

第一部分：選擇題(第 1 至 41 題，每題 2 分，共 82 分)

I. 字彙題(第 1-11 題，每題 2 分，共 22 分)

說明：第 1 至 6 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字，請在選項中擇一與該劃底線字意最接近的答案。
第 7 至 11 題，每題均有一空格，請在選項中擇一最適合的答案，以完成該句。

1. There are 14 questions in the first _____ of the listening test.
(A) section (B) solution (C) protection (D) registration
2. It is getting _____ difficult for a college graduate to find a satisfactory job right after his or her graduation.
(A) separately (B) increasingly (C) constantly (D) tightly
3. Before the boss left the office, he told his employees, "Feel free to contact me if there is any _____."
(A) expression (B) explanation (C) emergency (D) electricity
4. There is a reason why Mr. Virtue is considered a hypocrite; his behaviors are never _____ with his words.
(A) optional (B) advantageous (C) mysterious (D) consistent
5. I _____ the room key card into the slot, but the door still wouldn't open! So I figured that it must have been demagnetized...
(A) fastened (B) operated (C) inserted (D) dumped
6. Unable to handle the pressure anymore, Rod decided to quit his _____ job and take some time off.
(A) cheerful (B) tremendous (C) stressful (D) generous
7. Originally, polo was invented by the ancient Persians. Then it was introduced into China via Tibet.
(A) At first (B) In a while (C) At times (D) In some way
8. The coach told the boxer, "If you want to win the championship this year, you'd better begin to work on your left hooks NOW!"
(A) predict (B) exchange (C) improve (D) receive
9. Can you believe that Kim got fired today because of one single slight mistake?
(A) soft (B) minor (C) severe (D) miserable
10. The secretary told the visitor, "Please have a seat. Our general manager will be with you shortly!"
(A) properly (B) continually (C) side by side (D) at once
11. Jon thought he had come up with a good excuse for being late this morning. Unfortunately, his boss didn't buy it at all!
(A) invented (B) spared (C) looked over (D) carried out

II. 對話題(第 12-21 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：第 12 至 21 題，請依對話內容選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

12. The Visitor: Excuse me, do you know where Big Ben is?
Cole: Well, _____ But I'm sure it's in that direction. Why don't you go down the street and ask someone else there?
The Visitor: OK, I will. Many thanks!
(A) Just go to the bus station and take Bus 205.
(B) I'm new in town, so I don't know its exact location.
(C) You can take the MRT and go there on foot.
(D) I'm a foreigner myself, so I really have no clue at all.

13. The Clerk: Can I help you, ma'am?
 Nikki: _____
 The Clerk: You'll find it on the 2nd floor! Do you want me to walk you there?
 Nikki: No, thanks! I think I can find my way.
 (A) No. I'm just looking around. (B) No. I'm here to meet someone.
 (C) Yes. I'd like to buy a leather overcoat. (D) Yes. I want to speak to your manager.
14. Mel: You went to Georgetown University, right? Do you happen to know Professor Carlson?
 Jewel: _____ Who is he?
 Mel: He is a distinguished law professor there, and he is my father!
 (A) As a matter of fact, I do remember him from school.
 (B) Of course, I read about his death in the school paper.
 (C) Not really! He is actually my thesis advisor.
 (D) I don't think so! Never heard of him, I'm afraid.
15. Neddy: I just found out that my girlfriend had been a two-timer the whole time, so yesterday I told her, "It's over between us!"
 Ken: I'm so sorry for you, buddy! _____
 Neddy: I'm afraid not! I think I can use some quiet time, so just leave me alone!
 (A) Cheer up! It's not the end of the world! (B) I don't think it will be a problem for you!
 (C) Is there anything I can do to help? (D) Why didn't you find someone else?
16. Pete: Have you ever seen Dwayne Jonson's latest movie, *Baywatch*?
 Kev: Yes, I have. I saw it with my friend last weekend.
 Pete: _____
 Kev: Well, personally I don't think it's one of Johnson's best films!
 (A) Aren't you Johnson's biggest fan? (B) What do you think of it?
 (C) Don't you agree Johnson is so sexy? (D) How did you find out about it?
17. Liz: Check out the boy on the basketball court! Isn't he adorable?
 Val: Well, _____
 Liz: I don't understand! Aren't you fond of tall, muscular boys?
 Val: That was before! Now I prefer boys that look more educated.
 (A) he is not my type! (B) I think I'm in love!
 (C) he is nothing but a friend to me! (D) I'm sure he is with someone!
18. Phil: Some guy from the travel agency told me this morning that I just won two first-class seats on a round-trip flight to Switzerland, plus a 5000-dollar Swiss watch! Can you believe that?
 Kit: Well, my father often says, "If you think something is too good to be true, usually it's not true!"
 Phil: _____ I think I'd better make sure that it's really happening!
 (A) I bet you always take his word for it! (B) I don't think of him that way!
 (C) I suppose you know what he means! (D) I couldn't agree with him more!
19. (At the department store)
 Joan: I'll take this necklace.
 The Clerk: Sure! That will be 2000 dollars.
 Joan: _____
 The Clerk: Actually, that was last month. Do you still want it, ma'am?
 Joan: Uh... Yes! Why not?... Please wrap it up for me!
 (A) What? Can you bring the price down a bit? (B) When can I get the discount?
 (C) What? Isn't your jewelry on sale now? (D) Where can I find a cheaper one?

20. (On the phone)

The Caller: May I speak to Mr. Hopkins?

The Secretary: I'm sorry! Mr. Hopkins is out of the country for a meeting!

The Caller: _____

The Secretary: Of course! Let me grab my pen and paper!

(A) Can I take your message?

(B) When will he be back?

(C) Can I leave a message?

(D) How can I reach him?

21. (In the hotel lobby)

Jan: I wonder if you have a double suite for my folks and me.

The Receptionist: Let me check... Oh yes! We do have one available now!

Jan: _____

The Receptionist: Certainly! But it will cost you 20 dollars more for one night.

(A) Do you take credit cards or cash?

(B) Do you need to see my ID first?

(C) Can I get an extra bed in our room?

(D) Can I have a free map of the city?

III. 綜合測驗(第 22-31 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個空格，為第 22 至 31 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 22 至 26 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

When a woman delivers quadruplets, she gives birth to four babies at the same time. Doubtless, it is an extraordinary biological phenomenon. However, it is even more extraordinary when each of the quadruplets turns out to be highly successful!

Nick, Nigel, Zach, and Aaron Wade are quadruplet brothers from Liberty Township, Ohio. 22 from Lakota East High School this year, all four of them were waiting for the results of their college applications. Amazingly, they were all accepted by several top universities in the U.S., 23 Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and the other Ivy League universities.

The story of the outstanding quadruplets soon became big news nationwide. CBS news gave such a headline, "Move over, Marvel — there's a new "Fantastic Four" in town!" to show how remarkable the quadruplets were. Suzanna Davis, the principal of Lakota East, told the press that they were absolutely brilliant! Moreover, they had been so close at school but also had their own individual personalities 24 made them the focus of everyone's attention. As for their parents, they stated in an interview that they were grateful for all the support their community and schools had offered their four boys. 25, there were also numerous wonderful role models in their family. All these contributed to their success.

With the offers from all these top-notch universities, the Wade quadruplets knew that they had to be 26 about making their final decisions. On May 1, 2017, they told NBC news that they had all decided to go to Yale, for Yale offered them the most generous scholarships!

22. (A) Having graduated (B) To graduate (C) Being graduating (D) They graduated

23. (A) inclusive (B) including (C) included (D) includes

24. (A) , that (B) that (C) , which (D) which

25. (A) For instance (B) From time to time (C) In contrast (D) In the meantime

26. (A) energetic (B) enthusiastic (C) considerate (D) cautious

▲ 下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 27 至 31 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Everyone knows that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes has fascinated countless readers; millions of readers have grown up reading the Holmes detective stories. However, not so many people know that there 27 any Holmes stories today if it 27 for Dr. Joseph Bell.

Dr. Joseph Bell(1837-1911) was a professor at the medical school of the University of Edinburgh. In addition to practicing medicine, he spent a lot of time developing his observing skills, for he believed that they would always 28 in his line of work. And throughout his teaching career at the University of Edinburgh, there were numerous times when his students were deeply impressed with his keen observations. For example, one time a patient walked into his office. In order to make a perfect diagnosis, Dr. Bell took a close look at him. 29, he accurately inferred that this patient was a soldier! (In fact, he even correctly deduced which regiment he was serving in!)

As you probably have guessed, one of Dr. Bell's students was Arthur Conan Doyle. As a matter of fact, when the first Holmes novel, *A Study in Scarlet*, was published in 1887, plenty of readers noticed the 30 between Dr. Bell and Sherlock Holmes and figured out that the latter was probably based on the former. Therefore, Dr. Bell also became a celebrity then. It turned out to be that not only his medical practice and teaching 31 the public's attention 31 now what he had to deal with every day. He once told his friend that it was because of Sherlock Holmes that he felt quite troubled and disturbed every now and then!

27. (A) can't be ; isn't (B) shouldn't have been ; hadn't been
(C) couldn't be ; weren't (D) wouldn't have been ; shouldn't be
28. (A) come in handy (B) be left out
(C) give him the cold shoulder (D) make no sense to him
29. (A) Practically (B) Eventually (C) Necessarily (D) Theoretically
30. (A) selections (B) supporters (C) similarities (D) surroundings
31. (A) but for ; was (B) but for ; were (C) but also ; was (D) but also ; were

IV. 閱讀測驗(第 32-41 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個題目，為第 32 至 41 題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲閱讀下文，回答第 32-36 題。

The 2002 film, *Catch Me If You Can*, was a huge box office success. It describes how a young man, Frank Abagnale, has successfully committed a series of identity thefts, namely, the crimes of stealing others' identities. Those who have watched or even heard of this film may know that Frank Abagnale is actually a real person, and that this movie is based on his real-life story. Recently, in view of the fact that identity theft is getting easier, Abagnale, a senior security consultant for the FBI, delivered a speech in St. Paul, Minnesota, sharing a few tips on how to avoid becoming victims in such crimes.

Abagnale first pointed out that compared with the 1960's, when he began working for the FBI, it's a lot easier to steal others' identity today mainly because people have been leaking their private information so carelessly, especially on a variety of social media. Hence, protecting our personal information should be our first priority, and Abagnale gave us several pointers on our personal information security: (1) Do not put your birth date or birthplace on your Facebook profile. (2) Whenever you have to use online banking, remember to use a unique password rather than a usual or predictable one, such as your birth date, and please note that your password must be different from the one you use on your retail websites. (3) It is very necessary that each household should be equipped with a paper shredder. And above all, we must make a habit of using it regularly. (4) Cyber-thieves especially like to steal young children's identities, for it will take them much longer to realize that their identities have been stolen. So no children's personal information should be posted on the social media, nor should there even be any individual photos of them there!

To sum up, according to Abagnale, criminals don't just **rustle up** a plan to steal our identities; an identity theft can't be successful if it's not based on careful planning. Therefore, we can't be too careful about protecting our personal information. Frankly speaking, our carefulness is the only way to outsmart identity thieves.

32. Frank Abagnale is _____.
- (A) a character created by the screenwriter of *Catch Me If You Can*
 - (B) a young security consultant for the FBI
 - (C) an expert on how to lower personal information risks effectively
 - (D) an outstanding speaker on the social media
33. What is the main idea of Abagnale's speech?
- (A) how to tell the victim from the criminal in an identity theft
 - (B) how identity thieves manage to outsmart their victims
 - (C) what an individual can do to spot office identity thefts
 - (D) what an individual can do to stop identity thieves
34. Which of the following IS Abagnale's suggestion in his speech?
- (A) One's birth date or birthplace shouldn't be made public on Facebook.
 - (B) Always use exactly the same password on every website you visit.
 - (C) Every government office must have a paper shredder ready at any time.
 - (D) Children's pictures are very necessary on today's social media.
35. According to the essay, which of the following is **WRONG**?
- (A) It's getting less and less difficult to commit an identity theft because of our carelessness with our private information on the Internet.
 - (B) Cyber-thieves particularly love stealing young children's identities because they are the ones whose personal information is least protected.
 - (C) Whenever we are done using a document that has our personal information on it, we must be used to cutting it to pieces with a paper shredder.
 - (D) All in all, Abagnale told us in his speech that the only way to beat identity thieves is to be extremely careful in handling our private information.
36. When a plan is **rustled up**, _____.
- (A) we can be sure that it will work
 - (B) it is made quickly and carelessly
 - (C) we can be sure that it will be carried out
 - (D) it is based on a long-term and careful observation

▲閱讀下文後，作答第 37-41 題

We all know that beauty is a subjective concept, as the proverb goes, "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." Namely, someone who is beautiful for one could be quite the opposite for another. Therefore, there is no established **yardstick** for beauty because everyone is entitled to his or her own opinions about it. On the other hand, the concept of beauty doesn't just vary from person to person. It may vary from culture to culture, or even from generation to generation.

First of all, most people may take it for granted that the bigger a woman's breasts are, the more beautiful she will be considered. (This is why numerous women choose to undergo surgery to have their breasts enlarged, regardless of the possible danger!) However, it's quite the opposite in Mexico! Surprisingly, Mexicans tend to think that women with smaller breasts are more attractive. Moreover, it is generally thought that beautiful women must have smooth skin. (That's why many women will spend lots of money buying skin-smoothing creams!) But people in Venezuela don't think so! To our surprise, Venezuelans prefer women with rougher skin! Speaking of women's skin, there is another example: most Asian women would rather have whiter skin. For them, it is synonymous with beauty. Hence, they are never reluctant to apply various kinds of skin-whitening products to their skin. However, such products may be totally unfamiliar to Western women, for they are inclined to think that tanned skin is symbolic of beauty. (That's why most gyms or fitness centers in the West are equipped with sunbeds, or even tanning salons.)

Of course, even in the same culture, the concept of beauty may change as time goes by. A well-known example would be Chinese men's views on women's weight. Today, most Chinese men prefer women of moderate weight. (As a result, weight control has become a key issue for most modern Chinese women.) However, as we all know, in the Tang Dynasty (618 A.D.-907 A.D.), it was overweight women that could be regarded as beautiful. Another example is Japanese people's opinions about their teeth. Like most people in the world, the Japanese today would love to have shining white teeth. However, in the 17th century, Japanese people, especially the members of the upper class then, liked to dye their teeth black! As far as they were concerned, it was the only way to make one look beautiful! (Later on, if a Japanese woman had her teeth dyed black, not only was it supposed to make her more beautiful but also it could indicate that she had been married.)

Here, it seems that we can come to this conclusion: as the concept of beauty changes over time, it creates different trends and fashions. Sometimes we just have to ask ourselves, "Is it really necessary to follow these trends and fashions so blindly? Why can't we just be ourselves? Isn't it the only true beauty?" Or perhaps the more important question should be, "Is it really worthwhile to give up everything, even one's hard-earned money or one's valuable health, only to look beautiful in others' eyes?"

37. What is the main idea of this essay?
- (A) Different people, countries, and generations may define beauty differently.
 - (B) Everyone can choose to believe in the traditional concept of beauty.
 - (C) Different cultures may have their own proverbs to describe beauty.
 - (D) Everyone must be trained to learn how to appreciate beauty correctly.
38. A **yardstick** is _____.
- (A) a plan to establish something
 - (B) a rule for controlling someone
 - (C) a way to judge something
 - (D) a secret for beating someone
39. According to the essay, which of the following is CORRECT?
- (A) The proverb "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder." means that we must look beautiful in others' eyes.
 - (B) Mexican women believe smaller breasts will make them appear less attractive, so they must have their breasts enlarged.
 - (C) Venezuelan women never have any need for skin-smoothing cosmetics because they want their skin rougher.
 - (D) In most gyms or fitness centers in Asia, there will be sunbeds or tanning salons for their female customers.

40. After reading the essay, we can infer that _____.
- (A) women in the Tang Dynasty did worry about their weight control
 - (B) men in the Tang Dynasty were fond of women with a moderate weight
 - (C) Japanese people today think of their teeth the same way their ancestors did
 - (D) 400 years ago in Japan, the teeth dyed black indicated marriage and beauty
41. What does the last paragraph tell us?
- (A) We must pursue beauty no matter what the costs is.
 - (B) The concept of beauty isn't so subjective anymore.
 - (C) Being ourselves is the only way to look truly beautiful.
 - (D) Accepting the various concepts of beauty is worthwhile.

第二部分：非選擇題(第 I 至 III 題，每題 6 分，共 18 分)

I. 填充

說明：

- ▲請依據中文提示，將試題內空格①、②答案之完整單字(含提示之字首)，分別作答於答案卷之作答欄①、②之指定範圍內以完成句子。
- ▲請勿抄題，否則不予計分。請注意：**每格不限只填一字**。

1. 大學畢業後，阿威決定返回家鄉，而沒有去大都市。他告訴他的教授：「家鄉當地的經濟正在改善…我想我在那裡會有更多機會！」
- After graduating from college, Will decided to return to his hometown i ① going to a big city. He told his professor, "The local economy in my hometown is getting better... I think I'll have more o ② there!"

II. 句子重組

說明：

- ▲請將題中 7 段提示字詞重組成一完整句子，並於句尾加上適當標點符號。
- ▲請將重組後的句子寫在答案卷之「非選擇題作答區」指定範圍內，答案中不能增減字詞或修改變化字詞，請勿抄題。

2. No matter / the spelling contest / hard / just couldn't win / Matt had tried, / he / how

III. 中譯英

說明：

- ▲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「非選擇題作答區」之指定範圍內，請勿抄題。

3. 雖然榮仔(Ron)買得起這臺昂貴機器，但是他父親卻不想要他買。

【以下空白】

106 學年度四技二專第一次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 英文 詳解

106-1-2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A	B	C	D	C	C	A	C	B	D	A	B	C	D	C	B	A	D	C	C	C
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
A	B	C	D	D	C	A	B	C	C	C	D	A	B	B	A	C	C	D	C	

第一部分：選擇題

I. 字彙題

1. 聽力測驗的第一部分共有 14 道題目。
(A) 區域；部分 (B) 解決方法 (C) 保護 (D) 註冊
2. 對大學畢業生來說，要在一畢業後就找到一份滿意的工作，變得越來越困難。
(A) 個別地 (B) 逐漸地 (C) 馬上地 (D) 緊緊地
3. 老闆離開辦公室前，對他的員工說：「如果有任何緊急事件，隨時連絡我。」
(A) 表達；表情 (B) 解釋 (C) 緊急事件 (D) 電力
4. 善德先生被認為是個偽君子乃是其來有自；他的言行從來不一致。
(A) 選擇性的 (B) 有優勢的 (C) 神秘的 (D) 一致的
5. 我把房卡插入孔隙中，但門卻打不開！所以我想房卡必定是被消磁了…
(A) 綁；繫 (B) 操作 (C) 插入 (D) 傾倒；拋棄
6. 再也無法承受這份壓力，小羅決定辭去這份很有壓力的工作，休息一陣子。
(A) 令人高興的 (B) 巨大的 (C) 有壓力的 (D) 慷慨的
7. 馬球原先是由古波斯人所發明，然後經由西藏傳入中國。
(A) 一開始 (B) 一陣子後 (C) 有時候 (D) 在某方面
8. 教練告訴那名拳擊手：「如果你要贏得今年的冠軍，你最好『馬上』開始在你的左勾拳上下功夫！」
(A) 預測 (B) 交換 (C) 改善 (D) 接收
9. 你能相信小晶今天就因為一個輕微的錯誤而丟了工作嗎？
(A) 柔軟的 (B) 次要的 (C) 嚴重的 (D) 可悲的
10. 秘書告訴訪客：「請坐。我們的總經理馬上就和您會面。」
(A) 恰當地 (B) 持續地 (C) 肩並肩地 (D) 立刻
11. 阿強認為他替今天早上的晚到想出了一個絕佳藉口。不幸的是，他的老闆根本不信！
(A) 發明；捏造 (B) 分出；省用 (C) 瀏覽 (D) 執行

II. 對話題

12. 遊客：打擾一下，請問您是否知道大笨鐘在哪裡？
小柯：嗯，_____ 但我確定是在那個方向。
您何不從這條街走下去，到那邊再問問其他人？
遊客：好的，就這麼辦！萬分感謝！
(A) 就走到巴士站，然後搭乘 205 號巴士。
(B) 我也是初來本地，所以我不知道確切位置。

- (C) 你可以先搭捷運，然後步行過去。
(D) 我自己也是外國人，所以我根本沒頭緒。
13. 店員：能替您效勞嗎，女士？
小妮子：_____
店員：您在二樓就能找到！要我陪您走上去嗎？
小妮子：不，謝謝！我想我自己找的到路。
(A) 不用。我只是四處看看。
(B) 不用。我是來這裡找人的。
(C) 是。我想買件皮製的長大衣。
(D) 是。我想和你們的經理談談。
14. 阿美：你大學讀的是喬治城大學，對吧？你是否剛好認識卡森教授？
阿珠：_____ 他是哪位？
阿美：他是法律系的特聘教授，也是我的父親。
(A) 事實上，我的確記得在學校見過他。
(B) 當然，我在校刊上讀過他過世的消息。
(C) 不完全是！他其實是我的論文指導教授。
(D) 我想沒有！恐怕我從未聽說過他。
15. 納豆：我不久前發現我的女友從頭到尾都在劈腿，所以我昨天告訴她：「我們之間完了！」
阿 Ken：兄弟，我真替你感到遺憾！ _____
納豆：恐怕沒有！我想我需要一陣子的安靜時光，所以請別來打攪我！
(A) 高興點！這又不是世界末日！
(B) 我不認為這對你來說是個問題！
(C) 有什麼我能幫忙的？
(D) 你當時為何不去另尋芳草？
16. 老皮：你有沒有看過巨石強森的最新電影，「海灘救護隊」？
小凱：是的，我看過了。上週末我和朋友一起去看了。
老皮： _____
小凱：嗯，我個人認為，本片不能算是巨石強森的最佳代表作！
(A) 你不是巨石強森的忠實粉絲嗎？
(B) 你認為這部電影如何？
(C) 你難道不同意強森很性感嗎？
(D) 你怎麼發現這部電影的？
17. 阿麗：看看那個籃球場上的男孩！他可愛透了，沒錯吧？
小薇：嗯， _____
阿麗：我不明白！你不是愛死那種又高又有肌肉的男孩嗎？
小薇：那是以前！現在我較喜歡那種書卷型的男孩。

- (A) 他不是我喜歡的那型!
 (B) 我想我戀愛了!
 (C) 他只不過是我的朋友!
 (D) 我確定他已有對象!
18. 阿飛：有個旅行社的人今早打電話給我，說我剛剛贏得兩張去瑞士的頭等來回機票，外加一只價值 5000 美金的瑞士手錶！你能相信嗎？
 阿基：嗯，我父親常說：「如果你認為某件事棒到似乎不會是真的，通常就不是真的！」
 阿飛：_____ 我想我最好確定一下是否真有其事。
 (A) 我打賭你總是相信他所說的！
 (B) 我不認為他是那樣！
 (C) 我猜你知道他的意思！
 (D) 我非常同意他所說的!
19. (在百貨公司)
 小瓊：我要買這條項鍊。
 店員：好的！跟您收 2000 美金。
 小瓊：_____
 店員：事實上，那是上個月！您還要這條項鍊嗎，女士？
 小瓊：嗯…是的！為什麼不買？…請替我包起來！
 (A) 什麼？能否替我降個價？
 (B) 我何時能拿到折扣？
 (C) 什麼？你們的珠寶不是在降價拍賣？
 (D) 我哪裡能找到更便宜的項鍊？
20. (在電話裡)
 來電者：我找霍普金斯先生。
 秘書：很抱歉！霍普金斯先生出國參加會議。
 來電者：_____
 秘書：當然！讓我先拿個紙筆！
 (A) 我能替您留話嗎？
 (B) 他何時回國？
 (C) 我能留話給他嗎？
 (D) 我如何找到他？
21. (在飯店大廳)
 小珍：請問有沒有雙人房給我的父母和我？
 接待人員：讓我查查看…有的！我們現在的確有一間空的雙人房！
 小珍：_____
 接待人員：當然可以！不過一個晚上我們要多收 20 美金。
 (A) 你們收信用卡還是現金？
 (B) 你們要先看身分證件嗎？
 (C) 能否替我在房間加床？
 (D) 能否給我一份免費的本地地圖？

III. 綜合測驗

Question 22-26

若一位女士產下四胞胎，就表示她同時生下四名寶寶。毫無疑問，這是個特殊的生物現象。然而，倘若四胞胎中的每一位最後都成為極為成功的人士，則就更為特殊！

尼克、奈吉、查克與亞倫四人是衛德家的四胞胎，

來自俄亥俄州的自由鎮。他們今年甫從勒克達東部高中畢業，四人都在等待大學申請的結果。令人訝異的是，他們四人都申請上全美頂尖的幾所大學，包括耶魯、哈佛、普林斯頓以及其他幾所長春藤盟校的大學。

這四名傑出四胞胎兄弟的故事很快就在全國成為大新聞。CBS 新聞下了這樣的標題：「站一邊去，漫威—全新版本的『驚奇四超人』進城來了！」，顯示出這四胞胎有多棒。蘇珊娜·戴薇絲，勒克達東部高中的校長，告訴媒體這四胞胎兄弟真是出色！此外，他們在學校十分親近，但同時也都保有各自的人格特質，這一點讓他們成為眾人注目的焦點。至於他們的父母，則在一場訪談中說他們十分感謝來自社區與學校給他們四兄弟的支持。同時，在他們的家族中也有不少很棒的模範角色供他們學習。這些都促成了他們的成功。

面對這些頂尖的大學向他們開出入學條件，衛德家的四胞胎明白他們必須謹慎做出最後決定。2017 年 5 月 1 日，他們告訴 NBC 新聞，他們決定一起去耶魯就讀，因為耶魯給他們最優厚的獎學金！

22. 原句是：After they had graduated from Lakota East High School this year, all four of them were waiting for the results of their college applications.由於前後主詞 they 與 all four of them 係指同樣對象，因此可將 After 與 they 省去，had graduated 加上-ing 成為 Having graduated，也就是成為所謂的「分詞構句」
23. 本題是在考「including+受詞」(包括)的句型。(或是寫成「inclusive of+受詞」，與「受詞+included」亦可。)
24. 本題是在考「關代 which 之前加逗點，用來代替前面整個句子」的句型
25. (A) 舉例來說 (B) 有時候 (C) 相對於 (D) 同時
26. (A) 精力充沛的 (B) 熱衷的 (C) 體貼的 (D) 謹慎的
- Question 27-31**

每個人都知道亞瑟·柯南·道爾爵士筆下的夏洛克·福爾摩斯風靡了無數的讀者；對於福爾摩斯的偵探故事，數以百萬的讀者乃是從小讀到大。然而，卻沒那麼多人知道，如果沒有喬瑟夫·貝爾醫生，就不會有今天的福爾摩斯故事。

喬瑟夫·貝爾醫生(1837-1911)是愛丁堡大學醫學院的教授。除了行醫外，他也花了許多時間發展他的觀察技巧，因為他相信這種技巧在他這一行裡終究會派上用場。而他在愛丁堡大學執教多年的期間，曾有許多次他讓他的學生對於他敏銳的觀察，留下深刻的印象。舉例來說，有一次一位病人走進他的辦公室。為了替他做個完美的診斷，貝爾醫生仔細端詳他。最後，他精準推斷出這名病人是個士兵！(事實上，他連他所服役的兵團都正確無誤地推斷出來！)

你也許已經猜到，亞瑟·柯南·道爾正是貝爾醫生的學生之一。事實上，第一本福爾摩斯的小說，「血字的研究」，出版於 1887 年。當時便有許多讀者注意到夏洛克·福爾摩斯與貝爾醫生間的相似之處，而推想出貝爾醫生應是夏洛克·福爾摩斯的原型。因此，貝爾醫生便成為當時的名人。結果他每天除了行醫與教學外，還得應付大眾的關注。他曾告訴他的朋友，正是因為夏洛克·福爾摩斯，他才不時地感到心煩與被人打擾。

27. 本題所考的是「與現在事實相反的假設」的句型之一：主詞 + could/would/should/might + 原形動詞 + if + it weren't for + 受詞(要不是有...便...)
28. (A) 派上用場 (B) 受到忽略 (B) 對他冷漠 (D) 對他無意義
29. (A) 幾乎 (B) 最後 (C) 必要地 (D) 理論上地
30. (A) 選擇 (B) 支持者 (C) 相似處 (D) 週遭環境
31. 本題所考的是「not only A but also B」(不僅是 A 還有 B)的句型，以及「not only A but also B」若是當主詞，則句中動詞乃是由 B 決定

IV. 閱讀測驗

Question 32-36

2002 年的電影，「神鬼交鋒」，乃是一部賣座鉅片。片中敘述一名年輕人，法藍克·阿巴涅，如何成功犯下一連串竊盜身份的案件，也就是把他人身份偷來使用的案件。觀賞過或聽說過這部電影的人或許知道，法藍克·阿巴涅其實是真有其人，而這部電影便是改編自他的生平故事。阿巴涅先生目前是 FBI 的資深顧問，有鑒於近來竊盜他人身份日趨容易，因此他在明尼蘇達州的聖保羅發表一場演說，和大家分享一些訣竅，好避免成爲這類案件的受害者。

阿巴涅先生首先指出，他初替 FBI 服務的時候是 1960 年代，與那時候相比，今日要竊取他人身份的確是更容易，主要原因在於大家不經心地洩漏了個資，尤其是在各種的社群媒體上。因此，保護個資便成爲我們的第一優先，而阿巴涅先生也針對個資安全提供了幾項要訣：(1) 在臉書檔案上不可以放上出生日期或出生地。(2) 每次要用線上銀行交易的時候，務必選用一個特殊的密碼，而不是一個常見或很好猜出的密碼，像是出生日期。而且請注意，這裡所用的密碼，也得和在購物網站所用的密碼不同。(3) 每個家庭都必須備有一臺碎紙機，更重要的是，必須養成定期使用的習慣。(4) 網路竊賊特別喜歡偷取小孩子的身份，因爲要過更久的時間，他們才會發現他們的身份被人盜取。因此小孩子的個資不能放在社群媒體上，甚至上面也不該有他們的相片。

簡言之，根據阿巴涅先生所言，那些罪犯不會胡亂拼湊一個計劃，就要來偷取我們的身份；竊盜身份的案件若沒有靠縝密的計劃不可能會成功。因此，我們對於保護個資千萬不能大意。坦白說，惟有靠謹慎小心，我們才能智取那些身份竊賊。

32. 法藍克·阿巴涅是_____。
- (A) 由「神鬼交鋒」編劇所創造出的角色
(B) 替 FBI 工作的年輕安全顧問
(C) 專精於如何有效降低個資風險的專家
(D) 社群媒體上的傑出演說家
33. 阿巴涅先生演講的重點爲何？
- (A) 在身份竊盜案件中如何辨別罪犯與受害者
(B) 身份竊賊如何成功地智取被害人
(C) 個人該如何做才能在辦公室中發現身份竊盜案件
(D) 個人該如何做才能阻止身份竊賊
34. 下列何者是阿巴涅先生演講中的建議？
- (A) 個人的出生日期與出生地不該在臉書上公開。
(B) 在每個拜訪的網站上持續用相同的密碼。

- (C) 每間政府部門隨時都該有一臺碎紙機備用。
(D) 在今天的社群媒體上小孩子的相片是非常必要的。

35. 根據本篇短文，下列何者爲「非」？
- (A) 因爲我們在網路上對個資的輕忽，所以犯下竊盜身份的案件越來越不困難。
(B) 網路竊賊特別愛偷取小孩子的身份，因爲他們的個資最沒受到保護。
(C) 每次當我們使用完包含有我們個資的文件後，我們必須養成習慣用碎紙機將之切成碎片。
(D) 整體來說，阿巴涅先生在演講中告訴我們，打敗身份竊賊的唯一方法，就是在處理個資上極度的小心。
36. 某個計劃如果是「胡亂拼湊」的，_____。
- (A) 我們可以確定這個計劃會成功
(B) 這個計劃的制定既倉促又粗心
(C) 我們可以確定這個計劃會執行
(D) 制訂這個計劃是根據長期且仔細的觀察

Question 37-41

我們都知道美是個主觀的概念，就像諺語所說：「情人眼裡出西施。」也就是說，對一個人來說某人或許很美，但對另一個人而言卻是恰好相反。因此，正因爲每個人都可以有自己對於美的觀點，所以沒有衡量美的既定準繩。在另一方面，美的概念不單只是因人而異。文化與文化間，甚至世代與世代間，對美的概念都會不同。

首先，大部分人都會理所當然地認爲，女人胸部越大，就會被認爲越美麗。(這就是爲何許多女性會選擇動手術來豐胸，絲毫不顧可能發生的危險!)然而，在墨西哥卻是恰好相反!令人訝異的是，墨西哥人傾向認爲胸部較小的女性較有吸引力。另外，我們通常認爲，美麗的女人必定有光滑的肌膚。(這也就是爲何許多女性會花大錢購買潤膚乳液!)但委內瑞拉人卻不這麼認爲!讓我們訝異的是，委內瑞拉人較喜愛皮膚較粗糙的女性!說到女人的肌膚，還有另一個例子：大部分亞洲的女性寧可有較白的膚色。對她們而言，這種膚色就是美的同義詞。因此，她們會毫不遲疑地把各種美白的產品塗在皮膚上。然而，西方女性對於這類產品卻毫不熟悉，因爲她們傾向認爲曬黑的膚色才是美的象徵。(這就是爲何在西方大部分的體育館或健身中心都配備有紫外線床，甚至是日曬沙龍。)

當然，即便是在同個文化中，美的概念也會隨著時光流轉而改變。一個著名的例子便是中國男性對於女性體重的觀感。今天大部分的中國男性都較喜愛體重適中的女性。(因此，控制體重對於大部分的現代中國女性而言，便成爲一個關鍵性的議題。)然而，眾所周知，在唐代(618 A.D.-907 A.D.)，卻是體重過重的女性才會被認爲是美女。另一個例子是日本人怎麼看他們的牙齒。今天的日本人和世界上大部分的人一般，都想要有一口閃亮的白牙。不過在 17 世紀的日本人，尤其是當時上流階層的人士，卻喜歡把自己的牙齒塗黑!(之後，日本女性若把牙齒塗黑，不但會讓自己更美，也意味著自己是已婚婦人。)

這裡我們似乎可以下這個結論：美的概念隨著時間而改變，也創造出不同的趨勢與潮流。有時候我們真的得問自己：「真有必要如此盲目地追隨這些趨勢與潮流？」

我們難道不能做自己？做自己不就是唯一真正的美？」或者另一個更重要的問題是：「只為了讓自己在旁人眼中看起來美麗，就放棄一切，甚至包括自己辛苦掙來的錢，以及寶貴的健康，這樣做是否真的值得？」

37. 本篇短文的重點為何？

- (A) 不同人，國家與世代對於美的定義都會不同。
 (B) 每個人都可以選擇相信傳統上對於美的概念。
 (C) 不同的國家對於美的描述會有不同的諺語。
 (D) 每個人都必須接受訓練來明瞭如何正確欣賞美。

38. 「準繩」是_____。

- (A) 建立某件事情的計劃
 (B) 控制某個人的規則
 (C) 評斷某件事情的方法
 (D) 擊敗某個人的秘訣

39. 根據本篇短文，下列何者正確？

- (A) 「情人眼裡出西施」這句諺語代表我們必須在他人眼中看起來美麗。
 (B) 墨西哥女性相信胸部較小會讓她們看起來較沒有吸引力，所以她們必須要去豐胸。
 (C) 委內瑞拉的女性從不需要潤膚的化妝品，因為她們想要自己的皮膚較粗糙。
 (D) 在亞洲大部分的體育館或健身中心，都得有紫外線床或日曬沙龍給女性顧客使用。

40. 讀完本篇短文，我們可以推斷_____。

- (A) 唐代的女性的確會擔心自己的體重控制
 (B) 唐代的男性喜愛體重適中的女性
 (C) 今天日本人看自己牙齒的方法就和他們的祖先一樣
 (D) 在 400 年前的日本，牙齒塗黑便意味著美麗與已結婚

41. 最後一段傳達何種訊息？

- (A) 無論代價為何，我們都必須追求美。
 (B) 美的概念不再是如此主觀。
 (C) 做自己是唯一讓自己看起來真正美麗的方法。
 (D) 接受各種美的概念是值得的。

第二部分：非選擇題

I. 填充

1. instead of ; opportunities

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	2 個空格皆正確無誤。
3	1 個空格正確，另 1 個空格部分正確。 (①填寫 <u>instead</u> ; <u>instaed of</u> ; <u>instead off</u> ; 或只寫 <u>of</u> , ②寫出 <u>opportunities</u>)
2	僅 1 個空格正確或 2 個空格皆部分正確。 (①與②僅寫對其中之一 ; 或是①填寫 <u>instead</u> ; <u>instaed of</u> ; <u>instead off</u> ; 或只寫 <u>of</u> , ②寫 <u>opportunity</u>)
1	1 個空格錯誤，另 1 個空格部分正確。 (①或②任何一空格空白或完全寫錯 ; ①寫 <u>instead</u> ; <u>instaed of</u> ; <u>instead off</u> ; 或只寫 <u>of</u> ; ②空白或完全寫錯 ; 或②寫 <u>opportunity</u> , ①空白或完全寫錯)

0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字零碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全錯誤。
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II. 句子重組

2. No matter / the spelling contest / hard / just couldn't win / Matt had tried, / he / how
 解答：No matter how hard Matt had tried, he just couldn't win the spelling contest.

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	所有字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結構及連貫性甚佳，拼寫及標點完全正確。
3	多數字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結構及連貫性佳，但有拼寫或標點錯誤。
2	僅有部分字詞組合正確，句法結構不良，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
1	多數字詞組合及語法結構錯誤甚多，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 只抄引導文字。 (5) 內容完全離題或錯誤。

III. 中譯英

3. 雖然榮仔(Ron)買得起這臺昂貴機器，但是他父親卻不想要他買。
 解答：Though/Although Ron could/can afford the expensive machine, his father didn't/doesn't want him to buy it.
 或是 Ron could/can afford the expensive machine, but his father didn't/doesn't want him to buy it.

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	能充分表達原文題意，對題材有絕佳的掌握，句子結構及連貫性甚佳。文法及標點正確，用字遣詞沒有或僅有極少不當之處。
3	能適切表達原文題意，對題材有良好的掌握，句子結構及連貫性大致得當。文法及標點、用字遣詞有少數不當之處，但不妨礙題意之表達。
2	僅能部分表達原文題意，句子結構不良或有誤，且大多難以理解並缺乏連貫性。文法及標點、用字遣詞有失當之處。
1	無法表達原文題意，句子沒有結構概念及連貫性，無法理解。文法及標點、用字遣詞之錯誤甚多。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全離題或錯誤。

第一部分：選擇題(第 1 至 41 題，每題 2 分，共 82 分)

I. 字彙題(第 1-11 題，每題 2 分，共 22 分)

說明：第 1 至 6 題，每題均有一空格字詞，請選擇最適合的答案，以完成該英文句子。
第 7 至 11 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字詞，請在四個選項中，選擇一個與劃底線的字詞意義最接近的答案。

1. Mrs. Wang is looking for a resort to hold a/an _____ for her daughter's wedding.
(A) competition (B) reservation (C) election (D) reception
2. Doctor Johnson works in the Accident and Emergency Department, so his job is quite _____.
(A) doubtful (B) stressful (C) peaceful (D) cheerful
3. All _____ for Flight BA 22132 to Madrid please go to Gate 18 for boarding as soon as possible.
(A) visitors (B) guests (C) passengers (D) customers
4. IBM Deep Blue became the first computer to beat a world chess _____ in 1997.
(A) champion (B) channel (C) chore (D) chopstick
5. Mr. Huang _____ the chairs in a circle to encourage interaction among his students.
(A) positioned (B) stated (C) baited (D) defeated
6. There must be more strict laws to _____ and protect personal information in the cloud.
(A) glide (B) grab (C) glue (D) govern
7. It's reported that each person annually consumes more than 135 pounds of sugar on average in America.
(A) roughly (B) yearly (C) shortly (D) scarcely
8. The luxurious hotel offers a room with a spacious view over the city that never sleeps.
(A) large (B) deep (C) high (D) far
9. On hearing the bad news, Ashely shuddered and her eyes welled up with tears.
(A) lightened (B) altered (C) trembled (D) wiped
10. To lead a better human life, both cultural and natural assets should be transferred to future generations.
(A) ruled out (B) passed on to (C) turned down (D) lived up to
11. Travel can inspire people to conquer their fears of the unknown and face new challenges in life.
(A) come across (B) burn out (C) get over (D) tell apart

II. 對話題(第 12-21 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：第 12 至 21 題，請依對話內容選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

12. Devin: Where do you eat lunch? Do you have a lunchroom or cafeteria?
Lee: No, we eat in our classroom.
Devin: _____
Lee: Lunch, for me, almost always means sitting at the desk.
(A) Sausages are my favorite for lunch.
(B) Wow, it is rare to eat lunch there.
(C) I usually have my brunch at eleven.
(D) Me, neither. I don't like to eat in the classroom.

13. Joe: Let's go to a movie after school!
 Nancy: A movie today? _____
 Joe: Come on! Let me check on my phone. Ah, here's a movie that starts at 5 : 45 p.m.
 Nancy: Well, I should ask my mother.
 (A) Hum... I don't know.
 (B) Awesome! Let's go!
 (C) I'm getting better. Thanks for asking.
 (D) Let's see if a movie is available for rent.
14. Ann: Jessica, are you ready for your trip?
 Jessica: Not really. I still have to buy some clothes.
 Ann: Clothes? _____
 Jessica: Uh, it's really hot, so I need to buy some shorts and sandals.
 (A) How's the weather today?
 (B) What about this summer?
 (C) What's the weather like where you're going?
 (D) The fall can still be warm until November.
15. Hotel Clerk: Hello. Riverside Inn. May I help you?
 Man: Yes, _____
 Hotel Clerk: Okay. Let me check on our computer. The 11th of July?
 Man: No. It's June.
 Hotel Clerk: Oh, sorry. Let me check it again.
 (A) Well, we have one suite available, with a beautiful view.
 (B) It's only \$3000 dollars, plus a 10% room tax.
 (C) Oh, that's a little too expensive for me.
 (D) I'd like to reserve a room for two on June 11th.
16. Katharina: Honey, can you give me a hand with those groceries in the trunk?
 Jason: OK. ... Wow, you went shopping today again?
 Katharina: _____
 Jason: Let me see. Baby shampoo? Baby powder? We don't even have a baby!
 (A) Do we really need all this stuff?
 (B) Hey, I only bought the essentials.
 (C) Whatever it is, I bet it's expensive.
 (D) Yes, I'm ready to go shopping today.
17. Interviewer: Thanks for coming to the interview today.
 Christopher: Thank you.
 Interviewer: To begin with, _____
 Christopher: Sure. My name is Christopher Wang. You can call me Chris. I've always been interested in marketing. ...
 (A) please tell us where you read or heard of it.
 (B) where are you based now?
 (C) what kind of work are you in?
 (D) why not tell us about yourself?

18. Waiter: Hello. _____
Customer: Yes. Can I have a pizza?
Waiter: Sure. What kind of pizza would you like to try?
Customer: Uh, what toppings do you have?
Waiter: We have Italian sausage, mushrooms, pineapple, green peppers, bacon, shrimp, and squid.
(A) Would you like anything else?
(B) What kind of pizza is that?
(C) Can I take your order?
(D) Will that be for here or to go?
19. Mary: _____
John: No problem. Get in. Let's go. Oh, I have to text my mom.
Mary: Wait. You're not texting and driving at the same time, are you?
John: Yeah. I'm pretty good at it. Watch! Now, look here
Mary: No, no, no. I'll just walk. Pull over. I can catch the next train.
(A) Hey. Are you leaving now?
(B) Could you give me a ride to the train station?
(C) Where to?
(D) Where do I get off the train?
20. Don: Hey! _____
Martina: Good, thanks. Uh, you're David, right?
Don: No, Don. Remember? We met at Gary's party last Friday night.
Martina: Oh, yeah. You just live around the corner from Gary's house.
Don: No. I live in your neighborhood.
(A) How's it going?
(B) Who are you named after?
(C) I'm out of here!
(D) Great party, isn't it?
21. Caller: Hello? _____
Mr. Chen: Oh, he can't come to the phone right now.
Caller: Okay, could I... um... leave a message?
Mr. Chen: Yeah.
Caller: This is Nick Smith. I'm his classmate.
(A) How's Oliver?
(B) This is Oliver speaking.
(C) Who's calling?
(D) Is Oliver in, please?

III. 綜合測驗(第 22-31 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個空格，為第 22 至 31 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 22 至 26 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Amazon has already seized the world of online shopping. However, 22 significant investments, grocery shopping makes up only one percent of online spending and its growth has been slow. People don't want to buy their spinach and chicken cutlets on the Internet; 23, they want to actually see and touch fresh food and enjoy going to grocery stores. Without 24 on groceries entirely, Amazon has tested out the supermarket and launched a robot-run supermarket staffed by only three humans in June 2016. The giant robot-run supermarket was named Amazon Fresh 25 has prompted the company to go all in on brick-and-mortar, like a traditional street-side business. At 10,000 to 40,000 square feet on its home field of Seattle, Amazon Fresh offers both pickup and in-store shopping. Anything customers pick up there is automatically added 26 their cart. In other words, customers can head to the stores for pickup or shopping, with motion-sensor GeekWire.

22. (A) despite (B) so as to (C) though (D) rather
 23. (A) therefore (B) moreover (C) otherwise (D) instead
 24. (A) lapping up (B) giving up (C) sorting out (D) carrying out
 25. (A) that (B) those (C) whose (D) , which
 26. (A) for (B) in (C) to (D) on

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 27 至 31 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

The Internet travel agency Expedia commissioned the market research company TNS Infratest to carry out a survey of world's best and worst tourists. They asked 4,500 hotel owners of 40,000 hotels worldwide to rank tourists from 27 countries according to nine criteria, 27 from politeness to cleanliness to willingness to tip. The results showed that Japanese tourists topped the list for the third year in a row of being polite, clean, quiet, and uncomplaining. 28, the French came out toward the bottom of nearly every category. Likewise, at the bottom of the list 29 their Mediterranean peers, the Spaniards and Greeks. As to Americans, the stereotype of being the least tidy, loudest, worst complainers and most badly dressed 30 out by the survey. The survey also found that Chinese and Japanese travelers were the least 31 to attempt the local language and cuisine of the places they visit.

27. (A) range (B) ranged (C) ranging (D) to range
 28. (A) By contrast (B) By no means (C) By all nerves (D) By turns
 29. (A) was (B) were (C) had (D) have had
 30. (A) bear (B) bore (C) born (D) was borne
 31. (A) likely (B) like (C) likeness (D) alike

IV. 閱讀測驗(第 32-41 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個題目，為第 32 至 41 題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲閱讀下文，回答第 32-36 題。

When we were little, we learned about the story of the *Three Little Pigs*. Whether it was our bedtime story or our naptime story after a snack in kindergarten, most parents and other adults read it to their children for enjoyment. However, Edward L. Glaeser, an economics professor at Harvard, uses it as a financial teaching material to teach financial literacy to youth. He believes that such storybooks can help children manage their money wisely.

Teaching children basic financial skills is crucial because with the development of electronic payments all the world over, people tend to spend more than they can afford and get into debt. The challenge is how to make learning about finance more fun. *Education Weekly* suggests a range of interesting resources, such as fairytales, quizzes, and games.

According to Daniel Britton, a British writer, ninety-seven percent of the teachers who support financial education have written several financial fairytales. *The Magic Magpie*, for example, is a story of a brother and sister who use very different approaches to managing money and life. *Supermarket Sweep* provides trivia questions and answers through the supermarket. *The Ant and the Grasshopper* and *The Goose with the Golden Egg* clarify workable investment behavior.

Games are also a great way to teach financial strategies and principles. Monopoly, a board game, teaches children not to be sentimental in business while Game of Life shows key financial decisions like whether to take a loan to buy a house or not. MyBnk, a charity that delivers financial and enterprise education to children from age of 11 to 25, also engages children with questions about how much celebrities earn. It asks questions like: “If you saved £2.50 every day from the age of fourteen in a savings account with 8% interest, you’d save £1 million by the age of 70! True or False?”

Whether they are financial fairy tales or games, all of them share the values, habits, tools and skills for financial success and make learning about money fun for kids.

32. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Approaches to reading fairytales.
 - (B) Fun ways to teach financial literacy.
 - (C) Challenges to children’s literature.
 - (D) The importance of financial education.
33. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** the reason people read *Three Little Pigs*?
- (A) As a bedtime story for kids.
 - (B) As a naptime story after a snack.
 - (C) As a method for raising pigs.
 - (D) As a tool to teach finance.
34. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
- (A) Edward L. Glaeser is a famous British writer.
 - (B) Daniel Britton is an economics professor at Harvard.
 - (C) MyBnk is a charity that helps educate children.
 - (D) *Education Weekly* publishes interesting fairytales.
35. According to the passage, which of the following materials especially teaches children to be rational in business?
- (A) *Supermarket Sweep*
 - (B) *The Magic Magpie*
 - (C) Monopoly
 - (D) *Three Little Pigs*
36. Based on the passage, why is teaching children basic financial skills important?
- (A) They can know how to manage spending and avoid debt.
 - (B) They have to know and control how much celebrities earn.
 - (C) They should decide whether to loan to buy a house or not.
 - (D) They can help their parents and relatives lead a better life.

▲閱讀下文，回答第 37 至 41 題。

Arianna Huffington, a co-founder and editor-in-chief of *The Huffington Post*, recently delivered a short talk about sleep. This topic sounds like a very small idea, but it in fact helps unlock billions of great ideas hidden inside our mind. The reason is sleep serves to liven up the body's cells again. According to modern research, when we sleep or doze, our brain is not slacking off. It is at work. It processes the events of the day. It sorts and files, makes connections, and even solves problems. Sleep helps our brain work properly, boosting learning, memory, and creative problem solving.

Sleep affects how well we think, react, work and learn. Moreover, it helps us become a good leader. *Harvard Business Review* claims that seeing a bigger picture is an essential leadership quality. Therefore, a person with a high IQ but without enough sleep still cannot be a good leader because he or she cannot see the whole picture. Arianna ironically said that if Lehman Brothers was Lehman Brothers and Sisters, they might still be around because while all the brothers were busy just being at work 24/7, a sister who has woken up from a seven-and-a-half or eight-hour sleep would see the big picture and notice the iceberg before the Titanic hits it.

Getting enough sleep is an indispensable way to a more productive, more inspired, and more joyful life. It especially is as we are facing all the numerous crises in the world at the moment. What can bring us the best for our own life and career is also what is best for the world. So why not shut your eyes and discover the great ideas? Why not shut your engines and discover the power of sleep?

37. What's the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Titanic Iceberg Collision
(B) The Legend of Arianna Huffington
(C) Lehman Brothers and Sisters
(D) Getting More Sleep to Succeed
38. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- (A) Sleep can help rearrange our body's cells.
(B) When we sleep, our brain is still at work.
(C) Sleep deprivation makes our brain work better.
(D) IQ is a decisive factor of being a good leader.
39. What does "24/7" in the second paragraph mean?
- (A) July 24th.
(B) The 7th day of 2024.
(C) 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
(D) Twenty hours and seven minutes.
40. According to this passage, which of the following is **NOT** the function of sleep?
- (A) To restore the body and mind.
(B) To be more productive and inspired.
(C) To boost learning and memory.
(D) To remember the photos you took.
41. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) Our life and career have something to do with the world.
(B) Lehman brothers are more successful than Lehman sisters.
(C) *The Huffington Post* is a magazine about leadership.
(D) We should shut down the sleeping machine after using it.

第二部分：非選擇題(第 I 至 III 題，每題 6 分，共 18 分)

I. 填充

說明：

- ▲請依據中文提示，將試題內空格①、②答案之完整單字(含提示之字首)，分別作答於答案卷之作答欄①、②之指定範圍內以完成句子。
- ▲請勿抄題，每格限填一字，超過一字者視為錯誤，不予計分。

1. 音符與旋律從來沒有在人類生命中缺席。

M ① _____ notes and melodies have never been a ② _____ from the life of mankind.

II. 句子重組

說明：

- ▲請將題中 5 段提示字詞重組成一完整句子，並於句尾加上適當標點符號。
- ▲請將重組後的句子寫在答案卷之「非選擇題作答區」指定範圍內，答案中不能增減字詞或修改變化字詞，請勿抄題。

2. fun way to / is a healthy and / for all ages / Riding a bike / get around the city

III. 中譯英

說明：

- ▲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「非選擇題作答區」之指定範圍內，請勿抄題。

3. 臺灣的美吸引著許多不同國家的人。

【以下空白】

106 學年度四技二專第二次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 英文 詳解

106-2-2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
D	B	C	A	A	D	B	A	C	B	C	B	A	C	D	B	D	C	B	A	D
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
A	D	B	D	C	C	A	B	D	A	B	C	C	C	A	D	B	C	D	A	

第一部分：選擇題

I. 字彙題

1. 王夫人在尋找一個度假村，為女兒的婚禮舉辦宴會。
(A) 競賽 (B) 預約 (C) 選舉 (D) 宴會，接待
2. 詹森醫師在急診室工作，所以他的工作是相當有壓力的。
(A) 懷疑的 (B) 有壓力的
(C) 和平的 (D) 興高采烈的
3. 所有搭乘班機 BA 22132 到馬德里的旅客，請盡快到 18 號門登機。
(A) 遊客 (B) 客人 (C) 旅客，乘客 (D) 客戶
4. IBM Deep Blue 成為 1997 年第一台打敗世界西洋棋冠軍的電腦。
(A) 冠軍 (B) 頻道 (C) 家務 (D) 筷子
5. 為鼓勵學生間的互動，黃老師把椅子擺成一個圓圈。
(A) 把...擺成(位置) (B) 陳述
(C) 引誘 (D) 擊敗
6. 在雲端中，應該有更嚴格管理及保護個資的法律。
(A) 滑行 (B) 抓 (C) 黏牢 (D) 管理
7. 據報導，在美國平均每人每年消耗超過 135 磅的糖。
(A) 大約 (B) 每年 (C) 立刻 (D) 幾乎不
8. 這家豪華的酒店提供了一間有廣闊景觀的房間，可以看盡這個不夜城。
(A) 廣大的 (B) 深的 (C) 高的 (D) 遠的
9. 一聽到壞消息，艾希莉顫抖著，眼睛充滿了淚水。
(A) 變亮 (B) 改變 (C) 顫抖 (D) 擦拭
10. 為使人類生活更好，文化和自然資產都應轉移給後代子孫。
(A) 排除 (B) 轉移 (C) 拒絕 (D) 實踐
11. 旅行可以激發人們克服他們未知的恐懼，面對生活中新的挑戰。
(A) 遇到 (B) 燒毀；筋疲力竭
(C) 克服 (D) 辨別

II. 對話題

12. 德溫：你們在哪裡吃午餐？你們有學校餐廳，還是自助餐廳？
李：沒有，我們在教室吃飯。
德溫：_____。
李：午餐，對我來說，幾乎意味著每次都坐在桌前。
(A) 香腸是我最喜歡的午餐。
(B) 哇，在那吃午餐很少見。
(C) 我通常在十一點鐘吃早餐。

- (D) 我也是。我不喜歡在教室裡吃飯。
13. 喬：放學後我們去看電影吧！
南希：今天看電影？_____。
喬：好啦！讓我來看看我的手機。啊，有一部電影下午 5 點 45 分開始。
南希：喔，我應該問我媽媽。
(A) 嗯...我不知道。
(B) 真棒！我們走吧！
(C) 我好多了。謝謝關心。
(D) 讓我們看看是否有電影可以出租。
14. 安：潔西卡，你準備好去旅行了嗎？
潔西卡：還沒。我還要買一些衣服。
安：衣服？_____。
潔西卡：呃，真的很熱，所以我需要買一些短褲和涼鞋。
(A) 今天天氣如何？
(B) 今年夏天如何？
(C) 你要去那裡的天氣如何？
(D) 秋天還可以暖和到 11 月。
15. 旅館人員：您好。河濱酒店，有什麼需要為您服務的嗎？
男子：是的，_____。
旅館人員：好的。讓我查一下電腦。7 月 11 日？
男子：不，是 6 月。
旅館人員：哦，對不起，讓我再查一下。
(A) 嗯，我們有一間套房，有美麗的景觀。
(B) 只要 3000 元，加上 10% 的房間稅。
(C) 哦，對我來說這太貴了。
(D) 我想在 6 月 11 日預訂一間兩人房。
16. 凱瑟琳娜：親愛的，你可以幫我到車廂拿那些食品雜貨嗎？
傑森：好。...哇，你今天又去買東西了？
凱瑟琳娜：_____。
傑森：我來看看。嬰兒洗髮精？嬰兒爽身粉？我們甚至沒有嬰兒！
(A) 我們真的需要所有的這些東西嗎？
(B) 嘿，我只買了必備品。
(C) 無論是什麼，我敢打賭這很貴。
(D) 是，我今天準備去買東西。
17. 面試官：感謝今天來面試。
克里斯托弗：謝謝。
面試官：首先，_____。
克里斯托弗：當然。我叫克里斯托弗·王。你可以叫

- 我克里斯。我一直對行銷感興趣。...
- (A) 請告訴我們你在哪讀到或聽到。
 (B) 你工作地點在哪裡？
 (C) 你從事哪一種工作？
 (D) 何不跟我們說說你自己？
18. 服務生：您好。
 客戶：好。我可以要個披薩嗎？
 服務生：當然。你想嘗試什麼樣的披薩？
 客戶：呃，你有什麼配料？
 服務生：我們有義大利香腸、蘑菇、鳳梨、青椒、培根、蝦和魷魚。
 (A) 你還想要什麼嗎？
 (B) 那是什麼披薩？
 (C) 我可以幫你點餐了嗎？
 (D) 這邊用還是外帶？
19. 瑪麗：
 約翰：沒問題。進來吧。咱們走。哦，我必須傳簡訊給我媽媽。
 瑪麗：等等。你不會要邊開車，邊傳簡訊，是吧？
 約翰：是啊。我很擅長。看！現在，看這裡...
 瑪麗：不，不，不。我走路好了。路邊停車。我可以趕下一班火車。
 (A) 嘿，你現在要走了嗎？
 (B) 你能載我去火車站嗎？
 (C) 去哪裡？
 (D) 我在哪裡下火車？
20. 唐：嘿！
 瑪蒂娜：好，謝謝。呃，你是大衛，對吧？
 唐：不，唐。記得嗎？我們上星期五晚上在蓋瑞聚會上見面的。
 瑪蒂娜：哦，對。你剛好住在蓋瑞家轉角附近。
 唐：不，我住在你家附近。
 (A) 你好嗎？
 (B) 你是以誰的名字來命名？
 (C) 再見！
 (D) 很棒的宴會，不是嗎？
21. 來電者：哈囉！
 陳先生：哦，他現在無法接聽電話。
 來電者：好的，我可以... 嗯... 留話嗎？
 陳先生：好的。
 來電者：我是尼克·史密斯。我是他的同學。
 (A) 奧利弗好嗎？
 (B) 我是奧利弗。
 (C) 是誰？
 (D) 請問奧利弗在嗎？

III. 綜合測驗

Question 22-26

亞馬遜已經攻佔了網路購物的世界。然而，(22)儘管有重要的投資，食品雜貨的購買只佔了網路支出的百分之一，增加速度緩慢。人們不想在網路上買他們的菠菜和雞肉片；(23)反倒是他們想要實際看到和觸摸到新鮮的食物，享受逛食品雜貨店的樂趣。沒有徹底地(24)放棄食品雜貨，亞馬遜已經對超市做了測試，並在 2016 年 6 月

推出了一個僅有三個人的機器人經營超市。這家巨型機器人經營超市被命名為亞馬遜生鮮，(25)它已經促使該公司對像傳統街頭業務一樣的實體店面全力以赴。在西雅圖總部的亞馬遜生鮮佔地 10,000 至 40,000 平方英尺，提供取貨和店內購物。客人在那裡所買的任何東西都是自動加(26)入他們的購物車。換句話說，有動態感應 GeekWire，客人可以前往商店取貨或購物。

22. (A) 儘管(介係詞) (B) 爲了(片語)
 (C) 雖然(連接詞) (D) 相當(副詞)
23. (A) 因此 (B) 此外 (C) 否則 (D) 反倒是
24. (A) 欣然接受 (B) 放棄 (C) 挑出，整理 (D) 進行
25. (A) 關代(限定用法，前不可有逗點)
 (B) 那些
 (C) 關代(所有格)
 (D) 關代(非限定用法，先行詞爲 Amazon Fresh，故關代前面要逗點)
26. (A) 爲了 (B) 裡面 (C) (加入，add to) (D) 在
- Question 27-31**
 網路旅行社 Expedia 委託市調公司 TNS Infratest 對世界上最好和最差的遊客進行了調查。他們根據 9 個標準，問了全球 4 萬家飯店的 4,500 飯店業主對 27 個國家的遊客進行排名，(27)排列類別從禮貌到清潔到願意給小費。結果顯示，日本遊客在禮貌、乾淨、安靜、不抱怨連續三年排名最高。(28)相比之下，法國人在每個類別幾乎都是敬陪末座。同樣的，排名最後面的(29)是和他們同在地中海的西班牙人和希臘人。至於美國人，最不整潔、最吵鬧、最惡劣的抱怨者，以及最糟糕穿著的刻板印象(30)被調查結果所(30)支持。調查還發現，中國和日本旅遊者最不(31)可能嘗試當地的語言和美食。
27. 此句型爲分詞構句，省略相同的主詞，第 2 個動詞與主詞是主動關係，故用現在分詞，故選(C) ranging
 (A) 排列類別(原形動詞)
 (B) 被排列類別(過去式動詞或分詞)
 (C) 排列類別(現在分詞)
 (D) 去排列一類別(不定詞)
28. (A) 相比之下 (B) 絕對不是 (C) 高度不安 (D) 輪流
29. 倒裝句，主詞是後的 their Mediterranean peers，複數。
 (A) 是(單數) (B) 是(複數)
 (C) 有(過去式) (D) 曾經有(完成式)
30. (A) 支持(原形動詞) (B) 支持(過去式)
 (C) 支持(過去分詞) (D) 支持(被動式)
31. (A) 可能(副詞/形容詞)
 (B) 像(介係詞)；喜歡(動詞)
 (C) 相似(名詞)
 (D) 相同(副詞/形容詞)

IV. 閱讀測驗

Question 32-36

當我們很小的時候，我們知道了三隻小豬的故事。不管它是我們睡前的故事，還是在幼兒園點心後午睡的故事，絕大多數的家長和其他成年人都會爲了樂趣念給孩子們聽。然而，哈佛大學經濟學教授愛德華·格萊斯把它作爲財務的教學教材，教導青少年財務知識。他相信這樣的故事書可以幫助孩子明智地管理他們的錢財。

教導孩子基本的財務技能是重要的，因為隨著全世界電子付款方式的發展，人們花費的錢往往比他們能負擔的更多，因而負債。如何使財務學習更有趣成為挑戰。《教育周刊》提供了一系列有趣的資源，例如：童話故事、測驗及遊戲。

據英國作家丹尼爾·布里頓說，支持財務教育的老師，有 97% 都寫了些財務童話故事。例如，《魔術鵲》是一對兄妹的故事，他們對待金錢和生活的方式非常不同。《超市掃蕩》是透過超市提供瑣碎事情的問答。《螞蟻和蚱蜢》以及《有金蛋的鵝》明確地澄清可以做的投資行為。

遊戲也是教財務策略和原則的好方法。棋牌遊戲「大富翁」教導孩子們在生意上不要感情用事，而「生活遊戲」呈現關鍵的財務決策，像是否要貸款買房子。

「MyBnk」，一個為 11 至 25 歲兒童提供財務和企業教育的慈善機構，它也讓孩子們了解有關名人賺多少的問題。它問的問題像是「從 14 歲開始，如果你每天存 2.5 英鎊到儲蓄賬戶，利息 8%，到了 70 歲時，你存了 100 萬英鎊！對或錯？」

不管是財務童話故事或遊戲，他們都分享著財務成功的價值觀、習慣、工具和技能，並且讓孩子在金錢的學習方面變得有樂趣。

32. 這一篇主要和什麼有關？
 (A) 閱讀童話故事的方法。
 (B) 教導財務知識的有趣方式。
 (C) 兒童文學的挑戰。
 (D) 財務教育的重要性。
33. 根據這篇文章，下列哪一項不是人們閱讀三隻小豬的原因或時間？
 (A) 孩子們的睡前故事。
 (B) 點心後的午睡故事。
 (C) 養豬的方法。
 (D) 教導財務的工具。
34. 以下哪些陳述是正確的？
 (A) 愛德華·格萊斯是英國著名作家。
 (B) 丹尼爾·布里頓是哈佛經濟學教授。
 (C) MyBnk 是幫忙教育孩子的慈善機構。
 (D) 《教育周刊》刊登有趣的童話故事。
35. 根據這篇文章，以下哪些材料尤其是教導孩子在生意上要理性？
 (A) 《超市掃蕩》 (B) 《魔術鵲》
 (C) 「大富翁」 (D) 《三隻小豬》
36. 根據這篇文章，為什麼教導孩子基本財務技能是重要的？
 (A) 他們可以知道如何管理支出，避免債務。
 (B) 他們必須知道而且控制名人賺多少錢。
 (C) 他們應該決定是否要貸款買房子。
 (D) 他們可以幫助他們父母和親戚過好生活。

Question 37-41

《赫芬頓郵報》的聯合創始人兼總編輯雅莉安娜·赫芬頓最近發表一個有關睡眠的簡短演講。這個題目聽起來像是微不足道的想法，但實際上它幫助解開了數十億個隱藏在我們內心的好點子。原因是睡眠重新使身體的細胞再活躍起來。根據現代研究，當我們睡覺或打瞌

睡時，我們的大腦不會懈怠。它在運作。它在處理當天的事件。它排序歸檔、連接，甚至解決問題。睡眠幫助我們的大腦正常運作，提高學習，記憶力和創造性的問題解決。

睡眠影響我們如何思考、反應、工作和學習。而且，它幫助我們成為一位好的領導者。《哈佛商業評論》聲稱，看到更大的局面是不可少的領導特性。因此，智商高但睡眠不足的人仍然不能成為一名優秀的領導者，因為他或她看不到整個局面。雅莉安娜諷刺地說，如果雷曼兄弟是雷曼兄弟姊妹，他們可能還在，因為所有的兄弟們正忙著終年無休的工作時，一位睡足了七個半或八個鐘頭的姐妹醒來，她可能會看到大的畫面，就會在鐵達尼號撞到冰山之前注意到它了。

獲得足夠的睡眠是更有成效，更具靈感，更快樂生活不可或缺的方式。特別是當我們正面臨著世界上許多危機。能帶給我們自己生活和事業最好的東西也是帶給世界最好的東西。那麼為什麼不閉上你的眼睛，發現偉大想法？何不關閉你的引擎，發現睡眠的力量？

37. 這篇閱讀文章最好的標題是什麼？
 (A) 鐵達尼號冰山碰撞
 (B) 雅莉安娜·赫芬頓的傳奇
 (C) 雷曼兄弟姊妹
 (D) 多睡些才能成功
38. 根據這篇文章，下列哪一項是真的？
 (A) 睡眠有助於我們重新排列身體的細胞。
 (B) 當我們睡覺時，我們的大腦仍在運作。
 (C) 睡眠不足可使我們大腦運作地更好。
 (D) 智商是成為優秀領導者的決定性因素。
39. 第二段的「24/7」是什麼意思？
 (A) 7月24日。
 (B) 2024年的第七天。
 (C) 終年無休，每天24小時，每週七天。
 (D) 二十小時又七分。
40. 根據這篇文章，以下哪一項不是睡眠的功能？
 (A) 恢復身心。
 (B) 能更有生產力和靈感。
 (C) 提高學習和記憶力。
 (D) 記住你拍攝的照片。
41. 從這篇閱讀中可以推斷出什麼？
 (A) 我們的生活和事業與世界有關。(末段的倒數第三句 What can bring us the best... is best for the world 可說明)
 (B) 雷曼兄弟比雷曼姊妹更成功。
 (C) 《赫芬頓郵報》是有關領導力的雜誌。
 (D) 使用睡眠機器後應該關閉它。

第二部分：非選擇題

I. 填充

1. Musical ; absent

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	2 個空格皆正確無誤。
3	1 個空格正確，另 1 個空格部分正確。

2	僅 1 個空格正確或 2 個空格皆部分正確。
1	1 個空格錯誤，另 1 個空格部分正確。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字零碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全錯誤。

II. 句子重組

2. fun way to / is a healthy and / for all ages / Riding a bike / get around the city

解答：Riding a bike is a healthy and fun way to get around the city for all ages.

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	所有字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結構及連貫性甚佳，拼寫及標點完全正確。
3	多數字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結構及連貫性佳，但有拼寫或標點錯誤。
2	僅有部分字詞組合正確，句法結構不良，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
1	多數字詞組合及語法結構錯誤甚多，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 只抄引導文字。 (5) 內容完全離題或錯誤。

III. 中譯英

3. 臺灣的美吸引著許多不同國家的人。

解答：Taiwan's beauty/The beauty of Taiwan attracts many people from different countries.

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	能充分表達原文題意，對題材有絕佳的掌握，句子結構及連貫性甚佳。文法及標點正確，用字遣詞沒有或僅有極少不當之處。
3	能適切表達原文題意，對題材有良好的掌握，句子結構及連貫性大致得當。文法及標點、用字遣詞有少數不當之處，但不妨礙題意之表達。
2	僅能部分表達原文題意，句子結構不良或有誤，且大多難以理解並缺乏連貫性。文法及標點、用字遣詞有失當之處。
1	無法表達原文題意，句子沒有結構概念及連貫性，無法理解。文法及標點、用字遣詞之錯誤甚多。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全離題或錯誤。

第一部分：選擇題(第 1 至 41 題，每題 2 分，共 82 分)

I. 字彙題(第 1-11 題，每題 2 分，共 22 分)

說明：第 1 至 7 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字，請在選項中擇一與該劃底線字意最接近的答案。
第 8 至 11 題，每題均有一空格，請在選項中擇一最適合的答案，以完成該句。

1. The newly found mummies in Egypt were well _____. Most parts were in good condition.
(A) conserved (B) reserved (C) deserved (D) preserved
2. We should take _____ of setbacks in life and turn them into opportunities that will make us stronger.
(A) anxiety (B) reference (C) advantage (D) choices
3. The generous vegetable vendor, Chen Shu-Chu, wasn't defeated by her _____ childhood. Instead, she worked very hard and saved some money to help the poor.
(A) imaginary (B) attractive (C) miserable (D) unfamiliar
4. After several days of investigation, the serial killer's motive for murdering the young nurses _____ unknown.
(A) remained (B) reminded (C) suspected (D) survived
5. What matters is not the result but the _____ you've made and the process you and your coworkers have been through.
(A) support (B) effort (C) independence (D) affection
6. The Las Vegas shooting that claimed dozens of lives has raised public _____ about stricter gun control in the USA.
(A) protection (B) encouragement (C) awareness (D) safety
7. I am pleased to inform you that you have been _____ into our school. And I wish you a bright future in our school!
(A) competed (B) admitted (C) identified (D) occupied
8. LOHAS is a movement that stresses the importance of simple life. Accordingly, people should get rid of luxuries.
(A) emphasizes (B) applies (C) demonstrates (D) consists
9. We should never neglect the influence of family education. It shapes a person's character.
(A) overlook (B) reject (C) oppose (D) appreciate
10. Born with no limbs, Nick Vujicic has overcome all the challenges and lived out a life without any limitation.
(A) restriction (B) tragedy (C) consequence (D) respect
11. On March 11th, 2011, one of the largest earthquakes on record in Japan triggered horrible tsunamis that wiped out many buildings and caused a lot of damage.
(A) knocked down (B) led to (C) looked up (D) put off

II. 對話題(第 12-21 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：第 12 至 21 題，請依對話內容選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

12. Jack: Have you read the book “*Wonder*”?
 Lucy: Yes! It hit the New York Times Bestseller list in 2014.
 Jack: _____
 Lucy: It tells a story of a boy with facial differences. During his school days, he has taught everyone around him how to respect those different from the rest of us.
 Jack: It must be very inspiring and heartwarming.
 (A) Did you find it in the bookstore?
 (B) Are you going to borrow it from the library?
 (C) Do you find it interesting?
 (D) What is it mainly about?
13. Karl: We’ve made a booking for tonight. The name is Karl Joy.
 Receptionist: Let me see. Oh yes. _____
 Karl: Is the room air-conditioned with a view of the sea?
 Receptionist: It is air-conditioned but none of our rooms facing the sea is available now.
 Karl: What a pity!
 (A) The book you ordered is ready.
 (B) I found your name on the list of awards.
 (C) How long do you intend to stay?
 (D) You can have a double room on the fifth floor.
14. Cindy: Hi, Mom. Guess who came to our school today?
 Mom: _____ Why don’t you just tell me?
 Cindy: It was the painter, Hsieh Kun-Shan.
 Mom: You mean the mouth painter with no arms, whose story is in your textbook?
 Cindy: Yep, that’s him! He’s amazing. I’ve learned a lot from his speech today.
 (A) I bumped into an artist. (B) You must be kidding.
 (C) I don’t have a clue. (D) You don’t really mean it, do you?
15. Stephen: Hi, Judy! What do you think of Professor Wu?
 Judy: I like his teaching style. He always tries to get his ideas across by using lots of illustrations and logical statements.
 Stephen: _____ It helps me to understand the content more easily.
 (A) I can’t agree with you more. (B) Are you kidding me?
 (C) I’m not sure if I follow. (D) Are you with me?
16. Dad: Timmy, I heard that you cheated on the math test this morning. I can’t believe you did something so shameful!
 Timmy: _____
 Dad: It doesn’t matter how I knew it! The point is that you shouldn’t have done it.
 Timmy: I’m sorry, Dad! It won’t happen again, I promise!
 (A) Is it really so bad?
 (B) How did you find out about it?
 (C) Is it what it’s all about?
 (D) What would happen if I could start all over again?

17. George: Do you know that Jonathan and Lisa broke up last month?
Sandra: No way! They were like a match made in heaven. What happened?
George: Well, let's just say Jonathan is such a smooth talker!
Sandra: _____
George: He should have been faithful to his girlfriend instead of seducing other girls.
Sandra: Oh, no! He crossed the line and cheated on his girlfriend. That's bad!
(A) Don't they get tired of the same daily routine?
(B) What's wrong with that?
(C) How will they deal with it?
(D) Are they going to sue each other?
18. Ivy: The Summer Universiade is held every other year, and this year it is taking place in Taiwan.
Melody: I know. _____
Ivy: Me too. I think I'll buy tickets to watch the games and cheer for my favorite team.
(A) I have no choice but to cry. (B) Everybody is looking forward to it.
(C) Tell me how you made it to the final. (D) I'm so excited about my upcoming trip.
19. Jack: When are you going to Venice?
Candy: Tomorrow.
Jack: Great! Well, I think _____ After all, you have been working so hard.
Candy: You can say that again! I've been planning this trip for weeks.
(A) I will take a day off.
(B) you need to keep an eye on the project.
(C) it's about time that you took a vacation.
(D) you'll feel more at ease after the exam is over.
20. Mark: Congratulations on a job well done, John. Your presentation had everyone on the edge of their seats.
John: Thank you. You did help me with the last section. What's more, it's you that designed such a great product.
Mark: _____ I guess we made such a great team!
(A) Don't mention it. (B) Don't blame it on me.
(C) Don't beat around the bush. (D) Don't tell anyone how successful you are.
21. Paul: Hey, Brian. How was your trip to Thailand?
Brian: It was great! I enjoyed every minute there. The scenery as well as the food was fabulous.
Paul: _____
Brian: Well, I would say the floating market. It's a market where people do business from small boats.
(A) Where did you go? (B) What's the highlight of your trip?
(C) Did you buy anything special? (D) How long did you stay there?

III. 綜合測驗(第 22-31 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個空格，為第 22 至 31 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 22 至 26 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

If you are a Bollywood moviegoer, you must have heard of Aamir Khan. He is an Indian actor, director, and producer. He played the leading role in the movie “*Dangal*”. *Dangal* is 22 a true story about a father who fought against the social prejudice and 23 his daughters to be tough, medal-winning wrestlers. In the movie, the father is a former amateur wrestler and national champion but he gives up on his dream because he has a family to support. When he realizes that he can’t win a medal for his country anymore, he vows that his unborn son would. 24 at having four daughters in a row, however, he gives up again.

One day his older daughters Geeta and Babita come home after beating up two big boys. He suddenly realizes their potential and begins coaching them. In the conservative Indian society, women are excluded from a lot of sports, one of which is wrestling. 25 the other fellow villagers’ criticism, he insists on his demanding training. In the beginning, his daughters resent their father for his inhuman treatment but soon realize that he only wants the best for them. After years of training, Geeta becomes the first Indian female wrestler to win a gold medal in an international game.

As we all know, a good movie makes viewers ponder after walking out of the theater. And *Dangal* is definitely the one that keeps audience 26 on the meaning of life.

22. (A) adapted to (B) resulted from (C) known for (D) based on
23. (A) aroused (B) raised (C) rose (D) arose
24. (A) To be disappointed (B) To disappoint (C) Disappointed (D) Disappointing
25. (A) Despite (B) While (C) Since (D) Although
26. (A) reflects (B) reflect (C) to reflect (D) reflecting

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 27 至 31 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

People commonly complain that they never have enough time to accomplish their tasks. Time seems to slip away before many planned chores can get done. 27 time management experts, the main reason for this is that most people fail to set their priority lists straight. They get stuck in trivial, time-consuming matters and never complete the important ones.

One simple tip often 28 by those who have been considered “social elite” is to make a to-do list on a daily basis. The jobs on the list range from “the most essential” to “the least essential” and are checked regularly throughout the day to assess progress. Not only 29 an effective way to manage time, but it also gives people a sense of fulfillment when they see the jobs on the list done.

To sum up, prioritizing our everyday work is the key. People who fail to do so often end the workday 30 a sense of uncertainty. Seeing their unfinished work piled up, they will be forced to handle tremendous anxieties. And it will gradually 31 to serious physical and mental health issues. Therefore, follow the tip, and people can become more productive and stay efficient at work.

27. (A) On account of (B) Speaking of (C) As for (D) According to
28. (A) is used (B) that used (C) used (D) using
29. (A) is this (B) what is (C) does it (D) to be
30. (A) by (B) in (C) with (D) up
31. (A) contribute (B) conduct (C) recommend (D) require

IV. 閱讀測驗(第 32-41 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個題目，為第 32 至 41 題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲閱讀下文，回答第 32-36 題。

Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher whose writing mostly deals with education, once stated, “The well-educated are those who are able to sing and dance.” Indeed, singing, dancing and other forms of art such as painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and poetry have played an important role in almost every culture. Every society offers a way for its people to gain knowledge as well as pleasure from creative and imaginative activities. Nowadays, the application of art to our everyday lives seems to be as much a universal human need as the need for food, sleep and protection from the severe weather.

Art refers to any human object or activity that tries to meet the standards of beauty in a specific society. For example, in Japan, tea ceremony is an art because it is associated with a special ritual of beautiful service; however, in the United States, tea drinking is not an art but merely an ordinary activity. The great variety of artistic forms and styles in each culture makes the beauty of art rewarding. In addition, art expresses some of the basic themes and values of a culture, so it provides insights into different patterns and different ways in which people view the world around them.

Art may symbolize a specific emotion that carries a specific meaning. This kind of artistic symbolism varies from culture to culture, and to understand it, we must know the specific cultural traditions. For instance, in Western music, the use of the minor scale usually inspires the emotion of sadness. In India, certain ragas, musical pieces, are traditionally associated with different times of the day. In Chinese opera, a piece of blue cloth waved across the stage is immediately recognized as representing a river by the Chinese audience. These traditionally artistic elements are like a code that people in those cultures have been taught to understand. In terms of religion, religious statues may be symbols of gods, saints or certain values. Sometimes such paintings or sculptures are believed to be actually the thing they show. For instance, ceremonial masks are sometimes believed to **take on** the supernatural power of the spirits or beings that they represent.

In conclusion, we cannot over-emphasize the importance of art education. It is more than just enriching our lives. We may say that art helps make cultural value concrete and visible.

32. The above passage is mainly about _____.
- (A) art in the cultural context
 (B) symbolic communication
 (C) international artists and musicians
 (D) cross-cultural preferences and values
33. In the first paragraph, music, painting, and poetry are considered _____.
- (A) means for countries to communicate
 (B) examples of imaginative activities
 (C) more important than food and sleep
 (D) aspects of life meaningful only in Western culture
34. Which of the following words has the closest meaning to the phrase **take on** in the third paragraph?
- (A) annoy
 (B) escape
 (C) carry
 (D) observe

35. According to this passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Art refers to any human creation or activity that can be equated with beauty.
 - (B) Plato believes that those who are able to sing and dance must be excellent teachers.
 - (C) Ceremonial masks are sometimes believed to take on the supernatural power of the spirits or beings that they represent.
 - (D) Material objects such as sculptures or statues are often used to be the symbols of gods.
36. In the last paragraph, the author concludes that _____.
- (A) we can lead a financially rich life through art
 - (B) art education should be highly valued
 - (C) studying art can't guarantee a wonderful life
 - (D) the more we learn art, the more money we may have

▲閱讀下文，回答第 37-41 題。

What is “Selective Attention”? This term indicates that the way people tend to focus their attention on one single object or task and ignore other things around them. In fact, it's impossible for most people to notice everything at once. A person pays attention to what he's selected, though he is not necessarily conscious of his selection. There are many theories as to the nature of selective attention. One of them is that our brain can only process a certain amount of information at a time, so it automatically filters out whatever it considers unnecessary or unimportant. This is usually an unconscious process; that is, we are usually unaware of it. As for the degree of selective attention, it may vary from person to person. Some people have the lower level of selective attention, particularly if they have certain learning disorders, such as Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder(ADHD). ADHD is a disorder that can make it challenging for students to stay appropriately focused on one single object, person, or idea. At times it may also give rise to their hyperfocus, namely their excessive concentration on something.

Selective attention is also closely **correlated** with autism. Experts first noticed the connections between them when they realized that most autists tend to have difficulty with their ability to focus. In a way, autists are just like radios that pick up all the channels at once. Trying to filter out most of the channels in order to pay attention to just one is often the challenge faced by those with autistic disorders. They can't tune in to a single station or channel, so all they can hear is a jumble of noise coming toward them at the same time. They are flooded with too many choices. In such a case, it is of course extremely difficult for them to concentrate.

37. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) What autism is and how autists should be treated.
 - (B) The cause of ADHD and how it affects those with it.
 - (C) The nature of selective attention and what it has to do with autism or ADHD.
 - (D) The nature of selective attention and how it is different from autism or ADHD.
38. Which of the following statements about “Selective Attention” is CORRECT?
- (A) Most people don't find it difficult to notice everything at one time.
 - (B) We are all aware of the process of selecting information.
 - (C) Our brain filters out unnecessary information because of brain damage.
 - (D) Different people may have different levels of “Selective Attention”.

39. When something is **correlated** with something else, _____.
- (A) they are related to each other (B) they are contrary to each other
(C) people know nothing about them (D) people can't tell them apart
40. According to this passage, those who have ADHD _____.
- (A) can sometimes be highly focused on certain things
(B) have little difficulty putting things in order
(C) usually perform poorly in art
(D) also have problems communicating with others
41. According to this passage, which of the following statements about autism is **INCORRECT**?
- (A) Autism is sometimes described as receiving too much information at a time.
(B) People who have autism may have difficulty filtering information.
(C) People who have autism are flooded with too many choices.
(D) People who have autism can tune in to a single channel so they are hyperfocused.

第二部分：非選擇題(第 I 至 III 題，每題 6 分，共 18 分)

I. 填充

說明：

- ▲請依據中文提示，將試題內空格①、②答案之完整單字(含提示之字首)，分別作答於答案卷之作答欄①、②之指定範圍內以完成句子。
- ▲請勿抄題，否則不予計分。每格限填一字，超過一字者視為錯誤，不予計分。

1. 均衡的飲食和規律的運動是健康生活方式的關鍵。
- B ① diet and r ② exercise are the key to a healthy lifestyle.

II. 句子重組

說明：

- ▲請將題中 6 段提示字詞重組成一完整句子，並於句尾加上適當標點符號。
- ▲請將重組後的句子寫在答案卷之「非選擇題作答區」指定範圍內，答案中不能增減字詞或修改變化字詞，請勿抄題。

2. given / encouraged / The comment / by / me a lot / my teacher

III. 中譯英

說明：

- ▲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「非選擇題作答區」之指定範圍內，請勿抄題。

3. 既然你不能改變他的心意，你所能做的就是尊重他的決定。

【以下空白】

106 學年度四技二專第三次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 英文 詳解

106-3-2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
D	C	C	A	B	C	B	A	A	A	B	D	D	C	A	B	B	B	C	A	B
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
D	B	C	A	D	D	C	A	C	A	A	B	C	B	B	C	D	A	A	D	

第一部分：選擇題

I. 字彙題

1. 在埃及新發現的木乃伊保存良好，大部分還很完整。
(A) 保育 (B) 預定 (C) 應得 (D) 保存
2. 我們應該善(利)用生活中的挫折，把它們轉化成讓我們變得更堅強的機會。
(A) 焦慮 (B) 參考；參照 (C) 優點；優勢 (D) 選擇
【setback(n)：挫折。advantage(n)：優點；優勢。take advantage of~ 善(利)用】
3. 慷慨的茶販陳樹菊女士並沒有被悲慘的童年打敗。相反的，她努力工作存錢幫助窮人。
(A) 想像出來的；虛構的 (B) 吸引人的
(C) 悲慘的 (D) 不熟悉的
【defeat：打敗。generous：慷慨的】
4. 經過幾天的調查後，這名連續殺人犯謀殺年輕護士的動機仍然是個謎。
(A) 保持；仍是 (B) 提醒 (C) 懷疑 (D) 倖存
【serial killer：連續殺人犯。motive：動機】
5. 重要的不在於結果，而是你做出的努力，以及你和同伴一起經歷的過程。
(A) 支持 (B) 努力 (C) 獨立 (D) 情感
6. 奪走數十條人命的拉斯維加斯(賭城)槍擊事件，提升了美國大眾對於更嚴格的槍枝管制的意識。
(A) 保護 (B) 鼓勵 (C) 意識 (D) 安全
7. 很高興通知你已被我們學校錄取，祝福你在我們學校有美好的未來。
(A) 競爭 (B) (被)錄取；承認
(C) 確認；鑑定 (D) 佔領
【be admitted to~ 准許進入(入學)；被錄取獲錄用】
8. LOHAS 是一個強調簡單生活的運動，相應地，人們應該擺脫奢侈品。
(A) 強調 (B) 申請；應用 (C) 示範 (D) 由...組成
9. 我們絕不該忽視家庭教育的影響，它型塑一個人的人格。
(A) 忽視(略) (B) 拒絕 (C) 反對 (D) 欣賞；感激
10. 尼克胡哲天生來沒有四肢，克服所有的挑戰，活出了沒有限制的人生。
(A) 限制 (B) 悲劇 (C) 後(結)果 (D) 尊重
11. 2011年3月11日日本(發生了)有史(紀錄)以來最大的地震之一，所引發的海嘯，摧毀了許多房子，造成許多損害。
(A) 擊倒；敲掉 (B) 導致；造成 (C) 查閱 (D) 延期
【wipe out：徹底摧毀。trigger：引發】

cause = lead to/bring about/give rise to/result in

II. 對話題

12. Jack：你有讀過「Wonder」(奇蹟男孩)這本書嗎？
Lucy：有啊！它登上2014年暢銷書排行榜。
Jack：_____。
Lucy：它在講一個臉部有缺陷的男孩的故事。在他上學期間，他教導了在他周圍的每一個人，如何去尊重並欣賞和自己不同的人。
Jack：這(本書)一定非常激勵且溫暖人心。
(A) 你在書店找到的嗎？
(B) 你要從圖書館借嗎？
(C) 你覺得(這本書)有趣嗎？
(D) 它(這本書)主要在講什麼？
13. Karl：我們訂了今晚住的房間。姓名是卡爾喬伊。
接待員：讓我看一下。喔！對了。_____。
Karl：這房間有空調而且有海景嗎？
接待員：這房間有空調，但是現在沒有空的(可入住的)海景房。
Karl：真可惜啊！
(A) 你訂的書已經到了。
(B) 我在得獎名單上找到你的名字。【award：得獎】
(C) 你打算待多久？【intend to + V：打算】
(D) 你可以有(住)五樓的雙人房。
14. Cindy：媽，你猜今天誰到我們學校？
媽：_____。你何不告訴我呢？
Cindy：是畫家—謝坤山。
媽：你是指口足畫家，他的故事出現在你課本裡？
Cindy：是啊！就是他！他(的人生)非常不可思議。我今天從他的演講學到不少東西。
(A) 我偶遇一位藝術家。【bump into：碰撞；偶然遇到】
(B) 你一定是在開玩笑。
(C) 我一點線索都沒有(我不知道)。【clue：線索】
(D) 你不是真的這樣認為的，是吧？
15. Stephen：嗨，茱蒂！你覺得吳教授如何？
Judy：我喜歡他的教學方式。他總是試著用圖例和邏輯的論點將他的觀點解釋清晰明白，使人了解。
Stephen：_____。這幫助我更容易了解(上課的)內容。
(A) 我非常同意。
(B) 你在開我玩笑嗎？
(C) 我不確定我懂(你的意思)。
(D) 你同意我的意見嗎？/你有在聽嗎？

- 【illustrations：圖例。logical：有邏輯的。statement：論點。get one's ideas across：將某人的觀點解釋清晰明白】
16. 爸：堤米，我聽說今早的數學考試你作弊。我無法相信你會做出這麼羞恥的事！
Timmy：_____。
爸：我怎麼知道的不重要。(重要的是)你不該這樣做！
Timmy：我很抱歉，爸爸。我答應你不會再發生了。
(A) 有這麼糟嗎？ (B) 你怎麼會知道？
(C) 這一切是這樣嗎？ (D) 如果我重新來過會怎樣？
【S + shouldn't have + p.p.：是一種特別的句法，是表示過去不應該做的事(但事實卻已做了)，含有對過去之責難或後悔的意思】
17. George：你知道強納生和麗莎上個月分手了嗎？
Sandra：不會吧！他們看起來像是天造地設的一對。
George：這樣說吧，他對女生非常甜言蜜語。
Sandra：_____。
George：他太過份了，欺騙他女友。這太糟了！
(A) 他們不會感到厭煩嗎？
(B) 這有什麼不對嗎？
(C) 他們要怎麼處理？
(D) 他們要彼此控告嗎？【sue(v)：控告；官司】
【break up：分手。a match in heaven：非常相配的一對)。smooth talker：會說好聽話討女人喜歡的男人。get tired of：對...感到厭煩】
18. Ivy：世大運每兩年舉辦一次。今年是在臺灣(舉行)。
Melody：我知道。_____。
Ivy：我也是。我會買票去觀看比賽，為我喜歡的隊伍加油。
(A) 我不得不哭。
(B) 每一個人都很期待。
(C) 告訴我你是如何比到決賽的。【make it：成功達到】
(D) 我對於即將到來的旅行感到興奮。
【look forward to + N/Ving... 期待某事】
【every other 表示「每隔一個」，因此 every other year 即表示「每兩年」。take place：舉辦。S + have(has/had) no choice(option) but + V：不得不。look forward to + N/Ving... 期待某事】
19. Jack：你何時要去威尼斯？
Candy：明天。
Jack：太棒了！我認為_____。畢竟，你一直這麼努力在工作。
Candy：你說的沒錯。我已經計畫這趟旅行好幾個禮拜了。
(A) 我會請一天假。
(B) 你應該要特別注意這個案子。
(C) 是該度個假的時候了。
(D) 段考考完你會感覺輕鬆自在。
【keep an eye on sth. 意指特別注意某事。it's high/about time that S + Ved... 是該...的時候了。feel at ease：感到輕鬆自在】
20. Mark：約翰，恭喜你(剛才)表現得很好。你的簡報讓每一個人都聽得很專心。
John：謝謝。你幫了最後的部分。此外，是你設計了

這麼棒的产品。

Mark：_____ 我想我們是很棒的團隊。

- (A) 別客氣(別那麼見外)。
(B) 不要怪我。【blame sb. for sth.】
(C) 別拐彎抹角。
(D) 別告訴任何人你有多成功。

【on the edge of one's seat：坐在椅子前緣專心的看和聽】

21. Paul：嗨，布萊恩！你的泰國之旅如何？

Brian：非常棒，我非常享受在那裡的每一分鐘。風景跟食物都棒極了！

Paul：_____

Brian：嗯...我會說是水上市場。人們在小船上買賣東西。

- (A) 你去哪裡？
(B) 旅程中最精彩的地方是？
(C) 你有買任何特別的東西嗎？
(D) 你在那待了多久？

【highlight：在此處意指最精采或有趣的地方】

III. 綜合測驗

Question 22-26

如果你是寶萊屋電影的愛好者，你一定聽過阿米爾罕。他是一名印度演員、導演和製作人。他在一部電影「我和我的冠軍女兒」中擔任主角。「我和我的冠軍女兒」是(22)根據一個真實的故事，關於一名父親對抗社會偏見，把他的女兒們(23)養育成堅強的摔角獎牌得主(的故事)。這位父親是名前業餘摔角選手，也得過全國冠軍，但是因為生活重擔而放棄夢想。當他明瞭他再也無法為國家贏得獎牌時，他發誓他未出生的兒子會(完成他的夢想)。在連續有了四個女兒後，他(24)失望的再度放棄。

有一天當他的大女兒Geeta和二女兒Babita痛打了兩個大男孩回到家後，他突然了解了她們的天分，然後開始培訓她們。在保守的印度社會，女人是被排除在許多運動之外的，其中之一是摔角。(25)不管其他村民的批評，他還是堅持嚴格的訓練。一開始他的女兒痛恨父親非人道的對待，但很快的，她們理解父親是為她們好。幾年的訓練後，Geeta成為首位替印度拿下女子摔角的世界冠軍。

我們都知道，好的電影會讓觀眾在步出電影院後沉思。「我和我的冠軍女兒」肯定就是一部會讓人一直(26)反思生命意義的電影。

22. (A) 適應 (B) 起因於 (C) 以~聞名 (D) 根據...

23. (A) 喚起 (B) 養育 (C) 上升(高) (D) 起來；發生

【rise-rose-risen(vi)：(自動地)上升/升高

raise-raised-raised(vt)：使升高/舉起/養育/募集(資金)

arise-arose-arisen(vi)：(問題等)發生/(雲；霧)起

arouse-aroused-aroused(vt)：喚醒/喚起】

24. 本句為分詞構句的用法，原來為(Being disappointed... 省略 being)

25. (A) although 後須接子句，故答案為(D) Despite + NP

26. keep + O + Ving

【wrestler：摔角選手。potential：潛能。beat up：毆打。resent：憎恨。fight against：對抗。prejudice：偏見。

conservative：保守的。exclude：排除。demanding：要求嚴格的。inhuman：非人道的。definitely：肯定是。ponder：沉思。reflect on：反省】

Question 27-31

人們蠻常抱怨沒有足夠的時間完成工作。時間似乎在預定完成的瑣事前偷偷溜走。(27)根據時間管理專家(的說法)，這主要的原因是大多的人們沒有直接先設定好優先順序。他們困在瑣碎的、耗費時間的小事，然後永遠無法完成重要的事。

有一個常被那些被認為是「社會菁英」的人士(28)使用的簡單秘訣就是，擬定一個清單，列出每一天都要做完的事。這份清單的工作順序是從「最重要的」到「最不重要的」，然後在一天當中定期的檢查，評估進展(度)。(29)這不僅是有效的管理時間方式，而且也同時給予每個人，在看到清單上的事情被完成時的成就感。

總結一下，為我們每天的生活，排定優先順序是關鍵。那些沒有完成工作清單的人會在工作一天的尾聲(30)有著不確定感。看到未完成的工作堆積如山，他們會被迫去處理很大的焦慮感。而且這會慢慢(31)導致嚴重的身體上及精神上的健康問題。因此，遵照這個秘訣，人們可以變得更有產值並在工作上保持效率。

27. (A) 因為 (B) 當提到 (C) 至於 (D) 根(依)據
28. 原句為：One simple solution which is often used by those at the top is... → 省略關代，被動改為 p.p.
29. 原句為：This is not only an effective way..., but it also gives people... → Not only(否定副詞)放句首時，要倒裝
30. with + NP 為「附帶說明」的用法，解釋為：有著…
31. (A) contribute 為「貢獻」的意思，但是 contribute to：則為「導致；促成」
(B) 執行；實行
(C) 推薦
(D) 要(需)求

【slip away：偷偷溜走。set priority：設定優先順序。stuck in：困住。trivial：瑣碎的小事。time-consuming：耗費時間的。on a daily basis：每天的。range from A to B：範圍從 A 到 B。essential：重要的。assess：評估。progress：進展。effective：有效(果)的。a sense of fulfillment：成就感。uncertainty：不確定(感)。pile up：堆積(如山)。productive：多產的。efficient：有效率的。】

IV. 閱讀測驗

Question 32-36

柏拉圖是位古希臘哲學家，他大部分的著作都與教育有關。他曾說「能唱歌跳舞的人才是受過良好教育的人。」的確，在每個文化當中，歌唱、跳舞與其他形式的藝術，像繪畫、雕刻、建築、音樂與詩(的寫作)，幾乎在每個文化中都扮演重要的角色。每個社會都會給人們從具有創造力與想像力的活動中，同時獲得知識與樂趣的方法。當今，將藝術應用到每日的生活，似乎已經變得普遍到和人類需要食物、睡眠以及對遮風避雨的需求一樣(高)了。

藝術在特定社會中，是指企圖達到美的標準的人文物品或活動。例如，在日本茶道是一項藝術，因為它與特殊而優美的儀式相關；但在美國，喝茶並不是藝術，

它只不過是一個平凡的活動。在各國文化當中，藝術型態與風格的多樣性，使其美感更具價值。此外，藝術表達出一個文化的基本主題與價值觀，因此它使我們能洞察不同的文化模式及明瞭人們用不同的角度來看待周遭的世界。

藝術可能象徵某種特殊的感情，傳達特殊的意義。這種藝術的象徵，在每個文化中各不相同。而我們要知道特定的文化傳統才得以了解它。例如，在西方的音樂中，使用小調通常會引發悲傷的情緒。在印度，某些拉加(印度古典音樂旋律所用的調式)、樂曲，傳統上都與從早到晚的不同時刻有所關連。在國劇中，一條藍色的布飄過舞台，馬上就會被觀眾認出是代表一條河流。這些傳統的藝術成分就像密碼，在那些文化中的人們在被教導後，便明瞭其意義。就宗教而言，宗教上的雕像可能象徵神明、聖人或某些特定的價值。有時這些畫作或雕像被認為實質上就是所代表神明或人。例如，儀式中使用的面具，有時會被認為蘊含神秘力量，那些力量則來自於它們代表的神或人。

總而言之，我們再怎麼強調藝術教育的重要性也不為過。它不只是豐富我們的生活。我們可以說，藝術使得文化的價值觀更為具體與顯著。

【philosopher：哲學家。state(v)：指出；說。well-educated：有教養的。poetry：詩(集)。imaginative：有想像力的。application：申請；(此處指的是)應用。tea ceremony：茶道。be associated with：與…有關。ritual：儀式。ordinary：普通；平凡。the great variety of：多樣的。rewarding：得到回報的(此處指有價值的)。insight：洞察。symbol(n)：象徵 /symbolize(v)/symbolic(adj)/symbolism(n) 象徵主義；符號使用。minor scale：小音階。recognize：認出，識別。represent：代表。element：要素。religious statue：宗教的雕像。supernatural：超自然的。再~也不為過的句型為：①cannot + V + too much。②cannot over-V~。③cannot be too + adj.。over-emphasize：過度強調。concrete：具體的】

32. 以上這篇文章主要是關於_____。
- (A) 在文化背景中的「藝術」
(B) 象徵性的溝通(交流)
(C) 國際藝術家與音樂家
(D) 跨文化的喜好與價值【preference：偏好】
33. 在第一段中，音樂、繪畫與詩被認為是_____。
- (A) 國家間溝通的工具【means：方式；工具】
(B) 有想像力的活動
(C) 比食物與睡眠重要
(D) 只有在西方文化中，才有意義的生活層面【aspect：方面】
34. 以下哪個字和第三段的“take on”在字義上最接近？
(A) 使惱怒 (B) 逃跑 (C) 帶有 (D) 觀察
35. 根據這篇文章，以下哪個論點是不正確的？
(A) 藝術指的是任何人類的創作或活動，相當於美(的事物)。【be equated with：等同】
(B) 柏拉圖認為，那些會唱歌跳舞的人一定是優秀的老師。
(C) 儀式中所使用的面具，有時會被認為蘊含神秘的力量，那些力量則來自於它們代表的神或人。

- (D) 像是雕塑品或雕像這樣的有形物體，常被用來象徵神明。
36. 在最後一段，作者總結出_____。
- (A) 透過藝術我們可以過一個財務上富有的生活
(B) 藝術教育應該被高度重視
(C) 學習藝術無法保證一個完美的人生
(D) 我們越多學習藝術，就有可能變得越有錢

Question 37-41

什麼是「選擇性注意力」？這個名詞指的是人們傾向注意單一物件或任務，而且忽略其他的(事物)。事實上，大部分的人，不太可能一次注意所有事。人們會去注意的，是他「選擇」的，儘管這個選擇的過程他本人不一定意識的到。有許多的理論是關於「選擇性注意力」的本(性)質。其中之一的(理論)是，我們的大腦一次只能處理一定數量的訊息，所以它(大腦)會自動過濾掉被認為不必要或不重要的(事物)。這通常是沒有意識到的過程，也就是說，我們通常不會注意到它。至於選擇性專注力的程度則是因人而異，有些人是較低的專注力層次，特別是他們有某些特定的學習障礙。像是「注意力不足過動症」。這類的學生在單一的東西、人或某一個觀念上保持適當的專注力，是很有挑戰(困難)的。然而有的時候，在某些事情上，他們又表現出極度專注。

「選擇性注意力」同時也跟自閉症有關連。當專家們了解到大部分自閉症的人也會有無法專注的困難時，他們注意到這兩者(選擇性注意力和自閉症)之間的關聯。在某種意義上，自閉症就像是在收音機裡接收到所有的電台(或者電視上所有的頻道)。那些有自閉症的人經常面臨的挑戰是試著過濾所有的訊息只為了專注一件事。既然他們無法對焦到單一的頻道，他們聽(接收到)的會是同時朝向他們而來的各種(龐大而雜亂的)噪音，他們被太多選擇(項)淹沒了。在這樣的情況，對他們而言，專注(在單一訊息)當然會是極度地困難。

【indicate：指示；指出。single object：單一物品。ignore = neglect = overlook：忽略(視)。as to + N：至於；關於。nature：(在此處指)本質或性質。necessarily：必要的。theory：理論。process(v)：處理。filter out：過濾掉。deem：認為。be aware of：意識到。particularly：特別是。learning disorder：學習障礙。appropriately：適當的。at times：有時候。autism：自閉症。in a way：在某種意義上。jumble：混亂且雜亂的一堆(東西)。be flooded with：被淹沒】

37. 這篇文章主要在講什麼？
- (A) 自閉症是什麼以及應當如何對待。
(B) 注意力不足過動症(ADHD)的成因及它如何影響有這個症狀的人。
(C) 「選擇性專注」的特質，以及與自閉症和 ADHD 的關連。
(D) 「選擇性專注」的特質，以及與自閉症和 ADHD 的不同。
38. 以下哪個關於「選擇性專注」的陳述(論點)是正確的？
- (A) 人們不覺得一次注意所有的事情是困難的。
(B) 我們有意識的在選擇(過濾)訊息的過程。
(C) 我們的大腦過濾掉不必要的資訊是因為腦受損。
(D) 不同的人可能會有不同程度的「選擇性注意」。
39. 當某件事與另一件事「correlated」時，_____。

- (A) 他們彼此是有關連的 (B) 他們彼此是相反的
(C) 人們對他們是一無所知的 (D) 人們無法區分他們
【contrary to + N：違背…；與…相反。tell them apart：區別(分)】
40. 根據這段文章，那些有注意力不足過動症的人，_____。
- (A) 有時候對特定事情有高度專注力(第一段最後一句)
(B) 對於把東西按照順序排好是有困難的(文章未提及)
(C) 通常在藝術方面表現很差(文章只提到會有學習障礙，但未必是藝術方面)
(D) 跟別人溝通有困難(文章未提及)
41. 根據這段文章，以下哪個關於自閉症的論述是不正確的？
- (A) 自閉症有時被描述為一次接收太多資訊。
(B) 有自閉症的人可能會在過濾資訊上有困難。
(C) 有自閉症的人被太多選擇淹沒。
(D) 有自閉症的人可以對焦在單一的頻道所以會極度專注。(根據文章的最後一句，自閉症無法對焦在單一頻道，他們會被太多訊息淹沒)

第二部分：非選擇題

I. 填充

1. Balanced ; regular

【註】balance(v.)(n.)平衡 balanced(adj.)均衡的
strike a balance between A and B：在 A 與 B 之間取得平衡

regular(adj.)規律的↔irregular(adj.)不規律的
做運動：do/take/have/get exercise

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	2 個空格皆正確無誤。
3	1 個空格正確，另 1 個空格部分正確。
2	僅 1 個空格正確或 2 個空格皆部分正確。
1	1 個空格錯誤，另 1 個空格部分正確。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字零碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全錯誤。

II. 句子重組

2. given / encouraged / The comment / by / me a lot / my teacher

解答：The comment given by my teacher encouraged me a lot.

【註】comment：評論。encourage：鼓勵

本句為「分詞構句」的用法，原來是由兩句合併
The comment encouraged me.

The comment was given by my teacher.

→The comment that(which) was given by my teacher encouraged me.

省略關代後，被動改為 p.p.

→The comment (given by my teacher) encouraged me.

S

V

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	所有字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結構及連貫性甚佳，拼寫及標點完全正確。
3	多數字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結構及連貫性佳，但有拼寫或標點錯誤。
2	僅有部分字詞組合正確，句法結構不良，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
1	多數字詞組合及語法結構錯誤甚多，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 只抄引導文字。 (5) 內容完全離題或錯誤。

III. 中譯英

3. 既然你不能改變他的心意，你所能做的就是尊重他的決定。

解答：Since(Now that) you can't change his mind, what(all that/all) you can(have to) do is respect his decision.

【註】既然：since/now that

What + S + have to do + is (to) + VR

All (that) can do

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	能充分表達原文題意，對題材有絕佳的掌握，句子結構及連貫性甚佳。文法及標點正確，用字遣詞沒有或僅有極少不當之處。
3	能適切表達原文題意，對題材有良好的掌握，句子結構及連貫性大致得當。文法及標點、用字遣詞有少數不當之處，但不妨礙題意之表達。
2	僅能部分表達原文題意，句子結構不良或有誤，且大多難以理解並缺乏連貫性。文法及標點、用字遣詞有失當之處。
1	無法表達原文題意，句子沒有結構概念及連貫性，無法理解。文法及標點、用字遣詞之錯誤甚多。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全離題或錯誤。

第一部分：選擇題(第 1 至 41 題，每題 2 分，共 82 分)

I. 字彙題(第 1-11 題，每題 2 分，共 22 分)

說明：第 1 至 6 題，每題均有一空格字詞，請選擇最適合的答案，以完成該英文句子。
第 7 至 11 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字詞，請在四個選項中，選擇一個與劃底線的字詞意義最接近的答案。

1. I had no idea why Kiki gave me a _____ look as if I had done something wrong.
(A) suspicious (B) confident (C) grateful (D) sociable
2. Even though Timmy and Cindy always argue and _____ about everything, surprisingly they are still good friends and can share every detail of their lives.
(A) chat (B) pray (C) prepare (D) disagree
3. A restaurant manager not only has to communicate with customers but also tries the best to handle their _____.
(A) diseases (B) materials (C) complaints (D) functions
4. I bought two tickets to the NBA game this Saturday evening. Would you like to _____ me to the game?
(A) sympathize (B) accompany (C) persuade (D) interrupt
5. It should be everybody's responsibility to avoid _____ warming; we need to keep reducing the greenhouse gas emission.
(A) global (B) domestic (C) identical (D) eventual
6. For those who have no time to plan their trip in advance, taking a _____ tour is probably the best choice for them.
(A) rescue (B) self-guided (C) package (D) lecture
7. The discovery to curing the fatal illness such as malaria was made by years of diligent research of scientists.
(A) original (B) hardworking (C) expressive (D) historical
8. Taiwan enjoys liberal democracy and freedom of speech. We really have to cherish what we have and use it wisely.
(A) strict (B) true (C) pure (D) free
9. Facebook founder, Mark Zuckerberg, is optimistic about the future development of artificial intelligence.
(A) realistic (B) positive (C) generous (D) unpleasant
10. We should avoid making personal remarks because it is rude and impolite; also, it hurts people.
(A) vitamins (B) comments (C) regulations (D) purposes
11. The drug company has supported the lung cancer research because it has kept searching for new treatments for this disease.
(A) assisted (B) described (C) suggested (D) contained

II. 對話題(第 12-21 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：第 12 至 21 題，請依對話內容選出一個最適合的答案，使其成為有意義的對話。

12. Daughter: Dad, dad, dad! Wake up!
 Father: Uh, what, what, uh, uh?
 Daughter: The movie is over. You slept through the best part.
 Father: Sorry for that. _____
 (A) I want to know what kind of movies you like.
 (B) I would never go to a movie alone.
 (C) I won't be late next time.
 (D) I must have been tired today.
13. Ms. Lin: Hello, I am Ms. Lin. I had an appointment at 4:30, but I am a little late.
 Nurse: Yes, Ms. Lin. I am sorry but the doctor has taken the next patient. _____ You could fill out this form while you are waiting.
 Ms. Lin: All right. Name, address, date of birth, age.
 Nurse: Thanks. The doctor should be with you quite soon.
 (A) Would you mind waiting for a few minutes?
 (B) Could you come tomorrow afternoon at 2:30?
 (C) Do you have any allergies?
 (D) What seems to be the problem?
14. Sonia: Joseph's plane is due to arrive at 4:30. I think we should go pick him up at the airport.
 Tim: Good idea. But we'll need to leave here at 3:00 by taxi. It is a bit far to get there.
 Sonia: I don't think we should take a taxi. The subway is much faster.
 Tim: Okay. _____ I'll meet you at your office and we can walk to the station together.
 (A) Let's take a taxi together. (B) I will pick you up at 4:30.
 (C) The plane will take off soon. (D) That sounds like a good plan.
15. Cindy: I have got a lot of work and I have to get it done by 5:00 this afternoon.
 Jasper: Do you want me to bring you something to eat from the cafeteria?
 Cindy: No, thanks. I brought a sandwich from home. I'll eat it at my desk.
 Jasper: _____ You'll drive yourself crazy working like that. You'll make yourself sick.
 (A) Why don't you move to my office and let's work together?
 (B) You know something? You really should stop for a break.
 (C) Me too. I haven't had my lunch yet. You are not alone.
 (D) The food in that cafeteria is so great. Why not have a try?
16. Man: Could I book Room 3 for a meeting next Friday morning?
 Woman: That depends. Will you be done before 11:00? The room has already been booked from 11:00 to 13:00.
 Man: _____ Our schedule starts at 8:00 and should be finished by 10:00.
 Woman: Okay, we'll get the room ready for you by then.
 (A) Really? I will find a new place.
 (B) Sorry to bother you. I will try to figure it out.
 (C) What time will they finish their meeting?
 (D) I don't think that will be a problem.

17. Mom: Hi dear, how are you doing today?
Daughter: Just fine, my teacher gave us a pop quiz today.
Mom: So... how was that going?
Daughter: _____
Mom: Honey, don't worry; you'll be fine. It's not the end of the world. Just try harder next time.
(A) I screwed it up! (B) It's just a piece of cake.
(C) It was terrific! (D) I got a full score.
18. Karen: Hi, Keith, could you please help me with my computer?
Keith: Sure, what's wrong with it?
Karen: I found it difficult to get access to the Internet.
Keith: Let me take a look. _____
Karen: Thanks a lot.
(A) We don't have Wifi here, so enjoy your time without a computer.
(B) You misspelled the password. Now you're all set.
(C) You probably need to try again as your argument is weak.
(D) I'm sorry, but your computer is totally broken.
19. Waitress: Are you ready to order, or do you need a few minutes?
Customer: I think we are ready. I'll have the filet for 6 oz, and she will have the same.
Waitress: _____
Customer: Umm... we'd like to have medium well, please.
Waitress: Is there anything else?
Customer: No, we're good. Thank you.
(A) What size of coke would you like?
(B) How about our special for today?
(C) How would you like your steak?
(D) Do you need appetizers first?
20. Michelle: How is your new job?
Michael: _____ Everything is new and totally different from my experience.
Michelle: So what are you going to do with that?
Michael: I don't know. I guess I should be more open-minded and try to adapt to the new environment.
(A) I want some coffee, please.
(B) Let me read the book for you.
(C) I am sorry for your loss.
(D) I need more time to get used to it.
21. Mike: I don't understand why some students choose to cheat on the exam.
Jane: I think students should know the consequence they will have.
Mike: _____
Jane: You are right. They just don't get it. Cheaters are losers.
(A) I agree with you, but many students don't understand they are doing wrong.
(B) Come on! Everybody cheats. Do you dare to swear that you have never cheated?
(C) I can't agree with you more, and students who cheat always have better scores.
(D) I don't think so; those students are studying so hard to pass. Don't push too hard on them.

III. 綜合測驗(第 22-31 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個空格，為第 22 至 31 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 22 至 26 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Tons of sexual assault and harassment survivors were sharing their stories online. Many untold women posted “me too” and 22 their terrible experiences in the past. Those stories flooded social media such as Facebook and Twitter, 23 how much people endured sexual abuse and harassment. Jessica, a rape victim, decided to share her awful experience on Facebook, “I woke up today knowing it was time. I publish this because I would do anything to have had these words written at 16.” 24 woman echoed her by adding “Me too, and I was blamed for it. I was told not to talk about it.” Obviously, there were a lot more. The huge number of responses to #MeToo showed that sexual assault might 25 every 98 seconds in the US, and one in six women had faced rape. The posted personal stories were just the 26 of iceberg. Women urged men to admit when they had harassed or assaulted someone. Therefore, stories with #I Have from male Facebook and Twitter users were emerging on social media as well.

22. (A) reversed (B) resisted (C) recovered (D) revealed
 23. (A) told (B) telling (C) and tell (D) being told
 24. (A) Another (B) The other (C) Other (D) Others
 25. (A) pass by (B) look around (C) take place (D) show off
 26. (A) tip (B) error (C) dime (D) mass

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 27 至 31 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

Have you ever imagined flying through space, diving deep under the sea or traveling around the world? If your answer is yes, how about doing all of these in your class and 27 stepping your feet out of the classroom? 28, Google has made all the impossible possible. In 2015, Google launched Google Expeditions, which offers more than 600 virtual field trips for school. Students, with the help of Google Expeditions, can visit space like Jupiter and Mars in science class. This kind of learning experiences is so cool and real. It is just like jumping into a video game. 29, not everyone is excited about this new learning style. Some scholars and researchers are concerned about the negative impact 30 Google Expeditions may have on students. Health concern, for example, is probably the major reason why Dr. Martin Banks feels against the virtual experience for kids. As a professor of 31 science, he is worried that students' eyesight may be affected. Besides, the equipment for Google Expeditions like headsets could be pricy, and not every school can afford this brand-new technology.

27. (A) through (B) without (C) during (D) by
 28. (A) Needless to say (B) To everyone's regret
 (C) Generally Speaking (D) Believe it or not
 29. (A) However (B) Therefore (C) Moreover (D) Otherwise
 30. (A) what (B) that (C) where (D) how
 31. (A) hearing (B) earth (C) vision (D) space

IV. 閱讀測驗(第 32-41 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個題目，為第 32 至 41 題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲閱讀下文，回答第 32-36 題。

Severe weather refers to the dangerous natural phenomena that potentially cause damage and loss of lives. When it happens, it is extremely important for people to know the weather risk and how to prepare for it. A tornado is one of the most destructive natural disasters which take thousands of lives each year.

Tornadoes are regarded as the typical severe weather in the United States. Even though theoretically they can hit any part of the country at any time of the year, tornadoes usually strike the areas from Iowa, Colorado to Texas and often take place in the month of May. Besides, since protecting buildings and other structures may be difficult, protecting human lives becomes the most important thing. As a result, for the government, maintaining public awareness to help people protect themselves is the first priority. Hence, when a tornado is approaching, the National Weather Service will provide warnings timely; local TV and radio stations will broadcast these warnings; towns will also set off warning sirens to tell people there is potential for a tornado. People in the tornado's path, whenever receiving these messages either from TV, broadcast or warning sirens, can seek shelter in time.

For people who live in the areas that tornados hit frequently, they have to be familiar with how to prepare for these events. One of the ways is to seek protection in a basement or a storm shelter, the place where heavy winds couldn't easily blow around dangerous objects. Actually, people get hurt usually by flying objects or debris, rather than the tornado itself. But for the people who have no basement or live far from storm shelters, they can just lie down in a bathtub and cover their heads. These are merely some of the ways that people can stay safe when a tornado is on its way.

32. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) The effort that the government has made to prevent the damage of tornados is not enough.
 (B) The role of National Weather Service for protecting lives during tornadoes is doubtful.
 (C) Both the government and the people should take precautions against tornadoes.
 (D) Tornadoes can destroy buildings and cause millions of dollars of damage.
33. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT:
- (A) Theoretically, tornadoes can strike the United States anywhere anytime.
 (B) Certain areas like Texas are often faced with the threat of tornados in May.
 (C) Maintaining people's awareness to protect their building is the first priority.
 (D) Warning sirens and broadcast can help people get aware of the danger.
34. How can people protect themselves if they have no basement or storm shelter near their house, according to the passage?
- (A) They can lie down beside the debris.
 (B) They can hide themselves in a bathtub.
 (C) They can cover their head outside the house.
 (D) They can follow the flying objects.
35. Which of the following is closest in the meaning to the word "**severe**" in the first paragraph?
- (A) calm (B) fair
 (C) humid (D) awful

36. Which state is the tornado most likely to strike in May?
 (A) Iowa (B) California (C) New York (D) Florida

▲閱讀下文後，作答第 37-41 題

Absallah al-Mouallimi, the Saudi ambassador to the UN, cheerfully announced a small step toward gender equality in Saudi Arabia after a decree was **issued** giving women the right to drive. This change will take effect in June 2018. Before the change, women in the ultra-conservative kingdom who defied the ban in protest would often go to jail.

“It is amazing,” said a Saudi university professor, who joined in the first protest against the ban in 1990. She was arrested after her driving around the Saudi capital, Riyadh. She has been waiting for the change for a long time.

There were many explanations for the driving ban over the years. Some said that it was simply inappropriate for women to drive or that men didn’t know how to react when they were sitting next to a female driver. Many others believed that allowing women to drive would lead to the collapse of the Saudi family. It was hard to imagine this, yet still others explained that driving would harm women’s ovaries, the parts of female body organs that contain eggs, even though they could not find the evidence.

This change is embraced by right groups and Saudi activists. Although Saudi women still need permissions from a male guardian—an official guardian, typically a father, brother, uncle or husband—to travel, get a job, marry or divorce, this is still a welcome move toward modernity.

37. What is the best title for the article?
 (A) Same-sex Marriage in Saudi Arabia
 (B) The Fight for Universal Human Rights in Europe
 (C) The Call for a Change for Saudi Women in the UN
 (D) Time for Women to Take the Wheel in Saudi Arabia
38. According to the article, what is **NOT** the explanation for Saudi Arabia authorities to ban women’s driving in the past?
 (A) Women may damage their health if they drive.
 (B) Males would feel inferior to females if they allowed women to sit next to them.
 (C) Women’s driving may lead to the collapse of their family.
 (D) People in Saudi Arabia culture just think it’s not a good idea for women to drive.
39. How would the female Saudi university professor mentioned in the second paragraph feel after she learned the change?
 (A) delighted (B) miserable
 (C) obedient (D) peculiar
40. In what kind of situation does a Saudi woman need permissions from a male guardian according to the article?
 (A) clean the house (B) do the shopping
 (C) end a marriage (D) interact with children
41. What is the closest meaning to the word “**issued**” in the first paragraph?
 (A) launched (B) persuaded
 (C) advanced (D) cooperated

第二部分：非選擇題(第 I 至 III 題，每題 6 分，共 18 分)

I. 填充

說明：

- ▲請依據中文提示，將試題內空格①、②答案之完整單字(含提示之字首)，分別作答於答案卷之作答欄①、②之指定範圍內以完成句子。
- ▲請勿抄題，每格限填一字，超過一字者視為錯誤，不予計分。

1. 只要不斷地練習而不放棄，你都能克服任何困難。

As long as you p ① constantly and never give up, you can o ② any difficulties.

II. 句子重組

說明：

- ▲請將題中 6 段提示字詞重組成一完整句子，並於句尾加上適當標點符號。
- ▲請將重組後的句子寫在答案卷之「非選擇題作答區」指定範圍內，答案中不能增減字詞或修改變化字詞，請勿抄題。

2. his health / The patient / so / refused / became worse and worse / any further medical treatment,

III. 中譯英

說明：

- ▲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「非選擇題作答區」之指定範圍內，請勿抄題。

3. 我們應該一起合作保持環境整潔。

【以下空白】

106 學年度四技二專第四次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 英文 詳解

106-4-2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A	D	C	B	A	C	B	D	B	B	A	D	A	D	B	D	A	B	C	D	A
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
D	B	A	C	A	B	D	A	B	C	C	C	B	D	A	D	B	A	C	A	

第一部分：選擇題

I. 字彙題

1. 我不知道為什麼 Kiki 給我一個懷疑的眼神，好像我做錯了什麼事。
(A) 懷疑的 (B) 自信的 (C) 感激的 (D) 社交的
2. 即使 Timmy 和 Cindy 總是爭論且有不同意見，但令人驚訝的是他們仍然是好朋友並分享生活中的每一個細節。
(A) 聊天 (B) 祈禱 (C) 準備 (D) 不同意
3. 餐廳經理不但要跟客戶溝通，還要盡力處理他們的抱怨。
(A) 疾病 (B) 材料 (C) 抱怨 (D) 功能
4. 我買了兩張星期六晚上 NBA 球賽的票。你可以陪伴我一起去這場比賽嗎？
(A) 同情 (B) 陪伴 (C) 說服 (D) 打擾
5. 減少全球暖化應該是每一個人的責任；我們需要持續減少溫室效應氣體的排放。
(A) 全球的 (B) 國內的 (C) 一樣的 (D) 最終的
6. 對於那些無法事先規劃旅程的人來說，旅行社套裝行程也許是最好的選擇。
(A) 救援 (B) 自助 (C) 套裝 (D) 演講
7. 之所以能找到治療致命疾病如瘧疾的方法，是科學家多年努力不懈研究的結果。
(A) 原始的 (B) 努力的
(C) 富有表情的 (D) 歷史的
8. 臺灣享有自由民主和言論自由。我們真的應該要珍惜我們所擁有的，並有智慧的運用它們。
(A) 嚴格的 (B) 真正的 (C) 純真的 (D) 自由的
9. 臉書創辦人 Mark Zuckerberg 對於人工智慧的未來發展持有非常樂觀的看法。
(A) 務實的 (B) 正面的 (C) 慷慨的 (D) 不愉快的
10. 我們應該避免針對個人評論，因為這行為粗魯又無禮。此外，它還會傷人。
(A) 維生素 (B) 評論 (C) 規定 (D) 目的
11. 這家藥廠一直支持肺癌的研究，因為想要找到新的治療方法。
(A) 幫忙 (B) 敘述 (C) 建議 (D) 包含

II. 對話題

12. 女兒：爸，爸，爸爸！醒醒！
爸爸：呃，什麼，什麼，呃呃？
女兒：電影結束了。你在最精彩的時候睡著了。
爸爸：真對不起，_____

- (A) 我想要知道你喜歡哪種電影。
(B) 我再也不會一個人去看電影了。
(C) 我下次一定不會遲到。
(D) 我一定是今天太累了。
13. 林女士：你好，我姓林，我 4 點半有預約但遲到了。
護士：好的，不過很抱歉，醫生已經在治療下一個病人。_____ 在你等待的同時可以填寫這份表格。
林女士：好的。姓名、地址、出生日期、年齡。
護士：謝謝，醫生應該很快就可以看你了。
(A) 介意等一會兒嗎？
(B) 明天下午二點半你可以來嗎？
(C) 你有過敏嗎？
(D) 大概是什麼問題呢？
14. Sonia：Joseph 的飛機會在 4：30 到達。我想我們應該去機場接他。
Tim：好主意。但是我們應該要在 3 點搭計程車離開。到機場有點遠。
Sonia：我覺得我們不應該搭計程車。地鐵快多了。
Tim：好吧。_____ 在你的辦公室會合哦，然後我們可以一起走到地鐵車站。
(A) 我們一起坐計程車。
(B) 我會在 4：30 接你。
(C) 飛機很快就會起飛。
(D) 這計劃聽起來很不錯。
15. Cindy：我有很多工作，我必須在今天下午 5 點之前完成。
Jasper：要我幫你從自助餐廳買午餐嗎？
Cindy：不用了，謝謝。我從家裡帶來了三明治。我會一邊做一邊吃飯。
Jasper：_____ 你再這樣工作會把自己逼瘋。你會生病的。
(A) 為什麼不搬到我的辦公室，讓我們一起工作？
(B) 你知道嗎，你真的應該停下來休息一下。
(C) 我也沒有吃午飯，不是只有你。
(D) 那個自助餐的食物真好吃。為什麼不試試？
16. 男士：下週五上午我可以預訂 3 號會議室嗎？
女士：看情況。你們會在 11：00 之前結束嗎？會議室從 11：00 到 13：00 已經有人預訂了。
男士：_____ 我們的時程表是從 8：00 開始，應該會在 10：00 之前完成。
女士：那沒問題，我們會在那之前把會議室準備好。
(A) 真的？那我會找個新場地。

- (B) 對不起打擾你，我會試圖弄清楚。
 (C) 他們幾點會結束？
 (D) 那應該沒問題。
17. 媽媽：親愛的，你今天過得好嗎？
 女兒：是還好啦，我們老師今天突然給我們小考。
 媽媽：那考得怎樣？
 女兒：_____。
 媽媽：親愛的，不用擔心，沒事的。這又不是世界末日，下次再努力一點就好了！
 (A) 我搞砸了！ (B) 太小意思了。
 (C) 考得太好了！ (D) 我拿了滿分。
18. Karen：嗨 Keith，你可以幫我看一下電腦嗎？
 Keith：當然好呀，你電腦怎麼了？
 Karen：我發現我電腦很難連上網路。
 Keith：我來看一下。_____。
 Karen：謝謝！！
 (A) 這裡沒有 Wifi，所以享受沒有電腦的時光吧。
 (B) 你把密碼打錯了，現在都弄好了。
 (C) 再試試看，你的論點很弱。
 (D) 我很抱歉，你的電腦是真的整個都壞了。
19. 服務生：要點餐了嗎？還是要再過一下子？
 顧客：我想我們可以點餐了。我要一客六盎司的腓力牛排，然後她也要一樣的。
 服務生：_____。
 顧客：嗯…那就要七分熟，謝謝。
 服務生：還要點什麼嗎？
 顧客：這樣就可以了，謝謝！
 (A) 可樂要什麼大小的？
 (B) 要不要來份今日特餐呢？
 (C) 牛排要幾分熟呢？
 (D) 需要開胃菜嗎？
20. Michelle：新的工作如何？
 Michael：_____。所有東西都是新的，而且和我之前的經驗都不同。
 Michelle：所以你該怎麼辦呢？
 Michael：我不知道耶。我想我該更有彈性且試著去適應新的環境。
 (A) 請給我一杯咖啡。
 (B) 我來為你閱讀這本書。
 (C) 對於你的損失我感到很遺憾。
 (D) 我需要更多時間來適應。
21. Mike：我不了解為什麼有些學生會選擇考試作弊。
 Jane：我認為學生應該要知道作弊的後果。
 Mike：_____。
 Jane：沒錯，他們就是搞不懂。作弊的人就是魯蛇。
 (A) 我同意，但很多學生並不認為他們這樣做是錯的。
 (B) 拜託！哪有人不作弊。你敢說你沒作過弊嗎？
 (C) 非常同意你的觀點，那些作弊的人總是拿高分。
 (D) 我不這樣認為，那些學生爲了要考及格可是很努力在讀書。別逼太緊。

III. 綜合測驗

Question 22-26

大量的性侵和性騷擾倖存者在網路上分享她們的故

事。許多不知名的女生開始在臉書或推特張貼「我也是」，(22)揭露她們過去可怕的經驗。那些故事湧入像臉書和推特那樣的社群網站，(23)訴說著受到性侵及性騷擾的人需忍受多少痛苦。一名叫 Jessica 的性侵受害者決定在她的臉書分享她可怕的經驗：「我今天起床後知道該是時候了。我公佈這件事因爲我後悔在我十六歲時沒說出來」。(24)另一個受害女生回應她的貼文，寫道「我也是。我因爲這件事還被指責，我甚至不能把它給說出來」。很明顯的，還有更多受害女生。大量的回覆#MeToo 貼文顯示出在美國每 98 秒就有性侵事件(25)發生，且六個女生當中就有一個有被性侵的遭遇。張貼的個人故事只是冰山的(26)一角。女生呼籲男生出面承認他們曾經騷擾或侵犯女生的過去。因此，很多男性在臉書或推特上，也出現了許多#IHave 的文章。

22. (A) 反轉 (B) 反抗 (C) 復元 (D) 揭露
 23. 此空格爲 and it told us...，連接詞(and)與主詞(it)省略，因此後面爲分詞構句
 24. 因爲受害者眾多，因此用 another 表示非限定的另一名
 25. (A) 經過 (B) 逛逛 (C) 發生 (D) 炫耀
 26. (A) 角 (B) 錯誤 (C) 一角硬幣 (D) 大量

Question 27-31

你有沒有想過在太空飛翔、深海潛水或旅遊世界？如果你的答案是肯定的，那麼若是這些活動出現在課堂上而又(27)不用踏出教室呢？(28)信不信由你，Google 已經讓這些不可能變成可能。2015 年，Google 推出了「探險先鋒計畫」，爲學校提供了超過 600 個虛擬實地考察。在 Google 探險先鋒計畫的幫助下，學生可以在自然科學課堂中，到太空參訪木星和火星。這樣的學習經驗又酷又真實，就像跳進手機遊戲一樣。(29)然而，並不是每個人都對這種新的學習風格感到興奮。一些學者和研究人員擔心此計畫對學生可能造成的負面影響。例如，健康問題也許是 Martin Banks 博士反對兒童虛擬學習經驗的原因。身爲(31)視力學科教授，他擔心學生的視力可能會因此受到影響。此外，有些 Google 探險先鋒計畫所需的設備像是耳機，價格相當昂貴，這意味著並不是每個學校都能負擔這種全新的科技。

(註：Expedition 遠征隊；探險隊；考察隊。Google Expeditions 是一款虛擬實境教學工具，使用者可以在虛擬實境中展開身歷其境的探索之旅。)

27. (A) 透過 (B) 不用 (C) 在…期間 (D) 藉由
 28. (A) 不用說 (B) 令人遺憾的是…
 (C) 一般而言 (D) 信不信由你
 29. (A) 然而 (B) 因此 (C) 此外 (D) 否則
 30. (B) 此處 that 是關係代名詞的用法，指的先行詞 impact
 31. (A) 聽力 (B) 地球 (C) 視力 (D) 太空

IV. 閱讀測驗

Question 32-36

嚴峻氣候是指可能造成損失或生命危險的自然現象。每當這種情況發生時，了解天氣造成的危險及防範未然是非常重要的。而龍捲風是每年奪取數千人生命、最具破壞性的自然災害之一。

龍捲風是公認美國典型的嚴峻氣候。理論上龍捲風可以在一年中的任何時候侵襲任一個地方，但龍捲風通

常會襲擊特定區域，從愛荷華州到科羅拉多州，再到德克薩斯州，且常發生在五月。此外，由於災害中保護房子較為困難，保護人的生命便成了最重要的事。因此，對於政府來說，維持公眾意識，幫助人們能夠保護自己成了首要任務。因而，當龍捲風臨近時，國家氣象局會及時發布警報事項，當地電視台和廣播電台也會播放相關警報，而該城市也會發佈預警，告訴市民可能到來的龍捲風。對於在龍捲風路徑上的市民，在接受電視、廣播或警報的訊息後，便可以及時尋求庇護。

對於那些生活在龍捲風頻繁發生地區的人來說，他們必須熟悉如何為這些事做準備。其中一個方法是躲在地下室或風雨避難所裡尋求保護，在那裡強風不容易吹起危險物體打傷人。其實，會使人們受傷的通常是因為物體飛起或碎片，而非龍捲風本身。不過對於沒有地下室或離風雨避難所較遠的人們，可以躲在浴缸裡並蓋住頭部。這些是當龍捲風來臨時人們可以保護自我安全的一些方式。

32. 本篇文章主要在討論什麼？
 (A) 政府為防止龍捲風所做的努力是不夠的。
 (B) 國家氣象部門在龍捲風期間保護生命的角色是可疑的。
 (C) 政府和人民自己都應該對龍捲風採取預防措施。
 (D) 龍捲風可以摧毀房子並造成數百萬美元的損失。
33. 以下所有敘述皆正確，除了：
 (A) 龍捲風理論上可以隨時隨地襲擊美國。
 (B) 有些區域，例如德克薩斯州，在五月份經常面臨龍捲風的威脅。
 (C) 使人們有保護房子的意識是最重要的事。
 (D) 警笛和廣播可以幫助人們了解危險。
34. 根據本文，如果人們在家附近沒有地下室或風雨避難所，他們該如何保護自己？
 (A) 他們可以躺在碎片旁邊。
 (B) 他們可以藏在浴缸裡。
 (C) 他們可以在房子外蓋住他們的頭。
 (D) 他們可以跟隨飛起的物體。
35. 下列哪一選項中的字最接近在第一段中「嚴峻」一詞的含義？
 (A) 冷靜的 (B) 晴朗的 (C) 潮濕的 (D) 可怕的
36. 五月份哪個州最有可能發生龍捲風？
 (A) 愛荷華州 (B) 加州 (C) 紐約 (D) 佛羅里達

Question 37-41

沙烏地阿拉伯大使 Absallah al-Mouallimi 高興地向聯合國公布一項新的法令—沙國的女生可以開車了，這是邁向性別平等的一小步。這項新法令將在 2018 年六月開始執行。在這改變之前，女性在沙國這樣極度保守的國家若是反抗這樣的開車禁令將面臨牢獄之災。

「太不可思議了。」一名沙國的大學教授這麼說。這名女教授早 1990 年就參與了第一次的抗議。她在開車繞沙國首都 Riyadh 後，馬上就被逮捕。她等待這項改變等了好久好久。

對於這些開車禁令的解釋不少。有人說女生開車就是不恰當，或是說若由女生駕駛，男生坐在旁邊不知該如何應對。也有人相信若讓女生可以開車會導致家族的崩壞。讓人難以致信的是有人解釋說開車會傷害女性身

體的器官—卵巢，即使這樣的說法並沒有證據支持。

這項改變讓人權團體及沙國的社運人士感到欣慰。雖然沙國女性在許多事情上，像是旅遊、找工作、結婚或離婚等，仍需要得到男生監護人的許可，而這類正式的監護人一般來說是女生的父親、兄弟、叔伯舅舅或是先生。儘管如此，這項能夠同意讓沙國女生開車的法令已經是朝著時代在前進了。

37. 本文最佳的標題為何？
 (A) 沙烏地阿拉伯之同性婚姻
 (B) 捍衛歐洲的普世人權
 (C) 呼籲沙國婦女在聯合國的變革
 (D) 沙國女性開車的時代到了(take the wheel 為雙關語，有開車和主導雙重意思)
38. 下列哪一個不是沙國過去長期以來禁止女性開車的可能解釋？
 (A) 女性若開車會危及她們的健康。
 (B) 若允許女性坐在旁邊會讓男性覺得他們的地位比女性低。
 (C) 女性開車可能會導致他們家族的崩壞。
 (D) 沙國人民認為在他們文化中女性開車不是件好事。
39. 在本文第二段談到的那名沙國的女性教授，她對於這項改變感到如何？
 (A) 快樂 (B) 悲慘 (C) 服從 (D) 古怪
40. 根據本文，沙國女性在哪一種情況下需要得到男性監護人的同意？
 (A) 打掃家裡 (B) 採買物品
 (C) 結束婚姻 (D) 與小孩互動
41. 第一段中的“issued”(頒布)最接近哪一個字？
 (A) 頒布 (B) 說服 (C) 精進 (D) 合作

第二部分：非選擇題

I. 填充

1. practice ; overcome

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	2 個空格皆正確無誤。
3	1 個空格正確，另 1 個空格部分正確。
2	僅 1 個空格正確或 2 個空格皆部分正確。
1	1 個空格錯誤，另 1 個空格部分正確。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字零碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全錯誤。

II. 句子重組

2. his health / The patient / so / refused / became worse and worse / any further medical treatment,
 解答：The patient refused any further medical treatment, so his health became worse and worse.

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	所有字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結

	構及連貫性甚佳，拼寫及標點完全正確。
3	多數字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結構及連貫性佳，但有拼寫或標點錯誤。
2	僅有部分字詞組合正確，句法結構不良，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
1	多數字詞組合及語法結構錯誤甚多，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 只抄引導文字。 (5) 內容完全離題或錯誤。

III. 中譯英

3. 我們應該一起合作保持環境整潔。

解答：We should work together to keep the environment clean.

或是 We should cooperate to keep the environment clean.

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	能充分表達原文題意，對題材有絕佳的掌握，句子結構及連貫性甚佳。文法及標點正確，用字遣詞沒有或僅有極少不當之處。
3	能適切表達原文題意，對題材有良好的掌握，句子結構及連貫性大致得當。文法及標點、用字遣詞有少數不當之處，但不妨礙題意之表達。
2	僅能部分表達原文題意，句子結構不良或有誤，且大多難以理解並缺乏連貫性。文法及標點、用字遣詞有失當之處。
1	無法表達原文題意，句子沒有結構概念及連貫性，無法理解。文法及標點、用字遣詞之錯誤甚多。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全離題或錯誤。

第一部分：選擇題(第 1 至 41 題，每題 2 分，共 82 分)

I. 字彙題(第 1-11 題，每題 2 分，共 22 分)

說明：第 1 至 6 題，每題均有一個劃底線的字，請在選項中擇一與該劃底線字意最接近的答案。
第 7 至 11 題，每題均有一空格，請在選項中擇一最適合的答案，以完成該句。

1. While watching TV, Uncle Benny prefer to go from one _____ to another rather than keep watching one particular program.
(A) channel (B) colony (C) character (D) continent
2. The newest anti-virus software can automatically _____ any file or e-mail infected with a computer virus.
(A) recharge (B) remove (C) reduce (D) respond
3. Trish comes from one of the richest families in the country. Every weekend she likes driving her _____ sports car to the major parties in town.
(A) firm (B) miserable (C) fancy (D) massive
4. The boss _____ told all his employees that he needed them to come to work this weekend.
(A) increasingly (B) realistically (C) generally (D) specifically
5. Animated films are often shown in theaters during July and August because they are generally thought to _____ children and teenagers.
(A) carry out (B) bring on (C) appeal to (D) correspond to
6. Stan is the most capable employee in his company; therefore, his boss often assigns him to _____ tasks.
(A) practical (B) challenging (C) memorable (D) harmful
7. Originally, coca cola was used for medical purposes when it first came out.
(A) Of all time (B) In the meantime (C) On the contrary (D) In the beginning
8. The professor recommended this book to his students because it could help them gain a new perspective on the issue of global warming.
(A) view (B) supply (C) trace (D) region
9. Lonnie went through quite a bit difficulty before he could figure out a solution to the math problem.
(A) discovered (B) represented (C) experienced (D) generated
10. To prepare for the spelling competition, Sean made it a rule to memorize 100 new words every day.
(A) circulation (B) consideration (C) contest (D) chest
11. At the end of the party, each guest thanked the host for giving him or her such a terrific time.
(A) affordable (B) fashionable (C) awful (D) wonderful

II. 對話題(第 12-21 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：第 12 至 21 題，請依對話內容選出一個最適合的答案，使其成爲有意義的對話。

12. (At 18 : 40 in the restaurant)

Phil: Excuse me. _____

The Waiter: I'm afraid not, sir! But there will be at 7. Can you wait until then?

Phil: Well...I think so.

- (A) Do you have a reservation?
- (B) Is there any table available now?
- (C) May I take your order now?
- (D) Is there any dish you recommend?

13. (On the street)

Burt: Excuse me, do you know how to get to an Irish restaurant around here called *O'Brien's*?

Jed: _____

Burt: Many thanks!

- (A) No. I'm new in town.
- (B) No. Never heard of it.
- (C) Yes. Walk around the park and you'll see it.
- (D) Yes. It's the best restaurant I've ever known.

14. (At the train station)

Sid: I'd like two round-trip tickets to New Orleans. _____

The Ticket Agent: Certainly! Here you are, sir! Have a nice trip.

- (A) Please Hurry up! I think the train is leaving soon.
- (B) Do you mind if I pay with my credit card?
- (C) Wake up NOW! I think the train is approaching.
- (D) Do you think I can make the train wait for me?

15. (In the bank)

The Teller: How can I help you, ma'am?

Sadie: I'd like to open an account.

The Teller: Sure! _____

Sadie: Of course, here's my driver's license.

- (A) Who's the account holder?
- (B) What's your account number?
- (C) But I need to see some identification first.
- (D) But I need to talk to our manager first.

16. (At the department store)

Paulie: I've heard that their department of men's wear is having a big sale today. I wonder where it is...

Dicky: _____

Paulie: That's OK! Let's check the map!

- (A) You must be kidding!
- (B) I can't agree with you more!
- (C) I have no idea at all!
- (D) You can definitely say that again!

17. (Alfie and Kit are talking about their new course.)

Alfie: Trust me! This course is impossible!

Kit: _____

Alfie: I mean, I'm worried that neither of us can pass it, given our poor scores!

- (A) Now you're talking!
- (B) I'm not sure that it will work!
- (C) You can't be serious!
- (D) I'm not sure that I follow!

18. (Matt is at Aunt Meg's grocery store.)

Aunt Meg: 5 packs of cigarettes. That will be 20 dollars!

Matt: How about 7 packs for 21 dollars? _____

Aunt Meg: Uh...All right! You do know how to bargain, young man!

- (A) Let's get down to business!
- (B) Take it or leave it!
- (C) That's not how it works!
- (D) A deal is a deal!

19. (Dawn and Mindy are talking.)

Mindy: You know Walt, the exchange student from New Zealand? Well, he asked me out yesterday, but I said, "Perhaps some other time!".

Dawn: _____ Isn't he like the cutest guy in the universe?

Mindy: I know! But I kind of want to focus on my studies now!

- (A) I can't believe you did that!
- (B) It serves you right!
- (C) I don't believe it's your fault!
- (D) It does make sense!

20. (Ken is throwing a farewell party for Neddy.)

Ken: I can't believe you're moving to Australia!

Neddy: Well, what can I say? I have a wonderful job opportunity there!

Ken: I'll be missing you! _____

Neddy: Don't worry! I will!

- (A) Try not to stay in touch, will you?
- (B) It's not the end of the world, is it?
- (C) Take good care of yourself, will you?
- (D) The choice isn't really yours, is it?

21. (In the lobby of Pacific Hotel)

The Receptionist: Can I have the name for your reservation, sir?

Dwight: Certainly! Dwight Welgrow. _____

The Receptionist: I'm so sorry, but I'm afraid that all our rooms of this kind have been booked!

Dwight: That's all right! Perhaps some other time!

- (A) Can I have a room facing the ocean?
- (B) Do you take credit cards?
- (C) Can I get an extra bed in our room?
- (D) Do you offer a free brunch?

III. 綜合測驗(第 22-31 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個空格，為第 22 至 31 題，每題有四個選項，請依各篇短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 22 至 26 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

If someone asks you what school education is for, you'll probably answer, "It's for my future... 22 a degree extraordinarily impressive, I can get any job I want!" However, this is certainly not the case for V. N. Parthiban, a 56-year-old professor at R. K. M. Vivekanada College, Chennai, West India. 23 everyone's 23, he has acquired 145 degrees over the past 30 years!

The areas of Professor Parthiban's 145 degrees are extremely diverse, ranging from art to science. While others see it as an incredible achievement, he thinks of studying all these subjects as a personal hobby, or as something he would never 24. In fact, 25 by a reporter from *Sunday India*, he said that he was currently studying a number of courses in an attempt to obtain more degrees! What's more, this passion for studying seems to run in his family, for all his family members take education 26 he does. For instance, his wife has earned 9 degrees so far, getting ready to pursue more!

22. (A) For (B) With (C) Of (D) On
23. (A) To ; amusement (B) By ; regret (C) To ; amazement (D) By ; surprise
24. (A) look down on (B) cut back on (C) get tired of (D) lose track of
25. (A) to interview (B) to be interviewed (C) interviewing (D) interviewed
26. (A) as seriously as (B) less seriously than (C) so seriously that (D) too seriously to

▲下篇短文共有 5 個空格，為第 27 至 31 題，請依短文文意，選出一個最適合該空格的答案。

When it comes to picking a seat on the airplane, it seems to be a matter of preferences, as everyone may suppose. Some will choose the window seats 27 they can enjoy the magnificent view from up in the sky. Some will choose the aisle seats because it's easier for them to stretch their legs or go to the toilet. However, recent research indicates that it's not 28 about preferences but about personalities.

Having done quite a bit research in this field, Dr. Becky Spelman, a well-known psychologist, concludes that passengers choosing the window seats may 29 live in their own worlds. In a way, they are more selfish and often get 30 if things don't go the way they want them to. On the other hand, those choosing the aisle seats are usually more friendly and accommodating 31 means that they are more willing to put themselves in others' shoes.

27. (A) even if (B) as long as (C) so that (D) in order to
28. (A) eventually (B) necessarily (C) instantly (D) informally
29. (A) belong to (B) refer to (C) stop to (D) tend to
30. (A) dependent (B) comfortable (C) upset (D) jealous
31. (A) that (B) , which (C) what (D) , whose

IV. 閱讀測驗(第 32-41 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

說明：以下兩篇短文，共有 10 個題目，為第 32 至 41 題，請於閱讀短文後，選出最適當的答案。

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 32-36 題。

You may have heard of such news stories: it has been reported that in some ancient Mayan wall paintings, we can see some figures that look exactly like modern spacemen. Or in December, 2008, a Chinese archaeologist found a Swiss watch in a 400-year-old coffin! Naturally, some people think such stories can prove that time travel does exist, while others believe these are the so-called ‘beautiful misunderstandings.’ Most of the time, there’s no way to tell what the truth is. However, the following case is an exception!

Recently, *The Expected One*, an 1860 painting by the Austrian painter Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller (1793-1865), went viral on the Internet. In the painting is a girl walking down a country road with her head down and something in her hands. Some claimed that judging from the way she looks, she must be using a smartphone! Soon, such comments were found all over the Internet, “I knew time travel is real!” “Solid evidence for time travel!” Before it went any further, Gerald Weinpolter, an expert on Austrian paintings, came forward and revealed the truth. According to him, the girl in the painting is on her way to church, and she’s reading a prayer book in her hands! This was actually quite a common habit for Christians’ back then. That is, she’s definitely not a modern girl mysteriously going back to Waldmüller time!

The case above tells us one thing: very often we may hold the old saying, “Seeing is believing.” to be absolutely true. However, it is also true that **sometimes our mind chooses to see what it wants to see, leading us to believe what we want to believe!**

32. What does this essay tell us?
- (A) It turned out to be that *The Expected One* has nothing to do with time travel at all.
 (B) All the evidence indicates that *The Expected One* made scientists think about time travel.
 (C) Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller painted *The Expected One* to be the proof of time travel.
 (D) Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller painted *The Expected One* to describe time travel as impossible.
33. According to the essay, which of the following is TRUE?
- (A) In the case of *The Expected One*, there is no telling whether it proves time travel is real.
 (B) It is definitely untrue that a Chinese archaeologist found a Swiss watch in a 400-year-old coffin.
 (C) Most of the time, we find it quite easy to determine whether a time travel story is true or not.
 (D) People have different theories about why some figures in Mayan wall paintings look so modern.
34. Why did *The Expected One* go viral on the Internet?
- (A) Because it made the smartphone possible.
 (B) Because it got us fond of the smartphone.
 (C) Because it seemed related to time travel.
 (D) Because it seemed important to time travel.
35. What did Gerald Weinpolter tell us?
- (A) It’s meaningless to say that the girl in *The Expected One* is reading a prayer book.
 (B) By no means is the girl in *The Expected One* a Christian going to church.
 (C) The girl in *The Expected One* is doing what most Christians of her time did.
 (D) The girl in *The Expected One*, as everyone knows, is indeed using a smartphone.

36. What does the author mean by “**sometimes our mind chooses to see what it wants to see, leading us to believe what we want to believe!**”?

- (A) Seeing is said to be believing. (B) Seeing is supposed to be believing.
 (C) Seeing can't possibly be believing. (D) Seeing can't always believing.

▲ 閱讀下文，回答第 37-41 題。

Last December, the so-called “bomb cyclone,” or a terribly severe winter storm, struck the entire East Coast of the U.S. and caused horrible damage. So far it had already claimed 17 lives. Several major international airports, including JFK International Airport and Long Island MacArthur Airport, were shut down because of the heavy snow, causing over 4000 flights to be cancelled. Florida, the State of Sunshine, experienced its first snowfall in 30 years. Of course, New York suffered even more! As its local temperature dropped to -19°F , a state of emergency was declared immediately. (According to some news media, it was even warmer on Mars!) The unusually cold weather also sent the price of natural gas sky-rocketing. The New York City government estimated that it had already gone up by 600%!

At the same time, however, things were completely different on the other side of the earth. Australia was having a scorching hot summer! The average temperatures in its major cities, such as Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, were all higher than 104°F . The asphalt surface of Hume Highway near Melbourne was even melting, creating a very dangerous situation for drivers. In addition, 49 forest fires had been reported in Victoria of Southeastern Australia, which had resulted in 173 deaths so far! The local fire department called it “the biggest disaster since the Black Saturday of 2009,” stating that things had gone completely out of control because of the extremely hot and dry weather.

Of course, the above is another instance of the extreme weather the whole world is currently experiencing. In a way, it is also a warning for us that our global climate system is getting worse. Indeed, we must ask ourselves these questions, “Why haven't we realized that things won't magically **turn around** unless we take immediate action? And if things don't start getting better, how long will it be before we become an extinct species, like the dinosaurs?”

37. Where do you think the essay come from?

- (A) a book about why tourists love America and Australia.
 (B) a website called “The News Events You Must Know.”
 (C) a report on how the global climate system was formed.
 (D) a program called “The Biggest Mysteries of Our World.”

38. According to the essay, which of the following is TRUE?

- (A) New York was colder than Mars, so its price of natural gas became so high.
 (B) The entire North American continent was hit by the “bomb cyclone.”
 (C) Florida, the State of Sunshine, was the only warm place in the U.S.
 (D) Over 4000 flights were cancelled because their pilots had frozen to death.

39. From the essay, we can know that _____.

- (A) like the U.S., Australia fell victim to the “bomb cyclone” and became extremely hot.
 (B) it was very dangerous to drive on every major highway in all of Australia's major cities.
 (C) the incident of the 49 reported forest fires, like the 2009 Black Saturday, was a huge disaster.
 (D) 173 people from the local fire department of Victoria were killed while putting out the forest fires.

40. When you say, “things will **turn around**,” you mean things will _____.
- (A) be predicted (B) be investigated
(C) improve (D) develop
41. What does the author tell us in the last paragraph?
- (A) Everyone in the world has noticed all the major warning signs of the extreme weather.
(B) We won't become an extinct species if our global climate system remains the same.
(C) We must do something quickly in order to prevent our global climate system from getting worse.
(D) Even if we don't take any action, our planet is still capable of fighting the extreme weather.

第二部分：非選擇題(第 I 至 III 題，每題 6 分，共 18 分)

I. 填充

說明：

- ▲請依據中文提示，將試題內空格①、②答案之完整單字(含提示之字首)，分別作答於答案卷之作答欄①、②之指定範圍內以完成句子。
- ▲請勿抄題，否則不予計分。每格限填一字，超過一字者視為錯誤，不予計分。

1. 這些年來，強哥收集了各式各樣的古董。每當他請朋友去他家，他都會展示他的收藏給他們看。
Over the years, Jon has collected a v ① of antiques. W ② he invites his friends to his place, he'll always show his collection to them.

II. 句子重組

說明：

- ▲請將題中 7 段提示字詞重組成一完整句子，並於句尾加上適當標點符號。
- ▲請將重組後的句子寫在答案卷之「非選擇題作答區」指定範圍內，答案中不能增減字詞或修改變化字詞，請勿抄題。

2. studied harder, / she wouldn't have / If / had / the exam / failed / Fanny

III. 中譯英

說明：

- ▲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「非選擇題作答區」之指定範圍內，請勿抄題。

3. 儘管下大雨，小黑(Hal)仍然決定去參加會議。

【以下空白】

106 學年度四技二專第五次聯合模擬考試 共同科目 英文 詳解

106-5-2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
A	B	C	D	C	B	D	A	C	C	D	B	C	A	C	C	D	B	A	C	A
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
B	C	C	D	A	C	B	D	C	B	A	D	C	C	D	B	A	C	C	C	

第一部分：選擇題

I. 字彙題

1. 看電視時，班叔較喜歡在頻道間轉來轉去，而不是固定收看某個特定節目。
(A) 頻道 (B) 殖民地 (C) 人格；角色 (D) 大陸
2. 這種最新的防毒軟體，可以自動移除感染任何電腦病毒的檔案或電郵。
(A) 重新充電 (B) 移除 (C) 減少 (D) 回應
3. 小翠出身自全國最有錢的家族之一。每個週末她喜歡開著她的名貴跑車去市內的主要地點跑趴。
(A) 堅固的 (B) 悲慘的
(C) 名貴的；花俏的 (D) 巨大的
4. 老闆明確地告訴所有員工這個週末他需要他們來上班。
(A) 逐漸地 (B) 現實地 (C) 一般地 (D) 明確地
5. 動畫片通常在七月與八月期間進影廳放映，因為一般認為動畫片可以吸引兒童與青少年。
(A) 執行 (B) 引發 (C) 吸引 (D) 符合
6. 老史是他公司最能幹的員工；因此，他的老闆總是交付給他具有挑戰性的任務。
(A) 實際的 (B) 具有挑戰性的
(C) 令人記憶深刻的 (D) 傷害性的
7. 可口可樂剛問世時原先是用做醫療目的。
(A) 一直以來 (B) 同時 (C) 相反地 (D) 開始時
8. 教授推薦這本書給學生因為這本書能夠幫助他們在全球暖化這個議題上取得新的視角。
(A) 觀點 (B) 補給 (C) 痕跡 (D) 地區
9. 阿郎在想出這道數學問題的解法上遭遇不少困難。
(A) 發現 (B) 代表 (C) 經歷 (D) 產生
10. 爲了準備這場拼字競賽，阿雄規定自己每天要背 100 個單字。
(A) 循環 (B) 考量 (C) 比賽 (D) 胸口；箱子
11. 趴結束時，每位客人感謝主人讓他們有個如此棒的體驗。
(A) 買得起的 (B) 流行的 (C) 可怕的 (D) 絕佳的

II. 對話題

12. (18:40 在餐廳)
菲哥：請問一下。
侍者：先生，恐怕沒有！但 7 點以後會有。您能等到那時嗎？
菲哥：嗯...我想可以吧。
(A) 您有預訂座位嗎？

- (B) 現在有桌位能用餐嗎？
(C) 我可以替您點菜嗎？
(D) 您有推薦的菜嗎？
13. (在街上)
小柏：請問一下，您是否知道如何去這附近一間叫做「歐布萊恩」的愛爾蘭餐廳？
傑仔：_____。
小柏：萬分感謝！
(A) 不。我也是初來乍到。
(B) 不。從未聽過這地方。
(C) 是。繞過這公園便能看到。
(D) 是。這是就我所知的最棒餐廳。
14. (在火車站)
阿西：我想要兩張去紐奧良的來回車票。
_____。
售票員：當然！您的票在這裡，先生！祝您旅途愉快。
(A) 請快點，我想火車快開了。
(B) 您是否介意我刷卡？
(C) 快醒來，我想火車要到了。
(D) 您認為我能讓火車等我嗎？
15. (在銀行)
行員：這位女士，我能如何替您效勞呢？
阿莎姐：我想開個戶頭。
行員：當然可以！_____。
阿莎姐：當然！這是我的駕照。
(A) 帳戶持有人是哪位？
(B) 戶頭號碼是多少？
(C) 但我得先看一些身分證明文件。
(D) 但我得先和我們的經理談談。
16. (在百貨公司)
寶哥：我聽說他們的男裝部今天正在大特價，只是我不知道男裝部在哪裡...
阿弟仔：_____。
寶哥：不要緊，我們來查查地圖！
(A) 你一定是開玩笑吧！
(B) 我完全同意你！
(C) 我根本毫無頭緒！
(D) 你完全正確！
17. (阿飛與阿基正在談論他們的一門新課程。)
阿飛：相信我！這門課穩死的！
阿基：_____。
阿飛：我的意思是，從我們爛到爆的分數看來，我擔心我們兩個這門課都無法及格！

- (A) 你這才像句話！
 (B) 我不確定這樣行得通！
 (C) 你不是認真的吧！
 (D) 我不確定我懂你意思！
18. (小馬哥正在阿美嬌的雜貨店。)
 阿美嬌：5 包香菸。一共 20 元。
 小馬哥：7 包香菸 21 元如何？
 阿美嬌：呃…好吧！你真會討價還價，年輕人！
 (A) 來談些正事吧！
 (B) 要不要隨你！
 (C) 事情不是這樣做的！
 (D) 交易已成，恕不更改！
19. (糖糖與小敏正在聊天。)
 小敏：你知道小華，就是那個紐西蘭來的交換學生？
 昨天他開口向我邀約，但我說：「也許下次吧！」
 糖糖：_____ 他不是宇宙無敵霹靂可愛嗎？
 小敏：我知道。但我目前較想專注於課業上。
 (A) 我真不敢相信妳這樣做！
 (B) 這是妳活該！
 (C) 我不認為這是妳的錯！
 (D) 這的確說得通！
20. (阿 Ken 正在替納豆舉辦惜別趴。)
 阿 Ken：我真不敢相信你要搬去澳洲！
 納豆：我能說什麼？我在那裡有個絕佳的工作機會！
 阿 Ken：我會想念你！
 納豆：別擔心！我會的！
 (A) 盡量不要保持聯絡，好嗎？
 (B) 這不是世界末日，對吧？
 (C) 好好保重自己，好嗎？
 (D) 選擇權其實不在你，對吧？
21. (在太平洋飯店的大廳)
 接待人員：先生，能請教您訂房的大名嗎？
 小歪：當然！小歪·偉哥。
 接待人員：真對不住，但恐怕我們這類型的房間都已訂滿了！
 小歪：不要緊！也許下次吧！
 (A) 能否給我一個面對海洋的房間嗎？
 (B) 你們接受刷卡嗎？
 (C) 能否替我在房間加床？
 (D) 你們有免費的早午餐嗎？

III. 綜合測驗

Question 22-26

如果有人問你，學校教育的目的為何，你也許會這樣回答：「是爲了我的未來…有個超級令人印象深刻的學歷，任何我要的工作我都能手到擒來！」然而，對於 V. N. 帕西班牙而言，卻根本不是這樣一回事！V. N. 帕西班牙現年 56 歲，他是印度西部清奈省 R. K. M. Vivekanada 學院的教授。令大家訝異的是，他在過去這 30 年間拿到了 145 個學位！

帕西班牙教授所得到的這 145 個學位中，其領域可謂是包羅萬象，從藝術到科學都有。旁人或許將之視爲一項了不起的成就，但他自己卻把修習這許多科目，看成是私人興趣，或是一件他永不會厭倦的事情。事實上，

他接受「印度週日報」的記者訪問時，他便表示他想取得更多的學位，因此目前他仍在修習許多課程。此外，他這股對學習的熱情似乎是一種家風，因爲他的所有家人都和他一樣重視教育。例如，他的太太目前已取得 9 項學位，正準備攻讀更多學位！

22. 本題考的是「with(有；藉著；和；隨著)+ 受詞 + 形容詞/動名詞/過去分詞/介詞片語」之句型
23. 本題是在考「To one's + 情緒名詞」(令某人…的是)之句型。regret(後悔；遺憾)與 surprise(驚訝)兩字前不能放 by。而 amusement(娛樂)一字在此語意不合。因此只有(C)選項 To everyone's amazement(令大家訝異的是)是正確用法
24. (A) 看不起；輕視 (B) 刪減 (C) 厭倦 (D) 遺忘
25. 本句的原句爲：When he was interviewed by a reporter from *Sunday India*，而因爲前後兩句主詞相同，因此本句的主詞 he 可省略，動詞 was 加上-ing 成爲 being 後跟著省略
26. 本題考的重點有二：一爲 take...seriously(重視)；一爲 as + 形容詞/副詞 + as(和…一樣)，故而選(A)

Question 27-31

說到挑選飛機上的座位，正如大家所猜想，似乎是個人的喜好。有些人會選靠窗座位，他們才能欣賞從天空上看下去的壯觀景色。有些人會選靠走道座位，因爲這樣較容易伸展雙腿或是去廁所。然而，最近的研究卻顯示，這未必和個人喜好有關，而是和性格有關。

Becky Spelman 博士是爲知名的心理學家，在這個領域中做了不少的研究後，她下了結論，認爲選擇窗戶座位的乘客或許較容易活在自己的世界中。在某方面來說，他們也較自私，倘若情況發展不如他們所想，他們也時常動怒。在另一方面，選擇走道的那些乘客則通常較友善與包容，意思是他們較會替他人設想。

27. (A) 即使
 (B) 只要
 (C) 才能夠
 (D) 爲了(so that 之後接子句，in order to 之後接原形動詞)
28. (A) 最後 (B) 必定地 (C) 馬上地 (D) 非正式地
29. (A) 屬於 (B) 意指
 (C) 停下來去做 (D) 容易；有…的傾向
30. (A) 依賴的 (B) 舒適的 (C) 火大的 (D) 忌妒的
31. 本題所考的是「關代 which 用來代替前面整句」。關代這種用法，前面必加逗點，而「逗點後的關代不能省略，也不能改用 that」

IV. 閱讀測驗

Question 32-36

你也許聽說過這樣的新聞故事：根據報導，在一些馬雅人的古代壁畫中，我們居然能看到一些人物，看起來就像是現代的太空人。另外在 2008 年的 12 月，一位中國考古學家在一個有 400 年歷史的棺材中發現一只瑞士手錶！當然，有些人認爲這類故事能證明時光旅行的確存在，也有些人相信這些故事是所謂「美麗的誤解」。我們大部份的時候都無法得知真相爲何。然而，以下案例卻是個例外！

最近，一幅由奧地利畫家 Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller (1793-1865)於 1860 年所畫的作品，《被期待的人》，在網路上瘋狂流傳。在這幅畫中，有位女孩走在鄉間小路上，頭低低地向下看著她手中之物。有些人聲稱，從她的樣子看來，她想必是在用智慧型手機！沒多久，類似這樣的評論充斥著整個網路：「我就知道時光旅行是真有其事！」「時光旅行的確實證據！」在事情進一步發展前，奧地利畫作的專家 Gerald Weinpolter 跳出來揭露真相。根據他的說法，畫中的女孩正在去教堂途中，而她正在閱讀她手中的一本祈禱書！其實這是當時基督徒一個相當常見的習慣。也就是說，她肯定不是一名神秘回到 Waldmüller 年代的現代女孩！

上述這則案例告訴我們一件事：很多時候我們把「眼見為憑」這句俗語視為不易真理。然而，同樣千真萬確的是，有時我們的內心會選擇性地去看想看的部份，引導我們相信想去相信的事物。

32. 這篇文章的主旨為何？

- (A) 最後結果《被期待的人》與時光旅行根本毫無關聯。
 (B) 所有證據指出《被期待的人》讓科學家思索時光旅行。
 (C) Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller 畫出《被期待的人》這幅畫當成時光旅行的證據。
 (D) Ferdinand Georg Waldmüller 畫出《被期待的人》這幅畫來敘述時光旅行根本不可能。

33. 根據這篇文章，下列何者「為真」？

- (A) 在《被期待的人》這幅畫的案例中，根本無法確知是否這幅畫證實時光旅行為真有其事。
 (B) 一名中國考古學家在一個有 400 年歷史的棺材中找到一只瑞士手錶，此事根本就是無稽之談。
 (C) 大部份的時候，我們發覺判定一則時光旅行的故事為真或假，其實相當容易。
 (D) 我們對於為何馬雅壁畫上有些人物看起來如此現代，有各種不同的理論。

34. 《被期待的人》這幅畫為何在網路上瘋狂流傳？

- (A) 因為這幅畫讓智慧型手機得以發明。
 (B) 因為這幅畫讓我們愛上智慧型手機。
 (C) 因為這幅畫似乎與時光旅行有關。
 (D) 因為這幅畫似乎對時光旅行相當重要。

35. Gerald Weinpolter 告訴我們何事？

- (A) 說在《被期待的人》這幅畫中的女孩在閱讀一本祈禱書，其實毫無意義。
 (B) 在《被期待的人》這幅畫中的女孩，肯定不是一位正要去教堂的基督徒。
 (C) 在《被期待的人》這幅畫中的女孩，正在做當時基督徒都會做的事。
 (D) 眾所週知，在《被期待的人》這幅畫中的女孩，的確是在用智慧型手機。

36. 作者說：「有時我們的內心會選擇性地去看想看的部份，引導我們相信想去相信的事物。」這句話的意思為何？

- (A) 眼見據說能為憑。 (B) 眼見應該能為憑。
 (C) 眼見不可能為憑。 (D) 眼見不一定能為憑。

Question 37-41

去年 12 月，所謂的「炸彈氣旋」，也就是一個猛烈

至極冬季暴風，襲擊整個美國東岸，造成可怖的破壞。目前為止已有 17 人喪命。幾個重要的國際機場，包括甘迺迪國際機場，以及長島麥克阿瑟機場，都因為大雪而關閉，造成 4000 架航班取消。連佛羅里達這個陽光之州，都遭逢了 30 年來的首次降雪。當然，紐約的情形更慘！當地的氣溫降到華氏負 19 度，因此市政府隨即發布緊急狀態。(根據一些新聞媒體，在火星的氣溫還要高些！)這種不尋常的急凍天氣也讓天然氣的價格飆漲。紐約市政府估計價格已經漲了 600%！

然而，在地球的另一邊，情形卻是截然相反。澳洲正遭逢一個熱到不行的夏天！幾個澳洲的主要都市，像是雪梨、墨爾本、布里斯班，當地的平均氣溫都超過華氏 104 度。墨爾本附近的休姆公路，路面的柏油甚至開始融化，對讓來往的駕駛來說相當危險。此外，在澳洲西南部的維多利亞省，已有 49 處的森林火災被通報，目前已有 173 人死亡！當地的消防局稱這起事件是「2009 年的黑色星期六以來，最大的一場災害」(註：「2009 年黑色星期六」指的是 2009 年 2 月 7 日星期六，在澳洲維多利亞省發生的森林大火，共造成 173 人死，414 人受傷)，並且指出，因為天氣又熱又乾，所以情況一發不可收拾。

當然，目前全球各地正遭逢極端天候，以上則是另一則案例。某方面來說，對我們而言這也是一則警訊，說明全球氣候系統正在崩壞。的確，我們必須要問自己這些問題：「為何我們還不明白，除非立即採取行動，否則情況不會奇蹟似地一夕轉好？而倘若情況沒有開始改善，還要多久我們會成為像恐龍一般的絕跡物種？」

37. 你認為這篇文章的來源為何？

- (A) 一本說明為何觀光客愛死美國與澳洲的書。
 (B) 一個網站名叫做「你必须知的新聞事件」。
 (C) 一份關於全球氣候系統如何形成的報告。
 (D) 一個節目名叫做「世上最神秘的事件」。

38. 根據這篇短文，下列何者「為真」？

- (A) 紐約因為比火星還冷，所以當地天然氣的價格如此昂貴。
 (B) 整個北美大陸都遭受「炸彈氣旋」的襲擊。
 (C) 佛羅里達這個陽光之州成為全美唯一溫暖的地方。
 (D) 超過 4000 架航班因為駕駛員被凍死而取消。

39. 根據本篇短文，我們可以得知_____。

- (A) 就和美國一樣，澳洲也是「炸彈氣旋」的受害者，所以天氣才如此酷熱。
 (B) 在澳洲幾個主要都市內的重要幹道上行車都相當危險。
 (C) 49 起被通報的森林大火這個事件，就和 2009 黑色星期六一般，是個大災害。
 (D) 維多利亞省當地的消防局在撲滅森林大火時，共有 173 人喪生。

40. 當你說「情況會一夕轉好」，你的意思是情形_____。

- (A) 能被預期 (B) 能被探究 (C) 會改善 (D) 會發展

41. 作者在最後一段傳達何種訊息？

- (A) 世界上每個人都已注意到極端天候的主要警訊。
 (B) 倘若全球氣候系統維持現狀，我們不會成為絕跡物種。
 (C) 我們必須做些事情來讓全球氣候系統不再惡化。
 (D) 即使我們不採取任何行動，我們的星球依然能夠

對抗極端天候。

第二部分：非選擇題

I. 填充

1. **variety** ; **Whenever**

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	2 個空格皆正確無誤。
3	1 個空格正確，另 1 個空格部分正確。
2	僅 1 個空格正確或 2 個空格皆部分正確。
1	1 個空格錯誤，另 1 個空格部分正確。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字零碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全錯誤。

II. 句子重組

2. studied harder, / she wouldn't have / If / had / the exam / failed / Fanny

解答：If Fanny had studied harder, she wouldn't have failed the exam.

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	所有字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結構及連貫性甚佳，拼寫及標點完全正確。
3	多數字詞組合正確，句子通順、完整，句法結構及連貫性佳，但有拼寫或標點錯誤。
2	僅有部分字詞組合正確，句法結構不良，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
1	多數字詞組合及語法結構錯誤甚多，且缺乏連貫性，或有拼寫、標點錯誤。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字零碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 只抄引導文字。 (5) 內容完全離題或錯誤。

III. 中譯英

3. 儘管下大雨，小黑(Hal)仍然決定去參加會議。

解答：In spite of/Regardless of/Despite the hard/heavy rain, Hal still decided to go to/attend the meeting.

或是 Even if(though)/Although/Though it was raining hard/heavily, Hal still decided to go to/attend the meeting.

評閱指標

級分	說明
4	能充分表達原文題意，對題材有絕佳的掌握，句子結構及連貫性甚佳。文法及標點正確，用字遣詞沒有或僅有極少不當之處。
3	能適切表達原文題意，對題材有良好的掌握，句子結構及連貫性大致得當。文法及標點、用字遣詞有少數不當之處，但不妨礙題意之表達。

2	僅能部分表達原文題意，句子結構不良或有誤，且大多難以理解並缺乏連貫性。文法及標點、用字遣詞有失當之處。
1	無法表達原文題意，句子沒有結構概念及連貫性，無法理解。文法及標點、用字遣詞之錯誤甚多。
0	(1) 空白(未書寫文字)。 (2) 文字瑣碎、形同未答。 (3) 只抄題目或其他試題。 (4) 內容完全離題或錯誤。