

# 106 學年度全國高級中學

## 指定科目模擬考試

### 英文考科

#### —作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 6 冊前半冊

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

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

### 祝考試順利



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## 第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

### 一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

1. Someone broke into Mr. Huang's house last night, and the police \_\_\_\_\_ three suspects after checking the CCTV footages.  
(A) attained                      (B) retained                      (C) detained                      (D) contained
2. Mr. White's monotone and his poker face made his chemistry lessons much more \_\_\_\_\_ and boring than watching paint on a wall dry.  
(A) brutal                      (B) furious                      (C) modest                      (D) tedious
3. Feather is the very \_\_\_\_\_ feature of birds. Even penguins, the least typical birds, are covered by tiny feather to keep cold at bay.  
(A) distinctive                      (B) contagious                      (C) impulsive                      (D) potential
4. Being gay is \_\_\_\_\_ in some countries; gay people may end up in jail even though they do nothing wrong.  
(A) screened                      (B) penalized                      (C) suspended                      (D) mediated
5. \_\_\_\_\_ speaking, females provide more care, but with the rising of gender equality, more and more males prove themselves excellent caregivers.  
(A) Theoretically                      (B) Tremendously                      (C) Virtually                      (D) Outrageously
6. Sleeping, eating and fleeing in face of danger are all animal \_\_\_\_\_ to help animals survive in the wild.  
(A) bedrocks                      (B) executions                      (C) instincts                      (D) compounds
7. It's polite to be \_\_\_\_\_ for job interviews; no employers would like to hire people terribly late on such formal occasions.  
(A) respective                      (B) reckless                      (C) punctual                      (D) wholesome
8. The great achievements that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. made to human rights are hard to \_\_\_\_\_ and compare.  
(A) scatter                      (B) stifle                      (C) swarm                      (D) surpass
9. Glove puppetry and Taiwanese opera are culture \_\_\_\_\_ and legacy that deserve promotion and preservation.  
(A) proponent                      (B) revenue                      (C) literacy                      (D) heritage
10. Our manager is very straightforward with us, always \_\_\_\_\_ critical of what we do badly and generously showering praises when we do well.  
(A) ambiguously                      (B) outspokenly                      (C) intensively                      (D) cowardly

## 二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

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

第11.至15.題為題組

The widespread of drones have brought many conveniences to modern people. Drones are used to deliver goods, monitor neighborhoods, make films and so on. 11., some fall into bad hands. Recently, in Wandsworth prison in south London, a drone, carrying a package loaded with drugs and mobile phones, was successfully received by its clients——prisoners behind bars. The prison officers watched the whole process via the CCTV cameras and rushed to 12. this illegal delivery before things got worse.

Such misuses of drones, 13. from illegal delivery to paparazzi spying to bomb dropping, are ringing the alarm bell. Governments and authorities concerned are figuring out countermeasures to take drones under control. These countermeasures include shooting drones down with lasers and intercepting drones by 14. with signals that control them. However, the former is dangerous when such shooting happens in public areas, but the latter is 15. a perfect choice, because laws in many countries announce that it is illegal to meddle with an aircraft in flight and drones, by definition so far, are aircrafts that deserve freedom to fly freely.

11. (A) Seemingly                      (B) Nevertheless                      (C) Therefore                      (D) Furthermore  
 12. (A) take care of                      (B) take advantage of                      (C) take on                      (D) take off  
 13. (A) listing                      (B) covering                      (C) including                      (D) ranging  
 14. (A) internalizing                      (B) interpreting                      (C) interfering                      (D) interplaying  
 15. (A) neither                      (B) either                      (C) like                      (D) as

第16.至20.題為題組

French president, Emmanuel Macron, is not a typical politician. Born in 1977, he was elected President of France in 2017. Instead of following traditional ideas of proper marriage age and partner selection, he married a wife 24 years senior 16. him. Given these, he is regarded as an icon of personal freedom. Now, even his dog, Nemo, announces a right to release itself.

Nemo was from a shelter home. However, as First Pet of France, this noble 17. friend didn't behave well. It was caught on camera when peeing on a fireplace in the Élysée Palace behind a group of ministers. French TV channel TF1 caught this interesting footage, 18. Nemo interrupted the meeting when it released itself. The sound of peeing made all these officials turn around before they started laughing. 19. whether such impolite peeing-peeing was something that happened often, Macron added: "No ... you've triggered some completely unusual behavior in my dog, sorry." The footage caused much laughter on social media sites, where it 20. widely.

16. (A) than                      (B) to                      (C) over                      (D) with  
 17. (A) jaw-dropping                      (B) ear-splitting                      (C) four-legged                      (D) able-bodied  
 18. (A) in which                      (B) in that                      (C) wherever                      (D) what  
 19. (A) Having confronted                      (B) To question                      (C) Doubting                      (D) Asked  
 20. (A) circulated                      (B) motivated                      (C) uploaded                      (D) published

### 三、文意選填（占 10 分）

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

#### 第21.至30.題為題組

“Life will find its way out” this famous quote is from Jurassic Park, a 1993 American science-fiction about dinosaurs and adventures. In this film, dinosaurs are brought back to the modern times with aids from the advancement of gene 21. and cloning skills. Though what seems plausible and achievable in movies may simply be our wild imaginations, this blockbuster, to some extent, still does 22. a fact: people are dying to know more about flora and fauna already wiped out millions of years ago.

To know more about these extinct creatures, scientists also find their ways out. 23. all fields centering on knowledges of ancient animals and plants, ichnology—the examination of traces—is considered a 24. young branch of the earth sciences. Starting at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, ichnology didn't emerge 25. a systematic and separated study field until the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. People mastering in ichnology are ichnologists. They spend lots of time on trace fossils, like fossils of footprints and burrows. By studying these trace fossils and making 26. between these traces of ancient and of modern living forms, they can 27. and decode possible behavior and structures of the trace-making organisms even if no body fossils of them is found.

Though new and young, ichnology has made great achievement and led to the Dinosaur Renaissance. During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, many 28. trace fossils were discovered in the western United States, like the 29. of the dinosaur footprints of Dinosaur Ridge in Colorado. These findings have helped ichnologists make reasonable conclusions about weights, heights, eating habits, and running speeds of these 30. gigantic creatures.

- (A) excavation (B) comparisons (C) as (D) charmingly (E) demolish (F) among  
(G) technology (H) speculate (I) hardly (J) relatively (K) reveal (L) significant

### 四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

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

#### 第31.至35.題為題組

Young, beautiful and talented, Taylor Swift is more than an icon of pop music. In 2014, she pulled all of her songs from Spotify and put it on Apple Music, because Spotify didn't appreciate all the hard work her team had made by paying them enough royalties. 31. Famous for its free streaming service, this giant is notorious for causing great damage to interests that should have gone to all music publishers.



32. Clearly, such free on-demand video services have taken too much away from their creators and copyright owners. They have also endangered record revenue, making serious copyright infringement.

In an open letter jointly signed by other famous artists, singers, and music labels, like U2, Paul McCartney, Sony and Universal, Taylor Swift exerted her fame and voice to make their protest more vocal.

33. This law allows YouTube users to upload copyrighted works. It makes it also legal for YouTube to own these copyrighted works if uploaders don't remove these works to answer requests from the rights holders. 34.

To give credit and money where they are both due, these music publishers and labels require that Congress make it more costly and harder for YouTube and other streaming suppliers to host copyrighted works uploaded by users. 35. It claims that YouTube offers a free space for original works and creates new sources of revenues for the music industry by ads and sponsorships.

- (A) It grants YouTube a "safe harbor" from responsibilities for copyright infringement.
- (B) Google acquired YouTube in an attempt to extend its influence in the entertainment circle.
- (C) However, Google, the real boss of YouTube, says otherwise.
- (D) In 2015, 172 billion songs were fed to YouTube users for free and little profits went to their creators.
- (E) She further reinvented herself as a warrior when standing out to blame the media giant—YouTube.
- (F) She called for a change in a copyright law: the Digital Millennium Copyright Act (D.M.C.A.).

## 五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

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

### 第36.至39.題為題組

No other sport can preserve so many cultural elements as Japan's sumo does. Sumo is a national sport that many Japanese people have been proud of for generations. More than simply a sport, sumo is deeply intertwined with Shintoism, Japan's home-grown religion. If people watch carefully, they will find the roof that hangs over a battle ring closely resembles that of a Shinto shrine. When a wrestler walks into the ring where women are forbidden, he casts salt into the air to chase away evils to make the ring clean, pure and sacred.

Such pureness is gingerly guarded by the Japanese government. Though sumo, as well as basketball, football or tennis, is now a professional sport with live national TV coverage, commercial sponsorship, rich sumo superstars, a huge fan base and frequent scandals, none of sumo wrestlers are spotted to wear things printed with logos of Nike, Adidas, or Coca Cola. That's because the government views sumo as a cultural asset, which earns sumo tons of subsidies to free its wrestlers from being tainted by consumerism.

But, sumo's pureness doesn't translate into the very conservativeness. On the contrary, this ancient national sport is open to change and welcome new comers. Now, more than a third of its top wrestlers are non-Japanese and more good hands from eastern Europe and Mongolia are breathing new life into sumo. However, the frame of sumo is hard to shake. Though wrestlers of many nationalities have made sumo games delightful to see, **they** are asked to obey every rule of sumo that has been passed down for centuries. Wearing their hair in a waxed topknot, dressed in traditional robes and refraining themselves from swearing, shouting and challenging referees, all sumo wrestlers carry a message: Japanese traditional virtues of discipline, humility and dedication should go on and on in sumo.

36. What is the main idea of this article?

- (A) It explains every ritual held in a sumo wrestling.
- (B) It details tips of a sumo world champion training.
- (C) It reports the regular life of some sumo wrestlers.
- (D) It introduces general ideas of Japan national sport.

37. What is the function of the second paragraph?

- (A) To show the government's effort to keep sumo clean
- (B) To promote the benefits of joining a sumo competition
- (C) To encourage businesses to put great money into sumo
- (D) To boast of a luxury life that sumo wrestlers have had

38. Which of the following about sumo is **NOT** true?

- (A) Wrestlers of other colors are frequent scenes in a sumo ring.
- (B) Its ties with Shintoism are deeply embedded in every detail.
- (C) It receives funds from Hitachi and famous business brands.
- (D) Girls and women are not allowed to step into a sumo ring.

39. What does "**they**" refer to in the third paragraph?

- (A) Nationalities
- (B) Wrestlers
- (C) Changes
- (D) Rules

第40.至43.題為題組

Designers of big brands and prestigious fashion houses are supposed to set the tone of each season. Their tastes should be elegant, sophisticated, modern, or avant-garde; if not, at least, these designers should stand aloft above ordinary items that look practical, plain and pale in any sense of aesthetic. They should not seek inspiration from products **churned out** by general brands, lest their tastes should be degraded or dented by public ones. Hence, not surprisingly, when the designers at Balenciaga, the high-end French fashion house, unveiled a fancy new leather bag, they were actually sending shock waves that shook the fashion circle. This bag, to be honest, is a long-lost sibling of Ikea Frakta bag, merely with their price tags terribly different——a Frakta costs only NT\$29, while the Balenciaga's version , NT\$65,000.

Such coincidence presents a golden chance for Ikea to promote its price-friendly Frakta bags. Frakta bags have long been noted for their endurance and reliability. People fill them with milk, books, dirty clothes and even bricks. They are even used as plant containers and dog carriers on New York subway. Thus, to protect Frakta bag's authenticity and safeguard Ikea's design originality, Ikea promptly released a print ad as shown below, to tell the difference between Balenciaga's bag and Ikea's.

**How to identify an original Ikea Frakta bag**

1. **Shake it.** If it rustles, it's the real deal.
2. **Multifunctional.** It can carry hockey gear, bricks, and even water.
3. **Throw it in the dirt.** A true Frakta is simply rinsed off with a garden hose when dirty.
4. **Fold it.** Are you able to fold it to the size of a small purse? If the answer is yes, congratulations.
5. **Look inside.** The original has an authentic Ikea tag.
6. **Price tag.** Only \$0.99

40. What is the author's purpose to write this article?
- (A) To promote the sale of Balenciaga's and Ikea Frakta bag.
  - (B) To make fun of a disaster about a high-end fashion item.
  - (C) To set a good example for current and future designers.
  - (D) To show off his / her leading stance in the fashion world.
41. Which phrase below can best replace the phrase "churned out"?
- (A) Quickly diminished
  - (B) Severely devastated
  - (C) Massively produced
  - (D) Awkwardly behaved
42. On which section of a newspaper can we find this ad?
- (A) Exercise & Diet
  - (B) Music & Movie
  - (C) Wine & Cuisine
  - (D) Fashion & Trend
43. Which below about Ikea Frakta bag is **NOT** true?
- (A) It is waterproof and fireproof.
  - (B) It contains an IKEA tag inside.
  - (C) It makes sounds when shaken.
  - (D) It is sold at a very low price.

第44.至47.題為題組

Rebecca is a model student on her class. Intelligent, diligent and excellent as she is, she always ascribes her achievement to luck, timing, connections and personality, but little to her capacities. She might look humble when refusing praises about her achievements. In fact, deep inside, she knows she doesn't deserve all the good words and good things. That's because she is a cheater, because every success comes to her by accident. Her success has nothing to do with her skills and abilities. She is not as good as everyone thinks. This thought that she will one day be found out as an imposter, or a fraud, worries her to death.

Rebecca is a case suffering from imposter syndrome. It is first identified in 1978 by psychologists Pauline Clance and Suzanne Imes, who observed that some individuals feel unable to acknowledge their accomplishments, regarding themselves as frauds. Luckily, Rebecca is not alone; up to 70% of people may have similar feelings, and even high flyers like **Maya Angelou, Albert Einstein, and Meryl Streep** were once victims of imposter syndrome.

Even though imposter syndrome is not fatal, it leads to sleep loss, confidence sapping and anxiety. Here is some advice on how to overcome it. First, find out what triggers your impostor syndrome. Feelings of low self-value have something to do with family expectations or competitive environments. Second, accept your feelings and talk to someone you trust. Doing so can help you gain the control of feelings. Third, talk to yourself positively. Positive self-talk can boost your confidence when an impostor moment strikes. Finally, learn to believe you deserve it. "Impostor syndrome is the symptom, not the cause," reminds Buchan, the expert of imposter syndrome. "Rather than letting self-doubt cast a long shadow over you, focus on developing your self-worth."

44. What is the best title of this article?
- (A) Imposter Syndrome Makes Born Cheaters
  - (B) Confidence Crisis——Imposter Syndrome
  - (C) Imposter Syndrome Keeps You Awake
  - (D) Overconfident? Imposter Syndrome Can Help!
45. Which one does **NOT** contribute to imposter syndrome?
- (A) Desires for good impression
  - (B) Low self-value and confidence
  - (C) Competitive working places
  - (D) High expectations from others
46. What does the author infer when mentioning "**Maya Angelou, Albert Einstein, and Meryl Streep**"?
- (A) All high achievers are beneficiaries as well as victims of imposter syndrome.
  - (B) Imposter syndrome may serve as a good incentive to make people move forward.
  - (C) Gifted ones are more likely to be imposter syndrome's targets than common guys.
  - (D) No matter how excellent people are, they can be troubled by imposter syndrome.
47. What best shows the organization of this article?
- (A) Advantage→Disadvantage→Conclusion
  - (B) Cause & Effect→Consequence→Answer
  - (C) Example→Explanation→Suggestion
  - (D) Example→Counterexample→Result

第48.至51.題為題組

Once a breadbasket of Syria, Ghouta, a small town near the capital Damascus, is a hungry town under years of a blockade orchestrated by the Syria government. The siege is a government's attempt to bring down the rebel that has long occupied Ghouta as a military base. However, Ghouta's suffering is worsened by food shortage, with civilians caught under crossfire. Meat and milk are hard to come by. Residents have to rely on food smuggled through tunnels and across checkpoints.

To combat such food crisis, the Adala Foundation, a local NGO, is giving away mushroom packages to families in Ghouta after a think tank has done research about proper food alternatives. Rich in proteins and mineral, mushroom is highly nutritious; better yet, it tastes like meat. Besides, mushroom cultivation is very easy. It takes small space, little sunlight and water, thus easily doable in houses and basements. This plantation method makes it no danger for residents to tend or harvest this crop, free from threats of bombing, shooting and shelling.

Alas, if only things were so easy. This introduction of mushroom to Ghouta's residents quickly faces some difficulties. First, this is not a local staple in Syria and not a familiar ingredient in any Syria recipes. Hence, the Adala Foundation has gone through the Internet to single out planting tips that suits Ghouta's climate and environment; it also has cooks and chefs figuring out recipes to promote mushroom. These efforts pay well: nearly 1,300 kilograms of mushrooms are delivered by the Adala Foundation every week. With each pack of mushroom thriving in every household in Ghouta, hope of returning to a normal life is also revived.

48. Which of the following about mushroom is **NOT** true?

- (A) It is very nutritious with a texture of meat.
- (B) It does not take up much room to grow well.
- (C) It must be watered heavily to have good yields.
- (D) It likes shade and sunlight is not a must for it.

49. If you were a resident of Ghouta now, which would be a strange scene for you?

- (A) Loud noises of gunshooting and bomb.
- (B) Food of few varieties and bad qualities.
- (C) Packs of mushroom growing happily.
- (D) Markets with choice meat products.

50. What's the author's attitude toward the ending of the civil war in Syria?

- (A) Negative
- (B) Positive
- (C) Indifferent
- (D) Indecisive

51. What does the Adala Foundation **NOT** do to promote mushroom?

- (A) It cooks free dishes and offer samples to families in Ghouta.
- (B) It conducts a study of mushroom, pinning it as the best option.
- (C) It collects planting information of mushroom for local people.
- (D) It distributes mushroom bags without any charge to families.

## 第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

### 一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 空氣汙染如此嚴重以致於人人都要戴著口罩出門。
2. 該是政府正視空汙議題的時刻了。

### 二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：每個人從小到大都有遇到不愉快的經驗，請以此為主題，寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞。文分兩段，第一段請描述說明這不愉快的經驗，第二段請說明處理方式和這不愉快的經驗對你的影響。



106 學年度全國高級中學

指定科目模擬考試

英文考科參考答案暨詳解

翰林出版事業股份有限公司



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# 英文考科詳解

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

## 第壹部分：選擇題

### 一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

#### 1. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：昨晚有人闖入黃先生家裡，警方在確認監視畫面後已拘留三名嫌疑犯。

(A)達成 (B)留住 (C)拘留 (D)含有

#### 2. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：懷特老師的平淡音調及撲克臉讓他的化學課比看牆上油漆乾掉更枯燥無聊。

(A)凶猛的 (B)憤怒的 (C)謙遜的 (D)枯燥的

#### 3. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：羽毛是鳥類的區辨性特徵。即使是最不典型的鳥，企鵝也全身布滿細小羽毛來祛擋寒氣。

(A)區辨性的 (B)傳染性的  
(C)衝動的 (D)具潛力的

#### 4. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：同性戀在某些國家是有罪的。儘管他們什麼事都沒做，也有可能被捕入獄。

(A)篩檢 (B)有罪 (C)暫停 (D)居中調停

#### 5. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：理論上來說，女性提供較多照顧。但隨著兩性平等意識高漲，愈來愈多男性證明他們也是極佳照顧者。

(A)理論上 (B)巨大地  
(C)虛擬上 (D)過分地

#### 6. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：睡覺、吃飯、遇難落跑都是動物本能，使動物能在大自然界中存活下來。

(A)基石 (B)執行 (C)本能 (D)複合物

#### 7. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：面試時準時赴約是禮貌。沒有雇主要想僱用

在這種正式場合還會嚴重遲到的應徵者。

(A)個別的 (B)不假思索的  
(C)準時的 (D)健全的

#### 8. (D)

難易度：難

解析：馬丁博士在人權上的貢獻是難以超越及比擬的。

(A)散落 (B)悶死 (C)蜂擁而至 (D)超越

#### 9. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：布袋戲及歌仔戲都是文化遺產及瑰寶，值得好好推廣及保存。

(A)擁護者 (B)營收 (C)識字率 (D)遺產

#### 10. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：經理對我們很直率，我們表現差的時候就坦白批評我們，表現好的時候就慷慨地讚美我們。

(A)模糊兩可地 (B)坦率地；直言不諱地  
(C)密集地 (D)膽小地

## 二、綜合測驗

### 第11.至15.題為題組

無人機應用廣泛已為現代人帶來無數便利好處，如運送貨品、監控居家環境及拍片等種種好處。然而，有些無人機卻落入壞人手中。近來在倫敦市南區的宛茲沃斯監獄，一臺載著裝滿毒品及手機包裹的無人機成功送貨給它的收件人——監獄裡的犯人。運送過程被監視錄影器全程錄下監看，獄卒們在事情惡化之前就趕去處理妥當。

無人機的不當應用，從非法物品運送、狗仔隊跟監到炸彈丟擲，已使警訊大作。各國政府及相關單位正想出對策來對付無人機。對策包含用雷射射下及干擾控制訊號以攔截無人機。但是若在公眾場所要開槍射擊，前

者危險不合適；但後者也不是完美選項，因為很多國家均明文規定，干擾行進中飛行器是不法之舉。依照目前定義，無人機也是飛行器，自然可以肆意飛行。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文章發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力  
內容：本文主談無人機可能造成的危害及成因和如何預防它。

11. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)似乎 (B)然而 (C)因此 (D)接下來  
因為後句有落入壞人手中的語意產生對比，故選 *Nevertheless* 此轉折語來表現對比文意。

12. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)處理 (B)利用 (C)從事 (D)脫掉  
此題考 *take* 的慣用片語，因為獄卒一定要處理此非法情事，故選(A)。

13. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)列表 (B)包含 (C)包含 (D)範圍  
此題考表範圍之片語用法，因為 *list*、*cover* 和 *include* 皆為及物受詞，可以不須介系詞 *from*，故選 *ranging*。

14. (C)

難易度：難

解析：(A)內化 (B)口譯 (C)干擾 (D)相互作用  
因文意要求，故選 *interfering*。

15. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據文義，因為此兩反制作法都有其難為之處，故選具有否定意味的 *neither*。

重要字、詞與片語

<i>behind bars</i> <i>p.p.</i> 入獄
<i>paparazzi</i> <i>n.</i> 狗仔隊
<i>countermeasure</i> <i>n.</i> 反制之法
<i>intercept</i> <i>v.</i> 攔截

第16.至20.題為題組

法國總統馬克宏不是一般政治家。1977 年出生，他於 2017 年當選為法國總統。不隨傳統婚配年齡及配偶選擇標準起舞，他娶了一位年長他 24 歲的女士為妻。基於上述原因，他被視為個人自由的模範。現在連他的狗，尼莫也高聲捍衛自身解放權利。

尼莫來自動物收容中心。然而作為法國第一寵物，這高貴的四腳朋友卻不循規蹈矩。在愛麗舍宮裡，牠被攝影機捕捉到在一群部長官員後，抬腳在火爐上尿尿。法國 TF1 電視頻道錄下這尼莫尿尿打斷會議的趣味畫面。尿尿的噓噓聲讓所有官員全部轉頭查看，並隨之爆笑。被問到這樣不禮貌的解放行為是否時常發生，馬克宏回答：「不常。是因為你們在，才讓我的狗跟平常不一樣。抱歉喔！」這段影片在社群網站上瘋傳，引人大笑。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文章發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力  
內容：本篇主談法國新任總統與其愛犬之趣事。

16. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此題考 *senior to*，年長於此一片語用法，故選(B)。

17. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)令人瞠目結舌的 (B)震耳欲聾的  
(C)四隻腳的 (D)身體健全的  
此題考複合形容詞，根據文意選擇(C)。

18. (A)

難易度：難

解析：此題考關係連接詞，因為前有先行語加上其後子句完整，故選(A)。

19. (D)

難易度：難

解析：(A)已面對 (B)去質詢  
(C)質疑 (D)被問到  
此題考動詞型態及主被動，因為馬克宏是被詢問的一方，故選(D)。

20. (A)

難易度：難

解析：(A)轉傳 (B)鼓勵  
(C)上傳 (D)出版  
此題考 *circulate* 本義循環一字的特殊文義，故選(A)。

重要字、詞與片語

<i>icon</i> <i>n.</i> 指標	<i>fireplace</i> <i>n.</i> 火爐	<i>minister</i> <i>n.</i> 部長
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三、文意選填

「生命會找到出口」，這臺詞出自 1993 年美國恐龍冒險大片——《侏羅紀公園》。片中恐龍在先進基因科技及複製技術下重返現代生活。儘管在電影中看來合理且可行的情節可能只是人們的春秋大夢，這賣座強片多少還是說出了個真相：對於數百萬年前早已滅絕的動植物，人們渴望知道更多。

為了更了解這些已滅絕的生物，科學家也找到他們的出口。在所有研究古動植物的學術研究中，遺跡學——研究生物痕跡，是公認在地球科學研究中，相對新穎的研究領域。始於 19 世紀初期直到 20 世紀中期，遺跡學才成為一門系統性且自成一門的研究領域。其專家亦為遺跡學者，他們長時間埋首於如腳印、地道等遺跡化石中。儘管生物組織化石無處可尋，藉由研究這些遺跡化石及比較古今生物的移動痕跡，遺跡學者可以猜測並解答這些遺跡主人的可能行為及身體結構。

即使此學門年紀尚輕，遺跡學仍成就非凡且引發恐龍復興此一風潮。20 世紀中，美國西部發現許多重大遺跡化石，如在科羅拉多州，恐龍山脊處所挖掘出的恐龍足跡化石。這些發現幫助遺跡學者對巨大迷人恐龍的體重、高度、進食習慣及奔跑速度都做出合理結論。



(A)挖掘 (B)比較 (C)是 (D)迷人地 (E)破壞  
(F)在...之中 (G)科技 (H)猜測 (I)絕不 (J)相對地  
(K)展現 (L)重要的

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

內容：本文談遺跡學的主要研究面向及目的。

21. (G)

難易度：中偏易

解析：因 and 連結同義或近義字，故此題選(G)，表基因科技。

22. (K)

難易度：中

解析：考揭露事實此一搭配用語。

23. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考在某群體之中的介系詞用法 among / of N.

24. (J)

難易度：難

解析：從後面年代顯示，遺跡學始於 19 世紀初，和其他學術領域相比，尚屬新興領域，故選 relatively。

25. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考 emerge as，以...之姿出現此一單字用法。

26. (B)

難易度：中

解析：考 make comparisons，做出比較此一搭配用語。

27. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：從其後單字 decode 解碼一字來選出猜測一字。

28. (L)

難易度：難

解析：此題考形容詞，從前面的恐龍復興一詞來選出重要性此字。

29. (A)

難易度：中

解析：以其後腳印一字為線索，選出挖掘一字。

30. (D)

難易度：中

解析：此題考副詞，講恐龍迷人地巨大體型。

重要字、詞與片語

cloning *n.* 複製 plausible *adj.* 合理的  
flora and fauna *n.* 動植物 ictionary *n.* 遺跡學  
systematic *adj.* 系統性的 ictionary *n.* 遺跡學  
burrow *n.* 地道 renaissance *n.* 復興

四、篇章結構

年輕、漂亮、才華洋溢的泰勒斯不只是流行音樂指標人物。在 2014 年她從 Spotify 撤下作品改放到 Apple

平臺上面販售，因為 Spotify 拒付足夠版稅來酬謝其製作團隊的辛勞工作。31.(E)她更以女戰士英姿，在對抗媒體巨人——YouTube 時挺身而出。因免費串流服務聲名大噪，YouTube 也因損害音樂人的營收利益而聲名狼藉。

32.(D) 2015 年，YouTube 使用者已免費播聽 172 億次歌曲，而創作者荷包卻毫無進帳。顯而易見，這些隨選隨播影片播放服務已損害創作者及版權擁有者的權益。它們不僅危害營收，也造成嚴重侵權。

在一封由知名藝術家、歌手及唱片公司，如 U2、Paul McCartney 和 Sony and Universal 簽署的公開信中，泰勒斯的名氣使抗議之聲更如雷貫耳。

33.(F)她呼籲改革數位千禧年著作權法案。此法案允許 YouTube 使用者上傳著作權作品，也允許 YouTube 可以因此合法持有這些作品，只要上傳者不因著作權所有者的要求而撤下作品的話。34.(A)此法令提供 YouTube 一個避風港，使其免負觸犯著作權法之罰則。

為保障其權利及營收，音樂出版者及唱片公司要求國會使以高架及高門檻的方式使 YouTube 及其他串流播放供應商獲得作品的儲放權。35.(C)但是，YouTube 的真正老闆，谷歌卻不以為然。它宣稱 YouTube 提供原創作品一個免費分享平臺，也用廣告及贊助為音樂圈創造其他營收來源。

未中選之選項中譯：

(B)谷歌併購 YouTube，目的是將其影響力擴展到娛樂產業中。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀主題涵括流行音樂、法令及網路平臺等文章的能力；(3)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(4)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(5)推理論證的能力

內容：本文討論 YouTube 對流行音樂及相關法令上的互動情形。

31. (E)

難易度：中偏難

解析：承接前句將作品自網路平臺下架，故選(E)。

32. (D)

難易度：難

解析：後句有提到 have taken too much 此一線索，故選(D)。

33. (F)

難易度：中偏難

解析：後句提到重點字 this law，故選(F)。

34. (A)

難易度：中

解析：前句說明此法律如何使 YouTube 合法擁有著作權產品，故選(A)。

35. (C)

難易度：難

解析：前面幾段都在說明 YouTube 如何損害音樂人的權益及權利，而其後句大談 YouTube 的正面之效，故選(C)來表文義轉折。



## 重要字、詞與片語

royalty <i>n.</i>	版稅
streaming <i>adj.</i>	串流
copyright infringement <i>n.</i>	著作權侵權
vocal <i>adj.</i>	如雷貫耳的
music label <i>n.</i>	唱片公司
sponsorship <i>n.</i>	贊助

## 五、閱讀測驗

沒有其他體育活動能像日本相撲那樣保留這麼多文化元素。相撲是許多日本人世代代引以為傲的日本全國運動。但相撲不僅僅只是運動，它與日本本土宗教——神道教結合緊密。仔細觀察，人們會發現土俵上的橫吊屋簷跟神道教神社的屋簷長的差不多。當相撲選手踏入禁止女性進入的土俵時，他會朝四周灑鹽，來驅除不祥之物使土俵清淨、純淨且神聖。

而這神聖感正是日本政府謹慎維護的。儘管相撲跟籃球、足球及網球一樣，是擁有全國實況轉播、商業贊助、超級相撲巨星群、龐大粉絲團及緋聞不斷的職業運動，但從沒有人看到相撲選手穿著印有 Nike、Adidas 或 Coca Cola 標誌的衣物。那是因為日本政府將相撲視為文化資產，並給予充足補助，使得相撲選手可以免受商業操作影響。

但是，相撲的純粹性不代表日本相撲界保守不變。相反地，這古老的全國運動樂意改變及相當歡迎外來選手。至今超過三分之一的相撲界高手不是日本人，而來自東歐及蒙古的相撲好手也為日本相撲界帶來生命力。然而日本相撲的框架難以撼動。儘管不同國籍的相撲選手讓比賽更具可觀性，但他們還是要遵守已流傳好幾世紀的相撲比賽細則。將髮於頭頂結成髻、穿著傳統戰袍且謹守不咒罵、不大叫、不違逆裁判，所有相撲選手都帶有使命：戒律、謙卑及奉獻犧牲等日本傳統美德會在相撲運動永久流傳。

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

內容：本文重點在介紹日本相撲概況。

36. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本文章的主旨是？

- (A)解釋相撲比賽中舉行的每一個儀式。
- (B)詳細說明相撲世界冠軍的訓練祕訣。
- (C)報導相撲選手們的一般日常生活。
- (D)介紹日本國家運動的基本概念。

37. (A)

難易度：難

解析：第二段的功能是什麼？

- (A)展現政府維護相撲純粹性的努力。
- (B)推廣參加相撲比賽的好處。
- (C)鼓勵公司行號贊助相撲運動。
- (D)吹噓相撲選手過的豪華生活。

38. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：關於相撲下列何者為非？

- (A)各色人種在相撲土俵上是常見景象。
- (B)相撲和神道教在細節上也緊密相連。
- (C)相撲接受日立等大品牌的資金贊助。
- (D)女孩及女人禁止踏入相撲土俵場地。

39. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：第三段中的「they」指的是什麼？

- (A)不同國籍。
- (B)相撲選手。
- (C)改變。
- (D)規則。

## 重要字、詞與片語

intertwine <i>v.</i>	緊密交纏	shrine <i>n.</i>	神社
gingerly <i>adv.</i>	警覺地	consumerism <i>n.</i>	消費者主義
conservativeness <i>n.</i>	保守	refrain <i>v.</i>	克制

## 第40.至43.題為題組

名牌設計師們及高級時尚品牌理當是每季的品味定調師。他們的品味應該優雅、高尚、現代或前衛。若是沒有，那至少也該對看來實際、平凡、毫無美感的日用品保持高冷態度。設計師們也不應向大眾品牌製造出來的商品汲取靈感，免得他們品味被這些一般品味給敗壞或損害。所以不意外地，當法國高級品牌，Balenciaga 的設計師們發表一款高級皮製手提袋時，整個時尚界都被他們驚呆了！這手提袋老實說是 Ikea Frakta 購物袋失散已久的手足，兩者差距僅在價差嚇人的標籤上——Ikea Frakta 購物袋只要臺幣 29 元，而 Balenciaga 版本卻要臺幣六萬五千元！

這巧合給了 Ikea Frakta 這價格實惠的購物袋一個絕佳廣告機會。Frakta 購物袋長久以來以其耐用、可靠出名。人們用它裝牛奶、書本、髒衣服甚至磚塊。它可以拿來種花或是在紐約地鐵上充當裝狗包。所以為了保護 Frakta 購物袋的正品地位及捍衛 Ikea 的設計原創性，Ikea 迅速刊登以下廣告來告訴消費者如何辨識 Balenciaga 高價手袋及 Ikea Frakta 購物袋。

如何判斷您買的 Ikea Frakta 購物袋為正品

1. 搖它：如果它會發出聲音，那就是正貨。
2. 多功能：它可以裝曲棍球具、磚塊甚至水。
3. 不怕髒：一個髒掉的 Ikea Frakta 購物袋正品可以用水管沖水清理乾淨。
4. 可折疊：你能把它折成皮包大小嗎？如果可以，恭喜您買到正貨！
5. 確認內部標籤：Ikea Frakta 購物袋的內部有 Ikea 真標。
6. 吊牌：販售價格不到一元美金。

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

內容：本文主在調侃時尚界的做作之姿。

40. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：作者寫作本文的企圖是？

- (A)幫忙銷售 Balenciaga 高價手袋及 Ikea Frakta 購物袋。
- (B)取笑某高級品牌的失敗設計單品。
- (C)為當今及未來設計商做好榜樣。
- (D)誇耀他／她在時尚界的領先地位。

41. (C)

難易度：難

解析：下列何者能取代「churned out」一詞？

- (A)快速消失。
- (B)被嚴重破壞。
- (C)被大量製造。
- (D)舉止怪異的。

42. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：我們可以在報紙哪一版找到這篇文章？

- (A)運動與飲食。
- (B)音樂與電影。
- (C)好酒與美食。
- (D)時尚與潮流。

43. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者關於 Ikea Frakta 購物袋為非？

- (A)它能夠防水防火。
- (B)它內有 Ikea 標籤。
- (C)它移動時有聲音。
- (D)它售價非常低廉。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

<p>prestigious <i>adj.</i> 具權威性的          avant-garde <i>adj.</i> 前衛的    aloft <i>adj.</i> 高傲冷淡的          aesthetic <i>adj.</i> 美學          degrade <i>v.</i> 敗壞          sibling <i>n.</i> 手足          safeguard <i>v.</i> 捍衛</p>
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#### 第44.至47.題為題組

Rebecca 是班上模範生。儘管她聰明勤勞又優秀，她總是把成就歸於運氣時機及個性，和她能力一點都無關。當拒絕別人稱讚她成就時，看起來是謙虛一舉。但實際上在內心深處，她知道自己不值得一切稱讚及美好事物。因為她是冒牌貨，因為她的成功都是僥倖，和她的能力技巧優劣無關。她不像別人想的這麼好。終有一天，大家會發現她是個冒牌貨的這想法讓她擔心到快死了。

Rebecca 正因冒充症候群所苦。1978 年由心理學家 Pauline Clance 和 Suzanne Imes 兩人確認此症候群，他們觀察到有些人無法承認及接受自身成功，認為自己是冒牌的成功假貨。幸運地，Rebecca 不孤單，多達 70% 的人都曾經有過類似感受。即使優秀傑出者如 Maya Angelou、Albert Einstein 及 Meryl Streep 都曾是冒充症候群患者。

儘管冒充症候群不致命，卻會引起失眠、自信心低落及焦慮。以下建議可用來減緩冒充症候群。首先，找出觸發它的因素。自我價值感覺低落跟家庭期望及競爭工作環境有關。第二，接受這些負面感受並找信任朋友相談。如此談話可以讓你找回感受控制權。第三，展開自我正向談話。當冒充症候群來襲時，自我正向談話可以增加信心。最後，學會相信自己值得一切美好事物。「冒充症候群只是表徵，不是病因。」冒充症候群專家 Buchan 提醒道。「與其讓自我懷疑困擾你，不如聚焦在發展自我價值。」

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

內容：本篇介紹冒充症候群此一心理學現象。

44. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：何者為本文最佳標題？

- (A)冒充症候群成就天生騙徒
- (B)信心危機——冒充症候群
- (C)冒充症候群讓你清醒
- (D)過度自信？冒充症候群幫你！

45. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：何者非冒充症候群的成因？

- (A)想要博取別人好印象
- (B)自我價值及信心低落
- (C)工作場所競爭很激烈
- (D)來自別人的高度期待

46. (D)

難易度：難

解析：當作者提到「Maya Angelou、Albert Einstein 和 Meryl Streep」時，言外之意是？

- (A)所有優秀大人物都得利卻又受苦於冒充症候群。
- (B)冒充症候群可以當作使人向前邁進的良好動力。
- (C)有才之人比一般人更容易成為冒充症候群目標。
- (D)不管人們多優秀，他們都會因冒充症候群所苦。

47. (C)

難易度：難

解析：何者最能表現本文結構？

- (A)優點→缺點→結論
- (B)因果→後續→答案
- (C)案例→解釋→建議
- (D)案例→反例→結果

#### 重要字、詞與片語

<p>connection <i>n.</i> 人脈    imposter <i>n.</i> 冒充者          fraud <i>n.</i> 騙子    high flyer <i>n.</i> 高成就者          sapping <i>adj.</i> 低落</p>
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第48.至51.題為題組

曾為敘利亞穀倉，Ghouta 這個靠近首都大馬士革的小鎮，在敘利亞政府長年封鎖後飽受飢餓之苦。政府封鎖 Ghouta 意在摧毀長期占據 Ghouta 為軍事基地的叛軍。然而封鎖 Ghouta 造成糧食短缺，市民也遭池魚之殃，肉類牛奶難以取得。居民必須依賴從隧道及查哨站走私進來的食物。

為了解決這糧食危機，在智囊團研究完適合的替代食材後，當地非營利組織阿達拉基金會廣發香菇太空包給 Ghouta 的家戶。菇類的營養價值高，富含蛋白質及礦物質，最重要的是它吃起來像肉。除此之外，種植香菇很輕鬆容易。它不需要太多空間，只要一點點日照跟水，室內跟地下室都可種香菇。這種植方式可以讓民眾在照顧或收成時免受槍林彈雨威脅。

但事情沒有那麼順。將這食材介紹給 Ghouta 時多少有些困難。首先香菇不是 Ghouta 本地作物，也不常見於敘利亞食譜上。所以阿達拉基金會上網收集適合 Ghouta 當地環境及氣候的種植資訊，再請廚師想出食譜來推廣香菇。這些努力都大有所獲——每周阿達拉基金會都送出高達 1,300 公斤的香菇包。隨著香菇在 Ghouta 家家戶戶茁壯，Ghouta 民眾回歸正常生活的希望也跟著復甦了。

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

內容：本篇說明種香菇如何幫助 Ghouta 民眾度過糧食短缺危機。

48. (C)

難易度：中

解析：下列關於香菇何者錯誤？

- (A)富含營養而且口感像肉。
- (B)不需太多空間即可長好。
- (C)一定要常澆水才長得好。
- (D)性喜陰涼不太需要日照。

49. (D)

難易度：難

解析：如果你現在是 Ghouta 居民，下列何者會是奇景？

- (A)槍林彈雨的隆隆聲響。
- (B)食物種類缺乏品質低下。
- (C)成袋香菇長得茂盛健康。
- (D)市場上販售高級肉品。

50. (B)

難易度：難

解析：作者對敘利亞內戰的結局態度為何？

- (A)負面
- (B)正面
- (C)漠不關心
- (D)猶豫不決

51. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者非阿達拉基金會為推廣香菇所做的準備活動？

- (A)為 Ghouta 居民烹煮免費菜餚及準備試吃品。
- (B)研究香菇這食材並選它做為最佳食材選擇。
- (C)為當地民眾收集香菇種植資訊。
- (D)免費將香菇太空包送給民眾們。

重要字、詞與片語

orchestrate v. 計畫	combat v. 對抗
shelling n. 轟炸	staple n. 作物

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. (1) Air pollutions / are so serious that / everyone goes out / with a mask.  
(2) Air Air pollution / is so serious that / everyone goes out / with a mask.
2. (1) It is time / that the government / took air pollution issues / seriously.  
(2) It is time / for the government / to take air pollution issues / seriously.

評分標準

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

For a high school student, it is important to hand out with friends to relax. Hence, I and my best friend decided to have a riding day. We rode so happily that we didn't notice that we were passing by a graveyard, where lots of tombstones stood and watched us. After riding for couple of hours, I went home, exhausted. I fell asleep soon. While I was sleeping, something touched me. I tried to struggle but couldn't move. It was cold, like ice; It was slippery, like a snake. Later, it groped me like a pervert! It moved up, hugging and strangling me. I couldn't breathe!

Luckily, my mother sensed something wrong and came to check what happened. "It" left and I jumped out of bed, frightened to death. She took me to seek help from a psychic in a temple. The psychic spoke: "Did you pass by a graveyard yesterday? Don't worry. This thing just followed you home because you are too cute. Now, it is satisfied and gone." What he said made me tremble because I hadn't said anything to the psychic yet! From that day on, I avoid any graveyards as much as I possibly can and respect all things still unknown to human beings.

**評分原則**

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

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

**英文作文分項式評分指標**

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