

臺北區 107 學年度第一學期
第一次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1～3 冊

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. After the wedding ceremony, the newlyweds made their way to the airport _____. They simply couldn't wait for their honeymoon in the Maldives to begin!
(A) consciously (B) doubtlessly (C) immediately (D) considerably
2. _____ abuse is a patterned use of a drug in which the user consumes the drug in amounts to get pleasure or to improve the performance of an activity.
(A) Substance (B) Employment (C) Ceramic (D) Jealousy
3. The referee decided to _____ the match to Sunday because of the rainstorm. Fans are crossing their fingers for the weather to improve by then.
(A) hesitate (B) leap (C) tremble (D) postpone
4. Given that only a _____ of students showed up for the first class at 8 a.m., the professor said he would fail those who were absent for no justified reasons.
(A) gesture (B) handful (C) chimney (D) membership
5. Miriam was _____ enough to stop driving when she felt tired, knowing that driver fatigue is believed to be responsible for more than 30 % of road crashes.
(A) drowsy (B) sensible (C) constant (D) satisfactory
6. To help the plant grow better, details such as loosening the surface of the soil to allow _____ to soak in should be taken care of, too.
(A) command (B) gasoline (C) stadium (D) moisture
7. A magnitude 6.4 earthquake violently rocked Hualien on the night of February 6th, 2018, _____ residents from sleep and causing disastrous damage.
(A) attaching (B) lobbying (C) awakening (D) founding
8. To work out details of the contract, our company will send a _____ and a legal consultant, who will arrive in Singapore later today.
(A) burglar (B) representative (C) spouse (D) surgeon
9. Even though Mrs. Ku does not like her son-in-law and _____ of few of his decisions, she accepted him as family because of her love for her daughter.
(A) approves (B) informs (C) reserves (D) imports
10. "The weather next week can be quite _____; expect everything but heat, though," says the weather forecast. "Windy, rainy, frosty, and snowy weather will all be probable."
(A) manageable (B) pervasive (C) changeable (D) extensive

11. Some volunteer teachers arrived at the school in the remote area last week and found that even some basic _____, such as a library and a gym, were lacking in the school.
 (A) facilities (B) features (C) proposals (D) groceries
12. In response to the public's requests, the Prime Minister _____ plans to create 10,000 new jobs in the press conference this morning.
 (A) debated (B) persuaded (C) announced (D) appealed
13. Illegal hunting of elephants for ivory is _____ the survival of the species in the wild.
 (A) prolonging (B) threatening (C) interrupting (D) shrinking
14. Brian is a very good storyteller. He describes everything vividly and would use his _____ face to bring the stories to life.
 (A) ignorant (B) innocent (C) sufficient (D) expressive
15. Due to a small fire, the store will be closed _____. It will reopen next Thursday after restoration of the affected area.
 (A) apparently (B) occasionally (C) temporarily (D) swiftly

二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第16.題至第30.題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第16.至20.題為題組

Letterpress printing is a traditional form of relief printing that uses individually interchangeable components. Unfortunately, as new printing techniques advance, the need for movable types has gone on the 16. since the 1990s. Thought to be inefficient and dated nowadays, 17., movable types are nearly extinct. Today, the only foundry 18. in the world that still makes traditional Chinese movable types is Rixing Type Foundry.

Founded in 1969 by Zhang Yilin, Rixing Type Foundry is tucked away in an unremarkable alleyway in Taipei's Datong District. The current owner is the founder's son, Zhang Jieguan 19. to preserve not only traditional Chinese movable types but also his father's legacy. Now, his vision is for movable lead types to ultimately become a cultural symbol. In the future, Rixing plans to transform its space into an interactive museum, 20. this slice of culture and history can be shared with our future generations.

16. (A) delivery (B) decline (C) replacement (D) variety
17. (A) on the contrary (B) on and off (C) sooner or later (D) as a result
18. (A) left (B) is left (C) that left (D) leaving
19. (A) that strove (B) that seek (C) , who strives (D) , whose aim
20. (A) for fear that (B) despite the fact that (C) it's time that (D) so that

第21.至25.題為題組

In the Pacific Ocean, there is a huge island different from the islands we know. The island, 21. the Great Pacific Garbage Patch, is in fact a massive pile of trash. What's worse, most of the trash is 22. plastic products. As plastic degrades, it doesn't change its chemical composition, just 23. breaking into smaller pieces. Eventually, the tiny pieces of plastic may be eaten up by organisms at the bottom of the food chain. These organisms will 24. perish, leaving no food for the upper level of the food chain, such as larger fish, or be eaten by the larger fish, which causes the stomachs of the larger fish to be full of plastics. Finally, when the larger fish is served on our tables, it will be humans who "enjoy" the plastic — the 25. plastic that we threw away.

21. (A) which also called (B) also called (C) is also called (D) also calling
22. (A) confined to (B) used to (C) made up of (D) capable of
23. (A) to keep (B) keeps (C) kept (D) keeping
24. (A) either (B) rather (C) not only (D) neither
25. (A) rare (B) bare (C) very (D) only

第26.至30.題為題組

Paint by number describes kits having a board on which light blue or gray lines indicate areas to paint. Each area has a number that 26. to a particular color. You paint in each area and ultimately the picture emerges as a finished painting.

There are many reasons why paint by number is so lovable. First, 27. the prices of real paintings in the market, paint by number is definitely an economical option. Next, painting experience helps children develop their artistic potential, improve hand-eye 28., and cultivate a good hobby. Furthermore, many adults consider the painting experience a great stress relief method, just 29..

While some people gain fun and pride from paint by number, others consider it simplistic, and uncreative. However, one surely has the right to choose 30. pleases him / her. So, if you love the small paint blobs that come together to create your own masterpiece and don't mind creativity, try paint by number.

26. (A) encounters (B) demands (C) corresponds (D) isolates
27. (A) except for (B) compared to (C) because of (D) resulting from
28. (A) coordination (B) significance (C) technique (D) instinct
29. (A) to come a long way (B) to name a few (C) on the contrary (D) around the corner
30. (A) which (B) how (C) where (D) what

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

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

第31.至40.題為題組

Sleep is essential for a healthy heart. People who don't sleep enough are at a higher risk for heart disease. One study that 31. data from 3,000 adults over age 45 found that those who slept fewer than six hours per night were about twice as 32. to have a stroke or a heart attack as people who slept six to eight hours per night. Sleep deprivation is a 33. problem, with 28 percent of adults now reporting that they get six or fewer hours of sleep per night. It's not clear why less sleep is 34. to heart health, but researchers understand that sleeping too little disrupts many normal 35. of the body, including blood sugar levels and blood pressure. According to a study 36. in 2012, people who slept less could gain up to one pound a week. Also, those in the study who slept less had 37. that their blood vessels didn't work as well.

Another condition that can affect heart health is sleep apnea, which 38. people to wake up frequently throughout the night and may increase the risk for heart attacks and strokes. Many other 39. also contribute to a severe sleep disorder. For example, poor sleeping as a result of changing work schedules may lead to sleepless nights. Therefore, do your best to make 40. sleep a priority in your life and don't compromise your heart health.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) causes | (B) examined | (C) quality | (D) functions | (E) conducted |
| (F) harmful | (G) likely | (H) signs | (I) growing | (J) factors |

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第41.題至第56.題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第41.至44.題為題組

You've just landed in Beijing, Rio de Janeiro or Christchurch, New Zealand, and you're greeted at the airport by a clutch of adoring locals. What is the polite way to greet them? Do you bow, or proffer your hand, or prepare to envelop the assembled strangers in an American-style embrace? More important: To kiss or not to kiss?

The world may be increasingly globalized, but when it comes to greeting practices, local customs still prevail. If you find yourself facing a group of native Maoris in New Zealand, you'll want to steel yourself for a traditional nose greeting. In Rio, local convention dictates three cheek kisses. In Beijing, the locals prefer a nod and a smile.

Kissing is one of the common ways to greet. In much of Latin America, Europe and the Middle East, air kissing between strangers is ordinary, but each nation may have its own habits. Argentine men will cheek-kiss one another, but only if they are friends of friends. In most of the Arab world, a double air kiss is obligatory, though only between people of the same sex. In most of Northern Europe, a firm handshake will usually suffice between strangers, and a single kiss for friends. Moreover, when kisses are called for, where do you aim? In Portugal, the kissing usually progresses from left to right, but in Strasbourg, France, it's right to left.

While kissing is an acceptable way of greeting in the West, kissing or touching strangers is frowned upon in Asia. The customary greeting in Thailand involves a bow with the palms pressed together, as if in prayer; similar gestures are common from Cambodia to Indonesia. In India, a limp handshake between men is fine, but don't try it with a member of the opposite sex. The traditional way to greet an Indian elder is to bend down and touch his feet. Tibetans have one of the most unusual traditional gestures for greeting others: They stick out their tongues — though always from a safe distance.

41. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) In a global world, greetings remain local.
 - (B) Greetings are likely to change as time goes by.
 - (C) We should learn to greet people locally and globally.
 - (D) As the world is becoming globalized, so are greetings.
42. Which of the following about greeting by kissing is **NOT** mentioned?
- (A) The gender of those who you greet.
 - (B) The relationship between you and those who you greet.
 - (C) Who should greet first when two people meet.
 - (D) Which cheek you should kiss first when you greet.
43. Which of the following statements about greeting practices in Asia is true?
- (A) In India and Thailand, people bow to elders.
 - (B) Handshakes are common, especially in Cambodia.
 - (C) People in Tibet give hugs and show their tongues.
 - (D) Asians tend to avoid body contact when they greet.
44. What can be concluded from the passage?
- (A) No man is an island.
 - (B) When in Rome, do as the Romans do.
 - (C) You can't judge a book by its cover.
 - (D) Don't count your chickens before they hatch.

第45.至48.題為題組**Octagon Museum of Art**

Octagon Museum of Art (OMA), the oldest museum of art and design of A city, offers exhibitions and programs featuring contemporary art such as paintings, sculptures, and photographs. It is a three-story irregular-shaped brick house which combines a circle, two rectangles, and a triangle, and has the elegance of the interior and exterior decoration. The stoves, other decorative elements, and furniture were imported from England and France. The construction materials, such as bricks, timber, iron, and sandstone were all manufactured locally.

Established by the Octagon Foundation, it has a vast collection including more than 100,000 original architectural drawings, 760 decorative arts artifacts, and over 12,000 archaeological items and architectural fragments found during restoration. It offers many permanent exhibits, special exhibits, lectures by professional artists and critics, classes for school children, and tours guided by specialists.

Admission Fee: \$5 / person (Children 6 and under - free)

Program Fees:

Short tour (90 minutes)	Adult (18+)	\$10	Twice daily 9 am & 2 pm
	Student (7-17)	\$8	
	Child (6 and under)	Free	
Comprehensive tour (3 hours)	Adult (18+)	\$20	Tuesday & Saturday 10 am
	Student (7-17)	\$15	
	Child (6 and under)	Free	
Drawing class (90 minutes)	Adult (18+)	\$15	Monday, 7 pm
	Student (7-17)	\$8	Wednesday, 4 pm
	Child (6 and under)	Free	Wednesday, 10 am
Photography workshop (2 hours)	Adult (18+)	\$17	Sunday, 7 pm
	Student (7-17)	\$12	Sunday, 10 am

Notes:

- The fees for tours, classes, and workshops include the admission fee.
- Sign up [here](#) at least a week in advance for tours, classes, and workshops.
- We also offer “Art Talks,” where invited guest speakers talk to adult audiences in OMA Hall every other Saturday. No reservation or additional fee is required.

For this month’s schedule, click [here](#).

45. Jane, a 19-year-old shop assistant, wants to participate in a museum activity but is only free on weekday evenings. Which activity will she most likely choose?

- (A) Comprehensive tour.
- (B) Drawing class.
- (C) Photography workshop.
- (D) Short tour.

46. A retired couple and their 6-year-old grandchild wish to participate together in a weekday afternoon activity. Which activity will they most likely choose and how much will they pay in total?
- (A) Comprehensive tour, \$20. (B) Comprehensive tour, \$40.
(C) Short tour, \$20. (D) Short tour, \$28.
47. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (A) Advance booking is not necessary for “Art Talks.”
(B) Octagon Museum is funded by the city government.
(C) The admission fee is not included in the fees of tours.
(D) The materials to build the museum came from two foreign countries.
48. Where can we find the passage?
- (A) The brochure of the museum. (B) The museum’s website.
(C) A guidebook to A city. (D) A museum yearbook.

第49.至52.題為題組

Scientists exploring Southeast Asia rainforests have just discovered *Colobopsis explodens*, a new ant species. They were fascinated by the ant’s unique ability — to burst their bodies and release toxic yellow sticky liquid to kill attackers.

Colobopsis explodens is the newly-discovered species of exploding ants since 1935, with the finding published in *Zookeys* on April 19th, 2018. The small, reddish ant was discovered living in the treetops of Borneo by a team including Alice Laciny, an entomologist at the Natural History Museum of Vienna.

When threatened by an enemy or even simply sensing danger, the *Colobopsis explodens* will sacrifice themselves to save other members of the colony. They bite down on the enemies, angle the backsides close to the enemies, contract their muscles so hard that they tear their own bodies apart, and finally release the fatal yellow substance stored inside. The bright substance, according to Laciny, has a distinct smell that strangely reminds her of curry.

The ability to explode, however, is not something all the ants in this species have. It is only the minor worker ants and infertile females that display the behavior. The life of a bug as small as an ant isn’t easy, so it’s no wonder they have developed such a unique defense mechanism.

This self-destructing act is called autothysis, a process in which an animal destroys itself via an explosion of an organ. The tendency is similar to that of a bee delivering a sting when facing threats. The suicidal behavior is common in superorganisms such as ants and termites. These animals work as a collective, and regard the needs of an individual secondary to those of the group.

49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the *Colobopsis explodens*?
- (A) The yellow substance in their bodies is used to make curry.
(B) They were discovered in *Zookeys* in Vienna in 1935.
(C) Just like bees, they stick stings into the skin of the enemies.
(D) Not all the ants of the species are capable of exploding themselves.

50. Put the following steps used by a *Colobopsis explodens* to kill an enemy in correct order.

- (1) Move its back toward the enemy. (2) Release the sticky substance.
(3) Tighten muscles till the skin breaks open. (4) Bite into the enemy.
(A)(3)(1)(2)(4). (B)(4)(1)(3)(2). (C)(2)(3)(1)(4). (D)(1)(4)(2)(3).

51. Which of the following best characterizes animals that have the autothysis tendency?

- (A) They commit suicide when facing each other.
(B) They have toxic stings to attack the enemies.
(C) Their self-sacrifice is a defensive behavior.
(D) The tendency is common in small, red insects.

52. Why is superorganism mentioned in the fifth paragraph?

- (A) To explain why the species has a self-sacrifice tendency.
(B) To give an example of a species born with a superpower.
(C) To make a comparison between ants and termites.
(D) To identify the organic creatures living in colonized places.

第53.至56.題為題組

For thousands of years Chinese people have been known for using things like edible bird nests, caterpillar fungus, turtle jelly, and a lot more as ingredients in traditional medicine. Among them, ejiao has particularly risen both in popularity and in controversy lately because of aggressive advertising campaigns by some companies.

Ejiao is a kind of gelatin obtained from donkey hides. It is used to treat a wide range of ailments from minor colds to insomnia. Some believe it helps delay aging, prevent infertility, boost energy, and promote longevity. While the versatility in its uses makes ejiao seem like a miracle elixir, there are no proven scientific claims up to date. Despite this, the huge appetite for ejiao shows no signs of diminishing, which has caused China's donkey population to shrink from 11 million to less than 6 million.

The huge drop in the number of donkeys in China and high demand for donkey skins have forced suppliers to look elsewhere. For instance, Africa has been badly hit as poachers have been on the lookout for any donkeys they can find. Some farmers and owners in Africa have reported losses of their donkeys overnight. The stolen donkeys are mostly working animals, which means the owners then lose their main means of income.

The process of making ejiao is inhumane as donkeys are killed and skinned from the neck down. Methods of transport, housing and slaughter are notoriously cruel. All these reasons have prompted some animal rights groups to save donkeys from suffering.

The boss of an ejiao factory once said, "our only concern is that one day soon there won't be any more donkeys left to kill." It might sound like an exaggeration, but if the trend continues, it might turn into a dire reality sooner than we can imagine.

53. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) The complicated and long process of making ejiao.
 - (B) The ways donkeys are treated in slaughterhouses.
 - (C) The effectiveness and multifunctional uses of ejiao.
 - (D) The issues resulting from the high demand for ejiao.
54. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about ejiao?
- (A) Ejiao is a newly introduced Chinese medicine.
 - (B) There is no scientific evidence to prove the effects of ejiao.
 - (C) Ejiao is commonly used for multiple purposes.
 - (D) The demand for ejiao may cause donkey owners to lose their means of income.
55. According to the passage, why do animal rights groups stand up for donkeys?
- (A) The medicinal value of donkey-hide gelatin is scientifically unproven.
 - (B) Donkeys are horrifically mistreated and cruelly slaughtered for their hides.
 - (C) Some farmers and owners have reported losses of their donkeys overnight.
 - (D) Greed has caused people to commit crimes like poaching.
56. What is the author's main purpose of quoting the boss of an ejiao factory in the last paragraph?
- (A) To boost production and increase sales of ejiao.
 - (B) To save farmers and donkey owners in Africa from poverty.
 - (C) To warn people about possible donkey extinction.
 - (D) To prevent people from poaching donkeys.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 當名人採取行動時，他們很容易就能提升公眾意識，而成為改變的力量。
2. 例如，看到明星說“Me too”，更多人也會有勇氣挺身而出。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：從小到大，各級學校都有舉辦許多團體競賽。請以參加過的班際競賽為主，第一段介紹一個印象最深、最感動或是最慘敗等的競賽項目及內容，第二段描述參賽經過及結果。

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (C)

難易度：易

解析：婚禮後，新人立即前往機場。他們等不及開始他們馬爾地夫的蜜月旅行！

- (A)有意識地 (B)無疑地
(C)立刻 (D)大量地

2. (A)

難易度：難

解析：藥物濫用是一種使用者為了得到愉悅或提升活動表現，而用藥量傷身的用藥模式。

- (A)物質 (B)雇用、工作
(C)陶器 (D)嫉妒

substance abuse 與 drug abuse 為「藥物濫用」、「吸毒」之意。

3. (D)

難易度：易

解析：裁判因為暴雨決定將比賽延期至週日。球迷們盼望屆時天氣會好轉。

- (A)遲疑 (B)跳躍 (C)發抖 (D)延期

4. (B)

難易度：中

解析：因為只有一些學生出席早上八點的課，教授說他要當掉沒有正當理由缺席的同學。

- (A)姿勢 (B)少量
(C)煙囪 (D)會員資格

5. (B)

難易度：中

解析：Miriam 還算明智，覺得累便停止開車。她知道疲勞駕駛造成三成以上的車禍。

- (A)昏昏欲睡的 (B)明智的
(C)經常的 (D)令人滿意的

6. (D)

難易度：易

解析：要使植物生長得好，像鬆動土壤表面讓溼氣被吸收這樣的細節也要做到。

- (A)要求 (B)汽油 (C)體育館 (D)溼氣

7. (C)

難易度：中

解析：2018年2月6日，一場6.4級的強震撼動花蓮，驚醒睡夢中的居民，並造成嚴重的損害。

- (A)附帶 (B)遊說 (C)喚醒 (D)建立

8. (B)

難易度：中

解析：要建立合約的細節，我們公司將派遣一位代表與法律顧問今天稍晚抵達新加坡。

- (A)竊賊 (B)代表 (C)配偶 (D)外科醫師

9. (A)

難易度：中

解析：雖然古太太不喜歡她的女婿也鮮少認同他的決定，但因為對自己女兒的愛，她還是接受他為家人。

- (A)認同 (B)告知 (C)保留 (D)進口

10. (C)

難易度：易

解析：氣象報告說：「下週天氣將相當多變；什麼天氣都可能出現，但就是不會變熱。」「颶風、下雨、降霜、下雪都有可能。」

- (A)做得到的 (B)普遍的
(C)易變的 (D)廣泛的

11. (A)

難易度：易

解析：志工老師們上週抵達這所偏僻的學校，發現學校甚至連像圖書館及體育館這樣的基本設施都沒有。

- (A)設施 (B)特色 (C)提案 (D)雜貨

12. (C)

難易度：易

解析：為回應大眾的要求，總理今天上午在記者會中宣布將創造一萬個工作機會的計畫。

(A)辯論 (B)說服 (C)宣布 (D)呼籲

13. (B)

難易度：中

解析：為了象牙非法狩獵大象正威脅著這個物種在野外的生存。

(A)延長 (B)威脅 (C)打斷 (D)使縮小

14. (D)

難易度：難

解析：Brian 很會說故事，他會很鮮明地描述所有的事，並會用表情豐富的臉讓故事生動。

(A)無知的 (B)清白的
(C)充足的 (D)表情豐富的

15. (C)

難易度：中

解析：因為一場小火，這家店將會暫時關閉，等受災區域整修好，下週四將會重新開幕。

(A)明顯地 (B)偶爾
(C)暫時地 (D)快速地

二、綜合測驗

第16.至20.題為題組

活版印刷是一種傳統上使用可替換鉛字的凸版印刷形式。不幸地，隨著新印刷科技的進步，對於活版印刷的需求自 1990 年代起便開始下降。它在今日被認為是沒效率且過時的，因此活版印刷已近乎絕跡。現在全球僅存還在製作繁體中文鉛字的是日星鑄字行。

由張錫齡先生於 1969 年所創立的日星鑄字行隱身於臺北市大同區不起眼的小巷弄內。現在的經營者是張錫齡的兒子張介冠。他致力於保存傳統中文活版印刷以及父親的傳承。他的願景是讓活版印刷最後變成一種文化象徵。未來，日星鑄字行計劃轉型為互動式博物館，如此一來這方面的文化歷史才能與未來世代分享。

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

內容：本文介紹具有文化歷史的日星鑄字行及其未來發展。

16. (B)

難易度：易

解析：(A)遞送 (B)下降 (C)取代 (D)多樣性

17. (D)

難易度：中

解析：(A)相反地 (B)斷斷續續地
(C)遲早 (D)因此

18. (A)

難易度：中

解析：原句為：Today, the only foundry “that is left” in the world that still makes traditional Chinese movable types is Rixing Type Foundry.

19. (C)

難易度：易

解析：先行詞為人名，故需用非限定用法，關代前加逗號。

20. (D)

難易度：中

解析：(A)恐怕 (B)儘管
(C)是…的時候了 (D)以便、才能

重要字、詞與片語

go on the decline 下降中 strive to V 致力於

第21.至25.題為題組

在太平洋有座大島嶼，與一般我們所知的島嶼不同。此島又稱為太平洋垃圾塊，事實上是一大堆的垃圾。更糟的是，大多數垃圾是塑膠製品。當塑膠分解時，它不會改變其化學成分，只會不斷分解成更小的碎片。最後這些小碎片被食物鏈底層的小生物吃下肚。這些小生物會死亡，使得食物鏈上一層的生物，例如較大型魚類，沒有食物；或者，被這些較大型魚類吃掉，造成大型魚體內也充斥著塑膠。最後，當這些大魚端上桌時，將會是人類「享用」這些塑膠——那些正是被我們丟掉的塑膠。

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

內容：本文介紹海洋垃圾，因大多是不易分解的塑膠垃圾，所以造成嚴重海洋汙染。

21. (B)

難易度：中

解析：本句為 which is also called 省略 which is。

22. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(A)受限於 (B)習慣 (C)由…製成 (D)能夠
本題考片語。此處指大多數垃圾堆都是塑膠製品。

23. (D)

難易度：中

解析：本題考文法中的分詞構句，表示 and it keeps。

24. (A)

難易度：易

解析：本題考文法。either ... or ... 不是死亡就是被大型魚類吃掉。

25. (C)

難易度：中

解析：very 指恰好的；正是的

重要字、詞與片語

patch n. 塊 degrade v. 分解 chemical adj. 化學的
composition n. 成分 organism n. 生物

第26.至30.題為題組

數字油畫是指一套畫具，包含用淺藍或淺灰線條標記著色區域的畫板，每個區域有其相符合對應顏色的數字。你在每區域塗上顏色，最後圖畫出現時如同是一張已完成的畫作。

數字油畫討人喜愛有許多的原因。首先，與市場上的真正畫作的價格相比，數字油畫肯定是較經濟實惠的選擇。再者，繪畫的經驗幫助小孩發展藝術的潛力，改善手眼協調與培養良好的嗜好。此外，許多成年人認為這種繪畫經驗是很棒的舒壓方法，諸如此類。

雖然有些人從數字油畫中得到樂趣與驕傲，但有些人認為數字油畫過分簡單，缺乏創造性。然而，人人有權擇其所好。所以，如果你喜愛塗塗抹抹，創造自己的傑作而不在乎創意，可試試塗數字油畫。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文章發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力
內容：本文介紹數字油畫，說明喜愛數字油畫討喜的理由，也提出不喜歡者的意見。

26. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(A)偶遇 (B)要求 (C)符合 (D)隔離

本題考動詞。每區域有其相符合對應的特定顏色。

27. (B)

難易度：難

解析：(A)除了...之外 (B)與...相比

(C)由於 (D)起因於...

本題考動詞搭配介系詞。

28. (A)

難易度：難

解析：(A)協調 (B)重要性 (C)技巧 (D)直覺

本題考名詞。此句是改善手眼協調與培養良好的嗜好。

29. (B)

難易度：難

解析：(A)取得進展

(B)僅舉幾例

(C)相反地

(D)在轉角處；就在附近；即將來臨

本題考片語。數字油畫討人喜愛的原因有很多，文中僅提出三個喜愛數字油畫的原因，故最後以僅舉幾個例子做結尾。

30. (D)

難易度：易

解析：本題考文法。What 引導名詞子句當 choose 的受詞，what 在名詞子句裡當主詞。

重要字、詞與片語

particular <i>adj.</i> 特別的	ultimately <i>adv.</i> 最終地
lovable <i>adj.</i> 喜愛的	definitely <i>adv.</i> 肯定地
economical <i>adj.</i> 節省的	artistic <i>adj.</i> 藝術的
potential <i>n.</i> 潛力	cultivate <i>v.</i> 培養
simplistic <i>adj.</i> 過度簡單的	
uncreative <i>adj.</i> 缺乏創造力的	blob <i>n.</i> 顏料小圓點
masterpiece <i>n.</i> 傑作	creativity <i>n.</i> 創造力

三、文意選填

對於健康的心臟而言，睡眠不可或缺。睡眠不足的

人，罹患心臟病的風險比較高。一項研究檢視了三千名四十五歲以上的成年人，結果發現每晚睡眠不足六小時的人，罹患中風或心臟病的機率，比每晚睡眠達六到八小時的人士高出一倍左右。睡眠剝奪是一項愈來愈嚴重的問題，現在百分之二十八的成年人都指稱自己每晚睡眠不足六小時。目前還不清楚為何睡得少有害心臟健康，但研究人員知道睡得太多會擾亂身體的許多正常功能，包括血糖濃度與血壓。根據一項 2012 年所做的研究，結果發現睡得比較少的人，體重增加的速度可達一週一磅。此外，在參與研究的人士中，睡得比較少的人也表現出血管功能不彰的現象。

另一項可能影響心臟健康的症狀是睡眠呼吸中止症，這種病症會使人在夜裡一再醒來，也可能增加罹患心臟病和中風的風險。許多其他因素也會導致嚴重睡眠失調。因為工作時間改變所造成的睡眠品質低落，就會導致失眠。因此，一定要竭盡全力把高品質睡眠視為生活中的優先要務，不要危害你的心臟健康。

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

內容：本文介紹研究人員研究心臟健康與睡眠多寡及睡眠品質的關係。

31. (B)

難易度：易

解析：v. 檢視 examine data 檢視資料

32. (G)

難易度：中

解析：*adj.* 可能的 be likely to Vr 可能會...

33. (I)

難易度：中

解析：*adj.* 愈來愈（嚴重）的

a growing problem 愈來愈嚴重的問題

34. (F)

難易度：易

解析：*adj.* 有害的 be harmful to +N 對...有害

35. (D)

難易度：中

解析：*n.* 功能 normal functions 正常的功能

36. (E)

難易度：難

解析：*v.* 進行 conduct a study 進行研究

37. (H)

難易度：易

解析：*n.* 徵兆

38. (A)

難易度：中

解析：*v.* 導致 cause sb. to do sth. 導致某人...

39. (J)

難易度：易

解析：*n.* 因素

40. (C)

難易度：中

解析：adj. 高品質的

重要字、詞與片語

deprivation n. 剝奪	disrupt v. 中斷
vessel n. 船、血管	apnea n. 呼吸暫停
frequently adv. 頻繁地	severe adj. 嚴厲的
priority n. 優先順序	compromise v. 妥協、危及

四、閱讀測驗

第41.至44.題為題組

你剛在北京、里約熱內盧或紐西蘭基督城下飛機，在機場受到一群可愛的當地民眾迎接。要如何禮貌地向他們打招呼呢？你會鞠躬、伸出你的手，還是來一個美式的擁抱？更重要的是：到底該不該親吻對方呢？

世界或許愈來愈全球化了，但當我們面對問候禮儀時，仍取決於當地習俗。當你遇見一群紐西蘭的毛利人時，你需要遵循他們傳統的磨鼻子問候方式。在里約，傳統習俗是見面時親三次臉頰。在北京，當地人偏好點頭加微笑。

親吻是常見的問候方式之一。在大部分的拉丁美洲、歐洲和中東地區，與陌生人隔空接吻並不罕見，但在不同國家的人可能會有他們自己的習慣。阿根廷男人會以碰臉頰的方式親吻對方，但只有在朋友間與朋友的朋友間才這麼做。在大部分的阿拉伯世界，人們隔空接吻兩下，不過這也只發生在同性別的人之間。在北歐大部分地區，陌生人之間一個堅定的握手、朋友間一個簡單的親吻就夠了。此外，當需要親吻時，你該親哪呢？在葡萄牙，親吻通常會由左至右，但在法國的斯特拉斯堡，則是由右至左。

打招呼時，親吻在西方國家或許是習以為常的方式，但在亞洲，親吻或觸碰陌生人身體則不太可行。泰國的傳統禮儀包括鞠躬並雙手合十，就像在禱告般。類似的手勢從柬埔寨到印尼都十分普遍。在印度，男性之間輕輕地握一下手可以，但切勿向不同性別的人伸手。傳統上，向印度長者打招呼時，人們會屈身並觸碰長者的腳。西藏人有著最特殊的打招呼方式：伸出舌頭，但他們會保持一段安全距離。

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

內容：本文介紹不同國家的問候習俗，尤其是問候時肢體接觸的差異。

41. (A)

難易度：中

解析：這篇文章的主旨是？

- (A)在全球化的世界中，打招呼的方式仍遵循當地文化。
- (B)隨著時光流逝，打招呼的方式可能產生變化。
- (C)我們應學習當地和全球的打招呼方式。
- (D)當世界愈趨全球化，打招呼的方式亦然。

42. (C)

難易度：中

解析：關於用親吻打招呼，下列何者在本文中沒有提到？

- (A)對方的性別。
- (B)你和對方的關係。
- (C)兩人相遇時誰應先打招呼。
- (D)打招呼時你應該先親哪一邊臉頰。

43. (D)

難易度：易

解析：關於亞洲打招呼的方式，下列何者為真？

- (A)在印度和泰國，人們向長輩鞠躬。
- (B)握手很常見，尤其是在柬埔寨。
- (C)西藏人擁抱並伸出舌頭。
- (D)打招呼時，亞洲人通常會避免肢體接觸。

44. (B)

難易度：中

解析：以下何者可作為本文結論？

- (A)沒有人是座孤島。
- (B)入境隨俗。
- (C)人不可貌相。
- (D)不要太早打如意算盤。

重要字、詞與片語

proffer v. 提供
prevail v. 勝過
steel oneself for ... 下決心
dictate v. 命令、規定
obligatory adj. 有義務的、義不容辭的
suffice v. 足夠
limp adj. 跛行、無力的

第45.至48.題為題組

八角形藝術博物館

八角形藝術博物館 (OMA) 是 A 市最古老的藝術和設計博物館，提供以當代藝術如繪畫，雕塑和照片為特色的展覽和課程。本館是一座三層不規則形狀的磚房，結合了圓形、兩個長方形和三角形，內部和外部裝飾流露優雅氣息。爐灶以及其他裝飾元素和家具從英國和法國進口。磚、木材、鐵和砂岩等建築材料都是在本地製造的。

本館由八角形基金會創建，擁有大量收藏：超過十萬件的原始建築圖紙，七百六十件裝飾藝術品，以及一萬兩千多件在修復期間發現的考古物件和建築碎片。本館提供許多常設性展覽、特展、專業藝術家和評論家的講座、學生課程和專家導覽。

入場費：\$5 / 人 (6 歲 (含) 以下兒童免費)

課程費用：

短程導覽 (90 分鐘)	18 歲 (含) 以上成人	\$10	每天兩次 上午 9 點和下午 2 點
	7-17 歲學生	\$8	
	6 歲 (含) 以下兒童	免費	

全面導覽 (3 小時)	18 歲 (含) 以上成人	\$20	週二和週六 上午 10 點
	7-17 歲學生	\$15	
	6 歲 (含) 以下兒童	免費	
繪畫課 (90 分鐘)	18 歲 (含) 以上成人	\$15	週一晚上 7 點
	7-17 歲學生	\$8	週三下午 4 點
	6 歲 (含) 以下兒童	免費	週三上午 10 點
攝影工作坊 (2 小時)	18 歲 (含) 以上成人	\$17	週日晚上 7 點
	7-17 歲學生	\$12	週日上午 10 點

注意：

- 導覽，課程和工作坊的費用都包含入場費。
- 至少提前一週在這裡登記導覽、課程和工作坊。
- 我們還提供「藝術講座」，特邀講者於隔週六，在 OMA 大廳與成年觀眾對談交流。無需預約或額外收費。

關於本月的日程安排，請點擊這裡。

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

內容：本文介紹八角形藝術博物館的館場訊息。

45. (B)

難易度：中

解析：珍是一位 19 歲的店員助理想參加博物館活動，但是只在平日晚上有空。她最可能選擇哪項活動？

- (A)全面導覽。 (B)繪畫課。
(C)攝影工作坊。 (D)短程導覽。

46. (C)

難易度：中

解析：一對退休的夫婦及其 6 歲的孫子希望參加一個平日下午的活動。他們最可能選擇哪種活動以及他們總共需付多少錢？

- (A)全面導覽，\$20。 (B)全面導覽，\$40。
(C)短程導覽，\$20。 (D)短程導覽，\$28。

47. (A)

難易度：中

解析：根據這段文章，下列哪一項是正確的？

- (A)「藝術講座」不需提前預訂。
(B)八角形博物館由市政府出資成立。
(C)入場費不包含在導覽費用中。
(D)建造博物館的材料來自兩個國家。

48. (B)

難易度：中

解析：我們可在哪找到這段文字？

- (A)博物館的小冊子。 (B)博物館的網站。
(C)A 城市指南。 (D)博物館年鑑。

重要字、詞與片語

feature *v.* 以...為特色 contemporary *adj.* 當代的
irregular-shaped *adj.* 不規則的 rectangle *n.* 長方形
triangle *n.* 三角形 interior *adj.* 內部的
exterior *adj.* 外部的 timber *n.* 木材
foundation *n.* 基金會 architectural *adj.* 建築的
artifact *n.* 手工藝品 archaeological *adj.* 考古學的
fragment *n.* 碎片 restoration *n.* 恢復
permanent *adj.* 永久的 comprehensive *adj.* 全面的
admission *n.* 入場費

第49.至52.題為題組

在東南亞兩林中探險的科學家們，最近發現一種新品種螞蟻，*Colobopsis explodens*。他們被這種螞蟻的獨特能力吸引——會自爆且把有毒的黃色黏稠液體釋放出來殺死敵人。

Colobopsis explodens 是自 1935 年發現「爆炸蟻」後新發現的物種，這項發現在 2018 年 4 月 19 日刊登在 *Zookeys*。這種小紅蟻住在婆羅洲叢林中的樹上，是由包含維也納自然史博物館的昆蟲學家 Alice Laciny 的團隊所發現。

當受到敵人威脅或感受到危險時，*Colobopsis explodens* 會犧牲自己以拯救蟻群中的其他螞蟻。它們咬住敵人，彎曲身體背部靠近敵人，努力收縮肌肉直到身體折斷，最後釋放存於體內的致命黃色物質。根據 Laciny，這明亮鮮豔的物質有明顯的味道，奇特地讓她想起咖哩。

然而這種自爆的能力並不是這物種內所有的螞蟻都有的能力。只有未成年的工蟻和不孕的雌蟻才會展現自爆的行為。小如螞蟻的蟲生活並不容易，也難怪它們發展出這種獨特的防禦機制。

這種自我毀滅的行為稱為 *autothysis* 自我犧牲，是一種自爆身體器官的過程。這傾向和蜜蜂面對威脅時會螫敵人是類似的。這種自殺的行為在例如螞蟻和白蟻類的 *superorganism* 超生物（超個體／超有機體）中很常見。這些動物團隊群居分工，且相較於群體的需求，視個人需求為次要。

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

內容：本文介紹東南亞雨林中的一種螞蟻及其「特殊的生存防禦機制」。

49. (D)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，以下關於 *Colobopsis explodens* 的陳述，何者正確？

- (A)它們體內的黃色物質用來製作咖哩。
(B)1935 年，它們在維也納的 *Zookeys* 被發現。
(C)正如同蜜蜂，它們把刺刺入敵人的皮膚中。
(D)不是這物種的所有螞蟻都能夠使自己爆開。

根據第二、三、四、五段的內容得知這種螞蟻體內的黃色物質聞起來像咖哩；1935年在婆羅洲發現；它們是用灑毒液的方式殺死敵人。只有(D)選項正確，此物種中，只有部分工蟻和不孕雌蟻會自爆。

50. (B)

難易度：易

解析：把以下 *Colobopsis explodens* 殺死敵人的步驟，排出正確順序。

- (1)移動背部朝向敵人 (2)釋放黏稠物質
(3)緊縮肌肉直到皮膚斷開 (4)咬入敵人身體
(A)(3)(1)(2)(4)。 (B)(4)(1)(3)(2)。
(C)(2)(3)(1)(4)。 (D)(1)(4)(2)(3)。

根據第三段內容排列順序，得知答案為(B)。

51. (C)

難易度：難

解析：以下何者最能描述有自我犧牲傾向動物的特色？

- (A)它們在兩相對時會自殺。
(B)它們用有毒的刺來攻擊敵人。
(C)它們的自我犧牲是一種防禦行為。
(D)這傾向在小型紅色昆蟲中很常見。

從第五段得知這類動物只有在面對生命威脅時才會自我毀滅；此類螞蟻用器官爆裂及灑毒液的方式來攻擊敵人，本段出現蜜蜂，是為了說明蜜蜂螫人後，刺及部分器官留在敵人身上的行為也是類似的自我防禦。這種藉由自殺的防禦機制，出現在被稱之為超生物的動物身上。因此只有(C)的答案最適當。

52. (A)

難易度：中

解析：為何在第五段中提到超生物？

- (A)解釋為何這物種有自我犧牲的傾向。
(B)舉例有一種生物生來就具有超能力。
(C)比較螞蟻和白蟻。
(D)識別住在殖民地的有機生物。

從第五段得知超生物是群居動物，螞蟻和白蟻是此類生物的代表。他們的群體的需求，比個人的生死更重要。因此(A)是最適當的答案。

重要字、詞與片語

reddish *adj.* 淡紅的

colony *n.* 蟻群

contract *v.* 收縮

fatal *adj.* 致命的

substance *n.* 物質

distinct *adj.* 明顯的

infertile *adj.* 不孕的

defense mechanism 防禦機制

tendency *n.* 傾向

collective *n.* 集體

第53.至56.題為題組

數千年來，中國人以使用像是燕窩、冬蟲夏草、龜苓膏和很多其他材料在傳統中藥中著名。其中，阿膠近來由於某些公司積極的廣告宣傳尤其引起人氣與爭議。

阿膠是一種由驢皮提煉出來的明膠。它被廣泛用來治療從輕微感冒到失眠等各種疾病。有些人認為它有益於減緩老化、避免不孕、增強精力以及延年增壽。雖然這些廣泛的用途使得阿膠像是萬靈丹，但時至今日還是沒有任何的科學證實其療效。儘管如此，對於阿膠的高度需求仍舊沒有減少的跡象。這使得中國的驢子數量從一千一百萬頭降至低於六百萬頭。

中國驢子數量的巨額減少以及對於驢皮的高度需求使得供應商必須從其他地方找尋驢皮。舉例來說，非洲因為當地的盜獵者一直尋找任何他們可以找到的驢子，而受到很大的衝擊。非洲有些農夫以及驢主們報案說他們的驢子一夜間不見。這些被偷的驢子大部分是馱獸，意思就是驢主們失去了他們的生財工具。

阿膠製造過程十分慘無人道，因為驢子被宰殺且從脖子以下被剝皮。驢子的運送、收容以及屠宰都極其殘忍。這些原因促使一些動物平權團體起而解救驢子免於受苦。

有位生產阿膠工廠的老闆曾說：「我們唯一擔心的是有一天我們會沒有驢子可宰。」這聽起來可能很誇張，但是如果這種趨勢持續下去，它可能比我們想像地還要快成為嚴峻的事實。

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

內容：本文介紹阿膠的高需求所導致的問題。

53. (D)

難易度：中

解析：本文的主旨為何？

- (A)阿膠複雜且費時的製作過程。
(B)驢子在屠宰場被對待的方式。
(C)阿膠的功效以及它的多功能用途。
(D)對阿膠的高度需求所導致的議題。

由本文的二、三、四段可以看出，由於對阿膠的需求導致中國驢子數目減少、非洲驢子被盜、非洲驢主失去收入工具、驢子被殘忍的屠宰等。主要是在討論對阿膠的需求所延伸出來的議題，引此答案選(D)。

54. (A)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，關於阿膠的論述何者為非？

- (A)阿膠是一種新引進的中藥。
(B)阿膠的功效沒有科學驗證。
(C)阿膠用途相當廣泛。
(D)阿膠的需求可能導致驢主們失去他們的生財工具。

第一段裡提到中國人數千年來以使用各種中藥材著名，阿膠為其中一項。所以並非新引進的中藥。因此(A)選項為非。

55. (B)

難易度：易

解析：為何動物平權團體挺而捍衛驢子？

- (A) 驢皮膠的藥用價值未被科學證實。
 - (B) 驢子由於其驢皮而被殘忍的虐待以及屠宰。
 - (C) 有些農夫及驢主提報他們的驢子一夜間不見了。
 - (D) 貪婪造成了人們犯了像是盜獵之類的罪。
- 由文章第四段可以看出由於整個提取阿膠的過程很不人道、驢子的運送、收容及屠宰過程都十分殘忍，因此導致某些動保團體起而保護驢子免於受苦。因此選(B)。

56. (C)

難易度：易

解析：作者最後一段引用一位阿膠公司老闆所說的話目的為何？

- (A) 促進阿膠的生產量並提升其銷售量。
- (B) 拯救非洲農夫與驢主們免於貧窮。
- (C) 提醒人們驢子有可能會滅絕。
- (D) 避免人們盜獵驢子。

由最後一段可以得知，作者引用阿膠公司老闆的話來強調驢子數量日益減少，如果趨勢持續下去，很有可能很快這世界上就會沒有驢子存在。因此是為了提醒人們驢子有可能會滅絕。故選(C)。

重要字、詞與片語

caterpillar <i>n.</i> 毛毛蟲	fungus <i>n.</i> 真菌
controversy <i>n.</i> 爭議	gelatin <i>n.</i> 膠
insomnia <i>n.</i> 失眠症	ailment <i>n.</i> 病痛
longevity <i>n.</i> 長壽	
versatility <i>n.</i> 多用途、多才多藝	diminish <i>v.</i> 減少

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

- When celebrities take action, (= a celebrity takes action,) / they can easily raise public awareness, / becoming (= and become) a force / for change.
- For example, seeing stars / saying "Me too," / more people will stand out / with courage. (= more people will have the courage / to stand out.)

評分標準

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

二、英文作文

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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

臺北區 107 學年度第一學期
第二次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 ~ 5 冊

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

說明：第 1. 題至第 15. 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Since more than two hundred guests will attend the party held tonight, we prepare a _____ supply of food and drinks to satisfy them.
(A) plentiful (B) seasonal (C) deficient (D) scarce
2. Women in the past used to give up the pursuit of their dreams and _____ their ambitions to put their family first.
(A) dedicate (B) identify (C) introduce (D) sacrifice
3. The five-year-old boy from England is such a genius, for he can describe _____ what happened to him two months ago.
(A) astonishingly (B) precisely (C) efficiently (D) extremely
4. I think you should talk to your teenage son in a gentle way instead of yelling at him; otherwise, he is likely to _____ against what you tell him.
(A) regret (B) heal (C) rebel (D) ponder
5. To _____ the damage caused by the coming typhoon, the mayor has urged citizens to make preparations such as cleaning the sewage systems all over the city.
(A) recruit (B) paralyze (C) promote (D) minimize
6. Shops selling bread and drinks have stopped giving free bags to their customers, who now have to pay for the _____ of bags if they forget to carry their own.
(A) purchase (B) demand (C) concept (D) tradition
7. Morris Chang, the founder as well as the former CEO of TSMC, has been a _____ figure to computer engineers all over the world.
(A) reliable (B) legendary (C) dependent (D) deceivable
8. The first step to be a qualified detective is to cultivate the ability to evolve the truth from the seemingly _____ evidence.
(A) insensitive (B) unique (C) confident (D) irrelevant
9. Failure to observe established safety _____ was the reason the government official gave for the incident on Sunday.
(A) expressions (B) compliments (C) procedures (D) qualities
10. Because of the appearance of some secret-disclosing websites like WikiLeaks, some confidential documents are now _____ to the public.
(A) connective (B) accessible (C) sensitive (D) particular

11. The shop owner gave his customer _____ that she can return the second-hand refrigerator to him if it has any problems
(A) monument (B) attribution (C) guarantee (D) diploma
12. John is so critical of people's appearances, and all of us are tired of his _____ complaints. He always has something to say about how people look.
(A) underlying (B) positive (C) nutritious (D) everlasting
13. The Transport Minister has reluctantly _____ that the new regulations on improving traffic flows turned out to be a disaster.
(A) distributed (B) conceded (C) adjusted (D) obeyed
14. Positive progress has been achieved during the _____ between America and North Korea since the historical meeting of the leaders of two sides.
(A) negotiations (B) revolutions (C) transmissions (D) arrangements
15. The customs official looked at the man _____ because there was little resemblance between the photo on the passport and the man.
(A) temporarily (B) persuasively (C) gratefully (D) suspiciously

二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第16.題至第30.題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第16.至20.題為題組

With thirty-five active volcanoes, Iceland is known as a land of seismic activity. In April, _____ 16. _____ a minor volcanic eruption on the island _____ 17. _____ bringing chaos to transportation systems across Europe. The eruption, _____ 18. _____ the Eyjafjallajökull glacier in southwestern Iceland, released clouds of ash that drifted across several countries in northern and western Europe. For several days, nearly all flights in the region were _____ 19. _____, with hundreds of thousands of passengers unable to start their journeys or _____ 20. _____ stranded abroad.

16. (A) that was (B) there was (C) what was (D) it was
17. (A) ended up (B) got involved in (C) gave rise to (D) arose out of
18. (A) surrounded by (B) overlooking (C) underneath (D) ahead of
19. (A) alighted (B) embarked (C) discharged (D) grounded
20. (A) to be (B) being (C) were (D) who are being

第21.至25.題為題組

According to the most reliable historical record offered by Sweden, in 1800, life expectancy at birth was 33 years for women and 31 years for men. Likewise, today, it is 83.5 years and 79.5 years, respectively. Women live longer in every country, every year, _____ 21. _____ reliable records exist. In many developed countries, smoking and drinking too heavily seem the main reasons why men live shorter. In fact, this survival advantage of women in early life, in late life, and in total life is seen in every

country. But nor has it been easy to prove that men are more 22. of their bodies. According to some Japanese scientists' research, men's T cells and B cells existing in white blood cells decrease at a faster speed than women's as they grow old. These two kinds of cells have much to do with fighting against bacterial infection. 23., women's cytokine related to immunity still works better than men's as both sexes grow old. Testosterone is considered another factor that men live shorter. Testosterone might make their bodies stronger in the short-term, but the same changes also 24. them open to heart disease, infections, and cancer later in life. Also, scientists find out the truth that female chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans, and gibbons also 25. outlive the males of the group and apes, male or female, are not seen to smoke and to drink. Thus, the physical superiority for women is the real reason why they live longer.

21. (A) which (B) for which (C) that (D) what
22. (A) appreciative (B) expressive (C) abusive (D) compliant
23. (A) Nonetheless (B) Furthermore (C) Therefore (D) Notwithstanding
24. (A) stay (B) lead (C) leave (D) let
25. (A) consistently (B) destructively (C) constructively (D) implicitly

第26.至30.題為題組

For many people, the word "refugee" often conjures up the picture of people living in refugee camps that are located in remote, isolated rural areas. 26., most of the world's refugees are living in cities. Representing over 60% of the world's refugee population, urban refugees are often asylum-seekers who have fled their countries, 27. displaced people accommodated in refugee camps.

Refugees living in urban areas are confronted with multiple challenges. Most of them are denied the right to education and health care. In addition, they are often exposed to harassment, exploitation, intimidation and discrimination. 28. humanitarian organization mostly focuses on the recognized refugee settlement in rural areas, urban refugees receive no international assistance at all. This has further worsened their already desperate situation of being unemployed, 29. them into poverty and hopelessness.

Although urban refugees have abandoned all their possessions, it doesn't mean they have too left behind their skills and knowledge. If allowed to live a productive life, they can not only become self-reliant but also 30. their host countries. Therefore, necessary programs should be initiated to help urban refugees find work and support themselves.

26. (A) Consequently (B) In fact (C) Therefore (D) Otherwise
27. (A) rather than (B) as a result of (C) because of (D) except for
28. (A) While (B) Because (C) If (D) Although
29. (A) inspired (B) inviting (C) throwing (D) given
30. (A) occur to (B) look forward to (C) apply for (D) contribute to

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

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

第31.至40.題為題組

As many markets in Asia make headway to becoming a cashless economy, Taiwan is still dragging its heels. For an average person who lives in Taiwan, paper money and plastic bank cards are still an indispensable part of daily 31.

So what's behind the slow speed at which Taiwan is getting into the mobile payments market? Taiwan's slow adoption is a bit 32. considering that its economy took off decades ahead of mainland China and many of its neighbors in Southeast Asia. On top of that, Taiwan's smartphone penetration is one of the highest in the world and is expected to 33. 93% this year. The National Development Council data show that over 80% of the population 34. access to mobile internet.

Taiwan has the technology, the infrastructure, and the means 35. to press ahead with mobile payment. The government's 36. attitude towards digital payment is largely due to security concerns that persist over mobile and e-payment systems for years. After the government 37. regulation on third-party payment in 2015, the mobile payment market started showing 38. of life with more service providers entering the scene, but consumer habit was still deeply rooted in cash and card.

In Taiwan, traditional payment methods have worked well for a long time, payment cards usage and penetration is quite high, and mobile wallets seem more like an alternative rather than a necessary 39. For many in Taiwan, traditional payment methods are generally considered to be more secure and trustworthy than digital payment. This 40. a part in why mobile payment usage remained lackluster in spite of the wide variety and availability of non-cash payment options.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|----------------|
| (A) reserved | (B) reach | (C) signs | (D) relaxed | (E) have |
| (F) upgrade | (G) routine | (H) plays | (I) necessary | (J) surprising |

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第41.題至第56.題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第41.至44.題為題組

I was reluctant to go there on that first day, and as I waited outside the director's office, my anxiety only increased. The rehabilitation residence was for mentally and physically ill people. I was scared imagining what the realities of working there would be.

The director told me about the need to establish emotional connections with the residents, and then introduced me to a group of 15, their ages ranging from 8 to 21, that I was asked to supervise.

Some residents tried to say hello, but their speech was so impaired that I really only guessed at what they said. Most conspicuous among them was Young-il. He was older than I but he was barely four feet tall. He took me in charge at first and, stumbling as he walked, showed me around and taught me the basics of the residents' routine. I was embarrassed when he told me what to do; I felt as if I were being instructed by a child. Later, thinking back on my condescension toward **that kind, intelligent man**, I felt a much deeper embarrassment.

The youngest was Sung-Min, aged 8. A teacher told me that his fingers used to be fused, but he had recently had an operation. Sung-Min now had five discrete digits on each hand, but their irregular forms still made it very hard for him to grasp things.

Helping at lunch was my most difficult task. Some residents had trouble focusing on eating and would often start shaking their heads violently as I tried to feed them. But whatever their physical challenges were and however unappealing the food was, none of the residents ever complained. I was again embarrassed to think about my refusal to eat this or that or at all and my demands for particular foods.

Afterwards, a teacher took over the group. Everyone in the room said goodbye in his own way, and Sung-Min, the little guy with the mismatched fingers, accompanied me to the door and hugged my knees. I walked home, and my fears and worries had disappeared. I was looking forward to seeing the residents again.

41. Which title best summarizes the main idea of the passage?
- (A) A Special Language Program Abroad
 - (B) How to Develop a Rehabilitation Plan
 - (C) A Valuable Experience of Community Service
 - (D) A Long-Awaited Visit to a Rehabilitation Residence
42. Whom does "**that kind, intelligent man**" in the second paragraph refer to?
- (A) The rehabilitation residence's director.
 - (B) The man who fell when walking around with the author.
 - (C) The guy who hugged the author's knees when saying goodbye.
 - (D) The one whose hands were badly deformed.
43. According to the author, which of the following was the greatest challenge at the residence?
- (A) Providing feeding assistance during lunchtime.
 - (B) Establishing emotional connections with the residents.
 - (C) Teaching some disabled residents to grasp things.
 - (D) Assisting people with speech impairments to speak.
44. In the passage, which of the following was **NOT** mentioned by the author as the experience of embarrassment?
- (A) Young-il taught him about the residence.
 - (B) He thought of his own picky eating behavior.
 - (C) He later thought back on having looked down on Young-il.
 - (D) He took over the group from an experienced teacher.

第45.至48.題為題組

It is thought that the Great Pacific garbage patch formed gradually as a result of marine pollution gathered by ocean currents. The garbage patch occupies a large and relatively stationary region of the North Pacific Ocean bound by the North Pacific Gyre. The gyre's rotational pattern draws in waste material from across the North Pacific Ocean, including coastal waters off North America and Japan. As material is captured in the currents, wind-driven surface currents gradually move floating debris toward the center, trapping it in the region.

There is no strong scientific data concerning the origins of pelagic plastics. In a study, researchers determined that discarded fishing gear accounted for more than 60% of the mass of plastic marine debris. The primary source of marine debris is the improper waste disposal or management of trash and manufacturing products. Debris is generated on land at marinas, ports, rivers and drains and at sea from fishing vessels and cargo ships. Pollutants range in size from abandoned fishing nets to micro-pellets used in cosmetics and abrasive cleaners. Currents carry debris from the west coast of North America to the gyre in about six years, and debris from the east coast of Asia in a year or less.

A 2017 study concluded that of the 9.1 billion tons of plastic produced since 1950, close to 7 billion tons are no longer in use. The authors estimate that only 9% got recycled over the years, while another 12% was incinerated, leaving 5.5 billion tons of plastic waste littering the oceans and land. Another recent Australian study focused on the high rate of seafloor plastic pollution, thereby highlighting an often overlooked aspect of oceanic plastic pollution. The researchers stated that "while the huge volume of plastic debris accumulating in the world's oceans and on beaches has received global attention, the amount of plastic accumulating on the seafloor is relatively unknown."

45. According to the passage, what is **NOT** the main source of marine debris?

- (A) abandoned fishing facilities (B) products made of micro-pellets
(C) animal wastes (D) trash generated on land

46. The Great Pacific garbage patch covers such a large region because of _____.

- (A) marine pollution (B) ocean currents
(C) discarded fishing gear (D) coastal waters off North America

47. Which of the following statements about the passage is **NOT** true?

- (A) It usually takes several years for currents to carry debris from the west coast of North America to the North Pacific Gyre.
(B) Seafloor plastic pollution is an often overlooked aspect of oceanic plastic pollution.
(C) Only a small percentage of plastic has been recycled since 1950.
(D) The volume of plastic debris accumulating in the world's oceans is not large enough to arouse global attention.

48. Where does this passage most likely appear?

- (A) On the website of Environmental Protection Administration.
(B) On an ad featuring saving marine lives.
(C) In a booklet on magnificent scenery of the Pacific Ocean.
(D) In an encyclopedia on marine lives.

第49.至52.題為題組

In opera, verismo (meaning “realism,” from Italian vero, meaning “true”) was a post-Romantic operatic tradition associated with Italian composers such as Pietro Mascagni, Ruggero Leoncavallo, Umberto Giordano and Giacomo Puccini.

Verismo as an operatic genre had its origins in an Italian literary movement also called “verismo.” The Italian literary movement of verismo was related to the international literary movement of Naturalism as practiced by Émile Zola. Like naturalism, the verismo literary movement sought to portray the world with greater realism. They tended to care more about the tragic lives of the poor. Influenced by such a literary movement, Italian verismo opera librettists focus their concern on the lives of the poor, not generally seen as a subject for Romantic operas. Verga’s short story, adopted by Giovanni Targioni-Tozzetti and Guido Menasci, developed into the libretto of the opera *Cavalleria rusticana* (“Rustic Chivalry”). Mascagni composed the music for it. It marked the arrival of verismo operas.

In terms of subject matter, verismo operas focused on the average contemporary people and their problems, especially of violent matters. That is, these opera composers and opera librettists barely adopted the stories of gods, mythological figures, or kings or queens. These librettists often tried to replace soliloquy by dialogue to focus on the contradiction and arguments between two people in daily life. Some of them even adopted the dialects of rural areas in their opera libretto, such as Ruggiero Leoncavallo’s *Pagliacci*, to express exactly what happened to those people in rural areas. Thus, these composers abandoned the “recitative and set-piece structure” of earlier Italian opera to try to achieve the integration of the opera’s underlying drama with its music. While verismo operas may contain arias that can be sung as stand-alone pieces, they are generally written to arise naturally from their dramatic surroundings, and their structure is variable, being based on text that usually does not follow a regular strophic format, the same melody happening recurrently in different stanzas of the libretto. That is, music has to go in accordance with the development of the plots of libretto in these operas. Thus, their music goes non-stop to push their plots into climax. Also, roaring, hurling and laughing wildly go through the whole opera. Everything in these operas fit into everyday life, especially of the underprivileged people.

49. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) How Naturalism influences verismo.
- (B) The introduction of verismo opera.
- (C) The relationship between verismo literary movement and verismo opera.
- (D) The origin of verismo opera.

50. What is the subject matter of the libretto of verismo operas?

- (A) Myth.
- (B) Natural surroundings.
- (C) The conflict among low-status people.
- (D) The story of the members of royal families scheming against each other.

51. What is the feature of the music of verismo operas?
- (A) Their structure is similar to that of the earlier Italian operas.
 - (B) They contain a lot of arias that individual singers can use to show their vocal technique.
 - (C) Their structure contains a lot of the same music repeated in different stanzas of its libretto.
 - (D) Their musical structure does not follow a certain fixed routine.
52. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) The librettists of verismo operas often look on the bright side of the life of their contemporary people.
 - (B) In verismo operas, music rarely stops and it coordinates with the development of the plot of their libretto.
 - (C) The composers of verismo operas followed the steps of those of Romantic operatic tradition.
 - (D) Elegant and eloquent languages are often adopted in the libretto of verism operas.

第53.至56.題為題組

It is a dream of space scientists and science-fiction fans alike to discover evidence of life on other planets. Now more than ever, this dream is closer to being realized. On December 5, astronomers confirmed the existence of an Earth-like planet that lies about six hundred light years away from our own. The planet, which has been named Kepler-22b, is about 2.4 times the size of Earth and has a temperature of around 22°C. It is not yet known whether Kepler-22b is made of rock, gas, or liquid, but we do know that it is located in a so-called Goldilocks zone.

This expression comes from the children's story "Goldilocks and the Three Bears." In the story, a girl named Goldilocks tries out the chairs, beds, and food of the three bears until she finds the ones that are "just right" for her. In astronomical terms, a Goldilocks zone is an area of space in which conditions are just right to support life on a planet. Specifically, the planet orbits a warmth-providing star at precisely the right distance, just like the Earth does in our own solar system. Such a planet has the potential to contain water, and therefore life. The new planet was discovered by the Kepler spacecraft, an orbiting telescope launched by NASA in March 2009. The spacecraft was named after the great eighteenth-century German astronomer Johannes Kepler. It's mission, expected to last about three-and-a-half years, is to discover Earth-like planets orbiting other stars. So far, it has found more than a thousand possible candidates — that is, planets that move around a star in a Goldilocks zone. Kepler-22b is particularly interesting because, although it lies 15% closer to its host star than the Earth does to ours, its sun gives out around 25% less light.

The discovery of Kepler-22b and the other potentially inhabitable planets has generated a wave of excitement among astronomers. Although the probability of any one of them being home to living beings is very small, observing them has raised hopes that alien life exists somewhere out there. The ultimate goal would be to discover a "twin Earth," where there might be civilizations with whom we could one day communicate. It would be a happy day indeed if we were able to prove that, as far as intelligent life is concerned, humans are not alone in the universe.

53. What is this article mainly about?
- (A) The discovery of many new planets that are just like the Earth.
(B) The development of new technology for contacting aliens.
(C) The discovery of a planet that might be able to support life.
(D) A planned six-hundred-light-year journey for a new type of spacecraft.
54. The passage tells us that the Kepler spacecraft _____.
- (A) is going to orbit some remote planets. (B) was designed by a German astronomer.
(C) will be sent to visit many new planets. (D) was launched almost a decade ago.
55. Which of the following statements about Kepler-22b is TRUE?
- (A) It was named after a character in a story.
(B) It gives out 25% more light than its sun.
(C) It is nearer to the Earth than to its own sun.
(D) It is nearer to its star than the Earth is to our own.
56. We can infer that the author's attitude to the possible discovery of alien life is _____.
- (A) certain (B) hopeless (C) distressed (D) positive

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 由於逐漸惡化的汙染問題，政府一直在強調節約能源的重要性。
2. 為了解決電力不足的問題，發展再生能源也是刻不容緩的。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：你在旅行途中不小心把一件珍貴或是別具意義的私人物品遺留在飯店，因此你決定寫一封信，請求飯店的協助。你（英文名字必須假設為 Henry 或 Miranda）寫一封信給對方（對方稱謂統一以敬啟者 Dear Sir or Madam 稱呼），第一段請描述你在什麼樣的情境下遺忘了什麼物品，第二段請說明這個物品對你的意義以及你希望飯店如何協助。
請注意：必須使用上述的 Henry 或 Miranda 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (A)

難易度：易

解析：因為有超過兩百位賓客會參加今晚舉行的派對，我們準備了充足的食物和飲料來滿足他們。

- (A)充足的 (B)季節的
(C)有缺陷的 (D)稀少的

2. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：過去女性習慣於放棄追求自己的夢想和犧牲她們的雄心壯志，把家庭放在第一位。

- (A)奉獻投入 (B)辨識指認 (C)介紹 (D)犧牲

3. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：那位來自英國的5歲男孩真是一位天才，因為他可以精準地描述兩個月前發生在他身上的事。

- (A)令人驚訝地 (B)精準地
(C)有效率地 (D)極端地

4. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：我想你應該以溫和的方式和你正值青少年的兒子說話而非對他吼叫，否則的話他很可能會反抗你說的話。

- (A)後悔 (B)治癒 (C)反抗 (D)仔細考慮

5. (D)

難易度：中

解析：為了即將來臨的颱風所造成的損害降至最低，市長一直督促市民們做好準備，例如清理全市的汙水排水系統。

- (A)招募 (B)癱瘓 (C)促進 (D)降至最低

6. (A)

難易度：易

解析：販售麵包和飲料的店已經停止提供免費的袋子給顧客，假如忘記攜帶自己的袋子的話，他們現在必須要付費購買袋子。

- (A)購買 (B)需求 (C)概念 (D)傳統

7. (B)

難易度：中

解析：台積電的創辦人及前任執行長張忠謀，對世界各地的電腦工程師而言，一直是一位傳奇性的人物。

- (A)可靠的 (B)傳奇的 (C)依賴的 (D)易受騙的

8. (D)

難易度：中

解析：要成為一位合格警探的第一步就是要培養出能從看起來不相關的證據中找出真相的能力。

- (A)不敏感的 (B)獨特的
(C)有自信的 (D)不相關的

9. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：沒有遵守既定的安全程序是那位政府官員針對星期天發生的事件所提供的理由。

- (A)表達 (B)恭維 (C)程序 (D)品質

10. (B)

難易度：中

解析：因為一些揭密網站例如維基解密的出現，一些機密文件現在已是大眾可以取得的。

- (A)連結的 (B)可取得的 (C)敏感的 (D)特別的

11. (C)

難易度：易

解析：那位店主給予顧客保證，如果冰箱有任何問題的話，她可以歸還那臺二手冰箱。

- (A)紀念碑 (B)屬性特質 (C)保證 (D)文憑

12. (D)

難易度：易

解析：約翰對別人的外表吹毛求疵，我們已經厭煩他接連不斷的抱怨。他對別人的長相總是有話要說。

(A)下方的 (B)正面的 (C)營養的 (D)不斷的

13. (B)

難易度：難

解析：交通部長不情願地承認改善交通的新規定變成是一場災難。

(A)分配 (B)承認 (C)調整 (D)遵從

14. (A)

難易度：中

解析：自從雙邊領導人歷史性的會面後，美國和北韓之間的談判已有正面的進展。

(A)談判 (B)革命 (C)傳送 (D)安排

15. (D)

難易度：中

解析：那位海關官員懷疑地看著那位男士，因為他護照上的照片和本人沒有多少相似性。

(A)暫時地 (B)具有說服力地
(C)感激地 (D)懷疑地

二、綜合測驗

第16.至20.題為題組

冰島境內擁有 35 座活火山，是個以地震活動聞名的國家。4 月時，島上一次原本是小規模的火山爆發，最後竟造成全歐洲運輸系統大亂。這次噴發的地點是在冰島西南方的艾雅法拉冰河底下，釋放出的火山灰雲飄散籠罩好幾個北歐與西歐國家。數日下來，這些地區幾乎所有的航班都停飛了，數十萬名旅客不是無法出發上路，就是被困在國外不能回家。

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

內容：本文介紹火山爆發所造成的全歐運輸系統大亂。

16. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)那是 (B)有
(C) what 所引導的名詞子句當主詞 (D)它是

17. (A)

難易度：易

解析：(A)以…告終 (B)涉及 (C)導致 (D)起因於

18. (C)

難易度：易

解析：(A)被…圍繞著的 (B)俯瞰
(C)在…底下 (D)在…之前

19. (D)

難易度：易

解析：(A)暫停 (B)上飛機 (C)卸下 (D)停飛

20. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)即將是 (B)當下是 (C)是 (D)他們是

重要字、詞與片語

seismic *adj.* 地震的 chaos *n.* 混亂

glacier *n.* 冰河 strand *v.* 受困

第21.至25.題為題組

根據史威頓所提供最可信賴的歷史紀錄，在 1800 年瑞典的女性平均年齡 33 歲、男性是 31 歲。同樣地，如今分別是 83.5 歲及 79.5 歲。每個國家、每一年度女性比較長壽，這有可靠的紀錄依循。在已開發國家中，過度地抽菸及喝酒是男性壽命較短的主要兩個原因。事實上女性在早年、晚年及整个人生中生存的優勢在每個國家都是如此。但也不容易證明男性更加虐待自己的軀體。根據日本一些科學家的研究：男性白血球中 T 細胞及 B 細胞在衰老時減少得更快速。這兩種細胞都關係著對抗細菌感染。再者衰老時，女性和免疫有關的細胞因子比男性運作地更好。睪丸素被認為是另一個男性壽命較短的因素。睪丸素可能讓他們身體短期內強壯，但這樣的改變也讓他們在生命晚期更容易招致心臟病、感染及癌症。而且科學家發現這事實：雌性黑猩猩、大猩猩、猩猩和長臂猿中，一致地也比同類雄性壽命長，而不管雌性或雄性的猩猩都沒看到抽菸及喝酒。因此女性生理優勢才是比較長壽的主因。

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

內容：本文介紹女性比較長壽的原因。

21. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處第 21 個空格之後是一個關係子句。如果選(A) which，將 which 所代替的主要子句「女性在每年、每個國家都比較長壽」，語意和關係子句其餘部分相連，語意無法連貫。如果選(B) for which，在此 for 是對於的意思，再將 which 所替換的主要子句語意連貫此關係子句其餘部分。意思是對於「女性在每年、每個國家都比較長壽」(which 所替換的主要子句語意)，有可信賴的紀錄存在著。此選項就是正確答案。如果選(C) that 不能放在逗點的後面。如果選(D) what，關係代名詞 what 等同於 the thing that / which，如果分解 what 成三個字 the thing which 和前後不相連貫。

22. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(A)鑑賞的 (B)表達的 (C)虐待的 (D)順從的

23. (B)

難易度：中

解析：(A)儘管如此 (B)而且 (C)因此 (D)雖然

24. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(A)停留 (B)引導 (C)招致 (D)讓

本題句型「leave 受詞(人或事物) open to 名詞」意思是指讓某人或某事物更容易受到…的傷害。

25. (A)

難易度：中

解析：(A)一致地 (B)破壞地
(C)有建設性地 (D)含蓄地

重要字、詞與片語

cytokine *n.* 細胞激素 testosterone *n.* 睪丸酮
chimpanzee *n.* 黑猩猩 gorilla *n.* 大猩猩
orangutan *n.* 猩猩 gibbon *n.* 長臂猿

第26.至30.題為題組

對很多人來說，「難民」這個詞經常會讓人想到許多住在偏遠孤立郊區的難民營當中的人。事實上，世界上大部分的難民都是住在城市裡。城市難民代表著全世界超過 60% 的難民人口中，他們經常都是離鄉背井的政治庇護尋求者，而不是被安置在難民營當中流離失所的人。

住在城市區域中的難民要面對多重的挑戰。他們大部分的人都無權利接受教育以及醫療照顧。除此之外，他們還經常暴露在騷擾、剝削、恐嚇及歧視當中。當人權組織把大部分焦點放在郊區中已經被認可的難民安置中，城市中的難民根本完全沒有接受到國際的幫助。這樣更惡化了他們已經失業令人絕望的情境，且把他們置於貧窮跟絕望當中。

雖然城市難民拋棄了他們所有的家當，但這並不意味著他們也把技能和知識留在身後。假如能被允許過一種更有生產力的生活，他們不僅能夠自立而且也能對接待他們的國家有所貢獻。因此，一些必要的計畫應該要開始啟動，來幫助城市難民找到工作以及能夠自立。

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

內容：本篇文章主要是讓學生了解到目前難民所遭受的困境，以及未來能幫助他們的因應措施。

26. (B)

難易度：中

解析：(A)因此 (B)事實上 (C)因此 (D)否則

27. (A)

難易度：易

解析：(A)而不是 (B)由於 (C)由於 (D)除...之外

28. (A)

難易度：中

解析：(A)當 (B)因為 (C)假如 (D)雖然

29. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(A)被鼓勵 (B)邀請 (C)拋入 (D)被給予

30. (D)

難易度：易

解析：(A)讓人想到 (B)期盼 (C)適用 (D)貢獻

重要字、詞與片語

conjure up 想像出；聯想起
expose *v.* 使暴露揭發 harassment *n.* 困擾煩擾
exploitation *n.* 開發；開採
recognized *adj.* 被承認的；被認可的

intimidation *n.* 恐嚇脅迫

discrimination *n.* 差別歧視 possession *n.* 擁有

productive *adj.* 有生產價值的

三、文意選填

當許多亞洲的市場正走向無現金經濟之際，臺灣仍然拖拉慢行。對住在臺灣的人而言，紙鈔以及塑膠貨幣仍是每天不可或缺的部分。

到底臺灣慢速進入行動支付市場的原因是什麼？有鑒於臺灣經濟比起中國大陸以及許多東南亞鄰國，早起飛了幾十年，臺灣的緩慢實施令人驚訝。此外，臺灣手機滲透率在世界上名列前茅，今年預計將達到 93%。國家發展委員會的資料顯露，超過 80% 的人有行動網路。

臺灣有科技、基礎建設、有錢可以推動行動支付。政府對於數位支付的保守態度主因是過去多年來對行動以及電子支付系統的安全顧慮。政府在 2015 年對於第三方支付規定的鬆綁，行動支付市場開始顯露生機，有較多的服務廠商進入了業界，但是消費者對於現金以及信用卡的習慣卻根深蒂固。

在臺灣，傳統支付的方法已經運作好長一段時間，信用卡的使用及滲透率相當的高。電子錢包比較像是一種選擇而非必要的更新。對於許多在台灣的人而言，比起數據支付，傳統支付的方式被認為是比較安全而且值得信賴的。而這就是行動支付的使用仍然低迷的原因，儘管已有無現金支付的各種選項可用。

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

內容：本文旨在分析行動支付在臺灣不盛行的原因。

31. (G)

難易度：易

解析：daily routine 每日例行事務

32. (J)

難易度：中

解析：依照上下文之意，最適合之選項為(J)。

33. (B)

難易度：易

解析：be expected to reach 93% 被預期達到 93%

34. (E)

難易度：中

解析：have access to 有機會進入 / 使用...

35. (I)

難易度：難

解析：Taiwan has the technology, the infrastructure, and the means necessary to press ahead with mobile payment. 此句原為 Taiwan has the technology, the infrastructure, and the means which are necessary to press ahead with mobile payment.

36. (A)

難易度：中

解析：reserved attitude towards 對...態度保留

37. (D)

難易度：難

解析：relax 在此為「放寬（限制）」之意。

38. (C)

難易度：中

解析：signs of life 生命跡象

39. (F)

難易度：難

解析：upgrade 在此為名詞，表「升級」之意。

40. (H)

難易度：易

解析：play a part 對…有影響；和…有關

重要字、詞與片語

make headway to (toward) 向…前進
drag one's heels 故意拖拉 indispensable 不可或缺的
on top of that 除此之外 penetration <i>n.</i> 滲透
National Development Council 國家發展委員會
mobile internet 行動網路
infrastructure <i>n.</i> 基礎建設 means <i>n.</i> 財富（力）
press ahead with 推動 mobile payment 行動支付
digital payment 數位支付 mobile wallet 電子錢包
lackluster <i>n.</i> 無光彩 option <i>n.</i> 選擇

四、閱讀測驗

第41.至44.題為題組

第一天我很不願意去那。我在主任辦公室外面等的時候，我愈來愈焦慮。那是一個身心病患的康復之家。我一想到康復之家的可能實際工作情況就感到害怕。

主任告訴我要和住民們建立情感，然後就把我介紹給一個有 15 個人的團體，他們的年齡從 8 歲到 21 歲都有，我被要求監管他們。有些人想要說哈囉，但是因為言語不全，所以我只能猜測他們在說什麼。其中最引人注意的就是勇義。他的年紀比我大，但是身高卻不足 4 呎。他一開始照顧著我、帶著我四處看，但走著走著就跌倒了，他教導我康復之家的例行事務的基本原則。當他告訴我該做什麼的時候，我很尷尬；坦白說我覺得我好像被一個小孩指教。我是事後回想起對那個善心聰明的人的倨傲，我覺得很難堪。

最年輕的是孫明。他 8 歲，身高只有 3 呎。有一位老師跟我說孫明的手指過去是黏在一起的，他最近才動了手術。孫明現在每一隻手都有五隻分開的指頭，但是不規則的形狀讓他很難去抓取任何東西。

午餐時的幫忙是最艱困的任務。這需要很大的耐心。有些住民連專心吃飯都有困難，而且當我要餵他們的時候，他們就開始猛烈的搖頭晃腦。但不管他們身體的殘缺和痛楚是什麼，抑或是食物有多麼的不吸引人，沒有一個住民抱怨過。我再度感到尷尬一當我想起我拒絕吃這個吃那個，以及我對於特定食物的要求。

之後，一位老師接管了這個群體。房間裡的每一個人都用自己的方式跟我說再見，那個有著殘缺變異指頭的男孩孫明一路陪我走到門口，擁抱我的膝蓋。走路回家時，我的恐懼跟擔憂都消失了。我期待再度造訪康復之家。

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

內容：本文在陳述一次社區服務的經驗及從中學到的人生功課。

41. (C)

難易度：易

解析：哪一個題目最能概述這篇文章？

- (A)特別的海外語言計劃
- (B)如何規劃康復計畫
- (C)一次珍貴的社區服務經驗
- (D)一次期待已久的康復之家的參訪

42. (B)

難易度：中

解析：第二段「那個善心聰明的人」，指的是誰？

- (A)康復之家的主任。
- (B)和作者走在一起跌倒的人。
- (C)說再見時擁抱作者膝蓋的人。
- (D)那個雙手嚴重變形的人。

43. (A)

難易度：易

解析：根據作者說法，下列何者是在康復之家時最大的挑戰？

- (A)午餐時提供餵餐服務。
- (B)和住民建立情感。
- (C)教導一些殘障住民抓取東西。
- (D)協助有語言障礙的人士說話。

44. (D)

難易度：中

解析：在這篇段落中，下列何者不是被作者提及及引為尷尬的經驗？

- (A)勇義教他關於機構的事。
- (B)他想到自己挑剔的飲食行為。
- (C)當他事後回想起自己看不起勇義的時候。
- (D)他從一個有經驗的老師接手團體。

重要字、詞與片語

reluctant <i>adj.</i> 不情願的
a rehabilitation residence 康復中心
supervise <i>v.</i> 監督
impair <i>v.</i> 損傷
stumble <i>v.</i> 絆倒
discrete <i>adj.</i> 分離的；不連續的
unappealing <i>adj.</i> 不吸引人的

第45.至48.題為題組

一般人都認為北太平洋垃圾塊逐漸形成的原因是洋流匯集了海洋的汙染物。這垃圾塊占據了北太平洋環流範圍裡相當大的北太平洋區域。這環流順時鐘的形式吸引了整個北太平洋的廢棄物質，包括了北美及日本海岸的水域。當物質被困在洋流中，由風所驅使的表面洋流逐漸把漂浮的物質移動到中心位置，使這些物質陷在這區域中。

關於浮游塑膠物的來源並沒有強烈的科學資料。在一項研究中，研究者認為廢棄的捕魚裝置占了所有海洋漂流塑膠物 60% 的量。海洋殘骸的主要來源是垃圾及生產品的不當處理。殘骸是由在陸地上的碼頭、船塢、河川還有下水道以及在海洋上漁船及貨輪所產生的。汙染物的大小從廢棄的海洋魚網到化妝品及磨砂用品的塑膠微粒都有。洋流把殘骸從北美的西岸帶到北太平洋環流大概要 6 年的時間，而從亞洲的東岸大概也要 1 年的時間或者更少。

一項在 2017 年所做的研究下定論說，從 1950 年以來已產生了 91 億噸的塑膠，其中有將近 70 億噸的塑膠已經沒有在使用了。作者們估計這麼多年來只有 9% 回收使用，其他的 12% 被焚毀，而剩下的 55 億噸塑膠廢棄物則散播在海洋及陸地上。最近另外一項澳洲的研究則專注在海床塑膠汙染物所呈現的高比例，因此凸顯了海洋塑膠汙染經常被忽略的一個面向。這些研究者陳述說，當那些堆積在世界海洋裡龐大數量的塑膠殘骸已經引起了全球的關注，堆積在海床上的塑膠量相較起來卻不為人所知。

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

內容：本文的主旨在於讓學生了解海洋垃圾塊的形成主因及其嚴重性。

45. (C)

難易度：易

解析：根據文意哪一個不是海洋殘骸的主要來源？

- (A)廢棄的捕魚設施
- (B)塑膠微粒所製成的產品
- (C)動物排泄物
- (D)陸地上所產生的垃圾

46. (B)

難易度：易

解析：太平洋垃圾塊會覆蓋那麼大的區域是因為_____。

- (A)海洋汙染
- (B)海洋洋流
- (C)廢棄的捕魚工具
- (D)北美外的海岸海域

47. (D)

難易度：難

解析：關於本篇下列哪一個敘述是錯的？

- (A)洋流把碎片從北美西岸帶到北太平洋漩渦需要好幾年的時間。
- (B)海床的塑膠汙染是在海洋塑膠汙染當中經常被忽略的一個面向。
- (C)從 1950 年以來只有很小部分的塑膠被回收。
- (D)堆積在世界海洋塑膠垃圾的總量仍不足以大到可以引起全世界的注意。

48. (A)

難易度：中

解析：這篇文章最可能出現在哪裡？

- (A)在環保署的網站上。
- (B)在挽救海洋生物的廣告裡。
- (C)在介紹太平洋壯麗景色的小冊子上。
- (D)在介紹海洋生物的百科全書裡。

重要字、詞與片語

patch <i>n.</i> (與周圍不同的) 斑塊
the North Pacific Gyre <i>n. / phr.</i> 北太平洋環流
rotational <i>adj.</i> 轉動的；輪流的
debris <i>n.</i> 碎片；殘骸
pelagic <i>adj.</i> 遠洋的；浮游的
discard <i>v.</i> 丟棄；拋棄
marina <i>n.</i> 碼頭 vessel <i>n.</i> 船隻
abrasive <i>adj.</i> 研磨的
incinerate <i>v.</i> 焚化
accumulate <i>v.</i> 積累；堆積

第49.至52.題為題組

歌劇中，寫實主義是後浪漫主義歌劇的傳統。聯想到的作曲家如馬斯康尼、雷奧卡瓦拉、喬大諾、普契尼等。

寫實主義作為一種類型的歌劇，其根源也是被稱為 *verismo* 的義大利文學運動。這種寫實主義的義大利文學運動和由左拉所倡導的國際性文學主義運動「自然主義」有關。如同自然主義，義大利文學寫實主義運動尋求的是以現實主義來勾畫世界。他們關心窮人悲劇生活更多些。在這樣的文學運動影響之下，那時義大利寫實主義歌劇劇本作家將焦點關注在窮人的生活——這不常被視為浪漫樂派歌劇主題。韋加的短篇故事被塔日提及和美尼西採用，發展成歌劇《鄉間騎士》的劇本。馬斯康尼為其作曲。它宣示了寫實主義歌劇的到來。

就主題而言，寫實主義歌劇著重於一般當時那個時代的人還有他們的問題，尤其是激烈的事情。也就是說，這類作曲家及歌劇劇作家很少採用神、神話人物或國王、王后等的故事。這類劇作家常嘗試以對話取代獨白，為的是要將焦點放在日常生活中兩人之間的矛盾與爭論。他們之中甚至有人在歌劇劇本中採用鄉間方言，比如雷奧卡瓦拉的《丑角》來精準地表達鄉間人發生的事情。因此，這些作曲家摒棄早年義大利歌劇「宣敘調式、具有強烈效果的片段」的結構以達到音樂和內在戲劇的整合。雖然寫實主義歌劇可能也包含獨唱式的詠嘆調片段，它們通常要很自然地出現在戲劇的場景中，而且它們的結構也是多變的，要以文本為基礎，通常不以分節歌的形態出現（同樣的旋律反覆出現在劇本中不同段落）。也就是說，這些歌劇中的音樂要契合劇本情節的發展。因此它們的音樂不停歇地前進，以推動情節到最高潮。這類歌劇中每樣東西都符合日常生活，尤其是底層人的生活。

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

內容：本文介紹歌劇中寫實主義。

49. (B)

難易度：中

解析：這篇段落主旨為何？

- (A)自然主義如何影響寫實主義。
- (B)介紹寫實主義歌劇。
- (C)文學寫實主義與寫實主義歌劇間的關係。
- (D)寫實主義歌劇的起源。

50. (C)

難易度：中

解析：寫實主義歌劇劇本主題為何？

- (A)神話。
- (B)自然環境。
- (C)低階層人的衝突。
- (D)皇室成員勾心鬥角的故事。

51. (D)

難易度：中

解析：寫實主義歌劇音樂的特徵為何？

- (A)它們結構類似早年義大利歌劇。
- (B)它們包含很多個別歌手表現其聲樂技巧的詠嘆調。
- (C)它們的結構包含很多相同旋律重複在其劇本不同節中。
- (D)它們音樂的結構並沒有固定的常規。

52. (B)

難易度：中

解析：下列敘述何者正確？

- (A)寫實主義劇本作家常常看待他們當代人的光明面。
- (B)在寫實主義歌劇中音樂很少停下來，配合劇本情節的發展。
- (C)寫實主義作曲家依循著浪漫主義歌劇的傳統。
- (D)優雅、雄辯式語言常在寫實主義劇本中被採用。

重要字、詞與片語

naturalism	n.	自然主義
librettist	n.	(歌劇、樂劇等的)劇本作者
soliloquy	n.	獨白
contradiction	n.	矛盾；牴觸
dialect	n.	方言
libretto	n.	劇本
abandon	v.	拋棄
recitative	adj.	背誦的；吟詠調的；宣敘調的
set-piece	adj.	具有強烈效果的片段
integration	n.	整合
stand-alone	adj.	獨立自主的
arise	v.	上升；出現
variable	adj.	多變的
recurrently	adv.	一再發生地；週期性地
stanza	n.	(詩的)一節
climax	n.	高潮
hurl	v.	猛力投擲；發射
underprivileged	adj.	貧困的；下層社會的

第53.至56.題為題組

對航太科學家與科幻小說迷兩者來說，能在其他星

球上發現生命存在的證據是一個夢想。現在，這個美夢要比過去更有可能成真了。天文學家在 12 月 5 日證實，一顆類地球的行星的確存在於距離我們約 600 光年的地方。這顆被命名為「開普勒-22b」的行星，體積約為地球的 2.4 倍，溫度在攝氏 22 度左右。雖然尚不知「開普勒-22b」是由岩石、氣體或液體所構成，但可以確定的是它處於所謂的「適居帶」。

「適居帶」一詞來自童話故事《金捲兒與三隻熊》。故事中名叫金捲兒的小女孩在分別試過 3 隻熊的椅子、床鋪跟食物之後，才找到真正合意的。天文術語中，「適居帶」就是指條件剛好適合一個星球孕育生命的空間。更具體地說，這顆行星得隔著恰到好處的距離，繞行一顆提供熱量的恆星，就像在太陽系裡地球繞著太陽運轉一樣。這樣的行星就可能存在著水，也因此可能存在著生命。這顆新的行星是由開普勒太空船所發現的，開普勒太空船是美國太空總署在 2009 年 3 月發射的一具會繞著軌道運行的太空望遠鏡。名字取自十八世紀德國偉大的天文學家約翰開普勒。開普勒的任務時間預計約 3 年半，目的就是要發掘繞著其他恆星運轉的類地球行星。到目前為止，它已經發現了 1,000 多顆符合條件——也就是在適居帶繞著恆星運轉的行星。「開普勒-22b」特別有趣的地方，在於雖然它跟所繞行恆星的距離比地球跟太陽的距離近了 15%，但其恆星所散發出來的光熱，卻比太陽少了約 25%。

發現了「開普勒-22b」和其他有居住潛力的行星，讓天文學家都大感興奮。雖然其中任何一顆行星有生物存在的可能性微乎其微，但觀察它們卻讓大家又燃起了希望，相信浩瀚宇宙中總有某處存在著外星生物。最終的目的就是要找出一顆「類地球」，其中可能存在某種文明是我們將來有可能互相溝通的。如果我們真能證明此事，那將會是舉世歡慶的一天，因為就高等生物而言，人類不再是孤單地存在於宇宙中了。

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

內容：本文介紹美國太空總署發掘類地球行星的經過，以及作者對外星生物的存在所抱持的態度。

53. (C)

難易度：中

解析：這篇文章主要是在探討什麼？

- (A)發現許多類地球行星。
- (B)發展接觸外星人的新科技。
- (C)發現可能孕育生命的行星。
- (D)計畫 600 光年的旅程尋找新型的太空船。

54. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：從這篇文章，我們得知開普勒太空船_____。

- (A)即將繞行某些遙遠的行星。
- (B)是由德國的天文學家所設計的。
- (C)即將被送去探看許多新的行星。
- (D)是在將近 10 年前發射的。

55. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：關於開普勒-22b，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A)它的名字取自童話故事中的一角。
- (B)它所散發出來的光熱比它的恆星多 25%。
- (C)它離地球比它的恆星還近。
- (D)它跟所繞行恆星的距離比地球跟太陽的距離近。

56. (D)

難易度：中

解析：我們可以推論作者對於外星生物的存在所抱持態度是_____。

- (A)確定的 (B)無望的 (C)焦慮的 (D)樂觀的

重要字、詞與片語

astronomer <i>n.</i> 天文學家
astronomical <i>adj.</i> 天文學家的
orbit <i>v.</i> 繞軌道運行 launch <i>v.</i> 發射
candidate <i>n.</i> 候選人 inhabitable <i>adj.</i> 適合居住的

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

- Because of / the worsening problem of pollution, / the government has been put stress on / the importance of energy saving.
- To solve the problem / of insufficient power, / it is urgent to / develop sustainable energy.

評分標準

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

二、英文作文

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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

臺北區 107 學年度第二學期

指定科目第一次模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 5 冊

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

1. A recent study has found that cell phones are dirtier than most people think. They _____ ten times more bacteria than most toilet seats.
(A) reside (B) consist (C) inhabit (D) harbor
2. Muhammad Ali, a famous boxer, got his start in _____ boxing at 12 and turned professional six years later.
(A) pioneer (B) amateur (C) manual (D) objective
3. The Big Bang theory is the model that describes the _____ of the universe. It holds that all matter of the universe was created in one big explosion.
(A) extinction (B) occupation (C) recreation (D) formation
4. The remote island is only _____ by private boat. This inconvenience of transportation has actually helped retain its original charm.
(A) accessible (B) eligible (C) vulnerable (D) transferable
5. _____ is the foundation of mountain bike racing. Athletes have to overcome fatigue and keep their body efficient as the hours roll on.
(A) Gratitude (B) Integrity (C) Endurance (D) Courtesy
6. Hope is a strong virtue. It not only brings joy and peace but also _____ us in difficult times and sees us through.
(A) harnesses (B) reckons (C) sustains (D) induces
7. Reporters tried to get more information about the murder case, but the sheriff _____ refused to reveal anything about it, not even a single word.
(A) superficially (B) terminally (C) contagiously (D) obstinately
8. Every member on the research team has _____ in a certain field, such as microbiology, bacteriology, and immunology.
(A) heritage (B) expertise (C) doctrine (D) nuisance
9. The construction of this building followed strict regulations and was tested to _____ both typhoons and earthquakes.
(A) withstand (B) recruit (C) deteriorate (D) prosecute
10. You have to update the software to the latest version since it is not _____ with the current operating system.
(A) ethical (B) successive (C) persistent (D) compatible

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

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

第11.至15.題為題組

Conventional wisdom holds that a typical terrorist comes from a poor family and is himself poorly educated. This seems sensible. Children born into low-income, low-education families are far more likely than average to become criminals, so wouldn't 11. be true for terrorists?

To find out, the economist Alan Krueger combed through a Lebanese newsletter and 12. biographical details on 129 dead terrorists. He then compared them with men from the identical age bracket in the general population of Lebanon. The martyrs, he found, were less likely to come from a poor family. 13., they tend to be drawn from well-educated, middle-class or high-income families.

How can this be explained? It may be that when you're hungry, you've got better things to worry about 14. blowing yourself up. Terrorist leaders place a high value on competence since a terrorist attack requires more complicated and thorough arrangement in contrast to a typical crime. Furthermore, as Krueger points out, crime is primarily driven by 15. gain, whereas terrorism is fundamentally a political act. In his analysis, the kind of person most likely to become a terrorist is similar to the kind of person most likely to vote. Put simply, terrorism is in fact a form of civic passion.

11. (A) the opposite (B) the same (C) the following (D) the former
 12. (A) scattered (B) proceeded (C) resolved (D) compiled
 13. (A) Instead (B) Likewise (C) Therefore (D) However
 14. (A) for (B) by (C) than (D) from
 15. (A) visual (B) mutual (C) normal (D) personal

第16.至20.題為題組

Uber unveiled its “flying car” concept aircraft for its UberAIR at the Uber Elevate Summit in 2018, which showcased prototypes for its airborne taxis. The flying cars, which the company hopes to introduce to riders in two to five years, will 16. vertical takeoffs and landings from skyports, air stations on rooftops or the ground. Ultimately, these skyports will 17. to handle 200 takeoffs and landings an hour. The flying cars will be piloted at first, but Uber 18. the aircraft to fly autonomously. The prototypes look more like drones than helicopters, with four rotors on wings. The company says that will make them safer than choppers, which operate on one rotor.

Uber plans to 19. UberAIR in Dallas-Fort Worth and Los Angeles in 2023, with testing in those cities beginning in 2020. The company says passengers will 20. pay the same as Uber Black, a luxury car service, over the same distance, but once the service has enough passengers, the cost will decrease to the rates of Uber X, a regular car service, for the same trip.

16. (A) impose (B) disperse (C) alternate (D) conduct
17. (A) equip (B) be equipped (C) have equipped (D) be to equip
18. (A) changes into (B) benefits from (C) aims for (D) resorts to
19. (A) roll out (B) pay off (C) make up (D) step forward
20. (A) undoubtedly (B) initially (C) eventually (D) fortunately

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第21.題至第30.題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(L)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。作答時請忽略選項的大小寫。

第21.至30.題為題組

High heels today are shoes worn almost exclusively by women. Yet, history shows that high-heeled shoes were originally worn by men. The first high heel wearers are believed to have been Persian horseback warriors sometime around the ninth century. When the riders stood up in their stirrups, the heels helped them 21. their stance so that they could shoot their bow and arrow more effectively. In 1599, a group of Persian diplomats visited Europe to recruit allies to help Persia defeat the Ottoman Empire, which gave rise to a 22. for Persian culture. Persian-style high heeled shoes were thus adopted enthusiastically by Western European noblemen. The shoes soon became a status symbol, with the heels 23. to make the men look even taller.

In the 1660s, Louis XIV of France made it 24. for men to wear high heels. While he was a powerful leader, the king was slightly shorter than average. Louis took measures to make himself look taller, sporting four-inch heels, often 25. with elaborate battle scenes. Eventually, he switched to having red heels on all his shoes. He also decreed that only the 26. of society could have matching red heels. It became a simple matter of looking at the 27. of a man's heels to see if he was in the king's inner circle. Not to be outdone, women of the 1600s started wearing heels as a way of showing their 28.. The rage of that period in parts of Europe was for women to dress and act like a man.

As usually happens, high fashion is adapted into more 29. versions and filters down to the less fortunate. The lower classes started to wear high heels. The elite 30. by making their heels increasingly higher to maintain the distinction of being upper class. They also began to differentiate heels into two kinds — fat heels for men and skinny for women. Eventually, men got away from the heel almost completely to show their distinction from women.

- (A) extended (B) equality (C) footwear (D) content (E) affordable (F) decorated
(G) craze (H) nobility (I) fashionable (J) secure (K) responded (L) color

四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

說明：第31.題至第35.題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第31.至35.題為題組

In 2015, a disturbing video of a sea turtle suffering from a plastic straw stuck in its nose went viral, changing many viewers' attitudes toward the plastic tool that is largely a convenience for most people. But how can the plastic straw—a diminutive item used briefly before being thrown away—cause so much damage? For starters, it easily finds its way into oceans due to its lightweight nature. 31. Instead, it slowly fragments into smaller and smaller pieces known as microplastics, which are frequently mistaken for food by marine animals. Secondly, it can't be recycled. 32. As a result, they end up in landfills and waterways and, eventually, the oceans, endangering millions of seabirds and marine mammals. In the United States, millions of plastic straws are disposed of each day, and hotels are some of the worst offenders. For example, Hilton Waikoloa Village in Hawaii used more than 800,000 straws in 2017.

33. Some cities in the U.S. are banning them, and some countries are limiting single-use plastic items, which include straws. Belize, Taiwan, and England are among the latest countries to propose bans. 34. Soneva banned straws in 2008, and Cayuga has been using bamboo straws since 2010. Hotels like these have paved the way for a movement, and the travel and hospitality industries are finally starting to catch on. Some cruise lines and tour companies are working toward reducing or eliminating their use of plastic straws on their ships.

Hospitality brands eliminating plastic straws have looked to various disposable alternatives. 35. Another choice is compostable straws made from materials like cornstarch. And some establishments are using actual straw as straws, just like when straws first came into use.

- (A) Once there, it does not biodegrade.
- (B) Of course, straws are just part of the monumental waste that goes into our oceans.
- (C) But now, the plastic straw has finally started to become an endangered species itself.
- (D) Most plastic straws are too lightweight to make it through mechanical recycling sorters.
- (E) Still, a company doesn't have to wait for the government to institute a ban before implementing one on its own.
- (F) Paper is popular, with many U.S. establishments using Aardvark straws, which take 30 to 60 days to decompose.

五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

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

第36.至39.題為題組

In Silicon Valley, electronic devices are an essential part of daily life. But many of the tech titans creating these products choose to power down when they leave the office, following industry giants like Bill Gates and Steve Jobs, who restricted their own kids' access to technology at home. Pierre Laurent, who has worked for companies including Microsoft and Intel, said he and his family typically leave their phones at a table to charge when at home. He says the tech industry designs products to hook users, but most parents are not aware of that and don't see the consequences.

Pierre and his wife Monica became concerned that their three children would miss out on real-life experiences while on their devices, so they decided to limit their screen time. Researchers are still learning more about how technology affects kids, but some early studies of heavy tech users show potential links to a rise in teen suicide rates, addiction, anxiety and loss of social skills. None of Pierre and Monica's three children played video games or watched TV, and they didn't get cell phones until they were teenagers. Their 13-year-old daughter Maia spends her free time knitting and playing in the backyard.

The children's use of tech is limited both at home and at school. At the Waldorf School of Peninsula in California, where Monica is a teacher, three-quarters of the students have parents who work in tech. While other schools in this region brag about their wired classrooms, the Waldorf School embraces a simple, **retro** look. Computers are not introduced until eighth grade. Teachers use a hand clapping game to practice multiplication tables.

Even after getting a cellphone this year, Maia says she prefers to spend time baking and doing crafts than go on social media. For Monica and Pierre, the hope is that a tech-free childhood will lead to more balance later in life. Monica believes that there is a time for technology. It's not a forbidden fruit. But she thinks young children need to grow in a different environment that doesn't have that much technology in it.

36. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Many Silicon Valley parents are curbing their kids' tech time.
- (B) The absence of high technology on campus is becoming a trend.
- (C) The overuse of technology leads to mental problems in teenagers.
- (D) Bill Gates and Steve Jobs have had great impacts on child rearing.

37. Which of the following is **LEAST** likely to be found in classrooms with a “retro” look?

- (A) Blackboards with colorful chalks.
- (B) Bookshelves with encyclopedias.
- (C) Electronic devices with conferencing tools.
- (D) Wooden desks filled with workbooks and pencils.

38. Which of the following about Maia is discussed in the passage?
- (A) Her leisure activities. (B) Her academic performance.
(C) Her attitude toward her parents. (D) Her relationship with her siblings.
39. Which of the following is **NOT** one of Pierre and Monica’s beliefs?
- (A) High-tech products are designed to attract users’ attention.
(B) Setting limits on screen time ignores potential benefits high-tech can bring.
(C) The less high-tech in childhood, the more balanced life their children may enjoy later.
(D) Limiting the use of technology allows their children to have more hands-on experiences.

第40.至43.題為題組

Dogs and cats might seem like natural rivals. Yet many pet owners have both anyway. Somehow, they manage to get along, a new study has found.

Researchers at the University of Lincoln recently set out to explore the relationships between cats and dogs that shared the same homes. Their online survey of 748 homeowners found that more than 80% felt their pets were comfortable with one another, with only 3% declaring that their cats and dogs could not stand one another. But despite the general picture of harmony, the survey revealed cats were by far the more **antagonistic** of the animals. Homeowners reported that cats were three times more likely to threaten their canine housemates than vice versa, and 10 times more likely to injure them in a fight.

The researcher team also wanted to know what made for happy cat-dog relationships. They found that cats and dogs rarely fought like, well, cats and dogs. While 57% of owners said their cats hissed and spat at dogs, and 18% said their dogs threatened cats, less than 10% of cats and only 1% of dogs ever harmed the other animal. Researchers believed that the reason may lie in domestication. Because dogs have been domesticated for longer and are more easily trained than cats, they may be better able to control their behavior. And with cats most often the underdog in any fight that unfolds, **the animals** might understandably need more reassurance that they are safe under the same roof. It’s easier for dogs to be happy around cats than for cats to be happy around dogs.

After pooling information provided by homeowners, the researchers found that the best predictor for a happy cat-dog relationship was the cat’s age when it began living with the dog. They suggested that owners make sure they get the cat at a young age, preferably under a year old. They also suggested that owners shouldn’t be deterred from having both cats and dogs. In general, both animals are seen as being really comfortable around each other, which goes against what we might think.

40. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Why are Dogs Better Trained than Cats as Pets?
(B) Do Cats and Dogs Really Fight like Cats and Dogs?
(C) Which is Really Man’s Best Friend—the Dog or the Cat?
(D) Does Domestication Play a Role in Cat-Dog Relationships?
41. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “**antagonistic**” in the second paragraph?
- (A) Showing support or care. (B) Showing fear or timidity.
(C) Showing doubt or disbelief. (D) Showing dislike or opposition.

42. Which of the following does “**the animals**” in the third paragraph refer to?
- (A) Cats. (B) Dogs.
(C) Cats and dogs. (D) All kinds of pet animals.
43. What advice would the research team most likely give to people who want to keep a cat and a dog as pets and expect them to get along?
- (A) Get a third pet. (B) Get a trained dog.
(C) Get a baby cat. (D) Get a cat and a dog at the same time.

第44.至47.題為題組

While Robert Downey Jr. is now easily one of the most beloved movie stars in the world, prior to taking on the role of Tony Stark in 2008’s *Iron Man*, the actor had a very different public image. Despite years of fantastic performances in great films, the star was much better known for his drug and alcohol habits and as a result was considered by many in the studio system to be an extreme risk. Downey Jr. did try to clean up his act, but these habits continued all the way up until Marvel Studios began carving out plans for their Marvel Cinematic Universe—which was why Jon Favreau really had to go to bat for him in the casting process for *Iron Man*.

Favreau opened up about casting Robert Downey Jr. during a recent interview. He revealed that he brought up the idea of casting Downey Jr. in the lead role *Iron Man* and was rejected multiple times. Despite all the negativity and wariness surrounding the suggestion, however, the director didn’t take “no” for an answer. Instead, he made it his responsibility to show the people at Marvel Studios that he knew exactly which actor he wanted to play the starring role. “It was my job as a director to show that it was the best choice creatively. That was a big gamble on whether or not he was really serious about it, and now history has definitely proven that he was dead serious about it!”

So why exactly did Favreau insist on having Downey Jr. as his *Iron Man*? Favreau believes in his “really special ability” to see talent in other people. More importantly, the director simply saw far too many similarities between the journey the character takes in the film and what his actor friend had gone through during his time on the big screen.

Favreau’s insistence turned out to be one of the greatest decisions in blockbuster history. The *Iron Man* franchise has made over \$2.4 billion at the global box office. Now Downey Jr. is among the biggest stars in the world, and the Marvel Universe is among the biggest franchises in film history.

44. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) How a leading actor was chosen for a movie.
(B) What a film company has to offer to directors.
(C) Why a superstar became serious about his career.
(D) What a director typically does in movie production.
45. Which of the following is true about Robert Downey Jr.?
- (A) He risked his life performing stunts.
(B) He was addicted to drug and alcohol.
(C) He betrayed Favreau’s trust and ruined a movie.
(D) He was Marvel Universe’s first pick for Tony Stark.

46. Which of the following qualities is **NOT** demonstrated by Jon Favreau in this passage?

- (A) Persuasive. (B) Adventurous.
(C) Determined. (D) Conservative.

47. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

- (A) *Iron Man* has helped Marvel Universe become a successful franchise.
(B) There is a resemblance between Downey Jr.'s life and Tony Stark's life.
(C) Downey Jr. and Jon Favreau were considered the best actor and director pairing.
(D) Jon Favreau eventually convinced the Marvel Studios of his choice of Downey Jr.

第48.至51.題為題組

You may have noticed that a cake or chocolate can quickly pick you up when afternoon tiredness hits. That snack picks you up almost as soon as you put it in your mouth—long before the sugar could possibly have reached your body tissues. It's as if your brain and your muscles are on a promise. Over the past twenty years, many scientists studying fatigue have come around to thinking that it happens in—or is even caused by—the brain.

According to traditional scientific wisdom, physical fatigue is caused when your muscles run out of energy, or when they demand oxygen at a greater rate than your body can supply it. Without oxygen, muscles can still do their job, but they produce an acid that accumulates over time. That acid makes your muscles ache. If this were a total explanation of fatigue, then marathon runners would gradually grind to a halt and would certainly find it very difficult to speed up over the last kilometer—as they almost always do. Somehow, the brain can override what the muscles are telling it.

You know the fuel warning light in a car that comes on when you've still got a good thirty kilometers' worth left? It's not telling you that you've run out of fuel. It's telling you to get some more fuel soon or else there really will be trouble. Your brain does the same, except that, unlike the warning light, it takes control. It makes you shut down.

This modern theory of exhaustion, which is steadily gaining in popularity, has been called the "central governor" theory. It claims that the brain takes in all the information it can about the rate of exercise, the body's temperature, the efficiency of muscle function and so on—and if it's not satisfied, it makes you feel tired.

Athletes report that the first kilometer of a ten-kilometer race is easier than the first kilometer of a five-kilometer race. This can only be explained if the brain is actually partly in control of making you feel fatigued. Amphetamines have been shown to increase physical output during exercise, and yet these are drugs that work on the brain, not the muscles. Even hypnosis can increase your physical stamina. Again, the brain seems to play a central role.

48. What is the purpose of the passage?

- (A) To address a pressing issue.
(B) To explain a proposed theory.
(C) To introduce a growing trend.
(D) To promote a healthy behavior.

49. Why is the fuel warning light mentioned in the third paragraph?
- (A) To illustrate the impact on a vehicle when the fuel runs low.
 - (B) To discuss the influence of the fuel warning light on the brain.
 - (C) To make a comparison between the brain and the fuel warning light.
 - (D) To explain the relationship between refueling signals and tiredness of the driver.
50. Which of the following is supported by the traditional view on physical fatigue?
- (A) Acid accumulation in muscles causes muscular fatigue.
 - (B) Marathon runners usually speed up over the last kilometer.
 - (C) The first kilometer of a 10k race is easier than that of a 5k race.
 - (D) Tired athletes can get a boost upon tasting sugar in their mouths.
51. What is the last paragraph mainly about?
- (A) Effects of amphetamines on physical output.
 - (B) Applications of hypnosis in athletic performances.
 - (C) Examples of the brain's involvement in exhaustion.
 - (D) Differences of athletes' performances in two events.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二大題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二），若因字跡潦草、未標示題號、標錯題號等原因，致評閱人員無法清楚辨識，其後果由考生自行承擔。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 在餐廳用餐時，人們常常太專注在手機上，以致於忽略同桌的家人或朋友。
2. 為了有更好的用餐經驗，我們應該避免使用手機，享受主廚準備的食物，並和我們的同伴好好交談。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：在人生的不同階段我們都要做許多決定。不論是日常生活或未來目標，這些決定都對我們有不同的影響。請就你自己所做的決定中，最關鍵或最重要的一個，寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞。文分兩段，第一段描述你做該決定時所面對的情況，第二段說明該決定的重要性或對你的影響。

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (D)

難易度：中

解析：一項近期的研究發現，手機比大部分的人想像中髒得多。它們藏有的細菌比大部分的馬桶坐墊多十倍。

- (A)居住 (B)組成
(C)棲息於 (D)藏有

2. (B)

難易度：易

解析：Muhammad Ali 是一位知名的拳擊手，十二歲開始打業餘賽，六年後轉為職業選手。

- (A)先驅的 (B)業餘的
(C)手動的 (D)客觀的

3. (D)

難易度：易

解析：宇宙大爆炸理論是解釋宇宙形成的模型。這個理論認為宇宙中所有的物質皆在大爆炸中創造出來。

- (A)滅絕 (B)占領
(C)娛樂 (D)形成

4. (A)

難易度：中

解析：這個偏遠的島嶼只能靠私人船隻到達。交通不便事實上幫助它維持原始的魅力。

- (A)可到達的 (B)有資格的
(C)脆弱的 (D)可轉移的

5. (C)

難易度：易

解析：耐力是登山越野自行車賽的基礎。隨著比賽時間過去，運動員必須克服疲累並讓身體保持高效率。

- (A)感激 (B)正直
(C)耐力 (D)禮貌

6. (C)

難易度：中

解析：希望是一個強大的美德。它不只帶來歡欣與和平，在困難時也支持我們，幫助我們度過難關。

- (A)駕馭 (B)認為 (C)支持 (D)引誘

7. (D)

難易度：中

解析：記者試著得到更多關於謀殺案的資訊，但警長堅決地拒絕透漏任何事，一個字都不肯說。

- (A)表面地 (B)末期地
(C)有傳染力地 (D)堅決頑固地

8. (B)

難易度：中

解析：這個研究團隊的每個成員都在某一個領域有專長，譬如微生物學、細菌學和免疫學。

- (A)文化遺產 (B)專長
(C)教義 (D)惱人的事物

9. (A)

難易度：難

解析：這棟大樓的建造遵循嚴格的規定，並且經過測試，可以禁得起颶風和地震。

- (A)禁得起 (B)招募 (C)惡化 (D)起訴

10. (D)

難易度：難

解析：你必須將軟體更新到最新版本，因為它與目前的操作系統是不相容的。

- (A)倫理的 (B)連續的
(C)持續的 (D)相容的

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

一般人認為，典型的恐怖分子都來自貧困的家庭，而且教育程度很低。這似乎是合理的。出生於低收入、低教育程度家庭中的孩子比一般人更容易犯罪。因此，恐怖分子不也應該是同樣的狀況嗎？

為了要了解真相，經濟學家 Alan Krueger 爬梳黎巴嫩的新聞通訊報，匯集了一百二十九名死亡恐怖分子的生平。接著他把這些人和黎巴嫩同年齡層的一般人做比較。他發現那些恐怖分子比較不可能出身於貧困的家庭，而是常常來自於教育程度高、中產階級或高收入的家庭。

要如何解釋這個現象呢？也許是因為當你連肚子都填不飽時，你會有比炸死自己更需要擔心的事。恐怖組織的領導人很看重成員的能力。因為相較於一般犯罪，恐怖攻擊需要更複雜更全面的安排規劃。此外，就如 Krueger 所指出，一般犯罪主要受到個人利益所驅使，然而恐怖主義基本上是一種政治行為。在他的分析中，最有可能成為恐怖分子的人，和最有可能去投票的人很類似。簡而言之，恐怖主義其實是公民激情的一種形式。

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

內容：本文討論恐怖分子的出身背景及其行為動機。

11. (B)

難易度：中

解析：(B)此處在類比一般罪犯和恐怖分子的狀況，並提出凡是罪犯應該都適用相同的狀況。

- (A)相反的狀況 (B)相同的狀況
(C)以下的狀況 (D)前者的狀況

12. (D)

難易度：難

解析：(D)本句在描述學者收集資料後加以彙集整理。

- (A)散置 (B)前進 (C)決定 (D)匯集

13. (A)

難易度：易

解析：(A)此處文意承接前句，為「不是…而是…」之意。

- (A)取而代之的是 (B)相同地
(C)因此 (D)然而

14. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(C)此處為一比較級之用法，將「把自己炸死」和「很重要的事」做比較。

- (A)為了 (B)藉由 (C)比較 (D)從

15. (D)

難易度：中

解析：(D)此處陳述一般犯罪的動機是出於個人利益，而恐怖攻擊是一種政治行為。

- (A)視覺的 (B)相互的
(C)正常的 (D)個人的

重要字、詞與片語

conventional *adj.* 傳統的 terrorist *n.* 恐怖分子
sensible *adj.* 合理的；明理的 comb through 爬梳
biographical *adj.* 傳記的；人的生平的
bracket *n.* 類別 martyr *n.* 烈士；殉道者

blow ... up ... 把…炸掉；引爆 competence *n.* 能力
thorough *adj.* 澈底的 primarily *adv.* 主要地
whereas *conj.* 然而 fundamentally *adv.* 基本的

第16.至20.題為題組

在 2018 年 Uber Elevate 高峰會上，Uber 為其 UberAIR 計畫推出「飛行車」概念的飛行器，展示空中計程車的原型。這些飛行車預計在二到五年內介紹給乘客，能從空港、頂樓降落站或地面執行垂直起降。最終，這些空港將具備能在一小時內處理 200 次起降的能力。一開始這些飛行車會由飛行員駕駛，但 Uber 的目標是希望飛行車能自動飛行。這些原型看起來比較像無人機而非直升機，在機翼有四個旋轉翼。Uber 表示這會使飛行車比用一個旋轉翼的直升機安全。

Uber 計畫於 2023 年在 Dallas-Fort Worth 以及 Los Angeles 推出 UberAIR，2020 年會展開在這些城市的測試。Uber 表示起初乘客付的費用會跟豪華轎車服務 Uber Black 一樣。但一旦達到一定的載客量，車資會降低到和一般轎車服務 Uber X 一樣。

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

內容：本文介紹 Uber 新概念「飛行車」的型態、功能及發展進程。

16. (D)

難易度：難

解析：(D)本句說明飛行車能執行垂直起飛跟降落的任務。

- (A)強加於 (B)使分散 (C)交替 (D)執行

17. (B)

難易度：中

解析：(B) be equipped to V / for N 具備…的能力。

18. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(C)根據語意，Uber 未來的目標是飛行車能自動駕駛。

- (A)變成 (B)得益於
(C)瞄準目標；致力於 (D)訴諸

19. (A)

難易度：中

解析：(A)根據語意，Uber 預計推出新產品。

- (A)推出（產品） (B)付清債務
(C)編造 (D)自告奮勇；挺身而出

20. (B)

難易度：中

解析：(B)根據語意，起初乘客付的費用會跟豪華轎車服務 Uber Black 一樣。

- (A)無疑地 (B)起初 (C)最後 (D)幸運地

重要字、詞與片語

unveil *v.* 揭曉 prototype *n.* 原型
vertical *adj.* 垂直的 autonomously *adv.* 自主
drone *n.* 無人駕駛的飛機 rotor *n.* 旋翼
chopper *n.* 直升機

三、文意選填

第21.至30.題為題組

今日的高跟鞋幾乎都是女性專屬的鞋子。然而，在歷史上，高跟鞋原本是男人穿的。一般相信，第一批穿高跟鞋的人是大約九世紀左右，騎馬的波斯戰士們。當騎手站立在他們的馬鐙上時，鞋跟能幫助他們站得穩，以便他們可以更有效地運用弓箭射擊。西元 1599 年，一群波斯外交官訪問歐洲，目的在招募盟友來幫助波斯擊敗鄂圖曼帝國，這引起了波斯文化的熱潮。因此，波斯風格的高跟鞋受到西歐貴族熱情地採納。高跟鞋很快成為身分地位的象徵，鞋跟加長讓男人看起來更高。

在 1660 年代，法國的路易十四使男士穿高跟鞋一事變得很時髦。雖然路易十四是很有權勢的領導者，但他比一般男性略矮。他採用了穿著四英寸高跟鞋的方法，使自己看起來更高，鞋跟上經常都以精心製作的戰鬥場景作為裝飾。最後，他把自己的鞋跟都換成紅色。他還下令，只有社會上的貴族階級才能擁有匹配的紅色高跟鞋。因此，如果想知道一位男士是否在國王的親信圈內，只要看他鞋跟的顏色便可得知。出於不甘示弱的心態，十七世紀的女性也開始穿著高跟鞋來展示自己和男人地位相當。在那段時期，歐洲部分地區的流行風潮就是女性的穿著和行為要像男人一樣。

就如一般情況，高級時尚會被改變成為一般人更能負擔的版本，並漸漸傳到較不富有的社會階層當中。下層階級開始穿起高跟鞋，而精英就把他們的鞋跟變得愈來愈高以作為回應，以保持上流社會的獨特性。他們也開始將高跟鞋分為兩種——男性穿粗跟、女性穿細跟。最終，男人幾乎完全不穿高跟鞋，以顯示他們與女性的區別。

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

內容：本文簡述高跟鞋的歷史及其在流行時尚的演進。

21. (J)

難易度：難

解析：(J)此處為談論鞋跟能幫助騎士站得更穩，以便做有效的射箭攻擊，因此使用動詞 *secure* 「使穩固」。

22. (G)

難易度：易

解析：(G)此字接於冠詞 *a* 後，應為名詞，下一句用 *adopted enthusiastically* 來形容歐洲人的態度，故選 *craze*。

23. (A)

難易度：中

解析：(A)此處提到這樣的鞋跟能使男士看起來更高，因此應是把鞋跟延伸加高，故選 *extended*。

24. (I)

難易度：中

解析：(I)此處必須從整段文字判斷，因為路易十四

愛好穿高跟鞋，因此使得穿高跟鞋成為流行時尚，故選 *fashionable*。

25. (F)

難易度：易

解析：(F)此處形容 *four-inch heels* 上的裝飾，故選 *decorated*。

26. (H)

難易度：中

解析：(H)此處呼應下一句所提到的 *the king's inner circle*，意指貴族，故選 *nobility*。

27. (L)

難易度：中

解析：(L)上一句提到只有國王的親信才能穿紅色鞋跟的高跟鞋，故選 *color*。

28. (B)

難易度：易

解析：(B)下一句說明當時女性想要和男性有一樣的穿著和行為，故選 *equality*。

29. (E)

難易度：易

解析：(E)此處文意為將高級時尚改變為一般民眾可負擔的版本，故選 *affordable*。

30. (K)

難易度：中

解析：(K)社會階層較低的人開始穿高跟鞋，貴族便加高鞋跟作為回應，故選 *responded*。

重要字、詞與片語

exclusively adv. 專屬地；除外地
Persian adj. 波斯的 *warrior n.* 戰士
stirrup n. 馬鐙 *secure v.* 使...穩固；安全
stance n. 站姿 *diplomat n.* 外交官
recruit v. 招募 *ally n.* 同盟者；聯盟者
the Ottoman Empire 鄂圖曼帝國
give rise to ... 造成；產生 *craze n.* 瘋狂；狂熱
extend v. 延伸；延長 *sport v.* 得意地穿戴
elaborate adj. 精美繁複的 *decree v.* 頒布法令
nobility n. 貴族 *outdo v.* 勝過
rage n. 流行 *adapt v.* 調整；調節
filter down 慢慢出現；滲入 *elite n.* 菁英
distinction n. 區別；分別 *differentiate v.* 區分

四、篇章結構

第31.至35.題為題組

2015 年，一部令人擔憂的影片造成轟動：一隻海龜的鼻孔被塑膠吸管塞住。這部影片改變許多觀眾對於這個便利的塑膠工具的態度。但是，這個微小、短暫使用即丟棄的物品，到底如何造成這麼多的傷害呢？首先，由於其輕巧的特性，塑膠吸管很容易進入海洋。31. (A) 一旦進入海洋，它不會進行生物降解，而是慢慢分解成愈來愈小的微塑膠，而且經常被海洋生物誤認為食物。其次，塑膠吸管無法回收。32. (D) 多數塑膠吸管因為太輕而無法通過回收分類器。因此，它們最後到垃圾掩埋場或水路運河，進入海洋，危害數百萬隻海鳥及海洋中

的哺乳類動物。在美國，每天有數百萬的塑膠吸管被丟棄，而飯店是最主要的禍首之一。例如，2017年夏威夷 Hilton Waikoloa Village 使用超過八十萬支吸管。

33. (C)但是現在，塑膠吸管本身終於開始成為瀕臨絕種的物種了。一些美國城市禁用塑膠吸管，有些國家限制一次性塑膠物品的使用，包含吸管在內。貝里斯、臺灣、英格蘭都是最新頒布禁令的國家。34. (E)不過，各個公司不需要等政府執行禁令，自己就可以開始禁用塑膠吸管。Soneva 在 2008 年禁用吸管，Cayuga 自 2010 開始使用竹吸管。這些飯店已為禁用塑膠吸管的趨勢鋪路，旅遊及餐飲服務業也終於開始跟進，一些郵輪與旅遊公司正努力減少或禁止在船上使用塑膠吸管。

禁用塑膠吸管的餐旅業已開始尋找各種可拋式的替代品。35. (F)紙吸管很受歡迎，許多美國企業使用能在三十到六十天內分解的 Aardvark 吸管。另一種選擇是以玉米澱粉製成並且可用於堆肥的吸管。有些企業以真正的麥稈作為吸管，如同最早使用的吸管一樣。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力
內容：本文介紹塑膠吸管危害環境的原因，各國和企業界開始禁用塑膠吸管及使用替代品的情况。

未中選之選項中譯：

(B)當然，吸管只是進入海洋的眾多廢棄物的一部分。

重要字、詞與片語

go viral 蔓延；流行	diminutive <i>adj.</i> 微小的
fragment <i>v.</i> 分裂	microplastics <i>n.</i> 微塑膠
dispose <i>v.</i> 丟棄	pave the way for ... 為...鋪路
hospitality industry 餐旅業	institute <i>v.</i> 開始；制定
eliminate <i>v.</i> 去除；淘汰	
compostable <i>adj.</i> 可用於堆肥的	
cornstarch <i>n.</i> 玉米澱粉	establishment <i>n.</i> 公司企業

五、閱讀測驗

第36.至39.題為題組

在矽谷，電子裝置是日常生活必要的一部分。但是許多創造這些產品的科技巨擘，在離開辦公室後，選擇關掉這些電子設備，效法產業巨人像是 Bill Gates 以及 Steve Jobs，他們在家中限制子女對科技產品的使用。Pierre Laurent 替微軟和英特爾等公司工作，他說他和家人在家時通常都會把手機留在桌上充電。他說科技業設計產品來讓使用者著迷，但大部分父母沒有意識到這點，也沒有看出它的後果。

Pierre 和他的妻子 Monica 擔憂如果他們三個孩子，花時間在這些產品上，會錯過真實生活的經驗，所以他們夫妻倆決定限制孩子的電子產品使用時間。研究人員還在了解科技如何影響兒童，但關於重度科技使用者的早期研究，顯示科技與青少年自殺率、成癮、焦慮和社交技巧喪失現象的上升都有潛在關聯。Pierre 和 Monica 的三個孩子都不玩電動遊戲或看電視，而且他們直到青少年時期才会有手機。他們十三歲的女兒 Maia 閒暇時，都在編織和後院玩耍。

孩子們在家中和學校的科技使用都受到限制。在加

州半島的華德福學校，Monica 在此任教，有四分之三學生的父母來自科技業。當這個區域的其他學校都標榜有網路連線的教室，華德福學校採納一種簡單、復古的樣貌。直到八年級電腦才會介紹給學生，老師使用一種拍手遊戲來練習乘法表。

即使在今年得到手機之後，Maia 說比起上社群網站，她更喜歡把時間花在烘焙與做手工藝上。對於 Monica 和 Pierre 而言，他們的希望是沒有科技的童年會使日後的生活更均衡。Monica 相信會有該使用科技的時候。它並不是禁忌的果實，但她認為年幼的孩子需要在一個不同的、沒有那麼多科技的環境中成長。

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

內容：本文介紹矽谷的科技新貴父母在養育子女方面的新趨勢——限制高科技產品的使用。

36. (A)

難易度：中

解析：這篇文章的主旨是什麼？

- (A)許多矽谷的父母限制孩子使用科技產品的時間。
- (B)校園中不使用高科技產品逐漸變成趨勢。
- (C)科技的過度使用導致青少年的心理問題。
- (D) Bill Gates 以及 Steve Jobs 對於養育小孩有很大的影響。

37. (C)

難易度：易

解析：下列何者最不可能在一個「復古風」的教室裡找到？

- (A)有彩色粉筆的黑板。
- (B)有百科全書的書架。
- (C)有視訊會議工具的電子裝置。
- (D)裝滿練習本與鉛筆的木製書桌。

38. (A)

難易度：易

解析：這篇文章討論了關於 Maia 的哪一件事？

- (A)她的休閒活動。
- (B)她的學業表現。
- (C)她對父母的態度。
- (D)她與手足之間的關係。

39. (B)

難易度：中

解析：下列何者不是 Pierre 和 Monica 的信念？

- (A)高科技產品是設計來吸引使用者的注意。
- (B)限制高科技產品的使用忽略了高科技可帶來的潛在好處。
- (C)童年愈少接觸高科技，孩子往後就愈可能享受更均衡的生活。
- (D)限制科技的使用使孩子有更多動手實做的經驗。

重要字、詞與片語

titan <i>n.</i> 泰斗；巨人	access <i>n.</i> 途徑或方法
concerned <i>adj.</i> 憂慮的	potential <i>adj.</i> 潛在的

addiction *n.* 上癮 brag *v.* 吹噓
wired *adj.* 有線(網路)的 embrace *v.* 採納
retro *adj.* 復古懷舊的 multiplication *n.* 乘法
forbidden *adj.* 禁止的 curb *v.* 限制; 約束

第40.至43.題為題組

狗和貓看似天敵，但許多寵物飼養者還是同時養了貓和狗。一份新的研究發現，牠們能融洽共處。

最近，林肯大學的研究人員探討共處一室的貓狗關係。他們對七百四十八位飼主進行線上調查，發現超過百分之八十的飼主認為他們的寵物跟其他寵物在一起很自在，只有百分之三的飼主表示他們的貓狗無法忍受彼此。然而儘管看似和諧，這份調查顯示貓是兩者中較有敵意的。飼主表示貓威脅牠們狗同伴的可能性，是狗威脅貓的三倍，而打架時，貓傷害狗的可能性，比狗傷害貓多十倍。

研究團隊也想知道貓狗關係良好的主要因素。他們發現貓和狗很少像一般人想像地會打架。儘管百分之五十七的飼主說貓會對狗發出嘶嘶聲並吐口水，百分之十八說他們的狗會威脅貓，但不到百分之十的貓會傷害狗，而僅僅百分之一的狗會傷害貓。研究人員相信原因可能在於馴養。因為狗被馴養的時間較長，且比貓較易訓練，所以牠們較能控制自己的行為。在貓狗戰爭中，貓常居於劣勢。因此可理解地，貓更需要確保自己在家中的安全。對狗來說，在貓旁邊能感到快樂是較容易的。而在狗旁邊，貓要快樂就沒那麼簡單了。

蒐集飼主所提供的資訊後，研究人員發現最能預測良好貓狗關係的因素，是貓開始跟狗同住時的年紀。他們建議飼主在貓還小時帶回飼養，最好是還不到一歲的時候。他們也建議飼主不應害怕同時飼養貓與狗。一般而言，貓與狗在彼此身旁看起來真的都很自在，跟我們所想像的完全不同。

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

內容：本文介紹一項貓狗關係的研究，貓狗其實能和平共處，飼主可放心同時飼養貓跟狗。

40. (B)

難易度：易

解析：以下何者是這篇文章最恰當的標題？

- (A)為什麼寵物狗比貓容易訓練？
- (B)貓狗真的會大打出手嗎？
- (C)人類最好的朋友——狗還是貓？
- (D)馴養會影響貓狗關係嗎？

41. (D)

難易度：中

解析：以下何者最接近第二段這個字「antagonistic」的意思？

- (A)表示支持或關心。 (B)表示害怕或畏縮。
- (C)表示疑惑或懷疑。 (D)表示厭惡或反對。

42. (A)

難易度：難

解析：第三段的「the animals」指的是以下何者？

- (A)貓。 (B)狗。
- (C)貓和狗。 (D)各種寵物。

43. (C)

難易度：中

解析：針對想同時飼養貓和狗，且希望牠們能融洽相處的人，研究團隊最有可能給何種建議？

- (A)養第三種寵物。
- (B)養受過訓練的狗。
- (C)飼養幼貓。
- (D)同時飼養貓和狗。

重要字、詞與片語

set out to | *V* 開始著手 declare *v.* 聲明；表示
antagonistic *adj.* 敵意的；不友好的
canine *n.* 犬科動物
vice versa *adv.* 反之亦然
hiss *v.* 發出嘶嘶聲
spit *v.* 吐口水 domestication *n.* 馴養
underdog *n.* 鬥敗的狗；處於劣勢的一方
unfold *v.* 顯露 understandably *adv.* 可理解地
reassurance *n.* 安心；再保證 pool *v.* 蒐集
preferably *adv.* 更好地；寧可
deter *v.* 嚇住；使斷念

第44.至47.題為題組

Robert Downey Jr. 無疑是現今世界上最受熱愛的巨星之一，然而在接下 2008 年的電影《鋼鐵人》裡 Tony Stark 角色之前，這位演員有著非常不一樣的公眾形象。雖然這幾年來在賣座電影裡有傑出的表現，這位巨星卻因毒品及酒精成癮更為人所知，也因此電影圈裡，很多人認為他是一個極大的危險。Robert Downey Jr. 曾經試著改過自新，但這些壞習慣一路持續直到漫威工作室開始著手漫威宇宙的計畫——這也就是 Jon Favreau 在《鋼鐵人》選角過程中，必須力挺他的原因。

Favreau 在最近一次的訪談中，敞開心扉談論關於選擇 Robert Downey Jr. 的原因。他透露曾經提議由 Robert Downey Jr. 擔綱演出《鋼鐵人》，而卻多次被否決。然而，雖然有許多負面看法以及小心謹慎的態度圍繞著這個提議，這位導演不接受「不」這個答案。反之，他認為自己有責任，使漫威工作室的人了解，他很清楚知道他要哪一位演員擔任主角。「我身為導演的工作是讓他們知道這是一個最棒最有創意的選擇。Robert Downey Jr. 是否認真看待此事，是個很大的賭注。現在事實的確證明，他確實是來真的。」

所以為何 Jon Favreau 堅持要 Robert Downey Jr. 擔任鋼鐵人呢？Favreau 相信他有「非常特別的能力」能夠看出他人的天分。更重要的是，這位導演對於電影主角的心路歷程，以及他的演員朋友在大銀幕所經歷過的事之間，看到太多相似之處。

Favreau 的堅持，結果成為票房歷史上最棒的決定之一。《鋼鐵人》系列已經在全球票房賺進超過二十四億美金。Robert Downey Jr. 是當今世上最火紅的巨星之一，而漫威宇宙也成為影史最大的電影系列之一。

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

內容：本文介紹導演 Jon Favreau 如何堅持選擇超級巨星 Robert Downey Jr. 演出鋼鐵人這個角色。

44. (A)

難易度：中

解析：本文主旨為何者？

- (A)一位男演員如何獲選擔任一齣電影的主角。
- (B)一間電影公司能提供導演什麼資源。
- (C)一位超級巨星為何開始認真看待他的職業。
- (D)導演通常在電影製作過程中所做的事。

45. (B)

難易度：易

解析：下列關於 Robert Downey Jr. 敘述何者正確？

- (A)他冒生命危險表演驚險特技動作。
- (B)他曾經毒品以及酒精成癮。
- (C)他背叛了 Favreau 的信任且毀了一部電影。
- (D)他是漫威 Tony Stark 角色的首選。

46. (D)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，Jon Favreau 沒有展現下列哪項特質？

- (A)具說服力。
- (B)有冒險精神。
- (C)有決心。
- (D)保守。

47. (C)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，下列敘述何者為非？

- (A)《鋼鐵人》幫助漫威宇宙成為一個成功的系列。
- (B) Robert Downey Jr. 與 Tony Stark 間有相似之處。
- (C) Robert Downey Jr. 與 Jon Favreau 曾被認為是最佳的演員導演拍檔。
- (D) Jon Favreau 最終說服漫威工作室接受他選擇 Robert Downey Jr. 。

重要字、詞與片語

public image	n.	公共形象
clean up sb's act		改過自新
go to bat for ...		全力支持
cast	v.	選角
open up about ...		敞開心扉談論
blockbuster	n.	賣座電影
global box office		全球票房
franchise	n.	系列電影

第48.至51.題為題組

你可能已經注意到，當下午感到疲憊時，蛋糕或巧克力可以迅速提振你的精神。當你一把點心放到嘴裡時，就覺得體力恢復了——在糖分尚未到達身體組織前。這就好像你的大腦和肌肉事先約定過。在過去的二十年裡，許多研究疲勞的科學家已經改變想法，認為疲勞發生在大腦中或甚至由大腦引起。

根據傳統科學認知，當你的肌肉耗盡能量，或者當

它們需要氧氣的速度，超過身體所能提供氧氣的速度時，就會引起身體疲勞。沒有氧氣，肌肉仍可以完成工作，但它們會隨時間累積乳酸。乳酸會讓你的肌肉酸痛。如果這是對疲勞的完整解釋，那麼馬拉松運動員將逐漸跑不動，而且一定會發現，要在最後一公里加速是非常困難的——但他們幾乎總是在最後一公里加速。不知怎地，大腦可以否決肌肉傳達出來的訊息。

你知道，在開車時，當還有三十公里左右的燃料時，汽車中的燃油警告燈就會亮起來嗎？它並不是要告訴你，已經沒有汽油了。它是要告訴你，趕快去加油，否則真的會有麻煩。你的大腦也是做同樣的事情，但有一點與警示燈不同：大腦負責控制。它會讓你停止運作。

這種現代化的疲憊理論正在逐漸普及，稱為「中樞控制」理論。它聲稱大腦可以獲取運動速度、身體溫度、肌肉功能效率等所有訊息——如果不滿意，大腦會讓你感到疲倦。

運動員表示，十公里路跑的第一公里比五公里路跑的第一公里要容易。只有當大腦實際上部分控制讓你疲倦的感覺時，才能解釋這一點。安非他命已經被證明可以增加運動時的體能發揮，但這些藥物是對大腦而非肌肉產生作用。即使是催眠，也會增加你身體的耐力，大腦似乎再次扮演了主要的角色。

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

內容：這篇文章介紹一項新的研究，探討大腦對於疲勞感的影響。

48. (B)

難易度：易

解析：這段文章的目的為何？

- (A)處理一個急迫的議題。
- (B)解釋一個提出的理論。
- (C)介紹一個逐漸發展的潮流。
- (D)提倡一個健康的行為。

49. (C)

難易度：中

解析：為什麼第三段提到燃料警示燈？

- (A)說明燃料不足時對車輛的影響。
- (B)討論燃料警示燈對大腦的影響。
- (C)對大腦和燃料警示燈進行比較。
- (D)解釋加油信號與駕駛員疲勞之間的關係。

50. (A)

難易度：難

解析：傳統對疲勞的看法支持以下哪一項敘述？

- (A)肌肉中的乳酸堆積導致肌肉疲勞。
- (B)馬拉松運動員通常在最後一公里加速。
- (C)疲憊的運動員在口中嚐到糖，就可立刻提振精神。
- (D)十公里路跑的第一公里比五公里路跑的第一公里容易。

51. (C)

難易度：中

解析：最後一段的主旨為何？

- (A)安非他命對於體能發揮的影響。
- (B)催眠在運動表現中的應用。
- (C)運動員在兩項賽事中表現的差異。
- (D)大腦影響疲憊的例子。

重要字、詞與片語

fatigue *n.* 疲累
 oxygen *n.* 氧氣
 accumulate *v.* 累積
 grind to a halt 慢慢停下
 override *v.* 否決；推翻

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. When dining / in a restaurant, // people often focus / so much // on their smartphones / that they ignore // their family or friends / at the same table.
2. To have a better / dining experience, // we should avoid / using our smartphones, // enjoy the food / prepared by the chef, // and have a { good / quality } conversation / with our companions.

評分標準

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

二、英文作文

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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

臺北區 107 學年度第二學期

指定科目第二次模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 6 冊

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

1. World Toilet Day has been established to tackle the global _____ crisis. Public health is threatened as there are still billions of people living without access to clean toilets.
(A) ecology (B) famine (C) sanitation (D) oppression
2. As a human rights activist, Ashley showed great _____, fighting against all forms of injustice at any cost.
(A) hesitation (B) resistance (C) obedience (D) resolution
3. Taipei 101 is designed to _____ the strongest of shockwaves, making it one of the most earthquake-resistant high-rises in the world.
(A) withstand (B) compel (C) revive (D) suspend
4. It was only after John had read a significant portion of the paper that he realized the study was _____. Even the theories mentioned in it were mostly fake.
(A) virtuous (B) dubious (C) secular (D) drastic
5. Shot in 1994 and 1972 _____, *The Shawshank Redemption* and *The Godfather* are rated as the best two movies on the Internet Movie Database.
(A) unanimously (B) deliberately (C) respectively (D) miraculously
6. The hotel offered a discount as an _____ to attract customers during the low season.
(A) asset (B) initiative (C) incentive (D) avenue
7. If you would like to lose weight, you should control your hunger and _____ cravings for snacks.
(A) refine (B) precede (C) devour (D) curb
8. The trend of shopping online has shaped consumers' retail expectations. The problem now is how retailers should _____ to prevent their market share from plummeting.
(A) descend (B) innovate (C) extract (D) assure
9. People who are _____ to the flu are strongly advised to get vaccinated, since this can help them build up their immunity.
(A) fragile (B) delicate (C) feeble (D) vulnerable
10. This ten-page brochure provides backpackers with fully _____ information about local services. Travelers can find almost everything they need in the booklet.
(A) comprehensive (B) extravagant (C) hospitable (D) gloomy

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

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

第11.至15.題為題組

What's your first memory of Coke? A TV advertisement with jubilant teenagers or a bottle on a supermarket shelf? "Always be within arm's reach of desire," once the unofficial Coke motto, may well describe its past mass marketing model in production, distribution and advertising. 11., as this strategy has gradually lost its appeal, Coke has ceased talking "at" people and instead given them ownership of the brand. In the past, a producer owned the brand and would sell it to the consumer. This paradigm has shifted to producers empowering consumers to offer opinions and 12. the production or advertising. While consumers give their innovative ideas to brands, 13. they may not be conscious of is that this action also plays into ownership. To create ownership, Coca-Cola Australia printed popular names such as Zac or Zoe on its bottles and thus cleverly 14. those sharing the event on social media to become the face of the campaign without their knowledge. Naming stations were also set up 15. consumers could buy a Coke with a customized name. The campaign successfully led to five percent of Australians drinking Coke for the first time!

11. (A) Additionally (B) Accordingly (C) Similarly (D) Nevertheless
 12. (A) contribute to (B) yield to (C) shed light on (D) count on
 13. (A) what (B) which (C) whether (D) where
 14. (A) endorsed (B) inquired (C) recruited (D) overlooked
 15. (A) on condition that (B) in order that (C) to the extent that (D) provided that

第16.至20.題為題組

With the rise in experiential travel, more and more travelers are becoming keener to include cultural or other leisure activities in their trips. Many are now more willing to experience a country, city or particular place by 16. with its history, people or culture. Evidence of the rise of experiential travel has been abundant. Tourists to India plan on joining a(n) 17. cooking class, making curry dishes like the locals. Some might choose to perform sunrise yoga on a sandbank in the Maldives. Street food safaris in Vietnam, Indonesia, Taiwan, and other parts in Asia are also examples of 18. destinations around the world are creating fresh appeal for modern travelers. Creativity does not seem to be 19. in the leisure travel industry.

One determining factor is how much consumers will spend. Kuoni Travel UK, 20. in luxury travel, has found that value-for-money remains key for travelers. The demand for all-inclusive trips is on the rise as people look to lock down their holiday costs before they travel.

16. (A) conforming (B) connecting (C) commissioning (D) compromising
 17. (A) authentic (B) enthusiastic (C) controversial (D) forsaken
 18. (A) where (B) which (C) what (D) how
 19. (A) lacking (B) desirable (C) elaborate (D) sufficient
 20. (A) specializes (B) specialize (C) which specializes (D) be specialized

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第21.題至第30.題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(L)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。作答時請忽略選項的大小寫。

第21.至30.題為題組

Alzheimer's is the most common type of dementia, which affects almost 50 million people worldwide. There is no cure. Current medicines just treat symptoms. Nonetheless, after decades of 21. attempts, there's reason to be hopeful in the search for a drug to slow the progression of Alzheimer's disease. Researchers report that an experimental drug called BAN2401 slowed mental 22. by as much as 30 percent in Alzheimer's patients. This antibody, developed by Eisai and Biogen, 23. to clear away amyloid protein plaques in the brain that have long been linked to this devastating illness. It is thought that 24. very early in the disease process — long before dementia sets in — is the best path to a successful treatment. Reaction from experts was 25. . “It's encouraging to see some cognitive effect and slowing of disease progression, but I personally think there is a lot more work to be done,” said Dr. Julie Schneider, a professor of pathology at Rush Medical College. Maria Carrillo, chief science officer for the nonprofit Alzheimer's Association, said, “There won't be a silver bullet to 26. Alzheimer's, so being able to delay the progression of the disease for a couple of years would be huge.” It is believed that because the trial was too small to provide 27. evidence, the findings need to be confirmed with further research. Dementia experts are 28. optimistic that the results will be duplicated in future clinical trials. For patients anxiously waiting for help, experts warn that it will be several years before the drug is available, 29. it is successful in the phase three trial. The study, of 856 patients, was conducted in those with early Alzheimer's disease, those with 30. cognitive impairment due to Alzheimer's.

- (A) identifying (B) cautiously (C) intervening (D) mixed (E) mild (F) generously
(G) appeared (H) decline (I) failed (J) assuming (K) defeat (L) conclusive

四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

說明：第31.題至第35.題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第31.至35.題為題組

Have you tried catching Pokémon in recent years? This viral game that swept the world is based on technology called augmented reality (AR). The term itself was coined in 1990, and was once adopted by television and the military. 31. When you wear a device equipped with AR software

and a camera — be it a smartphone or a tablet — the program analyzes the incoming video stream, and projects 3D models of relevant data or animations onto physical objects in the real world.

During the past few years, various augmented reality apps have gradually remolded our habits.

32. In that case, future visitors may not need to schedule a guided tour in advance for certain exhibitions or displays.

Moreover, AR can also be applied to education. 33. Such resources facilitate additional exhibit extensions, such as tsunami prediction, in a variety of venues.

34. Though many existing museum and travel apps that use AR to enhance an experience can be downloaded in advance, the quality of the graphics may not meet users' expectations. 35. As cheaper and faster AR-ready mobile chips become available, augmented reality will eventually join the Internet as an unexceptional part of our everyday lives.

- (A) While the new tools and features are impressive, hardware limitations still pose barriers to making AR work in everyday use.
- (B) Hands-on AR sandboxes allows students to create topographic models by shaping real sand and then displaying virtual contour lines.
- (C) With the rise of the Internet and smartphones, AR is nowadays mostly related to user-environment interaction.
- (D) Nonetheless, advances in image and object recognition, along with the ubiquity of smartphone cameras, mean that improvements are constantly being made.
- (E) With its high-tech headsets, it can transport users to fantastic virtual environments, completely separate from the real world.
- (F) For the near term, the technology will enable museumgoers to conjure up guides at any time.

五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

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

第36.至39.題為題組

The hottest ticket in Los Angeles in 2017 was perhaps the exhibition of Yayoi Kusama's work in the Broad Museum, which features modern art. Fifty thousand tickets were sold in the first hour, and every morning a long line was formed for standby tickets. Moreover, to cope with the selfie-crazed hordes, visitors were allowed to spend only 30 seconds inside each installation "infinity room", which combined mirrors and lights to stunning effect. Selfies taken by museumgoers went viral on Instagram as individuals, couples, and tour groups snapped Kusama's reflective surfaces with their smartphones. However, art selfies like these have become a bone of contention amongst art critics, inciting a backlash.

For Kusama, the infinite fields of light symbolized the dematerialization of the body becoming one with the universe; however, for Instagrammers, it's also an ideal locale for selfies. This has led critics to go so far as to call her “a bit of charlatan” who has stooped to create artwork to draw selfie-seekers. In fact, Kusama has been making infinity rooms since the 1960s, but a revival in interest in her work started to grow only when smartphones were becoming ubiquitous, swelling populations of social media influencers.

The global ascendancy of Kusama's work has encouraged the development of the “selfie factory”. More and more museums are providing hyper-stylized backdrops catering specifically to selfie-seekers, stoking the cultural elite's fear of art being ruined. These elite criticize museums for being too crowd-pleasing, but the detrimental effects appear to be in the eye of the beholder. Ordinary museumgoers, by contrast, praise them for increasing public accessibility. However, public accessibility and social media exposure are not metrics for the worth of an art institution, especially when museum attendance rates vary so much as a result.

Even though social media influencers are seen at Kusama's exhibitions, there are also people who don't often post about museums. Instagrammers might be putting themselves in the frame for vain reasons, but cynicism aside, it can be recognized as an indication of engagement with the work and a sign of an audience feeling comfortable in a gallery. After all, the whole point is to experience Kusama's journey, compelling the visitors to linger there. All art, to a certain extent, is Instagram-worthy, since it is a visual medium on display for the public eye. So why do we have to care if it is “ruining art”?

36. Which of the following about the Broad Museum can be inferred from this passage?

- (A) It only features historical paintings from Japanese artists.
- (B) It has exhibited works that get people involved.
- (C) It has exhibited Kusama's work since the 1960s.
- (D) It has been renovated for disabled people's needs.

37. What is the third paragraph mainly about?

- (A) Art has become a tool for making people look more attractive.
- (B) Sharing art on social media might ruin the value of the original masterpiece.
- (C) People won't get a real taste of art from these interactive works.
- (D) Museums shouldn't be judged by the social media buzz they create.

38. What does the author mean by the last two sentences of the passage?

- (A) If a post on Instagram can encourage followers to appreciate art, then that is not a bad thing.
- (B) Art is created to be seen, but when it is turned into a post on Instagram, it becomes shallow and irritating.
- (C) The value of a backdrop is increased when people pose and preen in front of it to make it Instagram-worthy.
- (D) Art is too often seen as something not Instagram-worthy, being exclusively for elite and posh intellectuals.

39. Which of the following descriptions about Kusama's work is true based on this passage?

- (A) Her work did not become popular until the rise of social media.
- (B) Her installations symbolize how strange our position is in the universe.
- (C) She created the infinity room to cater to the tastes of selfie-takers.
- (D) It creates special effects with mirrors for people to take pictures inside.

第40.至43.題為題組

On April 26, 1986, an explosion tore down the fourth reactor of the Chernobyl power plant, resulting in the worst nuclear accident the world had ever seen. Decades after the explosion, the uninhabited Exclusion Zone, a 30km radius of contaminated land around the nuclear power plant, has seen a surge in tourists, eager to explore a place frozen in time.

Even though deemed unsafe for humans to live in for the next 20,000 years, Chernobyl, along with other cities in the Exclusion Zone, attracted almost 50,000 tourists in 2017 alone. Tourist entry into the Exclusion Zone is only permitted with a licensed guide. Once there, they are required to sign a disclaimer warning against touching any objects such as vegetation, or even sitting on the ground. Leaving the site is also highly regulated. Scanners are used to test for high levels of radiation. If the scanner alarm goes off, security guards step in and sweep the tourists for radioactive dust before they're allowed to leave.

Certified local tours to the Exclusion Zone can be accessed online. The activities in a one-day tour typically include touring the control room and underground bunker of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, feeding gigantic catfish in the radioactive waters of cooling pools, and visiting the "red forest", where the pine needles turned red after absorbing massive levels of radiation. However, the most captivating part of the trip is a visit to Pripyat, the ghost town in the Exclusion Zone. Traces of life in the former Soviet Union are scattered everywhere. Children's toys, books and handwritten notes lie abandoned in empty classrooms and a big Ferris wheel still rises above an amusement park that was scheduled to open the day before the explosion.

Nature and decay now both heavily encroach on the once populated cities in the Exclusion Zone, but somehow such a post-apocalyptic atmosphere exerts a strong pull. People come here for several reasons. Some are intrigued to explore a world that has been deserted by humans for decades, while some hope to gain insight into Soviet-era history and life before the nuclear catastrophe took place. With an increasing number of adventure seekers eager to embark on such a unique expedition, cities in the Exclusion Zone seem to have come to life again.

40. Which of the following is true about the Exclusion Zone?

- (A) Flora and fauna are barely seen due to nuclear waste residue.
- (B) It is completely safe and suitable for people who like to travel without a guide.
- (C) Evidence of human life and civilization are nowhere to be seen now.
- (D) It is an area that radiates from the Chernobyl power plant, covering several towns and cities.

41. Which of the following activities is **NOT** considered dangerous when traveling in the Exclusion Zone?
- (A) Picking leaves from the trees in the red forest.
 - (B) Sitting down on the side walk in the town of Pripjat.
 - (C) Taking pictures of the enormous catfish in the cooling pools.
 - (D) Bringing home toys and stationery from the abandoned classrooms.
42. According to the passage, which one of the following people would you recommend take a trip to Chernobyl?
- (A) A blogger who has a partnership with hotels worldwide and enjoys spending time in all sorts of fancy hotels.
 - (B) A history teacher who teaches about myths and legends, and who enjoys going through historical documents in the library.
 - (C) A photographer who likes taking pictures of desolate buildings and exploring places that are off the beaten track.
 - (D) An antique shop owner who is passionate about history and likes to collect rare historical objects from all over the world.
43. Which one of the following tours is targeted at people who want to visit Chernobyl?
- (A)

Ever wondered what your city would look like if your local nuclear power plant went into meltdown? Come experience a real-life ghost town! See for yourself how devastating radioactivity can be.
 - (B)

From recreational activities, luxury accommodation and budget shopping, to a variety of must-try restaurants. You name it, we've got it! Come enjoy your weekend getaway of pure relaxation we can provide!
 - (C)

Journey back in time and explore planet Earth before the days of mankind. With the family-friendly tours we provide, you are guaranteed to have the best experience exploring our earth's natural history!
 - (D)

Forget shopping and boring sightseeing. Take a leap of faith with a once-in-a-life-time experience of bungee jumping. Feel the exhilaration of jumping from a 134m high bridge!

第44.至47.題為題組

Several years ago, Kaitlyn Gaynor and her fellow researchers at UC Berkeley noticed an intriguing pattern: more and more animals are becoming nocturnal or taking the night shift to avoid humans. It started with data from Tanzania, where motion-detecting cameras captured a trend: antelope that once roamed primarily during the day are now roving more during the night. As Gaynor and her colleagues discussed the transformation, they realized that a similar nocturnal shift had happened to many other mammals, too. In Mozambique, elephants have begun traveling on roads in

the dark, when they are relatively free of humans, and staying in the forest by day; in Nepal, tigers are moving about more often by moonlight while people sleep. Gaynor and her co-authors offered evidence of nocturnal shifts in dozens of species that come into regular contact with humans, on every continent but Antarctica. In Gaynor's study, animals are beginning to avoid sharing the same physical spaces as humans, driven away from us by the overwhelming threat they sense, or even the disturbance caused by non-threatening human activities such as hiking and picnicking.

Gaynor suspected that this kind of behavioral change is bringing with it animals' rapid evolutionary changes as well. The Darwinian effect of increased nocturnal activity may trigger far-reaching adaptations or transformations in animals. For instance, formerly diurnal mammals have to acquire traits suited to navigating in the dark, such as more sensitive ears and a sharper sense of smell. To attract mates' attention, species might need to develop nonvisual reproductive rituals; as they begin relying more on sound for communication, vocal pathways might morph, changing their calls. Another kind of example is that changes in one species will likely contribute to changes in others. Research showed that as some animals have changed their daytime habits to nighttime ones, so they have begun preying more on nocturnal species they used to eat less of. And some nocturnal prey species may become more active in the daytime, using humans as "temporal shields" against their predators.

This human-induced evolution will most likely reorganize the planet, just like what dinosaurs did to mammals some 180 million years ago. The apex predators of the past forced other animals to become nocturnal. When dinosaurs went extinct, mammals slowly reclaimed the day — until **an intelligent species** obtained global dominance, scaring other mammals gradually back into the night and forcing them to adapt again.

44. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Many people are worried about the effects of animals' nocturnal lifestyles on the environment.
- (B) More mammals are switching to nighttime activities and are forced to adjust to their new lifestyles due to human disturbances.
- (C) Studies like this one give people tips on how to make better decisions about protecting nocturnal animals from extinction.
- (D) There is more work to be done in order to know where we can focus our efforts rather than just to say that human activity is harmful.

45. Which of the following best shows the organization of this passage?

- (A) The writer presents the general argument of a study in biology and uses evidence to dismiss opposing views.
- (B) The writer demonstrates a significant problem, explains it in more detail, and offers a quick conclusion.
- (C) The writer compares and contrasts the studies of several biologists and then discusses areas for possible new research.
- (D) The writer summarizes a study in biology, examines two main arguments from the study, and then shows how the arguments conflict with each other.

46. Which of the following is an example of the evolutionary changes mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Birds have resorted to flashy feathers to attract mates' attention.
- (B) Cats are able to hear higher frequencies than both humans and dogs.
- (C) Bears have a very strong sense of smell that will lead them to their diet.
- (D) Coyotes have started to alter their diets from daytime prey to nocturnal prey.

47. What does “**an intelligent species**” in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) Humans.
- (B) Dinosaurs.
- (C) Predators.
- (D) Shields.

第48.至51.題為題組

A new trend is taking hold of American cities: gourmet food trucks, serving everything from fresh fish tacos to red velvet cupcakes. These trucks can be set up for a specific event or moved from place to place throughout the day. A food truck might be stationed downtown for the lunch crowd and then near an outdoor mall after lunch to lure in shoppers. Diners can even track the whereabouts of food trucks over the Internet. These brightly painted trucks are quickly becoming a familiar sight on street corners.

The idea of selling food out of a truck is nothing new. As far back as the 1800s, people sold food on the streets from carts. Sausages, pretzels, and hot dogs have been staple street foods for a century. So what is different about these new food trucks? It is the type of food being sold that has changed. Instead of just a hot dog or a muffin, this food is more upscale — something you might find in a sit-down restaurant. There is also an incredible array of choices. You can get Chinese dumplings, Middle Eastern falafels, or Korean barbecue right there on the sidewalk.

The trend is spreading from larger cities like Los Angeles to smaller cities around the country, but not everyone is pleased about this. Restaurant owners may not like competition that suddenly appears across the street and offers lower prices due to lower overhead costs. City officials tend to defend the interests of traditional restaurant owners, and they also express concerns about traffic congestion and food safety. Cities require food trucks to hold permits, often limiting the number of permits handed out. Some cities even have a ban on truck operators cooking in their vehicles.

Despite opposition from restaurant owners and city governments, the momentum of food trucks shows no sign of slowing. Many people view operating a food truck as less risky than opening a restaurant. It is also a way for people interested in working in the food industry to become their own boss. With so many incentives for food truck owners, and so many eager customers lining up, it is hard to see what will put the brakes on the food truck craze.

48. According to the passage, how has the food truck phenomenon changed over time?

- (A) There is much more variation in food choices nowadays.
- (B) It is not until recently that people came up with the idea to run food trucks.
- (C) More restaurant owners have begun to run food trucks so as to lower their overhead costs.
- (D) It has roughly stayed the same with more people getting interested in running small businesses.

49. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** the reason why some people are unhappy with food trucks?
- (A) The fierce competition may put sit-down restaurants out of business.
(B) They may cause traffic jams when crowds gather to buy food on the street.
(C) The government is worried that food trucks may not maintain food safety standards.
(D) Customers may have a hard time locating a food truck when something is wrong with the food.
50. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Food Trucks: An Increasing Trend
(B) Food Trucks Make Our Lives Easier
(C) A Dark Prospect for the Food Industry
(D) Behind Their Convenience: The Problems with Food Trucks
51. What is the author's opinion about the future prospects of the food truck phenomenon?
- (A) Indifferent. (B) Concerned. (C) Optimistic. (D) Reserved.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二大題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二），若因字跡潦草、未標示題號、標錯題號等原因，致評閱人員無法清楚辨識，其後果由考生自行承擔。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 一直到畫作被偷竊的新聞被廣泛報導後，The Mona Lisa 才開始備受關注。
2. 很多人不禁想知道是畫作本身吸引人，還是新聞造就它的名氣。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：法國國會在 2018 通過法案，嚴格實施 15 歲以下學童禁用手機的規定，法國的中小學生不論在教室內外、下課休息和午餐時間都不准使用手機。請就這個主題寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段依據你的觀察說明手機的使用在臺灣校園產生的效應和問題，第二段說明你是否贊成臺灣也針對學生使用手機實施這樣的禁令，並敘述贊成或反對的理由。

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (C)

難易度：中

解析：考名詞。世界廁所日是建立來處理全球衛生危機。公共健康受到威脅，因仍有數十億人活在無法使用乾淨的廁所。

(A)生態 (B)饑荒 (C)環境衛生 (D)壓迫

2. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。做為人權運動者，Ashley 展現強大的決心，不計代價對抗各種形式的不公。

(A)猶豫 (B)抵抗 (C)服從 (D)決心

3. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。臺北 101 以能抵擋最強的震波的目的來設計，使其成為全世界最耐震的摩天大樓之一。

(A)承受 (B)迫使 (C)恢復活力 (D)中止

4. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考形容詞。在約翰讀完大量的研究報告之後他才理解到，這個研究是有懷疑空間的。在這個報告中，連提到的理論都有很多是假的。

(A)善良的 (B)可疑的
(C)世俗的 (D)猛烈的

5. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考副詞。分別在 1994 和 1972 年拍攝完成，《刺激 1995》和《教父》在 IMDb (Internet Movie Database, Amazon 旗下的一個電影評論網站) 上被認為是最佳的兩部電影。

(A)全體一致地 (B)慎重地；故意地
(C)分別地 (D)神奇地

6. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。這家飯店提供折扣當作在淡季吸引顧客的誘因。

(A)資產 (B)主動權 (C)誘因 (D)大道

7. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。如果你想減肥的話，你應該控制你的飢餓，抑制對零食的渴望。

(A)精煉 (B)先前 (C)狼吞虎嚥 (D)抑制

8. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。網購的風潮改變了消費者對於買賣交易的期待。問題是零售商要怎麼革新以避免市占率急遽下降。

(A)下降 (B)革新 (C)萃取 (D)確認

9. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考形容詞。容易感染流感的人高度被建議去打疫苗，這可以幫助他們有免疫力。

(A)脆弱的
(B)精巧的
(C)虛弱的
(D)易得到…的；對…無招架之力的

10. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考形容詞。這本 10 頁的小冊子提供所有的背包客關於當地服務的詳盡資訊。旅客可以在當中找到每個他們需要的資訊。

(A)詳盡的 (B)奢侈的 (C)好客的 (D)陰沉的

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

你對可樂的最初記憶為何？是有歡樂青少年的電視廣告或是在超市架上的可樂呢？「唾手可得的渴望」曾是非正式的可口可樂座右銘，也足以表達該公司在生產、銷售、廣告的大規模行銷模式。然而，因為這樣的

策略已逐漸失去吸引力，可樂公司不再直接向消費者宣傳，而是給他們這個品牌的所有權。過去，生產者擁有品牌並賣給消費者，而現在模式已轉移，生產者使消費者有權來提供意見並幫助生產與行銷。而在消費者提供創新想法給品牌時，他們其實沒有察覺到這樣的行動就是所有權行銷手法。澳洲可口可樂公司為了創造所有權，把受歡迎的名字，如 Zac 或 Zoe，印在可樂瓶身，因此聰明地消費者分享活動於社群媒體時，徵募他們成為活動的代言者，而消費者並不知覺。另外也設置可樂命名站，以讓顧客可以購買客製化名字的可樂。這個活動成功讓百分之五澳洲人第一次喝到可樂！

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

內容：本文介紹可口可樂新的行銷策略手法。

11. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)此外 (B)因此
(C)同樣地 (D)然而

此題考副詞。由上下文文意得知，之前的行銷策略是大規模模式，「然而」因為這個模式已失去吸引力，所以可樂公司採取別的模式。故選(D)然而。

12. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)促成，有幫助 (B)屈服於
(C)闡明 (D)依賴

此題考片語。由上下文文意得知，之前由生產者擁有品牌的模式已改變，轉為讓消費者為品牌提供幫助。故選(A)促成，有幫助。

13. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)複合關係代名詞 (B)關係代名詞
(C)是否，疑問詞 (D)哪裡，關係副詞

此題考文法概念。原句為 *the thing that they may not be conscious of is that this action also plays into ownership* 本句無先行詞，因此選(A) what。

14. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)贊同，代言 (B)詢問
(C)徵募 (D)漏看

此題考動詞。由上下文文意得知，公司聰明地在消費者不知覺時徵募了他們為活動宣傳。故選(C)徵募。

15. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)條件是 (B)目的是
(C)到...程度，所以 (D)假如

此題考連接詞。此處依文意，意為：設置可樂命名站，「目的是」讓顧客可以購買客製化名字的可樂。故選(B)。

重要字、詞與片語

jubilant *adj.* 歡騰的

distribution *n.* 配銷、銷售

paradigm *n.* 範例、模式

shift *v.* 轉移 *customized adj.* 客製化的

第16.至20.題為題組

隨著體驗式旅行興起，愈來愈多旅行的人渴望在旅行中安排文化或休閒活動，旅行的經驗成為連結自己與當地歷史、人們或文化的紐帶。這類旅行的例子不勝枚舉，到印度的遊客安排一堂烹飪課學當地人製作咖哩；有些人到馬爾地夫沙岸上體驗清晨瑜珈，還有遊客到越南、印尼、臺灣等亞洲地區的大街小巷享受美食之旅。這些都是全世界的旅遊景點為現在的遊客創造出層出不窮的趣味的例子，創意在休閒旅遊業不虞匱乏。

關鍵要素是，就價格而言消費者究竟能接受到什麼程度。專精頂級旅遊的英國庫歐尼旅遊集團發現物超所值對旅客而言仍是關鍵。要求價格全包的旅行需求仍然持續增加，人們希望旅行出發前對於假期的支出能固定下來。

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

內容：本文介紹旅行的新趨勢及消費者關注的旅行相關經驗。

16. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)遵守 (B)連結 (C)委託 (D)讓步

此題考動名詞。由上下文文意得知，體驗式旅遊透過個人參與活動體驗與旅遊地產生連結。故選(B) connecting 連結。

17. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)道地的 (B)熱情的
(C)有爭議的 (D)被遺棄的

本題考形容詞。此處依文意，意為：跟當地人學習製作具地方特色的佳餚，故選(A) authentic。

18. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)在何處 (B)哪種
(C)什麼 (D)如何地

本題考名詞子句。原句語意為：這些都是全世界的旅遊景點如何為現在的遊客創造出層出不窮的趣味的例子。疑問詞 how 引導名詞子句當 of 的受詞。故選(D)如何地。

19. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)缺乏 (B)令人嚮往的
(C)精緻的 (D)足夠

此題考形容詞。由上下文得知：旅遊景點創造出層出不窮的趣味，可得知「創意」不餘匱乏。因此選(A)缺乏。

20. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)專精（現在式第三人稱單數）

(B)專精（過去分詞）

(C)專精（關代+現在式第三人稱動詞）

(D)專精（be 動詞原形+被動）

本題考動詞的變化。原文為：專精頂級旅遊的英國庫歐尼旅遊集團…原句的動詞 has found，故「專精」specialize 需置於非限定之關係子句裡，且為不及物動詞，若省略關代 specialize 需變化為現在分詞。故選(C)。

重要字、詞與片語

experiential *adj.* 體驗的

yoga *n.* 瑜珈 sandbank *n.* 沙岸

destination *n.* 目的地

appeal *n.* 吸引力

inclusive *adj.* 內含

三、文意選填

第21.至30.題為題組

阿茲海默症是一種最常見的失智症，全球約有五千萬人罹患此症，目前無有效的治療方法，現有的藥物僅能就症狀治療。然而，經過幾十年失敗的嘗試後，對於找到延緩病情藥物的可能性，出現一線希望。研究人員指出 BAN2401 這種實驗藥物能延緩阿茲海默症病人認知功能的衰退達百分之三十。這種由製藥公司衛材 (Eisai Co., Ltd) 和生物技術公司百健 (Biogen Inc.) 共同研發的抗體藥，似乎能清除腦部的澱粉蛋白質堆積形成的斑塊，而這樣的斑塊已被認定和這個重大疾病有關。一般認為若能在發病的初期，失智症狀還未持續惡化前就能介入治療，是最好的治療方式。專家們對此研究結果反應分歧。若許醫學院病理學教授茱莉史奈得博士說「對認知功能有作用並能延緩疾病的惡化，是相當令人興奮的，但我個人覺得進一步要做的工作還很多。」非營利的阿茲海默症協會的科學主任說「既然沒有萬靈丹可完全治療阿茲海默症，若能延緩疾病惡化幾年是很大的進展。」因為實驗的規模還不足以提供結論性的證據，普遍相信未來還需佐以更多研究來加以證實。失智症的專家們對於未來臨床試驗能否持續有好結果，抱持審慎樂觀的態度。專家提醒那些急切等待救治的病人，假定該藥在第三階段測試成功，新藥問世還得等上好幾年。這項研究包括 856 個病例，皆是罹患阿茲海默症初期的病人，認知功能因得病而有輕度的受損。

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

內容：本文介紹阿茲海默症的實驗藥物研究內容及學者專家對此的反應看法與後續的可能發展。

詞彙選項

(A)辨識	(B)謹慎地	(C)介入	(D)分歧的
(E)輕微的	(F)慷慨地	(G)似乎	(H)衰退
(I)失敗的	(J)假定	(K)擊敗	(L)結論的

21. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*adj.* 失敗的

例：He has two failed marriages. (他有兩段失敗的婚姻)

22. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*n.* 衰退，下降

例：a decline in population (人口下降)

23. (G)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*v.* 似乎

因新藥目前仍在實驗階段，所以「似乎」有此功效。

24. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*v.* 介入，干預

例：The Central Bank intervened in the currency markets today to try to stabilize the exchange rate. (為了穩定匯率，央行出手干預貨幣市場。)

25. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*adj.* 分歧的，不一致的

例：mixed opinions (意見紛歧)

26. (K)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*v.* 擊敗

27. (L)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*adj.* 結論的，決定性的

例：conclusive proof / evidence (決定性的證據)

28. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*adv.* 謹慎地

29. (J)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*v.* 假定，臆測

例：I assumed things had gone well for him as he looked quite happy. (他看起來心情頗好，應該是事情很順利。)

30. (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*adj.* 輕微的，輕度的

例：He has suffered a mild heart attack — nothing too serious. (他心臟病發作，但屬輕微，並不嚴重。)

重要字、詞與片語

dementia *n.* 失智症 antibody *n.* 抗體

amyloid protein 澱粉蛋白質 plaques *n.* 斑塊

cognitive *adj.* 認知的 pathology *n.* 病理學

silver bullet 萬靈丹、高招、良方 (在傳說中銀製的)

子彈是殺死狼人的唯一武器)
duplicate v. 複製 impairment n. 損害

四、篇章結構

第31.至35.題為題組

這幾年你玩過寶可夢嗎？這個紅翻天的遊戲是根據一種叫做「擴增實境」的技術做成的。擴增實境這個詞彙是於 1990 年發明的，一度用在電視業和軍事領域上。**31.(C)**隨著手機和網路的興起，擴增實境今日大多是跟使用者環境互動有關。只要你穿戴著裝備有 AR 軟體和相機的設備——無論是手機或者平板電腦——這個系統會分析收到的影像串流，然後投影相關的資料或動畫的 3D 模型在實體物品上。

在這幾年之間，各式各樣的擴增實境應用軟體逐漸重塑我們的生活習慣。**32.(F)**在不遠的未來，這種技術可以讓逛博物館的人有隨傳隨到的導覽員。這樣一來，未來參觀者可能就不需要事先預訂某些展覽的導覽行程。

除此之外，AR 還可以應用在教育上。**33.(B)**實用的 AR 沙盒讓學生可以藉由形塑真沙及展示虛擬的等高線來做出地形圖。這樣的資源有助於在不同的場地做延伸的展示，如海嘯的預測。

34.(A)雖然這些新的工具和吸引人的東西讓人驚豔，硬體設備仍是 AR 技術應用到生活上的阻礙。儘管許多現行的博物館和美術館應用程式已經可以事先下載，但這些圖片的品質可能還是無法達到使用者的期待。**35.(D)**雖是如此，圖像和物體辨識的進步再加上手機相機的普遍性就代表 AR 仍在持續改進中。隨著更廉價與快速、配有 AR 功能的晶片變得更可取得，擴增實境最終都會和網路一樣，成我們日常生活中一個不可或缺的部分。

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

內容：本文介紹關於擴增實境的科技的發展，以及在不同領域的運用與限制。

重要字、詞與片語

augmented adj. 增加的 coin v. 打造
video stream n. 影像串流 animation n. 動畫影像
venue n. 場地 chip n. 晶片 barrier n. 阻礙
contour n. 輪廓線 ubiquity n. 普及
conjure up v. 召喚（精靈，魔法）

五、閱讀測驗

第36.至39.題為題組

洛杉磯最熱門的 2017 展覽可能就是草間彌生在布洛德藝術館的展覽了，該館以展出現代藝術為特色。在門票開賣的第一個小時便賣出了五萬張，每天早上長長的隊伍排隊等著現場購票。且為了應付那些愛自拍的人，藝術館限制每人在每樣裝置作品「無限境屋」的房間只能待上三十秒。作品結合鏡像和光影創造出驚人效果，讓參觀民眾在小屋裡自拍的相片在社群軟體 Instagram 上造成轟動。無論是自己來參觀的人，或情侶和孩子們都拿起手機拍攝草間彌生所創造出來的鏡像作品，但這樣的自拍藝術卻引起反彈，成了眾矢之地。

草間彌生認為無境光域象徵著人的形體限制消失與宇宙合而為一，但對於 Instagram 的使用者來說，它只是一個完美的自拍點。藝術評論家開始批評草間彌生似乎有些「假內行」，屈服於創作那些討好自拍愛好者的作品。但事實上她早在 1960 年代就開始創作無限境屋，當智慧型手機普及使所謂的網紅界擴張後，她的作品才重新獲得關注。

草間彌生作品在全球所受到的重視造就了「自拍製造廠」的發展，有愈來愈多博物館展示極具風格的背景創作，迎合愛自拍的人的喜好，卻也加深了文化菁英們對於扼殺藝術的恐懼。這些「菁英」們批評這些作品太過媚眾，但是否對藝術有負面影響，似乎只在於觀看的人是否有這樣的想法而已，一般參觀的民眾反而會稱讚其可親性。大眾可親性和社群媒體的曝光度的確不是評定一間藝術館是否夠藝術的準則，更何況每間藝術館鎖定的客群也不盡相同。

雖然網紅們常常現蹤於草間彌生的展覽，但也有不像網紅那麼愛上傳照片的人；或許使用 Instagram 的人上傳照片是為了滿足他們的虛榮心，但也許我們也不需要那麼憤世嫉俗地評論他們，反而可以把這種現象視為一種與藝術作品互動的行為。這也意謂著人們能夠很輕鬆自在地在展間欣賞作品，畢竟能夠體會草間彌生的創作歷程、讓人們佇足在作品前才是比較重要的。藝術創作是展示於大眾面前的視覺媒介，在某個層面的意義上，它應該是很值得上傳到 Instagram 上的，所以我們又何必在乎它是否扼殺了藝術？

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

內容：本文探討草間彌生的作品在社群網路流行對藝術的影響。

36. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：從本文我們可以得知下列何者有關布洛德藝術館的推論？

- (A)它以展出日本畫家的古畫為特色。
- (B)它展出過能讓參觀者與作品互動的作品。
- (C)它從 1960 年代就開始展出草間彌生的作品。
- (D)它已重新翻修以符合行動不便者的需求。

37. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：第三段主要是有關？

- (A)藝術已變成一種讓人們看起來有吸引力的工具。
- (B)社群分享藝術可能會損毀真正大師創作的價值。
- (C)從互動作品中人們很難真正感受到藝術是什麼。
- (D)不該用社群媒體上的聲量口碑來評斷藝術館的好壞。

38. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本文最後兩句作者想表達什麼？

- (A)如果 Instagram 上的一則發表能讓粉絲喜歡藝術，那未嘗不是件好事。
- (B)藝術是觀賞用的，但當它變成 Instagram 上的一則發表時，它就變得膚淺且令人反感。
- (C)當人們在背景幕前擺姿勢拍照上傳到 Instagram 時，它的價值也增加了。
- (D)藝術常被視為不適合上傳到 Instagram 的，只為精英和上流社會的人專有。

39. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文，下列關於草間彌生作品的敘述，何者正確？

- (A)她的作品直到社群媒體崛起才變得熱門。
- (B)她創作的裝置藝術象徵我們站在宇宙間顯得不多不尋常。
- (C)她創造「無限境屋」去迎合自拍愛好者的口味。
- (D)它是以鏡子創造出特殊效果的作品，讓人們在裡面拍照。

重要字、詞與片語

horde <i>n.</i> 一大群	installation <i>n.</i> 裝置
contention <i>n.</i> 爭論	
incite <i>v.</i> 激起	
backlash <i>n.</i> 強烈反應	
dematerialization <i>n.</i> 去物質化	
charlatan <i>n.</i> 假內行，不懂裝懂的人	
stoop <i>v.</i> 屈服	
ubiquitous <i>adj.</i> 普及的、無所不在的	
backdrop <i>n.</i> 背景	
stoke <i>v.</i> 給...添加燃料	
detrimental <i>adj.</i> 有害的	
metrics <i>n.</i> 指標	
cynicism <i>n.</i> 犬儒主義、憤世嫉俗	
linger <i>v.</i> 徘徊	

第40.至43.題為題組

1986 年的 4 月 26 號，車諾比核電廠的四號反應爐發生了大爆炸，造成史上最嚴重的核能意外。核電廠方圓 30 公里的汙染區成了無人居住的「隔離區」。數十年過後，有愈來愈多的觀光客想去這時光停止的地方一探究竟。

就算被認為在接下來的兩萬年都不適合人類居住，車諾比以及「隔離區」內的其他城市光 2017 年就吸引了將近五萬名的觀光客。隔離區內的觀光必須要有執照的導遊帶領才能進入，且出入都受嚴密的監控。一抵達目的地，他們便被要求簽屬免責聲明，裡面特別警告不要觸碰任何物品、植物或甚至坐在地上。離開隔離區也有嚴格的管控。警衛使用掃描儀偵測是否有高劑量的輻射。如果掃描儀警示音響起，警衛便會上前清掃輻射塵，之後旅客才會被放行。

網路上都可搜尋到前往隔離區的有照當地旅行團。一天的行程通常會包括參觀車諾比核電廠的控制室和地下避難所，餿冷卻池輻射汙染水裡的巨大鯰魚，和參觀葉子因為高劑量輻射汙染而由綠轉紅的「紅森林」。但旅程最吸引人的部分是參觀隔離區的鬼城——普里皮亞季。隨處都可看到前蘇聯人民的生活足跡。小孩的玩具、書本和手寫的筆記被遺落在空蕩蕩的教室，還有一座矗立在遊樂園裡摩天輪，這座遊樂園本來要在爆炸隔天開幕。

隔離區裡曾經人口稠密的城市已經被大自然和衰敗的氛圍給占領，但不知為何這種世界末日後的氛圍散發出強烈的吸引力。人們來這通常有幾種原因。有些人好奇想要探索一個被人類遺忘好幾十年的世界，而有些人想要了解在核災發生前，蘇聯時代的歷史和生活。隨著愈來愈多冒險者想要踏上如此特別的探險，隔離區裡的城市似乎又恢復了生機。

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

內容：本文介紹 1986 年核災後車諾比隔離區內的旅遊。

40. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：以下關於隔離區的敘述何者正確？

- (A)由於核災廢料殘餘的影響，動植物皆非常少見。
- (B)非常安全且適合不喜歡與導遊一起旅行的人。
- (C)人類活動及文明的證據現已無處可尋。
- (D)是一個以車諾比核電廠為中心向外擴散的區域，之中包括幾個城鎮。

41. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在隔離區旅行的時，以下哪個行為不會被認為是危險的？

- (A)摘紅森林裡的樹葉。
- (B)坐在普里皮亞季裡的人行道上。
- (C)照冷卻池裡巨大鯰魚的照片。
- (D)把廢墟教室裡的玩具或文具帶回家。

42. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，你會推薦車諾比的行程給以下哪一個人？

- (A)一個和全世界飯店有業配合作，喜歡住在各式各樣的高級飯店的部落客。
- (B)一個研究神話傳說，喜歡在圖書館裡看歷史資料的歷史老師。
- (C)一個喜歡照廢墟照片和探索人跡罕至地方的攝影師。
- (D)一個對歷史有熱誠，喜歡從世界各地蒐集罕見歷史物品的古董店老闆。

43. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：以下哪個行程鎖定想要去車諾比旅行的遊客？

- (A)想知道如果住家附近的核電廠熔毀後城市會變成怎樣嗎？快來體驗真實的廢墟！親眼見識輻射的毀滅力！
- (B)從娛樂活動、奢華住宿或平價購物、到各式值得一試的餐廳，你想得到的我們都有！週末來這度假，享受我們提供的純粹放鬆環境！
- (C)回到過去，探索人類出現以前的地球。跟著我們老少咸宜的導覽團，保證你會得到探索地球自然的經驗！
- (D)別管購物和觀光了。快放下一切來嘗試一生一定要有的高空彈跳經驗，感受從 134 公尺高的橋上縱身跳下的快感！

重要字、詞與片語

uninhabited <i>adj.</i> 無人居住的	radius <i>n.</i> 半徑
contaminated <i>adj.</i> 受污染的	surge <i>n.</i> 遽增
deem <i>n.</i> 認為	disclaimer <i>n.</i> 免責聲明
vegetation <i>n.</i> 植物	regulate <i>v.</i> 管理
radioactive <i>adj.</i> 放射性的	captivating <i>adj.</i> 迷人的
populated <i>adj.</i> 人口稠密的	decay <i>n.</i> 腐敗
encroach <i>v.</i> 侵占、侵蝕	
post-apocalyptic <i>adj.</i> 世界末日後的	
intrigued <i>adj.</i> 好奇的	embark on <i>v.</i> 啟程
expedition <i>n.</i> 遠征	

第44.至47.題為題組

幾年前，Kaitlyn Gaynor 和她在加州大學柏克萊分校的研究夥伴注意到了一個有趣的生物行為模式：更多的動物逐漸變成夜間動物以避開人類。這個研究是先來自坦桑尼亞的數據，她們用運動檢測攝影機觀察到了一種趨勢：本來主要在白天漫遊行走的羚羊現在反而利用夜間行走。當 Gaynor 及她同事討論這樣的轉變時，她們也意識到許多其他哺乳類動物也逐漸轉化成夜間動物。在莫桑比克，因為夜間相對沒有人類的影響，大象已經開始選擇晚上的時間在路上旅行，然後白天待在森林裡。在尼泊爾，當人們睡覺時，老虎更常在晚間移動。Gaynor 和她的共同作者提供了證據，證明每個大陸上（除了南極洲外）幾十種與人類經常接觸的物種開始轉變成夜間動物。在 Gaynor 的研究中，由於動物感受到威脅或甚至只是人類活動（例如徒步旅行或野餐）的干擾，因此動物開始避免與人類共享相同的實體空間。

Gaynor 懷疑這種行為改變也帶來了動物快速的進化改變。像夜間活動增加這樣的達爾文效應可能會引發動物產生巨大的轉變。舉例來說，以前的日行性哺乳動物必須獲得適合在黑暗中遊走的特徵，例如牠們需要具備更加敏銳的耳朵和更敏銳的嗅覺。為了吸引配偶的注意力，物種可能都需要發展非視覺型的生殖儀式，當牠們開始更多地依賴聲音進行求偶交流時，牠們的發聲通路可能會轉變，然後逐漸改變牠們的聲音。另一個例子是，一個物種的變化可能會導致其他物種的變化。研究

指出有些動物把白天活動習慣改成夜晚習慣，到了夜晚會開始更常去捕獵他們過去很少吃的夜間物種。因此，有一些夜間動物可能會在白天變得更加活躍，利用人類活動作為「時間盾牌」，來對抗其捕食者。

人類引發的進化很可能會重新組織地球的型態，就像恐龍在大約 1.8 億年前對哺乳動物所做的那樣。過去的頂級掠食者迫使其他動物變成夜間性動物。當恐龍滅絕時，哺乳動物慢慢地恢復了日行性動物——直到一種聰明的物種統治全球，嚇得其他哺乳動物又逐漸轉變成夜行性動物並迫使牠們需要重新適應。

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

內容：本文介紹一項研究，內文指出全球野生哺乳動物的生活作息開始往後延伸，慢慢從白天活動轉往夜間活動。而讓這些動物變成「夜貓子」的主因，就是因為人類活動所造成的，這些動物為了能避開與人類接觸，才會改成在人類較不活躍的夜間出沒，但牠們同時也需進行改變以適應夜間生活。

44. (B)

難易度：中

解析：本文的主旨是什麼？

- (A)很多人都擔心動物的夜間生活模式會影響環境。
 - (B)由於人類干擾，更多的哺乳動物轉變成夜行性動物，並被迫適應新的生活方式。
 - (C)這樣的研究提供人們建議，協助牠們好好決定該如何保護夜行動物免於滅絕。
 - (D)還有更多的工作需要做，這樣子一來，我們可以知道我們該在哪裡集中精力，而不僅僅只是說人類活動是有害的。
- 透過第一段、第二段及第三段的主題句便可知道人類活動影響到哺乳類動物，甚至導致牠們進行行為的演化，所以最佳的答案為(B)。

45. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：以下哪項最能說明本篇文章的組織？

- (A)作者提出了生物學研究的一般論點，並使用證據來駁斥反對意見。
- (B)作者提出一個重大問題，然後進行了更詳細的解釋，並提供一個簡短的結論。
- (C)作者比較了幾位生物學家的研究，討論未來可能的研究領域。
- (D)作者總結了一篇生物學研究，從研究中檢視了兩個主要論點，然後說明這兩個論點如何相互衝突。

本文第一段提出一個問題 (problem)：「更多的動物逐漸變成夜間動物以避開人類。」，第二段則強化作者的解釋，說明這樣的行為改變也帶來了動物快速的進化改變，最後一段則用小篇幅來做結論。有鑑於此，最佳的答案為(B)。

46. (D)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，以下哪一個是文章中所提到演進變化的例子？

- (A)鳥類採用華麗的羽毛吸引配偶的注意力。
- (B)貓比人和狗都能聽到更高的頻率。
- (C)熊具有非常強烈的嗅覺，會引導牠們尋找牠們的食物。
- (D)土狼已經開始將牠們的飲食從白天的獵物轉換成夜間獵物。

根據第二段的“Research showed that as some animals have changed their daytime habits to nighttime ones, so they have begun preying more on nocturnal species they used to eat less of.” 便可得知土狼的飲食轉變是快速演進改變的例子，所以最佳的答案為(D)。

47. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：第三段中的「一種聰明的物種」是指什麼？

- (A)人類。
- (B)恐龍。
- (C)捕食者。
- (D)盾牌。

根據全篇的篇章連貫，可以推論出這個再次造成其他動物快速演進的「聰明物種」便是人類，所以最佳的答案為(A)。

重要字、詞與片語

nocturnal / diurnal <i>adj.</i> 夜間的 / 日間的
roam <i>v.</i> 漫步 rove <i>v.</i> 漫遊
evolutionary <i>adj.</i> 演化的 navigate <i>v.</i> 導航
nonvisual <i>adj.</i> 非視覺的 apex <i>n.</i> 頂尖, 頂點

第48.至51.題為題組

一股新的潮流正在美國城市中盛行——美食的餐車。它什麼都能提供，從新鮮的鮮魚玉米餅到紅絲絨杯子蛋糕都應有盡有。這些餐車可以為一個特殊的活動而設置或在一天內隨處移動。餐車可以停在市區提供給人潮午餐或者在午後停在戶外購物中心外來吸引消費者。用餐的人可以透過網路來追蹤餐車的下落。這些外表油漆鮮明的餐車很快地變成街角的一景。

在餐車上販賣食物的點子也非全然創新。遠至十九世紀之前，人們就會在街上用手推車販賣食物。一世紀以來，香腸、蝴蝶餅還有熱狗都是主要的街頭食物。所以過去和現在新的餐車到底有什麼不同呢？不同處就在販賣食物的類型。不再只是熱狗或瑪芬蛋糕，現在的食物高檔多了——是那種你可以在普通餐廳裡吃到的食物。種類也相當多樣。你可以在路邊就吃到中國水餃、中東炸豆泥或韓國烤肉。

這股潮流正流行到像洛杉磯般的大城市或全國的小城市中，然而對此並非每個人都相當開心。餐廳老闆可能不會喜歡這突然遍布巷口的競爭，還有餐車因低間接成本而提供的便宜價格。市府官員傾向保護傳統餐廳業者的利益，而他們也表達了對交通堵塞和安全的擔憂。城市要求餐車需要持有許可證，並常對發出許可證的數量做限制。有些城市甚至禁止餐車業者在車上烹煮食物。

儘管有來自餐廳業者和市政府的反對，餐車的氣勢沒有任何慢下來的跡象。比起開餐廳來說，很多人覺得經營餐車較不冒險。它也是讓那些對食品業有興趣的人們，自己能當老闆的一種方法。有了這麼多餐車業者的刺激及許多迫切排隊的客人在，很難看出什麼會阻擋餐車的盛行。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀文化相關主題文章的能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及抓住大意的能力；(4)推理論證的能力

內容：本文介紹餐車的現象，其現象的演變與造成的影響。

48. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，餐車現象如何隨著時間改變？

- (A)現今在食物選擇上有較多的變化。
- (B)一直到最近人們才想出在車子上賣食物的點子。
- (C)很多餐廳老闆開始經營餐車以降低他們的間接成本。
- (D)大致上一樣，而愈來愈多人有興趣經營小本生意。

49. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，以下哪點不是有些人不喜歡餐車的原因？

- (A)激烈的競爭可能會讓傳統餐廳沒生意。
- (B)當人群聚集在路邊買食物時可能會造成塞車。
- (C)政府擔心餐車無法維持食品安全標準。
- (D)顧客很難找到餐車在哪，特別當食物有問題時。

50. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：這篇文章的最佳標題是什麼？

- (A)餐車：氣勢看漲
- (B)餐車使我們生活更便利
- (C)食品業的前景黯淡
- (D)便利的背後：餐車的問題

51. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：作者對餐車前景所持的態度是什麼？

- (A)默不關心的。
- (B)擔憂的。
- (C)樂觀的。
- (D)語帶保留的。

重要字、詞與片語

gourmet <i>adj.</i> 提供美食的	velvet <i>n.</i> 絲絨
station <i>v.</i> 安置、駐紮	whereabouts <i>n.</i> 行蹤、下落
pretzel <i>n.</i> 椒鹽蝴蝶餅	upscale <i>adj.</i> 高檔的
falafel <i>n.</i> 炸豆泥	overhead cost 間接成本
defend <i>v.</i> 捍衛	congestion <i>n.</i> 交通阻塞
momentum <i>n.</i> 動力；氣勢	
put the brakes on ...	抑制；控制

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. The Mona Lisa did not / start to receive attention (become high-profile) until / the news of its theft / had been widely reported.
2. Many people can't help but / wonder whether / it is the painting itself that attracts people / or the news that results in its fame.

評分標準

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

二、英文作文

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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