so-merry—Krampus! This half-goat, half-demon, horrific beast is the seriously Bad Santa, who literally whips children into being nice and not 11. Krampus was created as a counterpart to kindly St. Nicholas, who rewarded children with sweets. Krampus, 12, would swat bad children and take them away to the underworld. According to folklore, Krampus shows up in towns the night before December 6, known as Krampus Night. December 6 also happens to be St. Nicholas Day, 13. German children look outside their door to see if the shoe or boot left out the night before contains either presents or a rod. Frightening as it seems, Krampus has gained in 14. In the US, people are buying into the trend with Krampus parties. Also, Austria is attempting to 15 the harsh persona of Krampus by selling chocolates, figurines, and collectible horns. It looks like Santa Claus might have some competition.

- |                     |                 |              |                   |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) puzzled     | (B) joyous      | (C) naughty  | (D) anxious       |
| 12. (A) in addition | (B) in contrast | (C) in brief | (D) in return     |
| 13. (A) which       | (B) what        | (C) where    | (D) when          |
| 14. (A) popularity  | (B) confidence  | (C) attitude | (D) imagination   |
| 15. (A) sympathize  | (B) familiarize | (C) memorize | (D) commercialize |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

A Japanese couple Kaz and Mariko are taking a trip around the world, documenting their travels on Honeymoon Traveler. Speaking to the BBC, they explained that 16 they didn't normally take selfies, they decided to make an exception for such a special trip, aiming to take as many photos as possible. The solution was to take dronies (i.e. selfies with a drone). The drones 17 selfie shots into videos as they zoom out to show dramatic landscapes like the Amazon rainforest.

Drones are truly taking over the selfie stick 18 the ultimate travel accessory, but what reaction does the new phenomenon get? The couple said that the locals tended to stare at the drone, 19 "they were really happy seeing it." If you're inspired to buy your own drone after this, you'll be in good 20 as an estimated 392,000 British people are set to take theirs on holiday soon. Another possible destination for your new drone is Seoul, where authorities are setting up a riverside drone park in 2017.

- |                    |                |                |               |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 16. (A) if         | (B) while      | (C) even       | (D) unless    |
| 17. (A) submit     | (B) distribute | (C) apply      | (D) transform |
| 18. (A) for        | (B) to         | (C) as         | (D) with      |
| 19. (A) they added | (B) added      | (C) and adding | (D) adding    |
| 20. (A) company    | (B) delivery   | (C) conclusion | (D) procedure |

## 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

In the treatment of sleep problems, it is always best to first try non-medicinal options so there is no danger of side effects. The first step is to 21 standard sleep hygiene techniques that have been shown to be effective. These include, first, maintaining a regular sleep-wake cycle, so that the time one goes to sleep and wakes up should 22 by only an hour from night to night. This prevents disruption of biological clocks and improves sleep. Next, one should exercise, but not within a couple of hours before going to sleep. One should not take daytime naps, because they can 23 sleep at night. It is important to avoid 24, such as caffeine within at least 3 or 4 hours of going to sleep. Some people who are particularly sensitive may have to restrict caffeine to the early morning or decrease its use, sometimes even 25 it. One should work to create a comfortable, quiet, dark and temperature-controlled bedroom and develop a 26 routine for the hour before getting into bed. In addition, it is best to use the bedroom only for sleep. It is also best to avoid alcohol within several hours of going to sleep for it often leads to early morning 27 and disrupts the quality of sleep. Finally, it is best not to stay in bed if you are having trouble sleeping beyond 20-30 minutes. At that point it is best to get up and 28 a quiet activity such as reading a book or watching television. Once you become tired and feel sleep coming on, it is time to get back in bed. If none of these techniques seem to help, it is a good idea to discuss the sleep problem with your 29. If necessary, there are a number of medications that can be 30 to help insomnia.

- |                |                    |              |               |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------|
| (A) stimulants | (B) relaxing       | (C) adopt    | (D) engage in |
| (E) measure    | (F) interfere with | (G) occupied | (H) awakening |
| (I) physician  | (J) prescribed     | (K) vary     | (L) eliminate |

## 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

Of its millions of readers worldwide, manga, or Japanese comics, seems to hold a special appeal for adolescents with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). 31

At the most basic level, manga may appeal to adolescents with ASD simply because it is an image-rich medium, and many autistic individuals are better at processing images than words. As Temple Grandin, a prominent author and speaker on autism, observes in *The Autistic Brain: Thinking*

*Across the Spectrum*, they are visual thinkers. 32 But research has shown that many of them will pay more attention to small visual details than will their neurotypical peers, sometimes at the cost of the larger picture.

33 The amount of wordless passages in any volume of manga may be striking to the Western eye. To “read” manga is to read images—the rhythm is determined by the sequence of images. 34 The spare use of narrative captions and word bubbles in manga, combined with its reliance on picture-specific storytelling, then, may be the main reason it hooks visually oriented adolescents with ASD. 35 The celebrated series *A Distant Neighborhood* by Jiro Taniguchi, for example, includes exquisite renderings of trains and train stations that adolescents with ASD may find captivating.

- (A) As a medium, manga typically contains fewer words and more pictures than Western comics.
- (B) In modern manga, faces are usually drawn with enormous eyes, small pointed chins, and extreme hairstyles.
- (C) Adding to this appeal, manga often features highly detailed, photorealistic illustrations of buildings as backgrounds.
- (D) Not all adolescents with ASD, to be sure, will possess such exceptional visuospatial skills as reproducing architectural structures from memory.
- (E) In most cases, this means that the image alone conveys narrative information.
- (F) If young adults with ASD love manga, what does their preference reveal about the way they view and process the world around them?

## 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

What exactly are time management skills? Well, they are just skills that need to be learned and developed. And, like any skill, whether it's shooting a basketball or playing the piano, there are established tools and methods for perfecting your techniques. Time management might also be called task management—because many times, management activities are about completing tasks.

Ideally, the tasks you aim to complete will **be aligned with** your goals. The author Stephen Covey, in his best-selling book *Seven Habits of Highly Effective People*, identifies seven steps toward achieving your goals. Step number two: Begin with the end in mind. What is your ultimate goal? Make your time management activities support your goal.

One method for managing time and getting things done used by many well-known writers including Ernest Hemingway, is the “chained-to-the-desk” method. Not nearly as brutal as it sounds, this method involves sitting down for a designated amount of time—whether it's 10 minutes or one hour—every day. For that amount of time, do nothing but work on your project, whether it's

memorizing chemical formulae or writing a paper on the French Revolution.

Another similar time management method is to focus on the volume of work instead of time. For instance, a writer might set a goal of completing 200 words per day or a student might set out to read 50 pages every day. The trick is staying with the project until its daily quota is complete.

In addition to getting the work done, the other key aspect of time management is doing things on time—meeting deadlines and due dates. Ironically, the things that can distract you the most are perhaps the best tools ever invented for time management: your computer and your mobile phone. Break out the cell-phone or the laptop and instead of texting or messaging others, text or message yourself. This is a great, simple way to send reminders about due dates or tasks to do. If you want to get serious, there are multiple applications for both mobile and desktop devices that can help you manage time. You'll find a variety of to-do lists, reminders, calendars, and the like. If it's all too much, you can always go back to the good, old-fashioned paper datebook.

36. Why is time management also considered task management?

- (A) Time management is a task that one should achieve.
- (B) Effective time management involves many tasks.
- (C) One has to manage time so as to finish his assigned tasks.
- (D) It takes constant practices to be able to budget time well.

37. What does the phrase “**be aligned with**” in the second paragraph most likely mean?

- (A) Correspond to.
- (B) Reflect on.
- (C) Prioritize over.
- (D) Come down with.

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

- (A) Stephen Covey advises that setting goals be the first step to schedule time.
- (B) Ernest Hemingway used to write with his wrists chained to the desk.
- (C) Many writers make it a daily practice to keep up their progress.
- (D) Paper datebooks are more effective than smartphones in meeting deadlines.

39. Which of the following famous lines best captures the message conveyed in the passage?

- (A) Finding some quiet time in your life is hugely important.
- (B) Time is what we want most, but what we use worst.
- (C) Better three hours too soon than a minute too late.
- (D) The bad news is time flies. The good news is you're the pilot.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

Pepper is a human-shaped robot. We have designed Pepper to be a genuine day-to-day companion, the first robot that is capable of recognizing the principal human emotions and adapting his behavior to the mood of his interlocutor.

Pleasant and likeable, Pepper is much more than a robot. He is a humanoid companion created to communicate with you in the most natural and intuitive way, through his body movements and his voice. Unlike robots that only follow instructions, Pepper loves to interact with you. Pepper wants to

learn more about your tastes, your habits and quite simply who you are. In fact, Pepper can recognize your face, speak, hear you and move around autonomously. You can also personalize your robot by downloading the software applications that take your fancy, based on your mood or the occasion. He can dance, play, learn or even chat in another language. Pepper adapts himself to you!

Indeed, Pepper is your personalized robot that evolves with you. Pepper gradually memorizes your personality traits, your preferences, and adapts himself to your tastes and habits. Pepper has been designed to identify your emotions and to select the behavior best suited to the situation. Based on your voice, the expression on your face, your body movements and the words you use, Pepper will interpret your emotion and offer appropriate content. He will also respond personally to the mood of the moment, expressing himself through the color of his eyes, his tablet or his tone of voice.

To date, more than 140 SoftBank Mobile stores in Japan are using Pepper as a new way of welcoming, informing and amusing their customers. Pepper also recently became the first humanoid robot to be adopted in Japanese homes! Asami and Kent, in their thirties and living in Tokyo, took part in a Pepper programming session at the Akihabara studio. They can't wait to have their own Pepper at home and continue dreaming up new applications.

40. What is this article mainly about?
- (A) The method to produce a human-like machine.
  - (B) The way AI robots replace human power at work.
  - (C) A promising world that robots bring to us.
  - (D) A new robot that can be a humans' companion.
41. What makes Pepper different from the robots produced before?
- (A) It has the looks of a real human being.
  - (B) It can learn to understand how a person feels.
  - (C) It downloads software applications for its owner.
  - (D) It is the first robot that offers investment advice.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Pepper is unable to respond properly as the situation changes.
  - (B) Pepper can speak different languages and detect your mood.
  - (C) Pepper has become a popular household helper in Japan.
  - (D) Pepper does not make any non-verbal communication.
43. What is the author's attitude toward this newly developed robot?
- (A) Playful.
  - (B) Defensive.
  - (C) Positive.
  - (D) Ironic.

第44至47題為題組

*The BFG*—it stands for “big friendly giant”—is a small, friendly movie, an attempt to reconcile the scale and dazzle of modern filmmaking with the quiet, mischievous charm of Roald Dahl's book. Directed by Steven Spielberg, it chronicles the relationship between a giant and a young orphan, Sophie.

Dahl's book is a touching, episodic narrative. Not as dark and nasty as some of Dahl's other works for children—it doesn't have the sinister undertones of *James and the Giant Peach* or the rebellious anarchy of *Matilda*—it is touched with sadness as well as with wonder. Mr. Spielberg tries to replicate this delicate mood, and compared with other recent entertainment of its kind, including some of his own films, *The BFG* is notably restrained.

The digital effects that illustrate both the Giant's person and his surroundings are beautiful and delicate. Instead of flash and noise, Mr. Spielberg and his visual team go for shimmer and glow. Instead of racing through a hectic narrative, *The BFG* brings the audience the unfailing magical potential of cinema.

What's missing, however, is the wild sense of excitement that appears in so many of Mr. Spielberg's other juvenile adventure movies, from *E.T. the Extra-Terrestrial* to *The Adventures of Tintin*. His approach to the material is dutiful and appreciative, and his devotion to his own craft is faultless. He lays out an imaginary world in careful detail but never grants it full life. There are delights on display, but not many surprises.

The exception might be Mr. Rylance, an admired stage actor who plays the Giant. His face and body have been enhanced and distorted by digital magic, but his unique blend of gravity and mischief fills his character with a dimension of soul that the rest of the movie lacks.

44. What does the author think about the movie *The BFG*?
- (A) He highly recommends it to all moviegoers.
  - (B) He suggests that it is a perfect movie for teenagers.
  - (C) He hates the movie and considers it waste of money.
  - (D) He finds it not as exciting as Spielberg's other films.
45. In which of the following publications would this passage most likely appear?
- (A) A research paper on ancient legends.
  - (B) The entertainment page of a newspaper.
  - (C) A magazine featuring architecture.
  - (D) A journal of natural sciences.
46. According to the passage, what is true about Mr. Rylance?
- (A) He was little known before he starred in *The BFG*.
  - (B) *The BFG* is the last movie he starred in.
  - (C) His performance in *The BFG* is admirable.
  - (D) At first he was chosen for another role in *The BFG*.
47. What can we infer from this passage?
- (A) Dahl's books for children might involve something unpleasant.
  - (B) Spielberg experiments various sound effects in *The BFG*.
  - (C) Spielberg's interpretation of *The BFG* is daring and bold.
  - (D) *E.T.* failed to bring thrills of adventures to young audiences.



## 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. 高中生與同學互動時，有時候可能會覺得受到孤立或缺乏自信。
2. 即使無法得到同儕的支持，他們仍應該設法保持正向、樂觀。

## 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：網路上有各種應用程式和服務，例如擴增實境（Augmented Reality）手遊精靈寶可夢 GO、網路書局博客來、社交網站臉書等。請就這個主題，寫一篇英文作文說明你對網路使用的看法。文分兩段，第一段請敘述你最常使用的網路應用程式或服務，並描述其功能與使用情境。第二段請具體說明上述的網路功能或服務對你的生活所帶來的改變與影響。

祝考試順利

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# 英文考科詳解

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

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。擔憂遭到解雇，公司裡的許多員工遮掩了對老闆的不喜愛，有些甚至竭盡所能來討好他。

(A)維持 (B)遮掩 (C)卸下 (D)假定

2. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。這位病人死於慢性病的併發症，她的家屬聲稱醫療人員對於她所受的痛苦並無同情憐憫。

(A)痛苦 (B)嘲弄 (C)追尋 (D)脊柱

3. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。為了舒緩這地區的緊張局勢，鄰近國家的領袖們舉辦了高峰會議，討論如何維持地域和平。

(A)銀河系 (B)局 (C)高峰會議 (D)巡邏

4. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。Bates 先生是我所知最武斷、固執的人，即使他知道自己錯了，也從不道歉。

(A)宏偉的 (B)有利的 (C)透明的 (D)固執的

5. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考形容詞。遭到老師不實指控作弊，這男孩怒氣沖沖，憤而離開教室。

(A)原始的 (B)憤怒的 (C)帝國的 (D)實質的

6. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。我們外表的特徵很大程度上取決於繼承自雙親的去氧核糖核酸。

(A)繼承 (B)圍繞 (C)划槳 (D)探險

7. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。我對於和 Jon 約會感到不安，他沒有守時的概念而且習慣性地遲到。

(A)習慣上地 (B)財務上地  
(C)智識上地 (D)根本上地

8. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。一個好的領導人展現出毅力，憑著不顧困難和阻礙，奮力達到團隊目標。

(A)修復 (B)長壽 (C)毅力 (D)相似

9. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。Malala 獲頒諾貝爾和平獎，因為她致力於幫助巴基斯坦西北方的婦女。

(A)構成 (B)致力 (C)訂閱 (D)中庸

10. (C)

難易度：難

解析：考動詞。缺乏證據，偵探只能臆測這企業家是因為錢財而被謀殺。

(A)嘲弄 (B)整合 (C)臆測 (D)疏離

### 二、綜合測驗

#### 第11至15題為題組

聖誕快樂？是坎卜斯，就沒那麼快樂了。這半羊半魔的可怕怪獸是聖誕壞人，會用鞭子抽打小孩，讓小孩乖乖聽話不調皮搗蛋。坎卜斯和聖誕老人相反，和藹的聖誕老人送糖果給小朋友，坎卜斯打壞小孩，把他們拖進地獄。根據民間傳說，坎卜斯在 12 月 6 日的前一夜進城，當天晚上稱為坎卜斯夜。12 月 6 日恰好也是聖尼古拉斯節；德國小朋友在這一天會去檢查前一天晚上留在門外的鞋子或靴子裡面放的是禮物或棍棒。儘管面目猙獰，坎卜斯卻日益受歡迎。在美國坎卜斯派對蔚為流行。此外，澳洲也販售巧克力、公仔、適合收藏的羊角等，來商業化這號殘酷的人物。看來聖誕老人有競爭對手了。

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

落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力  
內容：介紹另類的聖誕節人物坎卜斯

11. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)困惑的 (B)愉快的 (C)頑皮的 (D)焦慮的  
由上下文意得知，坎卜斯用鞭子抽打小孩讓小孩乖巧不搗蛋。故選(C)。

12. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)此外 (B)相對的 (C)簡而言之 (D)回報  
聖誕老人送糖果，「相對的」坎卜斯打壞小孩，故選(B)。

13. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：St. Nicholas Day 是時間，故選關係副詞 when。

14. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)流行、受歡迎 (B)信心 (C)態度 (D)想像力  
由上下文意「儘管面目猙獰」、「坎卜斯派對蔚為潮流」得知，坎卜斯愈來愈受歡迎，故選(A)。

15. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)同情 (B)熟悉 (C)記住 (D)商業化  
後文提及「販售巧克力、公仔等」商業行為，故選(D)。

### 重要字、詞與片語

demon <i>n.</i> 惡魔
counterpart <i>n.</i> 相對應或具有相同功能的人或物
swat <i>v.</i> 重力拍擊    underworld <i>n.</i> 冥界
persona <i>n.</i> 人物    figurine <i>n.</i> 公仔
collectible <i>adj.</i> 可收藏的

### 第16至20題為題組

Kaz 和 Mariko 這對日本夫妻正在進行環遊世界的旅行；同時，他們把旅行過程記錄在 Honeymoon Traveler 的部落格中。當他們接受 BBC 訪問時，他們說雖然他們原本不常自拍拍照，但是他們決定為這次特別的旅行破例一次。他們想要盡量多拍一些照片，於是他們決定用無人空拍機（也就是用無人機來拍自拍照）來達到這個目標。當他們把自拍鏡頭拉到拍一些像是亞馬孫雨林的壯麗景色時，這架無人機會將自拍的內容轉換成影片。

無人機確實正在取代自拍棒，成為旅行必備配件之一。但是這個新的現象帶來什麼樣的反應呢？這對夫妻說，當地人通常都會目不轉睛的看著這臺無人機，而且他們還特別提到：「當地人看到無人機時真的很開心」。如果你讀了這對夫妻的故事後，想買一臺自己的無人機的話，你會找到不少同好。因為據估計，很快有 392,000 的英國人打算帶著自己的無人機去度假；另外一個你的新無人機可能造訪的地點是首爾，因為當地政府於 2017 年會設立一座無人機河濱公園。

目標：能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及轉折詞運用的能力

內容：本文介紹一對日本夫妻用無人機記錄他們為期一年的蜜月旅行的相關報導

16. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)如果 (B)雖然 (C)即使 (D)除非  
此題考連接詞。由上下文文意得知，這對夫妻雖然原本不常自拍，但為了替環遊世界的蜜月旅行留下更多紀錄，因此帶著了無人機去旅行，故選(B) while 雖然。

17. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)繳交 (B)分布 (C)運用 (D)轉換  
此題考動詞片語。此處依文意，是無人機會將他們拍的影像轉換成影片，故選(D) transform 轉換。

18. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)為了 (B)給 (C)作為 (D)使用  
此題考介系詞。此處依文意為無人機將取代自拍棒成為旅行必備用品，故選(C) as 作為。

19. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處考省略連接詞的分詞構句的用法。因 19 題空格前為逗點，在加上後面句子時，需有連接詞或改成分詞構句，因此(A)選項須加上 and 變成, and they added; (B)選項需改成, and added; (C)選項可改成, adding; 故選(D) adding。

20. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)同伴 (B)傳送 (C)結論 (D)程序  
此處考和 in 搭配的相關片語。此題根據句意 in good company 意思為「有同伴」之意，故選(A) company。

### 重要字、詞與片語

document <i>v.</i> 記錄	selfies <i>n.</i> 自拍照
drone <i>n.</i> 無人機	accessory <i>n.</i> 配件
authorities <i>n.</i> 主管機關	

### 三、文意選填

在治療睡眠問題上，最好先嘗試非藥物的方式，這樣就沒有引發副作用的危險。第一步是採取已被證實有效的標準睡眠衛生措施。這些包含，第一，維持規律的覺醒和睡眠的循環模式，所以每天就寢及覺醒時間與前一天比，差異不應超過一小時，這樣會防止生理時鐘的混亂及增進睡眠。其次，人需要運動，但不要在睡前的幾個小時。白天不應該午睡，因為會妨礙晚上的睡眠。重要的是，在睡前至少三或四小時內要避免像咖啡因之類的刺激物。特別敏感的人可能必須限制在清晨攝取咖啡因或減少使用，有時甚至要完全排除。應該要努力營造一個舒服、安靜、黑暗及溫控的臥房，養成睡前放鬆

的習慣。此外，臥房最好只作睡覺的用途。最好也避免在睡前幾個小時內飲酒，因為會導致清晨覺醒和睡眠品質混亂。最後，如果在20～30分鐘後仍睡不著，最好不要繼續待在床上。在那時，最好是起床，從事像閱讀或看電視之類安靜的活動。一旦你累了，想睡了，就該上床睡覺。如果這些技巧都沒有幫助，不妨與醫師討論你的睡眠問題，如果需要，醫師可開處方藥治療失眠。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀能力；(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，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(5)推理論證的能力

內容：本文介紹治療失眠問題

詞彙選項：

- |        |          |         |       |
|--------|----------|---------|-------|
| (A)刺激物 | (B)使人放鬆的 | (C)採取   | (D)從事 |
| (E)測量  | (F)妨礙    | (G)被占有的 | (H)覺醒 |
| (I)醫師  | (J)開藥方   | (K)規律的  | (L)排除 |

21. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處空格以前面 the first step is to 為線索，因此得知不定詞要加原形動詞，本格須填一動詞，而由文意推斷 adopt (採取) 為最佳選擇。故選(C)。

22. (K)

難易度：中偏易

解析：由前後之 should \_\_\_\_\_ by only an hour 得知，本格應填一原形動詞，依文意填入(K) vary，差異不應超過一小時。

23. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處因前有助動詞 can，後有名詞，故本格應填一原形動詞，依文意填入(F) interfere with，會妨礙晚上的睡眠。

24. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處動詞 avoid 之後應加名詞。又依照文意推知，此處意為「含有咖啡因」的刺激物，故選(A) stimulants。

25. (L)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處以 or 為線索，前面有 restrict、decrease，緊接著又有 sometimes even，因此空格處應該填入動詞，意為「更勝過減少」，故空格應選(L) eliminate。

26. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處因前有冠詞 a，後有名詞 routine，故本格應填一形容詞，依文意填入(B) relaxing。

27. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處因前有名詞 morning，依文意應填入(H) awakening，形成一個名詞片語。

28. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處空格因有 and 對等連接，再加上前面 to get up 為線索，因此本格應填一動詞，依文意得知，應選擇(D) engage in。

29. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：因前面為 your，所有格，因此選擇名詞(I) physician。

30. (J)

難易度：中偏難

解析：因前面為 be 動詞，因此選擇過去分詞(J) prescribed。

重要字、詞與片語

non-medicinal adj.	非藥物的	hygiene n.	衛生
disruption n.	中斷、擾亂	medication n.	藥物治療
insomnia n.	失眠症		

四、篇章結構

日本漫畫在全球有數百萬的讀者，而且似乎對自閉症青少年特別有一股魔力。31(F)如果說自閉症青少年熱愛漫畫，這樣的愛好在他們看待、應對外界的方式上又透露了什麼訊息呢？

在最基礎的層面上，自閉症青少年會喜歡漫畫，可能僅僅只是因為漫畫是個充滿圖像的傳媒，許多自閉症人士比較善於處理圖像而非文字。自閉症研究名作家與講師 Temple Grandin 在《自閉症的腦部：跨越光譜的思考》(The Autistic Brain: Thinking Across the Spectrum) 一書當中記錄著她自己的觀察，自閉症人士習於視覺思考。32(D)當然，也不是所有自閉症青少年都有過人的視覺空間能力，能夠單憑記憶複製建築結構。但是研究顯示，相較於神經典型的同儕，他們有許多人會比較注意視覺細節，有時候反而忽略了宏觀的布局。

33(A)以傳播媒體而言，日本漫畫與西方漫畫對比之下，文字較少、圖像較多。對於西方讀者而言，日本漫畫中，無文字純漫畫所占的篇幅比例出奇地高。而在閱讀日本漫畫時，實際上是觀看圖像(英文的「看漫畫」若按照字面翻譯是「閱讀漫畫」)，情節變化由圖像順序在掌控，34(B)這表示，日本漫畫在大多數情況下，都只運用圖像交代情節，文字旁白、對話氣泡都相當簡略，相對地，卻大量畫圖說故事，而自閉症青少年視覺導向，圖茂文簡或許正是日本漫畫吸引他們的主要原因。35(C)除了這個吸引力，日本漫畫當中的背景建築，也常常描繪地相當精細、仿真，例如谷口治郎的名作《遙遠的小鎮》所繪製的火車與車站筆觸都相當細膩，許多自閉症青少年會覺得相當引人入勝。

未中選之選項中譯：

(B)現代漫畫裡，人物的臉蛋通常都有雙大眼、尖細的下巴，髮型也相當華麗。

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：本文介紹日本漫畫受自閉症青少年喜歡的原因

難易度：中偏難

重要字、詞與片語

appeal *n.* 吸引力 adolescent *n.* 青少年  
medium *n.* 傳播媒體 process *v.* 處理  
prominent *adj.* 著名的  
exceptional *adj.* 過人的 at the cost of ... 犧牲...  
sequence *n.* 順序 spare *adj.* 簡約的  
narrative *adj.* 敘述的 caption *n.* 說明文字  
visually oriented *adj.* 視覺導向的  
feature *v.* 以...為特色 celebrated *adj.* 有名的  
exquisite *adj.* 精美的 captivating *adj.* 吸引人的

### 五、閱讀測驗

#### 第36至39題為題組

時間管理技巧到底是什麼呢？嗯，就是需要學習與培養的技巧。時間管理技巧與任何技巧像是投籃或是彈琴等技巧一樣，已有現成的工具與方法能让你這方面的能力臻於完美。時間管理或許也可以稱為任務管理，因為管理的運作內容常常是跟完成工作有關。

理想上，你設定完成的任務必須與你想要達成的目標一致。作家 Stephen Covey 在他的暢銷書《與成功有約：高效能人士的七個習慣》（*Seven Habits of Highly Effective People*）裡提出七個達成目標的步驟。其中第二步驟是「以終為始」，你的終極目標是什麼？依你的終極目標安排你的時間。

許多知名作家包括 Ernest Hemingway（海明威）採用一種時間管理法以確保工作完成：「鏢鍊桌前」法。這方法實際上沒有像名稱那麼可怕，操作的方式是每天固定在桌前坐滿一段時間，不管是十分鐘還是一個小時。在設定的時間內，只能專注在要完成的計畫，不管是背記化學式或是寫法國大革命的研究報告。

另外一種類似的時間管理技巧是著重在工作量而不是時間多寡。例如，一位作家可能設定一日進度是寫足200字，或者學生可能設定每天要讀五十頁文章。這個技巧在於沒有完成每日目標就不要去做別的事。

除了完成工作，時間管理還有一個重要的目的——在期限內完成工作或是在到期日之前交件。諷刺的是，最能讓你分心的東西可能是有始以來最佳的時間管理工具：你的電腦與手機。使用你的手機或筆電發簡訊或傳訊息給你自己，不要花時間發簡訊或傳訊息給別人。這方法又好又簡單，能提醒你自己何時交作業或者有哪些該完成的工作。如果你真的想做好時間管理，有適用於手機和電腦的各種應用程式能協助你管理時間。你會發現有不同樣式的「待辦事項名單」，「提醒備忘」，「日曆」等這類工具。如果要弄懂這些工具让你不堪負荷，你可以隨時回歸老式的做法，用傳統的記事本。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀生活技巧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：本文介紹時間管理技巧

36 (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：為什麼時間管理又可視為任務管理？

- (A)時間管理是應該達成的任務。
- (B)有效能的時間管理涉及許多任務。
- (C)要規劃時間以完成該完成的工作。
- (D)要能做好時間管理需要恆常的練習。

37. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：第二段的片語“be aligned with”最有可能的意思是什麼？

- (A)相應於。
- (B)反思。
- (C)優先於。
- (D)罹患。

38. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：依據本文，下列陳述何者正確？

- (A) Stephen Covey 建議把設定目標作為規劃時間的第一步。
- (B) Ernest Hemingway 寫作時習慣用鏈子把自己鍊在桌前。
- (C)許多作家保持每日有進度的習慣。
- (D)要在期限內完成工作使用紙版記事本比手機版記事本有效。

39. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：下列哪句名言最切合本文的主旨？

- (A)在生活中找到一段安靜的時刻是至關重要的。
- (B)時間是人們最想要，也最不珍惜的。
- (C)寧可早三個鐘頭也不要晚一分鐘。
- (D)壞消息是時光如飛梭，好消息是你能駕馭它。

重要字、詞與片語

established *adj.* 既定的，已建立的  
technique(s) *n.* 技巧  
be aligned with 與...一致  
ultimate *adj.* 最終的，最後的  
brutal *adj.* 殘忍的、野蠻的 designated *adj.* 指定的  
chemical formulae 化學式 volume *n.* 量，容積  
set out 開始 quota *n.* 定額，配額  
deadline *n.* 期限 due date *n.* 到期日  
ironically *adv.* 諷刺地 break out 把...備好待用  
text *v.* 發簡訊 reminder *n.* 提醒物或提醒的信息  
multiple *adj.* 多樣的 application *n.* 應用程式

#### 第40至43題為題組

Pepper 是一款人型機器人。我們將其設計為日常生活中的真實伴侶，它是第一個能夠辨識人類主要情緒，並隨著對話者調整行為的類人型機器人。

因為有著友善、討喜的特質，它可不僅僅是個機器人，它還是真正的類人型伴侶。透過它的肢體動作和聲音，它可以以最自然、最直覺的方式與你溝通。不同於

一般只會接受指令的機器人，Pepper 喜歡與你互動，想了解你的品味、習慣和你這個人。事實上，Pepper 可以辨識你的臉，說話，聆聽，還可以獨立自發地移動。你也可以根據你的心情或情境，藉由下載依你的喜愛所設計的軟體應用程式來客製化你的機器人。它會跳舞、玩樂、學習，或甚至以別種語言與你聊天。Pepper 會依你的狀況有所調整。

的確，Pepper 是款會隨著你發展的客製化機器人。它漸漸記憶你的個人特質及偏好，並適應你的品味及習慣。Pepper 的設計使其能夠辨識出你的情緒，並做出最適合當下情境的行為。根據你的聲音、面部表情、肢體動作，以及你使用的文字，Pepper 會詮釋你的情緒，並提供適當的回應內容。此外，透過它眼睛的顏色、平板或聲音的語調，它可以表達自己，以它獨特的方式來回應當下的情緒。

截至目前為止，超過 140 家 SoftBank 日本通訊公司採用 Pepper，做為新的迎賓、提供資訊及娛樂顧客方式。最近，Pepper 也成為第一款日本家庭中雇用的類人型機器人。Asami 和 Kent，三十多歲，居住在東京，參加了在秋葉原工作室的 Pepper 程式設計講習班。他們等不及擁有自家的 Pepper，並繼續創造新的應用程式。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀科技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：本文介紹最新發明的類人型機器人之特色及應用

40. (D)  
 難易度：中偏難  
 解析：這篇文章主要是關於？  
 (A)生產人形機器的方法。  
 (B)人工智慧機器人取代工作人力的方式。  
 (C)機器人為我們帶來的有希望的世界。  
 (D)可以成為人類伴侶的新型機器人。

41. (B)  
 難易度：中偏易  
 解析：什麼使得 Pepper 與以往製造的機器人不同？  
 (A)它具有真正人類的外表。  
 (B)它能了解人類的感受。  
 (C)它為主人下載軟體應用程式。  
 (D)它是第一個提供投資建議的機器人。

42. (B)  
 難易度：中偏難  
 解析：根據本文，下列敘述何者正確？  
 (A) Pepper 無法隨著情境改變做出適當的回應。  
 (B) Pepper 會說不同的語言並偵測你的心情。  
 (C) Pepper 在日本已經成為受歡迎的家事幫手。  
 (D) Pepper 沒有任何非語言溝通的能力。

43. (C)  
 難易度：中偏易  
 解析：作者對於這款新發明的機器人的態度為何？  
 (A)嘻笑的。(B)防衛的。  
 (C)正面的。(D)諷刺的。

### 重要字、詞與片語

interlocutor *n.* 對話者 humanoid *adj.* 似人的  
 intuitive *adj.* 直覺的 autonomously *adv.* 自主地  
 to date 因 迄今；至今；到目前為止  
 in their thirties 在他們三十幾歲時  
 programming *n.* (電腦) 程式設計  
 session *n.* 講習會，講習班

### 第 44 至 47 題為題組

《吹夢巨人》，字意為「友善的大巨人」，是一部溫馨小片，嘗試結合現代電影光鮮亮麗的製片規模與 Roald Dahl 既平靜又淘氣的迷人作品。本片由 Steven Spielberg 執導，敘述巨人與小孤兒 Sophie 的一段忘年之交情誼。

Dahl 的這部作品情節豐富感人。不同於他其他黑暗凶惡的童書作品，這本書沒有《飛天巨桃》的暗中嘲諷或是《小魔女》對威權的反叛，而是具有魔幻色彩的淡淡悲傷。史導嘗試在片中重現此等細膩的氛圍，然而與最近其他同類的影片和他自己一些作品相較，《吹夢巨人》很明顯地顯得拘謹。

描繪巨人和其周遭景物所使用的數位特效十分優美。史導與他的團隊沒有使用閃光噪響，而是運用柔和微光。《吹夢巨人》裡沒有熱血的敘事，帶給觀眾電影神奇的不敗魔力。

然而，這部電影獨缺史導其他青少年冒險電影，如《外星人》與《丁丁歷險記》中常見的狂野驚喜。他此次處理題材的手法既忠實又感性，也投注心力完美獻藝。他細膩展現一個想像的世界，卻並未賦予它完整的生命力。雖成就一部討喜的片子卻沒有帶來很多驚喜。

飾演巨人的優秀舞台劇演員 Rylance 也許是本片唯一亮點。雖然他的臉和身體皆經數位特效扭曲，但他融合嚴肅和調皮的獨特魅力為這個角色注入本片其他部分獨缺的靈魂面向。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀電影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：本文討論 Steven Spielberg 將《吹夢巨人》(The BFG) 改編成電影所得到的評價

44. (D)  
 難易度：中偏難  
 解析：作者對《吹夢巨人》這部片有什麼看法？  
 (A)他極力對所有電影觀眾推薦這部片。  
 (B)他認為這是部適合青少年觀賞的電影。  
 (C)他很討厭這部片，而且認為看它簡直就是浪費錢。  
 (D)他認為這部片沒有 Spielberg 的其他電影那麼有意思。

45. (B)  
 難易度：中偏易  
 解析：這段文字最有可能出現在哪種出版品？  
 (A)古代傳說的研究報告。(B)報紙的娛樂版。  
 (C)建築主題雜誌。(D)自然科學期刊。

46. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：以下關於 Rylance 先生的描述何者正確？

- (A) 他在《吹夢巨人》一片演出之前並不有名。
- (B) 《吹夢巨人》是他演出的最後一部電影。
- (C) 他在《吹夢巨人》當中的表現令人欽佩。
- (D) 他一開始獲選演出的是《吹夢巨人》中的另一個角色。

47. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：我們可以從本文推論出什麼？

- (A) Dahl 的童書總是論及不愉快的事物。
- (B) Spielberg 在《吹夢巨人》當中試驗了多種音效。
- (C) Spielberg 對《吹夢巨人》的詮釋極其大膽。
- (D) 《外星人》這部片無法帶給年輕觀眾冒險的驚喜。

重要字、詞與片語

reconcile <i>vt.</i> 使和諧
mischievous <i>adj.</i> 調皮的
chronicle <i>vt.</i> 記述
sinister <i>adj.</i> 不祥的
undertone <i>n.</i> 弦外之音
rebellious <i>adj.</i> 桀驁不馴的
anarchy <i>n.</i> 混亂狀態
replicate <i>v.</i> 複製
restrained <i>adj.</i> 保留的
shimmer <i>n.</i> 微弱的閃光
hectic <i>adj.</i> 繁忙的
juvenile <i>adj.</i> 青少年的
dutiful <i>adj.</i> 盡責的
distorted <i>adj.</i> 被扭曲的
dimension <i>n.</i> 層面

第 48 至 51 題為題組

「讓我的心與那些讓上帝傷心的事一同破碎吧！」當 Bob Pierce 結束參訪韓國巨濟島上的困苦孩童之後，在他的聖經上寫下這一句名言。這樣慷慨激昂的祈禱詞帶領他在 1970 年代建立並領導「撒瑪利亞人錢包」這個組織的事工。他對這個組織所領受的使命是「在危急的地方，透過現有的福音事工機構與全國性的教會，提供急難救助。」第二次世界大戰之後，Bob Pierce 以宣教士與記者的雙重身分，隨著「基督青年」這個組織展開了亞洲之旅。在一次隨團到中國大陸的大學巡迴演講的行程中，他碰到了一些住在癲瘋病患者與孤兒們中間勇敢的女士們，她們犧牲了一切，為的是要與人分享耶穌基督的愛。Pierce 親眼目睹了她們無私的愛，因此領受了傳道的異象。於是他便致力於支持那些遠在世界的角落裡默默關懷貧苦無依者的基督徒們。

在 1973 年，Bob Pierce 遇見了他未來的繼任者——一個為了世界的使命有著雄心壯志、冒險進取的年輕人 Franklin Graham。Franklin 深受 Bob Pierce 在這塊禾場的許多故事所激勵，他也開始花愈來愈多的時間跟隨著

Bob Pierce。在 1975 年，他陪同 Bob 展開改變他一生的巡迴之旅，他們進到世界上最迫切需要的福音禾場裡。Franklin 眼見當地的貧窮與人們絕望的處境，他相信上帝感動他承接傳福音的大使命。

Bob Pierce 於 1978 年死於白血病，一年多之後，Franklin Graham 繼位為「撒瑪利亞人錢包」的董事會董事長兼主席。自此，Franklin 便帶領這個組織的事工，在世界各地照著聖經裡《一個好撒瑪利亞人》的故事而行。這些年，在 Franklin 領導下，這個組織事工的範圍也日益拓展。

「撒瑪利亞人錢包」走遍了世界各地的公路，沿途幫助無數的受害者，其成員們迅速為傷者包裹傷口，但一如聖經裡的好撒瑪利亞人，這個組織的成員們做的遠不止此，除了提供立即的急難救助，他們也幫助這些受害者復原並重新站起來。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀宗教信仰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：本文介紹一跨國慈善組織其創建人建立此組織的過程與此組織所做過的慈善工作

48. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這篇文章最適當的題目為何？

- (A) 一個好撒馬利亞人的故事
- (B) 「撒瑪利亞人錢包」的簡史
- (C) 耶穌基督的命令
- (D) 「基督青年」的異象

49. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：「撒瑪利亞人錢包」這個組織的名稱最有可能的來源為何？

- (A) 一個聖經裡的故事。
- (B) 一個韓國島嶼的名稱。
- (C) 二次世界大戰的一場戰事。
- (D) Bob Pierce 的禱告詞。

50. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：以下何者不曾曾在文章中被提及？

- (A) 與人們分享耶穌基督的愛。
- (B) 關懷車禍中受傷的人們。
- (C) 幫助其他的基督徒傳福音。
- (D) 為受苦的兒童重建家園。

51. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：以下有關 Franklin Graham 的敘述，何者正確？

- (A) 他 1970 年代末期死於致命疾病。
- (B) 他在 1970 年創建「撒瑪利亞人錢包」。
- (C) 他於 1979 年繼 Bob Pierce 為「撒瑪利亞人錢包」的領導者。
- (D) 他在遇到 Bob Pierce 之前是個記者。

重要字、詞與片語

Koje-do 巨濟島 impassioned *adj.* 慷慨激昂的  
 evangelical *adj.* 福音傳道的  
 evangelist *n.* 福音傳道者  
 stumble across 因 偶然發現 leper *n.* 痲瘋病患  
 successor *n.* 繼任者 intrigue *v.* 激勵  
 leukemia *n.* 白血病 bandage *v.* 包紮

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. When high school students / interact with their classmates, / sometimes they may / feel isolated or lack confidence.
2. Even if they are unable to / get any support from their peers, / they should try to stay / positive and optimistic.

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

評分原則

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

項目 \ 等級	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）