

臺北區 111 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。

1. The project manager's proposal doesn't seem very \_\_\_\_\_. It might work in theory, but in fact, the company doesn't have so many funds to support it.  
(A) relevant (B) practical (C) capable (D) sufficient
2. Patients suffering from severe depression often \_\_\_\_\_ symptoms of insomnia, irregular sleep patterns, and anxiety.  
(A) harbor (B) impose (C) exhibit (D) diagnose
3. This YouTube video highlights a little girl who has a \_\_\_\_\_ voice that separates her from all the other girls of her age.  
(A) vivid (B) fragrant (C) permanent (D) distinctive
4. Peanuts, oats, blueberries, and pumpkin seeds are considered nutritious \_\_\_\_\_ you can add to your pre-workout snack to improve performance.  
(A) ingredients (B) combinations (C) objectives (D) inspirations
5. Although Stephen Hawking contracted a disease in his early twenties that gradually \_\_\_\_\_ him of his mobility, he continued to work despite the disease's progressively disabling effects.  
(A) robbed (B) threatened (C) informed (D) accused
6. While English and German are commonly used in the Netherlands, the \_\_\_\_\_ language of the country is Dutch, which is spoken by more than 97% of the population.  
(A) universal (B) identical (C) legal (D) dominant
7. During the pandemic, most people have been restricted to their dwelling places, thus allowing online shopping to be \_\_\_\_\_ at an unprecedented rate.  
(A) thriving (B) alternating (C) collapsing (D) advancing
8. The Executive Yuan approved a fiscal \_\_\_\_\_ of NT\$2.2491 trillion put forth by the central government, which focuses heavily on social welfare funding.  
(A) reserve (B) saving (C) budget (D) charge
9. Working holidays offer the chance to experience exotic culture and make money. Young people, \_\_\_\_\_ those aged between 18 to 30, are best candidates for such programs.  
(A) individually (B) evidently (C) considerably (D) preferably
10. Having been married for decades, my uncle was unable to live his normal life as he was \_\_\_\_\_ with grief over the death of my aunt.  
(A) stranded (B) overwhelmed (C) disconnected (D) released

## 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

Coined in 2020, the term “revenge travel” stems from a feeling of wanting to break free from the monotonous life of lockdowns. After being confined in their homes for months due to the fear of the highly contagious disease and subsequent worldwide lockdowns, many people are 11. to travel even more before the pandemic. It appears that now, rather than feeling afraid and worried, people are just ready to get back at something: the year 2020 12. lockdowns. With this mindset, the tourism industry has greatly bounced back right after the COVID wave starts declining. Many people want to go somewhere so eagerly as they have felt imprisoned for so long. Take India for example. Many people still go traveling out of sheer frustration and the feeling of annoyance from August to October, generally considered the off-season for travel because of unfavorable weather conditions.

13. the freedom of traveling is being celebrated, everything comes at a price. That is, revenge travel has the potential to 14. months of lockdown, which breaks the chain of COVID-19 spread. As tens of thousands of people flock to popular scenic sites, it is crucial for everyone to observe social distancing and mask wearing. 15., the chance to be infected will be the last thing people expect. Although these new norms can be quite disturbing, in the post pandemic era, people have to be prepared to change their behaviors.

- |                   |                   |                  |                |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 11. (A) compelled | (B) ambitious     | (C) reluctant    | (D) desperate  |
| 12. (A) lost to   | (B) occupied with | (C) intended for | (D) engaged in |
| 13. (A) Because   | (B) Since         | (C) While        | (D) Until      |
| 14. (A) expand    | (B) undo          | (C) halt         | (D) lift       |
| 15. (A) After all | (B) In short      | (C) Worse still  | (D) Above all  |

第16.至20.題為題組

The origin of the well-loved stuffed toy teddy bear can be traced back to the story of Theodore Roosevelt, the president of the US from 1901 to 1909. In 1902, as a devoted hunter, Theodore Roosevelt went on a trip of bear hunting with his assistant and staff. Much 16. he loved hunting, he failed to find a single prey that day. One of Roosevelt’s assistants tied a baby bear to a willow tree and suggested that he shoot it. Roosevelt refused and thought that it was cruel to shoot a defenseless animal. Little 17. the president know that his actions would cause the creation of a world-famous toy.

The story soon spread to every corner in the country. Newspapers around the country kept recounting the story of Theodore Roosevelt and the bear. An owner of a sweet shop heard the story and was deeply impressed by Roosevelt’s 18.. In order to express his admiration for the president, he had an idea of creating a toy bear 19. Theodore Roosevelt, or Teddy. These stuffed toys, now known as teddy bears, sold like hot cakes. Women and children alike carried a teddy bear with them no matter where they went. Interestingly, Theodore Roosevelt himself, while 20. for his second term in office in 1904, also used the teddy bear as his mascot. Nowadays, the teddy bear remains one of the most popular gifts all over the world.

16. (A) like (B) with (C) more (D) as  
17. (A) did (B) was (C) were (D) had  
18. (A) endeavor (B) misery (C) passion (D) sympathy  
19. (A) acquainted with (B) named after (C) looked up to (D) fed up with  
20. (A) campaigning (B) defending (C) protesting (D) volunteering

### 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(J)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中。每題 1 分。

#### 第21.至30.題為題組

Nearly three years after the tragic Notre-Dame fire in 2019, French authorities said that the cathedral was on track to reopen in 2024. The deadline is set to meet Mr. Macron's ambitious aim to open the 21. Gothic landmark, just in time for Paris to host the Olympic Games.

The 22. task of reconstruction quickly turned out to be a huge project on logistic, technical, and political levels. First of all, the task force had to tear apart the scaffolding around the cathedral built to clear all the burnt and toxic debris before the restoration started. It took complex and delicate work to 23. that falling pieces wouldn't further damage the building. Only when the scaffolding had come down could construction begin. Then, in the process, conservation experts and architects were faced with the tasks of taking detailed scans of the building, and documenting the structure measurements. To solve these problems, they looked to 24. technology. With the help of laser techniques, they created 3D models of the cathedral's interior, or a highly accurate spatial map. The models and maps would 25. useful information for the rebuilding work. Another issue the restoration encountered was the 26. over cutting hundreds of centuries-old trees to reconstruct the roof and spire. The French government decided to rebuild the timber framework exactly as it had been. In doing this, 1,000 27. oak trees in more than 200 forests across the country were chopped down, which raised public concern about deforestation. A petition condemning this tree's 28. as "ecocide" has gathered more than 40,000 signatures.

Despite all the challenges, people are 29. that the cathedral will be restored to its previous design. The project has elicited a worldwide outpouring of empathy and a wave of 30. to help. So far, it has generated a massive influx of \$1 billion donations. With such a collective effort, the architectural uniqueness and the rich history of this cultural symbol will continue to impress the world.

- (A) optimistic (B) removal (C) willingness (D) epic (E) iconic  
(F) historic (G) provide (H) ensure (I) controversy (J) digital

## 四、篇章結構 (占 8 分)

說明：第31.題至第34.題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(D)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中。每題 2 分。

## 第31.至34.題為題組

Amber Bourke, the Australian women's pool and free diving champion, is on her way to setting a new world record. Scientists once thought humans could swim to a maximum depth of 30 meters on a single breath. 31.

Free diving is one of the most dangerous sports. Divers descend vertically in deep water on a single breath, using only muscle strength to propel them downwards. 32. By 30 meters down, the pressure exerted on the body is four times greater than on the surface and the volume of air inside the body has shrunk to one quarter. When the pressure exerted by water on the body is greater than the force the diver is exerting on the water, the diver begins to free fall.

The ability to survive a prolonged stay deep under the water is a learned skill. When a person's face comes into contact with water, a reflex will be triggered. The reflex prompts a number of physiological responses that promote survival. 33. Bourke doesn't know if she has any innate physiological differences. She, however, knows that over a decade of training she has learned how to better use the space in her lungs. Even at 70 meters down, she can still bring in more air from her lungs. 34. It was like she was being crushed. But now, she does not feel that pressure at all. She didn't even know this was humanly possible, but it is just amazing what humans can do.

- (A) Bourke said that when she first dove to 30 meters deep, she felt a lot of pressure on her body, especially on her chest.
- (B) With every meter of descent, the compressive pressure on the body increases, shrinking the spaces that contain air.
- (C) They include the slowing of the heart rate, and a redirection of blood to lungs to bolster them against the pressure.
- (D) Amber Bourke has gone deeper than 70 meters and this is what physiology alone can't explain.

## 五、閱讀測驗 (占 24 分)

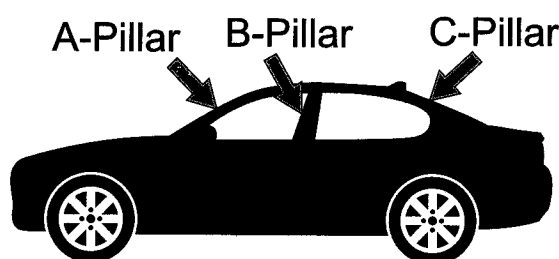
說明：第35.題至第46.題，每題 2 分。

## 第35.至38.題為題組

Every driver is familiar with the dreaded blind spots caused by the thick A-pillars, or the windshield frame, of a car. While these pillars hold the front and side windows of a car in place, they block a driver's view, and might result in serious property damage or even deaths. According to the U.S. National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, over 840,000 car accidents occur due to blind spots. While drivers can take precautions such as adjusting the driver's seat and side mirrors properly, installing backup cameras and so on, they won't eliminate the blind spots completely. Luckily, a 14-year-old girl, who doesn't even have a driver's license yet, has conceived of a brilliant idea.

Alaina Gassler, who often saw her mother getting frustrated by blind spots on the family's jeep as they drove around their neighborhood, worked on a project called "Improving Automobile Safety by Removing Blind Spots." It works in a relatively simple way. She installed an outward-facing camera onto the pillar of the car. The camera is connected to a projector, which subsequently displays a live video feed of road activities onto the interior side of the pillar. This part of the pillar is the most dangerous blind spot of the car, as it is the point furthest away from the driver. The images projected onto the pillar blend in with the actual background outside the car, essentially making a section of the car's thick frame transparent.

For her invention, Alaina won the top prize of US\$25,000 at a major science competition. She will use the money to improve her invention with LCD technology, which will put a TV-like image on the A-pillar instead of a projected image. Her next step will be getting a major car manufacturer to use the system.



35. What is the purpose of the first paragraph?
- (A) To resolve a disputable issue.
  - (B) To tear down a widely-held myth.
  - (C) To raise people's awareness of a problem.
  - (D) To cite some statistics and prove a theory.
36. Which of the following accidents is most likely the result of an A-pillar blind spot?
- (A) A car hits a motorcyclist who runs a red light.
  - (B) A car crashes straight into a building on a foggy day.
  - (C) A car hits a pedestrian when turning right at an intersection.
  - (D) A car crashes into the back of another car at the traffic light.
37. Why should Alaina Gassler's invention be used in a car?
- (A) It records road accidents involving the car.
  - (B) It provides the driver with a full view of the road.
  - (C) It turns the windshield frame into transparent glass.
  - (D) It makes a car more visible to other cars on the road.
38. Which of the following **CANNOT** be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Alaina hopes that her invention will be mass produced.
  - (B) Alaina will try to improve the image quality of her invention.
  - (C) Adjusting side mirrors properly can help prevent road accidents.
  - (D) Alaina's mother often got into car accidents caused by blind spots.

第39.至42.題為題組

There is no denying that the Starbucks logo stands out among a plethora of coffee shop logos. Its design of a twin-tailed mermaid, also called a siren in Greek mythology, is unique and memorable. In fact, the Starbucks logo has gone through several design changes over the past few decades.

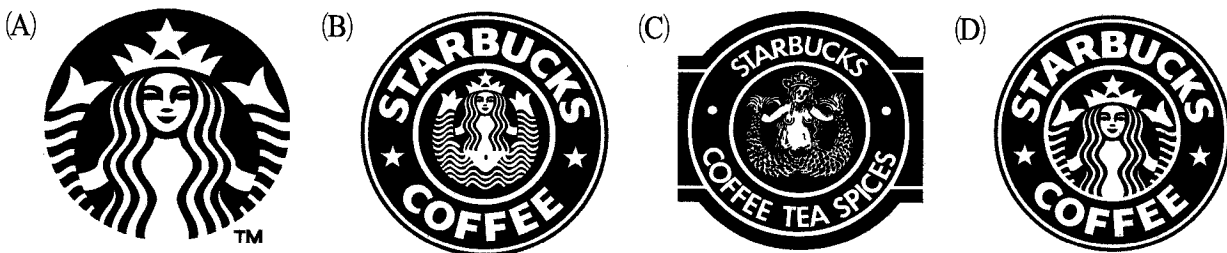
The shop created its first logo of the twin-tailed mermaid in 1971, hoping that it would lure customers into buying tasty coffee just as the sirens would lure sailors with their beautiful singing. The first logo was brown, and the mermaid was fully visible, holding her tail in both hands. The circular logo design allowed the company name, along with coffee, tea, and spices, to spin around the logo.

In 1987, the company was bought by Howard Schultz, who hired artist Terry Heckler to design a new logo. Wanting to incorporate the idea of a fresh start and new opportunities to grow, Heckler changed the logo's color to green and gave the logo a makeover, with the mermaid's breasts covered by her hair. The words "tea" and "spices" were dropped from the wordmark, leaving just two words connected with two stars.

Starbucks underwent another logo design change in 1992. This time, the logo color remained the same but it zoomed in on the mermaid. Part of her tail was no longer visible, nor was her belly button. In 2008, in preparation for the company's 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary, Starbucks decided to bring back the original 1971 logo. The company changed the logo color to black and made a modification to the shape, making it quite different from the classic circular design that consumers had been so familiar with. This design, however, was a failure and received huge backlash from the customers.

The latest design change took place in 2011 when Starbucks dropped many of the familiar design elements from its logo. They said goodbye to the wordmark, stars, and outer ring. The logo now focused entirely on the siren, which they enlarged and gave a facelift. Her eyes, nose, and hair were redesigned to be more symmetrical, and they brought back the circular logo with the green background color. This modern design has given Starbucks a new look and created a logo we are so familiar with today.

39. Which of the following Starbucks logos was created in 1987?



40. What can we learn from the passage about the current Starbucks logo?

- (A) It has been used for no less than a decade.
- (B) Terry Heckler was the artist who designed this logo.
- (C) The words "Starbucks" and "coffee" can be seen on the logo.
- (D) Compared to previous Starbucks logos, this one is the most popular one.

41. Which of the following aspects is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) The founder of the Starbucks company.
  - (B) The meaning of the green color in the logo.
  - (C) The time the first Starbucks logo was created.
  - (D) The reason why the twin-tailed mermaid was used in the logo.
42. In what order did the Starbucks logo color change before 2011?
- (A) green → black → green → green
  - (B) brown → green → black → green
  - (C) brown → green → green → black
  - (D) green → brown → black → green

第43.至46.題為題組

For decades, physicians and scientists worldwide have been pursuing the goal of transplanting animal organs into human beings, which is known as xenotransplantation. In 2021, surgeons at New York University Langone Health transplanted kidneys from genetically modified pigs into two legally dead people with no discernible brain function. With no rejection, the organs functioned normally while the **deceased recipients** were sustained on ventilators. The procedure marks the first time that a pig organ has been transplanted into a human who has a chance to survive and recover.

On January 7<sup>th</sup>, 2022, a 57-year-old man with life-threatening heart disease received a transplanted heart from a genetically modified pig and is doing well after the eight-hour operation procedure in Baltimore, Maryland. This groundbreaking procedure offers hope to hundreds of thousands of patients suffering from failing organs. It was the first successful transplant of a pig's heart into a human being.

In order to make the heart better fit human bodies, selected genes were modified. Among the 10 genetic modifications, four genes were removed or inactivated, which included one that encodes a molecule causing an aggressive human rejection response. Besides, a growth gene was also deactivated to prevent the pig's heart from continuous growth after it was implanted. In addition, six human genes were inserted into the genome of the donor pig — modifications designed to make the organs more tolerable to the human immune system. The team used a new experimental drug developed in part by Dr. Mohiuddin and made by Kiniksa Pharmaceuticals to suppress the immune system and prevent rejection. It also used a new machine perfusion device to keep the pig's heart preserved until surgery.

Doctors and researchers were clear that the surgery was a gamble since many ethical and technical hurdles remain. Yet, they believed that this case would offer valuable data on the possibilities of xenotransplantation, enabling them to give more people animal organs and solve the problem of organ shortage.

43. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) The introduction of a brand new organ.
  - (B) New technologies for organ replacement.
  - (C) An experiment on modified animal organs.
  - (D) An argument of animal organ transplantation.

44. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the genetic modification is **NOT** true?
- (A) Some changes are made to avoid the development of a pig's heart.
  - (B) Additional genes were inserted into the heart to boost human immunity.
  - (C) Some human genes are put into a pig's body for better transplant tolerance.
  - (D) Some genes of the animal donor are taken away to prevent severe body rejection.
45. What does “**deceased recipients**” refer to in the first paragraph?
- (A) Dead bodies for medical use.
  - (B) Pigs with genetic modification.
  - (C) Surgeons who practiced the surgery.
  - (D) Scientists pursuing xenotransplantation.
46. What is the speaker's attitude toward animal transplanting?
- (A) Neutral.
  - (B) Doubtful.
  - (C) Negative.
  - (D) Enthusiastic.

## 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。限在答題卷標示題號的作答區內作答，並依規定用筆作答。

### 第47.至49.題為題組

Typically when it comes to theater, proper etiquette involves sitting down and staying quiet. But a new type of interactive performance, referred to as immersive theater, is breaking that mold, putting the audience right in the middle of the action and often drawing them in to participate. Here are three innovative shows in New York City (NYC) that ① break the barriers between actors and the audience.

#### ***Drunk Shakespeare***

For those who look for a more lighthearted time, *Drunk Shakespeare* will give you a funny theatrical experience. ② The stage is set in a hidden venue as a large library with over fifteen thousand books. One of the five classically-trained actors has drunk a large quantity of liquor, attempting to perform a Shakespearean play while the four sober actors try to keep the script on track. ③ Most attendees sip on cocktails on their seats, two of whom are able to purchase the special ticket granting them the king or queen status, which comes with crowns, special delicacies such as caviar, champagne and most importantly, the power to affect what happens in the play. The show's kid-friendly version is known as *Junk Shakespeare*, featuring the consumption of candy, chips, and other junk food as kids learn about Shakespeare.

***Sleep No More***

Perhaps the most famous immersive theater experience in NYC, *Sleep No More* is based on Shakespeare’s story of *Macbeth*. The team has transformed the six-floor hotel into a mysterious maze. The audience will be required to wear a full-face white mask that is given upon entry and also ④be encouraged to travel solo. Once the show begins, you can wander in whatever way you wish, whether that is following one specific performer, peering into delicately designed rooms, or staying in one place and watching the action unfold. Sometimes ⑤performers will interact with attendees one on one. For this adventure, immerse yourself in the ghostly experience while roaming more than ninety discrete spaces at your own pace.

***Then She Fell***

The award-winning show *Then She Fell* adapts from the classic story of *Alice In Wonderland* and takes place in the three-story former school building. It is a highly intimate experience, with ⑥only fifteen audience members admitted for each performance. A set of keys will be given to participants which allow them to open drawers and boxes, looking through letters and photographs during the adventure. Unlike *Sleep No More*, ⑦there are no free-range theatergoers. Instead, each individual theatergoer is ushered into one room after another, often alone or with another stranger attendee. By exploring the rooms, you will have the chance to interact with performers and get clues to gain access to guarded secrets.

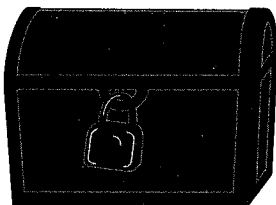
47. The underlined parts in the passages are numbered ① to ⑦. Which **TWO** can best describe the idea of “immersive theater”? Write down the **NUMBER** on the answer sheet.

(2分；寫超過兩個答案本題不予計分)

48. Match the following items marked ① to ⑥ that may appear in each play. There could be one or more than one answer to each blank. Each item can only be used once. (6分)

<i>Drunk Shakespeare</i>	<i>Sleep No More</i>	<i>Then She Fell</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)

①



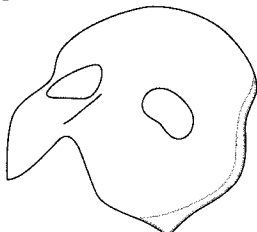
②



③



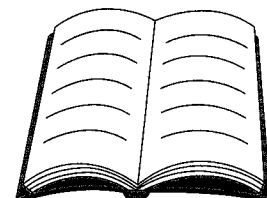
④



⑤



⑥



49. The following is a review of one of the above-mentioned shows.

In Blank (1), copy the **EXACT** word from the passage; in Blank (2), write down the correct show name. (2 分)

This show was absolutely fantastic! If you need a good laugh, look no further. The actors are some of the best I have ever seen. You don't need to drink to have a good time because the actors will sip enough for everyone! But if you decide to do so, I highly recommend their  (1) . Throughout the show, the actors interact with audience members, so make sure to buy stage-side tickets if you want to be part of  (2) . I guarantee that you will have such a great time there!

### 第參部分、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)


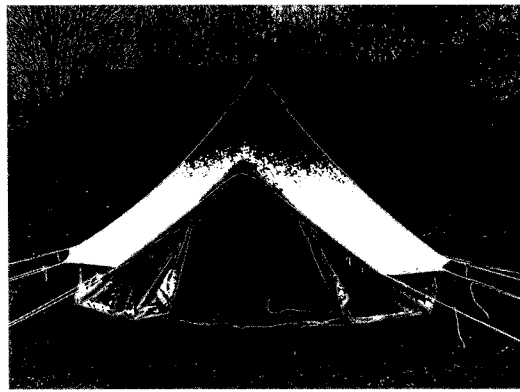
說明：依題號將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 培養有效的讀書習慣是很值得的，因為如此做能幫助增進我們的學習。
2. 可行的方法包含對我們所學保持興趣，以及除去任何讓我們對課業分心的事物。

#### 二、英文作文 (占 20 分)

說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文。文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)。

提示：近年來，戶外休閒活動的型態愈來愈豐富，連傳統露營也發展出不同的樣貌。下圖分別為兩個露營營地的介紹，請根據此表格，寫一篇英文作文。文分兩段，第一段描述這兩種營地各有何特色，第二段則說明你會想去哪個營地露營並解釋你的理由。

	<b>Campsite A</b>	<b>Campsite B</b>
<b>Price</b>	NT \$3,000 per night	NT\$6,800 per night
<b>Facilities</b>	Woods and fireplaces, cold showers, picnic tables	BBQ, refrigerator, toilet, public shower room, electricity, wifi
<b>Photo</b>		
<b>Location</b>	in a national park	in a luxury resort



臺北區 111 學年度第一學期  
第一次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科參考答案暨詳解



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# 英文考科詳解

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

## 第壹部分、選擇題

### 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。

- (B) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：考形容詞。專案經理的提案似乎不太務實，理論上或許可行，但事實上，公司沒有這麼多資金支援此提案。  
(A)相關的 (B)切合實際的 (C)有能力的 (D)足夠的  
由 in fact 「事實上」得知前文表示提案不切實際。
- (C) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：考動詞。遭受嚴重憂鬱症之苦的病人常常表現出失眠、不規律的睡眠模式以及焦慮的症狀。  
(A)心懷 (B)強加 (C)表現 (D)診斷
- (D) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：考形容詞。這支 YouTube 影片著重在一位擁有獨特嗓音而與其他同齡女孩截然不同的小女孩身上。  
(A)生動的 (B)芬芳的 (C)永久的 (D)獨特的
- (A) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：考名詞。花生、燕麥、藍莓與南瓜籽被視為營養的食材，可添加在健身前的零食中以提升 (訓練) 表現。  
(A)成分 (B)組合 (C)目標 (D)靈感
- (A) 難易度：易  
解析：考動詞。雖然史蒂芬霍金在他二十出頭患上了疾病，剝奪他的行動能力，他仍持續工作，不顧疾病變本加厲的副作用。  
(A)剝奪 (B)威脅 (C)告知 (D)指控
- (D) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：考形容詞。雖然荷蘭普遍使用英文及德文，該國主要的語言為荷語，有大於 97% 的人口使用此語言。  
(A)普遍的 (B)相似的 (C)合法的 (D)主要的
- (A) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：考動詞用法。在疫情流行期間，大部分人被限制於住家，因此線上購物以前所未有的速度呈現一片榮景。  
(A)欣欣向榮 (B)輪流 (C)垮掉 (D)前進；進步  
線上購物這個生意因為疫情而變得繁榮興盛，並非開始發展並進步。
- (C) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：考名詞。行政院通過中央政府提出的臺幣 2 兆 2491 億元的財政預算，這預算大多做為社會福利發展基金。  
(A)儲備金 (B)存款 (C)預算 (D)收費；控告  
fiscal adj. 國庫的；財政的
- (D) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：考副詞。打工度假提供體驗異國文化和賺錢的機會，年輕人，最好是介於 18 和 30 歲之間，是這種活動的最佳人選。  
(A)分別地 (B)明顯地  
(C)相當大地 (D)更好地；可能的話  
candidate n. 候選人；人選
- (B) 難易度：中  
解析：在結婚數十年後，我叔叔因為我孀孀過世而悲痛欲絕，無法過正常的生活。

(A) 滯留的；被困住的 (B) 難以承受的

(C) 不連貫的 (D) 釋放

be overwhelmed / overcome with N 因 N (滿溢/太多) 而無法承受

## 二、綜合測驗

### 第11.至15.題為題組

「報復性旅遊」一詞誕生於 2020 年，源於一種想要擺脫封鎖的單調生活的感覺。由於擔心這種高度傳染性疾病和隨後的全球封鎖，許多人待在家中數個月，在那之後，他們更加迫切渴望去旅行，甚至較疫情爆發前更甚。現在看來，人們不再感到害怕和擔心，而是準備好回到因封鎖而失去自由的 2020 年。因著這種心態，在 COVID 浪潮開始下降後，旅遊業立即大幅反彈。許多人急切地想去某個地方，因為他們感到被囚禁了許久。以印度為例，8 月至 10 月期間由於天氣條件不利，通常被認為是旅行淡季，但許多人仍然因著純粹的沮喪和煩悶感而去旅行。

儘管旅行的自由值得慶祝，但這一切還是要付出代價的。也就是說，封城雖能打破 COVID-19 的傳播鏈，但報復性旅遊有可能抵銷數個月以來封城的努力。隨著成千上萬的人湧向熱門景點，每個人都遵守社交距離和配戴口罩是很重要的。畢竟，人們都不希望有被感染的可能性。儘管這些新規範可能會令人困擾，但在後疫情時代，人們必須準備好改變自己的行為。

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「報復性旅遊」的現象、原因及提醒。

- (D) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：(A)被迫的 (B)雄心勃勃的 (C)不情願的 (D)極度渴望的  
此格根據文意，從前文 being confined 可判斷人們渴望自由，故選(D)。
- (A) 難易度：難  
解析：(A)失去、錯過於 (B)忙於 (C)打算 (D)從事  
此格考分詞，which was 省略在 lost 前，表示因封鎖而失去、錯過的一年，故選(A)。
- (C) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：(A)因為 (B)自從 (C)儘管 (D)直到  
此格考連接詞，while 在此處解釋為儘管，連接前後相對的語句，故選(C)。
- (B) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：(A)擴大 (B)撤消、抵銷 (效果) (C)停止 (D)舉起  
此格根據文意，指出報復性旅行有可能抵銷數個月封鎖的效果，故選(B)。
- (A) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：(A)畢竟 (B)總之 (C)更糟的是 (D)最重要的是  
此格考副詞片語，可根據前後文關係作判斷，故選擇(A)。

### 重要字、詞與片語

coin n. 硬幣、創造	monotonous adj. 單調的
lockdown n. 封鎖	contagious adj. 傳染的
subsequent adj. 隨後的	disturbing adj. 令人焦慮、困擾的

### 第16.至20.題為題組

深受喜愛的泰迪熊來源可以追溯到一則 Theodore Roosevelt (老羅斯福) 的故事，Theodore Roosevelt 是 1901 年至 1909 年的美國總統，身為一位熱衷打獵的人，他與助理於 1902 年參與一場獵熊之旅。儘管他非常喜歡打獵，當天他卻一隻獵物也沒獲得。他某位助理把一隻小熊綁在柳樹上，並建議 Theodore Roosevelt 射殺牠。Roosevelt 拒絕了，認為射殺一隻毫無防備的動物相當殘忍。他並不曉得他的舉動會創造出舉世聞名的玩具。

這則故事很快流傳到各地，全國報紙皆不停地報導 Theodore Roosevelt 與熊的故事。一間甜點店的老闆聽到這則故事，為 Roosevelt 富有同情心感到印象深刻。為了表達他對總統的欽佩，他萌生出做玩具熊的想法，將其命名 Theodore Roosevelt，又稱 Teddy。這些毛絨玩具，現在以泰迪熊聞名，相當熱銷。女人與小孩一樣，無論到哪都帶著泰迪熊。有趣的是，Theodore Roosevelt 本人在 1904 年競選連任時也用了泰迪熊當他的吉祥物。如今，

泰迪熊仍然是世上最受歡迎的禮物之一。

內容：本篇文章旨在敘述泰迪熊的由來。

16. (D) 難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)像 (B)伴隨 (C)更多 (D)儘管  
此格考儘管倒裝句的用法，故選(D)。

17. (A) 難易度：中

解析：此格考否定副詞倒裝句，應將否定副詞往前移，再寫出助動詞或 be 動詞。

18. (D) 難易度：易

解析：(A)努力 (B)痛苦 (C)熱情 (D)同情心  
前文是 Roosevelt 放過小熊而不射殺牠，故本題應為甜點店老闆為其同情心而感到印象深刻。

19. (B) 難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)熟悉 (B)以...命名 (C)敬重 (D)厭煩  
毛絨玩具熊是以 Roosevelt 命名，故選(B)。

20. (A) 難易度：易

解析：(A)政治宣傳 (B)防衛 (C)抗議 (D)自願  
此格句意為當他在競選第二任時，故選(A)。

### 重要字、詞與片語

devoted *adj.* 摯愛的、忠誠的 defenseless *adj.* 毫無防備的  
recount *v.* 敘述 sold like hot cakes *phr.* 銷售一空、熱賣的  
term *n.* 任期 mascot *n.* 吉祥物

### 三、文意選填

#### 第21.至30.題為題組

在 2019 年巴黎聖母院災難性的大火後，事隔三年，法國當局宣布這座教堂預期在 2024 年重新對外開放。這個期限是為了要達到法國總統馬克宏的雄心壯志，期望能夠即時地在巴黎舉辦夏季奧林匹克運動會前，順利開放這座 21. (E) 具代表性的哥德式地標。

這項 22. (D) 艱困的重建之路迅速地變成了一項大型專案，其中牽涉到數理邏輯、科技技術及政治層級。首先，在重建開始之前，這項專案的工作小組必須拆解教堂外的鷹架，如此才能清除已燒毀且有有毒的殘骸碎片。而要 23. (H) 確保掉落的碎片不會進一步的毀壞建築物，是複雜且精密的程序，因為唯有當鷹架全面拆除，教堂的重建才能開始。接著，在這過程中，文物修復專家以及建築師還得面臨掃描此建築物以及丈量建築結構的任務。為了解決這些問題，他們使用 24. (J) 數位科技的技術。藉由雷射技術，他們創造了教堂內部的立體模型或正確性極高的空間地圖。這些模型與地圖 25. (G) 提供有效用的重建資訊。重建之路上，專家面臨的另一項議題為 26. (I) 爭論是否砍伐數以百計的百年老樹來重建教堂的屋頂以及教堂尖塔。法國政府決議完全地重建教堂的木質建築骨架，恢復原本的樣貌。因此，在法國境內來自超過兩百座森林中，有一千棵 27. (F) 歷史悠久的橡樹被砍伐，而這樣做法引起大眾關注是否大面積毀壞森林。因此，一份聯署了超過四萬份簽名的請願書被發起，譴責此作法造成的樹林 28. (B) 砍伐如同生態大屠殺。

儘管挑戰重重，人們對於教堂將能被修復成原本的樣貌仍十分 29. (A) 樂觀。教堂的重建專案引起全世界的共鳴以及蜂擁而至的 30. (C) 樂意協助。截至目前為止，已經匯集了十億元的捐款。有著集體的努力，巴黎聖母院的獨一無二建築以及豐富的歷史將持續地驚豔全世界。

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：本文談巴黎聖母院遭受祝融之災後的重建之路。

21. (E) 難易度：難

解析：答案為 iconic (具代表性的)，巴黎聖母院為代表哥德式建築的重要象徵。

22. (D) 難易度：中偏難

解析：此題其後提到這個重大任務牽涉到多方面的困難，故選 (D) epic (艱鉅的)。

23. (H) 難易度：易

解析：此題根據前後文意，需要填入動詞 ensure，確保碎片不會破壞建築物，故選(H)。

24. (J) 難易度：易

解析：此題根據前後文意，需要填入形容詞，文中提到藉由科技的輔助打造了教堂的數位模型，故選(J)。

25. (G) 難易度：易

解析：此題根據前後文意，需要填入動詞，文中亦提到提供有用的資訊，故選(G)。

26. (I) 難易度：易

解析：此題需要填入名詞，文句中出現 issue (議題)，以及文中指出砍伐許多百年老樹來重建教堂，故選(I)。

27. (F) 難易度：難

解析：此題前文有提到砍伐百年老樹的問題，所以填入同義的形容詞，故選(F)。

28. (B) 難易度：中

解析：文意中提到砍伐樹木的生態大屠殺議題，所以填入同義的名詞，故選(B)。

29. (A) 難易度：易

解析：文句中出現 despite (儘管) 諸多挑戰，因此可以判斷後方該填入的形容詞為正面的字詞。

30. (C) 難易度：中

解析：依此句文意，空格處需要填入表達情緒的名詞，故選(C)。

### 重要字、詞與片語

ambitious *adj.* 雄心壯志的 logistic *n.* 數理邏輯  
scaffolding *n.* 鷹架 debris *n.* 碎片，殘骸  
spire *n.* 尖塔 timber *n.* 木材 deforestation *n.* 砍伐森林  
petition *n.* 請願書 elicit *v.* 引起 influx *n.* 湧進

### 四、篇章結構

#### 第31.至34.題為題組

澳洲女子自由潛水冠軍安柏·伯爾克即將要創下新的世界紀錄。過去科學家認為，人類憋一口氣在水裡能下潛的最大深度是 30 公尺。31. (D) 伯爾克卻可以潛到超過 70 公尺，這是目前單靠生理學無法解釋的人類潛水深度。

自由潛水是世界上最危險的運動之一。潛水員憋一口氣並只靠肌肉推進的力量，讓他們在深水中垂直往下潛。32. (B) 他們每下潛一公尺，潛水員身體承受的壓縮壓力就會增加，同時體內氣體容量也會縮小。潛水員潛到 30 公尺深的時候，身體所承受的壓力是在陸地時承受的四倍，體內的氣體容量也跟著縮減剩下四分之一。當身體承受的水壓大於身體在水中造成的壓力時，潛水員就會開始自由下落。

這種在深水處長時間待著並維持身體運作的能力並不是天生，而是潛水員們後天習得的。人類的臉部接觸到水面時會觸發潛水反射，它會進一步引起一些生理反應，讓人類可以在極端環境存活。33. (C) 這些生理反應包括心率下降、血液回流至肺部，讓肺部可以抵抗外部壓力等。伯爾克並不清楚自己生理反應是否天生與眾不同，但是她知道過去十年的訓練讓她學會善用自己肺部，就算是在 70 公尺深的水裡，她還是可以讓肺部充滿足夠的空氣。34. (A) 伯爾克說自己第一次潛到 30 公尺深的時候，身體的確感受到巨大壓力，尤其是胸腔處感受更明顯，她甚至覺得自己身體快要被壓碎了。但她現在已經完全不會有這種快被壓碎的感覺。雖然她不知道下潛超過 30 公尺是不是一般人類可以做到的事情，但伯爾克的突破讓大家對人類的潛能感到非常驚奇。

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：本文介紹自由潛水員在水中的生理運作，以及澳洲自由潛水員突破的人類生理限制。

### 重要字、詞與片語

maximum *adj.* 最大的 physiology *n.* 生理學 descend *v.* 下降  
vertically *adv.* 垂直地 propel *v.* 推動 compressive *adj.* 壓縮的  
exert *v.* 施加 (壓力等) volume *n.* 容積；體積  
reflex *n.* 反射動作；本能反應 trigger *v.* 引起；引發  
bolster *v.* 支撐 innate *adj.* 天生的

### 五、閱讀測驗

#### 第35.至38.題為題組

駕駛都對車子厚重的 A 柱 (或擋風玻璃框架) 所造成的可怕

的視線死角感到不陌生。雖然這些車柱可以固定車子前面和側邊的窗戶，但它們同時也遮住了駕駛的視線，可能因此導致嚴重的財損甚至死亡。美國國家公路交通安全管理局的資料顯示，超過 84 萬起車禍是視線死角造成的。雖然駕駛可以透過適當地調整駕駛座椅、調整側視鏡、安裝倒車鏡頭等做法來預防視線死角，但這些做法無法完全消除視線死角。幸好，有位連駕照都沒有的 14 歲女孩想出了一個絕妙的解決辦法。

亞萊娜葛拉塞時常目睹母親在社區內開著家裡的吉普車時飽受視線死角的困擾，因此她展開了一項名為「消除視線死角提升行車安全」的計畫。這計畫相當簡單。她在車柱上安裝一臺向外的攝影機。這攝影機連接到投影機，投影機繼而將路況即時轉播並且投放到車柱的內側。這部分的車柱是最危險的視線死角因為它離駕駛最遠。投放到車柱的影像和車外實際的背景融合，等於把厚重的車柱的其中一部分變成透明的。

亞萊娜因為她的發明在一場盛大的科學比賽中奪得最高獎金 25,000 美元。她未來會把獎金用在改良她的發明，透過液晶顯示器科技把電視般的影像投放到 A 柱，而不只是一般投放影像。她的下一步是讓大型的汽車製造商採用這套系統。

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：本文文章重點在介紹一項改善行車視線死角的發明。

35. (C) 難易度：中偏易

解析：文章第一段的用途是什麼？

- (A) 解決一個具有爭議的議題。
- (B) 破解一個盛行的迷思。
- (C) 引起人們對於一個問題的關注。
- (D) 引用數據來證明一個理論。

36. (C) 難易度：中

解析：下列何者最有可能是 A 柱視線死角所造成的意外？

- (A) 車子撞上闖紅燈的機車騎士。
- (B) 車子在大霧天直線撞上一棟大樓。
- (C) 车子在十字路口右轉時撞上行入。
- (D) 车子在紅綠燈撞上前方車輛。

37. (B) 難易度：中

解析：為什麼亞萊娜葛拉塞的發明應該在車上安裝？

- (A) 它能記錄有關這輛車的車禍事故。
- (B) 它讓駕駛能夠看到道路的全景。
- (C) 它能把擋風玻璃框架變成透明的玻璃。
- (D) 它讓車子變得對其他車輛來說更顯眼。

38. (D) 難易度：中

解析：以下何者無法從文章中推論出？

- (A) 亞萊娜希望她的發明可以被大量生產。
- (B) 亞萊娜會改良她的發明的影像品質。
- (C) 適當地調整側視鏡能預防車禍。
- (D) 亞萊娜的母親時常因為視線死角出車禍。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

blind spot *phr.* 視線死角 pillar *n.* 柱子  
windshield *n.* 擋風玻璃 install *v.* 安裝 eliminate *v.* 消除  
conceive of an idea 想出辦法 projector *n.* 投影機  
live feed 實況轉播 interior *adj.* 內部的  
blend in with *phr.* 和...融合 transparent *adj.* 透明的  
manufacturer *n.* 製造商

#### 第39.至42.題為題組

無庸置疑地，星巴克的商標在眾多的咖啡店商標中特別引人注目。它的雙尾美人魚設計，在希臘神話中又稱為女妖，既獨特又令人難忘。事實上，這個具有代表性的星巴克商標在過去數十年之中經歷過幾次的設計轉變。

這家咖啡店在 1971 年創作出它的第一個雙尾美人魚商標，希望它能像女妖們透過美妙的歌聲引誘水手般吸引消費者來買美味的咖啡。第一個商標為棕色，而且可以看到整個美人魚用雙手握住她的尾巴。圓形的商標設計讓公司的名稱、咖啡、茶和香料都能繞著商標。

1987 年的時候，這家公司被 Howard Schultz 買下。他聘請了藝術家 Terry Heckler 設計一個新的商標。Heckler 想要將嶄新的開始和新的成長機會的想法融入，於是他將商標的顏色改成綠色並且對商標進行改造，讓美人魚的頭髮遮蔽住她的胸部。「茶」和「香料」的字樣從字標中被拿下，只留下兩個字由兩顆星星連接起來。

星巴克在 1992 年的時候經歷了另一次的商標設計改變。這一次，商標的顏色仍然維持一樣但是拉近特寫在美人魚身上。已經看不到她部分的尾巴，也看不到她的肚臍。在 2008 年，為了籌劃公司四十週年慶，星巴克決定要重新採用原本 1971 年的商標。公司把商標顏色改成黑色並且修改了形狀，使得它與消費者原本非常熟悉的經典圓形設計非常不同。然而，這次的設計卻是一場失敗，受到消費者極大的負面反應。

最近一次的設計改變發生在 2011 年，當時星巴克摒棄了許多商標中為人所熟知的設計元素。他們向字標、星星和外圈說再見。現在商標完全著重在女妖身上，他們將她變大並且將容貌翻新。她的眼睛、鼻子和頭髮都被重新設計得更對稱，他們也重新採用綠色背景的圓形商標。這個現代的設計給了星巴克一個嶄新的面貌，也創作出我們現今非常熟悉的一個商標。

內容：本文文章重點在星巴克歷代商標設計的改變。

39. (B) 難易度：中偏難

解析：以下哪一個星巴克商標是在 1987 年創作出來的？

40. (A) 難易度：中偏易

解析：我們從這篇文章中可以學到關於當前星巴克商標的什麼？

- (A) 它已經被使用多達十年以上。
- (B) Terry Heckler 是設計這個商標的藝術家。
- (C) 在商標上可以看到「星巴克」和「咖啡」的字樣。
- (D) 跟之前的星巴克商標相比，這個商標是最受歡迎的一個。

41. (A) 難易度：中偏易

解析：以下哪一個面向沒有在文章中被提到？

- (A) 星巴克公司的創立者。
- (B) 商標中綠色的意義。
- (C) 第一個星巴克商標被創作出來的時間。
- (D) 為什麼會在商標中使用雙尾美人魚的原因。

42. (C) 難易度：中偏難

解析：在 2011 年之前星巴克的商標顏色是以何種順序變化？

- (A) 綠→黑→綠→綠
- (B) 棕→綠→黑→綠
- (C) 棕→綠→綠→黑
- (D) 綠→棕→黑→綠

#### 重要字、詞與片語

a plethora of *adj.* 過多的；大量的 siren *n.* 女妖  
lure *n.* 引誘 circular *adj.* 圓形的 incorporate *v.* 融入  
wordmark 字標 zoom in *phr.* 拉近特寫  
modification *n.* 修改 backlash *n.* 負面反應  
facelift 容貌翻新 symmetrical *adj.* 對稱的

#### 第43.至46.題為題組

數十年來，全球各地的醫生及科學家致力於將動物的器官移植至人體內，也就是所謂的異種器官移植。在 2021 年時，紐約大學朗格尼醫學中心的醫師成功將基因改造豬隻的腎移植到兩具沒有任何腦部運作跡象的合法人體上。在沒有任何的排斥反應之下，器官正常的在依靠呼吸器維持生命跡象的人體上運作。整個流程記錄了首次將豬的器官移植到有機會生存及復原的人體上。

在 2022 年的 1 月 7 日時，一位 57 歲患有嚴重心臟疾病的男子接受了異種器官移植，從基因改良的豬隻上得到了一顆的心臟，並在馬里蘭州的巴的摩歷經八小時的手術後恢復良好。如此開創性的手術帶給數十萬遭受器官衰竭之苦的病人一線希望。這是第一個用豬心移植人體的成功案例。

為了讓心臟能更適合人體，部分基因會被改造。在 10 個基因改造組中，有 4 個被移除或是減能，其中包含了一個編碼會造成人體強烈排斥分子的基因。另外，生長基因也被除去，以防心臟

在植入人體後持續增長。除此之外，6個人類的基因也被植入豬的基因組中—如此改良是為了讓器官更適合人體的免疫系統。該醫療研究團隊使用由 Mohiuddin 開發及 Kiniksa Pharmaceuticals 製造的試驗階段藥物來抑制免疫系統及預防排斥，該團隊也使用新開發的灌注裝置器來確保心臟在術前能被妥善保存。

醫師及研究員皆清楚該手術充滿風險，因為道德及技術上的難題依舊存在著。他們堅信透過這個案例，能得到更多有關異種器官移植可能性的珍貴資訊，因而能讓更多人受惠於此並解決器官短缺的問題。

內容：本文文章重點在解釋異種器官移植成功的案例及背景。

43. (B) 難易度：易

解析：本文主旨為何？

- (A) 一個全新器官的介紹。
- (B) 器官移植的新科技。
- (C) 動物器官改良的實驗。
- (D) 動物器官移植的論述。

44. (B) 難易度：中偏易

解析：根據這篇文章，下列哪一個有關基因改良的說明不正確？

- (A) 一些基因調整是為了避免豬隻的心臟生長。
- (B) 額外的基因被放入心臟來提升人體的免疫力。
- (C) 一些人類基因被放入豬的體內是為了更好的移植耐受度。
- (D) 一些動物基因被移除是為了防止激烈的人體排斥。

45. (A) 難易度：易

解析：在第一段文中的「deceased recipients」意旨的是？

- (A) 用於醫療用途的大體
- (B) 基因改良後的豬隻
- (C) 執行該手術的醫師
- (D) 追求異種器官移植的科學家

46. (A) 難易度：易

解析：作者對於動物移植的態度為何？

- (A) 中立 (B) 懷疑 (C) 否定 (D) 熱愛

### 重要字、詞與片語

physician *n.* (內科) 醫生 transplant *v.* 移植  
surgeon *n.* (外科) 醫生 genetically modified *adj.* 基因改良的  
discernible *adj.* 能看出的；可辨別出的 operation *n.* 手術  
groundbreaking procedure 創新的手術流程  
suffer from *phr.* 受苦於... molecule *n.* 分子  
rejection response 排斥反應 immune system *phr.* 免疫系統  
organ shortage 器官短缺

### 第貳部分、混合題

#### 第47.至49.題為題組

一般來說當我們講到劇場時，適當的觀賞禮儀包含坐好並保持安靜。但是有一種稱為沉浸式劇場的新互動式表演正打破常規，它以觀眾為表演的中心而且常常讓他們參與其中。在紐約市（以下簡稱 NYC）就有三個這樣的創新表演破除了演員和觀眾間的隔閡。

#### Drunk Shakespeare

對於那些想要找尋輕鬆愉悅的看劇時光的人來說，*Drunk Shakespeare* 絕對能給你一個有趣的觀劇體驗。它的舞臺位於一個隱密的表演場域裡並被設計成一個有超過一萬五千本書的巨大圖書館，五位受過傳統訓練的演員中，其中一人會喝非常多的酒，他會試圖表演一齣莎士比亞的劇，而其他四位清醒的演員同時也要努力讓這一切照著劇本走。大部分的觀眾會在座位上喝著調酒，其中兩位觀眾可以購買特別票讓他們自己成為國王和皇后，這樣的地位伴隨著戴著皇冠、享有魚子醬、香檳等特別佳餚的尊榮，最重要的是，他們還有權力去影響劇情的走向。這齣劇的兒童版本叫做 *Junk Shakespeare*，主打讓孩子邊吃糖果、洋芋片等垃圾食物邊認識莎士比亞。

#### Sleep No More

*Sleep No More* 也許是 NYC 最著名的沉浸式劇場體驗了，它是根據莎士比亞的《馬克白》所改編。團隊將六層樓的旅館

改建成一個神祕的迷宮。觀眾在入口處會拿到一個蓋住全臉的白色面具，他們會被要求在表演進行時戴著面具，同時被鼓勵單獨行動。一旦表演開始，你可以隨心所欲地走動，無論是跟著某一個特定的表演者移動、仔細欣賞那些設計精美的房間或是待在同一個地方觀看表演都可以。表演者有時候會跟觀眾一對一互動。在這一趟表演歷程中，用你的步調漫步在超過九十個獨立的空間裡，將自己沉浸在一個陰森的體驗中。

#### Then She Fell

得過獎的 *Then She Fell* 改編自經典故事《愛麗絲夢遊仙境》，這齣劇在一個前身為學校的三層樓建築裡演出。這是一個非常私密的體驗，每一次只有十五位觀眾進場。在這一場冒險裡，觀眾會拿到一串鑰匙，讓他們能夠打開抽屜以及箱子去閱讀裡面信件和照片。跟 *Sleep No More* 不一樣，觀眾無法隨心所欲在劇場裡自由走動。取而代之的是，每一位觀眾會被引導至一間又一間的房間裡，時而一個人、時而和另外一位不認識的觀眾一起體驗。透過探索不同的房間，你有機會和演員互動並得到線索去一窺那些被守護的祕密。

測驗目標：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。

選文內容：關於紐約市三個沉浸式劇場的介紹。

47. ①、⑤ 難易度：中偏難

解析：文章中畫底線的部分標註為①至⑦，其中哪兩個最能描述「沉浸式劇場」的概念？在答案卷上寫下數字。從第一段的簡介了解沉浸式劇場的核心觀念為「互動」，最符合「互動」意境的選項①「破除觀眾與演員之間的隔閡」，與第一段第一句指出的傳統演出中的“proper etiquette involves sitting down and staying quiet”做對比，展現互動的新趨勢；選項⑤直接指出演員會和觀眾做一對一的互動，因此判斷出答案為①、⑤。②純粹描述舞臺設計，③只有提到觀眾在演出中可以在座位上喝酒，④鼓勵觀眾獨自觀看演出，而不是跟朋友一起，並無提到和演員互動的部分，⑥僅指出一場表演所允許的最高人數，⑦指觀眾不能任意走動，必須遵照劇場人員的指示前進每一個房間，沒有提及和演員的互動。

評分原則：本題共 2 分，對一個選項給 1 分，非數字答案不計分，寫超過兩個答案不計分。

48. (1)③⑤⑥ (2)④ (3)①② 難易度：中偏易

解析：每一場表演中可能出現的物品標註①到⑥如下，將其跟其相對應表演做配對，每一格可能會有一個或一個以上的答案。每一個選項只會出現一次。

*Drunk Shakespeare* 關鍵字 cocktails、crowns、books

*Sleep No More* 關鍵字 full-face white mask

*Then She Fell* 關鍵字 boxes、keys

評分原則：本題共 6 分，對一個選項給 1 分，重複出現的選項扣 1 分，非數字答案不計分。

49. (1) liquor / cocktails / champagne (2) *Drunk Shakespeare*

難易度：中

解析：以下為一則上述其中之一表演的評論。在(1)格中，填上文章中所使用的字；在(2)格中，寫下正確的表演名稱。

這場表演實在太精彩了！如果你需要大笑一場，就選它了。他們是我看過最好的演員之一。你不需要喝酒就能玩得盡興，因為演員們已經幫你喝夠多了！但如果你還是決定要喝，我大推他們的 (1)。在表演的過程中，演員會和觀眾互動，所以如果你想要在 (2) 的演出中參一咖，記得要買在舞臺旁邊的票。我保證你一定會非常樂在其中！

(1) 從前一句判斷出 do so 為 drink，並對應到 *Drunk Shakespeare* 欄中第四行 Most attendees sip on cocktails 中 sip 為 drink 同義字，答案應為含酒精類飲品，故答案 cocktails, liquor, champagne 都視為正確答案。

(2) 從評論中的關鍵字 laugh, drink, actors will sip, stage-side

tickets 判斷此劇為 *Drunk Shakespeare*。

評分原則：本題共 2 分，對一個選項給 1 分，大小寫、單複數、拼字錯誤均不給分。

第參部分、非選擇題

一、中譯英

1.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{It is worthwhile (rewarding) to cultivate (develop, foster)} \\ \text{It pays off} \end{array} \right\} /$

effective study habits / because doing so helps (to) / enhance (improve, boost, strengthen) our learning.

2. Practical ways include (involve) / staying interested in (maintaining, sustaining interest in) / what we learn (what we have learned) and / removing (getting rid of)

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{anything that distracts us from our studies.} \\ \text{any distraction from our studies.} \end{array} \right.$

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

Leisure activities are getting more valued nowadays. It is not unusual to find people spending their weekends at various campsites so as to escape concrete jungle, get closer to nature and relish the mellow vibes. There are campsites situated in national parks or natural surroundings, like Campsite A, offering plain and primitive experiences for campers. They can build a campfire with woods at the fireplace to enjoy the roughly-made yet delectable food. Encircled by forests, campers can fully immerse themselves in the peaceful air in nature. There is, however, one thing that not most people can get used to; that is, only cold water is available for showers. Those aiming for a comfortable camping experience may prefer Campsite B, a more luxurious alternative for camping. Aside from public shower rooms and toilets, these campsites are mostly run by holiday resorts and well-equipped with modern facilities. Electricity and wifi are no doubt one feature to Internet addicts who tend to post their updates on social media in no time. With its convenience, Campsite B, charging six thousand and eight hundred dollars, costs twice more than Campsite A. It is obvious that these two campsites appeal to different customers, who arrange their holiday for different purposes.

As a nature lover, I prefer types similar to Campsite A. The experience as well as price are my major concerns. Although there is no wifi, I can be entirely embraced by nature and will not be disturbed by annoying line messages all the time. In the morning, my friends and I can have fun in the creeks near the campsite, which is a rare chance for people like us staying in urban areas most of the time. I have always wanted to try to freeze fresh cucumbers in the icy river water, just like many Japanese would do in the movies. After we expose ourselves to sunlight during the outdoor activities all day, a cold shower in the

evening sounds refreshing. For dinner, we can set a campfire to cook instant noodles, grill smoked sausages and roast marshmallows, enjoying them with the crunchy cucumbers cooled by the creek. What excites me the most is that we can sleep under the night sky with twinkling stars dotted all over since there is no air pollution at the campsite. It definitely will be a glamorous and unforgettable scene. In addition to the unique experience in nature, campsite A charges much less than campsite B. My friends and I can afford a weekend like this without a tight budget. I find it far more attractive and can't wait to book a tent for my vacation.

評分原則：本大題總分 20 分，採整體式評分，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），閱卷委員於閱讀完考生試卷後，初步決定一個分數，再以各分項評分標準（詳見表一）檢閱是否符合此分數。另外，字數明顯不足，扣 1 分。未分段，扣 1 分；寫多段，不扣分。

表一、英文作文評分指標

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）

## 高中英語聽力測驗模擬試題

### — 作答注意事項 —

- 本測驗考試時間 60 分鐘，含作答說明。
- 本測驗共五大題，共四十題。
- 所有試題皆為選擇題，包含單選及多選兩類，每題配分相同。
- 請根據試題本與語音播放的內容作答。
- 作答方式
  - 請用 2B 鉛筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液或修正帶。
  - 考生須依上述規定劃記，若未依規定劃記而導致答案難以辨識，恐將影響考生成績並傷及權益。
  - 聆聽過程中，考生可視需要於試題本上記下內容要點。
- 如有受干擾無法聽清楚之試題，請於全部試題播放完畢後，考試結束鈴響前舉手向監試人員反映。



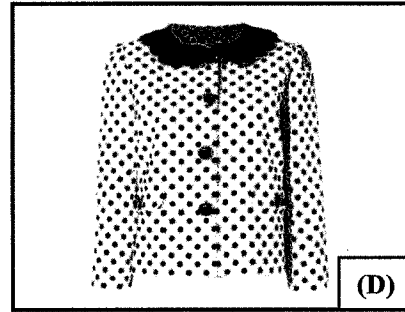
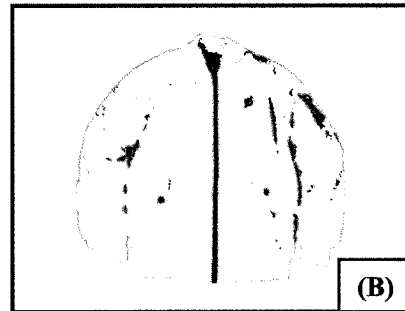
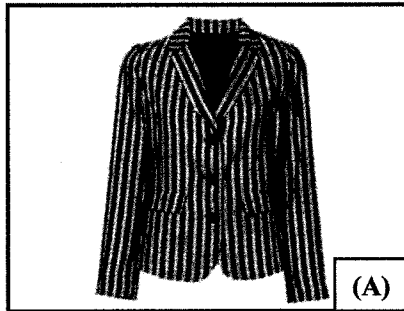
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請翻開試題本

一、圖片聽解：第一部分（單選題）

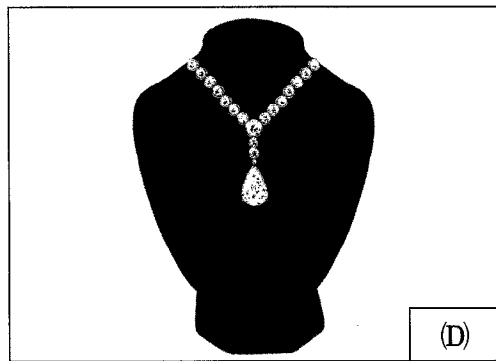
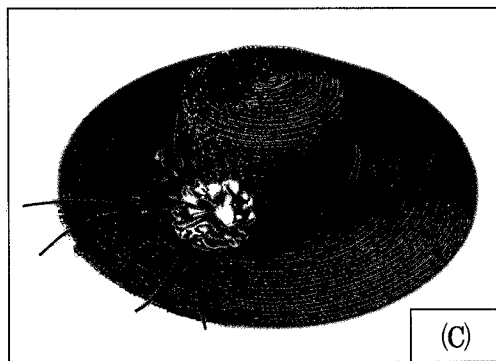
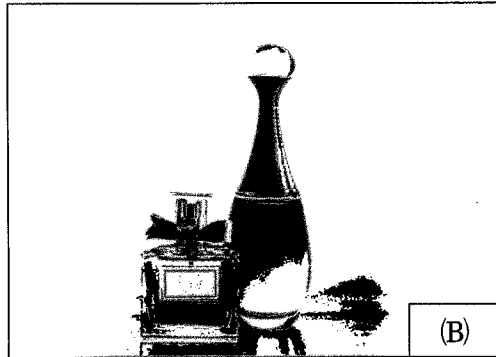
說明：第 1. 題至第 4. 題，請聽語音播出的試題，根據內容在四幅圖片中選出最符合題意的圖片，每題播放一次。

（例題）



答案為(A)

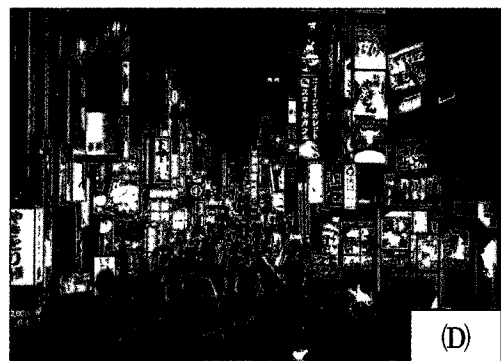
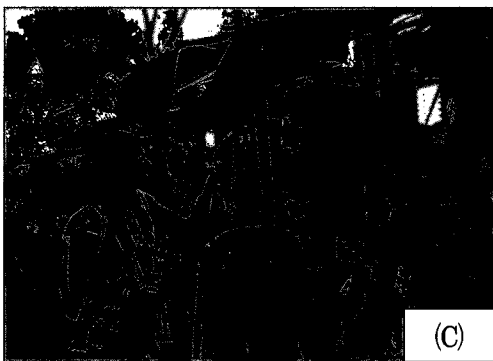
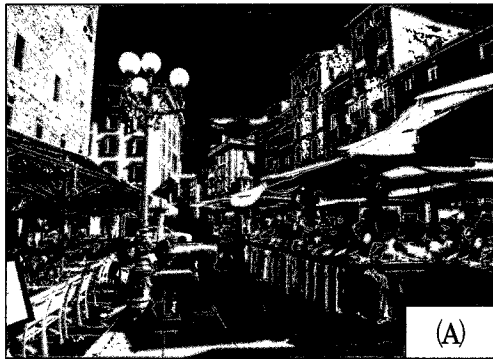
第1.題



第2.題



第3.題



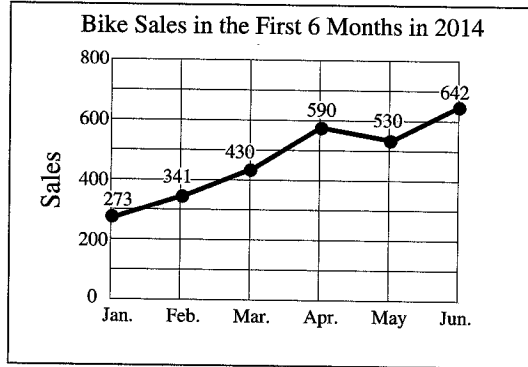
第4.題



一、圖片聽解：第二部分（多選題）（每題 2 分，共 8 分）

說明：第 5. 題至第 8. 題，請仔細觀察圖片，並聆聽試題，從聽到的四個選項中選出最符合圖意的二個答案，每題播放一次。

(例題) (Picture S)



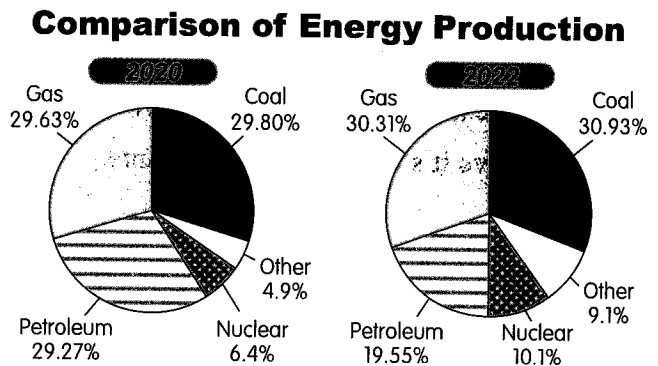
答案為(A)、(C)

第 5. 題 (Picture 5)

**Business Conference**  
October 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> 2022

<b>Digital Marketing</b> 10:00-12:00	 Regina Brown
<b>Lunch Break</b> 12:00-13:30	
<b>Positive Thinking Workshop</b> 13:30-15:00	 Ken Adams
<b>Group Discussion</b> 15:00-16:00	 John Smith

第 6. 題 (Picture 6)



第 7. 題 (Picture 7)

**SUNSHINE**  
Family Restaurant

**Reliable Waitress Help Needed**

- ★ 1 full time position
- ★ 1 part time position

(Do not apply with visible tattoos and lace piercing's)

Apply in person at Sunshine in Dallas  
135 St. David St. South, Dallas

第 8. 題 (Picture 8)

**Summer camp**  
At Anping Nature Center

Receive an additional discount for each friend you refer who signs up for camp!

Full day camps meet 9AM - 4PM each day and include a morning and afternoon snack.  
Parents provide a packed lunch each day.  
The fee is \$145 (\$130 for members).

<b>Ages 4-6</b>	July 13-17 Junior Discovery Mini Camp
	July 27-31 Wild Woods Mini Camp
<b>Ages 6-8</b>	July 22-26 Discovery Camp
	July 27-31 Animal Adventures

二、對答

說明：第 9 題至第 16 題，請聽語音內容，從四個選項中選出一個最適當的回應，每題播放一次。

(例題)

- (A) You should call the police.
- (B) Can you speak louder, please?
- (C) Did you enjoy your midnight snack?
- (D) I don't want to bother your neighbors.

答案為(A)

- 9. (A) Thank you for your help. I surely will.  
(B) That didn't go exactly as expected.  
(C) We'd like to hold another team meeting.  
(D) She doesn't feel like joining the tour.
- 10. (A) I doubt your enthusiasm for this position.  
(B) That's quite a feat. How did you manage to do it?  
(C) We cannot be too careful when we're working.  
(D) I believe it's the thought that counts.
- 11. (A) I'm more than satisfied with this flight to America.  
(B) Maybe the airline will provide some coupons for the inconvenience.  
(C) I always prefer a window seat to an aisle seat.  
(D) Most travelers purchase insurance before they set off for the trip.
- 12. (A) Sure. They fully support my decision to keep studying.  
(B) Of course. We are not going to follow their advice.  
(C) No. I'm still wondering how to break the news without driving them crazy.  
(D) Not yet. They are relieved that I finally take school seriously.
- 13. (A) It's even more difficult when there's so much fake news on the Internet.  
(B) We will soon take a vote on the destination of our graduation trip.  
(C) As a matter of fact, there's a major election in Taiwan every two years.  
(D) Whenever there's an election coming, there's bound to be a lot of campaigning.

14. (A) Please don't take their comments personally.  
(B) In a college class, students are often required to work in teams.  
(C) Exactly. Asking friends for their feedback will also help as well.  
(D) Are you sure you want to take on this challenge?
15. (A) We believe you are the role model for our students.  
(B) Did I say something that you have a hard time accepting?  
(C) Giving a public performance must be a challenging mission.  
(D) I can't care less about what others think about our performance.
16. (A) This is more efficient than expected.  
(B) All right. We can set out ahead of schedule.  
(C) Not again. Our boss and supervisors are getting impatient.  
(D) Arriving on time shows how much you care about it.

### 三、簡短對話

說明：第17.題至第24.題，含單題及題組。第17.題至第20.題為單題；第21.題至第24.題，每二題為一題組。請聽語音內容和相關的問題，從四個選項中選出一個最適當的選項，每題（組）播放一次。

(例題)

- (A) Waste management.  
(B) Friendly environments.  
(C) Convenience of disposable chopsticks.  
(D) Reasons for using one's own chopsticks.

答案為(D)

17. (A) He has always wanted to design buildings for a living.  
(B) He wants to make a fortune as a YouTuber.  
(C) He prefers working with others.  
(D) He cares little about the salary.
18. (A) Canceling her flight to the Orchid Island.  
(B) Booking a round-way boat trip to the Orchid Island.  
(C) Hiring local tour guides from the Orchid Island.  
(D) Coming up with an alternative in case her flight is cancelled.

19. (A) Some team members disagree with him.  
(B) His teacher doesn't like his idea.  
(C) He needs more people to join his team.  
(D) He's looking for sponsors for his work.
20. (A) Native speakers are better teachers.  
(B) Knowing the language helps one succeed.  
(C) He must watch his pronunciation.  
(D) Having one-on-one lessons is expensive.

第21.、22.題為題組

21. (A) A celebrity's ambition to put people on Mars.  
(B) Why it is difficult to live on Mars.  
(C) Who Elon Musk will put on his team.  
(D) A successful entrepreneur's company.
22. (A) It requires more funding.  
(B) It will be profitable business.  
(C) It is very promising.  
(D) It is unlikely to succeed.

第23.、24.題為題組

23. (A) He was born and raised in Tainan.  
(B) He won't recommend Tainan at all.  
(C) He is quite familiar with Tainan.  
(D) He likes street food in Tainan very much.
24. (A) Going to a well-known restaurant.  
(B) Sharing pictures of her trip to the city.  
(C) Renting a scooter to get around in Tainan.  
(D) Taking a bus to visit different spots.

#### 四、短文聽解

說明：第25.題至第32.題，每二題為一題組。請先閱讀試題本的題目及選項，然後聽語音播出的內容，從四個選項中選出一個最適當的選項，每題組播放一次。

(例題)

When is this announcement being made?

- (A) When meals are being served.
- (B) When the plane is taking off.
- (C) When passengers are boarding.
- (D) When the plane is about to land.

答案為(D)

第25.、26.題為題組 (請先閱讀試題)

25. What is this talk mainly about?

- (A) How social media can play a big role in promoting education.
- (B) Why we must care about how students behave on the Internet.
- (C) When students must get off line for their school assignments.
- (D) How students can benefit from the introduction of smartphones.

26. What is the mistake students often make on the Internet?

- (A) They buy something with their parents' credit card.
- (B) They don't think it is wrong to copy others' work.
- (C) They believe they can download everything for free.
- (D) They think no one knows who they really are online.

第27.、28.題為題組 (請先閱讀試題)

27. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as an advantage of working part-time?

- (A) People can expand their social circles.
- (B) People can make their life more interesting.
- (C) People can raise their income.
- (D) People can improve their physical health.

28. What is the speaker's viewpoint on taking a part-time job?

- (A) It will do more harm than good, especially for teenage students.
- (B) There are many aspects to consider before starting a part-time position.
- (C) Salary and safety are two of the most important considerations.
- (D) Students should be encouraged to work part-time to boost their resume.

**第29、30題為題組**（請先閱讀試題）

29. Which of the following is mentioned as a reason one should try jogging?

- (A) It requires specialized equipment and a pair of good sneakers.
- (B) It makes one less likely to have certain types of disease.
- (C) It helps one connect with other joggers or marathoners.
- (D) It can test one's both physical and mental strength.

30. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the talk?

- (A) The fact that a lot of people in Taiwan take up jogging.
- (B) Reasons behind the popularity of jogging.
- (C) What to keep in mind if one's considering running a marathon.
- (D) The need for runners to purchase high-end jogging shoes.

**第31、32題為題組**（請先閱讀試題）

31. What is the purpose of this announcement?

- (A) To remind listeners to take medicine as often as possible.
- (B) To alert listeners to dangers of overdose.
- (C) To teach a few tips on disease prevention.
- (D) To explain why we shouldn't discard medicine carelessly.

32. What can one do if he or she needs to give up unwanted medicine?

- (A) Pouring the medicine down the kitchen sink.
- (B) Turning to doctors or pharmacists for advice.
- (C) Throwing it away with other household garbage.
- (D) Keeping it in the refrigerator until it's needed again.

五、長篇聽解

說明：第33.題至第40.題，每四題為一題組。請先閱讀試題本的大綱或圖表及選項，然後聽語音播出的內容，可同步利用試題本上的大綱或圖表，記錄重要訊息與細節（此部分不計分）。再根據語音播出的題目，從四個選項中選出一個最適當的選項，並將答案劃記在答題卷，每題組播放一次。

(例題)

Student Organization Event Planning Worksheet		
Organization Information		
Sponsoring Student Organization / Department	Taiwan Student Association	
Contact Name & Email	I-Ching Wang	icwang@gmail.com
Event Details		
Event Name	Reception Party	
Event Day and Date	Friday	09 / 13 / 2019
Start Time & End Time	6:30 p.m	9:30 p.m
Event Location <i>* Please check one and write down the room number.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Plato Hall Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Aristotle Hall Room _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> Socrates Hall Room _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Democritus Hall Room _____

- (A) Plato Hall.
- (B) Socrates Hall.
- (C) Aristotle Hall.
- (D) Democritus Hall.

答案為(C)

**第33.至36.題為題組** (請先閱讀大綱)

**University Dormitory Application**

**1. Application dates:**

9:00 a.m. on Monday, January 3<sup>th</sup>, 2022 to 17:00 p.m. on Tuesday, January 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022. (Late entry will NOT be accepted.)

**2. Requirement:**

- Currently not living in any of the school dormitories.
- Currently not registered residents of Taipei City or New Taipei City.

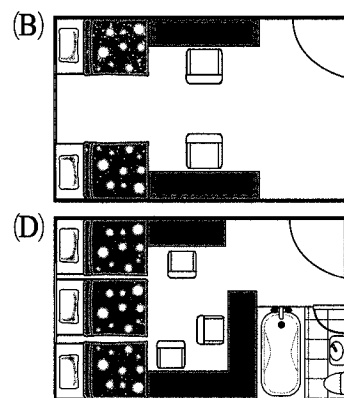
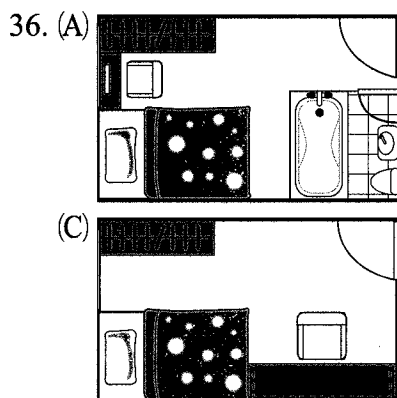
**3. Room types and rates:**

- Single room with one bathroom: 10,000 NTD / semester
- Twin room with one bathroom: 8,000 NTD / semester
- Three-bed room with one bathroom: 6,000 NTD / semester
- Four-bed room without bathroom: 4,500 NTD / semester

**4. Reminders:**

- Priority will be given to students with disability.
- A safety deposit of 5,000 NTD will be required for all dorm residents.
- Application is open to freshmen students only.

33. (A) University graduates.  
(B) Part-time workers.  
(C) First-year students at college.  
(D) Parents of high school students.
34. (A) He went to Taoyuan for high school.  
(B) He wants a four-bed room without a bathroom.  
(C) He cares about privacy a lot.  
(D) He can't afford a single room with one bathroom.
35. (A) Different types of room.  
(B) Prices of the dorm room.  
(C) Competition to get a room.  
(D) Discounts for students.



第37.至40.題為題組 (請先閱讀圖表)

**Recycling in our everyday life**

**1. Oyster shells**

- ★ Reasons —
  - 1. Kill bacteria
  - 2. Remove bad smell
- ★ Products — \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Other items**

- ★ Plastic products
  - └ Examples: \_\_\_\_\_
- ★ Consumer electronics
  - └ Examples: \_\_\_\_\_

37. (A) Other uses of oyster shells.  
(B) The cost of refusing to recycle.  
(C) How ordinary items can serve other purposes.  
(D) Steps to follow in recycling.
38. (A) Footwear.  
(B) Cleaning products.  
(C) Clothes.  
(D) Jewelry.
39. (A) Because the Olympic medals were made with oyster shells.  
(B) Because of the efforts to be environmentally friendly.  
(C) Because athletes were banned from using plastic products.  
(D) Because the Japanese public volunteered for the games.
40. (A) Cell phones.  
(B) Air conditioners.  
(C) Electricity cord.  
(D) Microwave oven.



臺北區 111 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。

1. Research has shown that people who frequently \_\_\_\_\_ themselves in junk food have a higher risk of suffering from obesity and related diseases.  
(A) justify (B) manifest (C) indulge (D) devote
2. In many countries, public display of \_\_\_\_\_ such as hugging and kissing is socially unacceptable and legally criminal.  
(A) melancholy (B) affection (C) correspondence (D) mischief
3. With COVID-19 infections steadily declining and vaccinations increasing, the government officials are cautiously \_\_\_\_\_ about border reopening.  
(A) distinguished (B) peculiar (C) faithful (D) optimistic
4. Even more than a decade after the Great East Japan Earthquake ravaged northeastern Japan on March 11, 2011, the tragedy \_\_\_\_\_ in the minds of the survivors.  
(A) lingers (B) deposits (C) abounds (D) rejoices
5. *Titanic* is widely considered one of the best movies ever made. It not only drew critical \_\_\_\_\_ but also achieved commercial success.  
(A) instinct (B) acclaim (C) discipline (D) compromise
6. An alien who marries a national of the Republic of China (Taiwan) is \_\_\_\_\_ to apply for citizenship and permanent residency.  
(A) exclusive (B) competent (C) destined (D) eligible
7. This multinational corporation has obtained a wholesale license to \_\_\_\_\_ Coca-Cola beverages in Southeast Asia.  
(A) escort (B) distribute (C) auction (D) scramble
8. The construction of the Taipei Dome is scheduled to be completed this year. This multi-purpose arena will have a seating \_\_\_\_\_ of 40,000 people.  
(A) capacity (B) skyscraper (C) cluster (D) vacancy
9. After investigation, the police noticed a \_\_\_\_\_ parallel between the two murder cases. The victim in each case had worked part-time at the same convenience store.  
(A) striking (B) ragged (C) lucrative (D) hoarse
10. To put it \_\_\_\_\_, the government's efforts to solve the problem of high housing prices in urban areas leave much to be desired.  
(A) steeply (B) frantically (C) bluntly (D) lavishly

## 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

In 1956, African honeybees were introduced into Brazil to improve honey production in the tropical climate of South America. However, they started to mix with European honeybees already living there and produced a new kind of “Africanized” honeybees that are better at setting up hives and at reproducing than European bees. Keeping Africanized bees poses a challenge to beekeepers. Generally, beekeepers keep their bees in 11. wooden boxes, or hives. After the worker bees fill a hive with honey, the beekeepers open the lid of the hive and blow a few puffs of thick, cool smoke into the hive to help calm the bees, 12. easier to collect the honey.

The problem with keeping Africanized bees is that they are more defensive than European bees. Even the slightest bump against the hive may 13. an alarm. A large quantity of smoke is needed to calm the bees. Two or three beekeepers may need to work together to safely harvest the honey. And they may need to wear heavier beekeeping suits even in hot, 14. weather. Beekeepers may also collect less honey from Africanized bee hives. European bees form search parties and work together to collect flower nectar from which honey is made, while Africanized bees usually work alone in search of flowers. Therefore, less nectar is brought back to Africanized bee hives. Africanized bees also spend less time storing honey but more time caring for young bees. That may be because they 15. in a tropical climate where not much honey is needed for food during the winter.

11. (A) stacked (B) stuffed (C) starved (D) staffed  
 12. (A) which make them (B) so that they are (C) thus it would be (D) making it  
 13. (A) set off (B) go off (C) call off (D) knock off  
 14. (A) lunar (B) dual (C) steamy (D) crisp  
 15. (A) used to having lived (B) have used to living (C) used to live (D) are used to living

第 16.至 20.題為題組

Few people, if any, enjoy washing dishes; however, it turns out that doing this dull chore might pay off in an unexpected way. According to a recent study published in the Journal of Pediatrics, doing the dishes 16. instead of using a dishwashing machine might prevent the development of allergies.

Researchers in Sweden conducted a survey of the parents of 1,029 children 17. seven and eight. They found out that those kids whose parents hand-washed the dishes instead of using a dishwasher were less likely to suffer from allergies.

Earlier studies have indicated that dishes washed by machine are cleaner than those washed by hand. Unlike washing dishes by hand, a dishwasher kills germs with heated water. So why would children who eat off of slightly dirtier plates be better off 18. preventing allergies? One possible explanation comes from the Hygiene Hypothesis. It holds that children develop allergies because their surroundings are actually too clean.

In most cases, the immune system keeps people healthy by recognizing bacteria and viruses, and fighting them off. If one has allergies, however, it sometimes overreacts, fighting ordinary things like pollen or certain foods. 19. germs, especially early in life, is good training for the immune system; that is, the bacteria left on handwashed plates may stimulate the immune system in various ways, teach the body to 20. its environment, and prevent the Hygiene Hypothesis from occurring.

The study concludes that while using a dishwasher might be more convenient, handwashing the dishes could be better for health.

16. (A) manually                      (B) verbally                      (C) supposedly                      (D) implicitly  
17. (A) aging between                (B) aged                              (C) whose ages                      (D) that are age-old  
18. (A) regardless of                (B) in return for                      (C) when it comes to                (D) compared with  
19. (A) To be exposing to                (B) Be exposed to                      (C) To expose to                      (D) Being exposed to  
20. (A) tolerate                      (B) undermine                      (C) graze                              (D) clarify

### 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(J)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中。每題 1 分。

#### 第21.至30.題為題組

Widely known as the “Iron Horse of Kansas”, Glenn Cunningham (1909-1988) overcame adversity and all 21. against him, becoming one of the greatest middle-distance runners of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

In 1917, eight-year-old Glenn Cunningham and his elder brother, Floyd, took charge of heating the classroom at the Rolla Sunflower country school before the teachers and other students would arrive. But disaster 22. one day when someone accidentally poured gasoline in the kerosene container and when the two brothers went to heat the coal stove, an explosion took place.

The 23. blast claimed Floyd’s life and caused severe harm to Cunningham’s lower body. When he was rushed to the hospital, the doctor suggested amputating his two legs to avoid a potential infection that could cost him his life. Cunningham was so 24. that his parents would not allow it. Eventually through his daily massages and his iron 25., Cunningham slowly regained the ability to stand up, then to walk with others’ help, then to walk by himself—and then—to run. He started to walk to school, then to run to school, and to run for the 26. joy of running.

In high school, Cunningham joined the track team. After high school, he ran for the University of Kansas. He won two National Collegiate Athletic Association titles and eight Amateur Athletic Union national titles. Having built a 27. as one of the best runners in his country, Cunningham would go on to compete in the 1500m event at the 1932 Olympics. He narrowly missed out on a medal as he finished fourth, but he continued to scale new 28. in his athletics career despite the disappointment. Later, he also set a new world record while competing in the 1000-yard run. In 1936, Cunningham made his second Olympic appearance at Berlin. He 29. the silver medal by setting a new US record at the event.

From being almost 30. as a child to setting world records and going on to win an Olympic medal, Glenn Cunningham’s career remains an inspiration for all athletes.

- (A) sheer                      (B) struck                      (C) reputation                      (D) crippled                      (E) odds  
(F) persistence                      (G) distressed                      (H) peaks                      (I) secured                      (J) dreadful

#### 四、篇章結構（占 8 分）

說明：第31.題至第34.題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(D)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中。每題 2 分。

##### 第31.至34.題為題組

The Lost City at Sun City in South Africa is a fascinating destination to visit. Legend has it that centuries ago, an African tribe brought with them their rich heritage and settled in an ancient volcanic crater which they called the Valley of the Sun.   31.   Unfortunately, a devastating earthquake turned the city into ruins, forcing the residents to flee from their homes. Today, the city has been restored to its past glory and named The Lost City.

The centerpiece of the Lost City is the Palace, a truly magnificent hotel which boasts unsurpassed five-star luxury as well as overlooks 25 hectares of jungle and the Valley of Waves, a water adventure park.   32.   Here players may get to see live crocodiles enjoying their haven under the sun at the 13<sup>th</sup> hole.

The Valley of Waves is Sun City's legendary hub for all kinds of water fun. It features a Lazy River Ride, a non-stop tube ride around an island for whoever wants to relax.   33.   Visitors are challenged to experience an adrenaline-inducing 17-meter drop down a 70-meter slide into a pool.

Animal and nature enthusiasts would never miss going into the game parks of South Africa. The Pilanesberg National Park is just a stone's throw from Sun City. It covers over 60,000 hectares of bushland and sustains an interesting wildlife population. Visitors either ride on horses or take a safari jeep to explore the park.   34.   A safari drive is considered successful when the Big Five, i.e. the lion, leopard, rhinoceros, buffalo and elephant are sighted.

- (A) Behind the hotel is a golf course which stretches across the ochre bushveld.  
(B) Not for the faint-hearted is the Temple of Courage.  
(C) Guides are provided to assist them.  
(D) The people built a splendid city of unique architectural design.

#### 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

A windmill is a device for tapping the energy of the wind by means of sails mounted on a rotating shaft. Like waterwheels, windmills were among the original prime movers that replaced humans as a source of power. The most important use of the windmill was for grinding grain between stones. In certain areas its uses in land drainage and water pumping were equally important.

The first windmill originated in Persia around the 9<sup>th</sup> century. With sails radiating from a vertical shaft standing in a fixed building, this vertical-axis windmill, derived from the earliest water mills, was used to drive a single pair of stones directly, without the use of gears. Persian millwrights, taken prisoner by the forces of Genghis Khan, were sent to China to instruct in the building of windmills; their use for irrigation there has lasted ever since.

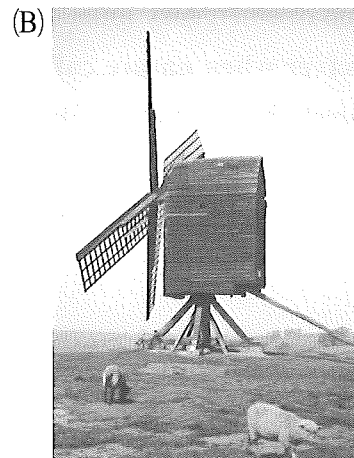
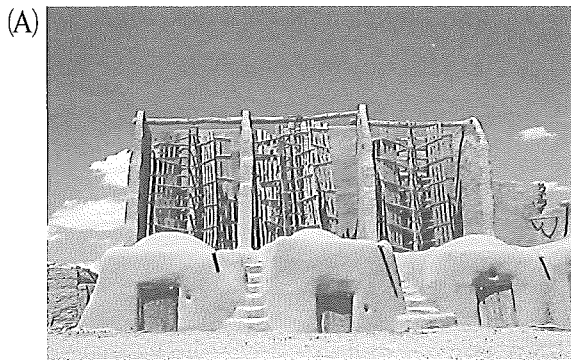
In the 12<sup>th</sup> century, the first horizontal-axis windmill, called the post mill, appeared in Europe. It was developed directly from the Roman water mill with its right-angle drive to the stones through a single pair of gears attached to the shaft that holds the sails on the other end. The post mill features a boxlike body, which contains the gearing, millstones, and machinery and carries the sails, well balanced on a wooden post supported by quarterbars. The body can be turned so that the sails can be faced into the wind.

More advanced smock and tower mills were made in the following centuries. The smock mill consists of a sloping thatched wooden tower for holding the milling machinery. It is topped with a rotatable cap, which holds just the roof, the sails and the shaft. It differs from a post mill in that the body does not rotate; it is the cap that rotates to face the wind. Therefore, the body can be made much taller, which can house more pairs of stones and allow the sails to catch more wind. The tower mill takes the smock mill design even further, by replacing the wooden body with a brick or stone built tower. This makes the tower mill more weatherproof and fireproof.

The rapid decline in the use of windmills began following World War I with the development of the internal-combustion engine and the spread of electric power.

35. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a common use for windmills?
- (A) Food production.
  - (B) Soil improvement.
  - (C) City landscaping.
  - (D) Water supply.
36. Based on the passage, what is the key difference between a vertical-axis windmill and a horizontal-axis windmill?
- (A) The former uses more sails than the latter.
  - (B) The former is built with wood while the latter is made of bricks.
  - (C) The former takes up less room than the latter.
  - (D) The former operates without gears, but the latter requires gears to drive the millstones.
37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The first windmill was credited to Genghis Khan.
  - (B) The destruction of World War I caused a sharp drop in the use of windmills.
  - (C) With a fixed, taller body, the smock mill works more efficiently than the post mill.
  - (D) Persian millwrights taught Europeans how to build horizontal-axis windmills.

38. According to the passage, which of the following pictures best represents the image of a typical post mill?



第39.至42.題為題組

Finding a toilet while one is outside the house is sometimes difficult. Moreover, toilets are among the most indispensable amenities in war-torn regions and areas affected by natural disasters. There are known cases of individuals falling ill after avoiding relieving themselves. To spare the embarrassment of those who need to pee but there's no toilet around, Kokenawa Inc., a startup based in Nagoya, Japan, has rolled out a tiny portable toilet, the Pocketoilet.

Billed as the smallest of its kind in the world, the Pocketoilet measures 7cm in length and 6.5cm in width. It can be carried around in virtually any pocket, purse, or makeup bag. Each product consists of a bag made of special sturdy fibers and a box of coagulants, a substance that causes liquids to become solid. Users can first attach the bag to a toilet bowl or even a trash can, fill it with a coagulant, and then just get on with their business. Tests conducted by the company have shown that the coagulant can prevent any odor from coming out even if a used bag is left indoors for an entire week.

Yoshinori Kokenawa, the founder of Kokenawa Inc., came up with the idea of inventing a tiny portable toilet in 2019, when the city of Nagano, Japan, was severely ravaged by Typhoon Hagibis. While he was volunteering to help the victims there, he spotted a long line of people waiting in front of a mobile toilet cubicle. They had to wait thirty minutes or more for their turn. It was when Kokenawa decided to create a user-friendly toilet that could be carried in a pocket or bag.

According to a 2018 survey conducted by Japan Toilet Labo, a Tokyo-based nonprofit group, in contrast to disaster preparedness supplies such as emergency food, only 16.9 percent of the households surveyed have some kind of emergency toilet on hand. Kokenawa hopes that the Pocketoilet will serve not only as **a real life-saver when nature calls** but also as an indispensable part of disaster kits across Japan. So far, the company has sold about 50,000 Pocketoilets and recently it has also donated 6,000 to Ukraine amid the ongoing Russian invasion.

39. From which of the following is the passage most likely to be taken?

- (A) A play script. (B) A travel guide.  
(C) A news story. (D) A book review.

40. What is the third paragraph of this passage mainly about?

- (A) The inspiration for the Pocketoilet. (B) The limitations of the Pocketoilet.  
(C) The benefits from the Pocketoilet. (D) The doubts about the Pocketoilet.

41. What does the author mean by “**a real life-saver when nature calls**” in the last paragraph?

- (A) The Pocketoilet can protect people from getting injured in natural disasters.  
(B) The Pocketoilet is helpful in preserving the natural environment.  
(C) The Pocketoilet becomes a protective outfit a rescue worker wears when called to disaster areas.  
(D) The Pocketoilet comes in handy when one feels an urge to urinate but has no access to a toilet.

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

- (A) The Pocketoilet is the only portable toilet available in the world.  
(B) The Pocketoilet has already hit the market in Japan.  
(C) The Pocketoilet was first used in a relief effort for the typhoon-stricken Nagano city.  
(D) The Pocketoilet includes a bag made of a durable material called coagulants.

第43.至46.題為題組

Recently, a team of paleontologists discovered ten new species of ancient mammals after examining a large collection of fossils. The discovery sheds new light on the diversity of mammals which existed in North America between 33 million and 35 million years ago, when the climate was changing drastically. The collection of fossils, however, was made with the help of an army of harvester ants in Nebraska, US.

Harvester ants live in underground burrows that sit beneath mounds of dirt. They strengthen these hills by covering them with bits of rock and other solid materials. It has been known that harvester ants may travel over one hundred feet from their burrow and dig six feet underground in search of materials that help fortify their mounds. The materials include fossils, especially in the badlands of Wyoming, Nebraska and South Dakota, where fossils are ample and can be found in loose soil.

Harvester ants can carry materials 10 to 50 times the weight of their body. However, since they do not weigh very much, the heaviest fossil they can gather weighs less than the average pill. Given these size restrictions, harvester ant mounds are hot spots for what scientists call microvertebrate fossils, which are animal fossils too small to see without a microscope. Despite a risk of being bitten by harvester ants, for over a century there have been scientists scraping sediment off the sides of harvester ant mounds in search of such fossils without spending hours in the field sifting through sand and dirt.

Since thousands of fossilized teeth and jaw bones were collected from harvester ant mounds, leading the research team to the discovery of ten new ancient mammal species, the paleontologists decided to pay **homage** to harvester ants by naming one of the new species, the beaver relative *Costepeiromys attasorus*, after these insect collaborators (Latin *attasorus* “ant mound”). Moreover, based on the location and age of the rocks surrounding the ant mounds, they estimate that the fossils are from the late Eocene and early Oligocene epochs. During that geological period, Earth’s climate was cooling radically. Understanding the true extent of mammalian diversity during and after that time will help scientists better predict how mammals today might react to a changing climate.

43. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- (A) Scientists’ Insect Helpers (B) Climate Change and Extinction of Mammals  
(C) Ten New Species of Ancient Mammals (D) A Plague of Harvester Ants

44. Why do harvester ants search for fossils?

- (A) To feed their young. (B) To trap their prey.  
(C) To strengthen their dwelling. (D) To help their human friends.

45. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**homage**” in the last paragraph?

- (A) Wage. (B) Praise. (C) Bill. (D) Visit.

46. Which of the following can be inferred about harvester ants?

- (A) Harvester ants have an average weight of three grams.  
(B) Harvester ants prefer fossils to rocks because the latter are harder to move.  
(C) Harvester ants are now threatened by climate change.  
(D) Harvester ants attack when their nests are disturbed.

## 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。限在答題卷標示題號的作答區內作答，並依規定用筆作答。

### 第47.至50.題為題組

The 2022 World Cup is scheduled to take place in Qatar, a West Asian country. Thirty-two national teams will vie for the World Cup trophy in the finals. Although the trophy stands only at thirty-six centimeters tall, for soccer fans around the world, it represents the highest achievement.

Every four years, teams from all over the world compete to take home the World Cup of soccer. Yet nowadays no champion team can keep it. The real trophy is kept under lock and key by FIFA, short for Fédération Internationale de Football Association, to protect the valuable prize from thieves, who have stolen the trophy twice in the nearly ninety-year history of the sporting event.

The original trophy was designed by French sculptor, Abel Lafleur, who gave it a gold-plated sterling silver finish on a lapis lazuli base. The trophy was named after Jules Rimet, the founder of the World Cup tournament. During World War II, Dr. Ottorino Barassi, the then Italian vice-president of FIFA, secretly took the trophy home from a bank in Rome, and kept it under his bed in a shoebox so that the Nazi troops in Italy would not find it.

In 1966, the trophy was stolen while on display in England. Luckily, it was found seven days later by a little dog named Pickles. In 1970, Brazil earned permanent possession of the Jules Rimet Trophy by winning its third World Cup title. Unfortunately, the trophy was stolen a second time in 1983 and was never recovered, so Brazil had to have a duplicate trophy made.

Following the retirement of the Jules Rimet Trophy, a new World Cup trophy was created by Italian artist Silvio Gazzaniga in 1974. It is made of solid 18-karat gold and weighs a little over six kilograms. Its base contains two layers of malachite stone, whose bottom side can hold up to seventeen names of the winning countries. However, this trophy cannot be won outright but remains at the hands of FIFA. Instead, the winners of the tournament receive a bronze replica which is gold-plated rather than solid gold. As the bottom of the current trophy will run out of space in 2038, a third trophy is likely to be introduced.

47. According to the passage, complete the table below. ( 填空，4 分)

Trophy	The first FIFA World Cup Trophy 	The second FIFA World Cup Trophy 
Period of Usage	<p>(1) -1970 (依據文章，從以下四個年代中選擇最適當者填入答題卷中)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1904</li> <li>• 1930</li> <li>• 1945</li> <li>• 1966</li> </ul>	1974-2038
Designer's Nationality	French	(2)
Height Weight Material	<p>35 cm 3.8 kg gold plated sterling silver base: lapis lazuli</p>	<p>(3) cm 6.175 kg solid 18-karat gold base: malachite</p>
Ownership	Brazil	(4)

48. 請從這篇選文中挑選出一個單詞 (word)，填入下面的空格中，以完成句子。

請注意：一、不得使用句子中原有的單詞。二、必須視語法需要，對該單詞作適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，且符合全文文意。( 填空，2 分)

However, this trophy cannot be won outright but remains at the hands of FIFA; in other words, the winning team cannot keep this trophy \_\_\_\_\_.

49. What can be inferred from the passage? (單選題, 2 分)
- (A) Brazil's duplicate trophy is larger in size than the original one.  
 (B) The thief stealing the Jules Rimet Trophy in 1966 was a Nazi.  
 (C) As of 2018, twelve names of the champions have been carved on the bottom of the second trophy.  
 (D) A European country will host 2026 FIFA tournament.
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true? (單選題, 2 分)
- (A) The second World Cup trophy is named after the vice-president of FIFA.  
 (B) A French sculptor called Jules Rimet created the first World Cup trophy.  
 (C) The first World Cup trophy was stolen at the opening game of the 1966 FIFA tournament.  
 (D) The second World Cup trophy has no record of being stolen.

### 第參部分、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)

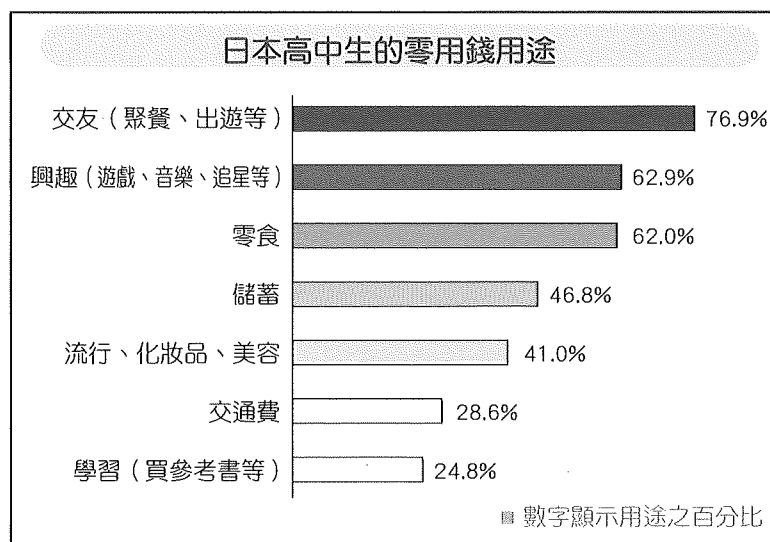
說明：依題號將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

- 由於其低犯罪率，臺灣已被網路票選為世界上第二最安全的國家。
- 然而，令外國旅客十分氣惱的是，許多臺灣的駕駛人不願禮讓行人。

#### 二、英文作文 (占 20 分)

說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)。

提示：下圖呈現的是一項針對日本高中生的零用錢用途的調查與統計結果。請依據圖表內容寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞。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，說明你平時如何使用零用錢，以及在用途上與圖表之異同，並說明其理由。





# 英文考科詳解

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

## 第壹部分、單選題

### 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。

- (C) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：研究顯示，經常縱情享用垃圾食物的人有比較高的風險罹患肥胖症及相關疾病。  
(A)證明 (B)顯示 (C)縱情 (D)奉獻
- (B) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：在許多國家，大庭廣眾前做出如擁抱和親吻等表現愛意的行為是不被社會大眾所接受的，在法律上屬犯罪行為。  
(A)憂鬱 (B)感情 (C)通信 (D)惡作劇
- (D) 難易度：易  
解析：隨著新冠肺炎確診數逐漸下降以及疫苗接種數持續提高，政府官員對於重開邊境抱持審慎樂觀的態度。  
(A)傑出的 (B)古怪的 (C)忠誠的 (D)樂觀的
- (A) 難易度：難  
解析：即使已經過了十多年，那個在 2011 年 3 月 11 日重創日本東北地區的東日本大地震，其所造成的浩劫仍留存在生還者的心中。  
(A)留存 (B)沉澱 (C)富含 (D)欣喜
- (B) 難易度：易  
解析：《鐵達尼號》被廣泛認為是史上最好的電影之一。它既叫好又叫座。  
(A)本能 (B)讚譽 (C)紀律 (D)妥協
- (D) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：和中華民國公民結婚的外籍人士有資格申請中華民國國籍和永久居留。  
(A)專用的 (B)能幹的 (C)註定的 (D)有資格的
- (B) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：這家跨國公司已經取得在東南亞經銷可口可樂飲料的批發許可。  
(A)護送 (B)經銷 (C)拍賣 (D)爭搶
- (A) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：臺北大巨蛋預計在今年完工。這個多用途的場館將有可容納四萬人的座位數。  
(A)容納 (B)摩天大樓 (C)簇集 (D)空缺
- (A) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：警方在調查後注意到這兩件謀殺案之間有一個驚人的相似處。每一起案件的受害者都曾在同一間便利商店打工過。  
(A)驚人的 (B)衣衫襤褸的 (C)賺錢的 (D)聲音沙啞的
- (C) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：坦白說，政府在解決都會地區高房價問題所做的努力仍有相當大的改進空間。  
(A)急劇地 (B)瘋狂地 (C)直言不諱地 (D)大手筆地

### 二、綜合測驗

#### 第11.至15.題為題組

非洲蜜蜂在 1956 年被引進到巴西以改善南美熱帶氣候下的蜂蜜生產。然而，它們開始與早已在當地生活的歐洲蜜蜂雜交並繁

衍出一種新的「非洲化蜜蜂」，其在築巢與繁殖能力上更勝於歐洲蜜蜂。養殖非洲化蜜蜂對於養蜂人來說是一大挑戰。一般而言，養蜂人將蜜蜂養殖在堆疊的木箱或蜂巢內。在工蜂將蜂巢填滿蜂蜜後，養蜂人打開蜂巢的蓋子並向蜂巢內吹送一縷縷濃而冷的煙以幫助蜜蜂平靜下來，而這能夠使養蜂人更容易採集蜂蜜。

養殖非洲化蜜蜂的困難在於它們比歐洲蜜蜂更有警戒心。即使是最輕微的碰撞蜂巢也可能觸發警報。需要大量的煙才能讓它們平靜下來。兩到三位養蜂人可能需要一起工作才能安全地採收蜂蜜。而且，即使在悶熱潮溼的天氣中他們也可能需要穿著更厚重的養蜂套裝。養蜂人也可能從非洲化蜜蜂的蜂巢中採收到較少的蜂蜜。歐洲蜜蜂會組成搜索隊並一起工作以採集作為蜂蜜原料的花蜜，而非洲化蜜蜂通常單獨尋找花朵。因此，非洲化蜜蜂帶回較少的花蜜。非洲化蜜蜂也花較少的時間在儲存蜂蜜但花較多的時間在照顧幼蜂。那也許是因為它們已經適應了不需要許多蜂蜜過冬的熱帶氣候。

目標：評量考生參酌篇章文意發展，掌握各類語詞 (含實詞、虛詞、詞組、慣用語及轉折詞等) 及語法應用的能力。

內容：本文描述非洲化蜜蜂的養殖。

- (A) 難易度：中  
解析：(A)堆疊的 (B)塞滿的 (C)挨餓的 (D)配有員工的  
此格根據文意，指蜜蜂被養在堆疊起來的蜂箱中，故選(A)。
- (D) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：此格考關係代名詞省略形成分詞構句以及使役動詞 make 後接虛受詞的用法，故選(D)。
- (A) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：(A)觸發 (B)響起 (C)取消 (D)停止  
此格考動詞片語。根據語意及片語的及物性，故選(A)。
- (C) 難易度：易  
解析：(A)月亮的 (B)二元的 (C)悶熱潮溼的 (D)乾冷的  
此格考單字文意，故選(C)。
- (D) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：此格考句型 be used to V-ing 表「適應了…」之用法，故選(D)。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

reproduce v. 繁殖	puff n. 一小口煙霧
defensive adj. 有戒心的	nectar n. 花蜜

#### 第16.至20.題為題組

就算真的有人，也是為數不多會樂於洗碗。然而，做這種無趣的工作的結果卻可能帶給人意想不到的好處。根據一篇近來刊登於《小兒科期刊》的研究，不使用洗碗機而是動手洗碗也許可以預防過敏。

在瑞典，研究人員針對 1,029 名七、八歲孩童的父母進行一項調查。他們發現，父母不用洗碗機而是手洗碗筷的兒童得到過敏的可能性較低。

更早的研究已顯示，用機器洗的碗盤比用手洗的碗盤要乾淨些。和手洗碗盤不同，洗碗機能以加熱的水殺死細菌。那麼，談到預防過敏，為什麼從有點比較不乾淨的餐盤中取食的兒童反而表現得比較好呢？一個可能的解釋來自「衛生假說」。該假說主張兒童之所以得到過敏是因為他們所處的環境事實上太過於乾淨。

在大多數情況下，免疫系統能以辨識細菌與病毒並擊退它們的方式而讓人們的身體保持健康。然而，假如一個人有過敏，免疫系統有時會過度反應，打擊一般無害的花粉和某些食物。讓身體暴露在有細菌的環境下，特別是在人們小的時候，對免疫系統來說是一項好的訓練。也就是說，留在手洗餐盤上的細菌也許能以多種方式刺激免疫系統，教導身體忍耐環境，以及避免「衛生假說」的情形發生。

這篇研究總結，雖然使用洗碗機也許比較方便，動手洗碗可能對身體健康比較好。

內容：本文說明動手洗碗有可能預防過敏。

- (A) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：(A)用手地 (B)口頭地 (C)大概 (D)含蓄地  
此格考單字文意，故選(A)。

17. (B) 難易度：中偏難  
 解析：此格考 aged 當形容詞，意為「(某人)…歲的」之用法，故選(B)。
18. (C) 難易度：中  
 解析：(A)不管 (B)作為回報 (C)談到 (D)相較於  
 此格考片語文意，故選(C)。
19. (D) 難易度：難  
 解析：此格考 expose 的用法和以動名詞當句子主詞的句型，故選(D)。
20. (A) 難易度：中偏易  
 解析：(A)忍耐 (B)逐漸損害 (C)擦破 (D)闡明  
 此格考單字文意，故選擇(A)。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

pediatrics *n.* 小兒科 hypothesis *n.* 假設  
 pollen *n.* 花粉 stimulate *n.* 刺激

#### 三、文意選填

##### 第21.至30.題為題組

以「堪薩斯的鐵馬」這一暱稱而廣為人知的格倫·坎寧安(1909~1988)，他克服逆境，排除萬難，成為二十世紀最偉大的中長跑選手之一。

1917年，八歲的格倫·坎寧安和他的哥哥佛洛伊德就讀蘿拉向日葵鄉校，負責在老師與其他學生抵達前將教室內弄暖。然而有一天，災難降臨了。不知是誰意外地將汽油倒入煤油罐內，而當兩兄弟拿著罐子倒入煤爐加熱時，發生了爆炸。

可怕的爆炸奪走了佛洛伊德的生命且造成坎寧安的下肢重創。當他被緊急送到醫院時，醫生建議將他的兩腿截肢以避免一個可能會要了他的命的感染。坎寧安內心感到十分地憂傷因而他的父母不同意截肢。最終，經由他每日勤於按摩以及他鋼鐵般的堅持不懈，坎寧安逐漸恢復站立的能力，然後在他人的協助下能夠行走，然後進步到能夠自己走路，再進步到能跑步。他開始走上學，接著跑步上學，而後純粹為了跑步的樂趣而跑。

高中時，坎寧安加入了田徑隊。高中畢業後，他進入堪薩斯大學校隊。他曾經贏得兩次「國家大學體育協會」冠軍和八次「業餘運動聯盟」全國冠軍。作為全美最棒的跑步選手之一，坎寧安享有聲譽，而他接著參加1932年奧運的1,500公尺項目。在該項比賽中他獲得第四名，與獎牌擦身而過。儘管失望，他仍持續在他的田徑生涯中登上新的高峰。後來，他也曾在1,000碼的賽跑中創下新的世界紀錄。1936年，坎寧安第二次參加奧運。在這次由柏林主辦的奧運中，他以刷新美國紀錄的表現獲得1,500公尺項目的銀牌。

從兒時幾乎殘疾到創世界紀錄並進而在奧運奪牌，坎寧安的職業生涯對所有運動員而言一直是一大鼓舞。

目標：評量考生依據篇章文意發展，掌握實詞詞彙(含慣用語及轉折詞)運用的能力。

內容：本文介紹美國中長跑運動員格倫·坎寧安的事蹟。

21. (E) 難易度：中偏難  
 解析：此處應填名詞，作為 overcame 的受詞。而 overcome all odds 有「克服一切不利、排除萬難」之意，故選(E)。
22. (B) 難易度：中  
 解析：此處應填句子的動詞。而 strike 有「(災難)降臨、(疾病)侵襲」之意，故選(B)。
23. (J) 難易度：易  
 解析：此處應填形容詞，修飾其後的名詞，故選(J)。
24. (G) 難易度：中偏易  
 解析：此處應填形容詞，作為主詞補語，故選(G)。
25. (F) 難易度：中偏易  
 解析：此處因為前面有所有格，應填名詞。而 iron 有「鋼鐵般的」之意，故選(F)。
26. (A) 難易度：中偏易  
 解析：此處應填形容詞，修飾其後的名詞。而 sheer 有「純粹的、完全的」之意，故選(A)。
27. (C) 難易度：易  
 解析：此處因為前面有冠詞，應填入一個單數可數名詞，故選(C)。

28. (H) 難易度：中偏難  
 解析：此處應填名詞，作為 scale 的受詞。而 scale 有「攀登」之意，故選(H)。
29. (I) 難易度：中偏易  
 解析：此處應填句子的動詞。而 secure 有「獲得」之意，故選(I)。
30. (D) 難易度：中  
 解析：此處因為前面有 be 動詞，後有 as，應填形容詞。根據文章第三段的文意，故選(D)。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

adversity *n.* 逆境 kerosene *n.* 煤油 amputate *n.* 截肢  
 massage *n.* 按摩 narrowly *adv.* 差一點兒

#### 四、篇章結構

##### 第31.至34.題為題組

位於南非太陽城的「失落之城」是一個非常迷人的旅遊景點。傳說中，幾個世紀前，一個非洲部族帶著他們豐富的文化遺產定居於他們稱之為「太陽谷」的一個古老火山口。31. (D) 族人在此建立了一個具有獨特建築設計的宏偉城市。不幸的是，一場毀滅性的地震將城市變成廢墟，迫使居民逃離他們的家園。今日，這座城市獲得重建並恢復其昔日的輝煌，它被命名為「失落之城」。

「失落之城」中最重要而受注目的是「宮殿」。「宮殿」是一棟擁有無與倫比的五星級奢華設施與服務的超大型酒店。從「宮殿」可眺望 25 公頃的熱帶叢林以及名為「波浪谷」的水上冒險樂園。32. (A) 位於酒店後方的是一座橫跨赭色灌木叢草原的高爾夫球場。在此打球者也許有機會看到活生生的鱷魚在豔陽下於第 13 洞附近的僻靜處自得其樂。

「波浪谷」是太陽城中遠近馳名的各式水上娛樂中心。「懶人河」是其特色設施。它是一個讓任何想要放鬆的人都能躺在輪胎內胎上隨著永不停止流動的河水漂流繞行一座島的設施。33. (B) 「勇氣神殿」則是不適合膽小的人玩。這個設施給遊客一個能讓腎上腺素激增的挑戰。他們要體驗一條全長 70 公尺的滑水道，從 17 公尺高，以近乎自由落體的方式高速向前猛衝，最後落入一個水池中。

動物與大自然的愛好者則不會錯過前往南非的野生動物保護區。匹林斯堡國家公園距離太陽城非常的近。它涵蓋超過六萬公頃的未開墾森林並供養一大群有趣的野生動物。遊客們可以騎著馬或搭乘觀賞野生動物的吉普車去探索這個國家公園。34. (C) 國家公園內有導遊能協助遊客。一般認為一趟成功的觀賞野生動物之旅是當遊客們在過程中能看到園內的「非洲五霸」，即獅子、獵豹、犀牛、非洲水牛和大象。

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：本文介紹南非的渡假勝地太陽城及其周邊的旅遊景點。

31. (D) 難易度：易  
 解析：此題後句出現 the city，表示此題要填入與其相關的句子，故選(D)。
32. (A) 難易度：易  
 解析：此題後句出現 players 和 the 13<sup>th</sup> hole，與高爾夫球有關，故選(A)。
33. (B) 難易度：中偏易  
 解析：此題前句介紹一項水上設施，適合任何想放鬆的人。後句描述另一項水上設施，不適合膽小的人，故選(B)。
34. (C) 難易度：易  
 解析：此題前後文都與觀賞野生動物有關。依據文意與代名詞的指涉，故選(C)。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

crater *n.* 火山口 architectural *adj.* 建築的  
 devastating *adj.* 毀滅性的 centerpiece *n.* 最吸引人的部分  
 unsurpassed *adj.* 無人可及的 hectare *n.* 公頃  
 ochre *adj.* 赭色的 bushveld *n.* 灌木叢草原  
 haven *n.* 避難所；僻靜地 hub *n.* 中心  
 (inner) tube *n.* 輪胎內胎 the faint-hearted *n.* 膽小的人  
 adrenaline *n.* 腎上腺素 enthusiast *n.* 愛好者  
 game park *n.* 野生動物保護區  
 a stone's throw *n.* 很近的距離 bushland *n.* 未開墾森林  
 safari *n.* 觀賞野生動物之旅

## 五、閱讀測驗

### 第35.至38.題為題組

風車是一種藉由將翼板安裝在可以轉動的軸上以利用風力的一種裝置。如同水車，風車也是其中一種最原始的利用自然力來取代理人類作為動力來源。風車最重要的用途是磨碎置於石頭間的穀物。在某些地區，風車在土壤排水與抽水方面也同樣地重要。

第一座風車（磨坊）約在九世紀時起源於波斯。它的翼板固定在一個垂直軸上呈輻射狀排列，這個軸則立於一個固定的建築物內。這種「垂直軸風車」是從最早期的水車衍生而來，不需要使用齒輪，即可被用來推動一對磨石。波斯的風車磨坊工匠被成吉思汗的軍隊囚禁並被送往中國去傳授風車的建造方式。從此，風車在中國就被用於農業灌溉上。

十二世紀時，首座「水平軸風車」，稱為「柱樁式風車」，出現在歐洲。它是直接從羅馬水車發展而來，其（與地面呈水平的）軸一端裝配一對齒輪組，另一端架設著風車翼板。透過風力轉動齒輪組，對磨石施以直角驅動。「柱樁式風車」的主要特徵是有一個箱型風車身，內有齒輪傳動裝置、磨石、機械裝置並承載著風車翼板。整個風車身被平穩地置於一個木製柱樁上，柱樁則有四根木條支撐。風車身可以轉動以便風車翼板能面風。

在接下來的幾個世紀，出現了更進步的「罩袍式風車」與「高塔式風車」。「罩袍式風車」的風車身是由一個斜面而上面覆蓋茅草的木塔所組成，裡面有磨坊的機械裝置。風車身的上方有一個可以轉動的風車帽，支撐風車的屋頂、翼板與軸。與「柱樁式風車」的不同在於「罩袍式風車」的風車身是不能轉動的，風車帽則可以旋轉，使風車能面風。因此，「罩袍式風車」的風車身能夠蓋的比「柱樁式風車」更高大，而這樣一來「罩袍式風車」的風車身便能裝下更多的磨石組，而翼板則更能受風。「高塔式風車」的設計則比「罩袍式風車」更上一層樓，以磚塊或石頭做成的風車身取代「罩袍式風車」的木製風車身。這使得「高塔式風車」更能防風防雨及防火。

隨著內燃機的發展以及電力的傳播，在第一次世界大戰之後，風車的使用開始快速地減少。

目標：評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語），掌握語意、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：本文介紹風車的歷史與發展。

35. (C) 難易度：易

解析：根據本文，下列何者不是風車的一般用途？

- (A) 生產食物
- (B) 改善土壤
- (C) 美化市容
- (D) 提供用水

36. (D) 難易度：中

解析：依據本文，「垂直軸風車」和「水平軸風車」主要的不同是什麼？

- (A) 前者比後者使用更多的翼板。
- (B) 前者是木製的，而後者是磚做的。
- (C) 前者比後者較不占空間。
- (D) 前者運轉不需要齒輪，但後者需要齒輪推動磨石。

37. (C) 難易度：中

解析：根據本文，以下哪一個敘述為真？

- (A) 史上第一座風車得歸功於成吉思汗。
- (B) 第一次世界大戰的破壞造成風車的使用快速減少。
- (C) 「罩袍式風車」因有更高大且固定不動的風車身，比起「柱樁式風車」更有效率。
- (D) 波斯風車磨坊工匠教導歐洲人如何建造「水平軸風車」。

38. (B) 難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本文，下列哪張圖片最能代表典型「柱樁式風車」的形象？

從第三段第三句的描述可以判斷圖(B)為「柱樁式風車」。

## 重要字、詞與片語

tap v. 利用	mount v. 裝置	rotate v. 旋轉	shaft n. 軸
prime mover n. (水、風等可以產生動力的) 自然力			
drainage n. 排水	vertical adj. 垂直的	axis n. 軸	
derive v. 源於	gear n. 齒輪	millwright n. 磨坊工匠	
irrigation n. 灌溉	horizontal adj. 水平的		
right-angle adj. 直角的	quarterbars n. 支撐風車樁柱的四根木條		
smock n. 罩袍	thatched adj. 蓋著茅草的		
rotatable adj. 可旋轉的	weatherproof adj. 防風雨的		
internal-combustion engine n. 內燃機			

### 第39.至42.題為題組

當一個人出門在外時有時候很難找到廁所。此外，廁所也是飽經戰亂的地區與受天災影響的地區最不可或缺的設施之一。已知的案例中，曾有人因忍不住不上廁所而之後病倒了。為了免除那些想上廁所但附近沒有廁所的人內心的尷尬，一家總部位於日本名古屋的新創公司—苔繩公司推出了一款小型可攜式馬桶—「口袋馬桶」。

「口袋馬桶」長7公分，寬6.5公分，號稱是世界上可攜式馬桶中最小的一種。它可以被裝入幾乎任何口袋，錢包或化妝包內而隨身攜帶著。每個「口袋馬桶」產品內都有一個特殊耐用纖維所製成的袋子以及一盒凝固劑，能將液體變成固體。使用者首先可以將袋子裝在馬桶座或甚至垃圾桶上方，然後將凝固劑加入到袋內，接著便可以使用。由苔繩公司所做的測試已經顯示，即使一個使用過的「口袋馬桶」被留放在室內一整週，凝固劑仍有效地避免任何臭味溢出。

苔繩義宗是苔繩公司的創辦人。在2019年，當哈吉貝颱風重創日本長野市時，他想到了發明小型可攜式馬桶的點子。當時，他正擔任志工，幫助當地的受難者。他注意到一長排的人在一間流動廁所前等候。他們得等候30分鐘或者更久才能輪到自己使用。而就在當下，苔繩義宗決定要發明一個能放在口袋或袋子中，對使用者來說簡單易用的馬桶。

根據總部設於東京的非營利團體「日本廁所研究所」在2018年所進行的一項調查，與備災用品如應急食物相比較，接受調查的家戶中僅有16.9%手邊有某種急難馬桶。苔繩義宗希望「口袋馬桶」不僅能作為人們內急時真正的救星，而且能成為全日本急難箱中不可或缺的一部分。目前為止，該公司已經售出約五萬個「口袋馬桶」，而該公司最近也捐出六千個「口袋馬桶」給正遭受俄羅斯侵略的烏克蘭。

內容：本文介紹「口袋馬桶」。

39. (C) 難易度：易

解析：本文最有可能出自下列何者？

- (A) 劇本
- (B) 旅遊指南
- (C) 新聞報導
- (D) 書評

40. (A) 難易度：中偏易

解析：本文第三段主要是關於什麼？

- (A) 「口袋馬桶」的靈感來源
- (B) 「口袋馬桶」的局限性
- (C) 「口袋馬桶」的好處
- (D) 對「口袋馬桶」的疑慮

41. (D) 難易度：中偏難

解析：作者在最後一段寫到“a real life-saver when nature calls”，其意思是什麼？

- (A) 「口袋馬桶」能夠保護人們免於在天災中受傷。
- (B) 「口袋馬桶」有助於維護自然環境。
- (C) 「口袋馬桶」成為救難人員被召至災區時身上穿的一款保護裝束。
- (D) 「口袋馬桶」在一個人尿急但卻無廁所可用時能派上用場。

在英文中，Nature calls 指的是「內急」之意。另外，life-saver 呼應第一段的 There are known cases of individuals falling ill after avoiding relieving themselves.

42. (B)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，以下哪一個敘述為真？

- (A) 「口袋馬桶」是世界上唯一買得到的可攜式馬桶。  
 (B) 「口袋馬桶」已經在日本上市。  
 (C) 「口袋馬桶」被首次用於一場針對受颱風重創的長野市的救濟工作中。  
 (D) 「口袋馬桶」內含一個由名為凝固劑的耐用材質所製成的袋子。

重要字、詞與片語

indispensable *adj.* 不可或缺的 amenity *n.* 設施  
 war-torn *adj.* 飽經戰亂的 relieve oneself 小解  
 spare *v.* 避免 startup *n.* 新創公司 roll out 推出(產品)  
 bill *v.* 宣傳、吹捧 sturdy *adj.* 結實的 coagulant *n.* 凝固劑  
 odor *n.* 臭味 ravage *v.* 毀壞 cubicle *n.* 小隔間  
 on hand 手頭上

第43.至46.題為題組

最近，一個古生物學家團隊在檢視一大群化石之後發現十個古代哺乳動物的新物種。這項發現對於生存於距今三千三百萬到三千五百萬年前，當時氣候極端變化的北美的哺乳動物其多樣性有新的認識。然而，這一大群化石的收集是在美國內布拉斯加州的收割蟻大軍的協助之下才得以完成。

收割蟻生活在泥土蟻丘下方的地下洞穴內。它們會把岩石碎片和其它堅硬的物質覆蓋在蟻丘上來鞏固蟻丘。人們已知，收割蟻會移動到離其巢穴超過一百英尺的地方並向地下挖掘六英尺以便搜尋有助於鞏固蟻丘的物質。這些物質包括化石，尤其是在懷俄明州、內布拉斯加州及南達科他州荒原中的化石。在那一帶，化石數量相當多，且在鬆軟的土壤中便可找到。

收割蟻可以搬起比其體重大十倍到五十倍的物質。然而，因為收割蟻的體重輕，它們所能收集的最重化石比普通的藥丸還要輕。鑒於這些尺寸上的限制，收割蟻的蟻丘成了科學家稱之為微脊椎動物化石的熱點。微脊椎動物化石太小，不使用顯微鏡便看不到。儘管有被收割蟻咬傷的風險，過去一個多世紀以來，一直有科學家從收割蟻蟻穴的側面刮下沉積物來搜尋這類化石，而無需花上好幾個小時在野外仔細翻看沙子與泥土。

因為從收割蟻的蟻丘收集到數千個變成化石的牙齒與頭骨，而這一大批化石引領研究團隊發現十個古代哺乳動物的新物種，所以古生物學家們決定將十個新物種之一的海狸的親戚 *Costepeiromys attasorus*，以這些昆蟲合作者來命名(拉丁文 *attasorus* 是“蟻丘”之意)，以向它們表達敬意。此外，根據環繞在蟻丘四周的岩石的位置與年齡，古生物學家們估計這些化石是來自始新世晚期和漸新世早期。在那個地質時期，地球的氣候正極速冷卻。了解在那段期間以及之後的哺乳動物多樣性的真實程度將有助於科學家更好地預測今日的哺乳動物會如何因應一個變化中的氣候。

內容：本文描述收割蟻的習性如何促成古代哺乳動物新物種的發現。

43. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者會是本文的最佳標題？

- (A) 科學家的昆蟲幫手  
 (B) 氣候變遷與哺乳類的絕種  
 (C) 十個古代哺乳動物的新物種  
 (D) 收割蟻的肆虐

44. (C)

難易度：易

解析：為什麼收割蟻要搜尋化石？

- (A) 為了餵食幼蟻  
 (B) 為了誘捕獵物  
 (C) 為了強化住所  
 (D) 為了幫助人類朋友

45. (B)

難易度：易

解析：下列何者在語意上最接近最後一段的“homage”？

- (A) 工資  
 (B) 表揚  
 (C) 帳單  
 (D) 拜訪

46. (D)

難易度：中

解析：下列何者是有關收割蟻的推論？

- (A) 收割蟻的平均體重是三公克。  
 (B) 收割蟻偏愛化石更勝於岩石因為後者比較難搬動。  
 (C) 收割蟻正面臨氣候變遷的威脅。  
 (D) 當收割蟻的巢穴受到擾亂時它們會進行攻擊。  
 可以從第三段 *Despite a risk of being bitten by harvester ants* 推論，當科學家從收割蟻蟻穴的側面刮下沉積物時，收割蟻會進行攻擊。

重要字、詞與片語

paleontologist *n.* 古生物學家 mammal *n.* 哺乳動物  
 shed light on 闡明 drastically *adv.* 激烈地  
 harvester ant 收割蟻 burrow *n.* 地洞 mound *n.* 小丘  
 fortify *v.* 增強 badlands *n.* 荒原 ample *adj.* 大量的  
 microvertebrate *n.* 微脊椎動物 scrape *v.* 刮  
 sediment *n.* 沉積物 sift *v.* 篩查  
 pay homage to 向...致敬 beaver *n.* 海狸  
 collaborator *n.* 合作者 Eocene *n.* 始新世  
 Oligocene *n.* 漸新世 geological *adj.* 地質的  
 radically *adv.* 極端地 extent *n.* 程度  
 mammalian *adj.* 哺乳動物的

第貳部分、混合題

第47.至50.題為題組

2022年世界盃足球賽預定將於西亞國家卡達舉行。三十二個國家的足球隊將在決賽中爭奪世足賽的獎盃。雖然這個獎盃高度僅三十六公分，對於全球的足球迷而言，它象徵最高的成就。

每四年，來自世界各國的球隊爭相要將世足賽獎盃帶回家。然而，今日沒有一個冠軍隊能保有這個獎盃。真正的獎盃由國際足總(國際足球總會的簡稱)嚴密鎖藏起來，以避免這個寶貴的獎盃被小偷偷走。在這個體育賽事近九十年的歷史中，獎盃曾遭竊過兩次。

最初的獎盃是由法國雕塑家阿貝爾·拉夫勒所設計。這個獎盃為純銀鍍金鑄成，置於一個由青金石製成的基座之上。這個獎盃以世足賽的創辦人朱爾·雷米來命名。第二次世界大戰期間，當時義大利籍的國際足總副主席奧托里諾·巴拉西博士祕密地將雷米金盃從羅馬的一間銀行帶回家，將獎盃放入一個鞋盒內然後置於床底下，如此一來在義大利的納粹軍隊便找不到它。

1966年，雷米金盃在英格蘭展覽時遭人偷走。幸運的是，七天後它被一隻名叫「醃菜」的小狗找到。1970年，巴西靠著在世足賽中第三次封王而取得了雷米金盃的永久擁有權。不幸的是，在1983年，這個獎盃二度遭竊，而且再也找不回來。因此，巴西得請人仿製一個。

在雷米金盃從世足賽中退出不再使用之後，一個嶄新的世足賽獎盃由義大利的藝術家西爾維奧·加扎尼加在1974年設計出來。這個新獎盃由18K純金鑄成，重量比六公斤多一點點。基座則由兩層綠色孔雀石製成，其底面空間可容納至多17個奪冠國家的國名。然而，這個獎盃不能被冠軍隊徹底保有，而是會一直掌握在國際足總的手中。世足賽的奪冠隊伍只會收到一個銅製鍍金而非純金的仿製品。因為獎盃底部的空間將於2038年用完，所以未來有可能引進第三個獎盃。

目標：評量考生綜合應用詞彙(含慣用語)，掌握語意、語法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，理解文意內容並擷取重要訊息加以分析、比較與推理，且能根據提示做出適當的表達或回應。

內容：本文介紹世足賽獎盃的相關歷史。

47. (1) 1930

難易度：中偏易

(2) Italian

(3) 36 (thirty-six)

(4) FIFA

解析：根據本文內容完成下面表格的填空。

第一小題，根據第二段最後一句，世足賽有近九十年的歷史，故選1930。

評分原則：每一小題1分，共4分，答案完全正確才給分。

48. permanently 難易度：中  
 解析：根據第四段 In 1970, Brazil earned permanent possession of the Jules Rimet Trophy ...，再依據語法將 permanent 改成 permanently。而 However, the winning team cannot keep this trophy permanently. 這句在語意概念上等同 However, this trophy cannot be won outright but remains at the hands of FIFA.

評分原則：本題共 2 分，答案完全正確才給分。

49. (C) 難易度：中偏難

解析：從本文可以推論出什麼？  
 (A)巴西仿製的獎盃要比原來的獎盃大。  
 (B)1966 年偷走雷米金盃的小偷是名納粹黨員。  
 (C)截至 2018 年，已有十二個世足賽冠軍的國名被刻在第二個獎盃的底側。  
 (D)一個歐洲國家將主辦 2026 年世足賽。  
 從 1974 年到 2018 年共舉辦了 12 屆世足賽，故選(C)。

50. (D) 難易度：中

解析：根據本文，以下哪一個敘述為真？  
 (A)第二個世足賽獎盃是以國際足總副主席的名字來命名。  
 (B)一位名叫朱爾·雷米的法國雕刻家創作出第一個世足賽獎盃。  
 (C)第一個世足賽獎盃在 1966 年的世足賽開幕戰時遭竊。  
 (D)第二個世足賽獎盃沒有遭竊的紀錄。

重要字、詞與片語

vie v. 競爭	sculptor n. 雕刻家
gold-plated sterling silver 純銀鍍金	finish n. 表面
lapis lazuli 青金石	tournament n. 錦標賽
permanent adj. 永久的	possession n. 擁有
duplicate adj. 仿製的	karat n. 黃金的純度單位
malachite n. 綠色孔雀石	outright adv. 徹底地、完全地
bronze n. 青銅	replica n. 仿製品

第參部分、非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. 1-1  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Owing to} \\ \text{Because of} \end{array} \right\}$  its low crime rate, / Taiwan has been voted online as /  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the second safest country / in the world.} \\ \text{the world's / second safest country.} \end{array} \right.$
- 1-2 Taiwan has been voted online as / the second safest country /  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{globally} \\ \text{worldwide} \end{array} \right\}$  / for its low crime rate.
2. 2-1 However, / much to the annoyance of foreign travelers, / many Taiwanese drivers are reluctant / to yield to pedestrians.
- 2-2 Nevertheless, / to foreign visitors' great irritation, / a lot of Taiwanese drivers are unwilling / to give way to pedestrians.
- 2-3 However, / what annoys foreign tourists a lot is that / numerous Taiwanese drivers are not willing / to yield to pedestrians.

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

評分原則：本大題總分 20 分，採整體式評分，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），閱卷委員於閱讀完考生試卷後，初步決定一個分數，再以各分項評分標準（詳見下表）檢閱是否符合此分數。另外，字數明顯不足，扣 1 分。未分段，扣 1 分；寫多段，不扣分。

英文作文評分指標

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，且未影響文句結構富變化。（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）