

臺北區 110 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

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答題卷」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「答題卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 考生須依上述規定畫記或作答，若未依規定而導致答案難以辨識或評閱時，恐將影響考生成績並傷及權益。
- 答題卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

選擇題計分方式：

- 單選題：每題有 n 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項。各題答對者，得該題的分數；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

祝考試順利



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第壹部分、選擇題（占 62 分）

一、詞彙題（占 10 分）

說明：第 1. 題至第 10. 題，每題 1 分。

- Ruth Bader Ginsburg was one of the most important and _____ feminist lawyers in the history of America and her death in September, 2020 saddened the world.
(A) innocent (B) commercial (C) ordinary (D) influential
- We can never be too careful in our _____ choice because we spend large parts of our life working.
(A) career (B) dietary (C) material (D) destination
- The billionaire never considers himself to be rich enough and he is always _____ for more money.
(A) greedy (B) suitable (C) permissible (D) unacceptable
- Jordan _____ his knee from tripping on the sidewalk and he applied a bandage to cover the wound.
(A) skipped (B) repaired (C) scraped (D) relieved
- Many backpackers travel on a tight _____, so they can't afford to stay in luxury hotels.
(A) deadline (B) budget (C) schedule (D) relationship
- Some simple _____, like wearing a mask, washing hands frequently and avoiding crowds, can help you protect yourself and others from COVID-19.
(A) symptoms (B) precautions (C) bargains (D) gestures
- Ang Lee's *Sense & Sensibility*, _____ from Jane Austen's novel of the same name, is widely accepted as one of the best movies.
(A) published (B) illustrated (C) displayed (D) adapted
- Black Lives Matter (BLM) protests went global after George Floyd was killed by a white police officer who knelt on his neck for _____ nine minutes.
(A) nearly (B) hardly (C) ideally (D) occasionally
- When mobile phones were just introduced, they were heavy and _____ to use, but nowadays they are much easier to handle.
(A) fatal (B) handy (C) clumsy (D) genuine
- NASA astronauts reported _____ space crops grown in the space station, saying that the plants were delicious and safe to eat.
(A) capturing (B) expressing (C) recovering (D) harvesting

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第 11.題至第 20.題，每題 1 分。

第 11.至 15.題為題組

For decades a mature human brain was believed to be incapable of growing new neurons. But evidence was building that the adult brain could, 11., create new neurons. In one experiment with mice, scientists found that simply running on a wheel led to the birth of new neurons in the hippocampus, a brain structure 12. memory. Since then, other studies have established that exercise also has positive effects on the brains of humans and that it may even help 13. the risk of Alzheimer's disease. But why does exercise affect the brain at all?

The answer lies in the fact that exercise is actually 14. a cognitive activity 14. a physical one. Exercise acts directly on the body and triggers physiological responses such as the release of certain chemicals, which in turn boost the growth of new brain cells. A study of more than 7,000 adults in the U.K. in 2019 showed that people who spent more time in intense physical activities 15. larger hippocampal volumes. That's why you should try to exercise every day, even if it's only just a brief walk. You should get your body moving to keep your brain healthy.

11. (A) in fact (B) after all (C) in addition (D) as a result
 12. (A) leaving out (B) benefiting from (C) separated from (D) associated with
 13. (A) run (B) reduce (C) increase (D) measure
 14. (A) more ... than (B) less ... than (C) as much ... as (D) not so much ... as
 15. (A) had (B) having (C) to have (D) has

第 16.至 20.題為題組

Bitcoin is a digital currency, or cryptocurrency, introduced in 2008. Different from traditional currencies, Bitcoin is not controlled by any authorities 16. operates across the global network based on a technology known as blockchain. Since there are numerous encrypted transactions, or "blocks," 17. together, the chain is not easily interfered with by individuals, which ensures the security of transactions.

One significant advantage of Bitcoin is decentralization. Since no organization and government can control people's Bitcoin, those worrying about how their money is used by banks are free from such concerns. 18., the supply of Bitcoin is limited, and no individual can issue it at will. This feature prevents the value of Bitcoin from being eroded by the creation of more money in circulation. Despite these, there are some shortcomings in Bitcoin and other digital currencies as well. For example, using Bitcoin for transactions requires 19. expertise, which may pose problems for those unfamiliar with the technology.

Currently, the Bitcoin blockchain has not become as widespread as conventional centralized payment networks like Visa or Mastercard; nonetheless, when the technological, economic, and regulatory issues are 20., it is theoretically possible that cryptocurrencies will become more popular than traditional currencies many years later. We can wait and see what bitcoin may accomplish in the next decade.

16. (A) or (B) but (C) and (D) nor
 17. (A) link (B) linking (C) linked (D) which linked
 18. (A) However (B) Unluckily (C) Instead (D) Furthermore
 19. (A) medical (B) technical (C) academic (D) financial
 20. (A) dealt with (B) brought up (C) made light of (D) held up

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第21.題至第30.題，每題 1 分。

第21.至30.題為題組

Dorayaki is perhaps one of the most well-known and popular Japanese sweets. It is traditionally made of two small round pancakes, sandwiched together by a red bean paste, *anko*. Fans of the *Doraemon* series will 21. Dorayaki as being Doraemon's favorite food. The creation of the *Doraemon* series since 1969 has driven Dorayaki into becoming a(n) 22. part of Japanese pop culture.

In Japanese, the word *dora* means “gong,” a circular metal disc that makes a sound like a loud bell when struck. The name of Dorayaki is usually believed to be 23. due to the fact that the sweet resembles a miniature gong in shape. But there is another more romantic story for its origin that is said to 24. the legendary warrior monk called Saito Musashibo Benkei. The story goes that Benkei one day left his gong at a farmer's house where he had been hiding. After his departure, the farmer fried a cake on the 25. and thus invented the first Dorayaki.

Dorayaki didn't have the 26. of a “round sandwich” originally. Like the majority of sweets in Japan, which have rather “closed” forms with the bean paste 27. inside the cake, the earlier version of Dorayaki only consisted of one layer which was folded like an omelet. It was a sweet shop in Tokyo that invented the double layer version and started to 28. it at the beginning of the 20th century.

Even though Dorayaki is usually filled with red bean paste, many 29. fillings exist today, including cream, custard, chestnut, matcha, and chocolate. There are countless modern 30. which may also include toppings. Dorayaki is well-received because it is delicious whether eaten hot or cold.

- (A) alternative (B) market (C) appearance (D) significant (E) varieties
(F) simply (G) recognize (H) instrument (I) involve (J) entirely

四、篇章結構（占 8 分）

說明：第31.題至第34.題，每題 2 分。

第31.至34.題為題組

Since mosquitoes are attracted to skin odors and carbon dioxide, conventional insect repellents keep away mosquitoes by masking their smell and taste. Nonetheless, most people still get bitten when the repellent wears off. Kao, a cosmetics and chemical company, developed a unique mosquito repellent technology by creating a hydrophobic oil surface, which prevents mosquitoes from staying long enough to feed. Mosquitoes use their forelegs to stabilize their posture once they land on the skin. 31. However, Kao's research revealed that when their legs came into contact with silicone oil, they would rub their legs together in an attempt to wipe the oil sticking to them. 32. Human trials demonstrated that 85% of female mosquitoes that landed on non-coated skin displayed blood-feeding behavior while only 4% displayed such behavior when they landed on skin where silicone oil had been applied.

According to a leader at Kao's research lab, Dr. Takao Nakagawa, Kao hopes to apply this technology into future products and thus help people. He revealed that Kao's lab had developed a new technology with a different mechanism of action from conventional insect repellents. 33. Mosquitoes are carriers of infectious diseases such as dengue, malaria and Zika. According to a survey conducted by Kao in 2020, in places like Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam, mosquito-borne infections occur year-round and 80% of the population is bitten by mosquitoes on a daily basis. 34. Hopefully, Kao's new technology can effectively control the spread of dengue and other infectious diseases in many affected areas.

- (A) Similarly, mosquitoes are active in the summer season in Taiwan, and dengue cases arise every few years.
- (B) Therefore, mosquitoes were shown to remain no longer than three seconds, which is insufficient time to blood feed.
- (C) Their legs are highly water-repellent, which means they are able to land on water or glycerol surfaces.
- (D) It is expected to help develop products to protect people from mosquito bites.

五、閱讀測驗（占 24 分）

說明：第35.題至第46.題，每題 2 分。

第35.至38.題為題組

Welcome to Puss' Pet Hotel, world-class cat accommodation in the Dreamvalley metropolitan area. Our guests benefit from trusted and professional care. Our qualified staff have exceptional skills, knowledge and a genuine love of cats. Your pet's safety, comfort and wellbeing are our highest priority.

Cat Boarding

We know that cats can be a little precious about their living arrangements and require absolute purrfection. That's why Puss' Pet Hotel offers two types of climate-controlled, spacious, clean and comfortable cat accommodation. Our Loft Condo offers a private litter box and secluded sleeping area with soothing music to ensure your special feline enjoys cozy comfort and privacy. Our Penthouse Condo offers two-story accommodation, providing your distinguished kitty with plenty of room to stretch out and explore its home-away-from-home.

Standard Nightly Rates	
Loft Condo	\$20 / night, with each additional cat sharing the same condo costing an additional \$5 / night
Penthouse Condo	\$30 / night, with each additional cat sharing the same condo costing an additional \$10 / night
We offer a 20% discount for pets boarding ten plus nights at our hotel.	

Playtime at the Cat Atrium

Puss' cat condos are designed to provide a clean and comfortable space for kittens and cats. Our indoor Cat Atrium offers lots of natural light, a fun climbing wall, a soothing water feature and a big screen TV for the kitties that like to channel surf.

Special Attention and Ultimate Comfort

While some cats prefer privacy and seclusion, we know that there are others that are more outgoing and want to explore their surroundings. Our expert staff monitor each individual cat closely to ensure they are relaxed and comfortable.

The suites are serviced twice daily and all cats are fed twice a day by our team of dedicated cat lovers. What more could you want for your beloved fur baby!

35. The purpose of this article is _____.
- (A) to promote a pet hotel
 - (B) to introduce a holiday resort
 - (C) to share tips on keeping a pet
 - (D) to highlight the importance of pet healthcare
36. Which of the following statements is **CORRECT** concerning the Cat Atrium?
- (A) It is private and air-conditioned.
 - (B) It is designed for cats to climb the wall outdoors.
 - (C) Cats are encouraged to climb but have no access to TV.
 - (D) More than one cat is welcome to relax and climb there.
37. Tina's cat, Smudge, just had an operation on the leg and it will check in the hotel. Therefore, in the hotel, _____.
- (A) Smudge's litter box will be cleaned more than twice a day
 - (B) Smudge will be monitored, with music playing in its condo
 - (C) Smudge will stay in the Loft Condo and slowly climb to the second story
 - (D) Smudge will rest before the water feature, without being disturbed by other cats
38. Please look at the calendar below. Alex's two cats will stay in the hotel in the coming month. They will check in on Oct. 8 and leave on the morning of Oct.19. Alex wants to settle his two cats in one condo, but also wants to give them separate space. Which condo is he most likely to choose and how much is the boarding fee?
- (A) Loft, \$220. (B) Loft, \$275. (C) Penthouse, \$352. (D) Penthouse, \$440.

Oct.						
Sun.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

第39.至42.題為題組

In America, laundry didn't become a weekly chore until the 19th century. Before then, clothes were hard to wash because they were made of wool, leather or felt. Dirty shirt? Shake it off!

After cotton cloth could be produced more cheaply, people started owning more clothing, and there was a movement toward keeping ourselves clean as a way to prevent disease. This meant more laundry. In the early 19th century, "wash day" was laborious for a housewife. You had to make detergent from lye and animal fat. You had to get your son to chop wood for the fire. And you needed a lot of elbow grease to scrub the clothes. And that didn't even include the ironing. So, if you had extra cash, you would hire the help of a washerwoman. A washerwoman in those days could make between \$90 and \$180 per month.

Competition started heating up, with the first big wave of Chinese immigrants coming to America during the mid-1800s. They started hand laundries serving people. During that period, about two-thirds of San Francisco's 320 laundries were Chinese-owned.

Industrialization continued to transform laundry. Commercial mechanized laundries sprung up as the electrical power network began to come online after the mid-1800s. In the commercial laundries, washboards were replaced by hand-operated washing machines, and later by electrically powered ones. Originally catering to institutional clients and single men, these commercial laundries soon began targeting housewives.

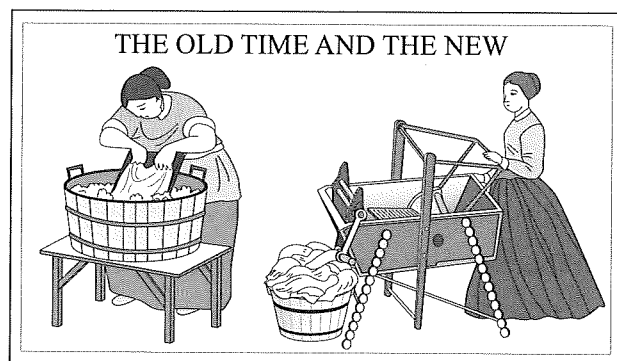
The commercial laundries peaked in the 1920s. Their decline was brought about in the following decades by the expansion of the electrical power network and the lowering costs of domestic washing machines. By 1940, over 40 percent of American homes already had washing machines.

After World War II, laundry appliances became part of the notion of the ideal suburban home. *You weren't keeping up with the Joneses* if you didn't have a washing machine in your home pretty soon.

39. How is the information in the passage organized?

- (A) By cause and effect. (B) In order of time.
(C) In order of importance. (D) By definition and illustration.

40. Below is a poster concerning the history of laundry in America. Based on the article, this poster might be put up in _____.



- (A) 1800 (B) 1820 (C) 1860 (D) 1940

41. When Sarah Bland, a woman living in the 1820s in America, wanted to clean her clothes, what was she most likely to say?
- (A) “Making my own cleaner at home and scrubbing the clothes are killing me.”
 - (B) “All I need to do is put the dirty clothes into my electric washing machine.”
 - (C) “Dropping off my dirty clothes in the Chinese-owned laundry saves me time and money.”
 - (D) “Why aren’t there clothes made of materials other than wool and leather? They are so hard to wash.”
42. Based on the article, the statement “You weren’t keeping up with the Joneses” implies that _____ after WWII.
- (A) owning a manual washing machine helped boost the Joneses’ social status
 - (B) washing machines were one of the luxury items that few people could afford
 - (C) the Joneses were rich and they had more washing machines than any other American
 - (D) not having a washing machine made people feel they were financially inferior to others

第43.至46.題為題組

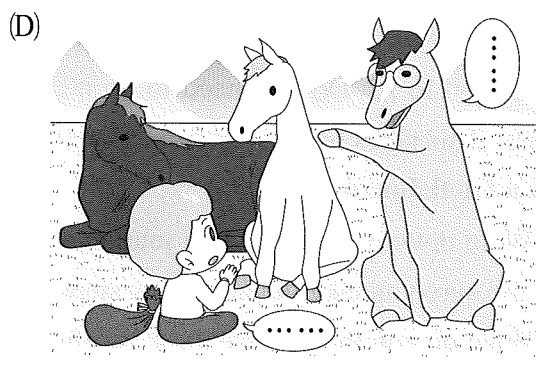
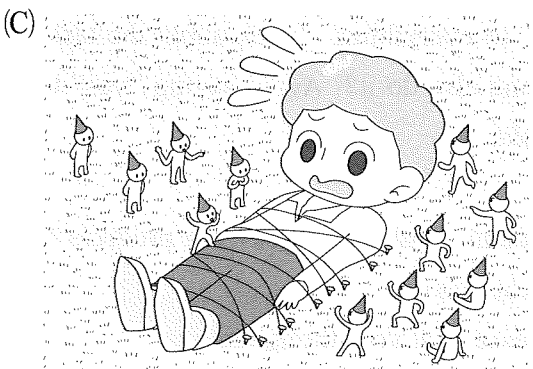
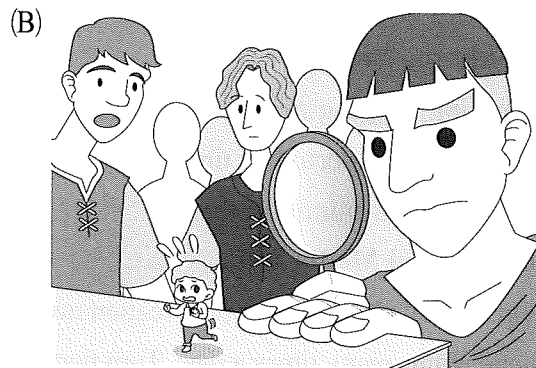
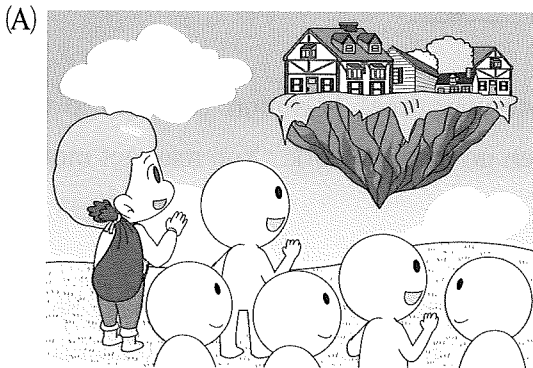
Jonathan Swift’s *Gulliver’s Travels*, though written centuries ago, is chosen as one of the best novels in English. The novel follows the story of Lemuel Gulliver, a surgeon and also a sea-lover. He completes many voyages without incident, but his final four journeys take him to some of the strangest lands on the planet. The novel is a masterpiece of satire, which combines criticism with humor to drive social change. The satirical fury is directed against almost every aspect of early 18th-century life in Europe.

Gulliver’s Travels is divided into four parts. It opens with Gulliver’s shipwreck on the island of Lilliput, whose inhabitants are just six inches tall. In this part, the quarrel over whether boiled eggs should be broken at the larger or smaller end is an example of political satire. In Lilliput, people are required to break the eggs on the small end, and some of the people who resist find refuge in Blefuscu. In Part II, Gulliver’s ship gets blown off course and he is abandoned in Brobdingnag. Its inhabitants are giants and Gulliver is characterized as a curious dwarf here. Brobdingnag is actually a symbol of moral land, opposite to the mad European politics and society.

In Part III, Gulliver visits the flying island of Laputa, whose inhabitants symbolize the pursuit of knowledge that is not directly related to the improvement of human life. Gulliver’s fourth and final journey places him in the land of the Houyhnhnms, a society of intelligent, reasoning horses, contrasting strongly with the disgusting Yahoos, beasts in human shape. Gulliver much prefers the Houyhnhnms’ company to the Yahoos’, even though the latter are biologically closer to him.

At the end of it all, Gulliver returns home from his travels with new wisdom, matured by his experiences. Gulliver, taken on four voyages, finally comes to a greater understanding of human nature and its flaws and Swift thereby tries to inspire social reform.

43. How does the author begin the passage?
- (A) By describing what happened in Gulliver’s final four journeys.
 - (B) By explaining a specific term and how it is used in writing.
 - (C) By giving a brief introduction to the story and a technique used in the writing.
 - (D) By demonstrating how and why the novel becomes so important and popular.
44. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Gulliver’s job.
 - (B) The targets of Swift’s ridicule.
 - (C) The reason why people escape to Blefuscu.
 - (D) The Yahoos’ preference and their living habits.
45. “*Their houses are very ill built, the walls bevil, without one right angle in any apartment; and this defect arises from the contempt they bear to practical geometry, which they despise as vulgar and mechanic....*” This quote from *Gulliver’s Travels* can be a satire used by Swift against _____.
- (A) Lilliput
 - (B) Brobdingnag
 - (C) Laputa
 - (D) Houyhnhnms
46. Which of the following pictures most likely refers to **Brobdingnag**?



第貳部分、混合題（占 10 分）

說明：本部分共有 1 題組，每一子題配分標於題末。答案必須寫在「答題卷」標示題號之作答區內，非選擇題請由左而右橫式書寫，作答時不必抄題。請依題意要求作答，否則將酌予扣分。

第47.至50.題為題組

Hi everyone! Last week was really stressful for me. I'm usually pretty punctual but was late to several of my classes. I failed to meet certain deadlines of my papers and I even forgot to update my weekly blog post — sorry! I realized I had a problem with time, so I decided to do something about it. I did some research and got some advice from friends and teachers. Now I want to share simple, straightforward tips for better time management.

(1) **Write It Down.**

Don't rely on your memory to keep track of every little detail. Memory is not always accurate. Write down the things you need to do in a small notebook, or use an online tool to create and update your "to-do" list.

(2) **Prioritize.**

Schedule important things first. Then plan other things around them. Think of it this way: You want to fit three large rocks, some smaller rocks, and some sand into a jar. If you put in ① first, and then the small rocks, you won't have room for ②. It works the other way around.

(3) **Don't Skip the Breaks.**

Working for long periods without a break can waste your time. It is more efficient to work or study for a shorter period of time, take a break, and then go back to work. You may get more done in two focused 45-minute sessions.

(4) **Schedule Social Media Time.**

On my cell phone I get a notification every time someone sends me a message or a mail. So I check my phone many, many times a day. Turn that notification off! Schedule time to check your messages.

(5) **Choose to Say "NO."**

It's easy to become overwhelmed if we say "yes" to everything. Think about the task before you commit to it. Do you need to do it? Can someone else do it? Avoid saying "yes" to every request. This takes time away from more important tasks.

(6) **Keep a Goal Journal.**

Write down your goals in a journal and evaluate them regularly. Mark your progress for each goal. Be sure you take the necessary steps to achieve your goals.

What do you think? Are these helpful to you? Please post your thoughts.

47. What's the main purpose of this blog post? (2%)

- (A) To persuade readers to blog and share their useful time management tips.
- (B) To entertain readers by sharing some interesting personal experiences.
- (C) To give readers some tips for time management that the blogger finds practical.
- (D) To demonstrate how to relieve stress when facing time management problems.

48. If the blogger uses a hashtag (#) when sharing this blog post, which of the following is most likely to be used? (2%)

- (A) #SelfRegulation (B) #SharingRecipes (C) #SportsTime (D) #NotificationOn

49. The metaphor used by the blogger for prioritization is if you put in ① first, and then the small rocks, you won't have room for ②.

(Write down the answers to ① and ② on the answer sheet. , 1% each)

50. Based on the tips offered by the blogger, write down the tips Elisa and Jun can follow.

(Write down the answers to ③ and ④ on the answer sheet. (2% each)

Megan always overworks and she can't focus. Tip: Don't' Skip the Breaks.

Elisa always finds time to help others, even if her own tasks suffer. Tip: ③.

Jun completely forgot about his dental appointment and did not turn up. Tip: ④.

第參部分、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「答題卷」標示題號之作答區內，作答時不必抄題。

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

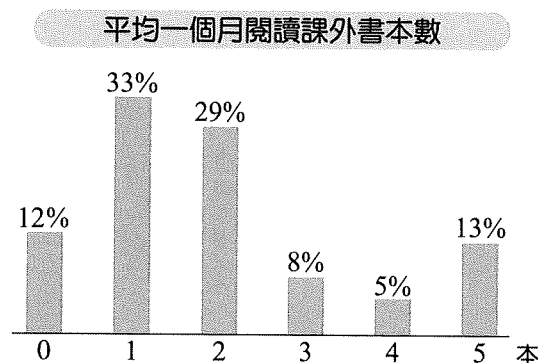
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文。
2. 請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 臺灣是座四面環海的島嶼，因此不但擁有美麗的海岸線，還有豐富的海洋資源。
2. 為了保育珍貴的自然環境，該是教育民眾如何保護海洋的時候了。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：1. 依提示寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

提示：下圖呈現的是針對高中生課外閱讀習慣的調查結果。請寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段描述該圖所呈現之現象；第二段請以自己為例，說明你的閱讀習慣，並闡明養成此種閱讀習慣之理由。



英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分、選擇題

一、詞彙題

1. (D) 難易度：中偏易
 解析：Ruth Bader Ginsburg 是美國歷史上最重要並最具影響力的女權律師之一，她在 2020 年 9 月過世，舉世同哀。
 (A)無罪的、單純的 (B)商業的
 (C)普通的、平凡的 (D)具影響力的
 influential *adj.* 具影響力的
 influence *n.* have an influence on 對...有影響力
 ㊟ 3C products have a great influence on teenagers.
2. (A) 難易度：中
 解析：我們一生大部分的時間都花在工作上，因此在職業選擇上再小心也不為過。
 (A)職業、事業 (B)飲食 (C)材料 (D)目的地
 one can't (can never) be too careful 再怎麼小心也不為過
3. (A) 難易度：中偏易
 解析：這億萬富翁一直認為自己不夠富有並且一直貪圖更多錢財。
 (A)貪婪的 (B)適合的
 (C)可允許的、合法的 (D)無法接受的
 greed *n.* 貪婪，貪心 greed for money
 greedy *adj.* 貪婪的 He is greedy for power.
4. (C) 難易度：中
 解析：Jordan 在人行道絆倒而擦傷了膝蓋，他用繃帶包紮傷口。
 (A)跳過、省略 (B)修理
 (C)刮壞、擦傷 (D)緩解，使寬心
 trip *v.* 絆倒
 ㊟ She broke her ankle when she tripped over her cat.
 apply to *v./phr.* 塗、敷、運用
 ㊟ Lidia applied the ointment to the cut.
5. (B) 難易度：中偏易
 解析：很多背包客用有限的預算去旅遊，所以他們住不起豪華旅館。
 (A)截止日期 (B)預算 (C)計劃表 (D)關係
 a tight budget 緊縮的預算
6. (B) 難易度：中偏難
 解析：諸如戴口罩、勤洗手、避開人群之類的簡單預防措施，能幫你保護自己、保護別人免於感染新冠。
 (A)症狀 (B)預防措施 (C)買賣、交易 (D)手勢
 take necessary precautions 採取必要的預防措施
7. (D) 難易度：中
 解析：李安導演的《理性與感性》是從 Jane Austen 同名小說改編的，它被公認是最佳電影之一。
 (A)出版 (B)畫插圖、說明 (C)展示 (D)改編
 be widely accepted 大眾公認
8. (A) 難易度：易
 解析：George Floyd 被白人警察以膝蓋壓頸將近九分鐘致死，因而引爆全球「黑人的命也是命」之示威潮。
 (A)將近、幾乎 (B)幾乎不 (C)理想地 (D)偶爾
9. (C) 難易度：中偏難
 解析：手機剛推出時都很笨重，而現在的手機就輕便多了。

- (A)致命的 (B)便利的
 (C)笨拙、不靈活的 (D)真正、真誠的
 introduce a new product 推出(引進)新產品
 handle *v.* 處理、操作、控制

10. (D) 難易度：難
 解析：NASA 太空人公布收割太空站種植的太空作物，提及這些作物既美味又可安全食用。

- (A)捕捉 (B)表達 (C)恢復、取回 (D)收穫、收割

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

數十年來人們認為成熟的腦部已無法長出新的神經元，然而證據正逐步形成，顯示成年人的腦部事實上是可增生新神經元的。在一個老鼠的實驗中，科學家發現光是跑滾輪就會造成海馬迴的神經元新生，而海馬迴就是和記憶相關的腦部組織。此後，其他研究也證實運動對人腦有正向影響，並證實運動甚至可能有助降低阿茲海默症的風險。到底為什麼運動會影響大腦？

答案就在於，事實上運動既是體力活動也同樣是認知活動。運動直接對身體起作用並誘發如釋放某些化學物質之生理反應，並進而促進大腦細胞的新生。2019 年一項針對英國 7,000 多名成年人的研究顯示：花較多時間從事激烈體力活動的人擁有較大的海馬迴。這就是為什麼即便只是短暫散步，你也應該試著每天運動，你應該動動身體才能保持大腦健康。

11. (A) 難易度：中偏易
 解析：(A)事實上 (B)畢竟 (C)此外 (D)因此
 依上下文意，舊思維認為成熟的腦部無法長出新的神經元，但事實是可以的。
12. (D) 難易度：中偏難
 解析：(A)忽略、遺漏 (B)從...獲益 (C)與...分隔 (D)與...相關
 本題考片語與句意理解。海馬迴就是和記憶相關的腦部組織。
13. (B) 難易度：中偏易
 解析：(A)冒... (風險) (B)降低... (風險)
 (C)增加... (風險) (D)衡量... (風險)
 依上下文意，得知運動有益於腦部，因此可推斷是幫助降低罹患疾病的風險。
14. (C) 難易度：難
 解析：(A)多於 (B)少於 (C)既是...也是 (D)不如
 下兩句說明運動對身體與大腦認知皆有影響，故可推斷運動既是體力活動也同樣是認知活動。
15. (A) 難易度：中
 解析：本題考句型結構。本處 that 子句的主詞為 people who spent more time in intense physical activities 後面應該接著動詞，為配合 showed 的時態，故選(A) had。

重要字、詞與片語

neuron <i>n.</i> 神經元	hippocampus <i>n.</i> 海馬迴
cognitive <i>adj.</i> 認知的	trigger <i>v.</i> 誘發
physiological <i>adj.</i> 生理的	volume <i>n.</i> 體積

第16.至20.題為題組

比特幣是於 2008 年所推出的一種數位貨幣，也稱作加密貨幣。和傳統貨幣不同的是，比特幣並非由單一官方當局所控制，而是倚賴一種名為區塊鏈的科技在全球網絡上運作。因為有無數個加密交易（或稱作「區塊」）結合在一起，所以這樣的連結不易被個體所干預，也能確保交易的安全性。

比特幣一項顯著的優點是去中心化，沒有機構或政府能控制人們的比特幣，因此擔心錢不知會被銀行如何運用的人可免於這樣的擔憂。此外，比特幣的供給是有限的，沒有人可以隨意發行，此種特質使比特幣的價值不會因創造出更多流通的貨幣而減損。儘管如此，比特幣和其他數位貨幣同樣存在某些缺點。例如，用比特幣進行交易需要技術上的知識，這對不熟悉此項技術的人而言可能會造成問題。

目前，比特幣區塊鏈還不如傳統中心化的支付網路像是 Visa 和 Mastercard 來得普及。但是，倘若科技、經濟及管理上的問題能有所處理，理論上而言，多年後加密貨幣有可能比傳統貨幣來

得更加熱門。比特幣在接下來的十年能有什麼樣的斬獲，我們指日可待。

16. (B) 難易度：中
解析：(A)或者 (B)而是 (C)並且 (D)也不是
not A but B 表示「並非 A 而是 B」，例如：What matters is not who you are but what you are.。
17. (C) 難易度：中偏難
解析：本題考句型結構。此句型 There + be + N + Ving / Vp.p. 為關係子句的簡化，此題因為加密交易 (encrypted transactions) 彼此連結在一起，表「被串聯」的概念，為 which are linked 之簡化，故用過去分詞 linked。
18. (D) 難易度：中
解析：(A)然而 (B)不幸地 (C)取而代之 (D)此外
此段說明比特幣兩項優點及一項缺點。第一項優點是去中心化 (decentralization)，此句則為第二項優點 (比特幣的價值不因增加發行量而下降)，所以應用「Furthermore」承接、補充和支持前面所提到的第一項優點。
19. (B) 難易度：中偏易
解析：(A)醫學的 (B)技術上的 (C)學術的 (D)財務的
此句考上下文意理解，因使用比特幣「對不熟悉此技術的人而言可能會造成問題」，所以可判斷需要「技術上的知識」。
20. (A) 難易度：中
解析：(A)處理 (B)提出 (C)忽視 (D)耽擱
前句提到比特幣尚不如傳統支付網絡來得普及，此句以 nonetheless 帶出轉折語氣，表示若能「處理」科技、經濟及管理上的問題，比特幣多年後應可比傳統貨幣來得更熱門。

重要字、詞與片語

currency *n.* 貨幣 cryptocurrency *n.* 加密貨幣
authorities *n.* 官方；當局 blockchain *v.* 區塊鏈
encrypted *adj.* 加密的 transaction *n.* 交易
interfere with N *v. / phr.* 妨礙；干擾
decentralization *n.* 去中心化 erode *v.* 侵蝕；磨損
circulation *n.* 流通；傳播 expertise *n.* 專業技能知識
regulatory *adj.* 管理的 theoretically *adv.* 理論上地

三、文意選填

第21.至30.題為題組

銅鑼燒應該是日式點心中最知名也最受歡迎的其中一種，傳統上它是由兩片小小圓圓的煎餅所組成，中間夾著豆沙餡，哆啦 A 夢系列作品的愛好者會認出銅鑼燒就是哆啦 A 夢最喜歡的食物。從 1969 年創立以來的哆啦 A 夢系列作品，驅使銅鑼燒成為日本流行文化中很重要的一環。

日文裡的 *dora* 是「鑼」的意思，是一種在被敲打之後會發出如巨大鐘響的金屬圓盤。銅鑼燒名字的由來通常據信僅是因為這個甜點的形狀貌似一個迷你版的鑼，但它有另外一個較具傳奇色彩的起源故事，而這個故事牽涉到一個名叫武藏坊弁慶的傳奇僧兵。相傳有一天弁慶把他的鑼留在借他躲藏的農家，在他離開之後農家主人在這個器具上煎餅，因而發明了第一個銅鑼燒。

銅鑼燒起初並不是圓形三明治的外型。如同大部分的日式點心採用將豆沙餡全部包在餅內較封閉式的做法，早期的銅鑼燒只有一層，對折成煎蛋捲一般。後來是由一間在東京的甜點店發明了雙層版本，並且在 20 世紀初期開始販售。

雖然銅鑼燒通常都是包豆沙餡，但現在有很多的替代內餡，像是奶油、卡士達醬、栗子、抹茶跟巧克力。現代版的銅鑼燒有數不完的種類，也可以在上面加配料。銅鑼燒廣受好評正是因為它不管冷熱都好吃。

詞彙選項：

- | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|
| (A)替代的 | (B)推銷、行銷 | (C)外表，外觀 |
| (D)重要的 | (E)不同種類 | (F)僅僅、只不過 |
| (G)認出，認識 | (H)器具 | (I)涉及 |
| (J)完整地、完全地 | | |

21. (G) 難易度：中偏易
解析：此處應填動詞；助動詞 will 後應填原形動詞；文意為「認出」銅鑼燒就是哆啦 A 夢最喜歡的食物。
22. (D) 難易度：中偏易
解析：此處應填形容詞；且依前後文意可推斷應填入日本流行文化中「重要的」一部分。
23. (F) 難易度：中偏難
解析：此處應填副詞；且依前後文意可推斷，通常認為銅鑼燒名字的由來「僅僅」是因為這個甜點的形狀貌似迷你版的鑼，可是卻不然。
24. (I) 難易度：中
解析：此處應填動詞；為一不定詞 to 加上原形動詞的用法；文意為故事「牽涉到」一個名叫武藏坊弁慶的僧兵。
25. (H) 難易度：中偏易
解析：此處應填名詞；文意上農夫用弁慶留下的鑼來做煎餅，因此選在「器具」上煎餅。
26. (C) 難易度：中偏易
解析：此處應填名詞；文意上此段落都在談論銅鑼燒今昔在形狀上的演變，因此選「外表、外觀」。
27. (J) 難易度：中偏難
解析：此處應填副詞；文意上談論大部分的日式點心都是較封閉的外形，故豆沙餡應是「完全」包在餅內。
28. (B) 難易度：中偏難
解析：started to 後面應填原形動詞；文意上說明東京一家甜點店發明了雙層的版本並且開始「行銷」。
29. (A) 難易度：中
解析：空格後方是名詞，故此處應填形容詞修飾；文意上說明現在的銅鑼燒有「替代的」內餡，如奶油跟巧克力等，不一定要是豆沙餡。
30. (E) 難易度：中
解析：前有形容詞故此處應填名詞，且句子開頭為 There are，故應填可數名詞複數；文意上說明現在的銅鑼燒有無數的「種類」，也可以在上面加配料。

重要字、詞與片語

sandwich *v.* 將...夾在中間 gong *n.* 鑼
miniature *adj.* 小型的、微小的
romantic *adj.* 充滿傳奇色彩的
warrior monk *n.* 僧兵 layer *n.* 層、塗層
omelet *n.* 煎雞蛋、煎蛋餅 chestnut *n.* 栗子
topping *n.* (淋在食物上的) 配料
well-received *adj.* 廣受好評的

四、篇章結構

第31.至34.題為題組

因為蚊子會受皮膚的味道和二氧化碳吸引，故傳統的驅蟲劑藉著掩蓋氣味讓蚊子不會靠近。但當驅蟲劑效力消失，大部分人還是會被叮咬，一家化妝品和化學品公司「花王」開發一種獨特的驅蚊技術，藉著創造出疏水油質表面，讓蚊子無法停駐夠久時間吸血。蚊子一旦停在皮膚上，就會用前腳固定住姿勢，**31. (C)牠們的腳是十分防水的，意思是牠們能停在水或是甘油的表面上。**可是花王的研究顯示當蚊子的腳接觸到矽油時，會一直搓腳以擦去黏在腳上的矽油。**32. (B)因此，蚊子會在表面停留不到三秒，這時間不足以讓牠們吸血。**人體試驗顯示：停在未塗矽油的皮膚上時，百分之八十五的母蚊會吸血，停在塗了矽油的皮膚上時，只有百分之四的母蚊會吸血。

根據花王實驗室組長 Nakagawa 博士的說法，花王公司希望能將這項科技應用在未來的產品上，藉此幫助民眾。他表示花王公司的研究室發展出一項新科技，與傳統驅蟲劑起作用的機制相當不同，**33. (D)這項科技預期有助於發展出幫助人們防蚊的產品。**蚊子是諸如登革熱、瘧疾、茲卡病毒等傳染病的傳染媒介，根據 2020 年花王公司所做的一項調查，在印尼、泰國和越南這些國家中，以蚊子為媒介的傳染病整年都會發生，且百分之八十的人每天都會被蚊子叮咬。**34. (A)同樣地，蚊子在臺灣的夏天也很活躍，且登革熱病例每幾年就會出現。**希望花王的新科技能有效地遏止許多受災區登革熱及其他傳染病的散播。

31. (C) 難易度：中
 解析：此選項與後句有關，蚊子防水的腳可讓牠們輕鬆地停在水或油的表面。但遇到矽油這物質時，牠們卻會一直搓腳，與之前的習慣不同。
32. (B) 難易度：中偏易
 解析：此選項與前後句都有關，因為蚊子會一直搓腳，停留時間只有三秒，時間太短無法讓牠們吸血。選項的後句也提供了此敘述的實驗數字，作為進一步佐證。
33. (D) 難易度：中
 解析：此選項的選擇，呼應前面兩句。Nakagawa 博士表示此新科技可發展未來產品，並與傳統驅蚊劑的作用機制相當不同。故選(D)這項科技有助於發展新的防蚊產品。
34. (A) 難易度：中偏易
 解析：此選項與前兩句有關。在花王公司所做的調查裡，紀錄了印尼等國家的蚊子肆虐情況和引發的傳染病。這句則帶到了臺灣的情況；蚊子在夏天也活躍，也有登革熱的發生。

重要字、詞與片語

odor *n.* 氣味 repellent *n.* 防／驅…劑
 wear off *v. / phr.* 逐漸消失 stabilize *v.* 使…穩定
 silicone *n.* 矽 mechanism *n.* 機制 dengue *n.* 登革熱
 malaria *n.* 瘧疾 year-round *adv.* 一整年

五、閱讀測驗

第35.至38.題為題組

歡迎來到 Puss' Pet Hotel，這是一間位於 Dreamvalley 市區，世界級的貓旅館。我們的客人能得到可靠且專業的照顧，我們合格的員工擁有優異的技術及知識並且真心愛貓。您寵物的安全、舒適及健康，是我們最優先的考量。

貓咪住宿

我們知道，貓咪極珍視牠的住處安排並且要求絕對完美。這就是為什麼 Puss' Pet Hotel 提供兩種皆具空調、寬敞、乾淨而舒適的貓住宿房型：Loft 型和 Penthouse 型。Loft 房型提供一個專用的貓砂盆和幽靜的睡眠區，並提供舒緩音樂，以確保您的愛貓享有舒適及隱私；Penthouse 房型提供兩層樓的住宿，為您獨特的貓咪提供了充足的伸展空間，並探索他的家外之家。

每晚標準房價	
Loft 房型	一晚 20 元。多一隻貓同住，每一隻貓一晚額外加收 5 元
Penthouse 房型	一晚 30 元。多一隻貓同住，每一隻貓一晚額外加收 10 元
住 10 晚（含）以上可享八折優惠	

貓的中庭娛樂時間

Puss' 貓旅館，旨在為小貓和成貓提供乾淨舒適的空間。我們的室內貓咪專屬中庭提供充足的自然光線、有趣的攀岩牆、舒緩的水景以及大屏幕電視，給喜歡任意切換電視頻道的小貓。

特殊關照和極致舒適

儘管有些貓喜歡私密性和隱蔽性，但我們知道有些貓更外向，並希望探索周圍的環境。我們的專家人員會密切監控每隻貓，以確保牠們放鬆舒適。

每間套房每天皆提供兩次打掃服務，而且所有貓咪每天由我們的愛貓團隊餵食兩次。還有什麼比這更適合您深愛的毛小孩呢！

35. (A) 難易度：中偏易
 解析：此篇文章的目的在於_____。
 (A) 宣傳一家寵物旅館
 (B) 介紹一個假日度假中心
 (C) 分享養寵物的祕訣
 (D) 強調寵物健康的重要性

36. (D) 難易度：中
 解析：關於貓中庭，以下哪個敘述為真？
 (A) 該區是私人空間而且附有空調。
 (B) 該區專門設計給貓爬戶外牆面使用。
 (C) 該區鼓勵貓爬，但不得接近電視。
 (D) 該區歡迎多隻貓咪一起放鬆並攀爬。

37. (B) 難易度：中偏難
 解析：Smudge 是 Tina 的貓，才剛做完腿部手術，且即將入住該旅館。因此，在該旅館，_____。
 (A) Smudge 的貓砂盆一天會清理二次以上
 (B) Smudge 會被監控，且房間內會有音樂
 (C) Smudge 會住在 Loft 房型，然後慢慢爬上二樓
 (D) Smudge 會在水景前休息，不會受到其他貓的干擾

38. (C) 難易度：中偏難
 解析：請看以下的月曆。Alex 的兩隻貓即將在下個月入住飯店。他們會在 10 月 8 號入住，然後在 10 月 19 號的早上離開。Alex 想把兩隻貓放在同一房，但也要讓他們彼此有各自的空間。他最可能選擇何種房型呢？住宿費用會是多少？
 因為 Penthouse 房型提供兩層樓的住宿，故兩隻貓可在同一房，卻保有各自的空間。Penthouse 房型一晚 30 元，多一隻貓同住，每一隻貓一晚額外加收 10 元，所以兩隻貓同住一晚 40 元。10 月 8 號 check in 到 10 月 19 號早上離開共住 11 晚，超過 10 晚可享八折優惠。因此共需 $40 \times 11 \times 0.8 = 352$ 元。

重要字、詞與片語

accommodation *n.* 住處、膳宿 metropolitan *adj.* 大都會的
 boarding *n.* 膳宿 purrfection *n.* (貓的) 呼嚕(聲)
 secluded *adj.* 隱密的 atrium *n.* 中庭 suite *n.* 套房

第39.至42.題為題組

在美國，一直要到 19 世紀，洗衣服才成為每週要做的家務。在此之前，衣服是很難清洗的，因為它們的材質是羊毛、皮革或毛氈。髒襯衫怎麼辦？丟掉！

棉布開始廉價生產之後，人們開始擁有更多的衣服，並且出現一個運動：要大家保持整潔，以便預防疾病。這意味著要洗更多的衣服。對於 19 世紀早期的家庭主婦而言，「洗衣日」是很辛苦的，得用鹼液和動物脂肪製成清潔劑，得讓兒子幫忙劈材來燒火，而且得使勁刷洗衣服。這還不包括燙衣服呢！所以，如果你有閒錢，你可以僱用洗衣婦來幫忙。那時代的洗衣婦，每個月可以賺 90 到 180 美元。

在 19 世紀中期，隨著第一批中國移民湧入美國，為人們提供手洗衣物之服務開始，洗衣這個行業的競爭開始白熱化。在那時期，舊金山的 320 間洗衣店中大約有三分之二為華人所擁有。

工業化繼續改變洗衣的面貌。隨著電網在 19 世紀中期後開始連線，商業化的機械洗衣店如雨後春筍出現。在商用洗衣店中，搓衣板被手搖的洗衣機取代，後來更是由電動洗衣機取代。這些商業洗衣店最初是為機構客戶和單身人士提供服務，不久就開始以家庭主婦為銷售對象。

商業洗衣在 1920 年代達到高峰。隨後的幾十年中，由於電網的擴展和家用洗衣機成本降低，導致洗衣店的衰退。到了 1940 年，超過 40% 的美國家庭已經擁有洗衣機。

第二次世界大戰之後，洗衣設備成為理想郊區住宅的一部分。很快的，如果家中沒有洗衣機的話，那就比不上別人了。

39. (B) 難易度：中偏易
 解析：本段落資訊是按照什麼編排？
 (A) 因果關係 (B) 時間順序 (C) 重要性 (D) 定義與示例
40. (C) 難易度：中
 解析：下方是一張關於美國洗衣歷史的海報。根據文章判斷，19 世紀中期後搓衣板被手搖的洗衣機取代，故答案選 (C) 1860 年代最有可能張貼此海報。

41. (A) 難易度：中偏難
 解析：生活在美國 1820 年代的女性莎拉·布蘭德 (Sarah Bland) 想清理衣服時，她最可能會說什麼話？
 (A) 「在家自製洗滌劑和刷洗衣服讓我筋疲力盡。」
 (B) 「我要做的就是將髒衣服放進電動洗衣機裡。」
 (C) 「把髒衣服送去中國人開的洗衣店幫我節省了時間和金錢。」
 (D) 「為何沒有衣服是用羊毛和皮革以外的材質作的？它們好難清洗呀。」

本題題幹的 1820 年代是屬於 19 世紀初期。本題應選 (A)，答案在第二段有關於「wash day」的描述。

42. (D) 難易度：中

解析：根據文章，「You weren't keeping up with the Joneses」的說法暗示二戰後_____。

- (A) 擁有手動洗衣機有益提升 Joneses 家的社會地位
 - (B) 洗衣機是極少人負擔得起的奢侈品之一
 - (C) Joneses 很富有並比其他美國人擁有更多洗衣機
 - (D) 沒有洗衣機讓人們覺得在經濟上比不上他人
- 看完最後一段，就能根據前後文推斷出如果沒跟上潮流擁有洗衣機，那就比不上別人了。

重要字、詞與片語

felt *n.* 毛氈 shake off *v. / phr.* 擺脫、丟掉
laborious *adj.* 費時耗力的 detergent *n.* 洗滌劑 lye *n.* 鹼液
elbow grease *n. / phr.* 費體力的工作 immigrant *n.* 外來移民
industrialization *n.* 工業化 target *v.* 以...為對象、目標
peak *v.* 達到巔峰 domestic appliance *n.* 家用電器
suburban *adj.* 郊區的

第43.至46.題為題組

雖然 Jonathan Swift 的《格列佛遊記》是數個世紀以前所撰寫的，但本書依舊被選為英文最優秀名著之一。小說描述外科醫生及大海熱愛者萊繆爾格列佛的故事，他順利地完成了許多趟旅程，但是最後的四趟旅行卻帶領他見識到地球上最奇特的國度。本書是諷刺文體傑作，結合了批評和幽默，目的在於推動社會改革，而那帶有諷刺性的憤怒則是針對歐洲 18 世紀早期生活的各個面向而來。

《格列佛遊記》分為四部分，故事始於格列佛發生船難流落到小人國島，當地的居民不過六英寸高。此篇中關於水煮蛋到底應該從大還是小的一端敲破的爭論，就是政治諷刺文體的最佳例子。在小人國裡，人們被要求從小的一端敲破蛋，有些抗拒的人只好到 Blefuscu 尋找庇護。第二篇，格列佛的船被風吹到迷失方向，然後他被遺棄在大人國，那裡的居民都是巨人，格列佛則被稱為奇特的侏儒。事實上，大人國和瘋狂的歐洲政治及社會相反，是道德之地的象徵。

第三篇，格列佛拜訪拉普塔漂浮之島，那裡的居民象徵著追求和人類生活進步無直接關聯的知識。格列佛的第四趟即最終旅程則帶他來到慧駟國，是有智力且能理性思考的馬國，牠們和令人作嘔、徒具人形的野獸——豺狗形成強烈對比。儘管豺狗生理上和格列佛較接近，他卻偏愛與慧駟做伴更勝於豺狗。

故事最後格列佛從旅途中帶著新的智慧返家，也因多種經驗變得更成熟。歷經四趟旅行的格列佛終於對於人性和其缺陷有更多了解，而 Swift 也藉此嘗試激發社會改革。

43. (C) 難易度：中

解析：作者如何開始本文？

- (A) 由描述格列佛最後四趟旅程發生的事件開始。
- (B) 由解釋某個特定名詞及如何運用於寫作開始。
- (C) 由簡介故事及其寫作的一個技巧開始。
- (D) 由說明本小說如何變成如此重要又受歡迎開始。

44. (D) 難易度：中偏易

解析：以下哪個在本文中未提到？

- (A) 格列佛的工作。
 - (B) Swift 諷刺的對象。
 - (C) 人們逃到 Blefuscu 的原因。
 - (D) 豺狗的喜好及牠們的生活習慣。
- (A) 和 (B) 在第一段中提到，(C) 在第二段中提到，(D) 在本文並未提到，故為正解。

45. (C) 難易度：中偏難

解析：「他們的房子蓋得很糟，牆壁傾斜，公寓裡沒有任何正確的角度，而這個缺陷起因於他們對實用幾何學的輕蔑，他們輕視其粗鄙和機械性...」這出自《格列佛遊記》的引言可能是 Swift 用來諷刺_____。

- (A) 小人國 (B) 大人國 (C) 拉普塔國 (D) 慧駟國
- 段落裡提到拉普塔國的居民追求不切實際的知識，故

以此推論此題原文在諷刺拉普塔國。

46. (B) 難易度：易

解析：以下哪張圖最可能指的是大人國？

- (A) 拉普塔國 (B) 大人國 (C) 小人國 (D) 慧駟國
- 格列佛在大人國裡顯得像侏儒一樣，故(B)為正解。

重要字、詞與片語

satire *n.* 諷刺性文體 criticism *n.* 批評
satirical *adj.* 諷刺性文體的
be directed against *v. / phr.* 針對
shipwreck *n.* 船難 off course *phr.* 偏離航道
moral *adj.* 道德的 biologically *adv.* 生理
thereby *adv.* 因此 reform *n.* 改革

第貳部分、混合題

第47.至50.題為題組

嗨大家！上週我真的覺得壓力超大。我通常相當準時，但上週卻上課遲到好幾次。我來不及在幾個作業期限內繳交作業，甚至還忘記更新我的每週部落格文章——真的很抱歉！我意識到自己有時間管理方面的問題，所以我決定要採取行動。我做了一些研究，也從朋友和老師那裡得到些許建議。現在我要跟大家分享一些時間管理的簡單、直接的小祕訣。

(1) 用筆記下來

千萬不要仰賴記憶去記住每個小細節。記憶力並非永遠是正確的。把你要做的事寫在小筆記本上，或者使用線上工具製作或更新你的待辦事項。

(2) 訂定優先順序

安排好先做重要的事，其他的事安排在剩下的時間做。試著想像：你想要把三顆大石頭，一些小石頭還有一些沙子放進瓶子裡。如果你先放進 ①，再放小石頭，那麼你將沒有空間放 ②。應該倒過來才對。

(3) 不要忽略休息時間

長時間工作不休息可能會浪費你的時間。如果你稍微縮短工作或學習的時間，利用空檔休息然後再回去做事，這樣會更有效率。你在兩段各 45 分鐘的集中時段裡可以做完更多事情。

(4) 安排社群媒體時間

每次有人發訊息或電郵給我，我的手機就會通知我。於是我一天會看手機好幾次。我建議大家把通知關掉！安排特定時間檢查你的訊息就好。

(5) 學會說「不」

如果我們凡事都答應，很快就會過勞。在你承諾一件任務之前先想清楚，你真的需要做這件事嗎？別人可以勝任嗎？不要來者不拒，這會讓你沒時間做更重要的事。

(6) 寫下目標日記

在日記本上寫下你的目標並且常常檢視它。將你朝向每個目標邁進的過程記下來。要確認你為了達成目標採取了必要的行動。

你們覺得如何？這些方法對你們有幫助嗎？請留言！

47. (C) 難易度：中

解析：這篇部落格文章的主要目的為何？

- (A) 說服讀者寫部落格並且分享他們有用的時間管理技巧。
 - (B) 藉由分享一些有趣的個人經驗娛樂讀者。
 - (C) 與讀者分享部落客覺得有用的時間管理技巧。
 - (D) 示範遇到時間管理問題時如何減輕壓力。
- 從第一段最後一句可知作者寫這篇文章是為了分享時間管理技巧，故選(C)。

48. (A) 難易度：中

解析：如果這個部落客要使用「#」標註這篇文章，下列哪個標籤最有可能被使用？

- (A) #自主自律
 - (B) #食譜分享
 - (C) #運動時間
 - (D) #打開通知
- 從文章主題「時間管理」可知自律是最相關的概念，故選(A)。

49. ①: (some) sand 難易度: 中偏易

②: (three) large rocks

解析: 部落客談到「訂定優先順序」時, 用了一個比喻: 如果你先放①沙子、再放小石頭到瓶子中, 那你就沒有空間放大石頭了。

文中第2點提到應該先做重要的事, 再安排其他任務, 大石頭代表重要的事要先放, 沙子則相反, 所以不能先放沙子、最後再放②大石頭。

評分原則: 每格1分, 內容正確才給分, 是否寫出數量不扣分。

50. ③: Choose to Say "NO" 難易度: 中

④: Write It Down

解析: 根據部落客提供的建議, 寫下 Elisa 跟 Jun 可以適用的祕訣。

Megan 常過勞而且無法專注。祕訣: 不要忽略休息時間
Elisa 總是找出時間幫忙別人, 即使她自己工作已做不完。祕訣: ③學會說「不」

Jun 完全忘記跟牙醫有約, 因此沒去赴約。祕訣: ④用筆記下來

由各祕訣的介紹可知 Elisa 的問題在於不會拒絕別人, 所以適用於(5)學會說不; 而 Jun 的記憶力不可靠, 所以應該要建議他(1)用筆記下來。

評分原則: 每格2分, 須與標題完全一致, 錯1字扣1分。

重要字、詞與片語

stressful <i>adj.</i> 有壓力的	punctual <i>adj.</i> 準時的
prioritize <i>v.</i> 確定(事項的)優先次序	schedule <i>v.</i> 排定時程
notification <i>n.</i> 通知	overwhelmed <i>adj.</i> 招架不住

第參部分、非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Taiwan is an island surrounded by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the ocean} \\ \text{the sea} \\ \text{seas} \\ \text{oceans} \end{array} \right\}$; therefore, it

has / not only $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{beautiful coastlines} \\ \text{a beautiful coastline} \end{array} \right\}$ / but also $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{rich} \\ \text{abundant} \\ \text{plentiful} \end{array} \right\}$ marine resources.

2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To} \\ \text{In order to} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{preserve} \\ \text{conserve} \end{array} \right\}$ / $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{our} \\ \text{the} \end{array} \right\}$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{precious} \\ \text{valuable} \\ \text{priceless} \end{array} \right\}$ natural

environment, / $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{it is time to} \\ \text{teach} \end{array} \right\}$ / $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{educated} \\ \text{taught} \end{array} \right\}$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{people} \\ \text{our citizens} \\ \text{the public} \end{array} \right\}$ / how to protect $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the ocean.} \\ \text{the sea.} \\ \text{seas.} \\ \text{oceans.} \end{array} \right\}$

評分原則:

1. 本大題總分8分, 每小題滿分4分。
2. 每個錯誤扣0.5分, 各部分獨立, 扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤, 只扣一次。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號不妥, 各扣0.5分, 只扣一次。

二、英文作文

From the bar chart showing reading habits among high school students, we find that more than 60% of the students surveyed read one or two books a month on average. Those who read more than three books account for 26% in total. Based on the survey results, it can be concluded that more than 80% of high school students read on a regular basis, while 12% of them hardly read.

As for me, I will define myself as a book lover. Busy as I am, I read more than five books a month on average. The writer of *A Song of Ice and Fire*, George R.R. Martin, once said, "A reader lives a thousand lives before he dies. The man who never reads lives only

one." I do enjoy plunging into one after another literary adventure and imagining myself as a part of the journey. With the splendor of the stories unfurled before my eyes, all my imagination is stirred and awakened. I can venture into a strange new world, picturing myself as the wizard Raistlin in Margaret Weis's *DragonLance* trilogies or a detective like Sherlock Holmes who spares no effort to solve all mysteries. By doing so, I can open up my mind and let all my fantasies unwind. Even when I am fatigued with all the troubles and worries in life, I can also find in books a shelter from the stormy sea of pressure and depression. At those moments, happiness is just a page and a fresh cup of coffee away. The comfort and unparalleled delight I find in reading soothe my soul and recharge my energy, and with the strength and wisdom I acquire from reading, I can face all the challenges in the future.

評分標準說明: 本大題評量考生能否依據題目提示, 運用所學詞彙、句法, 寫出切合主題, 並具有一致性與連貫性短文的能力。考生須根據所提供的圖片, 第一段描述該圖所呈現之現象; 第二段則以自己為例, 說明自己的閱讀習慣, 並闡明養成此種閱讀習慣之理由。全篇作文將會根據內容是否切題完整、組織是否明確完善、語法句構及用字是否適切以及拼字與標點符號是否使用得當, 作為評閱給分的標準。

評分原則: 本大題採整體式評分, 共分為五等級: 特優(19~20分)、優(15~18分)、可(10~14分)、差(5~9分)、劣(0~4分)。閱卷委員仔細評估考生的作答內容後, 決定一個分數, 並檢驗此分數是否符合分項式評分指標(詳見下表), 以落實閱卷評分準則。另外, 寫多段, 不扣分; 未分段, 扣1分; 字數明顯不足, 扣1分。若考生作答字數明顯不足, 且文章未分段者, 則不再重複扣分。

英文作文分項式評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題(句)清楚切題, 並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。(5~4分)	主題不夠清楚或突顯, 部分相關敘述發展不全。(3分)	主題不明, 大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。(2~1分)	文不對題或沒寫(凡文不對題或沒寫者, 其他各項均以零分計算)。(0分)
組織	重點分明, 有開頭、發展、結尾, 前後連貫, 轉承語使用得當。(5~4分)	重點安排不妥, 前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(3分)	重點不明, 前後不連貫。(2~1分)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(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 110 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

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 除題目另有規定外，非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 考生須依上述規定劃記或作答，若未依規定而導致答案難以辨識或評閱時，恐將影響成績並損及權益。
- 答題卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

選擇題計分方式：

- 單選題：每題有 n 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項。各題答對者，得該題的分數；答錯、未作答或劃記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

祝考試順利



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第壹部分、選擇題（占 62 分）

一、詞彙題（占 10 分）

說明：第 1. 題至第 10. 題，每題 1 分。

- Some Chinese idioms have no _____ in English. That's why some meanings of them will get lost in translation.
(A) equivalent (B) adjustment (C) property (D) capacity
- Some of Wendy's friends agree with her _____ political views. Going to extremes is never a suitable solution, though.
(A) sensory (B) desperate (C) infinite (D) radical
- She was offended by her boss's inappropriate _____ at the office, and decided to sue him of sexual harassment.
(A) portrait (B) insight (C) conduct (D) obstacle
- Australian Prime Minister declared that they would not be _____ even though Facebook blocked Australian users from viewing or sharing news, which had undermined the government.
(A) jeopardized (B) deteriorated (C) intimidated (D) acknowledged
- The patriotic soldier received two million dollars from the government in _____ for his lost eye in the war.
(A) compensation (B) enhancement (C) surveillance (D) ingenuity
- It was _____ impossible for baseball players to have both 45 home runs and 156 strikeouts in the same season. However, Shohei Ohtani made history this year.
(A) respectively (B) chronically (C) frantically (D) virtually
- The value of the company's stocks _____ dramatically, resulting in investors' losses of millions of dollars.
(A) stumbled (B) plunged (C) distorted (D) unfolded
- Stephen made a huge _____ by underestimating his opponent, which caused him to lose the tennis match in the end.
(A) blunder (B) protest (C) attempt (D) scheme
- Avoid writing so many _____ sentences in your essay. Be clear and specific, or readers might fail to understand the ideas you express.
(A) despicable (B) ambiguous (C) obstinate (D) tentative
- Besides regular exercise and a balanced diet, it is also strongly suggested that people go for _____ health checkups to prevent and detect diseases at an early stage.
(A) reckless (B) exclusive (C) periodical (D) imperative

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第 11. 題至第 20. 題，每題 1 分。

第 11. 至 15. 題為題組

Bruce Lee, a man who brought Kung Fu to the West, was born in San Francisco in 1940. His parents moved back to Hong Kong when he was still little, and as a kid, he often got into fist fights with his classmates. When he reached high school, despite his light weight and not being tall, he 11. fight and won the Hong Kong high school boxing championship. He returned to the United States when he was 18 and went to the University of Washington in Seattle. 12. was there that he opened his first martial art school.

Before gaining international recognition, Lee tried out in the TV series *Kung Fu* but failed to get the leading role 13. the producers did not want to have a Chinese man star in the program. Filled with disappointment, he got onto a plane back to Hong Kong. There he made a film and it immediately became a box office hit, 14. to raise Lee's profile in the world. Following his success, he made two more films and both of them were even bigger hits. 15., he died a sudden death while making his last movie *Enter the Dragon*. Though fans all over the world mourned for him, his particular moves and philosophy will long be remembered.

11. (A) managed to (B) called on (C) looked into (D) dropped by
 12. (A) Which (B) That (C) What (D) It
 13. (A) if (B) unless (C) as (D) when
 14. (A) helps (B) helping (C) helped (D) help
 15. (A) Unfortunately (B) Precisely (C) Deliberately (D) Scarcely

第 16. 至 20. 題為題組

The five-pointed star drawn with five lines is known today as the pentagram. It is an ancient symbol which has held different meanings. Today, we can see the pentagram 16. as jewelry or designs on clothing. The Sumerians were the first to use the five-pointed star polygon. They wrote about the symbol in records 17. 3000 B.C. In the context of that civilization, the pentagram was a character in a writing system. The Babylonians, a culture with close historical links to Sumer, used the pentagram 18. the planets. Its five points indicated five planets — Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

In ancient China, the pentagram corresponded to Wu Xing, the five elements that make up the world: metal, wood, fire, earth, and water. In European folklore, it was said to come with magical properties. The 19. of the star affected its significance. With one point facing upward, the pentagram represented “white” magic (good). 20., with two points facing upward, the same symbol stood for “black” magic (evil). Nowadays the symbolism of the pentagram is still commonly used, but it is good to know more of its history than just a fashion statement.

16. (A) wearing (B) worn (C) that wears (D) to be worn
 17. (A) originated from (B) stemmed from (C) dated back to (D) traced back to
 18. (A) in favor of (B) in light of (C) in reference to (D) in proportion to
 19. (A) exhibition (B) attribution (C) orientation (D) illumination
 20. (A) In reverse (B) In particular (C) To some extent (D) By the same token

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第21.題至第30.題，每題 1 分。

第21.至30.題為題組

When it comes to the typical design of a Japanese garden, many people would think of a picturesque view with a wooden, red bridge and a pond beneath it. In the pond are some koi fish with unique red and white patterns. These fish are not for food. In fact, they are 21. fish, like the goldfish you are likely to find in restaurants for decoration. They are 22. in the eyes of the hobbyists. Believe it or not, the highest price ever for one koi fish is 1.8 million.

The price of koi fish is decided by its color. Red, yellow, white, black and 23. are basic colors. These beautiful color combinations fascinated some Japanese farmers in the 17th century and they started breeding in Japan. There are several well- 24. koi fish competitions in which these show-quality fish will be priced. Bloodlines count most on these occasions. It is because the praised bloodlines can almost ensure future breeding success and 25. income.

However, things are never easy for the koi fish breeders. First, koi fish could 26. up to 10,000 eggs in one time. It takes a lot of time and energy to keep such a huge 27. of fish even though the number will be naturally cut into half in one year. Second, like its close relative, carp, the color of koi fish would change as it grows up. Therefore, koi breeders need to keep those with 28. and remove the undesirable ones based on their experiences.

Despite the hard work and 29., there are still plenty earnest koi fish breeders around the world, dedicated to breeding favorable colors. Some 30. breeders even regularly fly to Japan to participate in the competitions and exchange the breeding techniques. Their endeavor is what makes this industry the one that never fades away.

- (A) obsessive (B) ornamental (C) lucrative (D) established (E) lay
(F) metallic (G) potential (H) school (I) uncertainty (J) commodities

四、篇章結構（占 8 分）

說明：第31.題至第34.題，每題 2 分。

第31.至34.題為題組

Even if you have never been to Paris, you must have heard of the avenue Champs-Élysées on which an array of boutiques and coffee shops are giving the visitors a taste of fashion.

The name Champs-Élysées is French for the mythical Greek paradise, the Elysian Fields. Though the Champs-Élysées has been the heavenly kingdom for fashion lovers for decades, few people know that it was a swamp before André Le Nôtre, Louis XIV the Sun King's gardener, decided to extend the existing gardens at the Tuileries Palace. Since the royal emphasized order, elm trees there were planted on each side at intervals of 5 meters. 31.

The Champs-Élysées is one of the most important historical landmarks in Paris. When Nazi Germany admitted defeat in 1944, the crowd celebrated the victory on this avenue. When France won the World Cup, the football fans flocked there to beat the drum for days. 32. However, with around 700,000 tourists per day and 3,000 vehicles passing through per hour, the street is gradually losing its charm because of pollution and consumerism.

33. Since it was an eight-lane highway, the architects' framework intended to solve the heavy traffic by reducing space for vehicles and turning the roads into tunnels of trees to make it a greenery public space. The city bureau agreed to support the plan. 34. However, it's still a necessary move to turn the city into a desirable and sustainable one. Hope the Champs-Élysées will regain its splendor and become the role model for other cities faced with similar problems.

- (A) The Champs-Élysées is the equivalent of the glory of modern France.
- (B) The budget was believed to reach €250m and now it is hard to stay on this figure.
- (C) This arrangement also reflected the French royal family's desire to keep everything under control.
- (D) In response to the pressing need, the committee of the Champs-Élysées announced the renovation project in 2019.

五、閱讀測驗（占 24 分）

說明：第35.題至第46.題，每題 2 分。

第35.至38.題為題組

Many great inventions are at first greeted with teasing and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight were excited and impressed, others reacted with lots of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was also disgusting to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, "reckless fools." Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Driven by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a passionate interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. The Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques, but their inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts. But they didn't give up. They kept experimenting and it is said that they would have to prepare eight sets of parts with them each time they tested, because that was the number of times that they crashed.

Finally by 1905, the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons and hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

35. Where would you most likely to find this article?
- (A) In a fiction novel about flying machines.
 - (B) In a travel brochure featuring aircraft rides.
 - (C) In a magazine about latest technology advances.
 - (D) In a book about the evolution of transportation.
36. What can we infer from “It is said that the Wright Brothers would have to take eights sets of parts with them each time they tested?”
- (A) They might have to close down their bicycle shop.
 - (B) It is only a hearsay that was not based on the real fact.
 - (C) People did not believe the idea of a man powered flight.
 - (D) The road to success was never easy.
37. What did some people think of the Wright Brothers before they succeeded?
- (A) They have been negatively influenced.
 - (B) They acted without thinking.
 - (C) They have been too cautious.
 - (D) They did not believe in themselves.
38. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- (A) There was no one that had greater achievements than the Wright Brothers.
 - (B) The Wright Brothers were the first to make a transport that can carry people into air.
 - (C) The success of the Wright Brothers has changed the course of the world.
 - (D) Both the Wright Brothers have children that’s why they were referred to as “fathers”.

第39.至42.題為題組

Nestled in the Black Hills of Keystone, South Dakota, Mount Rushmore is one of the most fascinating monuments in the world. Every year millions of people visit Mount Rushmore, where the faces of four U.S. presidents were carved in granite by the sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son. The creation of the Mount Rushmore monument took 14 years, from 1927 to 1941, and cost nearly a million dollars. These were times when money was difficult to come by, and many people were jobless. To help him with the sculpture, Borglum hired laid-off workers from the closed-down mines in the Black Hills. He taught these men to dynamite, drill, carve, and finish the granite as they were hanging in midair in his specially devised steel chairs, which had many safety features.

With 450,000 tons of granite that needed to be removed, Borglum inserted dynamite into drilled holes and blasted 90 percent of the rock off the mountain quickly and relatively inexpensively. His workmen became so skilled that without causing damage, they could blast to within four inches of the finished surface and grade the contours of the facial features. Borglum was so proud that no workers were killed or seriously injured during the years of blasting and carving the granite. Considering the workers regularly used dynamite and heavy equipment, this was a remarkable feat.

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

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

39. Which is the passage mainly about?
- (A) A sculptor who carved American History.
 - (B) A technique that involves blasts of dynamite.
 - (C) The design and repairs of Mount Rushmore.
 - (D) The birth and creation of Mount Rushmore.
40. Which of the following statements is true about Mount Rushmore?
- (A) Mount Rushmore needs to be restored during the winter in case cold weather causes more cracks.
 - (B) Borglum identified Mount Rushmore as a perfect location and hired laid-off stone carvers for the construction.
 - (C) There were no deaths or serious injuries during the years of carving work with heavy equipment and dynamite.
 - (D) Getting funding was a challenge during the construction, but there were few modifications to the design.
41. What does the word “**concocted**” in the third paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) observed
 - (B) displayed
 - (C) proposed
 - (D) invented
42. Which of the following aspects is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) When repairs to this national monument are made.
 - (B) Why Borglum carved the heads of four U.S. presidents.
 - (C) How Borglum dealt with fissures that could not be avoided.
 - (D) Where the people who worked on Mount Rushmore came from.

第43.至46.題為題組

When Cynthia Carroll became the first woman and the first non-South African to lead one of the world’s largest mining companies, Anglo American, in 2007, she encountered many challenges. At that time, the company had 162,000 employees but suffered nearly 200 fatalities. Many veterans believed that deaths were inevitable in the mining industry. Working conditions were inhumane, and various cultural groups worked closely together with no common language, not to mention that many of them were illiterate. Seeing these difficulties, Carroll was outraged and decided to make changes.

In order to create safer working conditions, Carroll started communicating with local managers, but in vain. She wondered if they were the right people to motivate the miners and she rejected the assumption that mining was inherently dangerous. She refused to run a company that killed almost fifty people a year because there was “no such thing as an unsafe well-run mine.” Based on her goal of “Zero Harm,” she closed the Rustenburg mine for a structural safety renovation.

The decision to shut down Rustenburg for 7 weeks was a turning point for Anglo American. Carroll replaced the existing managers to ensure that the right people were in crucial roles. She collaborated

with the government and the union, because all the three parties needed to agree on how to address safety concerns. As a result, Anglo American implemented a risk management safety program and committed to intensive training for all employees.

Carroll's critical decision was unprecedented in the history of South African mining, and her **bold stroke** put pressure on the entire industry. In the past, standards for environmental risk and safety differed around the world. Carroll made a fundamental change on safety, and other improvements followed, from stronger and more transparent collaboration with stakeholders to greater productivity and efficiency. Carroll's leadership and values brought significant benefits to the overall performance of her company. By 2011, she reduced fatalities at Anglo American by 62% and cut time lost owing to injuries by half. Cynthia Carroll was indeed an unconventional leader who made enormous impacts.

43. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To tell a story about how a pioneering CEO made the right choice with wisdom.
 - (B) To explain how safety issue in the mining industry was resolved by an outsider.
 - (C) To emphasize how unsafe Rustenburg was and how miserable miners' conditions were.
 - (D) To show us what a leader should prioritize and sacrifice when making difficult trade-offs.
44. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) To Carroll, mining involves risk, and fatalities were a by-product of mining.
 - (B) Rustenburg, like other mines, was culturally diverse and led by white people.
 - (C) Cynthia Carroll improved safety and public relations in the mining industry.
 - (D) Rustenburg was full of uneducated workers who had language barriers with the managers.
45. What does a "**bold stroke**" refer to in paragraph 4?
- (A) A unique, promising breakthrough
 - (B) A daring, quick, forceful action
 - (C) A noticeable, intriguing measure
 - (D) A sudden change in the blood supply
46. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) Anglo American made a profit after they had a business partnership with the government.
 - (B) Some other mining companies followed Carroll and changed the unreasonable conditions.
 - (C) Carroll transformed Anglo American into the safest mining company in South Africa.
 - (D) Carroll was an inspiring and well-beloved CEO respected by her employees.

第貳部分、混合題（占 10 分）

說明：本部分共有 1 題組，每一子題配分標於題末。限在題號作答區內作答。選擇題使用 2B 鉛筆作答，更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。非選擇題請由左而右橫式書寫。

第47.至51.題為題組

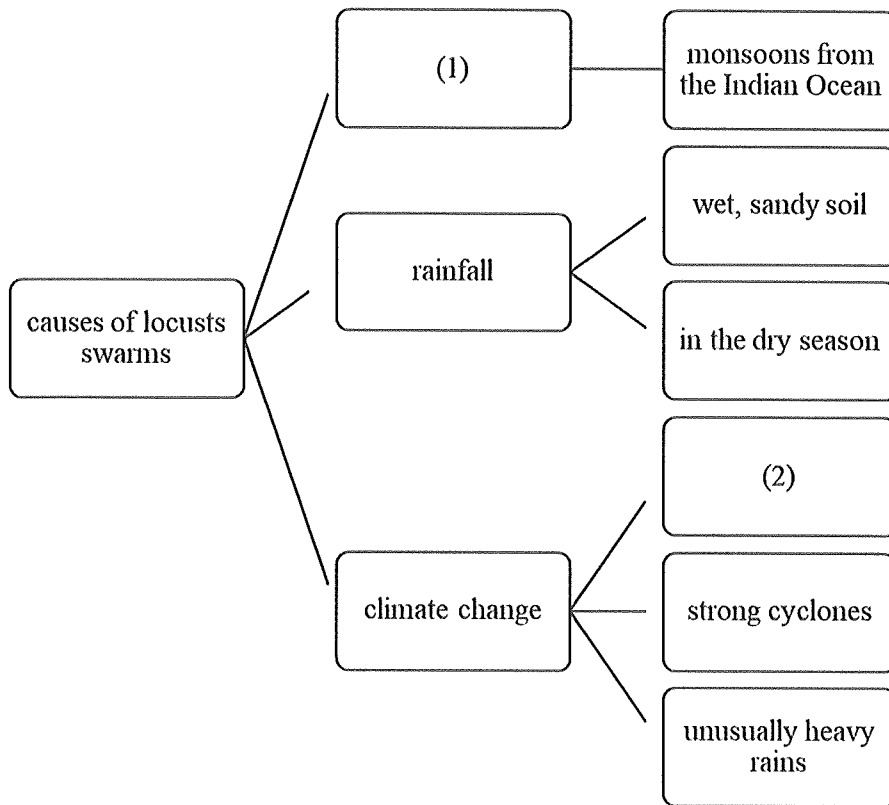
In early 2020, a plague of locusts descended on East Africa, devouring crops, trees, and practically everything in sight. It was extremely alarming not only because they can bring devastation to agricultural production, but also because the swarms of locusts were the largest seen in decades. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), they first emerged at the end of 2019, numbered in the hundreds of billions, and kept multiplying by twentyfold every three months. ① In the outbreak, the locusts form swarms and migrate over large distances up to 95 miles a day. They swept through East Africa, ravaging agriculture and causing severe food shortages.

Why was this happening? Dino Martins, an evolutionary biologist in northern Kenya, explained that the first factor was wind patterns. The southeast monsoons blew winds from the Indian Ocean through Kenya, giving locust swarms a means to move from central Kenya further north into countries like Somalia, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. The second factor was rainfall. Locusts thrive in wet, sandy soil. December 2019, a historically dry season, saw an extraordinary amount of rainfall. ② Therefore, they laid eggs and were soon breeding and increasing exponentially. Last but not least, climate change was the main driver of the outbreak. Severe weather conditions including heat extremes, strong cyclones in Indian Ocean, and unusually heavy rains in Arabian Peninsula created ideal conditions for locust populations to explode.

There were two ways to control these swarms. One was aerial spraying of pesticides, using planes or helicopters; the other was to spray the hoppers. However, the former was difficult because the areas were huge and locusts could be breeding in unnoticed places, while the latter would be unfeasible as the population of locusts increased. What was worse, ③ the governments of East African countries lacked the necessary resources and protective equipment to carry out the spraying.

Recently, the governments struggled to control the pests; as ④ they threatened the habitat of the Grevy's zebra and livestock grazers by turning grasslands into barren wastelands. The catastrophic plagues also harmed farmers' income as a result of crop damage. Now, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has made the situation worse, because ⑤ it puts pressure on food systems in countries where economies are highly dependent on agriculture and the lockdown measures have prevented important food and chemical supplies. Hopefully, this touchy and thorny issue can be resolved in the near future.

47. Fill in the blanks with the details in the passage. (2 分)

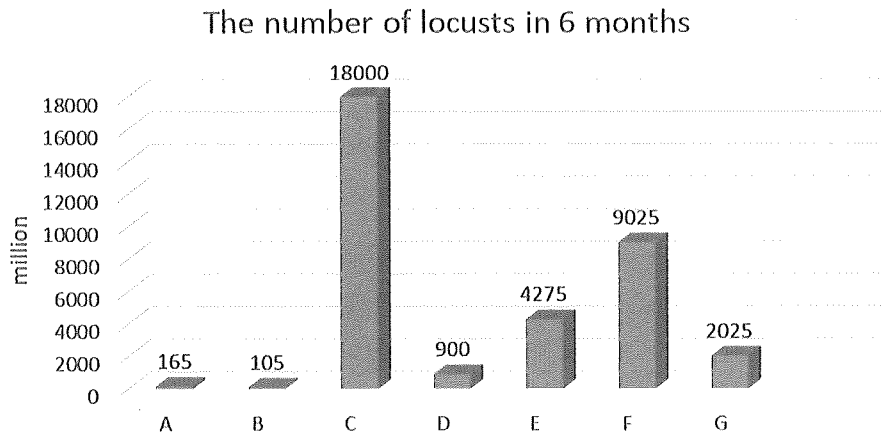


Janet and George were travelling to East Africa in April 2020 because they wanted to see the Great Migration. Before departure, George contacted his best friend, Dino Martins, and heard about the locust plague.

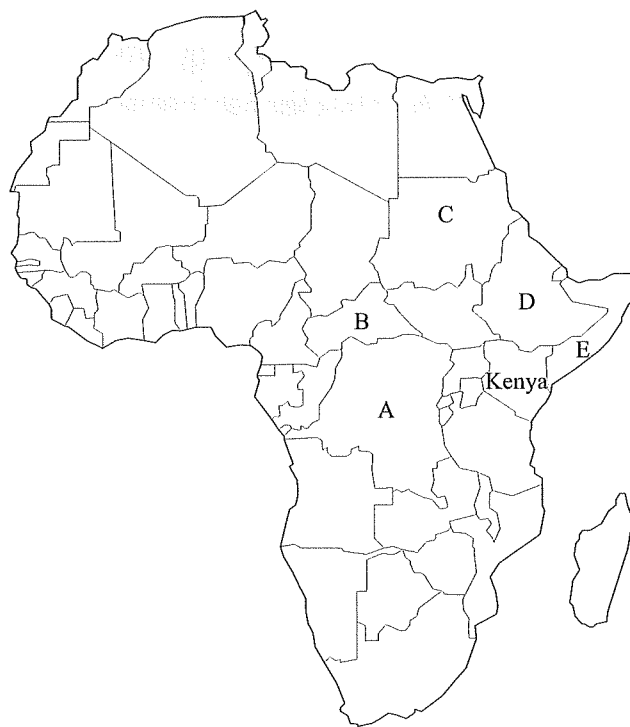
48. After Dino showed them this passage, George thought it through. He could tell that Dino wanted to _____. (2 分)

- (A) highlight the incompetence of the governments in East African countries
- (B) analyze the cause and effect of the locust outbreak in East Africa
- (C) evaluate the damage caused by locust swarms in East Africa
- (D) propose a solution for the locust plague in East Africa

49. Later, George accidentally heard Dino said that the total number of current locusts in Kenya was about 45 million. As a scientist, George estimated that in 6 months, the number of the locusts would quickly reach _____. (Choose from A to G) What a disaster! (2分)



50. In order not to be disappointed by the locust swarms, Janet and George decided to avoid travelling to countries like (1) and (2) , which were the epicenter of the locust crisis. (2分)



51. Keith Cressman, FAO Senior Locust Forecasting Officer, once warned, “(Africa) They’re in a precarious situation. The potential hunger threat is tremendous in a region where 42 million are expected to face acute food insecurity.” Which sentence best explains his warning? The sentences in this passage are numbered ① to ⑤. Write down the **NUMBER** of the sentence on the answer sheet. (2分)

第參部分、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「答題卷」標示題號之作答區內，作答時不必抄題。

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「答題卷」上。
2. 請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 近年來，能源短缺已變成全球性的問題，迫使臺灣政府想出替代方案。
2. 雖然臺灣偶爾發生停電，但是長期下來有些工廠仍遭受到經濟損失。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：今年 5 月，臺灣因為新冠肺炎升級到三級警戒，開啟了全國在家防疫不停學的日子。請寫一篇至少 120 個單字的英文作文。文分兩段。第一段描述你在這段時間生活上或學習上有哪些改變；第二段請闡述你對這些改變的看法與理由。

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分、單擇題

一、詞彙題

目標：評量考生對高中常用實詞詞彙 (content words) 的構詞、語意、字詞搭配 (collocation) 的理解與運用能力。

- (A) 難易度：中
解析：考名詞。有些中文的慣用語在英文中並沒有同等說法，這就是為什麼有些意思翻譯之後會消失。
(A)同等 (B)調適 (C)資產 (D)容量
- (D) 難易度：中
解析：考形容詞。溫蒂的一些朋友同意她激進的政治觀點，然而，走向極端並非合適的解方。
(A)感官上的 (B)絕望的 (C)無限的 (D)激進的
- (C) 難易度：中
解析：考名詞。她對她的老闆在辦公室裡不恰當的行為感到困擾，決定控告他性騷擾。
(A)肖像 (B)洞悉 (C)行為 (D)障礙
- (C) 難易度：中
解析：考動詞。澳洲總理公開聲明他們不會被嚇倒的，即使 Facebook 在今年 2 月阻擋澳洲用戶觀看或分享新聞這件事已經削弱政府威信。
(A)危及 (B)惡化 (C)恐嚇 (D)認可
- (A) 難易度：中
解析：考名詞。這個愛國的軍人收到政府給的 2 百萬，以做為在戰爭中失去眼睛的賠償。
(A)賠償金 (B)增強 (C)監督 (D)獨創力
- (D) 難易度：中
解析：考副詞。要在同一個球季中同時擁有 45 支全壘打和 156 次奪三振幾乎是不可能的事。然而，大谷翔平在今年創造了歷史。
(A)分別地 (B)長期地 (C)瘋狂地 (D)幾乎
- (B) 難易度：中偏易
解析：考動詞。那間公司的股價急遽下跌，造成投資者數百萬元的損失。
(A)絆倒 (B)暴跌 (C)扭曲 (D)展開
- (A) 難易度：中
解析：考名詞。史蒂芬犯了一個很大的失誤在於低估了他的對手，而這也導致他最後輸了這場網球賽。
(A)失誤 (B)抗議 (C)嘗試 (D)計謀
- (B) 難易度：中偏難
解析：考形容詞。避免在你的文章中寫出過多措辭模稜兩可的句子。要清楚且明確，否則讀者可能無法理解你表達的內容。
(A)卑劣的 (B)模稜兩可的 (C)頑固的 (D)暫定的
- (C) 難易度：中偏難
解析：考形容詞。除了規律運動和均衡飲食，強烈建議民眾也要接受定期健康檢查以利早期預防及發現疾病。
(A)魯莽的 (B)專有的 (C)定期的 (D)迫切的

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

李小龍，將功夫帶進西方世界的人，於 1940 年出生在舊金山。他的父母在他還很小的時候就搬回香港，而年輕力盛的他總是找人打架。在他讀高中的時候，儘管他沒有身材優勢，他依舊贏得了香港校際拳擊賽的冠軍頭銜。在他 18 歲的那一年，他又再次到了美國並進入了西雅圖的華盛頓大學。在西雅圖，他開了第一家武館。

在被國際認可之前，李小龍曾試鏡過電視影集「功夫」，但未能獲得要角，只因當時製作人並不想採用華人當主角。失望之餘，李小龍搭乘飛機回到了香港。在香港他主演了一部電影，這部電影迅速走紅並提升了李小龍的世界知名度。接著他又拍了兩部電影，這兩部電影都比第一部更成功。不幸的是，在拍攝他最後一部電影「龍爭虎鬥」時，李小龍突然過世。全世界都為他傷心不已，但這位巨星的獨特武學及思想將永遠留在世人心中。

目標：評量考生參酌上下文意發展，掌握各類詞彙 (含實詞、虛詞、慣用語及轉折詞等) 及語法應用的能力。

內容：本篇文章主談國際巨星李小龍的一生。

- (A) 難易度：中偏易
解析：(A)設法 (B)號召 (C)調查 (D)順道拜訪
考動詞片語 managed to，其他選項用法皆不正確，故選(A)。
- (D) 難易度：中偏易
解析：分裂句須以虛主詞 it 開頭，代表「就是」在西雅圖，故選(D)。
- (C) 難易度：中
解析：(A)假如 (B)除非 (C)因為 (D)正當
此格考介系詞「as」表因果之意，故選(C)。
- (B) 難易度：中
解析：此格為分詞構句，省略連接詞及主詞，並以現在分詞代替，故選(B) helping。
- (A) 難易度：中偏難
解析：(A)不幸地 (B)精確地 (C)故意地 (D)幾乎不
根據文意，李小龍忽然過世實屬不幸，故選(A)。

重要字、詞與片語

manage v. 設法 championship n. 冠軍頭銜 martial art ph. 武術
recognition n. 認可 profile n. 形象 mourn v. 哀悼
philosophy n. 哲學

第16.至20.題為題組

現今廣為人知的五角星為五個尖角與五條直線構成的星星圖案。它是個擁有不同意義的古代象徵符號。我們現在可以看見五角星被穿戴在身上當作首飾或衣服上的設計。蘇美人是第一個使用五角星多邊形的文明。他們使用這個符號的記載可追溯到西元前 3000 年。在蘇美文明的背景下，五角星是文字系統中的一個字元。巴比倫蘇美文明有緊密的歷史淵源，他們使用五角星的面向與行星有關。五角星的五個尖端象徵五大行星—水星、金星、火星、木星與土星。

古代中國，五角星相當於五行，也就是組成世界的五大元素：金、木、火、土、水。在歐洲的民間傳說中，據說五角星帶有魔法的特性。星型的方向會影響它的意義。單一尖角朝上時，五角星代表白魔法 (良善)。反之，兩個尖角朝上時，同樣的符號代表黑魔法 (邪惡)。五角星的符號象徵到現在仍然常常被使用，不過，能在作為時尚品味之餘了解更多它的歷史起源也是不錯的。

內容：本篇文章主談五角星的歷史起源與其象徵意義。

- (B) 難易度：中偏易
解析：此格考感官動詞搭配被動用法，pentagram 是非生物，不會主動穿上，所以用被動，故選(B)。
- (D) 難易度：中偏難
解析：此格考「起源於」的片語用法，be traced back to 片語需使用被動用法，故選(D)。
- (C) 難易度：中
解析：(A)贊同 (B)有鑑於 (C)與...相關 (D)與...成比例
此格考介詞片語在句中的語意搭配，後句對應到與 indicated 的關聯，故選(C)。

19. (C) 難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)展現 (B)屬性 (C)方向 (D)照明
此格考單字文意，後面兩句內容討論到星星的方向，故選(C)。

20. (A) 難易度：中

解析：(A)反過來 (B)尤其是 (C)某種程度上 (D)同樣地
此題考副詞片語在句子間的連結，前後句的 upward 可以看出方向，並且推測出上下相反，故選(A)。

重要字、詞與片語

Sumerian *n.* 蘇美人 polygon *n.* 多邊形
Babylonian *n.* 巴比倫人 correspond *v.* 相符合
folklore *n.* 民間傳說 property *n.* 特性
statement *n.* 品味；宣言

三、文意選填

第21.至30.題為題組

每當提到典型日式庭園，很多人會想到如畫般的美景，有著紅色木質小橋及在其下方的池塘，池塘中有著獨特紅白搭配圖案的魚，這些魚並不可食用，事實上，他們是裝飾用，像你可能在餐廳發現用來裝飾的金魚一樣，他們是愛好者眼中的商品。信不信由你，一隻錦鯉曾以最高價 180 萬元售出。

錦鯉的價位是由顏色而決定的，紅色、黃色、白色、黑色及金屬色是基本色，這些美麗的配色讓 17 世紀的日本農夫很著迷，他們因此開始育種，所以現在有很多行之已久的品評會，具有鑒賞性的錦鯉在品評中被定價。血統在這樣的場合中是最重要的，因為備受尊崇的血統可以保證未來育種的成功及巨額利潤。

然而，繁殖錦鯉非常不容易。首先，錦鯉一次可以產下一萬個卵，這需要很多的時間和精力去養殖如此龐大的一群魚，即使數量在一年之內會自然地減半。第二，錦鯉跟它的近親，也就是一般的鯉魚一樣，顏色在成長過程中會改變。因此，繁殖錦鯉的人需要根據他們的經驗留下有潛力的，去除不受歡迎的圖案。

儘管需要許多付出及不確定性，還是有很多認真的養殖人士盡心盡力地想要培育出受歡迎的顏色，有些狂熱的養殖人士甚至每年固定飛往日本參加品評會、交換培育技巧。正是因為他們的努力，讓這個領域沒有隨時間流逝而消失。

目標：評量考生依據篇章段落的文意發展，掌握實詞詞彙運用的能力。

內容：本文談論錦鯉的定價及育種的困難。

21. (B) 難易度：中

解析：此題線索在下文 for decoration，指錦鯉跟餐廳裡的金魚一樣，都是裝飾性的 (ornamental)。

22. (J) 難易度：中

解析：此題線索在下文，錦鯉曾以高價賣出，所以被視為商品 (commodities)。

23. (F) 難易度：中

解析：此題承接前文，列出錦鯉的顏色，所以答案為 metallic (有金屬色澤的)。

24. (D) 難易度：中

解析：此題承接上文，從 17 世紀就開始育種，所以品評會的成立也很久了，所以答案為 well-established (歷史悠久的)。

25. (C) 難易度：中

解析：此題根據前文，育種成功就會有利潤 (lucrative)。

26. (E) 難易度：易

解析：此題指魚產卵 (lay)。

27. (H) 難易度：易

解析：魚的量詞，a school of fish。

28. (G) 難易度：中

解析：此題承接下文，移除不受歡迎的，留下有潛力的 (potential)。

29. (I) 難易度：中

解析：上文提及需靠經驗留下有潛力的魚苗，推導出不確定性 (uncertainty)。

30. (A) 難易度：中

解析：此題承接下文，狂熱的 (obsessive) 養殖者每年赴日本參加品評會。

重要字、詞與片語

commodity *n.* 商品 hobbyist *n.* 愛好者 combination *n.* 組合
bloodline *n.* 血統 occasion *n.* 場合 lucrative *adj.* 有利潤的
lay *v.* 產 (卵) potential *adj.* 潛力的 dedicate *v.* 致力於
obsessive *adj.* 狂熱的

四、篇章結構

第31.至34.題為題組

即使你未曾造訪過巴黎，也一定聽過香榭麗舍大道，路上兩排的精品店及咖啡店給了觀光客一種時尚的感受。

香榭麗舍是法文，指的是神話中的希臘樂園，雖然香榭麗舍大道幾十年來是時尚愛好者的天堂，但是很少人知道這個區域在路易十四太陽王的園丁把當時既有的花園延伸到杜樂麗宮之前，是一片沼澤。因為皇室注重秩序，所以路的兩邊每隔五公尺就種一棵榆樹，31. (C)這個安排也反映了法國皇室想控制一切的渴望。

香榭麗舍大道是巴黎最重要的歷史景點之一。納粹德國在 1944 年承認失敗時，群眾在這條大道上慶祝勝利。當法國贏得世界盃時，足球迷在這裡連續擊鼓了好幾天。32. (A)香榭麗舍大道就是現代法國榮耀的同義詞。然而，每天 70 萬旅客的造訪、每小時 3000 臺車輛經過，汙染及消費主義讓這條大道逐漸失去了它的魅力。

33. (D)為了回應急迫的需要，香榭麗舍大道委員會在 2019 年宣布整建計畫。因為這是一條有八線道的大道，所以建築師的規劃是減少車道，用以解決過度繁忙的交通，並同時把車道整建為林蔭大道來增加綠意盎然的公共空間。市政府同意支持這個計畫。

34. (B)一般相信預算會達到兩億五千萬歐元，而且這個數字很可能會更大。但是為了讓巴黎成為更多人嚮往的一個永續城市，這是一個必須的行動。希望香榭麗舍大道可以重新找回它的魅力，並且為其他遇到類似難題的都市提供一個典範。

目標：評量考生掌握篇章的組織架構與理解文意脈絡的能力。

內容：本文介紹巴黎香榭麗舍大道面臨的轉型困境及解方。

31. (C) 難易度：中

解析：前文提及王室注重秩序，下文接續這樣的態度也同時反映王室渴望控制一切。

32. (A) 難易度：中

解析：答案提到當代法國的榮耀，回應前文法國贏得世界盃。

33. (D) 難易度：中

解析：承接前一段提到的汙染，此段提及相應的整建計畫。

34. (B) 難易度：中

解析：補充前句所提的計畫，加入預算的相關資訊。

重要字、詞與片語

array *n.* 排 boutique *n.* 精品店 mythical *adj.* 神話的
swamp *n.* 沼澤 extend *v.* 延伸 interval *n.* 間隔
landmark *n.* 地標 Nazi *n.* 納粹 admit *v.* 承認
defeat *n.* 失敗 flock *v.* 湧入 vehicle *n.* 車輛
consumerism *n.* 消費主義 framework *n.* 計畫
bureau *v.* 局 sustainable *adj.* 永續的

五、閱讀測驗

第35.至38.題為題組

許多偉大的發明總在一開始時受到人們的訕笑及不信任。飛機的發明也不例外。雖然許多人在聽到動力飛行器時感到興奮及印象深刻，其他人卻以嘲笑作為回應。讓一部飛行器起飛這樣的想法甚至令有些人感到厭惡。這些人將發明第一部飛機的萊特兄弟比喻為魯莽的傻瓜。負面的回應並沒有阻止萊特兄弟想成功的渴望，兩個人繼續堅持進行飛行實驗。

萊特兄弟一直以來對於航空學及機械有著濃厚的興趣。他們小時候就曾以賣風箏及機械小玩具賺錢。爾後，他們發明了折報紙機，建置了印刷工坊，並開了一家腳踏車維修店。萊特兄弟測試了許多滑翔翼並發展飛航控制技術，但是無法獲得足夠的動力將滑翔翼升起，這差點讓這兩個人放棄他們的努力。但是他們並沒有放棄。他們繼續實驗而且據說他們每次測試都要準備八套替換的零件，因為這正是他們測試失敗的次數。

最後，在 1905 年，萊特兄弟完美地完成了能轉向、盤旋，以

及能在空中續行半個小時的飛行器。之前其他的發明家都僅僅使用熱氣球或滑翔翼飛行，但萊特兄弟是製作了第一臺能夠自行飛翔的實際尺寸機器。身為歷史上最傑出的工程成就貢獻者之一，萊特兄弟被稱為飛航之父再恰當不過了。

目標：評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語）、語意、語法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，理解文意脈絡、擷取文章重要訊息，並加以分析、比較與推理的能力。

內容：本文文章重點描述萊特兄弟如何發明世界上第一架飛行器。

35. (D) 難易度：中

解析：你最有可能在哪裡看到這篇文章？

- (A) 在一本關於飛行機械的杜撰小說裡。
- (B) 在一本主打搭飛行設施的旅遊小冊子中。
- (C) 在一本關於最新科技的雜誌裡。
- (D) 在一本交通工具演進史的書中。

36. (D) 難易度：中偏難

解析：我們能從萊特兄弟每次測試都得帶上 8 組零件的這個傳聞中推斷什麼？

- (A) 他們可能要收掉他們的腳踏車店。
- (B) 這是則沒有根據事實的傳聞。
- (C) 大家並不相信能用人力飛行這樣的想法。
- (D) 前往成功的道路並不容易。

37. (B) 難易度：中偏易

解析：有一部分的人認為萊特兄弟是怎樣的人？

- (A) 他們被負面思想影響了。
- (B) 他們的行為不經思考。
- (C) 他們太過謹慎。
- (D) 他們不相信自己。

38. (C) 難易度：中偏難

解析：我們能在文章最後一段中做出何種推論？

- (A) 沒有人有著比萊特兄弟更偉大的成就了。
- (B) 萊特兄弟是第一個發明了能將人帶到空中的載具。
- (C) 萊特兄弟的成功改變了整個世界的進程。
- (D) 萊特兄弟都有小孩所以被稱為父親。

重要字、詞與片語

invention *n.* 發明 reckless *adj.* 魯莽的 negative *adj.* 負面的
reaction *n.* 反應 aviation *n.* 航空 passionate *adj.* 熱情的
aeronautics *n.* 航空學 mechanics *n.* 機械 operate *v.* 經營
glider *n.* 滑翔翼 inability *n.* 無力 obtain *v.* 獲得
abandon *v.* 放棄 airborne *adj.* 滯空的 contributor *n.* 貢獻者
outstanding *adj.* 傑出的 accurately *adv.* 精確地

第39.至42.題為題組

坐落於美國南達科他州基斯通的黑丘陵，拉什莫爾山是全世界最吸引人的紀念碑之一。每年有數百萬訪客前往拉什莫爾山，欣賞這座由雕刻家 Gutzon Borglum 和他兒子創作的花崗岩山，上面刻有四位美國總統的頭像。拉什莫爾山國家紀念碑雕刻工程始於 1927 年截至 1941 年，共歷時 14 年，耗資將近一百萬元。雕刻工程期間正好遇上資金難以取得且大量失業潮的時期，因此 Borglum 僱用了因黑丘陵礦坑關閉而失業的礦工，來幫助他完成這座雕刻作品。這些工人坐在他特別設計出有安全設備的鐵椅懸吊在半空中，完成他所教導如何在花崗岩上進行爆破、鑽孔、雕刻與修飾等工作。

為了移除 450,000 噸的花崗岩，Borglum 在鑽出的石孔中放入炸藥，用快速且相對低的成本炸毀了 90% 的岩石。他的工人們技術相當熟練，能夠在不造成任何損傷的情況下，在完工的岩石表面上進行 4 英寸內的爆破與潤飾尚像的面部細節。令 Borglum 相當自豪的是，在進行花崗岩爆破與雕刻工程期間，沒有一個工匠喪命或是重傷。考慮到工人常常需要使用炸藥與重型機械的情況，零傷亡實為一項了不起的事蹟。

在雕刻工程期間，為了避免無覆蓋物的雕刻頭像上產生巨大的裂縫，原本的雕刻設計上必須做許多調整。但不是所有的裂痕都能避免，因此 Borglum 調製出一種由花崗岩粉、白鉛和亞麻子油調和而成的混合料來填補這些裂痕。

每年冬天，融雪的水流入岩石的裂縫中且凝固時，都會讓岩

石的裂縫變得更大。因此，每年秋天都需要進行維護工作以重新填補這些裂痕。為了保存這座國家紀念碑給下一代，修繕工人需要垂降在 500 呎高的空中，使用跟 Borglum 當時一樣的混合料進行紀念碑的修復工作。

內容：本文文章重點在介紹拉什莫爾山與此紀念碑雕刻家的創作過程。

39. (D) 難易度：中

解析：本文的主旨為何？

- (A) 雕刻美國歷史的雕刻家。
- (B) 有關炸藥爆破的技術。
- (C) 拉什莫爾山的設計與修繕。
- (D) 拉什莫爾山的起源與創作。

40. (C) 難易度：中偏易

解析：下列關於拉什莫爾山何者為真？

- (A) 拉什莫爾山需要在冬天進行修復工作以防寒冷的天氣會造成更多的裂縫。
- (B) Borglum 認定拉什莫爾山為最佳地點，並且僱用失業的石匠來協助建造工作。
- (C) 在使用重型機械與炸藥的雕刻工作期間沒有人員傷亡。
- (D) 在建造工程期間，尋找資金是個挑戰，不過在設計層面上幾乎沒有什麼修改或調整。

41. (D) 難易度：中

解析：下列何者最能代表第三段中粗體字「concocted」的語意？

- (A) 觀察 (B) 展示 (C) 提議 (D) 研發

42. (B) 難易度：中偏易

解析：文章中沒有提到下列哪個面向？

- (A) 這座國家紀念碑的修繕時間。
- (B) Borglum 雕刻出四位美國總統頭像的原因。
- (C) Borglum 如何處理不可避免的岩石裂縫問題。
- (D) 在拉什莫爾山工作的勞工來自何方。

重要字、詞與片語

nestle *v.* 坐落在 granite *n.* 花崗岩 dynamite *n.* 炸藥
blast *n.* 爆破 contour *n.* 輪廓 feat *n.* 事蹟 fissure *n.* 裂縫
linseed oil *ph.* 亞麻子油 maintenance *n.* 維護

第43.至46.題為題組

當 Cynthia Carroll 在 2007 年成為全球最大的礦業公司之一，英美資源集團的第一個女性領導人，也是第一個非南非人的領導人時，她遇到許多挑戰。那時，這間公司有 16 萬 2 千名員工，但也有將近 200 名員工喪生。許多老鳥相信，在礦業中，死亡是不可避免的。工作環境很不人道，而多樣的文化群體在沒有共同語言的狀況下必須緊密合作，更別提他們大多數是文盲。Carroll 考量到這些困難時相當憤慨，所以她決定要做些改變。

為了要製造一個更安全的工作環境，Carroll 開始和當地經理溝通，但徒勞無功。她懷疑他們是否是激勵礦工的適合人選，同時，她拒絕認定礦業本身就是危險的。她反對經營一間每年造成幾乎 50 位員工喪生的公司，因為「沒有所謂的不安全又運行良好的礦場」。基於「零傷害」的目標，她關閉了 Rustenburg 礦場，為了要有一個結構性的安全整修。

關閉 Rustenburg 礦場 7 週的決定是英美資源集團的轉捩點。Carroll 替換掉了現有的經理，只為了確保正確的人擔任關鍵角色。她與政府和工會合作，因為這三方需要在如何處理安全問題的方面達成協議。因此，英美資源集團實施風險管理安全計畫，並承諾要密集訓練所有的員工。

Carroll 的關鍵決策在南非礦業的歷史上是絕無僅有的，而她果敢的舉動造成整個產業的壓力。在過去，全球的環境風險與安全的標準都不一致。Carroll 將安全層面做了根本的改變，然後其他的進步，從與股東之間有更強而有力、更透明的合作到更好的生產力與效率，也隨之而來。Carroll 的領導能力與價值觀為她的公司的整體表現帶來顯著的利益。在 2011 年，她減少了英美資源集團的死亡人數到達 62%，並因為傷亡少了一半而減少了時間的浪費。Cynthia Carroll 真的是一位不因循守舊，帶來巨大影響的領導者。

內容：Cynthia Carroll 如何用一個創新的方法為公司改變了 Rustenburg 礦場和礦業的安全。

43. (A) 難易度：中偏難
解析：本文的主旨為何？
(A)要說一個有創見的首席執行長如何用智慧做出正確選擇的故事。
(B)要解釋礦業的安全議題如何被一個局外人解決。
(C)要強調 Rustenburg 有多不安全，還有礦工的狀況有多可憐。
(D)要展現一個領導者在做出困難的妥協時該如何確定優先次序與犧牲。

44. (C) 難易度：中偏難
解析：下列何者為真？
(A)對 Carroll 而言，礦業包含風險，同時也伴隨著死亡。
(B) Rustenburg 就像其他的礦場一樣，文化多元，而且被白人領導。
(C) Cynthia Carroll 改善了礦業的安全和公共關係。
(D) Rustenburg 充滿著沒受過教育的工人，他們和經理們之間有語言障礙。

45. (B) 難易度：中偏易
解析：第 4 段的「bold stroke」是什麼意思呢？
(A)一個獨特的、有希望的突破
(B)一個大膽的、快而有力的動作
(C)一個明顯的、耐人尋味的措施
(D)一個血液供應的突然改變

46. (B) 難易度：中偏難
解析：從本文可以推測出什麼？
(A)英美資源集團在和政府有商業合夥關係後賺取大筆利潤。
(B)有些其他的礦業公司跟隨 Carroll 並改變了不合理的環境。
(C) Carroll 將英美資源集團轉變成南非最安全的礦業公司。
(D) Carroll 是個鼓舞人心、深受愛戴，又受到員工尊敬的首席執行長。

重要字、詞與片語

fatality <i>n.</i> 死亡人數	inevitable <i>adj.</i> 不可避免的
inhumane <i>adj.</i> 不人道的	illiterate <i>adj.</i> 不識字的
inherently <i>adv.</i> 內在的，生來就有的	collaborate <i>v.</i> 合作
implement <i>n.</i> 實施	unprecedented <i>adj.</i> 前所未有的
fundamental <i>adj.</i> 基本的	transparent <i>adj.</i> 透明的

第貳部分、混合題

第47.至51.題為題組

在 2020 年初，大批蝗蟲猶如瘟疫般蔓延到東非，吞食農作物、樹木、和幾乎視野所及的所有東西。這件事令人極其恐慌，不只因為他們會重創農作物，也因為這群蝗蟲是這數十年來所見的最大量。根據聯合國糧食及農業組織的說法，這群蝗蟲最先出現在 2019 年底，數量多達數以千億，並且以每三個月成長 20 倍的速度繁殖。在這次的蝗災爆發中，蝗蟲成群結隊地遷徙，範圍高達每日 95 英里。他們橫掃整個東非，蹂躪農業，導致嚴重的糧食短缺。

蝗災為什麼會發生呢？北肯亞的演化生物學家 Dino Martins 解釋，第一個原因是氣流模式。東南季風從印度洋吹遍了肯亞，這讓蝗群可以從肯亞中部遷徙至更北邊的國家，像是索馬利亞、衣索比亞和南蘇丹。第二個原因是雨量。蝗蟲喜欢在潮溼的沙性土壤中茁壯成長。2019 年 12 月是傳統上的乾季，卻見證了罕見的強降雨。因此，蝗蟲產卵，很快地繁殖，以指數增長。最後，氣候變遷是這次蝗災爆發的主因。惡劣的天氣條件，包括極端高溫、印度洋強烈氣旋，還有罕見的阿拉伯半島強降雨為蝗蟲製造了理想的繁殖條件，因而引爆。

有兩種方法可以控制蝗群。一是用飛機或直升機從空中噴灑

殺蟲劑。另一個是噴灑跳蝻（蝗蟲的幼蟲）。然而，前者很難執行，因為幅員廣大，而且蝗蟲可以在沒人注意的地方繁殖；而後者是行不通的，因為蝗蟲的數量增加了。更糟的是，東非國家的政府普遍缺乏噴灑的必要資源與防護裝備。

最近，東非國家的政府拼命想控制這群害蟲，因為他們能把草原變成貧瘠的荒地，而這已威脅到細紋斑馬（格利威斑馬）與食草牲畜的棲息地了。這個災難性的瘟疫也造成農作物損害，使得農民收入受損。現在，新冠肺炎持續進行中，這個大爆發使得狀況雪上加霜，因為它造成高度仰賴農業經濟的國家的食物系統壓力，而封城的措施阻止了重要食物和化學設備的進入。希望這個敏感又棘手的議題可以在不久的將來被解決。

目標：本大題旨在評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語）、語意、語法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，理解文意脈絡、擷取文章重要訊息，並加以分析、比較與推理的能力。

內容：關於蝗災的介紹以及其成因。

47. (1) wind patterns (2) heat extremes 難易度：易
解析：用本文細節填空。

翻譯：Janet 和 George 將在 2020 年 4 月到東非玩，因為他們想去看動物大遷徙。在出發前，George 聯絡了他最好的朋友 Dino Martins，並聽到了關於蝗災的事。

評分原則：

1. 本題總共 2 分，每小題滿分 1 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各部分獨立，扣完為止。
3. 字首大寫不扣分。

48. (B) 難易度：中
解析：本文第二段提到蝗災的成因，第四段提到蝗災造成的結果。

翻譯：在 Dino 告訴他們這篇文章後，George 認真考慮了一下。他可以聽得出來 Dino 在試著要_____。

- (A)強調東非政府的無能
- (B)分析東非蝗災爆發的因果
- (C)評估東非蝗群造成的損害
- (D)提出一個解決東非蝗災的方案

49. C 難易度：中
解析：第一段提到蝗蟲以每 3 個月成長 20 倍的速率增長，所以 $45 \times 20 \times 20 = 18,000$ 。答案選 C。

翻譯：接著，George 意外聽到 Dino 說肯亞現在的蝗蟲總數大約是 4 千 5 百萬。身為一位科學家，George 估計在 6 個月後，蝗蟲的數目會快速到達_____。真是個災難！

50. (1) D (2) E 難易度：中
解析：第二段提到東南季風從印度洋吹過肯亞，並吹向肯亞北邊的國家，像是索馬利亞、衣索比亞和南蘇丹。C 的位置是北蘇丹，不是南蘇丹，故不能選 C。答案為 D 和 E。

翻譯：為了不要因蝗群而感到失望，Janet 和 George 決定要避免到蝗災危機的重災區(1) D 和(2) E 國家旅遊。

51. ⑤ 難易度：中偏難
解析：這個警告的關鍵字 potential hunger threat 和 acute food insecurity 與第 5 句的 food systems 和 agriculture 互相呼應。故選⑤。

翻譯：聯合國糧食及農業組織的資深蝗蟲預測員 Keith Cressman 曾警告：「（非洲）他們正處於一個不穩定的狀態中。潛在的饑荒危機對一個人口 4 千 2 百萬是巨大的，他們將要面對十分嚴重的糧食不足的問題。」本文那句話最能解釋他的警語？本文的句子已從①標明到⑤。在答案卷上寫下句子的標號。

評分原則：

2 分	答案正確，語意完整。
1 分	答案不完整或不完全正確，或因拼字錯誤造成語意不清者。
0 分	空白、答案錯誤，或與答案無關之文字。

第參部分、非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Recently, power shortage (electricity shortage / shortage of power supply) // has become a global problem (issue), // which forces the Taiwanese government (the government of Taiwan / the Taiwan government / Taiwan's government) to // come up with (figure out) alternative plans.
2. (1) Although Taiwan occasionally // has electricity blackouts, // some factories still suffer // economic loss in the long run (term).
(2) Although electricity blackouts // happen once in a while in Taiwan, // some factories still suffer // economic loss in the long run (term).

評分原則：

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各部分獨立，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤，只扣一次。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

(略)

評分原則：本大題採整體式評分，共分為五等級：特優（19~20分）、優（15~18分）、可（10~14分）、差（5~9分）、劣（0~4分）。閱卷委員仔細評估考生的作答內容後，決定一個分數，並檢驗此分數是否符合分項式評分指標（詳見下表），以落實閱卷評分準則。另外，寫多段，不扣分；未分段，扣 1 分；字數明顯不足，扣 1 分。若考生作答字數明顯不足，且文章未分段者，則不再重複扣分。

英文作文分項式評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題（句）清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。（5~4分）	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。（3分）	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。（2~1分）	文不對題或沒寫（凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算）。（0分）
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。（5~4分）	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。（3分）	重點不明，前後不連貫。（2~1分）	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。（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）