

全國公私立高級中學

107 學年度指定科目第五次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：108 年 2 月 21~22 日

英文考科

— 作答注意事項 —

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。

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. The helpful consultant gave us _____ advice on how we can enhance our sales performance.
(A) primitive (B) aggressive (C) constructive (D) defensive
2. The company needs someone who is expert in _____ to help draw up its budget.
(A) biology (B) finance (C) philosophy (D) literature
3. All the collected information must be _____ organized lest it should cause confusion.
(A) chaotically (B) systematically (C) domestically (D) superficially
4. The Trump administration has recently been _____ for violating people's human rights by separating Mexican children from their parents at the border.
(A) executed (B) adored (C) condemned (D) exaggerated
5. Nike is going to _____ a lawsuit against that trading company for stealing its intellectual property.
(A) file (B) commit (C) publish (D) accuse
6. The old man is so _____ that it is impossible to reason with him. He refuses to listen to others' opinions.
(A) righteous (B) skeptical (C) submissive (D) obstinate
7. Without a doubt, food security is a(n) _____ issue that everyone around the globe should pay attention to.
(A) universal (B) tentative (C) harmonious (D) communicative
8. In early July last year, the United States launched a trade war against China by _____ heavy taxes on Chinese goods.
(A) calculating (B) imposing (C) offending (D) exporting
9. Studies indicate that plastic straws are harmful to our body and the environment. Therefore, it is advisable that we _____ plastic straws from our daily lives.
(A) exile (B) erect (C) enforce (D) eliminate
10. A lot of his co-workers _____ at Peter's seemingly infinite energy and patience. They can't believe he can work overtime for ten consecutive days.
(A) gleamed (B) fumed (C) mused (D) marveled

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 Montreal Museum of Fine Arts in Canada, which has been working with doctors to help patients with different illnesses, is currently having trials on patients to find out what effect art has on health. 11 giving them medicine, the doctors suggest that they visit Montreal's art galleries for treatment. Thomas Bastien, director of education and wellness at the museum, is firmly 12 that art heals and does people good, so he starts this program with the doctors.

According to Dr.Hélène Boyer, who has abundant experience in treating people with art, there's more and more scientific proof 13 art therapy is good for one's physical health. Looking at art increases hormones released in our bodies and such hormones are 14 our well-being. Scientifically, visiting art galleries released the same kinds of hormones that are released when we exercise. Nathalie Bondil, the museum's director-general, argues that physical activity and art generate similar health 15. So, it's not surprising that some believe that in the twenty-first century, art may be a replacement for physical activity for a better health.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) Rather than | (B) Considering | (C) According to | (D) On account of |
| 12. (A) guaranteed | (B) convinced | (C) demonstrated | (D) indicated |
| 13. (A) which | (B) what | (C) when | (D) that |
| 14. (A) indifferent to | (B) responsible for | (C) characteristic of | (D) isolated from |
| 15. (A) supplements | (B) services | (C) benefits | (D) risks |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Louis Cha (1924-2018), commonly known by Jin Yong, was a world-renowned wuxia novelist. 16 an excellent combination of acrobatics, romance, history and emotional entanglement, his wuxia novels have attracted a widespread following in Chinese communities throughout the globe. In his lifetime, he composed 15 epic stories, 17 earned him a reputation as one of the greatest wuxia writers ever. By his death, over 100 million copies of his works had been sold worldwide. According to *The Oxford Guide to Contemporary World Literature*, Jin Yong's novels are of very high quality and are able to 18 people of all ages. He broke through geographical and ideological barriers separating Chinese communities of the world, 19 a greater success than any other present-day writer.

His works have been translated into many languages and adapted into a variety of stage productions. He has 20 a large fanbase outside of Chinese-speaking areas due to the numerous adaptations of his works. Considering his great achievements in writing, it would then be hard to find a more influential contemporary writer in Chinese than he is.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) Despite | (B) With | (C) Throughout | (D) By |
| 17. (A) what | (B) that | (C) which | (D) when |
| 18. (A) speculate on | (B) identify with | (C) make for | (D) appeal to |
| 19. (A) achieved | (B) achieving | (C) to achieve | (D) achieves |
| 20. (A) concentrated | (B) dominated | (C) accumulated | (D) penetrated |

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

Sounding exotic to most Westerners, the Chinese yoyo is an ancient toy developed in China. The empty bell, originally made of two round, wooden ends connected in the middle and commonly known today as the Chinese yo-yo, traces its origin back to the Ming Dynasty (1386-1644 AD) and has since played a(n) 21 part in ancient Chinese culture. Not only is the Chinese yo-yo performed in different Chinese festivals nowadays, but it also serves as a(n) 22 for people to kill time. Up to date, the yo-yo has 23 hundreds of years with just a few minor changes in appearance. In spite of these 24 changes, the yo-yo remains popular today and has become a distinctive performance art that well represents the Chinese culture.

This ancient spinning game is actually a no-brainer; however, it offers different levels of skill development, challenge and fun. The barbell-shaped, hollow toy is 25 on a string tied to two hand-held sticks. If the player spin the Chinese yo-yo fast enough, the yo-yo will then 26 a humming sound. Once the beginner can spin the yo-yo at a steady speed, he can then 27 to learn how to do more difficult tricks with the yo-yo. From just a few simple tricks, many highly 28 variations can be created, and several tricks can be put together to form routines. Unlike a regular yo-yo, the Chinese yo-yo is not 29 to the string, which allows it to be tossed, resulting in a whole set of dazzling tricks. This game can be enjoyed by people of all ages, and will keep challenging the most advanced player and the 30 as well. Its high adaptability and universal appeal have kept it popular over the millennia and up to the present.

- (A) manipulated (B) novice (C) pastime (D) survived (E) decline (F) indispensable
(G) event (H) elaborate (I) superficial (J) produce (K) proceed (L) attached

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

Due to great advances in medicine and technology, measles should be optional. With responsible parents and competent governments, no child has to contract the sometimes deadly disease again. However, across Europe and in the U.S., that's not the case. 31 That's a huge jump since there were about 20,000 cases in 2017 and only 5,273 the year before. The question remains why even long after the first measles vaccine was licensed, people nowadays still struggle with these epidemic wildfires. 32

In the U.S., much of the problem arises from a misleading study conducted by Andrew Wakefield in 1998. As a British doctor, he mistakenly linked the measles-mumps-rubella vaccine to autism. 33

In Ukraine, the problem is of more recent vintage. In 2008, the nation's vaccination rates were as high as 95%, the level needed to establish herd immunity. 34 To make matters worse, by law, government-purchased vaccines have been available only to children, leaving adults exposed.

In Italy, a bad situation was made worse in August 2018, when the upper house of Parliament halted mandatory vaccinations for kids entering nursery school or pre-K. 35 Across Europe, WHO is cooperating with governments to increase immunization rates. Ukraine especially has been striving to vaccinate all children when they reach the prescribed age, including those who have been missed. Free vaccines are now also available to at-risk adults.

Nearly all vaccines work, but only if adults make smart decisions for dependent children. When the adults fail, no matter where that happens, it's the kids who pay.

- (A) Just as the numbers vary from place to place, so do the answers.
- (B) The move was seen as an anti-establishment gesture by a populist government, but it came at a public-health price.
- (C) According to the World Health Organization (WHO), more than 40,000 cases of measles, including 37 deaths, were reported across Europe in the first half of 2018.
- (D) The measles vaccine is effective at preventing the disease, and is often delivered in combination with other vaccines.
- (E) Although previous studies have proved that no such link exists, vaccination rates are now still pretty low in the U.K. as well as in the U.S. and elsewhere.
- (F) By 2016, the number had dropped to just 31%, partially because of war and social unrest.

五、閱讀測驗(占 32 分)

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

第 36 至 39 題為題組

In recent years, scientists and environmental groups have been calling for global citizens to reduce their meat consumption and embrace a healthier source of protein. Plant-based diets are the answer to the call since they do you good by lowering the risk of obesity, heart disease and Type 2 diabetes. Now, more and more research has suggested that there's another good reason for having a plant-based diet—being a sustainable source of protein, it can save the planet.

The science journal, *Nature*, recently featured a study conducted by Marco Springmann of University of Oxford. The study suggested the pressing need for cutting down on meat consumption to protect the environment. With the growing population and prevalence of Western diets high in red meats and processed foods, the food system is becoming fragile due to the escalating environmental pressure. The major problem lies in the “**low feed-conversion efficiencies**,” which means animals are not efficient in converting their consumption of feed into body weight. On average, a cow needs 10 kilograms of feed, often from grains, to grow 1 kilogram of body weight, and that feed will require abundant sources of fresh water, cropland, pesticides and fertilizers. The efficiency of using such resources is obviously low and the cost of production is often high.

Although plants, like animals, need inputs from the environment in order to grow, the amount of inputs needed is considerably less. For instance, legumes, such as beans, peas, and lentils are all environmentally-friendly plants that are high in protein value and low in resource consumption, requiring only small amounts of water and fertilizers. Better yet, they can grow in harsh, dry climates, supplying poverty-stricken regions and providing food security for mankind. With so many advantages to offer, plants such as legumes are the very type of protein sources you need to rely on more often. If you are not ready to adopt a meatless diet, try including more fruits, vegetables and plant-based proteins into your diet, along with modest amounts of poultry, fish, and red meat. After all, even small changes of an individual can make a huge impact.

36. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) The cost of meat production. (B) The benefits of plant-based diets.
(C) The nutritional value of legumes. (D) The lack of natural resources for farming.
37. What does “**low feed-conversion efficiencies**” mean in the second paragraph?
- (A) Animals only eat grains so they cannot provide sufficient protein for humans.
(B) Animals consume only small amounts of feed but they can grow much body weight.
(C) Animals need large supplies of feed but they can only convert it into limited output.
(D) Animals produce too much waste so they can only grow small amounts of body weight.

38. According to the passage, which of the following is true about legumes?
(A) They are deficient in nutrients.
(B) They are common in Western diets.
(C) They are able to thrive in extreme climates.
(D) They are dependent on high fertilizer inputs for survival.
39. What is the author's attitude toward plant-based diets?
(A) Critical. (B) Supportive. (C) Indifferent. (D) Doubtful.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

In May, 2018, the Royal Wedding of The Duke and Duchess of Sussex took place in the midst of long anticipation, nervousness and excitement. Ms. Meghan Markle, who assumed her husband's title to be The Duchess of Sussex, walked down the aisle to meet her husband-to-be, Prince Harry, as the audience erupted in deafening applause. The event took the world by storm as it was broadcast on TV and streamed live online on Youtube, with peak viewing figures of 18 million reported at home and the global audience estimated to be in the hundreds of millions. The entire royal family took part in the ceremony, along with a guest list consisting of fellow aristocrats, foreign leaders, church officials, diplomats and prominent figures from all walks of life.

The Royal Wedding traditions date back to 155 years ago when Prince Albert married the Danish Princess in 1863. While the public involvement and celebrations at Royal Weddings may have changed over the years, many traditions have remained. Before the wedding, all royal descendants are required to seek the King's / Queen's approval for marriage according to the Royal Marriages Act of 1772. Prince Harry also followed **protocol** and asked Her Majesty The Queen's permission before wedding the bride, and the Queen gave her blessing.

During the wedding, Royal brides across the generations, from Her Majesty The Queen to The Duchess of Sussex, have chosen to carry a sprig of myrtle in their bouquets. The evergreen plant is sourced from a special place: Queen Victoria's own 170-year-old garden. Myrtle represents love, fertility and innocence, so its appearance in a wedding is hardly unusual. After the wedding, professional photographers are hired to capture the historic moment of the Royal Family gathering. The postcards of the pictures are subsequently launched, always creating a widespread collecting craze. Without a doubt, Royal Weddings not only serve as a way for the Royal Family to interact with the public, but they will continue to captivate audiences worldwide in the decades to come.

40. Which of the following is true about the Royal Wedding of The Duke and Duchess of Sussex?
(A) It gained little press coverage.
(B) It was attended solely by members of the Royal Family.
(C) It generated heated discussions only in the United Kingdom.
(D) It boasted traditions handed down from more than a century ago.
41. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "**protocol**" in the second paragraph?
(A) Rule. (B) Opinion. (C) Strategy. (D) Criticism.
42. According to the passage, what makes a myrtle plant ideal for a wedding?
(A) Its distinct smell. (B) Its delicate texture. (C) Its appealing color. (D) Its symbolic meaning.
43. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the Royal Wedding traditions?
(A) The couple received new titles upon marriage.
(B) The bouquet was bought from local florists before the wedding.
(C) The picture of the Royal Family gathering was taken after the ceremony.
(D) The wedding gave the Royal Family an opportunity to get closer to the public.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Frequently Asked Questions: What should I do if my flight is cancelled or delayed?

Hundreds of flights departing from Paris-Charles de Gaulle Airport have been cancelled due to the severe snowstorm and fierce winds. The airport had earlier ceased operations temporarily but will resume full operations from 24, December.

• *What should I do in the event of bad weather?*

Stay tuned to weather forecasts and gather as much information as you can before you fly. Warnings of the expected weather changes are often issued early on. At the airport, check your flight status on a regular basis. If the situation is unclear, contact your airline immediately.

• *What should I do if my flight is cancelled due to bad weather?*

If the weather is extremely bad, flights are often grounded. The airline cannot influence these **extraordinary circumstances** or prevent them from arising so it is not required to offer extra cash or other benefits for passengers who are subject to unexpected change in schedule. The airline should, however, offer passengers a full refund or put them on the next available flight at a later time that suits the passenger. If you are placed on the flight the next day, then the airline must provide fees for your hotel accommodation and a return shuttle bus ticket between the hotel and the airport.

• *What happens if my flight is not cancelled but I face a long delay?*

If your flight is delayed and you are stuck in the airport, you have to be offered two free telephone calls/fax messages/emails. The airline must also provide you with free services like food and refreshments. If your flight is delayed by more than five hours, the airline must offer you the choice between continuing with your journey or a refund of the cost of your ticket. Alternatively, you can also get the airline to arrange the fastest possible transport (train or coach) to your destination for you.

44. Where does this passage most likely appear?

- (A) On a hotel booking website.
- (B) In a newspaper weather report.
- (C) In an advertisement for life insurance policies.
- (D) On the official website of Paris-Charles de Gaulle Airport.

45. What does “**extraordinary circumstances**” most likely mean in the third paragraph?

- (A) Heavy air traffic flows.
- (B) Major aircraft accidents.
- (C) Sudden closure of airports.
- (D) Extreme weather conditions.

46. Which of the following services is **NOT** to be offered by the airline in the event of flight cancellation caused by bad weather?

- (A) A full ticket price refund.
- (B) The arrangement for alternative flights.
- (C) Extra money given to make up for the loss.
- (D) Assistance in accommodation and transport.

47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about the event of flight delays by more than five hours?

- (A) The airline should provide free food and drinks.
- (B) The airline is required to offer passengers limitless phone calls.
- (C) Passengers should rearrange transports by themselves.
- (D) Passengers are not allowed to claim a refund on their flight ticket.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

With the advancement in technology, a new product is increasingly a focus of competition for its enormous power to generate wealth and influence, urging antitrust regulators to step in to check those who control its flow. A century ago, the commodity in question was oil. Now the targets of antitrust investigations have been switched to Internet heavyweights that trade data, the oil of the digital age. Giants like Google, Amazon, and Facebook have attracted concern among antitrust regulators, who worry that these companies might use their data resources as a barrier to newcomers and innovation of the industry.

Such situations have led to calls for the tech giants to be broken up. But size alone is not a crime. In fact, the giants' success has benefited many aspects of people's daily lives. On the one hand, making use of big data to more accurately target prospective customers is a plus for retailers. For users, many online services are free (users actually pay by handing over their data). Services ranging from visual recognition to artificial intelligence are closely related to extensive data. These services are projected to create great value as they allow data holders to have a “God's eye view” of online activities. What concerns the regulators is primarily the enormous power limited to the control of few major players.

New antitrust approaches are required to guarantee fair competition. When considering a merger (the process of combining two companies to form a bigger one), antitrust authorities have traditionally used “size” to determine when to intervene. They now need to evaluate the extents of companies’ data assets when considering the deals. When most of the money goes to dominant digital platforms and start-ups have almost no revenues, regulators should raise red flags. Additionally, **informed consent** is necessary because it loosens the control from major data holders. Companies should be ordered to reveal to consumers how they handle the data and seek approval of consumers before data use. All in all, initiating antitrust for the digital era will not be easy. The government must take prompt action now.

48. What do antitrust regulators most likely do?
(A) Examine the quality of products.
(B) Protect the privacy of consumers.
(C) Ensure fair competition in the market.
(D) Promote economic growth for the country.
49. According to the second paragraph, why is there a call to break up giants?
(A) They control the data market.
(B) They collect much private data.
(C) They no longer provide free services.
(D) They fail to integrate data into new innovations.
50. What does “**informed consent**” mean in the third paragraph?
(A) Objection to the antitrust policy. (B) Appreciation of a digital product.
(C) Permission to hand in personal data. (D) Violation of the privacy regulations.
51. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the new antitrust approaches?
(A) Big companies should enhance the level of data security.
(B) Consumers should present accurate data to online platforms.
(C) Small tech companies should earn profits from advertisements.
(D) Governments should open up opportunities for small tech companies.

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. 越來越多人懷有環遊世界的夢想，但真正付諸實行者卻寥寥無幾。
2. 面對新的挑戰，我們最好做好準備，勇敢踏出自己的舒適圈。

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：假設明天是你的「十八歲生日」，按照往例父母親會幫你慶祝生日並送你一個生日禮物。請問在十八歲成年的生日時，你最想得到什麼樣的禮物呢？背後的原因為何？請寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段請寫出你最希望收到什麼樣的禮物與其背後的原因。第二段則寫出，未來你要如何去「善用」這個特別的禮物。

全國公私立高級中學 107 學年度指定科目第五次聯合模擬考試

英文考科解析

考試日期：108 年 2 月 21~22 日

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 那位熱心的顧問向我們提供提高銷售業績的有建設性的建議。
(A) 原始的 (B) 有侵略性的 (C) 有建設性的 (D) 防禦的
- 公司需要專精財務的人來幫助制定預算。
(A) 生物 (B) 財務 (C) 哲學 (D) 文學
- 你收集的所有資訊必須系統地組織，以免引起混淆。
(A) 混亂地 (B) 有系統地 (C) 國內地 (D) 膚淺地
- 近來，川普政府因為在邊界將墨西哥孩童與父母隔離，違反了人權，因而受譴責。
(A) 執行 (B) 喜歡 (C) 譴責 (D) 誇大
- Nike 將對該貿易公司提起訴訟，控訴其竊取知識產權。
(A) 提出 (B) 犯罪 (C) 出版 (D) 指控
- 那老人是如此頑固，以致於無法與他說理。他拒絕聆聽別人的意見。
(A) 正直的 (B) 懷疑的 (C) 順從的 (D) 頑固的
- 毫無疑問地，糧食安全是全球每個人都應該關注的普遍問題。
(A) 普遍的 (B) 暫時的 (C) 和諧的 (D) 溝通的
- 去年七月初，美國對中國商品徵收重稅，對中國展開了貿易戰。
(A) 計算 (B) 徵收 (C) 冒犯 (D) 出口
- 研究顯示，塑膠吸管對我們的身體和環境有害。因此，建議我們應當從日常生活中消除塑膠吸管。
(A) 流放 (B) 豎立 (C) 實施 (D) 消除
- 很多同事驚嘆彼得看似無限的能量和耐心。他們無法相信他可以連續十天加班。
(A) 發光 (B) 發怒 (C) 沉思 (D) 驚嘆

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

加拿大蒙特利爾美術館一直以來都有與醫院合作，幫助不同疾病的患者。目前它們在進行試驗，以了解藝術對健康的影響。非但讓病人服藥，醫生建議病人去蒙特利爾的藝術畫廊接受治療。博物館教育和健康總監托馬斯·巴斯蒂安深深相信藝術具有療效，所以他與醫生開始這項計畫。

海倫伯爾博士擁有豐富的藝術治療經驗。有越來越多的科學證據顯示藝術療法對身體健康有益。欣賞藝術作品增加體內荷爾蒙的釋放，而這些荷爾蒙造就人們的幸福感。就科學角度來看，參觀藝術畫廊釋放出與運動時相同類型的激素。博物館館長娜塔莉邦迪爾認為，身體活動和藝術帶來相似的健康益處。因此，不足為奇的是 21 世紀有些人認為為了健康，藝術可能會取代身體的活動。

- (A) 而不是 (B) 有鑒於 (C) 根據 (D) 由於
- (A) 保證 (B) 說服；使相信 (C) 證明 (D) 表明
- 本題考 that 引導名詞子句作為「同位語」的用法。
- (A) 對……無動於衷 (B) 對……負責；造成 (C) 是……特徵 (D) 與……隔離
- (A) 補給品 (B) 服務 (C) 好處；益處 (D) 風險

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Louis Cha (1924-2018) 以筆名「金庸」聞名全球，是一位著名的武俠小說家。透過完美結合特技、浪漫愛情、歷史和情感糾葛，他的武俠小說在全球華人社會，吸引廣泛的讀者。窮其一生，金庸共創作了 15 部偉大的作品，為他贏得了有史以來最偉大，最受

歡迎的武俠作家之一的稱譽。他過世時，作品已在全球銷售超過 1 億本的數量。根據「當代世界文學牛津指南」，金庸的小說品質非常好，吸引各個年齡層的人。他的作品突破了分隔華人世界的地理和意識形態的障礙，比其他任何現代作家都更成功。

他的作品翻譯成多種語言也改編成各種舞台表演。由於作品有很多改編，金庸在華語區以外也累積了很多粉絲。有鑑於金庸在寫作方面的成就，現代社會很難找到一個比他更有影響力的中國作家。

- 本題考介詞 with+N 的用法，可以解釋為「由於……；擁有……；透過……」。
- 本題考 which 指涉前面整句話非限定關係代名詞的用法。(B) 逗號後不能使用關係代名詞 that。
- (A) 猜測 (B) 認同 (C) 促成 (D) 吸引
- 本題考分詞構句的用法。原句為 (and he achieved great success...，改成分詞構句，去掉連接詞後把動詞改成現在分詞表主動。故選擇(B)。
- (A) 濃縮 (B) 支配 (C) 累積 (D) 滲透

三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題為題組

「中國式的溜溜球」對外國人聽起來很有異國味，事實上它是一種源於中國的玩具。空鈴最初是由兩個圓形的木頭中間末段相連所製成，今天通常被稱為扯鈴。它的起源可以追溯到明朝(公元 1386-1644)，從那時起在中國文化中扮演不可或缺的角色。扯鈴不僅出現在不同的中國節日中，而且還可以作為人們消遣活動。到目前為止，扯鈴已經存在數百年，只有外觀一些微小的變化。儘管發生了這些外表的改變，但扯鈴仍然很受歡迎，並且已經成為一種獨特的表演藝術，代表著中國文化。

這個古老的遊戲實際上是很容易上手的。然而，它提供不同水平的技能發展、挑戰和樂趣。這個槓鈴形、空心的玩具，是透過兩根綁在繩子上的棍子操控。玩家透過快速扯鈴，可以產生嗡嗡聲。一旦初學者能夠以穩定的速度來玩的話，他就可以繼續學習如何用扯鈴做出更多高難度的技巧。從一些簡單的技巧中，可以有許多精密複雜的變化，並且可以將幾個技巧組合在一起以形成一套固定的模式。與一般扯鈴不同的是，中國式的扯鈴不是固定在桿子上的，可以拋出與變出一整套令人眼花繚亂的技巧。這個遊戲被所有年齡的人所喜愛，持續挑戰進階玩家以及剛入門的新手。它的高適應性和普遍的吸引力使其保持流行數千年之久。

- (A) 操縱(v.); (B) 新手(n.); (C) 消遣(n.); (D) 存活(v.)
- (E) 衰退(v.); (F) 不可或缺的(adj.); (G) 事件(n.); (H) 精緻的(adj.)
- (I) 表面上的(adj.); (J) 產生(v.); (K) 繼續(v.)
- (L) 固定在……，繫在……(adj.)
- 從 play a...role 這個句型判斷，在從上下文可以知道這一題要表達扯鈴在中國文化中扮演重要的角色，故選(F)表示「不可或缺的」。
- 從 serve as a(n)...可以知道這一格要填名詞，再從本句可以知道很多人把扯鈴當作 kill time 殺時間的活動，故本題選(C)消遣娛樂。
- 從空格前有 has 後面有名詞可以知道這個要填過去分詞，再從文意判斷，這格表示扯鈴已經存活數百年，故本題選(D)。
- 從空格後面有名詞 changes 可以知道本格要填形容詞，再從前一句提到只有外觀的改變，可以知道這一個要選跟「外觀」有關的形容詞，故選擇(I)。

25. 從上下文判斷可以知道本句在講扯鈴怎麼操縱，再從 string、stick 等等更確定知道在講扯鈴的工具，故本題選(A)。
26. 從空格後面有 sound 可以知道本格要填動詞，再從前半部分知道，玩家可以透過高速，而使扯鈴發出嗡嗡聲，故本題選(J)，表示「發」出聲音。
27. 從上一句知道穩定操縱扯鈴之後，就可以繼續挑戰更複雜的技術，故本題選(K)，proceed to V...表示「繼續做……」。
28. 從前半句可以知道透過這些「簡單」招式的組合，可以表演出複雜的一套內容，再從空格後面接名詞 variation，可以確認本格是要填形容詞，故選擇(H)。
29. 從 be...to V...知道這格要填一個過去分詞，再從下一句的語意判斷，知道這樣的設計讓扯鈴可以拋擲，所以可以知道扯鈴不是「綁、繫」在桿子上的，所以本題選擇(L)。be attached to...表示「固定在……」。
30. 從語意判斷，這句要表達不僅是高手，連入門的新手也都為之感到興趣，故本題選 advanced players 的相反 novice，故選擇(B)。

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

由於醫學和技術的進步，麻疹應該是可有可無的。透過負責的父母和有能力的政府的協助，沒有孩子是必須感染可能致命的麻疹。但是，歐美各國目前的情況並非如此。根據世界衛生組織(WHO)的報告，2018 年上半年歐洲各地出現了 40,000 多的麻疹病例，其中包括 37 個死亡病例。這是大幅度的增加，因為 2017 年大約有 20,000 個案例，而前一年只有 5,273 個案例。問題目前仍然是為什麼即使在麻疹疫苗上市很久之後，人們仍然在努力對抗這個傳染病。正如病例數因地而異，答案也是如此。

在美國，問題源於安德魯韋克菲爾德在 1998 年的一項誤導研究。身為一名英國醫生，他錯誤地將麻疹、腮腺炎、德國麻疹的疫苗接種與自閉症扯上關聯。雖然先前的研究已證明這樣的關聯並不存在，但英國、美國和其他地方的疫苗接種率依舊很低。

在烏克蘭，麻疹問題最近又重現。2008 年，該國的疫苗接種率高達 95%，高到已足以建立群體免疫力。到了 2016 年，這個數字下降到 31%，部分原因是戰爭和社會動盪。更糟糕的是，根據法律，政府購買的疫苗只適用於兒童，使成年人暴露在感染的風險中。

在義大利，2018 年 8 月上議會廢除了托兒所或幼兒園的兒童強制接種疫苗的政策，而使得情況變得更糟。此舉被民粹主義政府視為一種反抗前朝的作法，但代價卻是犧牲了全民的健康。在歐洲，世衛組織正與各國政府合作以提高麻疹的免疫率。尤其是烏克蘭一直在為所有達到規定年齡的兒童接種疫苗，其中還包括那些被遺漏的兒童。現在烏克蘭也為高風險的成年人免費接種疫苗。

幾乎所有疫苗都有效，但前提是大人為子女做出明智的決定。當大人無法作出明智決定時，無論在哪裡，孩子永遠是受害者。

- (A) 正如病例數因地而異，答案也是如此。
- (B) 此舉被民粹主義政府視為一種反抗前朝的作法，但代價卻是犧牲了全民的健康。
- (C) 根據世界衛生組織(WHO)的報告，2018 年上半年歐洲各地出現了 40,000 多的麻疹病例，其中包括 37 個死亡病例。
- (D) 麻疹疫苗可有效預防疾病，並且通常與其他疫苗一起使用。
- (E) 雖然先前的研究已證明這樣的聯繫並不存在，但英國、美國和其他地方的疫苗接種率依舊很低。
- (F) 到了 2016 年，這個數字下降到 31%，部分原因是戰爭和社會動盪。
31. 從前一句知道歐洲美國目前麻疹的感染狀況跟預期的不一樣，故可以知道下一句應該會舉一些數據來解釋目前的感染狀況，故選擇(C)。
32. 前句目前提到存在一個「問題」，所以本文呼應這個問題，提出可能的「答案」。解決問題的答案也會因為不同國家有所差別，故選擇(A)。
33. 前一句提到這個醫生錯誤把接種疫苗跟自閉症連結在一起而導致疫苗接種率很低。後句提到研究證實這樣的連結並不存在，但是其所帶來的負面影響一直都在，故選擇(E)。

34. 從前一句提到 2008 年接種疫苗的比率高達 95%，到了 2016 年卻急降到 31%，並提供可能的原因來說明數字降低的現象，故選擇(F)。
35. 從上一句可以知道義大利政府實施了一個政策，而這個政策帶來一些負面的影響。(B)裡面的 the move 就是義大利政府的這項政策，故選擇(B)。

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

近年來，科學家和環保組織持續呼籲全球公民減少肉類消費，並擁抱更健康的蛋白質來源。植物性飲食(以植物為基礎的飲食)回應了此呼籲，因為它可以降低患肥胖症、心臟病和第二型糖尿病的風險。現在，越來越多的研究顯示，採取植物性飲食的另一大理由一作為永續的蛋白質來源，它能拯救地球。

科學期刊「自然」最近刊登了牛津大學 Marco Springmann 的研究報告。該研究指出，為了保護環境，人們迫切需要減少肉類消費。隨著人口增長、西方飲食(富含紅肉和加工食品)的流行，食物系統因環境壓力漸增而變得脆弱。主要問題在於「低飼料轉換率」，這意味著動物不能有效率地將飼料攝取轉化為體重。平均而言，一頭乳牛需要 10 公斤飼料(通常來自穀物)才能長出 1 公斤體重，而飼料產出需要大量的淡水、農田、農藥和化肥。資源利用效率明顯偏低，生產成本卻往往很高。

雖然植物也和動物一樣，需要來自環境的投入才能生長，但所需的投入量卻相當少。例如：豆科植物，如豌豆和扁豆等豆類都是環境友好型植物，蛋白質含量高，資源消耗低，只需少量水和肥料。更棒的是，它們能夠在惡劣、乾燥的氣候條件下生長，為貧困地區提供糧食，確保人類糧食安全。有著這麼多優點，豆科等植物就是你可以更加依賴的蛋白質來源。如果你還沒有準備好採取無肉飲食，試試在飲食中加入更多水果、蔬菜和植物性蛋白，連同適量的家禽、魚和紅肉一同食用。畢竟，即使是個人的微小改變，也可能產生巨大的影響。

36. 本文主旨為何？
 - (A) 肉類生產的成本。
 - (B) 植物性飲食的好處。
 - (C) 豆科植物的營養價值。
 - (D) 農業缺乏自然資源。
37. 第二段中「低飼料轉換效率」意思為何？
 - (A) 動物只吃穀物，無法為人類提供足夠的蛋白質。
 - (B) 動物只需食用少量飼料，但卻能增加許多體重。
 - (C) 動物需要大量的飼料，但它們只能將其轉化為有限的(肉)輸出。
 - (D) 動物產生過多的廢物，因此它們只能增加少量體重。
38. 根據本文，以下關於豆科植物的說明何者正確？
 - (A) 它們缺乏營養。
 - (B) 它們在西方飲食中很常見。
 - (C) 它們能夠在極端氣候條件下成長。
 - (D) 它們依靠高肥料投入來維持生存。
39. 作者對植物性飲食的態度是什麼？
 - (A) 批判的。
 - (B) 支持的。
 - (C) 冷漠的。
 - (D) 懷疑的。

【字詞補充】

plant-based diets (n.) 植物性飲食; Type 2 diabetes (n.) 第二型糖尿病
 feature (v.) 以……為特寫; 以……為特色; pressing (adj.) 緊迫的
 cut down on (phr.) 減少; prevalence (n.) 盛行
 processed food (n.) 加工食品; escalating (adj.) 逐步上升的
 feed-conversion efficiencies (n.) 飼料轉化效率; legumes (n.) 豆科植物
 pea (n.) 豌豆; lentil (n.) 兵豆; fertilizer (n.) 肥料
 poverty-stricken (adj.) 為貧困所苦的; food security (n.) 糧食安全
 poultry (n.) 家禽

第 40 至 43 題為題組

2018 年 5 月，薩塞克斯公爵和薩塞克斯公爵夫人的皇家婚禮在眾人引頸期盼、緊張、興奮之中展開。Meghan Markle 承接丈夫的頭銜，成為薩塞克斯公爵夫人。在觀眾震耳欲聾的掌聲中，她走過長廊迎接未來丈夫哈利王子。此事件風靡全球，在電視上播出，並在 Youtube 在線直播。據報導，英國國內的觀看人數達到 1800 萬、全球觀眾據佔破億。皇室全體成員參加典禮，嘉賓名單

還包括貴族同儕、外國領導人、教會要員、外交官和各界知名人士。

皇家婚禮的傳統可追溯到 155 年前。1866 年，阿爾伯特王子與丹麥公主結婚。多年來，皇家婚禮的公眾參與部分和慶祝活動或許有所改變，但許多傳統仍然保留下來。婚禮之前，所有的皇室後裔都必須根據 1772 年的「皇家婚姻法」尋求國王/皇后的婚姻批准。哈里王子也遵守禮規，在婚禮前尋求女王陛下許可，女王最後給了他祝福。

婚禮期間，皇家新娘們，從女王陛下到薩塞克斯公爵夫人，都選擇在她們的花束中帶一枝桃金娘。此常綠植物來自一個特殊的地方：有 170 年歷史的維多利亞女王的私人花園。桃金娘代表愛情、生育和純真，故它在婚禮中的出現並不罕見。婚禮結束後，專業攝影師應聘捕捉皇室聚會的歷史性時刻。隨後，印著此照片的明信片發佈，總是引起廣泛的收集熱潮。無疑地，皇家婚禮不僅是皇室成員與公眾互動的一種方式，在未來的幾十年裡，它們還將繼續使全世界觀眾著迷。

40. 關於薩塞克斯公爵和公爵夫人的皇家婚禮，以下哪一項是正確的？
(A) 它的新聞報導很少。
(B) 它僅由皇室成員參加。
(C) 它只在英國產生熱烈討論。
(D) 它以一百多年前流傳下來的傳統為特色。
41. 下列哪一選項與第二段中的“protocol”一字的意思最接近？
(A) 規則。 (B) 意見。 (C) 策略。 (D) 批評。
42. 根據文章，下列何者使桃金娘成為婚禮的理想(植物)選擇？
(A) 獨特的氣味。 (B) 細膩的質地。
(C) 吸引人的顏色。 (D) 象徵的意義。
43. 關於皇家婚禮傳統，以下哪一項不正確？
(A) 這對新人在結婚時獲得新的頭銜。
(B) 花束是於婚禮前在當地花店購買的。
(C) 皇室家族聚會的照片於儀式結束後拍攝。
(D) 皇家婚禮讓皇室有機會更親近公眾。

【字詞補充】

Duke (n.) 公爵；Duchess (n.) 公爵夫人；assume (v.) 承接(頭銜)
aisle (n.) 長廊；take something by storm (phr.) 大受歡迎；大獲成功
stream (v.) 在線收聽/看；at home (phr.) 在國內；aristocrat (n.) 貴族
protocol (n.) 禮節；規定；Majesty (n.) 陛下；sprig (n.) 一小枝
myrtle (n.) 桃金娘；bouquet (n.) 花束；evergreen (adj.) 常綠的
fertility (n.) 生育

第 44 至 47 題為題組

常見問題集：如果我的航班被迫取消或延誤，我該怎麼辦？

由於嚴重的暴風雪和強風，數百架從巴黎戴高樂機場起飛的航班被迫取消。機場稍早已暫時停止運營，但將於 12 月 24 日恢復全面運營。

• 若遭遇惡劣天氣，我該怎麼辦？

請繼續關注天氣預報，並在飛行前盡可能蒐集相關資訊，天氣變化預警通常會提早發布。在機場，定期查看您的航班狀態。如果情況不明，請立即聯繫您的航空公司。

• 若航班因惡劣天氣而取消，我該怎麼辦？

如果天氣非常糟糕，航班經常停飛。航空公司不能影響這些「特殊情況」，抑或阻止它們發生，因此不需為受意外變化影響的乘客提供額外的現金或其他福利。然而，航空公司應為乘客提供全額退款，或在稍晚視乘客需求，將其安排至下一趟可飛航班。若您的航班被安排在翌日，航空公司則必須提供飯店住宿費用以及飯店和機場間的往返車輛。

• 若我的航班沒有取消，但我面臨長時間延誤，我該怎麼辦？

若您的航班延誤，您受困在機場，航空公司必須提供兩通免費電話、傳真、或電子郵件。航空公司還必須免費為您提供食物和茶點。若您的航班延誤超過五小時，航空公司必須讓您選擇是否繼續旅程或退票。或者，您也可以請航空公司為您安排最快速的交通(火車或長途巴士)到達您的目的地。

44. 這篇文章最有可能出現在哪裡？

- (A) 飯店預訂網站。
(B) 報紙天氣預報。
(C) 人壽保險廣告。
(D) 巴黎戴高樂機場的官方網站上。

45. 第三段中「特殊情況」最有可能指什麼？
(A) 空中擁擠交通。 (B) 重大飛機事故。
(C) 機場突然關閉。 (D) 極端天氣狀況。
46. 若因惡劣天氣導致航班取消，航空公司無法提供以下哪項服務？
(A) 全額票價退款。 (B) 替代航班安排。
(C) 額外補償金。 (D) 住宿和交通協助。
47. 根據文章，關於航班延誤超過五小時的情況，以下何者正確？
(A) 航空公司應提供免費食物和飲料。
(B) 航空公司必須為乘客提供無限制的通話。
(C) 乘客應自行重新安排交通。
(D) 乘客不得申請機票退款。

【字詞補充】

stay tuned to... (phr.) 持續收看/聽……；on a regular basis (phr.) 定期地
extraordinary circumstances (n.) 特殊情況；refund (n.) 退款
suit (v.) 適合；be subject to... (phr.) 受……影響的
fax (n.) 傳真；refreshments (n.) 茶點

第 48 至 51 題為題組

隨著技術的進步，有項商品逐漸成為競爭焦點，它能創造巨大的財富和影響力，催使反托拉斯(反壟斷)監管機構介入，檢視誰控制其流動。一世紀以前，人們廣泛討論的商品是石油；現在，反托拉斯機構調查的目標已轉向網際網路重量級公司，這些公司交易數據，即數位時代的石油。谷歌、亞馬遜和臉書等巨頭引起了反托拉斯監管機構的關注，他們擔心這些公司可能利用他們的數據資源，為新創公司和產業創新設下障礙。

這種情況導致瓦解科技巨頭的聲浪。但規模本身並不是罪，事實上，科技巨頭的成功為人們日常生活許多方面帶來好處。一方面，對零售商來說，利用大數據更準確地瞄準潛在客戶是一大優點。對用戶而言，許多線上服務是免費的(事實上，用戶以他們的個人數據交換免費服務)。視覺識別到人工智能等服務都與廣泛的數據密切相關，這些服務據估計將創造巨大價值，因為它們允許數據持有者「像上帝般注目觀察」各種線上活動。監管機構關注的主要是巨大力量集中在少數市場參與者手中。

為確保公平競爭，新的反托拉斯方法是必要的。在評估合併案時(兩家公司合併為一家大公司)，以往，反托拉斯當局利用「規模」來決定何時進行干預；現在，他們需要在考慮公司數據資產程度，以評估交易案的影響力。當大部分市場資金流向主導數位平台，而新創公司幾乎沒有收入時，監管機構應該發出警告。此外，「知情同意」是必須的，因為它鬆綁主要數據持有公司的控制權。持有數據的公司應向消費者透露他們如何處理數據，並在數據使用前尋求消費者的同意。在數據時代發起反壟斷並非易事，政府現在必須採取迅速行動。

48. 反托拉斯監管機構最有可能專責什麼？
(A) 檢查產品品質。
(B) 保護消費者的隱私。
(C) 確保市場公平競爭。
(D) 促進國家的經濟增長。
49. 根據第二段，為什麼有聲浪呼籲瓦解科技巨頭？
(A) 它們控制數據市場。
(B) 它們收集了大量私人數據。
(C) 它們不再提供免費服務。
(D) 它們未能整合數據與創新。
50. 第三段中的「知情同意」所指為何？
(A) 不認同反托拉斯政策。
(B) 欣賞數位產品。
(C) 允許提交個人數據。
(D) 違反隱私法規。

51. 根據文章，關於新的反托拉斯方法，以下何者正確？

- (A) 大公司應該提高數據安全性。
- (B) 消費者應向線上平台提供準確的數據。
- (C) 小型科技公司應從廣告中獲利。
- (D) 政府應為小型科技公司提供機會。

【字詞補充】

antitrust (adj.) 反托拉斯(反壟斷)的； in question (phr.) 被討論的
 heavyweight (n.) 重量級選手； giant (n.) 巨頭
 break up (phr.) 解散；瓦解； prospective customers (n.) 潛在客戶
 plus (n.) 好處； retailer (n.) 零售商； visual recognition (n.) 視覺識別
 artificial intelligence (n.) 人工智慧
 be projected to V (phr.) 被預期將……； merger (n.) 合併案
 start-up (n.) 初創公司； red flag (n.) 示警
 informed consent (n.) 知情同意； initiate (v.) 發起

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：

- [More and more people have / embrace] [the dream of traveling around the world / globe], [but few of them] [carry it out / realize it / fulfill it / achieve it / make it come true.]
- [Facing / Confronting / Faced with / Confronted with new challenges], [we had better be well-prepared / make full preparations] [and step out of] [our own comfort zone bravely.]

評分標準：

- 每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。
- 每一題以斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各占 1 分。
- 該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。
- 句首末大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

【範文】

As the only child in my family, I spend most of the time alone, so I really want to have a companion. If tomorrow were my eighteen-year-old birthday, I would definitely want to have a dog as my birthday gift. Since my parents are preoccupied with work, they spare little time for me. Therefore, given this precious "gift"—an adorable dog, I think my life would definitely be different. I would talk to him, play ball games with him, sing songs to him and share with him the joyous and sad moments in my life. Besides, I would take him out for a walk often, bringing me more sunshine and fresh air and transforming me into an optimistic and outgoing person. With his company, life would turn colorful and meaningful, and never would I feel lonesome again.

If I were given this precious gift, I would "make the most of" it. First, I would walk my lovely dog regularly. By walking with him on the road, I might have more interactions with people. In this way, I could possibly have more friends. Second, I would learn to take good care of him. For example, I would go to a pet shop to buy everything needed and wash my dog by myself. By doing such things, I could learn how to care for a pet well and improve the bonds between us accordingly. Moreover, talking to him every day would relieve boredom and loneliness of my life. I would let him know how I feel every day and share with him my interests and hobbies. It's my belief that with his company, life would no longer be dull and monotonous. In conclusion, with this wonderful gift as my life companion, my life would change dramatically into a fascinating and fulfilling one.

評分標準：

等級	給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
劣	0~4	份量：只寫兩三行。 正確性：幾無正確句子。 組織：全文毫無組織或根本完全離題。

差	5~9	份量：字數勉強足夠。 正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。 組織：內容平平，但各段草率帶過。
可	10~14	份量：字數足夠(約 120 字)。 正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。 組織：有內容，但段落比重(如草草結尾)或轉承語使用欠佳。
優	15~18	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。 組織：結構完整交代。
特優	19~20	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。 組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，段落分配適當。

英文作文探整體式評分，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)，批改老師於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體分數，再以分項式評分標準檢閱是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分指標包含下列 5 項：內容(5 分)、組織(5 分)、文法、句構(4 分)、字彙、拼字(4 分)及體例(2 分)。另外，字數不足扣 1 分；未依提示分段扣 1 分。

	內容	組織	文法、句構	字彙、拼字	體例
劣	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)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0 分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。(0 分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意無關的零碎字詞。(0 分)	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。(0 分)
差	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。(2-1 分)	重點不明、前後不連貫。(2-1 分)	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1 分)	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1 分)	格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(1 分)
可	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。(3-2 分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(3-2 分)	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。(3-2 分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(3-2 分)	格式、標點、大小寫幾無錯誤。(2-1 分)
優	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。(5-4 分)	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)	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。(4-3 分)	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。(4-3 分)	

107 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 ~ 5 冊

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

1. To be _____ for the computer science position at the distinguished firm, applicants must have at least a master's degree in this field.
(A) dispensable (B) accessible (C) perceptible (D) eligible
2. The railway system was _____ for half a day due to a mechanical failure. Thousands of people were influenced and forced to change their schedule.
(A) suspended (B) extended (C) undermined (D) manipulated
3. To provide the public a strong _____ to conserve energy, some officials propose that the government should consider offering power saving rewards.
(A) aptitude (B) alternative (C) compensation (D) incentive
4. Some government officials are under investigation due to their _____ bank transaction with a few private banks.
(A) versatile (B) dubious (C) indignant (D) unanimous
5. The couple had a fierce fight over their children's education. They both had a point, but neither of them would _____ to the other.
(A) reinforce (B) distort (C) concede (D) authorize
6. The righteous lawyer believes everyone has the moral _____ to defend human rights, even for the worst criminal.
(A) supervision (B) apprehension (C) delegation (D) obligation
7. Although the professor has a high reputation in his expertise, his lectures are actually _____ and long-winded, having all the class yawning.
(A) tedious (B) skeptical (C) emphatic (D) condensed
8. Losing his partner in the assault, Police Officer Jeffords, though severely injured, insisted on going to the funeral to offer his _____ to the family.
(A) condolences (B) ecstasies (C) compliments (D) resentments
9. The poor kid _____ to death in the car in this scorching hot weather because of the carelessness of his teacher.
(A) vacuumed (B) trampled (C) suffocated (D) restrained
10. The tickets to the famous group's concert were sold out within minutes. It's _____ impossible to get any one now unless you buy scalper tickets, which can be ten times the original price.
(A) virtually (B) symbolically (C) analytically (D) deliberately

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 effects of alcohol are devastating for those who end up abusing it. Alcoholism affects the sufferers by giving them an overwhelming desire to drink and also to use it to patch over problems in their life. It is so 11. that people who are obviously hurting themselves have no way to stop their dangerous drinking habits. Even the threat of alcoholism such as sexual dysfunction and heart disease will not 12. the sufferers from drinking.

Oftentimes, alcoholics must be given special treatment to overcome their addiction. Treatment usually begins with the cessation of drinking followed up by life training and social support in the form of joining groups of alcoholics anonymous. 13. most doctors agree on a zero tolerance approach — strictly restraining any alcohol, some argue that controlled drinking by medication may be a more effective step in the cessation process. In addition, alcoholism can be treated by four different types of medication: Antabuse, Nalitrexone, Acamprostate, and Topiramate. Useful in different contexts, these drugs all work to make the drinking experience less enjoyable and through that help the sufferers begin to associate alcohol with the 14. or lack of pleasure after taking the drugs. Though not 100% effective, these drugs, when 15. with counseling, are shown to have a drastic effect on keeping alcoholics sober.

11. (A) addictive (B) disposable (C) sophisticated (D) impoverished
 12. (A) regulate (B) provoke (C) justify (D) deter
 13. (A) Unless (B) While (C) In case (D) As long as
 14. (A) stamina (B) captivity (C) discomfort (D) prospect
 15. (A) having combined (B) they combined (C) combining (D) combined

第 16.至 20.題為題組

The rise of social media has prompted a redefinition of the word “celebrity.” Once common people, many vloggers are becoming 16. popular simply by sitting in front of a camera and computer, and updating their everyday life. How does all this happen? It can seem baffling to people outside their main viewing demographic: smartphone-toting “millennials” who spend as much time watching short form video online as they do traditional TV shows. 17., the top YouTube stars aren’t just popular; they are genuinely influential figures for their young fans. A survey conducted by a magazine *Variety* asked teenagers aged between 13 to 18 in the US to determine who influenced them most based on approachability, authenticity and other criteria. In the final ranking, YouTubers occupied the top five. Similar surveys are also conducted by other organizations like Defy Media and a research team led by Jeetendr Sehdev of the University of Southern California. All have the same conclusion and provide some useful evidence on why the online stars are so popular and influential. Their very ordinariness is 18. makes them so appealing. Teens enjoy an intimate and authentic

experience with YouTube celebrities, who are not 19. image strategies carefully orchestrated by public relations pros. Instead, many YouTube stars foster this sense of 20. in the way they talk to their fans in videos. For example, PewDiePie, already the most well-known YouTuber around the world, talks about the speculation of his earning on his channel, using a tone of everyday person like the boy next door.

16. (A) increasingly (B) creatively (C) approximately (D) faithfully
17. (A) Hence (B) Indeed (C) Moreover (D) Likewise
18. (A) that (B) which (C) it (D) what
19. (A) engaged in (B) identified with (C) subject to (D) imposed on
20. (A) connection (B) conception (C) comprehension (D) complexion

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

Many companies have endeavored to improve office relationships by offering perks like pantry rooms, recreation areas, or company trips; nevertheless, in addition to food or shelter, belonging is also regarded as a 21. human need. Given that we spend up to 8 hours of our day at work, we have relatively limited time to 22. our social needs outside of work. The workplace has thereby become an ideal place to 23. the positive connections we all need.

There are many benefits when it comes to friendships in a workplace. It is believed that people who have an “office bestie,” besides being happier and healthier, seem to be more 24. in their job. What’s more, having friends at work fuels greater performance, with higher levels of productivity, 25., and job satisfaction than those who don’t. However, building further connections with your colleagues is never easy if you have no chances to get beyond superficial chitchat. According to a research conducted by Pew and the American Life project, only 12 percent of respondents’ closest ties were with people from their 26. life.

What’s even harder is that despite having close friends at work, it just may not be possible for one to bond with colleagues without certain fallout. People who are friends with coworkers tend to perform better at first, but they also report being more emotionally exhausted and having difficulty maintaining their friendships. When conflict arises among work friends, negative outcomes may 27. appear. Secondly, when the boundaries between work and friendship become 28., real entanglement might also exist and more or less interfere with their performances. It is undoubtedly true that in a working environment, responsibility and commitment is the first priority. Managers and supervisors must own the power to assign and initiate tasks, and role hierarchy also needs to be recognized. To ensure fairness, performance evaluation should be carried out authentically and 29.. Furthermore, competition is always a vital part of workplace culture. “Will you or your peer

get 30. ?” Whenever this situation happens, the mutual trust in each other will waver, and whether the friendship continues to go on remains to be seen.

- (A) fundamental (B) retention (C) inspired (D) promoted (E) engaged (F) fulfill
(G) sensitivity (H) blurred (I) honestly (J) professional (K) inevitably (L) foster

四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

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

第31.至35.題為題組

In recent years, artificial intelligence, or AI, has been intensively studied. One industry concentrating on developing such kind of technology is agriculture. 31. One of them is ecoRobotix of Switzerland. It created a robot equipped with AI and cameras to identify all plants on a farm. With the help of four wheels, the robot searches for weeds in the fields. 32. The robot adopts the same kind of sensor and positioning technology applied to driverless vehicles. Besides, a farmer can use a smartphone to control it. Amazingly, the farm robot can kill weeds with 20 times less herbicide than traditional methods.

33. This method led to a huge industry of genetically engineered crop products created to resist herbicides. People have debated the process of changing the genetic structure of food crops for some time. Critics worry about the harm that genetically engineered crops may cause to people. Large chemical companies have been criticized for supporting genetic engineering of crops in order to boost herbicide sales.

Another company developing farm robotics is Blue River Technology. The company has a system called “See & Spray.” 34. The technology takes the same deep learning methods used in facial identification. With just 10 percent of the amount of herbicide presently used to spray whole fields, it can kill the same number of weeds.

Last year, John Deere & Company, one big American tractor company, spent \$305 million purchasing Blue River. The deal showed the company’s commitment to develop machine-learning technology in future products. 35. According to economic specialists, their cooperation is aimed at preparing the business for major reductions in herbicide sales when new “smart agriculture” solutions are used extensively.

- (A) Currently, farmers spread weed killers over massive areas to destroy unwanted plants.
(B) However, some worry the development of AI could have negative effects on humans.
(C) Computer-controlled arms then lower and spray the weeds with small amounts of herbicide.
(D) It connects to the back of a tractor and is also equipped with AI to recognize and chemically kill only weeds.

- (E) Germany's electronics company Bosch and chemical manufacturer Bayer have also teamed up to develop "smart spraying" technology.
- (F) Companies are designing high-tech tools that can help farmers save time and money, while reducing environment-harming chemicals.

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

Last August, another outbreak of violence in Myanmar once again arouse international concern for the long term conflict between Rohingya and Myanmar government. The ethnic tension has simmered in Rakhine state with constant outbreaks of violence for decades.

Rohingya, most claiming to be the descendants of Muslim merchants, predominately lives in Rakhine state. Having its own religion and language, Rohingya culture is significantly different from the major Buddhist community. However, as the largest minority in Myanmar, Rohingya has long been denied as one of Myanmar's people by the government dominated by the Buddhists. According to the Burmese Nationality Law, anyone who can't prove his Burmese ancestry from before 1823 will become an illegal immigrant. Some human rights activists have concluded that it is the "nationalism-fueled racism" that causes such result. Rohingya now has suffered from injustices including severe restrictions on freedom of movement, access to medical assistance, education and other basic human rights.

On 25 August 2018, the security forces supported by Buddhist militia launched a so-called "clearance operation" as a response to "the rebel's" earlier attack on the government forces. The military's response was condemned as a massive slaughter by the UN's top human rights official. Nevertheless, the government argued that the operation was a self-defense targeting the terrorists, Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army.

In fact, people once hoped the Nobel laureate, Aung Sun Suu Kyi could solve the entrenched racial divides. Yet, her silence has been interpreted as ignoring the plight of Rohingya. A few days after the August attack, she defended herself from criticism by saying that it's unreasonable to solve the issue traced back to pre-colonial times in a short time. Aside from conveying her position through news media, she, without mentioning the Rohingya, also published a statement on Facebook to blame the terrorists for misinforming about the violence.

36. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

- (A) To introduce all the dwellers in Rakhine state.
- (B) To judge the medical problem in Rakhine state.
- (C) To illustrate the reason of Rohingya refugee crisis.
- (D) To explain the pros and cons of Rohingya's conflicts.

37. According to the passage, which of the following statement is **INCORRECT**?
- (A) It is believed that the ancestors of Rohingya migrated to Myanmar mostly for commerce.
 - (B) Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army might be a potential threat to the Myanmar government.
 - (C) Children from Rohingya were not allowed to receive education by the Myanmar authority.
 - (D) The Buddhist community in Myanmar speaks the same language as Rohingya's language.
38. What is true about the author's attitude in the passage?
- (A) Barely empathetic.
 - (B) Cruelly indifferent.
 - (C) Neutrally objective.
 - (D) Rightfully critical.
39. What can **NOT** be inferred from this article?
- (A) The UN implied that the oppression against Rohingya might be the same as acts of genocide.
 - (B) Aung Sun Suu Kyi endeavored to cope with the racial issue as a response to the Rohingya crisis.
 - (C) The conflicts deriving from the differences in religions could be traced back to pre-colonial times.
 - (D) The Myanmar official and Rohingya rebels had distinct dissimilarities about the brutal repression.

第40.至43.題為題組

Urban parks serve an important purpose: in the midst of densely-populated cities, they provide a sense of peace and relaxation. And for city residents and visitors in New York City that never sleeps, Central Park and the High Line are two open space jewels which provide the perfect oasis.

The 840-acre Central Park, designed by Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux, contains far more than a rural landscape for lone city dwellers. With its architects' vision as a democratic space for all classes, the site was designed to improve the lives of immigrants and poor residents so that they could become more cultivated. Nowadays, moments of collective activity occur from formal strolling along the Mall walkway to Bethesda Fountain, to relaxing on the Great Lawn tucked in behind the Metropolitan Museum of Art. As for recreational activities, in addition to doing exercise in baseball fields, ice rinks, and roller discos, one can also enjoy bird watching, squirrel chasing, and solitary reflection offered by less-formal spaces.

In addition, designed by landscape architect James Corner Field Operations with architects Diller Scofidio + Renfro and planting designer Piet Oudolf, the High Line is a 1.6-kilometre-long park built on a disused freight railway. Elevated 30 feet in the air, this former railroad has been transformed into a modern, peaceful and beautiful landscape for people to experience; once used for commodity transportation, the public site is solely for pedestrians now. It provides multiple places for a person to pause and reflect, even when crowded. Environmental sustainability is a core value of the High Line; all the materials used are recyclable or sustainable sources. The open green space, attracting 8 million visitors annually, has accelerated the development of its neighborhood, Chelsea.

The two urban parks demonstrate the power of landscape to connect people and city, the power that is not bound by scale, time or formation. They are critical assets contributing to heritage, natural environment, community and economic development, as well as health and wellness. In a sense, urban parks function as essential public infrastructure for 21st century cities.

40. Which is the best title of the passage?
- (A) The Landmarks of New York City
 - (B) What City Parks Can Do to Humans
 - (C) Best Landscape Architects in New York City
 - (D) The Charm of Urban Landscapes in New York
41. Based on the passage, which activity does **NOT** occur in Central Park?
- (A) Young children chase fuzzy animals.
 - (B) Roller skaters show their advanced skills.
 - (C) The entire family enjoy picnicking on grassy spaces.
 - (D) Visitors appreciate the statue of the designer Piet Oudolf.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the High Line is **FALSE**?
- (A) The sky park is created for sustainability.
 - (B) The High Line slows down city development.
 - (C) The open green space aims to encourage foot traffic.
 - (D) The linear site is built on an abandoned rail structure.
43. Why does the author depict Central Park and the High Line in the passage?
- (A) To illustrate the values that city parks have.
 - (B) To review the ideals park designers originally believed.
 - (C) To reflect the history of urban parks in the United States.
 - (D) To suggest what urban parks one can visit in New York City.

第44.至47.題為題組

Sleep is essential for embedding linguistic knowledge, but hypnopædia — waking up speaking Latin fluently simply by playing language-learning recordings during sleep to imprint itself to the brain subconsciously — is a myth. According to Jakke Tamminen, a psychology lecturer at the UK's Royal Holloway University, it affects memory, especially the recall critical for language learning. Thus, for students who struggle stuffing what they have learned in hope of a good performance, staying up for several days right before the exam is the last thing they should do.

Tamminen's lab has discovered that the interaction of different parts of brain in non-rapid eye movement (non-REM) phase of deep sleep, or slow-wave sleep (SWS), plays the magic in retaining memories of language. Hippocampus, critical for quick learning, and neocortex, responsible for language, communicate to process and transfer existing information into longer-term recall. Hippocampus might initially get a new word earlier that day, but to truly remember that word, neocortical system needs to get involved during SWS. The channel for the communication between these two parts is full of sleep spindles, bursts of brain activity to keep people quiet and tranquil during sleep.

Another scientist, Scott Cairney from the University of York in the UK, claims to have found the mechanism behind such achievements done by sleep spindles by using auditory cues. Experiments conducted by his lab has found that participants who had learned associations between words and pictures of objects showed better memories of newly learned knowledge after a 90-minute nap, during

which words were played to trigger sleep spindles. Odor of flowers connected with previously learned material is also used during SWS by other scientists to successfully cue the sleeping brain.

The sleeping brain, though in a restful state, is capable of receiving external stimuli and using them to strengthen memory consolidation. Thus, quality sleep is indispensable if you are following an intense language session. You may not be able to speak like a native overnight, but you may be amazed by how much you have absorbed the next morning.

44. What is the primary purpose of this passage?

- (A) To challenge the current studies about sleep learning.
- (B) To persuade students to feel free to take a nap in class.
- (C) To help young learners develop correct learning strategies.
- (D) To explain how sound sleep improves language learning.

45. About the role of sleep in language learning, what can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The interaction of different brain regions plays a minor role in memory improvement.
- (B) Quality sleep occurs overnight and can be activated during an intense language session.
- (C) The more sleep spindles people have, the better consolidation of words they attain.
- (D) Listening to language recordings regularly during sleep leads to slow but stable progress.

46. The passage includes the following ideas **EXCEPT** _____.

- (A) the application of stimuli to boost up learning
- (B) the definition of rapid eye movement phase
- (C) examples of researches and relative data
- (D) the importance of SWS in learning new language

47. What is **NOT** used by scientists to improve the memory of newly learned knowledge?

- (A) Sound.
- (B) Smell.
- (C) Images.
- (D) Tastes.

第48.至51.題為題組

A series of extreme weather events such as bushfires, droughts and heat waves struck Australia ruthlessly in 2018; drought was regarded as the harshest one. New South Wales, a state of Australia producing a quarter of Australia's agricultural output, was experiencing a destructive drought last August. Official figures indicated that with some areas having less than 10mm of rainfall in July, the whole New South Wales was entirely in drought, which resulted in countless deaths of livestock and huge financial loss. Scientists predicted that droughts would become catastrophic and prevalent in the future.

What made the drought and weather events so devastating in Australia? According to Blair Trewin, an Australian climatologist, the most prominent reason for the dry conditions was the changes of weather systems. The moisture from tropical monsoon, supposed to visit in summer, had not come as expected. What's even worse, the persistent and strong subtropical ridge of high pressure, which should have moved north, still sat over the south, and it hence blocked the fronts carrying wet and

stormy conditions to New South Wales. Furthermore, droughts are closely related to low humidity, higher wind speeds, warmer temperature and great amounts of sunshine. These factors were also considered to be responsible for the loss of water from soils and plants, which accelerated the **deterioration** of droughts.

No doubt droughts can be detrimental to the environment; it massively impacts the living of people as well. Due to the scarcity of water and poor harvests of crops, New South Wales farmers struggled to feed their livestock. Without enough financial support, these desperate owners were forced to confront a dilemma — to witness the dying of their cattle or to slaughter them with their own hands. Such emotional conflict almost dragged those farmers down. In rural areas, the suicide rate is double than that in the cities. Seeing how the droughts had affected them, the Australian government allotted 1.8 billion Australian dollars as relief funds, including funding for counseling and mental health services, in hope to relieve their financial and emotional burden.

48. In which of the following publications would this passage be most likely to appear?
- (A) A disastrous fiction
 - (B) A scientific report
 - (C) A historical review
 - (D) A financial statement
49. Which of the following word is closest in meaning to the word “**deterioration**” in the second paragraph?
- (A) Steadiness
 - (B) Recovery
 - (C) Reduction
 - (D) Worsening
50. What can we know from the passage?
- (A) Long-term droughts would affect the mental well-being of farmers and increase suicide rates.
 - (B) The drought in New South Wales is a rare case, which is not likely to happen in other regions.
 - (C) The cause of the New South Wales drought is closely related to human-induced climate change.
 - (D) The relief fund which the government provided was sufficient for farmers to get through the drought.
51. According to the passage, which statement is **NOT** mentioned?
- (A) The drought in New South Wales has reached its peak during the winter months.
 - (B) The block of the frontal system may be one of the major elements of the severity of the drought.
 - (C) Donations from other Australian states have poured in for the relief of the drought.
 - (D) The agricultural output of New South Wales accounts for 25 percent of all the national agricultural output.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 酒後駕車常常造成嚴重的車禍事件，不但會威脅到駕駛人的安全，也是乘客與路人的夢魘。
2. 政府對於酒駕的人必須加重處罰，並宣導交通安全的重要，以避免此類悲劇一再發生。

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：政府積極推動減塑政策，以減少對生態的破壞。請以 120 字以上的英文單詞寫明：第一段說明使用塑膠製品對環境及人類的傷害，第二段則以自己為出發點說明如何減少使用塑膠製品。

107 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

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英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (D)

難易度：中

解析：考形容詞。要符合該卓越企業資訊工程師職位的資格，求職者必須至少擁有該領域的碩士學位。

(A)非必要的 (B)可進入的；可得到的
(C)可察覺到的 (D)符合…資格的

2. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。由於機械故障，鐵路系統暫停了半天。好幾千人受到影響，被迫改變他們的行程安排。

(A)暫停；終止 (B)擴大（展）
(C)暗中破壞；逐漸損害 (D)操縱；控制

3. (D)

難易度：中

解析：考名詞。為了鼓勵大眾節約能源，有些官員建議政府應考慮提供節電獎勵。

(A)天資；才能 (B)供選擇的東西（或辦法）
(C)彌補；賠償 (D)鼓勵；刺激

4. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。有些政府官員因為他們和幾家私人公司可疑的銀行交易而正接受調查。

(A)多才多藝的 (B)可疑的
(C)憤慨的 (D)一致同意的

5. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。這對夫妻對孩子的教育產生激烈衝突；他們各有自己的觀點，而且彼此都不讓步。

(A)強化 (B)歪曲；曲解
(C)讓步；承認失敗 (D)全權委託；批准

6. (D)

難易度：中

解析：考名詞。這位正直的律師認為每個人都有維護人權的道德義務，即使對象是最糟的罪犯都一樣。

(A)監督 (B)憂慮 (C)委任 (D)義務

7. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。這位教授雖然在專業方面享有盛名，但他的授課事實上很無聊而冗長，且讓整班都哈欠連連。

(A)乏味的 (B)懷疑的 (C)強調的 (D)濃縮的

8. (A)

難易度：中

解析：考名詞。Jeffords 警官在襲擊案中失去了自己的夥伴，雖然自己身受重傷，但還是堅持要到喪禮上去表達哀悼之意。

(A)哀悼 (B)狂喜 (C)讚美 (D)憎恨

9. (C)

難易度：中

解析：考動詞。因為老師的粗心大意，這可憐的孩子在如此炎熱的天氣裡，受困在車中窒息而死。

(A)用真空吸塵器打掃 (B)踐踏
(C)窒息 (D)抑制

10. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。這個知名團體演唱會的票在數分鐘內就全數售完。除非你以十倍票價向黃牛購買，否則實際上現在不可能買到任何票了。

(A)實際上 (B)象徵性地 (C)分析地 (D)慎重地

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

對於那些濫用酒精的人來說，酒精具有毀滅性的影響。酗酒行為會給其患者帶來強大的飲酒慾望，並用此來修補他們生活中的問題。酗酒有成癮性，致使那些明

顯傷害自己的人無法停止危險的飲酒習慣。就算酗酒帶來的威脅(舉凡性功能障礙或心臟病),也無法阻止酗酒的人飲酒。

通常情況下,酗酒者必須接受特殊治療才能克服上癮,治療通常從停止飲酒開始,接著是生活訓練和社會支持,社會支持是以參加匿名酗酒者團體的方式進行。儘管大多數醫生認同零容忍方法(即嚴格限制任何酒精),但有些人認為,通過藥物來控制飲酒可能是戒斷過程中更有效的一步,酗酒者可以接受四種不同類型的藥物治療:Antabase、Nalitrexone、Acamprostate 和 Topiramate,在不同情況下,這些藥物都有助於減少飲酒的樂趣,並幫助患者開始將酒精與服用藥物後的不適或不愉悅感聯繫起來。雖然這些藥物不是百分之百有效,但若與諮商相結合,這些藥物對保持酗酒者清醒有很大的助益。

目標:(1)詞彙與句型的了解、應用能力;(2)能依據文意推論出詞彙語意及篇章結構的能力;(3)依篇章段落的文章,掌握詞彙及轉折詞應用的能力

內容:本文說明治療酗酒的方式。

11. (A)

難易度:中偏易

解析:(A)使人上癮的 (B)一次性的;用完即丟的 (C)複雜的 (D)赤貧的;品質惡化的
此題考形容詞。由上下文文意得知,酗酒行為使人上癮(addictive),使人無法停止(have no way to stop their dangerous drinking habits)。

12. (D)

難易度:中偏難

解析:(A)控制;管理 (B)激起;引起(尤指負面反應) (C)為...辯護;證明...正當(或有理、正確) (D)遏止;使不敢
此題考動詞。順前文語意,可知酗酒者不會停止喝酒,此格動詞之主詞為酗酒相關之疾病,因此可推知正解為(D) deter(遏止;使不敢)。

13. (B)

難易度:中偏難

解析:(A)除非 (B)儘管 (C)萬一 (D)只要
此題考連接詞。此處文意中,「大多數醫生認同零容忍方法」和「有些人認為,通過藥物來控制飲酒可能是戒斷過程中更有效的一步」兩句語意相左,因此本格選(B) while(儘管)。

14. (C)

難易度:中偏易

解析:(A)耐力;耐性;持久力 (B)關押;囚禁 (C)不適;不安;令人不適(或不妥)的事物 (D)(發生好事情的)可能;可能性;機會
此題考名詞,推測前後文,得知本格語意近似「減少樂趣」(less enjoyable)、「缺少愉

悅感」(lack of pleasure),故選(C) discomfort(不適;不安)。

15. (D)

難易度:中偏易

解析:此題考分詞文法句型,本格 combine 的主詞為這些藥物,其搭配的動詞應為 V-pp。另外,本句也可寫成「... these drugs, when (they are) combined with counseling, are shown to have a drastic effect on keeping alcoholics sober.」,其中省略 they are,故答案為(D) combined。

重要字、詞與片語

alcoholism n. 酗酒(行為)
dysfunction n. 失去功能;功能不良
alcoholics anonymous 匿名戒酒的小團體
restrain v. 阻止 medication n. 用藥
cessation n. 終止 counsel v. 諮商

第16.至20.題為題組

社群媒體的成長使人們重新定義了「名人」的概念。許多曾是平凡人的影音部落客僅僅靠著坐在攝影機、電腦前分享他們的日常,就變得愈來愈有名氣。這一切到底是怎麼發生的呢?這個問題可能困惑著主要觀眾群之外的人——這些主要觀眾群們是隨身攜帶智慧手機的「千禧一代」,而他們在線上觀看短片的時間和看傳統電視節目的時間是差不多的。而這些有名的 YouTuber 不僅受歡迎,他們也是對年輕粉絲具有影響力的人物。在一個由 *Variety* 雜誌進行的調查中,美國 13 至 18 歲的青少年就親和力、真實感和其他的標準,評比出他們心中最有影響力的人物,結果顯示 YouTuber 在榜上前五名。Defy 媒體機構和南加州大學的 Jeetendr Sehdev 也進行了類似的調查,以上研究結果均提供了一些有用的證據說明為什麼網路上的明星如此受歡迎且有影響力,他們的平凡正是讓他們變得吸引人的原因,青少年與 YouTuber 共享親密而真實的體驗,而這些名人不受公關專業人士精心策劃的形象策略影響;相反的,許多 YouTuber 善加運用他們在影片中與粉絲交談的方式來培養聯繫感。例如,雖然 PewDiePie 已經是家喻戶曉的 YouTuber,他仍使用了像鄰家男孩般的口吻在他的影片中談到對他收入的猜測。

目標:(1)詞彙與句型的了解、應用能力;(2)能依據文意推論出詞彙語意及篇章結構的能力;(3)依篇章段落的文章,掌握詞彙及轉折詞應用的能力

內容:探討知名 YouTuber 吸引人的原因。

16. (A)

難易度:中偏易

解析:(A)愈加...地 (B)充滿創意地 (C)大約地 (D)信念堅定地

此題考副詞。由前文(rise)得知,本段文章是在講述一個透過社群媒體成長而不斷改變的現象。此外根據後文,可以判斷這些名人隨著社群媒體的廣泛使用,變得愈來愈有名。

17. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)因此 (B)的確 (C)再者 (D)相同的

本句前文描述這些 YouTuber 受歡迎的程度，後文說明他們不只是受歡迎而已還很有影響力，因此可推本格為(C) Moreover (再者)。

18. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本題考名詞子句文法，也測試語意。本句語意為「他們的平凡正是使他們變得吸引人的 18. 。」(Their very ordinariness is 18. makes them so appealing.)，子句內缺少為主詞，故選擇(D) what。

19. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A) be engaged in (從事於...)

(B) be identified with (認為...等同於)

(C) be subject to sth (有；遭受...)

(D) be imposed on ... (被迫...)

此題考片語。依據空格前後文的語意，本題應選(C) be subject to sth (有；遭受...)

20. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)關聯 (B)概念 (C)理解 (D)臉色

此題考名詞。由前文敘述(ordinariness 和 an intimate and authentic experience with YouTube celebrities)和後文的舉例(For example ...)得知，YouTuber 想要和其觀眾建立關聯性(connection)，顯現出他們其實和觀眾們並無不同。(... using a tone of everyday person like the boy next door ...)，以增加他們的人氣與影響力。

重要字、詞與片語

vlogger <i>n.</i> 影音部落客
baffling <i>adj.</i> 困惑人的
demographic <i>n.</i> 人口分布
orchestrate <i>v.</i> 精心策劃
public relations pros 公共關係專家

三、文意選填

很多公司會試著藉由一些福利來加強辦公室同仁之間的關係，比如提供茶水間、交誼廳或是員工旅遊；儘管如此，除了食物及庇護之外，歸屬感亦被視為是人類的基本需求。由於我們每天花上多達 8 小時的時間在職場，我們能花在滿足社交需求的時間相對有限，工作場合因此成為了一個能夠培養我們所需之積極正向關係的理想之處。

提到職場友誼，有很多的好處。普遍認為在工作上「好朋友」的人，除了不只會更快樂及健康，他們也有可能更投入於工作之中。再者，工作之中有好朋友能夠激發表現，比沒有的人有更多的生產力、更好的續航力，以及對於工作的滿意度。然而，若沒有機會更深入的交談，是很難跟你的同事之間有更進一步的關係

的。根據一份由 Pew 以及 American Life Project 所做的研究中，僅有百分之十二的受試者與他們的專業領域的人們有最緊密的連結。

更困難的是，儘管在職場上有親密的朋友，想要維持友誼關係但又不要不存在某些程度的影響是不太可能的事。與同事也當朋友的人往往在一開始表現得比較好，但據說他們也很容易在情緒上耗費較多的精力，也在維持友誼方面有困難。當衝突在工作夥伴之中產生，可能就會無可避免地導致負面的結果。再者，當工作和友誼之間的界線變得模糊，彼此之間的糾葛就會產生，並且或多或少干擾到表現。無疑地，在工作環境之中，責任和承諾是第一要務。管理者及監督者必須有權力指派及主導任務，角色階級的分際也要分辨清楚。為了確保公平性，表現的評估需要真實且誠實地執行。再來，競爭向來是工作文化很重要的一環，「升遷的人是你或是你的同事呢？」每當這種情況發生，彼此之間相互的信任程度就會減弱，而之間的友誼是否能持續下去就不得而知了。

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

內容：本文介紹職場友誼可能的優缺點。

詞彙選項：

(A)基本的 (B)持續；保留 (C)啟發 (D)提升；升遷
(E)忙於；從事 (F)履行；滿足 (G)敏感 (H)模糊的
(I)誠實地 (J)專業的 (K)不可避免地 (L)培養；促進

21. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處要提及一個形容詞，並且 belonging 要與前方的 food 及 shelter 一樣強調為人類的 basic 需求，故選(A)。

22. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處前方是 to，後方要寫一個原形動詞，再加上後方是滿足社會需求 (social needs)，故選(F)。

23. (L)

難易度：中

解析：此處前方為 to，後方要加上一個原形動詞，以及語意上是促進、培養正向的連結 (the positive connections)，故選(L)。

24. (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處是以前方 be ... in 為線索，後面是加上工作，忙於或是從事於工作之上，故選(E)。

25. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處以前方的生產力 (productivity) 及後面的工作滿意度 (job satisfaction) 為線索，要填寫一個名詞，來反映前方的 have higher levels of ...，故選擇(B)。

26. (J)

難易度：中

解析：此題是要呼應來自職場的人 friends at work，再加上此題要寫的答案是形容詞，故選(J)。

27. (K)

難易度：中

解析：此處後方是動詞 (appear)，故須選擇一個副詞來修飾，原意指的是負面結果無法避免地發生，故選(K)。

28. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此題從前方 become 得知後方要加形容詞，加上界限 (boundaries) 的語意，變模糊，故選(H)。

29. (I)

難易度：中

解析：此題要與真實地 (authentically) 的詞性一致及語意相似，皆為副詞，並且強調能力的評估需符合真實地及誠實地呈現，故選(I)。

30. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處除了從前方得知你或是你的同事升遷 (get promoted)，以及 get + Vpp 的結構，故選(D)。

重要字、詞與片語

perk n. 額外補貼；津貼
shelter n. 遮蔽；庇護
chitchat n. 閒話；聊天
fallout n. 後果；餘波；附帶結果
entanglement n. 糾纏；糾結；牽連
commitment n. 保證；承諾

四、篇章結構

近年來，人們密集地研究人工智慧，或稱作 AI。一項專注發展這項科技的產業就是農業。**31.(F)許多公司正設計一些高科技工具，以幫助農民節省時間和金錢，且同時減少傷害環境的化學物質。**其中一家公司是來自瑞士的 ecoRobotix。這家公司創造了一個配備有人工智慧與照相機以辨識農田上所有植物的機器人。有著四個輪子協助，這個機器人在田地中搜尋雜草。**32.(C)然後，電腦控制的手臂會下降，並以少量的農藥噴灑雜草。**這個機器人採用和無人駕駛車輛相同的感應與定位系統。此外，農夫也能透過智慧型手機來控制這項裝備。令人驚奇的是，這個農場機器人能以比傳統方式少二十倍的農藥來殺死雜草。

33.(A)目前，農民朝大區域噴灑除草劑來殺死不想要的植物。這個方法促成基因工程農產品的大型產業應運而生，這些農產品被製造來抵抗除草劑。人們對於改變農作物基因構造的過程已經辯論了好一陣子。批評者擔心，基因工程農作物可能會對人類造成傷害。大型化學公司一直以來備受批評，因為他們支持農作物的基因工程是為了促進除草劑的銷售量。

另一家開發農場機器人技術的公司是 Blue River 科技。這家公司有一套叫做 See & Spray 的系統。**34.(D)它連結到拖拉機背面，同時配備人工智慧可進行辨識，其化學藥劑只會殺死雜草。**這項技術用的是和臉部辨識相同的深度學習方法。它只需現行農藥用量的十分之一，即可除去整塊田地的雜草。

去年，美國拖拉機大公司 John Deere & Company 以三億五百萬買下 Blue River。此交易顯示這家公司想要在未來的產品發展機器學習科技之決心。**35.(E)德國電子公司 Bosch 和化學製造商 Bayer 也已經合作發展智慧噴灑技術。**根據經濟專家的說法，他們的合作目的在為新的智慧農業方法被廣為應用後，造成農藥銷售量大幅減少預做準備。

未中選之選項中譯：

(B)然而，有些人擔心人工智慧的發展可能對人類造成負面的影響。

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

內容：本文介紹 AI 人工智慧運用在農田上的狀況。

難易度：中偏易

重要字、詞與片語

artificial intelligence n. 人工智慧
herbicide n. 除草劑
genetically adv. 基因地
robotics n. 機器人學
commitment n. 承諾

五、閱讀測驗

第36.至39.題為題組

去年 8 月，緬甸爆發的另一場武裝暴動再次引起國際間對羅興亞族與緬甸政府長期激烈衝突的關注。種族間的緊張關係逐漸將 Rakhine 省激化為頻繁發生武裝暴動的地區。

羅興亞人，多數宣稱其是穆斯林商人的後裔，現在主要居住在緬甸的 Rakhine 省。擁有自己的宗教和語言，羅興亞人文化與主流佛教徒非常不一樣。作為緬甸最大的少數民族，主要由佛教徒主宰的緬甸政府卻不將羅興亞人視為本國民族之一。根據緬甸國籍法，任何人只要無法證明自己祖先於 1823 年前即為緬甸人就會成為非法的移民。一些人權主義者歸結這就是因民族主義驅使的種族主義所造成的後果。羅興亞人承受許多不公，包含限制遷移權利、醫療救助管道、教育及其他人權。

2018 年 8 月 25 日，由佛教徒軍力所支持的保安軍隊發動了一場「清理行動」作為對「反叛軍」先前攻擊政府軍隊的回應。軍方的回應被聯合國人權組織譴責為大型屠殺。儘管如此，政府辯稱這項行動是針對恐怖份子 Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army 的自我防衛活動。

事實上，人民曾一度希望諾貝爾獎得主翁山蘇姬能解決這根深蒂固的種族分裂。然而，她的沉默已被視為忽視羅興亞人的困境，在 8 月暴動爆發後的幾天，她替

自己為批評辯解，要在短時間內解決可追溯到殖民時期前的問題是不合理的。除了透過媒體傳達她的立場，她亦在 Facebook 頁面上責怪恐怖份子誤導關於暴動的訊息且對羅興亞人隻字未提。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀國際新聞相關主題文章的能力；
(2)找出文章主旨；(3)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法運用的能力；(4)推理論證關係的能力

內容：本文說明羅興亞人與緬甸政府間的衝突。

36. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：請問第二段的主旨為何？

- (A)介紹所有 Rakhine 省的居民。
- (B)評論 Rakhine 省的醫療問題。
- (C)說明羅興亞人難民危機的原因。
- (D)解釋羅興亞族持續衝突的利弊。

37. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，下列哪一個選項不正確？

- (A)據說羅興亞人的祖先遷移到緬甸多數是因為商業。
- (B) Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army 的出現可能對緬甸政府是潛在威脅。
- (C)羅興亞族的小孩不被允許接受教育。
- (D)緬甸的佛教族群跟羅興亞人用一樣的語言。

38. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：文章中作者的態度何者為真？

- (A)幾乎不同情。
- (B)極度冷漠。
- (C)中立客觀。
- (D)正直地批判。

39. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：哪個選項無法從文章中推論出來？

- (A)聯合國暗示壓迫羅興亞人的行為跟大屠殺一樣。
- (B)翁山蘇姬致力於解決衝突問題來回應羅興亞人危機。
- (C)起源於宗教不同的衝突可追溯到殖民前的時期。
- (D)緬甸政府和羅興亞反叛軍對於武裝鎮壓的解讀有明顯的差別。

重要字、詞與片語

simmer v. (消極情緒) 醞釀
merchant n. 商人
predominately adv. 占大多數地
rebel n. 反叛者
entrenched adj. 根深蒂固的
pre-colonial adj. 殖民前的

第40.至43.題為題組

城市公園身負一重要目的：在人口稠密的城市中，它們提供了平靜與放鬆。對於永不休眠的紐約市居民和來訪的遊客來說，中央公園和空中鐵道公園當屬兩顆開放空間的寶石，提供了完美的綠洲。

占地 840 英畝的中央公園由 Frederick Law Olmsted 與 Calvert Vaux 設計，它帶給孤獨的城市居民不僅只是鄉村景觀。由於建築師設計的願景是讓各階層的人們都能使用這民主空間，公園設計目的旨在改善移民和貧困居民的生活，好讓他們變得更有文化氣息。而今這兒也有集體活動的時刻，可沿著林蔭大道漫步至 Bethesda 噴泉，或在大都會藝術博物館後方的大草坪放鬆。除了棒球場、溜冰場、滑輪場運動之外，還可以賞鳥、追逐松鼠或在非正式的空間獨自沉思。

此外，由景觀設計工作室 James Corner Field Operation 與建築事務所 Diller Scofidio + Renfro、植栽設計師 Piet Oudolf 共同設計的空中鐵道公園，全長 1.6 公里，建在廢棄貨運鐵道上。這條鐵道 30 英尺高，現在已轉變為具現代感、寧靜又美麗的景觀讓人們體驗；昔日為商品運輸的公共空間，如今僅供行人使用。空中鐵道公園提供多處地方駐足、沉思，即便人潮擁擠仍可如此。環境永續是空中鐵道公園的核心價值，它所使用的材料都是可回收或是可永續的。這開放的綠色空間每年吸引 800 萬遊客，加速了鄰近地區 Chelsea 發展。

這兩座城市公園展現出景觀力量連接了人與城市，這股力量不受規模、時間或結構所拘束。它們是非常重要的資產，維護遺產、保存自然環境，促進社區、經濟發展，提倡健康和保健的重要資產。從某種意義上說，城市公園是二十一世紀城市必不可少的公共基礎設施。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀城市公園相關主題文章的能力；
(2)找出文章主旨；(3)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法運用的能力；(4)推理論證關係的能力
內容：本文透過美國紐約市中央公園與空中鐵道公園，說明城市景觀連結了人們與城市生活以及所帶來的影響。

40. (D)

難易度：中

解析：這篇文章最適合的標題是什麼？

- (A)紐約市地標
- (B)城市公園可為人類做些什麼
- (C)紐約市最佳景觀設計師
- (D)紐約市之城市景觀魅力

41. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，哪項活動不會在中央公園發生？

- (A)孩童追逐毛茸茸的動物。
- (B)滑輪選手展示他們的高超技能。
- (C)全家在草地空間享受野餐。
- (D)遊客欣賞設計師 Piet Oudolf 的雕像。

42. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，以下有關空中鐵道公園敘述何者不正確？

- (A)空中公園為了永續性而創立。
- (B)空中鐵道公園減緩城市發展。
- (C)開放的綠色空間旨在鼓勵步行交通。
- (D)線性公園建在廢棄的鐵道上。

43. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：為何作者要在文中提到中央公園與空中鐵道公園？

- (A)為了說明城市公園的價值。
- (B)為了回顧公園設計師最初堅信的理想。
- (C)為了反思美國城市公園的歷史。
- (D)為了建議去紐約市可參觀哪些城市公園。

重要字、詞與片語

populated *adj.* 人口稠密的 resident *n.* 居民
 dweller *n.* 居住者 architect *n.* 建築師 stroll *v.* 散步
 tucked *adj.* 被塞入 solitary *adj.* 獨自的
 freight *n.* 貨運 elevated *adj.* 升高的
 pedestrian *n.* 行人 sustainability *n.* 永續性
 accelerate *v.* 加速 asset *n.* 資產
 heritage *n.* 遺產 infrastructure *n.* 基礎建設

第44.至47.題為題組

睡眠對於保留語言知識很重要，但是在睡眠期間不斷播放語言學習聽力帶，例如拉丁文，藉此將語言，在不知不覺中烙印於腦海中，然後一覺醒來後即可說出流利的拉丁文，亦即睡眠教學法，不過是一則神話。根據英國皇家霍洛威大學一位心理學教授 Jakke Tamminen 所言，睡眠影響記憶力，特別是語言學習的記憶力。因此，想要記得全部的知識並取得良好的學業表現，考前幾天熬夜念書是下下策。

Tamminen 教授的實驗室發現，在深層睡眠時的非快速動眼期，也就是慢波睡眠期 (SWS)，此時腦部不同區塊的相互作用對於獲取語言記憶有神奇的助益。海馬迴負責快速學習，而大腦皮質負責語言能力，兩個區塊互相傳達訊號用以處理已知資訊，並將其轉化為長期記憶。海馬迴可能於稍早習得一個新字彙，但要真正記住該字彙則需要大腦皮質系統在慢波睡眠期參與其中。此時，兩塊腦部區域傳達訊息的通道之間有無數的睡眠紡錘波，這是一種可以使人在睡眠時維持安靜平穩的腦波動。

另一名科學家 Scott Cairney，來自英國約克大學，他宣稱用聽覺提示解開睡眠有助記憶強化背後的機制。從實驗室的研究中發現，參試者先學習字彙並配合相對應的圖片，之後再小睡 90 分鐘，期間播放剛剛學習到的字彙音檔用以刺激紡錘波產生，這些參試者對習得的字彙記得比較熟。另外還有科學家使用花香與先前的學習內容作連結，然後在慢波睡眠期中釋放香味，並成功提示沉睡的腦部開始活動。

儘管處於休息狀態中，沉睡的大腦依然可以接受外部刺激用以強化記憶的形成。因此，如果你現在的語言學習課程很緊湊，好的睡眠品質是不可或缺的。也許你無法一夜之間說外語說得像個當地人，但是隔天早上醒來，你會驚喜發現自己記得很多。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀科學相關文章的理解能力；(2)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(3)能夠依據文意發展，掌握辭彙、句法與篇章結構能力；(4)推理論證的能力

內容：本文介紹睡眠強化語言學習的研究。

44. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本文的主要目的是什麼？

- (A)挑戰目前有關睡眠學習法的研究。
- (B)說服學生在課堂上小睡一下沒關係。
- (C)幫助年輕的學習者發展正確的學習策略。
- (D)解釋良好睡眠如何增進語言學習。

45. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：關於睡眠在語言學習中所扮演的角色，可以推斷出以下哪一個敘述？

- (A)不同腦部區塊之間的交互作用對於記憶力增進不太重要。
- (B)良好睡眠是一蹴可及的並且可以在緊湊的學習計畫中被激發出來。
- (C)睡眠紡錘波愈多，對字彙學習的鞏固力愈強。
- (D)定期於睡眠中聽語言學習教學帶會帶來緩慢但穩定的進步。

46. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本篇文章包含以下所有論點除了_____。

- (A)應用外在刺激物強化學習
- (B)快速動眼期的定義
- (C)舉例說明相關研究資料
- (D)慢波睡眠期對學習新語言的重要

47. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：科學家沒有使用以下哪一種方式來增進新習得的語言知識？

- (A)聲音。 (B)氣味。 (C)圖像。 (D)味覺。

重要字、詞與片語

embed *v.* 使嵌入；深留
 hypnopedia *n.* 睡眠學習法
 recall *v.* 回想 / *n.* 記憶
 the last thing *n.* 最不可能做的事情
 phase *n.* 階段；時期 retain *v.* 保留
 hippocampus *n.* 海馬迴
 neocortex *n.* 大腦皮層
 spindle *n.* 紡錘
 burst *n.* 突然增進
 tranquil *adj.* 平靜安穩的
 mechanism *n.* 機制
 auditory *adj.* 聽覺的
 restful *adj.* 給人充分休息的
 stimuli *n.* 刺激 (複數形)
 consolidation *n.* 加強
 indispensable *adj.* 不可或缺的
 intense *adj.* 極度的；強烈的

第48.至51.題為題組

一連串的極端天氣，如叢林大火，乾旱和熱浪於 2018 年無情地席捲澳洲，而乾旱則被視為當中最嚴重

的。身負澳洲四分之一農業產值，新南威爾斯省去年 8 月歷經災難性旱災。官方數據顯示整個新南威爾斯處於完全乾旱狀態，一些地區 7 月降雨量不到 10 毫米，因而導致無數牲畜死亡和經濟損失。科學家預測未來乾旱將變得更具致災性且更普遍。

是什麼原因讓澳洲的乾旱及極端天氣變得如此具有毀滅性？澳洲氣候學家 Blair Trewin 表示，影響乾燥最顯著的原因為天氣系統的變化。本來應該在夏天到來的熱帶季風水氣，卻未如期到來。更糟的是，原應向北移動的副熱帶高壓脊仍滯留於南方，阻擋了往新南威爾斯的潮溼多雨的鋒面系統。此外，旱災與低溼度、高風速、增高的氣溫和大量日照射也密切相關。這些因素被視為造成土壤和植物水分流失的原因，進而加速了乾旱的惡化。

毫無疑問，乾旱不僅對環境有害，更嚴重影響人類的生活。報導指出，由於缺水和農作物收成不佳，新南威爾斯的農民掙扎著該如何養活牲畜。在沒有足夠的經濟支持下，絕望的農民被迫面臨兩難——親眼目睹他們的牲畜死去，或以自己的雙手終結他們的生命。如此的情感衝突幾乎擊垮了農民。在農村地區，其自殺率是城市的兩倍。看到乾旱如何影響農民們，澳洲政府承諾提供 18 億澳幣救濟金，其中包含諮商及心理健康服務的經費，以減輕農民經濟與情感上的負擔。

- 目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀自然相關主題文章的理解能力；
(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)培養根據文章內容判斷其題材的能力；(4)推理論證關係的能力。

內容：本文介紹澳洲乾旱成因及其所造成的影響。

48. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本文最有可能出現於下列哪一項刊物？

- (A)災難小說
- (B)科學報告
- (C)歷史回顧
- (D)財務報告

49. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：第二段中的「deterioration」一字，最接近於下列何者語意？

- (A)穩定 (B)回復
- (C)減少 (D)惡化

50. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：我們可以從文章中得知什麼？

- (A)長期旱災會影響農民的心理健康及增加自殺率。
- (B)新南威爾斯旱災為偶發個案，其他地區並不會發生此狀況。
- (C)新南威爾斯旱災的原因與人類所引起的氣候變化有關。
- (D)政府提供的救濟金足以讓農民度過此次旱災。

51. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據此文章，下列哪項敘述未被提及？

- (A)新南威爾斯乾旱在冬季時已達最嚴重之際。
- (B)季風系統被阻擋可能為造成此乾旱加重的原因之一。
- (C)來自其他澳洲省分的賑災捐款湧入以期紓困旱災。
- (D)新南威爾斯的農業產值占澳洲全國百分之二十五。

重要字、詞與片語

ruthlessly <i>adv.</i> 無情地
agricultural <i>adj.</i> 農業的 output <i>n.</i> 產量
catastrophic <i>adj.</i> 災難性的
prevalent <i>adj.</i> 普遍的
climatologist <i>n.</i> 氣候學家 prominent <i>adj.</i> 顯著的
tropical monsoon <i>n.</i> 熱帶季風
subtropical ridge <i>n.</i> 副熱帶高壓脊
humidity <i>n.</i> 溼度 deterioration <i>n.</i> 惡化
detrimental <i>adj.</i> 有危害的
scarcity <i>n.</i> 缺乏 dilemma <i>n.</i> 困境
slaughter <i>v.</i> 屠殺 drag ... down <input type="checkbox"/> 擊垮
fronts / frontal system <i>n.</i> 鋒面系統

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Drunk driving often results in (causes) / serious (severe) car accidents, / which are not only the threat to the safety of drivers, / but (also) a nightmare for passengers and passersby (pedestrians).
2. The government should impose (enforce) penalties on drunk drivers / and publicize the importance of traffic safety / to prevent (keep) these tragedies / from happening (taking place) again and again.

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 years, human beings have enjoyed the great convenience brought by plastic, but now the time has come for us to pay the price. It causes pollution to our environment. For example, oceans nowadays are spread large amount of plastic waste, which even threaten the sea creatures in the water. What's worse, some scientific reports show the water we drink also contain minimal plastic particles, which might gradually affect our health. Since most plastic is poisonous and not easy to be decomposed quickly, plastic may last longer than our lifetime and finally bring disasters to humans.

In order to save the earth, some people have chosen to live a plastic-free life. They try to live life without purchasing or using plastic. In fact, it's not easy to live without plastic and therefore many people eventually give up the idea of reducing plastic products. Actually, reducing plastic products is not so difficult. For example, we can start to reduce using plastic bags or straws. When we buy drinks, we can prepare our own reusable stainless-steel bottles and refuse to buy plastic-packed food. Besides, we may prepare baskets and boxes to buy food from markets for fresh vegetables and meat. Finally, it's better to use soap and shampoo bars that are wrapped in paper than liquid soaps and shampoos loaded in plastic bottles. Those are my ways to keep plastic away from my life. If everyone reduces plastic items from now on, it will be helpful to make our planet much cleaner and we can lead a healthier life.

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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

臺北區 107 學年度第二學期

指定科目第一次模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 5 冊

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

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

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

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

第 11.至 15.題為題組

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

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

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

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

第 16.至 20.題為題組

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

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

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

三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

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

第21.至30.題為題組

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

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

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

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

四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

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

第31.至35.題為題組

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

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

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

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

五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

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

第36.至39.題為題組

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

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

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

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

36. What is the main idea of this passage?

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

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

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

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

第40.至43.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

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

第44.至47.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

第48.至51.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

48. What is the purpose of the passage?

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

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

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

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

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

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

臺北區 107 學年度第二學期

指定科目第一次模擬考試

英文考科參考答案暨詳解



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英文考科詳解

題號	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
答案	(D)	(B)	(D)	(A)	(C)	(C)	(D)	(B)	(A)
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答案	(D)	(B)	(D)	(A)	(C)	(D)	(D)	(B)	(C)
題號	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
答案	(A)	(B)	(J)	(G)	(A)	(I)	(F)	(H)	(L)
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題號	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
答案	(C)	(A)	(B)	(B)	(D)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(B)
題號	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.			
答案	(D)	(C)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(C)			

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (D)

難易度：中

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

- (A)居住 (B)組成
(C)棲息於 (D)藏有

2. (B)

難易度：易

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

- (A)先驅的 (B)業餘的
(C)手動的 (D)客觀的

3. (D)

難易度：易

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

- (A)滅絕 (B)占領
(C)娛樂 (D)形成

4. (A)

難易度：中

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

- (A)可到達的 (B)有資格的
(C)脆弱的 (D)可轉移的

5. (C)

難易度：易

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

- (A)感激 (B)正直
(C)耐力 (D)禮貌

6. (C)

難易度：中

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

- (A)駕馭 (B)認為 (C)支持 (D)引誘

7. (D)

難易度：中

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

- (A)表面地 (B)末期地
(C)有傳染力地 (D)堅決頑固地

8. (B)

難易度：中

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

- (A)文化遺產 (B)專長
(C)教義 (D)惱人的事物

9. (A)

難易度：難

解析：這棟大樓的建造遵循嚴格的規定，並且經過測試，可以禁得起颱風和地震。

- (A)禁得起 (B)招募 (C)惡化 (D)起訴

10. (D)

難易度：難

解析：你必須將軟體更新到最新版本，因為它與目前的操作系統是不相容的。

- (A)倫理的 (B)連續的
(C)持續的 (D)相容的

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

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

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

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

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

內容：本文討論恐怖分子的出身背景及其行為動機。

11. (B)

難易度：中

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

- (A)相反的狀況 (B)相同的狀況
(C)以下的狀況 (D)前者的狀況

12. (D)

難易度：難

解析：(D)本句在描述學者收集資料後加以彙集整理。

- (A)散置 (B)前進 (C)決定 (D)匯集

13. (A)

難易度：易

解析：(A)此處文意承接前句，為「不是…而是…」之意。

- (A)取而代之的是 (B)相同地
(C)因此 (D)然而

14. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(C)此處為一比較級之用法，將「把自己炸死」和「很重要的事」做比較。

- (A)為了 (B)藉由 (C)比較 (D)從

15. (D)

難易度：中

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

- (A)視覺的 (B)相互的
(C)正常的 (D)個人的

重要字、詞與片語

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

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

第16.至20.題為題組

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

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

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

內容：本文介紹 Uber 新概念「飛行車」的型態、功能及發展進程。

16. (D)

難易度：難

解析：(D)本句說明飛行車能執行垂直起飛跟降落的任務。

- (A)強加於 (B)使分散 (C)交替 (D)執行

17. (B)

難易度：中

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

18. (C)

難易度：中

解析：(C)根據語意，Uber 未來的目標是飛行車能自動駕駛。

- (A)變成 (B)得益於
(C)瞄準目標；致力於 (D)訴諸

19. (A)

難易度：中

解析：(A)根據語意，Uber 預計推出新產品。

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

20. (B)

難易度：中

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

- (A)無疑地 (B)起初 (C)最後 (D)幸運地

重要字、詞與片語

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

三、文意選填

第21.至30.題為題組

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

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

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

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

內容：本文簡述高跟鞋的歷史及其在流行時尚的演進。

21. (J)

難易度：難

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

22. (G)

難易度：易

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

23. (A)

難易度：中

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

24. (I)

難易度：中

解析：(I)此處必須從整段文字判斷，因為路易十四

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

25. (F)

難易度：易

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

26. (H)

難易度：中

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

27. (L)

難易度：中

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

28. (B)

難易度：易

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

29. (E)

難易度：易

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

30. (K)

難易度：中

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

重要字、詞與片語

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

四、篇章結構

第31.至35.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

未中選之選項中譯：

(B)當然，吸管只是進入海洋的眾多廢棄物的一部分。

重要字、詞與片語

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

五、閱讀測驗

第36.至39.題為題組

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

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

孩子們在家中和學校的科技使用都受到限制。在加

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

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

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

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

36. (A)

難易度：中

解析：這篇文章的主旨是什麼？

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

37. (C)

難易度：易

解析：下列何者最不可能在一個「復古風」的教室裡找到？

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

38. (A)

難易度：易

解析：這篇文章討論了關於 Maia 的哪一件事？

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

39. (B)

難易度：中

解析：下列何者不是 Pierre 和 Monica 的信念？

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

重要字、詞與片語

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

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

第40.至43.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

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

40. (B)

難易度：易

解析：以下何者是這篇文章最恰當的標題？

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

41. (D)

難易度：中

解析：以下何者最接近第二段這個字「antagonistic」的意思？

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

42. (A)

難易度：難

解析：第三段的「the animals」指的是以下何者？

- (A) 貓。 (B) 狗。
- (C) 貓和狗。 (D) 各種寵物。

43. (C)

難易度：中

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

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

重要字、詞與片語

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

第44.至47.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

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

44. (A)

難易度：中

解析：本文主旨為何者？

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

45. (B)

難易度：易

解析：下列關於 Robert Downey Jr. 敘述何者正確？

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

46. (D)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，Jon Favreau 沒有展現下列哪項特質？

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

47. (C)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，下列敘述何者為非？

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

重要字、詞與片語

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

第48.至51.題為題組

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

根據傳統科學認知，當你的肌肉耗盡能量，或者當

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

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

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

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

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

內容：這篇文章介紹一項新的研究，探討大腦對於疲勞感的影響。

48. (B)

難易度：易

解析：這段文章的目的為何？

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

49. (C)

難易度：中

解析：為什麼第三段提到燃料警示燈？

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

50. (A)

難易度：難

解析：傳統對疲勞的看法支持以下哪一項敘述？

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

51. (C)

難易度：中

解析：最後一段的主旨為何？

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

重要字、詞與片語

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

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

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

評分標準

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

二、英文作文

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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

107 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. Peter apologized for his _____ behavior at the party last night and offered to pay for any damage that he caused.
(A) theoretical (B) monotonous (C) terminal (D) outrageous
2. The forest fire has _____ for days and destroyed a lot of vegetation and wildlife.
(A) blazed (B) scattered (C) muttered (D) refined
3. This matter is of utmost _____ and required immediate attention from everyone.
(A) fertility (B) publicity (C) urgency (D) radiation
4. In order to explain the concept clearly, the teacher used charts and _____, hoping these visual aids would help.
(A) nomination (B) illustrations (C) aviation (D) pedestrians
5. After hours of questioning, the suspect finally gave in and _____ to his crime.
(A) exploited (B) confessed (C) prohibited (D) reconciled
6. Mr. Gibbons is _____ the best salesperson in our company. This year alone he made 30 million dollars for the company.
(A) undoubtedly (B) affectionately (C) implicitly (D) realistically
7. The film's success has _____ everybody's expectations and become a blockbuster despite its low budget.
(A) revolted (B) relieved (C) exceeded (D) secured
8. This package is labelled as _____, so it's important that you handle it with great care in case the content gets damaged.
(A) exotic (B) rational (C) delightful (D) fragile
9. The Department of Transport admitted to underestimating the _____ of this project and demanded more funds be poured into it.
(A) magnitude (B) obligation (C) quantity (D) abundance
10. This job requires a degree in the relevant field and advanced English _____. Experience is highly regarded but not necessary.
(A) persistence (B) prescription (C) perseverance (D) proficiency

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

Sometimes our life can become so busy that we fail to focus on what really matters. More often than not, modern people tend to emphasize the negative and forget about the positive. A person's experience is 11. and is influenced by his or her emotional state. Worries and insecurities about the past and the future can make 12. difficult for people to fully appreciate the present. Being mindful can help. Mindfulness is a state of active and open attention to what is happening now. When we are mindful, we carefully examine our emotions and feelings 13. judging them as good or bad. It is a healthy way for us to find hidden emotions that sometimes cause problems in our relationships. It means living in the moment and awakening to our current experience 14. dwelling on the past or anticipating the future. Mindfulness is frequently used in therapies, such as meditation. It has many 15., including lowering stress levels, improving our overall health, and protecting against depression and anxiety. Some research even suggests that mindfulness can help people cope better with rejection and social isolation.

11. (A) pessimistic (B) optimistic (C) objective (D) subjective
 12. (A) it (B) them (C) itself (D) themselves
 13. (A) with (B) without (C) by (D) about
 14. (A) rather than (B) in addition to (C) because of (D) next to
 15. (A) reasons (B) drawbacks (C) benefits (D) predictions

第16.至20.題為題組

Marie-Antoinette, the queen of France during the French Revolution, allegedly said the following words, "Let them eat cake." 16., it was the queen's response when being told that the starving peasants had no bread. Because cake costs more than bread, the anecdote has been 17. an example of how Marie-Antoinette was oblivious to the conditions and daily lives of ordinary people. But did she ever actually utter those words? Probably not.

For one thing, the original French phrase that Marie-Antoinette 18. have said — "Qu'ils mangent de la brioche" — doesn't exactly translate as "Let them eat cake." It translates as, "Let them eat brioche." Of course, since brioche is a rich bread 19. with eggs and butter, almost as luxurious as cake, it doesn't really change the point of the story. However, the queen wasn't really referring to the more expensive cake, the sort of dessert that English speakers would imagine.

More importantly, though, historians are unable to find evidence to support the claim that Marie-Antoinette ever said these words. So where did the quote come from, and how did it become 20. Marie-Antoinette? Contemporary researchers are skeptical of such claims as they have found nothing in newspapers, pamphlets, and other materials published by the revolutionaries at the time.

16. (A) As the story goes (B) As it turns out
(C) Contrary to the fact (D) Contrary to the tragedy
17. (A) separated from (B) linked to (C) compared to (D) cited as
18. (A) might as well (B) is supposed to (C) is opposed to (D) would like to
19. (A) making (B) made (C) which made (D) makes
20. (A) coincided with (B) associated with (C) interested in (D) similar to

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

Before the European settlers came to Australia, the Aboriginal people had lived on this large piece of land for nearly 60,000 years. They learned to 21. to the desolate and harsh living environments and successfully led a life rich in spirituality, music, art and storytelling. Unfortunately, in 1788 the British came to Australia and destroyed the lives of the Indigenous people through massacres and 22. They also brought with them new viruses and bacteria that 23. many Aboriginal tribes. To make matters worse, Aboriginals were deprived of their access to land and resources, which in turn forced a lot of them to abandon their traditional lifestyles and become 24. on government handouts.

As a result of colonization, Aboriginal people were removed from their homelands that they have 25. for hundreds and thousands of years and relocated to places on the edge of non-Indigenous settlements. By 1911, almost all of the states in Australia had appointed a government official and given this person 26. powers to control every aspect of Indigenous people's lives. Parents lost all decision-making powers over their children.

After as long as 150 years of mistreatment of Aboriginal people, the Australian government formally adopted a policy of assimilation in the 1950s. One in three Aboriginal children was forcibly removed from their parents to be placed in various institutions or 27. homes.

The government's rationale was to improve the lives of Indigenous Australians by 28. them into white society. This was primarily due to the fact that the society back then refused to accept Indigenous Australians as equals. To help them assimilate, the government aimed to eradicate Aboriginal people as a 29. cultural group. Contrary to the government's original intentions, the outcome was the disruption of families and communities. Children grew up without knowing their real parents and the 30. from their community deprived them of the ability to speak their language. As a result of this, a lot of these children are still haunted today by the traumatic experience and fail to live a normal life.

- (A) distinct (B) dependent (C) revolved (D) wiped out (E) fragment (F) disconnection
(G) adapt (H) violence (I) foster (J) inhabited (K) absorbing (L) extensive

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

Facial recognition is a new technology that is making people's lives more convenient. 31. Banks are also using facial recognition to check identities at ATMS. Airports and hotels already use it for security checks. In China, this is only a part of an ambitious plan to connect the security cameras that are everywhere in public or on buildings, and integrate them into one surveillance and data-sharing platform throughout the country.

32. In the United States and Britain, the police are using this new surveillance technology to fight crimes, resulting in more convictions. National monitoring systems use facial recognition technology with CCTV to detect suspicious behavior, predict crimes, maximize the cooperation of emergency services and monitor citizens' movements.

It has been decided that a facial recognition system will be used across the 2020 Olympic Games for the first time as Tokyo works to keep security tight and efficient at dozens of venues. 33.

The wonder that facial recognition technology does in combination with government surveillance may make George Orwell's world in his famous dystopian novel 1984 a not-so-distant future for us all. 34. Free will is out of the question. "If you want to keep a secret, you must also hide it from yourself." To avoid committing the "thought crime," one mustn't act and look suspicious because your facial expressions on the security cameras will betray you. 35. Will people have to live under the watchful eyes of the big brother? The debate is sure to intensify as more and more money is invested around the world in facial recognition technology.

- (A) China is not the only country using facial recognition.
- (B) In the novel, Orwell depicts a society where everyone is being watched.
- (C) For Mao Ya in China, the facial recognition camera that allows her access to her apartment is an example.
- (D) People in Taiwan have also experienced close government surveillance and people have been outspoken about their fear and discomfort.
- (E) The system is expected to effectively stop entry with forged IDs, minimize congestion at waiting lines and even reduce athletes' stress under hot weather.
- (F) This might seem like an extreme case to you, but we can't help but wonder whether facial recognition will be exploited to the point where violation of privacy becomes a reality.

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

William Shakespeare, or the “Bard” as people fondly call him, is in almost all aspects of our society. You see him in classrooms, on televisions, in theaters, and in cinemas. Speaking to us through his plays, Shakespeare is still very much alive around us. Actors still regularly perform his plays on the modern stage and screen. The 1990s, for instance, saw the release of film versions of *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*, and many more of his works.

In addition to the overwhelming popularity of Shakespeare’s plays, other writers have modernized his works to attract new audience. For example, *West Side Story* places *Romeo and Juliet* in New York City, and *A Thousand Acres* sets *King Lear* in Iowa corn country. The twentieth century witnessed two minor characters from Shakespeare’s *Hamlet* becoming main characters in a postmodern tragicomedy called *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead*. The play expands upon the exploits of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern and becomes a masterpiece in the Theater of the Absurd.

Despite Shakespeare’s monumental presence in our culture, Shakespeare remains mysterious. He does not tell us which plays he wrote alone, on which plays he collaborated with other playwrights, or which versions of his plays to read and perform. In addition, only a handful of documents are available about his life in the Elizabethan times. We don’t know much about Shakespeare the person, forcing critics and scholars to look to historical references to uncover the life of the great dramatist.

Scholars who question the authorship of Shakespeare’s plays have used this lack of information to argue that William Shakespeare never existed or, if he ever existed, didn’t write any of the plays. They believe that another historical figure, such as Francis Bacon or Queen Elizabeth I, used the name as a cover. Whether or not a man named William Shakespeare ever actually existed is insignificant compared to the fact that the group of plays bound together by that name does exist and continues to educate, enlighten, and entertain us.

36. What is the question raised by the author?

- (A) The true identity of William Shakespeare.
- (B) Why William Shakespeare is so well liked.
- (C) Whether William Shakespeare will continue to be popular.
- (D) When Shakespeare completed the work *Romeo and Juliet*.

37. Which of the following is true about the play *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead*?

- (A) It is written by William Shakespeare.
- (B) It is a great work in the Theater of the Absurd.
- (C) It is based on two characters from *King Lear*.
- (D) It is heavily criticized for lack of originality.

38. How does the author try to convince the readers of Shakespeare's popularity?

- (A) By explaining some famous quotes from his plays.
- (B) By talking about how his works are modernized.
- (C) By comparing him to Francis Bacon and Queen Elizabeth I.
- (D) By examining his life and background in great detail.

39. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The author believes that it's important to know every historical fact.
- (B) The author thinks that modern adaptations of Shakespeare's plays are an insult.
- (C) The author wonders why people don't try harder to understand Shakespeare.
- (D) The author concludes that the question about Shakespeare's existence won't affect his popularity.

第40.至43.題為題組

A 10,000 Year Clock is buried deep inside the heart of a mountain along the Texas-Mexico border. This clock is 200 feet tall and is a mechanical one that ticks once a year. It has a century hand that moves once every 100 years and a cuckoo which will appear once every 1000 years.

The timepiece is the brainchild of American inventor Danny Hillis, who first thought of the idea in 1995. Since then, the engineer has built several **prototypes** with his team. One of his creations helped usher in the year 2000, and is now on display at the London Science Museum. It was not until 2011 when a fund of \$42 million was agreed by the Amazon CEO Jeff Bezos that Hillis started working on a full-scale version in earnest.

The clock is placed in a 500-foot-tall tunnel drilled inside a mountain owned by the billionaire, so the clock will only be seen from the peak through a glass dome that attaches it to the shaft. The timepiece's bell will chime ten times a day, playing unique melodies that the inventors claim will never be repeated over the course of its 10,000-year lifespan. Unfortunately, considering the fact they will never go beyond the mountain's walls, the countless musical scores will go unappreciated.

The team hopes that the timepiece will change how humans think about time and encourage people to take a longer view of things. In the greater scheme of things, what the world is going through right now is miniscule. Civilizations rise and fall and what we take for granted may sound extremely out of place in 10,000 years. Bezos surely thinks that the timepiece is a great way of allowing future human beings to see us and know us. Unsurprisingly, he is not the only one who thinks the 10,000 Year Clock is a brilliant way to connect us with future generations. Hillis expects to build many more and says his non-profit organization has already garnered funding for a second one, which will be placed inside a mountain in eastern Nevada's Great Basin National Park.

40. Where is this passage mostly likely to be taken from?

- (A) A travel brochure
- (B) An online news website
- (C) A school newsletter
- (D) A medical journal

41. The word **prototypes** is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) structures
- (B) inspirations
- (C) models
- (D) sketches

42. According to the passage, why won't the music made by the timepiece be admired?
- (A) The music was poorly composed and performed.
 - (B) The music is played at a high pitch inaudible to human ears.
 - (C) The clock is buried deep inside a mountain and music can't get out.
 - (D) The clock's thick exterior makes it impossible for the music to penetrate.
43. According to the passage, what's the reason for making such a timepiece?
- (A) To make sure we keep track of time in the most accurate way.
 - (B) To remind us that we are just a glimpse in the period of ten thousand years.
 - (C) To protect modern civilization from completely disappearing in history.
 - (D) To point out the fact that there is uncharted territory on earth.

第44.至47.題為題組

Tarantulas! These large, hairy and poisonous spiders can bring chills of fear and disgust to many people. Interestingly, some people keep tarantulas as pets. In fact, these scary-looking spiders have intrigued naturalists and hobbyists for years, and they actually do very well as household pets.

For more than twenty five years, more and more people in the United States, Europe and Japan have started keeping tarantulas as pets in their houses. If kept properly, tarantulas can be excellent pets that are easy to care for and feed and that may even breed in their cages.

Tarantulas are primitive spiders that have existed for a very long time. They have jointed legs (four pairs in this case), but they don't have antennae. They belong to the class of Arachnids, which are among the most distinctive living invertebrates and have been around for hundreds of millions of years.

Most tarantulas are medium-sized, generally smooth spiders that have two large, projecting jaws called chelicerae, each ending in a slightly curved fang that is used to inject venom into the prey. The fang bends up and down parallel to the center axis of the body. There is some indirect evidence that tarantulas were around as far back as four hundred million years, even before insects learned to fly.

There are 15 tarantula families and 700 species, but in the pet trade only the members of the family Theraphosidae — the truly hairy tarantulas — are kept as family pets. These generally are larger spiders, commonly 3.8 to 10 centimeters long, with a round abdomen, and hairs or bristles of many types on the legs and usually on the abdomen. Most tarantulas hide under a shelter during the day, but a few species are tree-dwelling, building large masses of webs on trees and shrubs. Due to the vast varieties, make sure you pick the right tarantula family and species if you do decide to keep one as a pet.

44. Who is this passage written for?
- (A) People who want to know more about the danger of tarantulas.
 - (B) People who are looking for new and exciting pets.
 - (C) People who are confused about the different kinds of tarantulas.
 - (D) People who have misconceptions about tarantulas.

45. What is true about tarantulas?
- (A) They belong to the class of Arachnids.
 - (B) They haven't been around for very long.
 - (C) They have four antennae and two jaws.
 - (D) They come out to hunt during the day and sleep at night.
46. Why does the author put behind an exclamation mark(!) behind the first word?
- (A) Because the word sounds funny.
 - (B) Because it's a quote from a different source.
 - (C) Because he assumes people have never heard the word before.
 - (D) Because people's first reaction to tarantulas is generally fear.
47. According to the passage, what's the purpose of having projecting jaws ending in a curved fang?
- (A) To hold on to their prey.
 - (B) To put poisonous liquid into their prey.
 - (C) To help chew their food.
 - (D) To rip apart their food.

第48.至51.題為題組

You might have seen or encountered crochet whether as apparel or as accessories. The monotony of items we use for everyday fashion and living can be enhanced by the fine loop-like construction and the vibrant colors of the threads in crochet. Crochet is not fabric in itself but the process of creating fabric by interlocking loops of yarn, thread or strands of other materials using a crochet hook. The name comes from the French term *crochet*, meaning “small hook.”

Crochet hooks are made of metal, wood or plastic. Crochet works can be manufactured commercially or produced in artisan workshops. Crochet thread is made from a special type of cotton which has a denser pile and smaller diameter than regular yarn.

The word *crochet* first appeared in the Dutch magazine *Penélope* in 1823. It was introduced in Ireland, in the 19th century, as a form of famine relief during the Great Irish Famine. Poverty-stricken Irish workers made money through production of crocheted lace. The craft reached the Americans when the Irish migrated there. Mademoiselle Riego de la Blanchardiere invented Irish crochet and published the first book of patterns in 1846. Irish lace gained popularity in Europe and America, and was made in bulk until World War I.

Crochet fashions started to change towards the end of the Victorian era. Crocheted lace became even more elaborate in texture and stitching. World War I brought change to crochet fashions yet again. Far fewer crochet patterns were published, and most of them were simplified version. Crochet remains a staple of homemade crafts as it is easy to learn and can only be produced by hand, unlike knitting. Today, there are many variations on the basic method, such as broomstick lace, Filet, hairpin lace, and Irish and Tunisian crochet. The Tunisian stitch works many loops at a time and makes use of a very long hook. Besides these, crochet can be used to make blankets, scarves, and many articles of clothing — even bikinis — thanks to the use of thicker yarn. The modern yarn varieties also allow a talented crocheter to create a nearly endless range of items.

48. What aspect of crochet is explored the most in this passage?
(A) Its modern designs. (B) Tools required.
(C) Differences from knitting. (D) Its history.
49. What is, according to the author, crochet?
(A) A tool (B) A process
(C) Fabric (D) A metal or plastic hook
50. What was crochet like in Ireland in the 19th century?
(A) A way to cope with poverty.
(B) An upper-class clothing style.
(C) A hobby to kill time.
(D) A way to mass manufacturing items.
51. What is inferred at the end of the passage?
(A) Crochet remains a very elaborate kind of crafting today.
(B) Knitting is probably more fun in terms of a hobby.
(C) Crochet can be used to create almost everything.
(D) The art of crochet requires a lot of practice and skills to master.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 虛擬實境在近年來有長足的進步，許多人相信此科技會被廣泛使用。
2. 事實上，許多博物館使用了虛擬實境讓民眾可以在家體驗藝術之美。

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：即將上大學的你會參與大學的新生訓練（orientation）。請寫一篇英文作文說明你對新生訓練的看法。文分兩段，第一段寫出新生訓練應該包括什麼項目或活動；第二段請說明你的理由。

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答案	(D)	(B)	(D)	(B)	(A)	(C)			

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考形容詞。Peter 對他昨晚離譜的行為表示歉意，並提出願意賠償他造成的損害。

- (A)理論的 (B)單調的
(C)晚期的 (D)離譜的、粗暴的

2. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。森林大火燃燒了好幾天，破壞了大片的植被和野生動物。

- (A)燃燒 (B)消散 (C)低聲說 (D)提煉

3. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。這件事非常急迫，需要每個人立刻關注。

- (A)肥沃 (B)名聲 (C)急迫 (D)輻射

4. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。為了把此觀念解釋清楚，老師使用了圖表和插圖，希望這些視覺輔助能有所助益。

- (A)提名 (B)插圖 (C)航空 (D)行人

5. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。在數小時的審問後，這名嫌犯總算讓步並承認犯罪。

- (A)剝削 (B)承認 (C)禁止 (D)和解

6. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考副詞。Gibbons 先生無疑地是我們公司最棒的銷售員。光是今年他就幫公司賺了三千萬元。

- (A)無疑地 (B)深情地 (C)隱含地 (D)實際地

7. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。雖然是低預算，這部影片的成功超過了每個人的期望成為了賣座強片。

- (A)反抗 (B)緩解 (C)超過 (D)使安全

8. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。這個包裹被標示為易碎的，所以請小心輕放以免內容物受損。

- (A)異國的 (B)理性的
(C)令人愉快的 (D)易碎的

9. (A)

難易度：難

解析：考名詞。交通部承認低估了這個計畫的巨大，要求投注更多資金。

- (A)巨大 (B)義務 (C)數量 (D)豐富

10. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。這份工作需要相關學歷和精通英文。經驗有加分，但並非必需。

- (A)堅持 (B)處方箋 (C)毅力 (D)精通

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

有時候我們會忙碌到無法專注於真正重要的事物。大部分的情況之下，現代人往往專注在壞事和忘記好事。人的經驗往往是主觀的，受到情緒狀態影響。對過去的和未來的擔憂與不安全感讓我們無法專心意識體會當下。「專注於當下」或許會有幫助。專注當下是一種主動去留神當下的狀態。當我們專注在當下時，我們會仔細地檢視我們的情緒和感覺，而不去判斷它們是好或壞。專注於當下是找出會對我們人際關係造成隱藏情緒問題的健康方法。也就是活在當下，對當下經驗的覺醒，不執著於過去或未來。專注於當下常被用在一些像是冥想的療法上。專注當下有許多的益處，包括了減低壓力、幫助整體健康和預防憂鬱症及焦慮。有一些研究甚至指出專注於當下能幫人們對應拒絕和社會孤立。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力
內容：本文介紹近年來流行的 mindfulness（專注於當下）。

11. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)悲觀的 (B)樂觀的 (C)客觀的 (D)主觀的
此題考形容詞。由上下文文意得知，人們常會受到情緒支配因此無法客觀，往往會主觀思考，故選(D) subjective（主觀的）。

12. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)它（虛受詞） (B)他們 (C)它本身 (D)他們本身
此題考虛受詞的用法，it 為虛受詞，用來表示真正的受詞 to fully appreciate the present，並用形容詞 difficult 來修飾這件事，所以選(A)，其它的選項無法當虛受詞使用。

13. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)有 (B)沒有 (C)藉由 (D)關於
此題考介系詞搭配，由上下文文意可知，當我們專注當下時，我們專注在我們的情感和思考，目的並不是在評斷，故選(B) without（沒有）。

14. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)而不是 (B)除了…以外 (C)因為 (D)幾乎
此題考片語。根據上下文文章可知，專注於當下是要留心現在發生的事，而不是過去或未來，故選(A) rather than（而不是）。

15. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)原因 (B)缺點 (C)益處 (D)預測
此題考名詞，根據下文（減低壓力，增進健康等等）可知，這裡是在講專注於當下的好處，故選(C) benefits（益處）。

重要字、詞與片語

insecurity <i>n.</i> 不安全感	mindful <i>adj.</i> 專注於當下的
awaken <i>v.</i> 覺醒	dwell on 老是想著
anticipate <i>v.</i> 預期	therapy <i>n.</i> 療法
rejection <i>n.</i> 拒絕	isolation <i>n.</i> 孤立

第16.至20.題為題組

據說法國皇后瑪麗·安東妮皇后曾說過這句話：「讓他們吃蛋糕」。故事是這樣說的，當皇后被告知飢餓的佃農們沒有麵包吃時，她說出了這一句話。因為蛋糕比麵包貴，這個故事就當被引用為瑪麗·安東妮皇后對一般平民狀況和生活毫無所知的例子。但是她真的說過這句話嗎？可能沒有。

首先，瑪麗·安東妮皇后據說有說過的法文原文是“Qu'ils mangent de la brioche”不應翻譯為「讓他們吃蛋

糕」，而是譯為「讓他們吃奶油雞蛋捲」。當然，由雞蛋和奶油做成的奶油雞蛋捲幾乎和蛋糕一樣濃郁，這並沒有對故事造成什麼影響。但是皇后指的並不是英文母語人士腦袋會想到蛋糕這種較貴的甜點。

更重要的是幾乎沒有歷史證據可以證明瑪麗·安東妮皇后說過類似的話。所以如此的引述究竟是哪裡來的，又是如何和瑪麗·安東妮皇后聯想在一起的。當代研究學者對如此的話法感到懷疑，因為他們並沒有在當時的報紙、冊子或其它由革命分子發行的文料中發現任何東西。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力
內容：本文主張瑪麗·安東妮並沒有說過「讓他們吃蛋糕」如此有爭議的話。

16. (A)

難易度：中

解析：(A)如故事所說的 (B)結果竟然是 (C)和事實相反的事 (D)和悲劇相反的事
此題考副詞片語。由上下文文意得知，下一句在解釋文章開頭法國皇后說的話的情況，故選(A)如故事所說的。

17. (D)

難易度：中

解析：(A)與…分隔開 (B)和…連結在一起 (C)和…相比 (D)被引用為…
此處依上下文可以得知，一般人引用「讓他們吃蛋糕」是為了攻擊皇后對平民生活的無知，故選(D)被引用為…。

18. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)不如 (B)應該、被期望 (C)反對 (D)想要
此題考動詞片語，根據上下文文意可知，作者認為瑪麗·安東妮並沒有說這句話，可是仍想引用法文原文，故使用 is supposed to have said 來說，這是一般人以為她可能有說過的話，故選(B)。

19. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此題考分詞片語，made with eggs and butter 是簡化自形容詞子句 which is made with eggs and butter 的片語，用來修飾先行詞 a rich bread，故答案選(B)。

20. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)和…同時發生 (B)和…聯想在一起 (C)對…感興趣 (D)和…相似
本題考片語。根據上下文文意可知，這句話雖然沒有證據可證明是瑪麗·安東妮皇后所說的，但是常和她聯想在一起，所以選(B)與…聯想在一起。

重要字、詞與片語

peasant *n.* 農夫 anecdote *n.* 軼事
luxurious *adj.* 奢侈的 contemporary *adj.* 當代的
skeptical *adj.* 持懷疑態度的 revolutionary *n.* 革命者

三、文意選填

歐洲移民來到澳洲之前，原住民在這廣大的土地上已經居住將近六萬年了。他們學到如何適應這蠻荒和困難的居住環境，且成功地過著靈性、音樂、藝術和說故事的豐富生活。不幸地，1788年英國人來到澳洲，並用屠殺和暴力的方式摧毀了原住民的生活。他們也帶來了新的病毒和細菌，完全消滅了許多的原住民部落。更糟的是，原住民被剝奪了使用土地和資源的權利，導致了許多原住民必需拋棄他們傳統的生活方式，變成要依賴政府的救濟。

由於殖民的結果，原住民從他們住了數萬年的家園被趕出去，搬到了非原住民聚落的邊緣。到了1911年時，澳洲幾乎在每個州都指派了一名政府官員並給予此官員很大的權力，讓他能管制原住民生活的每個方面。父母失去了幫孩子們做決定的權力。

在對原住民約150年的不公平對待後，在1950年代澳洲政府正式採用同化政策。每三個原住民兒童中會有一個從父母身邊被強迫帶走，並安置在各式機構或寄養家庭中。

政府如此做的理由是為透過同化改善原住民的生活。這主要是因為當時的社會拒絕接納這些原住民進入白人社會。為了幫助他們同化，政府目標是要根除原住民這個不同的種族。和政府原意背道而馳，結果是造成了家庭與社區的瓦解。孩子在沒有親生父母的狀態下成長，和社區的別離剝奪他們說母語的能力。因此，許多孩子至今仍被這充滿創傷的經驗所苦而無法過一個正常的生活。

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

內容：本文介紹澳洲原住民被不公平對待的歷史。

詞彙選項：

(A)明顯不同的	(B)依賴的	(C)圍繞	(D)完全摧毀
(E)片段	(F)中斷、切斷	(G)適應	(H)暴力
(I)代養的	(J)居住	(K)吸收	(L)廣泛的

21. (G)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處空格以後面 to 為提示選(G) adapt，因為 adapt to 為適應...之意，根據上下文文意，此處在說明原住民已適應了澳洲貧瘠的土地，故選(G)。

22. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本格由前方由 and 所連接的另一名詞為 massacres，意為屠殺，是一負面名詞，由此可知 and 後方也需連接一個帶有負面意涵的名詞，最佳選擇為(H)暴力。

23. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處 that 之後到 tribes 為一形容詞子句，子句中缺少動詞，因此可推知空缺處為動詞，又因為上下文為過去事實，因此依文意選(D) wiped out 完全摧毀，表示外來殖民者帶來的病菌害死了許多的原住民。

24. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處後方有一介系詞 on，以此為提示選(B) dependent，因為 dependent on ... 為依賴...的意思，根據上下文文意，此處在說明原住民失去了賴以生存的土地和資源，只能依賴政府救濟，故選(B) dependent。

25. (J)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處前方有助動詞 have，而後方是 for hundreds and thousands of years，可推知本處應選一過去分詞，根據上下文選(J) inhabited，表示原住民必需離開長久居住的土地。

26. (L)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題在 given this person 和 powers 中間，由於 given 為可接雙受詞的動詞，this person 為一完整名詞，可推知 powers 前面需有修飾此一名詞的字，選擇中(L) extensive 為最佳選擇，文意為給此一人物很多的權力。

27. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：foster homes 為寄養家庭，是常用固定搭配，故選(I) foster。

28. (K)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處前方為介系詞 by，後方為受詞 them，可知此處應選一個動名詞，選項中只有(K) absorbing 為動名詞，故選(K)。文意為吸收這些原住民進入白人社會。

29. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本格依上下文文意可知當時澳洲政府的政策是讓原住民慢慢消失，不再是一個不同的種族，故選(A) distinctive，修飾後方的 cultural group。

30. (F)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處由後方可看出和社區的分離導致這些孩子不會講自己的母語，故選(F) disconnection (中斷、分離)。

重要字、詞與片語

desolate *adj.* 荒涼的 spirituality *n.* 靈性
Indigenous *adj.* 原住民的
to make matters worse *phr.* 更糟的是

deprive v. 剝奪 handouts n. 救濟
colonization n. 殖民 relocate v. 搬遷
appoint v. 指派 mistreatment n. 虐待
assimilation n. 同化 rationale n. 基本原理
eradicate v. 根除 intention n. 目的
disruption n. 瓦解 traumatic adj. 充滿創傷的

四、篇章結構

臉部辨識是讓人們生活更便利的一個新科技。**31.(C)**對在中國的 **Mao Ya** 來說，一個實例就是臉部辨識攝影機讓她能進入自己的公寓。銀行也使用臉部辨識來檢查提款機使用者的身分。機場和飯店已經使用了臉部辨識做為安檢。在中國，這只是大範圍監控計畫的一部分，此計畫要將路上和建物中到處都有的保全攝影機連接起來，整合成全國性的監控和資料分享平臺。

32.(A)中國不是唯一使用臉部辨識的國家。在美國和英國，警方使用這種新的監視科技來打擊犯罪，導致更多的定罪。國家監控系統使用臉部辨識科技和閉路電視來偵測可疑行為，預測犯罪和最大化緊急服務的合作，以及監視市民的行動。

2020 年的東京奧運已經決定將第一次全面使用臉部辨識系統，以提高數十處場館的安檢澈底又有效率。**33.(E)**此系統預期將會有效地阻止持假證件進入場館，減低排隊的壅塞，甚至會減低運動員在熱天的壓力。

臉部辨識科技的神奇再加上政府監控系統可能會讓 George Orwell 有名的反烏托邦小說 1984 中的世界成為我們不久的將來。**34.(B)**在小說中，**Orwell** 描述了一個世界，在此世界中每個人都被監控著。自由意志是不可能的事。「如果你想守住祕密，你自己最好也不要知情。」「為了避免犯出」思想犯罪的罪行，行為舉止和表情不可以看起來可疑，因為保全攝影機中你的臉部表情可能會洩漏實情。**35.(F)**這可能看起來只是一個極端的例子，但我們仍忍不住會納悶是否臉部辨識會被誤用以至於隱私權的侵犯成為事實。人們是否必需活在老大哥的監視之下？當全世界愈來愈多資金被投入臉部辨識科技，人們的討論勢必也會愈來愈激烈。

未中選之選項中譯：

(D)臺灣人也經歷過政府的嚴密監視，人們也已經將他們的恐懼和不滿大聲說出來了。

難易度：中偏難

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

內容：本文介紹臉部辨識系統和可能會造成的問題。

重要字、詞與片語

identity n. 身分 integrate v. 整合
surveillance n. 監視 conviction n. 定罪
CCTV n. 閉路電視
suspicious adj. 可疑的
emergency services n. 緊急服務（警察消防隊等）
forged adj. 偽造的
dystopian adj. 反烏托邦的 exploit v. 濫用

五、閱讀測驗

第36.至39.題為題組

常被人們稱為「吟遊詩人」的威廉·莎士比亞存在於我們社會每個部分。你會在教室中、電視上、戲院或電影院看到他。莎士比亞不斷透過他的劇作和我們說話，彷彿仍活著一般。演員常會在現代的舞台上或螢幕上演出他的戲劇。以 1990 年代為例，電影版的《羅密歐與茱麗葉》、《哈姆雷特》、《奧塞羅》、《仲夏夜之夢》還有許多其它作品被推出。

除了莎士比亞劇作壓倒性的受歡迎之外，其他作者也將他的作品現代化來吸引新的觀眾。舉例來說，《西城故事》把《羅密歐與茱麗葉》的場景搬到紐約，《褪色天堂》將《李爾王》的場景搬到愛荷華州的玉米鄉村。二十世紀見證了莎士比亞的哈姆雷特兩個小角色成為後現代悲喜劇《羅生克蘭和蓋登思鄧死了》的主角。這部戲以此兩個角色的奇遇為發想展開，最後成為了荒謬劇場的傑作。

儘管莎士比亞在我們文化中巨大的存在，他仍然是一個謎。他沒有告訴我們哪部戲是他獨自完成的，哪些戲又是他和其他劇作家合作的，亦或許演出的版本又是哪一版。此外，只有少許的文作有記載他在伊莉莎白時代的生活。我們不了解莎士比亞這個人，這迫使了評論家和學者去研究歷史資料以揭露這偉大戲劇家的生活。

質疑莎士比亞戲劇作者的學者以此缺少資料的理由來主張威廉·莎士比亞從不存在，亦或者假如存在的話，並沒有寫這些戲劇。他們相信像是法蘭西斯·培根或女王伊莉莎白一世這類的歷史人物用這個名字做為掩護。不管是否真的有一位叫做莎士比亞的人存在，這一點都不重要，重要的是這名字下所寫的所有戲劇作品確實存在，並且會持續地去教育，啟發並給提供人們娛樂逍遣。

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

內容：本文介紹莎士比亞以及其真實身分的疑問。

36. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：作者提出了什麼問題？

- (A)威廉·莎士比亞的真實身分。
- (B)為什麼莎士比亞如此受到喜愛。
- (C)莎士比亞是否會持續受到喜愛。
- (D)莎士比亞何時完成羅密歐與茱麗葉。

37. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：有關 *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead* 這部劇本下列何者為真？

- (A)此劇本是莎士比亞所寫的。
- (B)這是荒謬劇場的一部偉大作品。
- (C)此劇本是根據《李爾王》的兩名角色所寫的。
- (D)此劇本因缺少獨創性被批評。

38. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：作者是如何說服讀者莎士比亞是很受歡迎的？

- (A)藉由解釋他劇作中的一些引言。
- (B)藉由說明他的劇本如何被搬上現代舞臺的。
- (C)藉由將他和法蘭西斯·培根與女王伊莉莎白一世做比較。
- (D)藉由仔細檢視他的人生與背景。

39. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：我們可以從文章中推論出什麼？

- (A)作者相信知道每一個歷史事實是很重要的。
- (B)作者認為現代人改寫莎士比亞的劇作是一種汙辱。
- (C)作者納悶為什麼許多人更努力去理解莎士比亞。
- (D)作者下結論認為莎士比亞是否真實存在不會影響他受歡迎的程度。

重要字、詞與片語

bard *n.* 吟遊詩人
 overwhelming *adj.* 壓倒性的
 postmodern *adj.* 後現代的 exploits *n.* 奇遇
 masterpiece *n.* 傑作 presence *n.* 存在
 mysterious *adj.* 神祕的 collaborate *v.* 合作
 insignificant *adj.* 不重要的 enlighten *v.* 啟發

第40.至43.題為題組

在德州和墨西哥邊境一座高山的深處埋藏著一座20 英吋高的鐘，這座鐘是一座每年會滴答響一次的機械鐘。它有一個世紀針，每一百年會往前走一次，還有一個每一千年會出現的布穀鳥。

這座鐘是美國發明家 Danny Hillies 的作品，他在1995 年時提出這個想法。從那時起，這名工程師和他們的團隊做出了數個原型。他的作品其中一個迎接西元兩千年的來到，此鐘現在在倫敦科學博物館展出。直到2011 年亞馬遜總裁 Jeff Bezos 同意四千兩百萬的資金投入時，Hillis 才開積極打造原尺寸的萬年鐘。

此鐘被放置在這名億萬富翁擁有的一座山500 英吋的深處，只有透過依附在山頂井道上的玻璃圓頂才能看到這座鐘。這座鐘每天會響十次，根據發明家的說法一萬年的期間，這些獨特的旋律不會重複。不幸地，考慮到現實這些旋律不會從高山的深井中傳出來，這無數的樂曲永遠不會被人們所欣賞到。

團隊希望這座萬年鐘會改變人們對時間的看法，並鼓勵人們對事情採取更長遠的看法。長遠來看，世界當下所經歷的事情規模實在太小了。文明起起落落，我們現在視為理所當然的事在一萬年後會聽起來很奇怪。Bezos 認為這座鐘是讓未來的人們看看我們並認識我們的方法。並不令人意外的，他不是唯一認為萬年鐘是讓我們與未來連結的好點子的人。Hillis 預計要蓋更多鐘，並說他的非營利單位已經籌到足夠資金要來興建第二座鐘了，這座鐘將被放在內華達州的大盆地國家公園裡。

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

內容：本文介紹萬年鐘的興建。

40. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這篇文章最可能是取自於哪種刊物？

- (A)旅遊手冊
- (B)線上新聞網站
- (C)學校通訊報
- (D)醫學期刊

41. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：prototypes 和_____字意義最為接近。

- (A)結構
- (B)靈感
- (C)模型
- (D)草稿

42. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據文章，為什麼這座鐘的音樂無法被我們欣賞？

- (A)音樂創作和演奏品質不佳。
- (B)音樂演奏音頻太高人類聽不到。
- (C)這座鐘被埋在深山，音樂傳不出來。
- (D)這座鐘厚重的外殼導致音樂無法穿透。

43. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據文章興建此座鐘的理由為何？

- (A)確保我們以最正確的方法計時。
- (B)提醒我們在一萬年的期間來說我們是匆匆一瞥而已。
- (C)保護現代文明不會在歷史中完全消失。
- (D)指出地球中仍有未被探索的地方。

重要字、詞與片語

border *n.* 邊境 mechanical *adj.* 機械的
 brainchild *n.* 心血結晶 prototype *n.* 原型
 usher *v.* 開創 full-scale *adj.* 原尺寸的
 shaft *n.* 井道 score *n.* (音樂) 總譜
 miniscule *adj.* 微乎其微

第44.至47.題為題組

狼蛛！這些大又毛茸茸的且有毒的蜘蛛會讓人感到害怕和噁心。有趣的是，有些人喜歡飼養狼蛛當寵物。事實上，這些看起來很可怕的蜘蛛讓博物學家和愛好者著迷多年了，而牠們確實也是很棒的家庭寵物。

二十五年多來，在美國、歐洲和日本愈來愈多的人飼養狼蛛。若是處理得當，狼蛛是很棒的寵物，容易照顧和餵食，也會在籠子裡孕育下一代。

狼蛛是存在很久的原始蜘蛛。他們腳連在一起（一共四對），但是沒有觸角。他們屬於蛛形綱，是特別的無脊椎動物中的一種，存在數億年了。

大部分的狼蛛是中等尺寸的蜘蛛，有兩個大又突出的下顎叫螯肢，每個螯肢的末端有一個稍微彎曲的尖牙被用來注射毒液到獵物中。尖牙向上和向下旋轉並和身體中軸平行。有一些非直接的證據證明狼蛛可追溯至 4 億年前，當時昆蟲還不會飛！

狼蛛一共有 15 科，700 多個物種，但是在寵物界只有捕鳥蛛科這一真正毛茸茸的狼蛛被當成寵物來飼養。這些一般來說是較大的蜘蛛，大約 3.8 公分到 10 公分長，有著圓圓的腹部，通常腿或腹部上長滿茸毛或剛毛。大部分的狼蛛白天會躲在遮避物下，少部分的物種住在樹上，在樹或矮木上織出很大的蜘蛛網。因為有太多不同種類，如果你決定要養狼蛛當寵物，一定要選對狼蛛的科別和物種。

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

內容：本文介紹可以當寵物飼養的狼蛛。

44. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這篇文章是為哪種讀者所寫？

- (A)想更了解狼蛛危險的人。
- (B)尋找新奇且刺激寵物的人。
- (C)對於狼蛛各種不同類別感到困惑的人。
- (D)對於狼蛛有許多誤解的人。

45. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：關於狼蛛下列何者為真？

- (A)牠們屬於蛛形綱。
- (B)牠們存在沒有很久。
- (C)牠們有 4 個觸角和 2 個下顎。
- (D)牠們白天獵食晚上睡覺。

46. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：作者為何在第一個字的後面放上驚嘆號？

- (A)因為這個字聽起來很好笑。
- (B)因為是來自不同來源的引言。
- (C)因為他認為人們從來沒有聽過這個字。
- (D)因為人們對狼蛛的第一個反應通常是害怕。

47. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據文章狼蛛突出的下顎末端為何會有彎曲的尖牙？

- (A)為了抓緊獵物。
- (B)為了注射有毒液體進入獵物。
- (C)為了咀嚼食物。
- (D)為了撕開食物。

重要字、詞與片語

intrigue v. 使著迷 naturalist n. 博物學家
hobbyist n. 愛好者 primitive adj. 原始的
antennae n. 觸角 distinctive adj. 獨特的
curved adj. 彎曲的 fang n. 尖牙

venom n. 毒液 axis n. 軸 abdomen n. 腹部
bristle n. 剛毛 shrub n. 灌木

第48.至51.題為題組

你大概有見過鉤針編織，不管是衣服或配件。日常的時尚和生活的單品可以藉由鉤針編織精細的迴圈結構及紗線鮮豔的顏色而變得精彩。鉤針編織本身不是一種布料，而是一種過程。使用鉤針將紗線、線或其它材料成為互相連鎖的迴圈過程。鉤針編織是來自法國字「小勾」的一個詞彙。

鉤針編織的鉤針是用金屬、木頭或塑膠所做成的。鉤針編織可以商業化大量製造或在工匠的工坊製成。鉤針編織的線是用一種特殊的棉做成的，這種棉比一般的紗線更緊實且直徑較小。

鉤針編織這個字第一次出現在 1823 年的荷蘭雜誌 *Penélope* 中。在十九世紀時被引進至愛爾蘭，做為愛爾蘭飢荒時期的一種飢荒救濟形式。赤貧的愛爾蘭工人透過鉤針編織蕾絲來賺錢。這項工藝隨著愛爾蘭移民傳到美國。愛爾蘭鉤針編織被歸功於 *Mademoiselle Riego de la Blanchardiere*，她在 1846 年時出版了一本有不同編織圖案的書。愛爾蘭蕾絲在歐洲和美國深受歡迎，並在一次大戰前被大量製造。

維多利亞時期末期鉤針編織有了重大改變。鉤針編織的蕾絲變得在布料和縫針上更精緻。第一次世界大戰後鉤針編織的設計又再一次有了改變。非常少的鉤針編織圖案被發行，就算有也是很簡單的圖形。因為很容易學，又不像針織一樣，可以用手編織，鉤針編織成為家庭工藝的主力。現在，基本編織方法有很多變化，像是掃帚蕾絲、方網眼蕾絲、髮夾蕾絲、愛爾蘭和突尼西亞鉤針編織等。突尼西亞縫針一次做出許多迴圈，並使用一種非常長的鉤針。除了各種做法，鉤針編織也被用來做毯子，圍巾還有各種衣物——甚至是比基尼——多虧了用較厚的絲線。現代絲線的種類也讓有才華的鉤針編織者做出所有可想到的東西。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀手工藝相關主題文章的能力；(2)

能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力

內容：本文介紹鉤針編織與其歷史。

48. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：這篇文章探索了最多鉤針編織的哪個方面？

- (A)現代的設計。
- (B)需要的工具。
- (C)和針織的不同。
- (D)其歷史。

49. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據作者的敘述，鉤針編織是一種什麼？

- (A)工具
- (B)過程
- (C)布料
- (D)一種金屬或塑膠的鉤子

50. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：鉤針編織在十九世紀的愛爾蘭是如何的？

- (A)是一種對抗貧窮的方法。
- (B)一種上流社會的樣式。
- (C)殺時間的休閒。
- (D)大量製造物品的方法。

51. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：我們可以從文章最後推論出什麼？

- (A)鉤針編織至今仍是一種設計精緻複雜的手工藝。
- (B)就嗜好而言，針織可能比較有趣。
- (C)鉤針編織可以被用來做大部分所有的物品。
- (D)鉤針編織的藝術需要很多耐心和技巧才能精通。

重要字、詞與片語

encounter v. 遭遇	monotony n. 單調
apparel n. 衣服	accessory n. 配件
loop n. 圓圈、迴圈	vibrant adj. 鮮豔的
interlock v. 互相扣鎖	yarn n. 絲線
be manufacture v. 製造	
artisan n. 工匠	
diameter n. 直徑	
elaborate adj. 精細複雜的	
variation n. 變化	
relief n. 救濟	

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Virtual reality has made a lot of progress (improvement) / come a long way in recent years and many people believe that this technology will be widely used.
2. In fact / As a matter of fact, many museums have adopted / used virtual reality to allow people / the public to experience the beauty of art at / from home.

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

I believe an orientation session to universities should have at least the following three parts: a welcome speech from the principal, some social activities and a chance to walk around the campus. First, a welcome speech that is not long and tedious should be the start of the orientation session. I think the principal should talk about the vision of the university and what the students should expect to get from the four years there. Second, students should be allowed a chance to acquaint themselves with one another and with some of the faculty. Finally, I think students should go on a treasure hunt or a campus tour. There are many other things an orientation session should have, but I think these three are the most important ones.

My reasons for the three activities are that they allow the students the chances to know the history and faculty of the school and that they familiarize the students with their peers and the environment. In this way, students will know what is expected of them and what to expect. Also, the assurance coming from the principal, teachers and other students will help ease new students' nervousness. The purpose of the orientation day is to prepare students and to make sure that they can start school knowing where to go and what to do. Therefore, there's no better way to do it than provide them with an overview by the university's principal, an opportunity to make some friends and a chance to wander around the campus.

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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

全國公私立高級中學

107 學年度指定科目第六次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：108 年 4 月 10~11 日

英文考科

— 作答注意事項 —

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。

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. These charity organizations are committed to doing everything possible to assist people in need in less _____ communities.
(A) exceptional (B) objective (C) prosperous (D) reckless
2. The most demanding professor in our department asked us to read the paper _____ and prepare questions for the class discussion.
(A) alternatively (B) furiously (C) mutually (D) thoroughly
3. As a global citizen, we have a moral _____ to take action to protect our environment from pollution and build a sustainable future for our descendants.
(A) diversion (B) obligation (C) supervision (D) recommendation
4. To keep the young artist safe from harm, a group of muscular men _____ her to her car after the suicide bombing attack.
(A) escorted (B) penetrated (C) summoned (D) withstood
5. People who think their lives are filled with bad luck are more likely to believe in _____, which keep them afraid and ignorant.
(A) foundations (B) promotions (C) superstitions (D) temptations
6. In _____, a social enterprise is an organization that uses sustainable business solutions to strive to achieve a social mission.
(A) appliance (B) essence (C) resource (D) residence
7. If an employee is not authorized, he or she should never try to gain access to _____ information either out of curiosity or other non-business-related reasons.
(A) confidential (B) dynamic (C) inadequate (D) peculiar
8. If the HR recruitment team members evaluated that one candidate is not qualified, it means that he or she is not _____ for employment.
(A) eligible (B) endurable (C) dominant (D) magnetic
9. According to the newspaper report, dozens of people lay unconscious with severe burns and most of the victims had _____ in the fumes.
(A) abolished (B) conceived (C) liberated (D) suffocated
10. This technological company released a new version of its _____ translation service powered completely by artificial intelligence.
(A) horizontal (B) redundant (C) ironical (D) simultaneous

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

STARLUX Airlines signed a memorandum of understanding with Airbus to purchase 17 A350XWBs. STARLUX values the 11 fuselage design and efficiency of the A350XWB, which is indeed one-of-a-kind in the current market. According to the analysts, this ambitious startup airline will 12 the region's wealthiest travelers. The new airline is committed to applying an exquisite design to the cabin instead of just providing everyday wide seats and free champagne typically 13 in business class. STARLUX hopes their customers to experience the utmost comfort and hospitality the moment they step into their cabin.

The establishment of STARLUX was actually a twist in Chang Kuo-wei's life. 14 the death of Chang Yung-fa, the founder of Evergreen group and EVA air, Chang Kuo-wei, the son of Chang Yung-fa and his second wife, stated that he would be the exclusive inheritor of his father's fortune based on his father's last will. Then, sons of Chang Yung-fa's first wife were all displeased, which caused Chang Kuo-wei to be ousted from the group. Though the local press in Taiwan considered STARLUX Airlines "the 15 of the Prince", K.W. Chang just wanted to continue his father's expectation and fulfill his dream.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 11. (A) all-inclusive | (B) cutting-edge | (C) like-minded | (D) time-consuming |
| 12. (A) crack down on | (B) come across | (C) cater to | (D) catch up with |
| 13. (A) found | (B) founded | (C) finding | (D) founding |
| 14. (A) As | (B) For | (C) Upon | (D) Via |
| 15. (A) Assembly | (B) Literacy | (C) Mechanism | (D) Revenge |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Can you imagine one day the straw you're using isn't made of plastic but sugarcane? A new technology has been developed by a group of Taiwanese businessmen, or called 16, who founded a company, 100% Plant, and a new venture entitled "100% plastic free." The aim of the venture is to invent eco-straws by using reusable sugarcane fiber. Taiwan's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) sets a timetable for phasing single-use plastic straws out. The first stage is set to 17 on July 1, 2019. Because of the ban, the start-up works on transforming sugarcane byproducts into polymer raw materials. The materials are used to make biodegradable straws, which can not only decompose in the soil but degrade in the ocean.

The idea now is fully supported by an organization dedicating to environment protection and has gained attention of several French destinations; the development, 18, is not without challenges. In the beginning of the process, it encountered obstacles leading the research team to modify its ways to 19 its original expectations; fortunately, it succeeded. Young and new 20 the star-up is, it is highly competitive and popular around the world. It sticks to its original goal and makes its effort to achieve the goal of being environmentally friendly.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) archaeologists | (B) entrepreneurs | (C) prosecutors | (D) columnist |
| 17. (A) go into force | (B) give in | (C) shed light on | (D) space out |
| 18. (A) otherwise | (B) nonetheless | (C) consequently | (D) besides |
| 19. (A) be endowed with | (B) back out of | (C) look down on | (D) measure up to |
| 20. (A) because | (B) for | (C) as | (D) yet |

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

For young people and especially millennials, doing more than one thing for their jobs has become a mainstream and a popular trend. These people are now called the "slashes" or 21 "hybrids" after pursuing their multiple professional identities at the same time. Merci Alboher, who was the first person to use this term in her book in 2007, is also a slash as a lawyer-turned-journalist/ speaker/ writing coach.

In her book, she mentioned several benefits to do multiple side jobs at one time for readers, hoping to change their views on slashes. Many people 22 to moonlight to make their ends meet find that slashing is a best way to generate more income and provide financial security. 23 some people may argue that the slashes may not be expert in their original job, Alboher suggests they can color their lives by 24 themselves to other experiences and approaching work through a different kind of lenses. Furthermore, the biggest 25 of being slashes is that they can combine their passion and job security. If the job they're interested in can't cover their living expenses, they can still work on their passion project.

There is no denying that working with the slash generation has become unavoidable. Therefore, knowing how to get along with this generation is 26. Firstly, more flexibility. For most employers, they all want their employees to be fully devoted to their work; however, to make the slash generation feel 27 and successful in the company, some adjustments to working hours are necessary. Secondly, being a "Jack-of-all-trades." Employers should know that the slash generation grows up in an era when they follow their passion 28 profession. Instead of limiting the slashes to a certain position, companies should 29 into his or her passion and profession. For example, an employee who majors in Internet Technology and is fond of fashion design clothing can probably succeed in Internet marketing. The slashes are not uncommon anymore. 30 employers are willing to give them opportunities, they are something more than you can imagine. The slashes can be not only assets to organizations but also worth their weight in gold.

- (A) While (B) As long as (C) considered (D) engaged (E) exposing (F) vital
(G) more than (H) turn (I) known (J) advantage (K) tap (L) choosing

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

If you or your beloved ones currently experience severe memory loss or dementia-like symptoms, you had better schedule an appointment with the doctor to check if your brain cells are failing and check if you suffer from Alzheimer's. 31

Imagine that brain cells operate like tiny factories. Each neuron connects with many others to form communication networks. 32 According to Lisa Genova, a neuroscientist, Alzheimer's starts with a buildup of a protein called amyloid beta, which is normally released into the synapse and removed completely. If it is not cleared away, it will form plaques that build up in the spaces between nerve cells. When amyloid plaques keep building up to a certain degree, they might cause the death of the neurons. Other scientists believe that another abnormal structure called tangles is also the prime suspect in damaging nerve cells. Scientists are not one hundred percent sure about the role of plaques and tangles in Alzheimer's disease. 33 As the damage spreads, nerve cells will eventually die. The irreversible changes in the brain subsequently result in memory loss, confusion with time or place, and other symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.

34 In the early stage of Alzheimer's, the person might just forget the location of everyday objects. Then, the individual's memory and cognitive skills will continue to worsen and they end up losing the ability to walk and swallow. Though Alzheimer's has no current cure that can stop it from progressing, treatments for symptoms are available. 35 Most importantly, researchers are still working on this disease and strive to explore other potential approaches. Numerous studies show that lifestyles changes can prevent the development of the disease. A good night's sleep is a must; aerobic exercise and the Mediterranean diet are also highly recommended.

- (A) Hopefully, the treatments can improve the quality of life for those who are diagnosed with Alzheimer's.
(B) Alzheimer's is a progressive disease; that is, it worsens over a number of years.
(C) Most experts believe that they play a crucial role in blocking communication among nerve cells, and thus cause problems in other areas.
(D) Alzheimer's is a type of dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior.
(E) There is a worldwide effort to uncover different aspects of Alzheimer's disease, such as the causes of memory loss and better ways to delay its onset.
(F) Alzheimer's is the disease that prevents parts of a cell's factory from running effectively and efficiently.

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

Chicago, the third most populous city in the United States, has a lot to offer to locals and tourists alike. In fact, Chicago reached a goal of attracting 55 million domestic and international visitors in 2017. Chicago is home to world-renowned museums, wonderful parks, and various amazing skyscrapers. It is a city that would never let you down whether you are traveling alone or with friends or family.

If you are interested in art works, sculpture, and architecture, you should put the Art Institute of Chicago, Millennium Park, and the Willis Tower on your list of must-see favorites. The Art Institute of Chicago boasts a collection of nearly 300,000 works of art, including masterpieces of Pablo Picasso, Vincent van Gogh, and Pierre-Auguste Renoir. Though those paintings are amazing, Marc Chagall's "America Windows" still holds a special place in my heart. Only when you see Chagall's stained-glass windows "America Windows" can you truly feel the glow of the vibrant colors.

Located in the heart of downtown Chicago, the Jay Pritzker Pavilion in Millennium Park is one of the world's most state-of-the-art outdoor music pavilions, which is the perfect venue for you to enjoy the Grant Park Music Festival and various free concerts. Another highlight in the park is Cloud Gate. To be honest, people would not believe that you have been to Chicago if you do not get some really fun photos at "The Bean." Cloud Gate is a public sculpture, which is nicknamed "The Bean" because of its shape. It is made of highly polished stainless steel reflecting Chicago's skyline. With its mirror-like surface, you can see your reflections from a variety of perspectives and snaps tons of pictures to record the wondrous moments.

Among the skyscrapers in the city, Willis Tower stands out not just because of its height. "Skydeck" on the 103rd floor of Willis Tower is the coolest observation deck that can challenge people's nerve. Trust me, if you are afraid of height, you might not be able to stand on the glass floor and look down at the street 1,353 feet below. If you are bold enough, your photos shot on the spot can definitely cause the sensation on the social networking websites. Isn't it great to enjoy the impressive aerial views of Chicago, Lake Michigan and most of Illinois and gain some popularity? Next time when you visit Chicago, don't forget to add these popular destinations to your itinerary.

36. Which of the following are you least likely to find this passage?
 (A) In a travel guide. (B) On the blog of an Internet celebrity.
 (C) On the website of Chicago Sun-Times. (D) In the science and technology journal.
37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 (A) As the most populous city in the United States, Chicago attracted 55 million domestic and international visitors in 2017.
 (B) Among the paintings of distinguished artists, Marc Chagall's "America Windows" is the most impressive painting for the author.
 (C) The "Skydeck" of Willis Tower offers tourists who are fearless of height a chance to take sensational pictures on the glass floor.
 (D) The Jay Pritzker Pavilion in Millennium Park is the ideal venue to enjoy the Grant Park Music Festival and various concerts as long as you purchase tickets in advance.
38. According to the passage, what might be the most popular check-in locations for tourists?
 (A) Cloud Gate and the Willis Tower. (B) The "America Windows" and "The Bean."
 (C) The Jay Pritzker Pavilion and "Skydeck." (D) The Art Institute of Chicago and Millennium Park.
39. Which of the following can be inferred about Chicago?
 (A) Willis Tower is the highest skyscraper in the United States.
 (B) Chicago is the city that has the potential to promote cultural tourism.
 (C) Located in the state of Michigan, Chicago is on the shore of Lake Michigan.
 (D) The creation of "The Bean" was inspired by the Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

A referendum is a vote in which all electorate have rights to express their opinions about a proposal. The origin of the word can be traced back to the 16th century in the Swiss canton of Graubünden. Plebiscite is often regarded as its synonym; however, there is a slight difference between them. Basically, a plebiscite refers to a vote expressing opinions of citizens but without any constitutional force; a referendum indicates a vote which may lead to changes of a country.

The results of referendums usually represent the mainstream ideas in an area; however, some people may still disagree with the practice and refuse to take part in referendums. They criticize referendums as populism, which is a range of approaches that tries to gain support of people by giving them what they want. Critics also argue dictators such as Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini used it as a means to make their authorities legal and that voters tend to be influenced by propaganda and advertisement. Furthermore, insufficient information related to issues may lead to inappropriate results.

Regardless of these disputes, many referendums have been held around the world. On June 23rd, 2016, Great Britain held a referendum, also called EU referendum and the Brexit vote, deciding whether the country would remain a member of the European Union or leave the organization. The result **put the UK on course** to be independent of the EU by March 30th, 2019. Another example took place on October 1st, 2017. The Spanish autonomous community of Catalonia held the Catalan independence referendum to determine the political future of Catalonia and the result showed that over 90 percent voters cast Yes for the question on the ballot paper. Thus, Catalonia declared its independence on October 27th, 2017.

Last year on Nov. 24th in Taiwan, several referendums related to issues including coal-fired Shenao Power Plant, same-sex marriage, and so forth were approved by Central Election Commission. The consequences may support some people's belief while being against others'; no matter what belief the public may hold, referendums are not only a form of opinion expression but also a display of the value of democracy.

40. What is the purpose of this article?
- (A) To express the author's political stand.
 - (B) To tell the difference between referendums and plebiscites.
 - (C) To show the advantages and disadvantages of referendums.
 - (D) To introduce the origin of referendum and provide some examples.
41. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason that some critics oppose holding referendums?
- (A) Policies tend to satisfy what people want.
 - (B) The electorate may be misled by false ideas.
 - (C) People in a country tend to have the same idea toward the practice of a referendum.
 - (D) Leaders of communistic countries take advantages of referendums to reinforce their power.
42. What does "**put the UK on course**" mean in the third paragraph?
- (A) To get the UK to prepare for it.
 - (B) To put the UK away from Europe.
 - (C) To leave the issue for the UK to discuss.
 - (D) To write the history of the UK into the textbook.
43. What can we infer from the passage?
- (A) Hitler and Mussolini set good examples of holding referendums.
 - (B) The results of referendums held in Taiwan last year accord with everyone's opinion.
 - (C) The Swiss canton of Graubünden was the only place to hold referendums in the 16th.
 - (D) People's opinions toward the Brexit vote have influenced the British government's policies.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

During summer time after raining, people in Taiwan would notice a large number of flying insects dashing to a room with light, especially at night. One of the annoying insects is termites, also known as white ants. One interesting fact for you to know is that although called white ants, termites are not ants.

Termites are usually considered to be disgusting pests due to the behavior of decomposing wooden materials. Nonetheless, they are important to the ecosystem, to many people's surprise. Dead plants and cellulose-based plant materials, usually in the form of wood, and leaf litter, are their food resources, and their recycling of wood and plant matter is of extremely ecological importance. A colony of termites consists of three **castes**: workers, soldiers, and reproductives. Workers are the lowest rank in the colony, and soldiers are higher than the former. The development of a colony is supported by reproductives, which usually include a pair of fertile male and female,

also known as the king and the queen. They are responsible for producing eggs and then form an organized and complicated society.

In a recent report, a British entomologist, Stephen J. Martin, found numerous termite mounds in a remote northeast area of Brazil. The size of these termite mounds spreading over the area is as large as Britain. Each mound is about 2.5 meters in height and 9 meters in width and it is estimated that there are around 200 million mounds in total. Because of the huge number of mounds, scientists can easily view them from space. In order to confirm the age of them, the scientists used radiation and found the youngest was around 690 years old, and the oldest was nearly 4000 years old— which is close in age to the great pyramids of Giza in Egypt.

These corn-shaped mounds were built by *Syntermes dirus* (also called *S. dirus*), which is the largest termite species about half an inch long. “These mounds were formed by a single termite species that excavated a massive network of tunnels to allow them to access dead leaves to eat safely and directly from the forest floor,” Martin said. A reason why these mounds had not been discovered for such a long time is that they were built in a remote area and covered by scrubby forests. To the scientists’ excitement, **they** are still inhabited. Because the structures of the mounds are still intact, the scientists are able to conduct further research and pursue some unsolved questions such as how the networks were constructed and how the termites managed to create such intricate patterns across huge areas.

44. Which of the following is **TRUE** about termite mounds in Brazil?
 (A) Termites rely on the tunnels to forage.
 (B) Termites no longer live in these mounds.
 (C) The total size is as large as the great pyramids of Giza.
 (D) They were built underground, so they had not been found by scientists for a long time.
45. What does “**caste**” refer to in the second paragraph?
 (A) Part. (B) Level. (C) Form. (D) Species.
46. What does “**they**” in the fourth paragraph refer to?
 (A) Forests. (B) Mounds. (C) Termites. (D) Scientists.
47. What is the best title of this article?
 (A) Ancient termite mounds found in Brazil.
 (B) Philosophy we can learn from termite mounds.
 (C) An amazing discovery of termites by Brazilian scientists.
 (D) Cooperation between Britain and Brazil to study termite mounds.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

In vitro fertilization, or IVF, is a fertility treatment in which sperm and eggs are combined in a laboratory. The embryos are assessed for quality, and one or more are placed in the uterus through the cervix. Techniques of genetic screening play a crucial role in the IVF treatment. If one or both parents carry potential genetic defects, pre-implantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) and pre-implantation genetic screening (PGS) on embryos are beneficial to check for certain disease-bearing genes.

As genetic technology advances, it is increasingly possible to correct faulty DNA in human embryos by means of gene editing techniques. Correction of genetic problems in mice before birth has been proved successful. Therefore, scientists are convinced that genetic modification is able to help people prevent disease in the near future. Most people support the use of embryo screening to prevent some serious diseases and disorders to help couples at risk to have healthy children. However, the futuristic concept of “designer babies” has sparked debate among scientists, ethicists, and legal experts around the world.

“A designer baby” is a baby with artificially selected genetic makeup which enables the baby to have particular characteristics with the help of genetic editing. The powerful technology for editing DNA is called CRISPR-Cas9. According to Harvard professor George Church, the pioneer in the field of genetic engineering, CRISPR-Cas9 is one of the most precise and efficient ways of editing DNA in any cells, including humans. With CRISPR, a team of genetic engineers at Oregon Health and Science University (OHSU) successfully modified human embryos in August, 2017. They might not truly make a designer baby, but they showed that they were capable of bringing world-changing developments.

Though human embryo editing seems to become a burgeoning research concept, some people still worry that the scientific world might take it too far to change human evolution. Others are even afraid that the technology will

be only beneficial for **affluent couples** to create genetic elites and then increases social inequality. After all, not everyone can afford the expense. Some scientists and ethicists also hope that CRISPR will be applied carefully. For most adults in the US, the application of genetic screening and modification to the improvement of human traits like intelligence, beauty, and strength is definitely not acceptable. It is clear that scientists currently possess these powerful genetic editing tools, but we need to consider whether it is really morally permissible for human beings to exercise that kind of power to change future generations.

48. What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To introduce the procedure of In vitro fertilization.
 - (B) To compare In vitro fertilization with CRISPR technology.
 - (C) To highlight the role of CRISPR-Cas9 in genetic engineering.
 - (D) To raise public awareness of the ethical issues of designer babies.
49. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Embryos carrying chromosomal and genetic defects will not be chosen for implantation in In vitro fertilization.
 - (B) Most people support the use of embryo screening because it can ensure that their babies have particular human traits.
 - (C) With In vitro fertilization, all the couples with infertility problems can finally experience pregnancy and parenthood.
 - (D) Since human genome is not perfect, genetic engineers are desperate to make improvements to our species by using genetic editing tools.
50. What does “**affluent couples**” mean in the last paragraph?
- (A) Parents who strive to help their children to become superior to others.
 - (B) Parents with professional knowledge in genetic engineering and medicine.
 - (C) Couples who are financially well off and have a good standard of living.
 - (D) Couples who are not able to have babies or produce young.
51. What adjective would best describe the attitude of the author toward “designer babies”?
- (A) Ambiguous. (B) Concerned. (C) Indifferent. (D) Optimistic.

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. 根據統計數據，超過百分之八十的臺灣人使用過智慧型手機來進行交易。
2. 因此，政府認為可以推廣使用行動支付來繳納公共事業的帳單。

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：隨著網路的普及，網路平台創作者 (youtuber) 的現象也應運而生。世界各地都有點閱率及訂閱人數破百萬的網路平台創作者 (youtuber)。請以此為題，寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞。文分兩段，第一段請敘述你最常觀看的 youtube 頻道或你最喜歡的網路平台創作者 (youtuber)。第二段請說明你固定收看或訂閱的原因。若你沒有觀看網路平台的經驗及習慣，第一段請描述你所汲取知識或獲取娛樂的其它媒介(例如：報章雜誌、電視頻道、或廣播)。第二段請說明你固定收看收聽或閱讀的原因。

全國公私立高級中學 107 學年度指定科目第六次聯合模擬考試 英文考科解析

考試日期：108 年 4 月 10~11 日

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 這些慈善機構致力於盡一切可能協助較不富裕社區中需要的人們。
(A) 異常；非凡的 (B) 客觀的
(C) 富裕；繁榮的 (D) 魯莽輕率的
- 我們系上要求最高的教授要求我們徹底地讀這篇論文並要為課堂討論準備一些問題。
(A) 二者擇一地 (B) 狂怒地 (C) 相互地 (D) 徹底地
- 作為世界公民，我們有道德責任要採取行動來保護我們的環境遠離污染並且為我們的後代打造一個永續經營的未來。
(A) 消遣；娛樂 (B) 責任；義務 (C) 監督 (D) 推薦
- 在自殺炸彈攻擊後，為了確保這位年輕藝人安全不受傷，一群強健的男子護送她上車。
(A) 護送；陪同 (B) 看穿；滲透
(C) 召集；召喚 (D) 抵抗；抵擋
- 覺得自己的人生運氣不佳的人們比較可能迷信，而也使得他們容易害怕及無知。
(A) 創立；基礎 (B) 晉升；推銷 (C) 迷信 (D) 誘惑
- 社會企業在本質上是使用永續商業經營解決方案來努力達到社會使命。
(A) 器具；設備 (B) 本質 (C) 資源 (D) 住宅；居住
- 如果員工未獲授權，他/她不得因好奇心或非業務相關理由試著取得機密資訊。
(A) 機密的 (B) 動態、活力的
(C) 不適當的 (D) 獨特、特有的
- 如果人資招募團隊成員評估一位應試者不符合資格，這代表他或她就不符合雇用條件。
(A) 符合資格的 (B) 可忍耐的
(C) 支配、統治的 (D) 有吸引力的
- 根據新聞報紙報導，帶有嚴重燒傷的數十人躺臥在地失去意識，而且大部分的罹難者因為濃煙而窒息而死。
(A) 廢止；廢除 (B) 構想；認為
(C) 解放；釋放 (D) 窒息；悶死
- 這家科技公司推出了新版本的同步翻譯服務，完全由人工智慧驅動。
(A) 水平的 (B) 多餘的
(C) 譏諷；反諷的 (D) 同時的

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

星宇航空和空中巴士簽署了合作備忘錄要購買十七架 A350XWB 的飛機。星宇航空看重 A350XWB 先進的機身設計及效能；A350XWB 也的確在目前的市場上顯得獨一無二。根據分析師的評論，這家野心勃勃的新創航空公司將會為這個地區最富有的旅客們服務。這家新航空公司正致力於將精巧高雅的設計套用在機艙上，並不只是提供在商務艙中常見的寬大椅子及免費香檳。星宇航空希望自己的顧客在一踏進機艙時，就能體驗到最高程度的舒適及熱情款待。

事實上，星宇航空的設立是張國煒人生中的意外轉折。當他的父親張榮發(長榮集團及長榮航空的創辦人)二過世時，張國煒(張榮發和第二任妻子所生的兒子)就明言根據爸爸的遺囑，他是爸

爸財富的唯一繼承人。後來，張榮發和第一任妻子所生的兒子們對此相當不悅，也導致張國煒被逐出集團。雖然臺灣的當地媒體認為星宇航空的設立是王子的復仇，但是張國煒只是想要延續爸爸的期待及實現自己的夢想。

- (A) 包括一切的 (B) 先進、尖端的
(C) 志同道合的 (D) 耗費時間的
→ 這裡要使用形容詞描述機身設計，因此選擇 (B) 選項。
- (A) 嚴加處置 (B) 偶然碰見
(C) 為…服務；迎合 (D) 趕上
→ 這家新創航空公司為求迎合及服務最高端的客戶，因此選擇 (C) 選項。
- 這裡是形容詞子句 which was typically found 簡化成分詞片語 typically found。find (找到)的三態變化為 find-found-found。found (建立)的三態變化為 found-founded-founded
- (A) 作為；當作 (B) 為了
(C) 在…之上；一…就… (D) 透過；經由
這裡 On/ Upon + N/V-ing 一…就…的句型用法
- (A) 集會 (B) 讀寫能力 (C) 機制 (D) 復仇
→ 企業家二代被視為王子，而王子另起爐灶就被視為王子的復仇 the revenge/ vengeance of the prince

【字詞補充】

memorandum *n.* 備忘錄

fuselage *n.* 飛機的機身

第 16 至 20 題為題組

你能夠想像你正在使用的吸管不是用塑膠而是用甘蔗製成的嗎？一群臺灣的商人，或稱為企業家組成了一間名為 100% Plant 的公司，已經研發出一種新的科技，而且也發表了一個名為“100% plastic free”的新投資。這項投資的目的是要發明一種環保吸管以能再利用的甘蔗纖維製成。臺灣的環保署(EAP)設立了一個時間表來逐步淘汰一次性塑膠吸管的使用。第一階段即將在 2019 年七月一日實施。因為這個禁令，這間新創公司開始著力於將甘蔗的副產品轉化成聚合物原料，再拿來製造可生物降解的吸管；此種吸管不僅能夠在土壤中分解，還能在海洋裡降解。

這個想法受到一個致力於環境保護的組織大力支持，也贏得一些法國公司的關注。然而，這個發展也遇到許多挑戰。在過程的開始，公司遇到了一些困難使得研究團隊必須修改它的方向以符合原先的期望。幸好，它成功了。雖然這個新創公司既年輕又新，但是它已在全球成為具有高度競爭力且極受歡迎的公司。它會持續堅持原先的信念並且努力地達成對環境友善的目的。

- (A) 考古學家 (B) 企業家 (C) 檢察官 (D) 專欄作家
→因為前方有 businessmen 的關係，故只有(B)選項最適合
- (A) 實施；實行 (B) 讓步
(C) 為……提供線索 (D) 放空
→因前一句提到設立時間表，下一句提到時間，因此根據句意只有(A)選項最符合。
- (A) 否則 (B) 然而 (C) 結果 (D) 此外
→此句與上一句句意相反，故選(B)選項。
- (A) 自然擁有 (B) 退出 (C) 輕視 (D) 符合
→此題考 measure up to one's expectation 片語。
- (A) 因為 (B) 給…… (C) 雖然 (D) 儘管
→這裡是 Although S+ beV+ adj 的倒裝句。原句為 Although

the star-up is young and new, it has become highly competitive and popular around the world.

【重要字詞片語】

polymer raw material *n.* 聚合物原料 degrade *v.* 降解

三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題為題組

對許多年輕人，尤其是千禧年世代，在本身工作之外還多做其他的事已經成為主流，也是一個受歡迎的潮流。這些人在追求他們多重職業身分之後，現在被稱為“斜槓”或是“hybrid”。Merci Alboher 是第一個在 2007 年在他的書中使用斜槓一詞的人，她自己本身也是一個身為律師—作家/演說家/寫作指導者的斜槓者。

她在書中提到了一些同時做兼職工作的好處，希望改變世人對斜槓者的看法。許多選擇兼職來讓自己收支平衡的人發現，斜槓是增加收入最好的方式也提供了財務上的保障。雖然，有些人可能會主張，斜槓者可能無法在原先的工作上成為專精者，Alboher 表示，身為一個斜槓者，能為生活增添色彩，接觸不同的經驗並藉由透過不同的眼光來處理工作。再者，斜槓者最大的好處就是能將熱情及工作保障兩者合一。假如他們有興趣的工作並不能應付他們的生活支出，他們仍然能進行充滿熱情的計畫。

不可否認的是，與斜槓世代共事是不可避免的。因此，知道如何與他們相處是重要的。第一，要有更多的彈性。對大部分的老闆來說，他們都希望員工能夠全心投入在工作上，然而，為了讓斜槓世代在公司中感覺投入及成功，工時的調整是必要的。第二，當一個萬事通。雇主應該知道，斜槓世代成長的時代更多是跟隨自己的熱情而不是專業。公司應該善用他們的熱情與專業而不是將他們限制在某個位置上。比如說，一個主修網路科技的員工，同時也喜愛流行服飾設計，或許在網路行銷上就會成功。斜槓已經十分普遍了，只要雇主願意給他們一個機會，他們會超乎你的想像。斜槓者們不只會是公司的資產，他們也絕對非常有幫助及有用處。

21. 此處有 or 連接詞，故知應與前面 called 一樣選被動語態；再後者有 as，根據語意，故選擇 known 搭配 as。
22. 此句因為有 find 當動詞，故此處應選分詞來修飾前方主詞。根據句意，故選 choosing 為最適當。
23. 此處考轉折詞。根據前後句意思推斷，故選 While，當作「雖然」之意。
24. 因前方有介詞，後面有名詞，故此處應選 V-ing。又因有 to 在名詞之後，故唯有 exposing 是最佳答案。
25. 前方有形容詞，故此處應選名詞 advantage 「好處、優點」。
26. 此句為動名詞當主詞，後有 be 動詞，故此處應選形容詞或名詞當主詞補語。再根據句意，唯有 vital 為最佳答案。
27. 因前面有連綴動詞，故此處應選形容詞 engaged 「投入、專心」。
28. 因前面有名詞，再根據句意，此處應選 more than 「比……更多」之意。
29. 助動詞後應選原形動詞，根據句意「tap into」為「善用」之意。
30. 此句為了承接上句意思，故選 As long as 表「只要」的連接詞。

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

如果你和你親愛的家人朋友目前正經歷嚴重的記憶喪失或是類似癡呆的症狀，你最好預約看醫生，檢查自己的腦細胞是否退化或罹患阿茲海默症。阿茲海默症是一種會導致記憶、思考、行為問題的癡呆症。

想像腦部細胞的運作像是小型工廠。每一個神經元與其他神經元連接來形成溝通網絡。阿茲海默症就是一種會妨礙細胞工廠中的某些部分有效運作的疾病。根據 Lisa Genova，一位神經科學家，阿茲海默症始於一個叫做乙型類澱粉蛋白的堆積。正常來說，它會釋放進入突觸而且完全地被清除。如果它沒有被清空，就會形成斑塊堆積在神經細胞中的空間。當澱粉樣蛋白老化斑持續累積到特定程度，可能會引發導致神經元死亡。其他科學家相信另

一個叫做神經元纖維糾結的不正常結構也是破壞神經細胞的主要嫌疑犯。科學家並沒有百分百確定澱粉樣蛋白老化斑及神經元纖維糾結在阿茲海默症中扮演的角色。大部分專家相信他們在阻斷神經細胞的溝通上，扮演了關鍵的角色，也因此導致其他區域的問題。隨著破壞擴散，神經細胞最後將死亡。這些腦中無法回復的改變接著會導致記憶喪失、時間或空間錯亂和其他阿茲海默症

的病徵。
阿茲海默症是一種進行性的疾病，也就是說，它會隨著時間惡化。在初期階段，患者只是忘記一些日常物品放置的位置。然後，他的記憶及認知技能將持續惡化，最後他們無法走路或吞嚥。雖然阿茲海默症目前沒有任何根治的療法可以阻止它惡化，但是有對於病徵的治療方法。這些治療方法可能能夠改善那些確診為阿茲海默症的患者的生活品質。更重要的是，研究學者仍然為這個疾病在努力而且盡力探尋其他可能的方法。許多研究指出，生活型態的改變能夠預防這個疾病的發展。一夜好眠是必須的，有氧運動和地中海飲食也是高度推薦的。

31. 此題考擷取及總結第一段文意。第一段提到記憶喪失、癡呆症狀、腦部細胞退化及阿茲海默症。因此在此要選 (D) Alzheimer's is a type of dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking, and behavior.
32. 第二段主要在說阿茲海默症的可能成因。本題前兩句提到腦部細胞運作如同小型工廠。每個神經元和其他神經元連接來形成溝通網絡。在此說到阿茲海默症妨礙細胞工廠有效運作。因此要選 (F) Alzheimer's is the disease that prevents parts of a cell's factory from running effectively and efficiently.
33. 此題主要是考前後文意連接。前句提到科學家對蛋白老化斑及神經元纖維糾結在阿茲海默症中扮演什麼角色仍不確定。後句提到隨著破壞擴散，神經細胞最後將死亡。因此在此要選 (C) Most experts believe that they play a crucial role in blocking communication among nerve cells, and thus cause problems in other areas. 而此句中的 they 指的是就是蛋白老化斑及神經元纖維糾結。
34. 此題考第三段的首句。從後兩句可以知道在說明阿茲海默症患者在初期階段的症狀及後期記憶及認知技能的惡化，甚至會失去對話、走路或吞嚥的能力。因此首句會選擇 (B) Alzheimer's is a progressive disease; that is, it worsens over a number of years.
35. 此題主要是考前後文意連接。前句看到目前有對阿茲海默症病徵的治療方法。後句看到研究學者仍努力探尋可能的方法。因此，希望這些治療方法能對患者有幫助。此處要選擇 (A) Hopefully, the treatments can ameliorate the quality of life for those who are diagnosed with Alzheimer's.

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

芝加哥，美國人口第三多的城市，可以提供當地人及旅客許多體驗。事實上，芝加哥在 2017 年達到目標，成功吸引五千五百萬國內外的旅客到訪。芝加哥是世界知名的博物館、美好的公園及許多驚人的摩天大樓的所在地。它是一個不會令你失望的城市，不論你是獨自旅行或與朋友家人一同旅行。

如果你對藝術作品、雕塑及建築有興趣，你應該要把芝加哥藝術博物館、千禧公園及威利斯大廈列入最愛的必去地點。芝加哥藝術博物館以擁有大約三十萬的藝術作品而自豪，其中包含了畢卡索、文森·梵谷及皮耶·奧古斯特·雷諾瓦的傑作。雖然這些畫作很美好，馬克·夏卡爾的「美國之窗」仍然在我心裡佔有一席之地。唯有親眼看到這個彩色玻璃窗夏卡爾之窗，你才能真正地感受到鮮明色彩閃耀的光芒。

座落在芝加哥的市中心，千禧公園中的傑·普利茲克露天音樂廳是世界上最先進的戶外音樂廳之一，同時也是享受格蘭特公園音樂節及許多免費音樂會的最佳舉辦地點。千禧公園中的另一個焦點是雲門。說實在的，如果你沒有在「豆莢」拍一些非常有趣的照片，人們不會相信你去過芝加哥。雲門是一個公共雕塑，因為形狀被稱為豆莢。它是由高度拋光的不銹鋼所製成，能夠反映出芝加哥的天

際線。由於像鏡面般的表面，你可以從不同的角度看到自己的倒影而且拍下許多照片來記錄這些美好奇幻的片刻。

在這個城市的摩天大樓中，威利斯大廈不只是因為它的高度而顯得突出。在威利斯大廈一百零三層的高空觀景台 Skydeck 是能夠挑戰人們膽量的最酷觀景台。相信我，如果你懼高，你可能沒辦法站上透明玻璃觀景台並且往下看遠在 412 公尺的街道。如果你夠勇敢，你在現場拍的照片絕對會在社群網站引起轟動。可以盡享芝加哥令人印象深刻的空中景色並且看到密西根湖及伊利諾州的大部分，還可以增添人氣，是不是很棒啊！下次有機會到訪芝加哥，不要忘了將這些人氣景點放入旅遊行程中。

36. 在以下那個選項中，你最不可能看到這篇文章？

- (A) 旅遊指南。 (B) 網紅的部落格。
(C) 芝加哥太陽時報的網站。 (D) 科學及科技期刊。

→本篇內容是關於芝加哥的旅遊景點，因此較可能在(A)旅遊指南、(B)網紅的部落格及(C)芝加哥太陽時報的網站中讀到這篇文章，較不可能在(D)科學及科技期刊中讀到。

37. 根據這篇文章，以下敘述何者為真？

- (A) 全美人口第一的城市，芝加哥在 2017 年吸引了國內外共五千五百萬的旅客。
(B) 在這些傑出卓越的畫家畫作中，對作者而言，馬克·夏卡爾的美國之窗是印象最深刻的畫作。
(C) 威利斯大廈中的高空觀景台 Skydeck 提供機會給無懼於高度的旅客們在透明玻璃台上拍出造成轟動的圖片。
(D) 只要你有事先購買門票，千禧公園中的傑·普利茲克露天音樂廳是享受格蘭特公園音樂節及許多音樂會的最佳地點。

→(A) 芝加哥是全美人口排名第三的城市，因此非正解；(B) 馬克·夏卡爾的美國之窗並非畫作，而是彩色玻璃窗，因此非正解；(C) 無懼高度的旅客能夠在透明玻璃台上拍出造成轟動的圖片，此為正解；(D) 千禧公園中的傑·普利茲克露天音樂廳也會舉辦許多免費的音樂會，並不是都需要事先購買門票，因此非正解

38. 對於旅客來說，何者可能是最受歡迎的打卡地點？

- (A) 雲門及威利斯大廈。
(B) 夏卡爾之窗及豆莢。
(C) 傑·普利茲克露天音樂廳及高空觀景台 Skydeck。
(D) 芝加哥藝術博物館及千禧公園。

→文中提到(A)雲門(豆莢)及威利斯大廈的高空觀景台 Skydeck 是兩大拍照景點。不只是網路名人，也是一般民眾到訪時必要拍照打卡的地點。因此(B)(C)(D)非正解

39. 以下哪個有關芝加哥的敘述可以從文章推論得知？

- (A) 威利斯大廈是全美最高的摩天大樓。
(B) 芝加哥是具有潛力發展文化旅遊的城市。
(C) 座落在密西根州，芝加哥位於密西根湖邊。
(D) 創作豆莢的靈感來自臺灣的雲門舞集。

→(A) 文中沒有透露威利斯大廈的高度在全美摩天大樓中排名為何，因此非正解；(B) 因為芝加哥有世界知名的博物館、公園以及摩天大樓，提供了對文化旅遊有興趣的旅客一覽藝術作品、雕塑及高樓建築的城市風貌，因此為正解；(C) 芝加哥並非座落在密西根州，而是在伊利諾州，因此非正解；(D) 文中並未透露雲門(豆莢)和臺灣的雲門舞集有任何關聯，因此非正解

【重要字詞片語】

stained-glass *n.* 花窗玻璃；彩色玻璃

pavilion *n.* 展示館；分館式建築

state-of-the-art *adj.* 最先進的

aerial *adj.* 空中的；航空的

第 40 至 43 題為題組

公投是所有選民來表達他們對一個提案的意見的權利。公投這個字的起源可以追溯到十六世紀在瑞士 Graubünden 的小行政區。Plebiscite 通常被視為它的同義字；然而，兩者還是有些許的差別。Plebiscite 基本上指的是以投票表達公民的意見，但是不具有憲法效力；referendum 則是指投票可以改變國家的投票。

公投的結果通常代表了在一個地區的主流意見，然而，有些人可能會不同意此公投意見的實施而拒絕參與公投。他們批評公投是一種民粹主義。民粹主義是一種方式藉由提供人民所想要的東西來吸引他們的支持。批評家們說，獨裁者像是 Hitler 及 Mussolini 將它做為他們政權合法的一種方式，而且投票者容易被宣傳及廣告所影響。再者，與公投案相關資訊的不足也可能導致不合適的結果。

儘管有這些爭議，許多公投仍在全世界舉行。在 2016 年 6 月 23 日，英國舉行了一項名為脫歐的公投，這項公投案決定英國是否繼續成為歐盟一員或者離開。公投結果讓英國開始準備在 2019 年 3 月 30 日從歐盟中獨立。另一個例子在 2017 年 10 月 1 日，西班牙的加泰隆尼亞自治區，舉行了加泰隆尼亞獨立公投來決定未來的政治走向，結果顯示超過 90% 的投票者對此案投下了同意票。因此，加泰隆尼亞在 2017 年 10 月 27 日宣布獨立。

最後，臺灣在去年的 11 月 24 日，有些與深奧燃煤、同性婚姻等相關的議題已經過中選會同意舉行公投。公投結果可能符合了某些人的信念，但與其他人的相違背。無論民眾所抱持的信念為何，公投不僅是一種表達意見的形式，也是民主價值的展現。

40. 這篇文章的目的為何？

- (A) 表達作者的政治立場。
(B) 分辨 referendum 及 plebiscite 的不同。
(C) 顯示公投的好處及壞處。
(D) 介紹公投的起源並提供一些例子。

→(B)(C)答案太偏頗；整篇文章在第一段簡單介紹公投起源，第二段說明公投好處及缺點，並於第三段提供例子，故(D)選項為最佳答案。

41. 以下何者敘述並非評論家反對舉行公投的原因？

- (A) 政策傾向滿足人民所想要的。
(B) 選民可能會被錯誤的想法所誤導。
(C) 一個國家中的人民對一個公投案通常會有相同的意見。
(D) 共產國家的領導者，會利用公投來鞏固自己的權力。

→從第二段(A)(B)(D)皆是評論家反對的原因；只有(C)選項是人民對一個公投案可能會持不同意見

42. 在第三段中，“put the UK on course”為何意？

- (A) 讓英國開始準備 (B) 讓英國遠離歐洲。
(C) 留下議題讓英國討論。 (D) 在教科書上寫下英國歷史。
→此句中提到英國在 2019 年從歐盟獨立，但此事未發生，故可推論答案為(A)選項。

43. 從文章中，可以推論出什麼？

- (A) Hitler 及 Mussolini 為舉行公投立下了良好的典範。
(B) 去年在臺灣舉行的公投結果與每一個人的意見相符。
(C) 瑞士 Graubünden 的小行政區是 16 世紀唯一舉行公投的地方。
(D) 人民對脫歐公投的意見影響了英國政府的政策。

→(A) Hitler 及 Mussolini 並沒有立下良好典範；(B) 在文中僅提到可能符合某些人的意見，並未提到與每個人相符；(C) 此小鎮是 referendum 這個字的起源地；(D) 從第三段可得知公投結果人民贊成脫歐，因此英國政府開始著手準備。

【重要字詞片語】

electorate *n.* 選民

constitutional *adj.* 憲法的

populism *n.* 民粹主義

propaganda *n.* 宣傳

autonomous *adj.* 自治的

ballot paper *n.* 選票

Central Election Commission 中選會

第 44 至 47 題為題組

夏季雨後，在臺灣的人們應該會注意到為數眾多的昆蟲往有燈光的室內衝去，尤其是在夜晚的時候。其中一種擾人的昆蟲就是白蟻。讓你知道一個有趣的事實，白蟻並不屬於蟻類。

因為牠們會分解木質材料的行為，所以白蟻通常被視為令人厭惡的昆蟲。然而，令大家驚訝的是，牠們其實對生態系統來說是很重要的。已枯萎的植物或纖維素的材料，通常是以木頭或落葉形式，是牠們主要的食物來源。而牠們對樹木及植物的循環對生態來說是極為重要的一件事。一群白蟻的組成成分為三種階級：

工蟻、兵蟻及繁殖蟻。工蟻是最低階的，而兵蟻則比工蟻再高一階。白蟻的族群是靠繁殖蟻來發展的，通常指的是一對雄性及雌性的白蟻，也稱為蟻王、蟻后。牠們負責產卵然後再形成一個有組織且複雜的社會。

在最近的一篇報導中，一位英國的昆蟲學家 Stephen J. Martin，在巴西的偏遠東北區域發現了許多白蟻丘。白蟻丘所遍及的面積相當於一個英國的大小。每一個白蟻丘大約 2.5 公尺高，9 公尺寬，且據估計大約總共有兩億座蟻丘。因為蟻丘為數眾多，科學家們能輕易地從外太空看到它們。為了要確認蟻丘的年代，科學家們利用輻射能來探測，結果發現最年輕的大約有 690 年，最老的也將近 4000 年了，相當於埃及吉薩金字塔的年代。

這些錐體狀的蟻丘是由一種名為 *Syntermes dirus* 的白蟻所建造的，這種白蟻是最大的白蟻種類，大約有半英寸長。Martin 說：「這些蟻丘都是由單一類型的白蟻完成的，牠們挖掘出一個巨大的隧道網路，讓牠們可以從森林地面安全又直接地抵達枯葉區覓食。」這些蟻丘長久以來都沒有被發現的原因在於它們地處偏遠且被灌木叢覆蓋住了。令科學家們興奮的是，這些蟻丘仍有住戶居住著。因為這些蟻丘的結構仍然完整，科學家們能夠進行更多的研究及追查一些未解之謎，像是這網路如何建造而成的以及白蟻是如何在一個遼闊的區域創造出一個錯綜複雜的蟻丘結構。

44. 以下關於巴西白蟻丘的敘述，何者為真？

- (A) 白蟻依賴隧道來覓食。
- (B) 白蟻已經不住在這些蟻丘裡了。
- (C) 蟻丘的總體積和吉薩金字塔一樣大。
- (D) 因為蟻丘被建在地底下，因此長久以來都沒有被科學家發現。

→(A) 從第四段 Martin 所說的話得知，此為正解；(B) 從第四段可得知白蟻仍住在蟻丘中；(C) 文中可知是年代與吉薩金字塔一樣大；(D) 是因為被灌木叢覆蓋住，所以沒有被發現。

45. 在第二段中，“caste”意指為何？

- (A) 部分。(B) 階層。(C) 形式。(D) 種類。

→文中有介紹工蟻是最低階，然後兵蟻再高一階，因此可推測 caste 為階層

46. 第四段中的“they”意指為何？

- (A) 森林。(B) 白蟻丘。(C) 白蟻。(D) 科學家。

47. 此篇文章最好的標題為何？

- (A) 在巴西發現了古老歷史的白蟻丘。
- (B) 我們可以從白蟻丘中學到的哲學。
- (C) 巴西科學家對白蟻的驚人發現。
- (D) 英國與巴西科學家共同合作研究白蟻。

→(B) 應為從白蟻丘中學到的新知；(C)(D) 從文中可知是英國昆蟲學家在巴西郊區發現千年歷史的蟻丘。

【重要字詞片語】

cellulose-based *adj.* 纖維基素的

caste *n.* 原指印度的種姓制度，此處指階層

reproductive *n.* 繁殖者

entomologist *n.* 昆蟲學家

radiation *n.* 輻射能

excavate *v.* 挖出

scrubby *n.* 灌木叢

intricate *adj.* 錯綜複雜的

第 48 至 51 題為題組

體外人工受孕是一種生育療法，在過程中，精子及卵子在實驗室結合。形成的胚胎會進行品質評估，一個或多個胚胎會經由子宮頸植入子宮。基因檢測的技術在體外人工受孕的過程中扮演重要的角色。如果父母其中一人或雙方帶有潛在的基因缺陷，胚胎著床前基因診斷及胚胎著床前染色體篩檢對於檢查某些特定疾病帶原的基因相當有益。

隨著基因科技的進展，藉由基因編輯技術來修復人類胚胎中有缺陷的 DNA 已愈來愈可行。在老鼠出生前修復基因問題已證明實驗成功。因此，科學家深信基因改造能夠幫助人類在不久的將來預防疾病。大部分的人支持使用胚胎染色體篩檢技術來預防某些嚴重疾病及失調以幫助高風險的夫妻擁有健康的孩子。然而，「訂製嬰兒」這樣未來性的概念已經激起全球科學家、倫理學家及法律專家的各方論辯。

「訂製嬰兒」指的是擁有人為篩檢基因組成的嬰兒，這能使得嬰兒藉由基因編輯的協助而擁有特定的特質。這項用來編輯 DNA 強而有力的科技被稱為 CRISPR-Cas9。根據哈佛教授喬治·丘奇，基因工程領域的先鋒，CRISPR-Cas9 是其中一種最精準及最有效率的編輯細胞中 DNA 的方式，包含可編輯人類細胞。由於 CRISPR 系統，2017 年八月，在奧勒岡健康與科學大學的基因工程師團隊成功改造人類胚胎。他們或許沒有真的製作出一個定製嬰兒，但是他們表現出他們已有能力帶來改變世界的發展。

雖然人類胚胎基因編輯似乎成爲一個急速發展的研究概念，有些人們仍然擔心科學界會做得太過頭以致於改變人類演化。其他人甚至害怕這項科技會只利於富裕人家的夫妻們，害怕他們會藉此創造基因上的菁英而增加社會不平等。畢竟這個花費不是人人都可以負擔得起。有些科學家及倫理學家也希望能謹慎使用 CRISPR 系統。對大部分美國成人而言，應用基因篩檢及基因改造來使人類增進智力、美貌及力量等人類特質是絕對不被接受的。顯然科學家們目前擁有這些強而有力的基因編輯工具，但是我們需要思考的是，人類運用這樣的能力來改變未來的世代是不是真的在道德上是可允許的。

48. 這篇文章的目的為何？

- (A) 介紹體外人工受孕的進程序。
- (B) 比較體外人工受孕及 CRISPR 科技。
- (C) 強調 CRISPR-Cas9 在基因工程中扮演的角色。
- (D) 提高公眾對於訂製嬰兒道德議題的意識。

→(A) 文中只有第一段簡單介紹體外人工受孕的進程序，因此非正解；(B) 此文沒有比較體外人工受孕及 CRISPR 科技，因此非正解；(C) 此文有介紹 CRISPR-Cas9 這個基因編輯科技，並沒有強調它在基因工程中扮演的角色，因此非正解；(D) 文中第二段提到訂製嬰兒這樣未來性的概念已經激起各方論辯。第四段也提到人們需要思考，運用這樣的能力來改變未來的世代是否道德上可允許的，因此為正解

49. 從文章中，可以推論出以下哪個敘述？

- (A) 在體外人工受孕的治療中，帶有染色體及遺傳缺陷的胚胎不會被選中植入。
- (B) 大部分的人們支持使用胚胎染色體篩檢技術是因為可以確保嬰兒擁有某些特質。
- (C) 因為體外人工受孕的療法，所有不孕的夫妻最終都能夠經歷懷孕及成爲父母。
- (D) 因為人類遺傳因子並不完美，基因工程師熱切地想要使用基因編輯工具來改善人類種族。

→(A) 文中第一段提到形成的胚胎會進行品質評估，因此可推論帶有染色體及遺傳缺陷的胚胎不會被選中植入。因此為正解；(B) 大部分的人支持使用胚胎染色體篩檢技術來預防某些嚴重疾病及失調以幫助高風險的夫妻擁有健康的孩子，因此非正解；(C) 體外人工受孕的療法並非使所有不孕的夫妻能夠成爲父母，因此非正解；(D) 目前基因科技希望能夠在未來預防疾病，但不是因為基因工程師熱切地想要使用基因編輯工具來改善人類種族。因此非正解

50. 最後一段的“affluent couples”意思是？

- (A) 努力想幫助孩子優於他人的父母
- (B) 在基因工程及醫學有專業知識的父母
- (C) 財務富有及擁有良好生活水準的夫妻
- (D) 無法生育下一代的夫妻

→文中提到人類胚胎基因編輯的花費不是人人都可以負擔得起。因此(C)財務富有及擁有良好生活水準的夫妻為正解

51. 以下哪一個形容詞最能描述作者對於「訂製嬰兒」的態度？

- (A) 模稜兩可的。
- (B) 擔心憂慮的。
- (C) 漠不關心的。
- (D) 樂觀的。

→最後一段提到人們害怕富裕人家的夫妻們會藉此創造基因上的菁英而增加社會不平等。此外，有些科學家及倫理學家也希望能謹慎使用 CRISPR 系統。因此作者的態度是(B)擔心憂慮的，因此為正解

【重要字詞片語】

fertility *n.* 生育力
 cervix *n.* 子宮頸
 screening *n.* 篩檢
 affluent *adj.* 富有的
 uterus *n.* 子宮
 embryo *n.* 胚胎
 burgeoning *adj.* 發展快速的
 chromosomal *adj.* 染色體的

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：

- According to statistics,
 { more than eighty percent of Taiwanese/
 { over eighty percent of Taiwanese/
 have used (their) smartphones /
 { to transact.
 { to process / carry out transactions.
 { to pay for goods and services.
 { Therefore, the government/
 { Thus, the government/
 { Hence, the government/
 { considers that mobile payment /
 { thinks that mobile payment /
 { considers promoting/
 { can be promoted/ to pay (the) utility bills.
 { mobile payment/ to pay (the) utility bills.

評分標準：

- 每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。
- 每一題以斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各占 1 分。
- 該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。
- 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

【範文】

With the development of the Internet and social networking websites, the way we search for information and how we learn have changed a lot. Take me as an example; YouTube is one of the websites that I frequently visit at my leisure. I spent at least thirty minutes browsing YouTube and watching video clips. Among all of the YouTube channels, RD English is more to my taste. This popular channel mainly focuses on English learning and it has more than one million subscribers now. RD English, a knowledge-based YouTube channel, was created by Ray Du. In the beginning, Ray Du was responsible for carrying out the lesson plans and his sister, Crown Du, filmed the teaching process. Now, both of them are in charge of the English teaching video clips. Ray and Crown both studied in Singapore when they were young and they both became English majors in Fu Jen Catholic University. With their passion for English teaching and learning, they and their channel have a positive influence on me.

The reasons why I subscribed their channel and became a loyal viewer are as follows. First of all, their channel offers video clips with a variety of topics regarding real-life situations. For example, there are several video clips about English Interviews. Ray Du showed us how to briefly introduce ourselves and how to answer most asked questions. Furthermore, unlike formal lectures, these videos clips are about 10 to 15 minutes long, so I can stay focused easily. With this channel, I am able to make it a rule to learn common English phrases in an effortless and relaxing way. In addition to language learning videos clips, Ray and Crown also play some fun games or take on some challenges with other popular YouTubers, such as taking a Hong Kong DSE Exam with Hein Cream and joining the English pop music challenge with I. C. Charlie. All in all, their channel is not only informative but also entertaining because of their professional knowledge and upbeat personality.

評分標準：

等級	給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
劣	0~4	份量：只寫兩三行。 正確性：幾無正確句子。 組織：全文毫無組織或根本完全離題。
差	5~9	份量：字數勉強足夠。 正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。 組織：內容平平，但各段草率帶過。
可	10~14	份量：字數足夠(約 120 字)。 正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。 組織：有內容，但段落比重(如草草結尾)或轉承語使用欠佳。
優	15~18	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。 組織：結構完整交代。
特優	19~20	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。 組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，段落分配適當。

英文作文採整體式評分，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)，批改老師於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體分數，再以分項式評分標準檢閱是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分指標包含下列 5 項：內容(5 分)、組織(5 分)、文法、句構(4 分)、字彙、拼字(4 分)及體例(2 分)。另外，字數不足扣 1 分；未依提示分段扣 1 分。

	內容	組織	文法、句構	字彙、拼字	體例
劣	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)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0 分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。(0 分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意無關的零碎字詞。(0 分)	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。(0 分)
差	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。(1~2 分)	重點不明、前後不連貫。(1~2 分)	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。(1~2 分)	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。(1~2 分)	格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(1 分)
可	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。(2~3 分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(2~3 分)	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。(2~3 分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(2~3 分)	格式、標點、大小寫幾無錯誤。(1~2 分)
優	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。(4~5 分)	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。(4~5 分)	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。(3~4 分)	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。(3~4 分)	

全國公私立高級中學

107 學年度指定科目第七次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：108 年 5 月 7~8 日

英文考科

— 作答注意事項 —

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。

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. As a doctor, the top _____ of my job is to save the life of my patients, not to make as much money as I can for the hospital.
(A) casualty (B) hostility (C) priority (D) mobility
2. After the death of Da-ren Fu, a former sports anchor in Taiwan, the issue of euthanasia has _____ heated discussions.
(A) recruited (B) triggered (C) flattered (D) discarded
3. The tour guide uses a(n) _____ speaker outdoors so that all the tour members can hear him clearly.
(A) pathetic (B) amateur (C) portable (D) ashamed
4. The detective analyzed the _____ of events and came to the conclusion that the victim was killed before being burned in the house.
(A) symptom (B) illusion (C) harmony (D) sequence
5. Running a marathon can not only help me build up my physical strength but also _____ my mental endurance in the face of exhausting work.
(A) enhance (B) dispose (C) rehearse (D) deceive
6. Infants and young children are _____ to viral and bacterial infections because their immune system is not fully developed yet.
(A) vicious (B) genuine (C) feasible (D) vulnerable
7. There will be a discount of admission fees _____ for females today, because every Wednesday in this night club is lady's night.
(A) implicitly (B) ultimately (C) cautiously (D) exclusively
8. Heavy _____ to online games is perceived as a kind of mental problems, reflecting the user's psychological isolation from the real world.
(A) addiction (B) convention (C) distraction (D) execution
9. Stephen Hawking's best-seller *A Brief History of Time* is a book which contains _____ accounts about the creation of the universe.
(A) punctual (B) outrageous (C) versatile (D) comprehensive
10. You can _____ fresh beef from stale one by observing the color of the meat. Fresh beef is bright red, while stale one is dark red.
(A) assassinate (B) discriminate (C) accommodate (D) terminate

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

Helicopter parenting, or the practice of hovering over your kids and watching everything they do and constantly worrying about whether they will make the slightest mistake in life, is everywhere. The term first appeared in 1969, in the book *Between Parent & Teenager* by Dr. Haim Ginott and gained 11 in the early 2000s when colleges saw a significant increase in calls from baby-boomer-age parents. The U.S. is not the only culture to have this: in China, the term “Little Emperor Syndrome” 12 the actions of children nurtured by helicopter parents.

Helicopter parents always do their best to make sure their children never make a mistake. Children with helicopter parents may be less able to 13 the challenging demands of growing up, especially when it comes to navigating the complex environment at school. Children who cannot regulate their emotions 14 are more likely to act out in the classroom, to have a harder time making friends, and to struggle more in school. Although many overprotective parents are simply trying to protect their children and 15 them from harm, these parents had better receive some parent education so that their children can have the opportunity to develop appropriate self-regulatory skills by preadolescence.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 11. (A) perseverance | (B) disturbance | (C) prevalence | (D) resemblance |
| 12. (A) is used to describe | (B) is used to describing | (C) used to describing | (D) used to describe |
| 13. (A) escape from | (B) deal with | (C) count on | (D) put off |
| 14. (A) jointly | (B) brutally | (C) effectively | (D) desperately |
| 15. (A) shield | (B) puzzle | (C) kindle | (D) transform |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Perfume is a mastery of some of the most frequent scents, and also the exquisite combination to produce a unique smell for individuals. Egyptians were believed to be 16 for the origin of perfume. They utilized scents in everything, 17 religious ceremonies to burial preparations and even daily wear. Perfume slowly spread throughout the globe, and for a while, scents were reserved solely for use in religious ceremonies. However, in 1190, perfume began to be produced commercially in Paris, and from there, it 18 into a massive industry rapidly.

Historically, scents derive from the essential oils of plants, animals, and even seaweed, but today, many perfumes are made from synthetic compounds and offer scents that do not exist in the natural world. The scent of Calone, 19, has hints of ozone and metal. Many “musk” scents are now produced artificially as well, both to provide wearers with a more neutral scent undertone 20 to alleviate the need for harvesting from animals. There is debate as to whether synthetic scents are better or worse than natural aromas, but at any rate, it comes to the question of the personal preference of the customer.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) passionate | (B) contagious | (C) available | (D) responsible |
| 17. (A) devoted to | (B) ranging from | (C) involved in | (D) consisting of |
| 18. (A) declined | (B) retreated | (C) blossomed | (D) strained |
| 19. (A) hence | (B) that is | (C) in addition | (D) for example |
| 20. (A) and | (B) or | (C) but | (D) nor |

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

Walk with your keys between your knuckles; text a friend when you arrive home safely; don't drink too much; keep an eye on your drinks; be aware of your surroundings; don't dress too 21; don't go out after dark.... For the good sake of self-protection, women, for the most part, already 22 many of these extensive "safekeeping" routines. However, even if some women are able to 23 harness these "safety" strategies, these routines do not guarantee their safety.

The statistics on violence against women have shown that those we trust are among the most likely ones to hurt us. When women choose not to take pains to follow these routines, it is often because they are with people they trust in familiar places, which makes the use of such routines seem 24. Unfortunately, feeling safe is not always the same thing as being safe, and tragedies often occur at such moments. Following the routines obviously promises not safety but 25 of personal rights. So some women are opposed to such self-limitation of freedom on the basis that it is not promising in protecting women from violence, most of which comes from 26 people.

The "safety" routines are also paradoxical. If women follow the routines, they 27 their worlds and possibilities. Yet, if women don't follow these routines, they are positioned as being to blame for what happens. People tend to 28 the importance of self-protection more than the need to examine the root of violence. The safekeeping routines are problematic in that they shift the 29 on men's violence back to women, preventing us from making cultural, social, and structural changes to avoid violence beforehand. Teaching women to enact safety strategies may simply 30 a sense of false control over our worlds: if we do all of the "right" things, bad things won't happen to us. At best, this makes the safety "advice" unrealistic.

- (A) faithfully (B) ambitious (C) emphasize (D) sacrifices (E) provocatively (F) engage in
(G) redundant (H) foster (I) spotlight (J) restrict (K) intimate (L) stature

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

Goldfish may appear small and cute in your home, but in the wild, it is a different story. Right now, Washington state is fighting against an invasion from goldfish: Thousands of goldfish have populated the West Medical Lake and are crowding out the native fish species. 31 While the goldfish may have cost the owners only a few dollars, this ecological mess is going to cost the state an estimated number of 150,000 dollars to fix.

Goldfish were first selectively bred in China 2,000 years ago for food. 32 It was not long before pet owners carried and spread them around the world, eventually getting to North America by the 19th century. Given enough time and resources, goldfish will grow into giant orange monsters, reaching as much as 4 pounds (2 kg), about the size of an American football.

The bigger the size of a goldfish is, the better appetite it has. Goldfish feed on plants, insects, crustaceans, and even other smaller fish. A school of grown-up goldfish can eat up all the food available in a specific area in a short time. 33 During their voracious feeding time, they kick up mud and sediment which can lead to harmful algae blooms that choke the ecosystem. Besides, goldfish are not content to stay in one place. 34 Through their migration, they will bring in foreign parasites and diseases that can do harm to the local ecosystems.

Releasing goldfish into the local stream or lake is a bad idea. If you think you are doing the goldfish a favor by releasing it, you are not! 35 So, consider the wildlife, and think twice before tossing goldfish away.

- (A) By the 14th century, goldfish had been promoted from meals on the table to entertainment in the pond.
(B) The Department of Fish and Wildlife thinks that it is a small number of irresponsible pet owners that cause this disaster.

- (C) They reproduce rapidly and will migrate across multiple bodies of water.
 (D) Besides causing environmental problems, there are other reasons you should keep goldfish in its tank.
 (E) Instead, such an act, though out of good intention, will lead to an ecological disaster.
 (F) But they are not just consuming what other fish need to survive.

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

A name is perhaps the most important identifier of a person. Names work hard: They can affect who gets into elite schools, what jobs we apply for, and who gets hired. Sometimes our names can even influence what cities we live in, whom we make friends with, and what products we buy, since we are often attracted to things and places that share similarities to our names.

These judgments can start as early as primary school. Teachers tend to hold lower expectations for students with typically black-sounding names while they set higher expectations for students with typically white- and Asian-sounding names. And this early assessment of students' abilities could influence students' expectations for themselves. On this year's French baccalaureate, the exam that determines university placement for high school students, test-takers named Thomas (for boys) and Marie (for girls) tend to score the highest. These are typically white, French, middle- or upper-class names. One could imagine that these students have been given the advantage of high expectations and self-perception, whether or not they have the support that comes with the socioeconomic background associated with their names.

The pronunciation of names also matters. Companies with names that are simple and easy to pronounce tend to see higher investments than more complexly named stocks. People with names easier to pronounce are also judged more positively and tend to be hired and promoted more often than their more obscurely named peers. There are more variables at play than just pronunciation, though. In competitive fields that have classically been dominated by men, such as law and engineering, women with sexually ambiguous names tend to be more successful. A study found that female lawyers with more masculine names—such as Barney, Dale, Leslie, Jan, and Rudell—tend to have better chances of winning judgeships than their female peers with typical feminine names.

From dating to job prospects, a name has remarkable power over the path of its owner's life. If you are going to be parents, be careful about choosing names for your babies!

36. What is the topic of this article?
 (A) The power of names. (B) Racial prejudice.
 (C) Gender inequality. (D) Stock investment.
37. Based on this article, which of the following is **NOT** one of the influences of names?
 (A) A teacher's expectation.
 (B) The chance of getting a job.
 (C) Winning a case on court.
 (D) A person's sexual identity.
38. According to this passage, what do the names "Thomas" and "Marie" have in common?
 (A) They are the fewest names among the test takers.
 (B) They imply high social and economic background.
 (C) They are usually followed by lower expectations.
 (D) They are both masculine names for females.

39. What can be inferred from this article?
- (A) Asians are a privileged ethnic group in American schools.
 - (B) Female lawyers usually perform better than male lawyers.
 - (C) A male with a feminine name can be more successful than his peers.
 - (D) People tend to ignore companies whose names are easy to pronounce.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

In May 2018, people living in the shadow of the Hawaiian volcano made a hasty evacuation when it suddenly exploded. In fact, it had already been erupting, though at a considerably slow pace, since about 1983 — which raised a question. Why did all those people choose to live near a **ticking time bomb**?

Actually, there are some agricultural, economic, cultural, and scientific reasons for this question. It all starts with the soil. The molten rock that pours forth during a volcanic eruption is known as “magma” when it’s underground and “lava” once it reaches the surface. When magma comes up from below ground, it takes other things up with it, such as some valuable minerals and nutrients that make the soil extra fertile. The result is that on volcanic soil, tomatoes grow plumper, beans grow greener, and flowers grow brighter and more plentifully.

There is also a cultural role that volcanoes play in many civilizations. In Mexico, the active Popocatepetl and the inert Iztaccihuatl are at the center of the Mexican people’s centuries-old legend, and the Aztecs certainly weren’t going to abandon the place closely associated with their cultural heroes. In Iceland, the ruthlessness of the volcano Hekla became a point of pride. Some Christians on the island believed it was literally a gateway to Hell, while others told a tale of a wicked magician driven off by the volcano’s lava bombs.

Today, with the advances of science and technology, the benefits of volcanoes have only increased. In Iceland and New Zealand, for example, geothermal energy plants have come to play a critical role in keeping the countries’ lights on. Plus, the unmatched vistas created by volcanic networks aren’t just pleasant to live near; they’re also a major draw of tourist dollars.

Living near a volcano is like gambling. Whatever the draw is, it seems clear that volcanoes have a lot to offer, and living in their shadows is definitely worth a shot.

40. In the first paragraph, what does “**ticking time bomb**” refer to?
- (A) The large number of tourists.
 - (B) The shortage of food.
 - (C) The Hawaiian government.
 - (D) The Hawaiian volcano.
41. By mentioning the examples of tomatoes, beans, and flowers, what does the author try to explain?
- (A) The toxicity of volcano soil.
 - (B) The benefits of volcano soil.
 - (C) The difference between magma and lava.
 - (D) The plants that can survive in volcano soil.
42. Why are Mexicans and Aztecs unwilling to leave the volcano area?
- (A) For agricultural reasons.
 - (B) For economic reasons.
 - (C) For cultural reasons.
 - (D) For scientific reasons.
43. Which of the following statement is true?
- (A) Helka is a volcano in Mexico.
 - (B) Volcano helps to generate electricity in New Zealand.
 - (C) Gambling is one of the popular activities in volcano areas.
 - (D) A magician in Iceland once protected Christians from volcanic eruptions.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Why do we have two nostrils? Most people don’t spend much time comparing them and simply assume that the second one is there to take over the job when the first one is blocked. But the reality is much subtler.

The two nostrils shift their workload back and forth in a delicate dance called the “nasal cycle.” At any moment, most of the air we inhale travels through just one nostril, while a much smaller amount seeps in through the other. At some point, the nasal cycle reverses course and the workload shifts to the other nostril. The length of time between nostril switching varies, depending on the individual and various other factors, but each cycle usually lasts from 40 minutes to several hours.

Recent research has discovered that nostril switching improves our sense of smell. To understand why, we need to realize that the nasal cycle changes the way air passes through our nose. In the dominant nostril, the air moves very quickly. In the other nostril, it seeps through more slowly. This difference is important because odor-causing chemicals vary in the amount of time they take to dissolve through the mucus that lines our nasal cavity. Chemicals that dissolve quickly have the strongest effect in a fast-moving airstream that spreads them out over as many odor receptors as possible. But chemicals that dissolve slowly are easier to take effects in a slow-moving airstream. If the air rushes by too quickly, the chemicals will be whisked away before they have reached any odor receptors. That is why our nose has both a fast road and a slow lane.

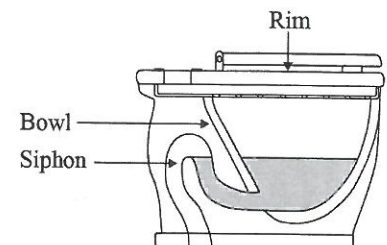
Quite simply, the combination of two nostrils with different airflows gives us a more detailed “smell picture” of the world. Although we could survive perfectly well with a single nostril, our smelling ability cannot do without the nasal cycle.

44. What is a nasal cycle?
 (A) The frequency of human breathing. (B) The shifting workload of two nostrils.
 (C) The amount of time we need to inhale. (D) The speed of air passing through our nostrils.
45. What is the average duration of a nasal cycle?
 (A) Seconds. (B) Hours. (C) Weeks. (D) Years.
46. What will happen in the dominant nostril?
 (A) The air will be seeped through slowly.
 (B) A smaller amount of air will pass through.
 (C) There will be no mucus that lines our nasal cavity.
 (D) Chemicals that dissolve quickly will reach odor receptors.
47. What could happen if we had only one nostril?
 (A) We could not be able to survive. (B) We could become healthier.
 (C) We could lose certain sense of smell. (D) We could improve our sense of smell.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

A flushing toilet uses water to flush liquid and solid waste through a drain to a sewer system. Every toilet commode consists of a bowl, the flushing mechanism, and a refill mechanism like a tank. The most vital component is the bowl and the siphon, which can do all the functions of a toilet without the help of a tank.

The toilet works by a simple mechanism based on gravity. The bowl is attached to a pipe with an S-bend to the sewer. Activating the flush lever lifts a flapper valve in the tank to allow the designated amount of water to flow into the bowl to begin the flushing action. The weight of the water needs to pass a certain threshold to work. You can set up a simple experiment to convince yourself – if you throw a glass of water in the toilet bowl, nothing will happen. But if you fill up a bucket with water and throw its content into the bowl, you will notice almost all of the water is sucked out of the bowl and the bowl makes the recognizable “flush” sound. So for the siphon to work, you need to release a certain amount of water. That gurgling sound at the end of the flush is caused by air entering the siphon tube. The S-shape of the pipe allows standing water to seal off the toilet from the sewer. Thus this layer of water prevents, for instance, nasty



smells from the sewer creeping up through the toilet.

Thanks to the flushing toilet, nearly 50 diseases that can spread through human feces — the most notable of which are dysentery, cholera, and typhoid — are averted nowadays. The invention of flushing toilet is indeed a milestone for modern sanitation.

48. Which of the following is **NOT** always necessary for a flushing toilet to work?
(A) The tank. (B) The bowl. (C) The siphon. (D) A lot of water.
49. What is the function of s-shaped siphon?
(A) To keep the sewer smell from the restroom.
(B) To detect potential diseases of the user.
(C) To supply water into the bowl.
(D) To decompose human feces.
50. What is the meaning of the underlined word “averted” in the final paragraph?
(A) Checked. (B) Respected. (C) Attached. (D) Avoided.
51. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) The S-bend connects the sewer system and the flushing toilet.
(B) A glass of water will not be able to initiate the flushing mechanism.
(C) Flushing toilet cannot work in places without gravity such as a space shuttle.
(D) The gurgling sound should be followed by the flush sound to indicate normal function.

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. 一張從海龜體內拔出吸管的照片，使塑膠廢棄物的議題受到全球關注。
2. 爲了響應減塑，有些知名的國際公司推出了替代產品來取代塑膠吸管。

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：3D 列印(3D printing)是近年的新興技術，可利用材料印表機印出立體的東西，具有細節精確、設計自由、個人化、可小量生產等優點，例如義大利成功列印出人工髖關節，而荷蘭則用列印的房屋打造出一座社區等等。如果在技術能克服、體積和預算也不限的狀況下，你會想用 3D 列印來做出甚麼東西呢？請你寫一篇 120 字以上的英文作文，第一段請描述你最想列印出來的物品，第二段請說明你想列印這個物品的原因。

全國公私立高級中學 107 學年度指定科目第七次聯合模擬考試 英文考科解析

考試日期：108 年 5 月 7~8 日

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

1. 身為一個醫生，我的首要優先工作是想辦法去拯救患者的性命，不是盡可能去為醫院賺錢。
(A) 傷亡人數 (B) 敵意 (C) 優先權 (D) 移動力
2. 臺灣前體育主播傅達仁去世之後，安樂死的議題引發熱烈的討論。
(A) 雇用 (B) 引發/扣板機 (C) 奉承 (D) 拋棄
3. 那個導遊在戶外使用可攜帶麥克風，讓所有團員能清楚聽見他的聲音。
(A) 可憐的 (B) 業餘的 (C) 可攜帶的 (D) 羞愧地
4. 那位偵探分析了事件的順序，得到了一個結論：受害者是先被殺害，然後才在屋內被火焚燒的。
(A) 症狀 (B) 幻覺 (C) 和諧 (D) 先後順序
5. 跑馬拉松不僅能幫我鍛鍊體力，還能提升我面對繁重工作時的心理耐力。
(A) 提升 (B) 配置/處理 (C) 排演 (D) 欺騙
6. 嬰兒和幼童易受病毒和細菌感染的侵犯，因為他們的免疫系統尚未發育完全。
(A) 惡意的 (B) 真正的 (C) 可行的 (D) 易受傷害的
7. 女性今天的入場費有獨佔性地優惠，因為這間夜店每逢週三是淑女之夜。
(A) 含蓄地 (B) 最終地 (C) 謹慎地 (D) 排外地/獨佔地
8. 對線上遊戲的重度上癮被認為是一種精神問題，反映出該使用者對現實世界的心理疏離。
(A) 上癮 (B) 傳統/成規 (C) 分心 (D) 處決
9. 史蒂芬霍金的暢銷書《時間簡史》包含了對宇宙起源的詳盡描述。
(A) 準時的 (B) 狂怒的
(C) 多才多藝的 (D) 廣泛的/無所不包的
10. 觀察肉的顏色，你就能辨識新鮮的肉和不新鮮的肉。新鮮的肉是亮紅色的，而不新鮮的是暗紅色的。
(A) 暗殺 (B) 區分 (C) 容納 (D) 中止

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

「直升機教養」是種隨處可見的行為，指的是父母在自己孩子的上空盤旋、照料孩子做的每件事、並且經常擔憂他們是否在人生的路上會有任何小差錯。這個名詞第一次出現在西元 1969 年 Haim Ginott 博士所著的《父母與青少年》這本書中，在西元 2000 年之後，各大學都發現嬰兒潮世代父母的來電大量地增加，這個名詞於是開始普遍流行起來。美國並非唯一一個有這個現象的地方，在中國，這種直升機父母所養育出來的小孩行為，是用「小皇帝症候群」一詞來描述的。

直升機父母總是盡全力去確保小孩絕不犯錯，有直升機父母的小孩，比較無法處理成長過程中一些具有挑戰性的要求，特別是要在複雜的校園環境中找到正確方向這件事上。無法有效控制情緒的小孩，在教室裡比較容易動來動去，交朋友會比較困難，而且在學校裡會有較多的掙扎。雖然很多過度保護的父母只是想要保護孩子，讓他們免於傷害而已，但是這些父母最好接受一些親職教育，以讓他們的孩子有機會在青少年時期之前培養出合適的自律能力。

11. (A) 毅力 (B) 打擾 (C) 普及/流行 (D) 相似
12. 片語 “be used to + V” 在此是 use(使用)的被動式用法，意指「被用來做某事」，故選(A)is used to describe。選項(B)be used to V-ing 意思是「習慣於」，選項(D)used to V 意思是「過去常常」。
13. (A) 逃離 (B) 處理 (C) 依賴 (D) 拖延
14. (A) 聯合地 (B) 殘暴地 (C) 有效地 (D) 焦急地
15. (A) 抵擋 (B) 困惑 (C) 點燃 (D) 轉變

第 16 至 20 題為題組

香水是最常見的香味工藝之一，它也是一種精緻的合成物，能為個體製造獨一無二的味道。據說香水的起源來自於埃及，他們把香水運用在許多事情上，範圍從宗教儀式到殯葬工作，甚至還有日常的穿戴。香水慢慢地流傳到世界各地，而有很長的一段時間，是只限於在宗教儀式上使用。然而在 1190 年，巴黎開始製造香水作為商業產品，從那之後，香水就開花結果，迅速變成大型工業了。

歷史上的香水，都來自於植物精油、動物油和海藻油，但現在有很多香水是由合成的化合物製成的，散發出一種在自然界裡原本不存在的味道。例如「卡隆」這種香味，就有點臭氣和金屬混合的味道，「麝香」現在也主要是用人為的方法來製造，在提供香水使用者一種天然韻味之餘，還能減輕對動物的迫害。合成香味比天然香味好還是差，這還有爭議，但無論如何，這是顧客個人好惡的問題了。

16. (A) 熱情的 (B) 傳染的
(C) 可獲得的 (D) 負責的/作為原因的
17. (A) 致力於 (B) 範圍(分布)在……
(C) 牽涉 (D) 由……組成
18. (A) 下降 (B) 撤退 (C) 開花/興盛 (D) 拉緊
19. (A) 因此 (B) 換句話說 (C) 此外 (D) 例如
20. 片語 both A and B 意指「既……又……/不只……而且還……」，故選(A) and。

三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題為題組

走路時要把鑰匙夾在指關節裡面。平安到家時要傳簡訊給朋友。別喝太多酒。留意你的飲料杯。注意周遭環境。衣服不要穿得太(E)暴露。天黑了別出門。為了自我保護的緣故，大多數的時候，女性都已經在(F)執行這些繁複的「安全」常規了。然而，即使有些女性能夠很(A)忠實地運用這些「安全」策略，這些規範也不保證她們的安全。

女性受暴的統計結果顯示，我們所信任的人，也是最有可能傷害我們的人之一。女性選擇不要這麼辛苦遵守這些安全原則的時候，常常是因為她們在熟悉的地方和信任的人相處，這讓這些安全原則看起來就像是(G)多餘的。不幸的是，覺得安全不總是等於真正的安全，悲劇常常在這時發生。很明顯的是，遵循這些原則無法保證安全，反倒是保證會(D)犧牲掉個人權益。很多女性拒絕這種對自由的自我設限，因為這無法保護女性免於來自(K)熟人的暴力。

這些「安全」常規也很矛盾。如果女性遵守這些原則，她們就(J)侷限了自己的世界和可能性，然而，如果女性不遵守這些原則，事後她們就會被放在應受責怪的一方，人們傾向於(C)強調自我防護的重要，而比較少去檢視暴力的根源。這些安全常規大有問題，因為問題的(I)焦點原本應是男性暴力，卻被轉移到女性身

上，讓人無法做出一些文化面、社會面、結構面的改變來事先避免暴力。教導女性遵守這些安全措施，可能只會(H)養成一種能夠控制世界的假象：如果我們都做好「正確該做的」事，壞的事就不會發生在我們身上。這頂多只是讓這些安全「建議」顯得不切實際而已。

- (A) 忠實地 *adv.* (B) 有抱負的 *adj.* (C) 強調 *v.*
(D) 犧牲 *v. ; n.* (E) 刺激地/挑起地 *adv.* (F) 從事/進行 *v.*
(G) 多餘的 *adj.* (H) 養成 *v.* (I) 聚光燈/焦點 *n.*
(J) 限制 *v.* (K) 親密的/熟悉的 *adj.* (L) 身材 *n.*
21. 此格修飾動詞 dress(穿衣服)，由此可知應選擇副詞。選項中只有(A)和(E)是副詞，再觀察文意，本段連續以多個分號並列許多注意安全的方法，衣著不要太具有刺激性和引誘性是其中的一例，故選(E)刺激地/挑起地。
22. 本句主詞為 women，可判斷出空格應為本句動詞，而受詞為空格後的 routines(常規/例行公事)一字。考量與受詞的文意搭配，選擇(F)從事/進行。
23. 格子前片語 be able to 後須接原形動詞，格子後 harness(利用)為原形動詞，可知此格應填入補充語意用的副詞，故選(A)忠實地。
24. 格子前 seem 一字，其後應加主詞補語(形容詞或分詞)。再觀察文意，面對熟人時放下戒心，保持警戒似乎是不必要的，故選(G)多餘的。
25. 格子前 not...but...(不是……而是……)為對稱句型，因 safety 是名詞，可知格子也應該要填入名詞。再觀察文意搭配，選擇個人權益的(D)犧牲。
26. 格子前為介系詞，格子後已有名詞可當介系詞的受詞，可知此格應填可用來形容格子後 people 的字。再觀察文意，親密的人難以提防，故選(K)親密的。
27. 本句主詞為 they，可知此格應為本句的動詞。觀察文意，作者強調遵守這些規範會限制個人自由，故選(J)限制。
28. 由格子前的 tend to 可知後面須接原形動詞，再觀察文意，「強調……的重要性」為搭配詞，故選(C)強調。
29. 本格應填入名詞，以作為動詞 shift(轉移)的受詞，並且須能與格子後的介系詞 on 做搭配，故選(I)聚光燈/焦點。
30. 格子前的助動詞 may 暗示本格須填入原形動詞，並且在文意上必須能與格子後的受詞 a sense of false control(假象)做搭配，故選(H)養成。

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

你家裡的金魚看起來也許小巧可愛，但在野生的環境裡，就完全不是這麼一回事了。華盛頓州目前正在抵抗金魚入侵，因為有上千隻的金魚住在西醫湖裡，搶佔了原生魚類的空間。魚類和野生動物部認為，是少數不負責任的寵物魚飼養者造成了這場災難。飼主買一隻金魚可能只需要花幾塊錢，但是華盛頓州卻要花大約十五萬美金，才能處理好這一場魚的生態混亂。

金魚原本是在兩千年前，中國人挑選來培育當作食物吃的。到了十四世紀，金魚的用途從原本餐桌上的食物，提升為池塘裡娛樂觀賞的性質。很快地，寵物魚飼養者把金魚帶到全世界，然後在十九世紀時傳到了北美。如果有充足的時間和資源，金魚會長成巨大的橘紅色惡魔，達到將近四磅(兩公斤)重，大約是一顆美式足球的大小。

金魚的體型越大，胃口就越好。金魚會吃植物、昆蟲、甲殼動物、甚至其他較小型的魚類，一群成年的金魚可在短期間吃光某個區域裡所有可得的食物。但牠們不只是吃掉其他魚類賴以為生的食物而已。在金魚大快朵頤的時候，牠們會激起沙土和沉澱物，造成危害環境的藻類增加，阻塞整個生態系。此外，金魚無法滿足於待在同一個地方。牠們繁殖速度很快，並且會遷徙到眾多的水域。在遷徙的過程中，牠們也會帶來外地的寄生蟲和疾病，破壞當地的生態系統。

把金魚放生到附近的小溪或小湖，這不是個好主意。如果你認為放生金魚是在幫牠，那可就大錯特錯了！相反地，這種出於好意的行為會造成生態浩劫。所以，多為野生動物們著想，要丟棄金魚之前，請三思。

31. 因前句提及美國華盛頓州的魚患，所以(B)選項中的美國政府部門「魚類和野生動物部」以及代名詞「這場災難」成為文意連貫的線索，並進一步對災情的原因做了敘述。
32. 本段用時間順序來描述金魚的歷史，前句提到兩千年前的事，後句提到十九世紀的事，所以本句的時序應介於兩者之間，選項(A)中「到了十四世紀」即為文意連貫的線索。
33. 前句描述金魚的食量，選項(F)中的「不只是吃掉...」成為文意連貫的線索，「不只是」一詞代表前後句有共通的主題「吃」。
34. 前句提出「金魚不會一直待在同一個地方」這個新論點，後面這幾句必須提供細節。後句「在遷徙過程中」與選項(C)「遷徙到...」有重複字，且「遷徙」可做為前句論點的細節，因此成為文意連貫的線索。
35. 前句「大錯特錯」是否定句，選項(E)開頭使用轉折詞 instead(相反地)，此字需須放在否定句的後面一句，故此轉折詞即為本題文意連貫的線索，而句中的代名詞「這種出於好意的行為」也符合前句「放生金魚」的敘述。

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

名字也許是人最重要的身分識別。名字的作用很大，會影響誰能進入菁英學校、要申請什麼工作、誰會獲得雇用，有時甚至是要住在什麼城市、要和誰交朋友、要買什麼商品，其原因是，我們經常會被和我們的名字有相似點的事物和地點所吸引。

這種對名字的評價，可能早在小學時就開始了。如果學生姓名聽起來像是個典型的黑人，老師就會給予較低的期望，而對於那些典型的白人姓名和亞洲姓名，老師對同學的期待就會比較高。這種過早評斷學生能力的現象，也會影響學生本身對自己的期望。法國今年的中學畢業會考，要決定高中生分發到哪間大學，男生名字是 Thomas 和女生名字是 Marie 的考生們，得分最高，而這兩個都是典型的法國白人中產或中上階級的名字。我們可以想像，不管他們是否真的有和這些名字同等的社經地位在背後支持，這些學生一開始就具有高度期待和自我認同的優勢了。

名字的發音也很重要。和一些名字較複雜的公司相比，公司名字簡單又容易唸的話，在市場上會獲得較多的資金。名字比較容易念的人，也會獲得比較正面的評價，比那些名字晦澀難解的人更容易被錄取或升職。然而除了發音之外，還有其他的變項因子。在一些典型由男性主導的競爭領域裡，例如法律和工程領域，名字聽起來很中性的女生比較容易成功。某一個研究發現，女律師如果取一個比較男性化的名字，例如 Barney、Dale、Leslie、Jan 和 Rudell，其贏得官司的機會，會高於那些取典型女性名字的女律師。

從約會到找工作，名字對個人人生之路的影響很明顯。如果你即將為人父母，好好幫你的小孩選擇名字吧！

36. 本文的主題為何？
(A) 名字的威力。 (B) 種族歧視。
(C) 性別不平等。 (D) 股市投資。
37. 根據本文，名字的影響不包含下列何者？
(A) 老師的期望。 (B) 獲得工作的機會。
(C) 打贏官司。 (D) 個人的性別認同。
38. 根據本文，Thomas 和 Marie 這兩個名字有何共通點？
(A) 是所有考生中最少的名字。
(B) 都有高度社經地位的暗示。
(C) 通常別人給的期待都不高。
(D) 是女生姓名中較男性化的。
39. 從本文可以推知何事？
(A) 亞洲人在美國學校中是有優勢的種族。(說明：文章第二段指出，白人和亞洲人在校園內都會得到較高的期望)。
(B) 女性律師的表現通常比男性律師更好。
(C) 有女性化名字的男性比同儕容易成功。
(D) 人們傾向於忽視名字很容易唸的公司。

第 40 至 43 題為題組

在 2018 年五月，夏威夷火山突然噴發，住在山下的人迅速搬離。事實上，自從 1983 年以來，夏威夷火山一直持續以相當緩慢

的速度在噴發。這引起了一個疑問：為什麼有人要選擇住在一顆定時炸彈附近呢？

關於這個問題，其實有一些農業上、經濟上、文化上、科學上的因素。一切都是從土壤開始的。火山爆發時噴出的熔岩，在地底我們稱為岩漿，到達地表之後稱之為火山岩。當岩漿從地底深處出來的時候，會帶著一些其他的東西上來，像是些珍貴的礦物質和營養成分，讓土壤變得格外肥沃，其結果就是，在火山土壤上，番茄能長的比較胖，豆子會長得比較翠綠，花朵的色澤比較明亮，數量也比較多。

在很多文明裡，火山也扮演了文化的角色。墨西哥的活火山 Popocatepetl 和死火山 Iztaccihuatl，是墨西哥人幾世紀以來傳說故事的核心，而阿茲提克人當然也不願拋棄這一片和他們的文化英雄息息相關的土地。在冰島，冷酷無情的火山 Hekla 讓他們引以為傲，島上的一些基督徒相信這座火山是通往地獄的道路，而有些當地人則流傳著火山爆炸趕走了邪惡魔法師的故事。

時至今日，隨著科技的進展，火山的益處有增無減。例如在冰島和紐西蘭，地熱發電廠扮演了關鍵性的角色，提供該國照明所需的電力。還有，火山創造出無與倫比的景色，不只是讓人住在附近覺得心曠神怡而已，這也是觀光收益的一大賣點。

住在火山附近就像在賭博，不論吸引你的是什麼，火山能提供很多資源，這點是很明確的，住在其陰影底下的確值得一試。

40. 第一段的「定時炸彈」指的是什麼？

- (A) 遊客過多。 (B) 糧食短缺。
(C) 夏威夷政府。 (D) 夏威夷火山。

41. 作者提及番茄、豆子和花的例子是想說明何事？

- (A) 火山土壤的毒性。 (B) 火山土壤的益處。
(C) 岩漿和火山岩的差別。 (D) 能在火山土壤存活的植物。

42. 為什麼墨西哥人和阿茲提克人不願離開火山區？

- (A) 農業因素。 (B) 經濟因素。
(C) 文化因素。 (D) 科學因素。

43. 下列何者正確？

- (A) Hekla 是墨西哥的火山。
(B) 火山協助紐西蘭的發電。
(C) 賭博是火山區居民流行的活動。
(D) 一位冰島的魔法師曾在火山爆發中保護了基督教徒。

第 44 至 47 題為題組

為什麼我們有兩個鼻孔呢？多數人沒有花時間去做比較，只認為第二個鼻孔是第一個鼻孔塞住時要接替發揮作用的，但事實上有更精細的原因。

所謂的「鼻循環」指的是兩個鼻孔以一種精密的韻律來回交替工作的現象。在任何時候，我們所吸入的大部分空氣都只通過一個鼻孔，只有非常少量的空氣會流入另一個鼻孔。在某個時間點，鼻循環就會反轉路線，讓工作量換到另一個鼻孔去。兩個鼻孔交換工作的時間長度因人而異，會受到個人差異和其他因素所影響，但通常一次循環會落在四十分鐘到幾個小時之間。

最近的研究發現，鼻循環會改善我們的嗅覺。要了解這個原因，我們必須知道鼻循環會改變空氣通過我們鼻子的方式。在主要運作的鼻孔當中，空氣通過的速度很快，在另一個鼻孔裡，空氣則會慢慢流過去。這樣的差異很重要，因為引發嗅覺的化學物質，在通過鼻腔黏膜的時候，所需的溶解時間不一樣。快速溶解的化學物質，在快速移動的空氣中能迅速和嗅覺受器結合，最能發揮效果。緩慢溶解的化學物質，在慢速移動的氣流中比較容易起作用，如果空氣流動太快，這些化學物質在與嗅覺受器結合以前，就被掃走了，這就是為何我們鼻子要有一條快通道和一條慢通道的原因。

相當清楚的是，兩個鼻孔不同氣流的這個組合，讓我們能對世界有一個詳細的嗅覺全貌。雖然我們只有一個鼻孔也能活下來，但我們的嗅覺能力卻不能沒有鼻循環。

44. 「鼻循環」指的是什麼？

- (A) 人類的呼吸頻率。 (B) 兩個鼻孔交換工作量。
(C) 我們吸氣所需的時間。 (D) 空氣通過鼻孔的速度。

45. 「鼻循環」的平均長度是多久？

- (A) 數秒鐘。 (B) 數小時。 (C) 數週。 (D) 數年。

46. 在主要運作的鼻孔中，會發生何事？

- (A) 空氣會慢慢地流過去。
(B) 少量的空氣會經過這裡。
(C) 在鼻腔裡會沒有黏膜組織。
(D) 快速溶解的化學物質能和嗅覺受器結合。

47. 如果我們只有一個鼻孔，會發生什麼事？

- (A) 我們會無法存活。
(B) 我們會變得更健康。
(C) 我們會失去一些嗅覺。
(D) 我們會改善我們的嗅覺。

第 48 至 51 題為題組

沖水馬桶用水把液態和固態廢棄物沖掉，透過排水管進入污水系統。每個室內便器都是由馬桶槽、沖水系統、和像貯水箱這樣的進水設備組成的。其中最重要的零件是馬桶槽和虹吸管，在沒有貯水箱幫助的情況下，這兩樣物品就能執行馬桶的所有功能了。

馬桶運作的機制很簡單，是以地心引力為基礎。馬桶槽以一條 S 形水管和污水系統連接，壓下沖水開關時，水箱裡的活門就讓定量的水沖進馬桶，開始沖水的運作。水的重量必須要超過一定的門檻才會起作用，你做個簡單的實驗就知道——如果你倒一小杯水進馬桶槽，什麼事都不會發生，但如果你裝滿一桶水整個倒進去，你會發現所有水都被沖出馬桶槽，然後發出我們熟悉的沖水聲。要讓虹吸管開始運作，必須要倒入一定數量的水，沖水後發出的嘔嘔聲響，是空氣進入虹吸管發出的聲音。S 形水管讓靜止的水封住馬桶槽和污水系統間的通路，這層水有隔離作用，可以避免像是污水臭味這類東西沿管路爬進廁所。

因為有沖水馬桶，至今已阻擋了近五十種會經由排泄物傳染的疾病，最明顯的例子是痢疾、霍亂、傷寒。沖水馬桶的發明是現代衛生的里程碑。

48. 下列何者不是沖水馬桶運作時的必要配備？

- (A) 貯水箱。 (B) 馬桶槽。 (C) 虹吸管。 (D) 大量的水。

49. S 型的虹吸管有何功用？

- (A) 讓下水道的臭味和廁所隔開。
(B) 偵測使用者的潛在疾病。
(C) 把水供應進入馬桶槽。
(D) 分解人類糞便。

50. 最後一段劃線字“averted”是什麼意思？

- (A) 被檢查的。 (B) 被尊敬的。
(C) 被附著於上的。 (D) 被避免的。

51. 下列敘述何者不正確？

- (A) S 型水管連接污水系統和馬桶。
(B) 一杯水無法啟動馬桶的沖水功能。
(C) 沖水馬桶無法在外太空這種無重力的空間使用。
(D) 嘔嘔聲要先於沖水聲，才表示馬桶有正常運作。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：

1. A photo(picture) of a (sea) turtle / with a straw plugged(pulled) out of its body / makes the issue of plastic waste(s) / receive(get,attract) global attention.
(或...arouses global attention to the issue of plastic waste(s).)
(或 The issue of plastic waste(s) receives global attention owing to a photo of a turtle with a straw plugged out of its body.)
2. In response to the reduction of plastics, / some (world-)famous international companies / (have) launch(invent)(ed) alternative products / to replace plastic straws.

評分標準：

1. 每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。
2. 每一題以斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各占 1 分。
3. 該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。
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

【範文】

Many years ago, when my grandma was in a hospital, she handed over a marble bracelet to me. The bracelet was composed of twelve little marble balls, with a tiny elastic rope piercing through them. All the marble balls were in dark colors, but each of them varied in the coloring intensity. There were also some tints of bright colors such as sapphire and orange scattered on the surface, therefore making distinct stain complexions on each marble. Ever since my grandma offered me this bracelet in her death rattles, I had fitted it on my wrist here and there. However, once I went surfing in Kenting, the bracelet slipped off and vanished into the sea. If I can use a 3D printer to print something as I wish, I would like to craft a bracelet of the same colors and texture as the one my grandma gave to me.

The bracelet is an heirloom handed down to my grandma by my grandma's grandma, and I am supposed to pass it down to the next generation. Though it is not something expensive, it is of great significance to my family. I try in vain to find a substitute counterpart whenever I come upon an accessories store, so the only chance left now is through customized production, such as 3D printing. Besides, the bracelet is not merely an object of a descendant's duty for me but also a symbol of my memories about my grandma, who raised me up when I was an elementary pupil and bicycled me back and forth every day to attend school. I am awfully regretful for losing the bracelet, and I sincerely hope that, with the advance of 3D printing technology, I can get it back some day.

評分標準：

等級	給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
劣	0~4	份量：只寫兩三行。 正確性：幾無正確句子。 組織：全文毫無組織或根本完全離題。
差	5~9	份量：字數勉強足夠。 正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。 組織：內容平平，但各段草率帶過。
可	10~14	份量：字數足夠(約 120 字)。 正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。 組織：有內容，但段落比重(如草草結尾)或轉承語使用欠佳。
優	15~18	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。 組織：結構完整交代。
特優	19~20	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。 組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，段落分配適當。

英文作文採整體式評分，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)，批改老師於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體分數，再以分項式評分標準檢閱是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分指標包含下列 5 項：內容(5 分)、組織(5 分)、文法、句構(4 分)、字彙、拼字(4 分)及體例(2 分)。另外，字數不足扣 1 分；未依提示分段扣 1 分。

	內容	組織	文法、句構	字彙、拼字	體例
劣	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)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0 分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。(0 分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意無關的零碎字詞。(0 分)	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。(0 分)
差	主題不明、大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題	重點不明、前後不連貫。(2-1 分)	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。	格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文

	無關。(2-1 分)		(2-1 分)	(2-1 分)	意之表達。(1 分)
可	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。(3-2 分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(3-2 分)	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。(3-2 分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(3-2 分)	格式、標點、大小寫幾無錯誤。(2-1 分)
優	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。(5-4 分)	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)	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。(4-3 分)	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。(4-3 分)	

107 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 1～6 冊

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

1. The little girl's courageous _____ to save her mother inspired me to produce a novel based on her story.
(A) endeavor (B) abbreviation (C) observation (D) constitution
2. The excessive human population development has _____ natural resources and destroyed the habitat of wild animals.
(A) stimulated (B) clamped (C) exploited (D) horrified
3. Janet's exceptional beauty never goes _____ so a director decided to invite her to star in his new film.
(A) undescribed (B) uncredited (C) unnoticed (D) unharmed
4. Four suspects were arrested and later sentenced to prison for plotting to spread the toxin _____ in five cities in Oklahoma, targeting federal and state officials.
(A) incidentally (B) simultaneously (C) outrageously (D) inherently
5. We need (a)n _____ intake of natural nutrients from a wide variety of food in order to maintain physical and mental health.
(A) sloppy (B) extinct (C) neutral (D) adequate
6. The chief officer _____ several documents in order to sign a contract with the company and therefore was accused of fraud.
(A) responded (B) appreciated (C) prescribed (D) fabricated
7. Families of those killed in the train derailment _____ the government officials for their incapability of taking effective measures to remodel the system.
(A) denounced (B) contaminated (C) terminated (D) nominated
8. Boasting the largest main structure complete with four theaters, National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts is _____ the most enormous performing arts venue on Earth.
(A) narrowly (B) shortly (C) arguably (D) largely
9. With his eloquent speeches and personal _____, the mayoral candidate swept followers off their feet.
(A) commodity (B) charisma (C) instinct (D) astronomy
10. With safety being the main concern, it is understandable that the locals are _____ against the restart of the once abandoned nuclear power plant.
(A) accordingly (B) critically (C) emphatically (D) remarkably

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

How to conduct sex education is never easy in schools across the world. America has long debated on how it should be taught. 11., American teachers or educators have diverse opinions on proper methodology of sex education. 12. is the wide variety that sex education actually includes different degrees of liberality. Some liberal groups adopt a rather open-minded approach. Some conservatives have a reserved attitude, many of 13. believe teens should have no exposure to sex activities until marriage. Whereas America employs an optional curriculum, European countries consider it a 14. part of the school curriculum. In France, students need to attend a sex-related course for at least 30 to 40 hours while Germany legalizes the act to enforce sex education. What's more, the Dutch have a lower rate of teenage pregnancy than 15. of the rest of the world owing to its information program on birth control devices.

11. (A) For one thing (B) After all (C) To begin with (D) In other words
 12. (A) Such (B) It (C) So (D) As
 13. (A) them (B) whom (C) who (D) which
 14. (A) conclusive (B) conductive (C) contemporary (D) compulsory
 15. (A) these (B) this (C) that (D) those

第 16.至 20.題為題組

Yuzuru Hanyu, whose name means bowstring in Japanese, is truly a star ice skater in the hearts of the Japanese. At a young age, this Japanese superstar gained many medals and broke records. What people can't tell 16. his graceful jumps is that his success is the fruit of unimaginable hard work. Badly affected by asthma, a respiratory disease that cost him lots of practicing time, Hanyu was still 17. to strive for excellence for winter Olympics, 2014.

One ordinary day in 2011, a deadly earthquake that struck northeast Japan devastated most of Hanyu's hometown, leaving nothing 18. more odds against him. Desperate to win, Hanyu survived the tragedy and kept on skating. While recalling all those years of hardship, Hanyu once said in an interview, "I have almost lost the will to survive, let alone 19.." Three years later, Hanyu proved to the world that the disaster didn't beat him and won Japan the gold medal. 20. many odds that Hanyu must deal with, he could face them with courage, like an arrow shooting towards its target.

16. (A) under (B) at (C) on (D) from
 17. (A) enclosed (B) resolved (C) mournful (D) delighted
 18. (A) but (B) or (C) and (D) so
 19. (A) practices (B) to practice (C) practicing (D) practiced
 20. (A) Wherever (B) Whenever (C) However (D) Whatever

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，不考慮選項大小寫，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

In an attempt to reassure the public as price hikes threaten to spin out of control, the premier said yesterday that the government can try and hold the inflation at 21. by means of interest rate and foreign exchange adjustments, government policies and price checks. The premier, however, did not elaborate on 22. the Central Bank will raise interest rates or interfere with currency exchange rates to 23. inflation. He claimed inflation to be a “natural phenomenon” of socio-economic development, saying that the government’s current policies as mentioned above can be of great significance for us to alleviate the soaring price.

24. the rising electricity price blamed for subsequent price fluctuations, the premier said the new rates will go into effect in accordance with the law, but he added that a review of 25. the legislature had discussed concerning utilities price adjustment is needed. The Legislature’s Economics Committee passed a resolution days earlier to review the operational 26. and cost structure of state-run power company and demanded that any future rate change of electricity be first deliberated by a Cabinet review committee and 27. by the Legislature.

28. arbitrary price increases “self-fulfilling prophecies”, the premier said he would direct the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) to work out measures to tackle the price rising. The FTC also 29. the business found guilty of the rising price to be fined up to NT\$25 million. 30. the premier’s “self-fulfilling prophecies” theory, the president also announced that the government shall try everything it can to stabilize price hikes as it has become one of the most important factors affecting every fellow citizen in the country.

- (A) echoing (B) efficiency (C) bay (D) combat (E) scrutinized (F) calling
(G) on (H) whether (I) what (J) with (K) condemned (L) home

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

Narcissism refers to an excessive obsession with your self-image. Narcissists often display a sense of superiority over their peers. 31. The psychological definition of Narcissism is an inflated, grandiose self-image. With years of close observation with various Narcissists,

psychologists have recognized two common forms of narcissism: grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism. 32. Those narcissists are characterized by overt dominance and attention seeking. They pursue the moments of receiving praises or admiration from the crowd. 33. Many of Narcissism-affected ones seek power for the status in the society and attention that goes with it. 34. In fact, they can become resentful and aggressive when their rosy view of themselves is challenged. 35. However, they are most of the time unaware of how their fragile ego has imposed great pressure on their friends or family. These behaviors mentioned above are classified as a psychological disorder called narcissistic personality disorder.

- (A) Grandiose narcissism is often associated with the endless seeking of attention and compliment.
- (B) Meanwhile, vulnerable narcissists have a strong sense of entitlement but are easily threatened.
- (C) In many cases, people around them have to please those narcissists to avoid conflicts.
- (D) They may boost their perfect appearance or high IQ so they deserve special treatment.
- (E) Failure to satisfy themselves with their own fantasy could result in degradation of self-image.
- (F) Such personality traits are oftentimes seen in public figures such as politicians or celebrities.

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

Do you know sunscreen that you wear to prevent sunburn can be toxic to the precious marine life of coral reefs? The culprit is oxybenzone, a major chemical found in sunscreen to filter the deadly UVA rays that might harm your skin. As a crucial element in sunscreen, oxybenzone can cause a split in the relation coral has with a form of microscopic marine plant called algae. In fact, algae offer the coral with a wealth of food and brilliant color while coral is the provider of shelter and carbon dioxide that gives algae energy via photosynthesis. However, oxybenzone interferes the mutually dependent system by making coral eject these algae and therefore causes coral to die for a lack of food, a process also known as coral bleaching.

What's perhaps more shocking about the oxybenzone is just how potent it can be. Oxybenzone is lethal to coral even as low as 65 parts per trillion. What's worse, in some particular popular tourist spots, the concentration of oxybenzone goes up to an appalling amount of 1,400,000 parts per trillion, which is a serious problem waiting to be solved. In certain places, we even discover an oily sheen that covers the surface of the ocean at the end of each day.

So what is the solution we can possibly have? Scientists believe that they don't advocate getting rid of sunscreen altogether. Instead, alternatives to oxybenzone such as zinc oxide and titanium oxide are developed to do less harm to coral reefs. After all, coral reefs are an essential part of the beautiful marine system. We humans are required to ensure the survival of this invaluable part of the world.

36. According to the passage, what is the relationship between coral reefs and algae?
- (A) They compete against each other.
 - (B) Coral reefs feed on algae.
 - (C) They are inseparable to each other.
 - (D) Algae are home to coral reefs.
37. According to the passage, what do we know about coral bleaching?
- (A) It results from coral being touched by oxybenzone.
 - (B) It spreads oily sheen on the surface of the ocean.
 - (C) It prevents coral reefs from the harm of algae.
 - (D) It results from the forced leave of algae from coral.
38. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Oxybenzone is only deadly as high as 1,400,000 parts per trillion.
 - (B) The widely used sunscreens contribute to an oily sheen.
 - (C) Scientists have replaced oxybenzone with carbon dioxide.
 - (D) Most researchers call for a complete ban on oxybenzone.
39. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Oxybenzone in low amount is a threat to coral reefs.
 - (B) Alternatives to oxybenzone are free of harm.
 - (C) Use of sunscreen should be forbidden altogether.
 - (D) An oily sheen is responsible for coral bleaching.

第40.至43.題為題組

Belgium is famous for its chocolate, enjoyed by visitors to Brussels. This very popular and widely consumed delicacy nowadays is worth more than we can ever imagine. In fact, cocoa beans were served as a means of payment for the Maya and the Aztecs. After The Aztecs seized the Mayan people's land and their economy, they inherited such a trading system with the help of cocoa beans. This commodity money became an integral part of the day-to-day transaction in the empire. As an example, a rabbit could be traded for ten cocoa beans, while a hundred were needed to buy a slave.

In order to be used as money, an object must meet certain criteria such as sufficient rarity or preciousness. The value of cocoa is largely determined by the difficulties inherent in planting the cacao trees and its low yield, both of which make cocoa an expensive commodity and important means of payment in primitive societies. However, like any well-trusted currency, cocoa beans also fell victim to counterfeiting in various forms. For instance, they are often emptied by sneaky defrauders and then filled up with mud or stones so that they can gain equivalent weight as genuine ones.

Cocoa was without a doubt the main currency in the history of Central and South America. It remained the mainstream currency there until the beginning of the 19th century. Even though cocoa no longer has a place in the monetary system, it is no less important and features prominently among the raw materials quoted on the commodity exchanges. Moreover, chocolate established its new empire,

notably in the “medical” field, where it acts as an anti-depressant. For centuries, chocolate has never failed to charm us for being versatile, rising from a symbol of the rich and privileged to the cure for moodiness and depression in the field of psychiatry.

40. What is mainly discussed in the essay regarding cocoa beans?
- (A) The ups and downs of the production of cocoa beans.
 - (B) Their role in the daily transaction for the ancient native Americans.
 - (C) Medical breakthrough with the aid of chocolate.
 - (D) Profitable business of growing chocolate beans.
41. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The value of cocoa beans results from the belief associated with holy spirits.
 - (B) Value of cocoa beans was later standardized due to notorious defrauding.
 - (C) It is the Aztecs that invented the transaction system with cocoa beans.
 - (D) Cocoa beans used to be a widely recognized currency in South America.
42. What might the author continue to discuss in the follow-up paragraph?
- (A) The new leaf of the chocolate business for South American countries.
 - (B) Discovery of the great profits generated from the use of cocoa beans.
 - (C) The development of a modern variation of cocoa beans as currency.
 - (D) How chocolate leads to severe moodiness and even depression.
43. What can be implied by the fact that cocoa beans were targeted by counterfeiting?
- (A) The hollow structure of the beans can be hardly found in most plant species.
 - (B) Traditional transaction systems were pulled down by greedy businessmen.
 - (C) The value of cocoa beans has been through tremendous rise and plunge.
 - (D) They were widely recognized by the public as a mainstream currency.

第44.至47.題為題組

More than 10,000 years of domestication have helped humans create success in our food supply. Selectively breeding a wild plant or animal species for desirable traits has long existed as a result of hunger. Farmers and breeders develop livestock breeds and food crops designed for the local climate and environment. In fact, those domesticated crops or species prove to be a solution to drought or diseases. Such genetically-modified features are crucial not only to local farmers but also to commercial breeders. Despite the success of genetic modification, the inconvenient truth, however, is the dangerous dwindling of diversity in our food supply resulting from the agricultural triumph. In the 1950s, Norman Borlaug, an American plant pathologist, once landed on a rust-resistant, high-yield hybrid that saved many people from starvation with nearly doubled production of wheat in India and Pakistan. This so-called green revolution has offered the developing world a green thumb thanks to the modern industrialized agriculture.

But possession of a green thumb is a mixed blessing. The more farmers come to rely on broadly adapted, high-yield crops, the more they tend to exclude less productive local varieties. Monocropping with genetically high-yield but weaker seeds is the key to boosting yield and meeting

immediate hunger needs. Yet the high production of the crops is the result of massive use of expensive chemical fertilizers and toxic pesticides. The drive to increase production is diminishing local varieties. As a result, the world's food supply has become largely dependent on very limited breeds designed for maximum yield. In short, our focus on increasing the amount of food has accidentally put ourselves at risk for food shortages in the future. One solution to the dwindling biodiversity is to safely store as many different seed varieties as we can before it is too late. Equally worthy of saving is the long-possessed wisdom of the world's farmers, for they have domesticated the seeds and breeds we now so covet. Perhaps the most precious and endangered resource is the knowledge stored in farmers' minds.

44. What can be the best title for the passage?

- (A) Technology That Gives Everyone a Green Thumb
- (B) Rapid Domestication of Plants Caused by Famine
- (C) The Paradox Behind Green Revolution and Technology
- (D) Farming under Threat of Extreme Weather

45. Where is this passage most likely to appear?

- (A) A fashion magazine.
- (B) An environmental report.
- (C) A medical journal.
- (D) A government website.

46. What does the author suggest by the term "inconvenient truth"?

- (A) The development of agriculture may pose a threat to the environment.
- (B) Genetically-improved crops are the key to widespread famine.
- (C) International aid plays an important role in modern agriculture.
- (D) Developing countries are now relying on the most on modified seeds.

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

- (A) Hunger has long been a powerful drive for agricultural development.
- (B) The green revolution has enriched the environment with various species.
- (C) Genetically-reformed hybrids are developed against the use of chemical fertilizers.
- (D) Modern agriculture may progress in the wake of natural diversity.

第48.至51.題為題組

As a German-born Jewish American, Hannah Arendt impressed the world with her political report on the trial of the Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann in her dispatch, *Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil*. Arendt argued that Eichmann, though working for Nazi Germany in the massacre of the Jewish people, was no more than a thoughtless and ignorant **cog** mobilized by the evil Nazi party. The deeds of Eichmann were abhorrent, but the evildoer himself was, according to Arendt, "terrifyingly normal." He was not a cruel soldier but a mindless bureaucrat who spent his entire life following orders. However, Arendt's articles on the normality of evil put her under severe criticism as she was accused of playing down the genocide of the Jews in WWII. Some even claimed Arendt identified more with the Nazis than with the Jews.

In fact, Arendt made it clear that Eichmann should be hanged for his crimes and that the Holocaust was undoubtedly an appalling act of mass murder in human history. For decades after WWII, the Nazi has been universally depicted as monsters while Arendt intended to challenge how we understand the Nazis. She later proved Eichmann's participation in the genocide resulted from a failure of sound thinking and irrational hatred against the Jews. As debilitated Germany struggled in the defeat of WWI, Hitler successfully pinned the blame on the Jews for the collapse of the economy and exploited the anger of the people to orchestrate the Holocaust. Eichmann functioned in the administrative machinery, blindly carrying out orders without a thorough consideration of the consequences. In a broader sense, the Nazi committed an assault on thinking and their success remained a warning of how fragile human mind can be in the face of a dictator who was skilled at manipulating the public voice and sabotaging people's critical thinking ability.

48. What is the main purpose of this article?
- (A) To examine Adolf Eichmann's numerous war crimes in depth.
 - (B) To discuss the effects brought by Nazi Germany to the Jews.
 - (C) To explore the idea that the genocide of the Jews was abnormal.
 - (D) To elaborate on Hannah Arendt's views on a German war criminal.
49. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to “**cog**” in the first paragraph?
- (A) An action follower.
 - (B) A plan organizer.
 - (C) A machine maintainer.
 - (D) A project sponsor.
50. Why were people upset about Hannah Arendt's comments on Adolf Eichmann?
- (A) They doubted whether she actually attended Eichmann's trial.
 - (B) They thought her articles were made up of lies and conspiracies.
 - (C) They believed she minimized the crimes of the Nazi in her reports.
 - (D) They thought she betrayed her motherland in World War II.
51. In Hannah Arendt's article, Adolf Eichmann was most likely described as _____.
- (A) An evildoer who aimed to eliminate the Jewish people
 - (B) A blindfolded mission conductor committing a grave crime
 - (C) A well-educated Germany bureaucrat who assisted Hitler
 - (D) An intellectual who supported the genocide of the Jews

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 據估計，重工業的二氧化碳排放占臺灣總排放量的百分之四十。
2. 持續惡化的空汙使人民罹患肺部疾病、癌症等疾病的風險增加。

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：2018 年底臺灣經過一場重要的選舉，許多縣市選出了新的民選市長。請寫一封信給即將上任的新市長。文分兩段，第一段請你（妳）以土生土長當地居民的角度，向市長說明你（妳）所觀察到你（妳）的家鄉所面臨的潛在危機或社會問題，點出問題的起因、後果或者其他連帶的影響。第二段請就你（妳）的觀察與分析，請以 **Dear Mayor** 開頭，並以 **A local resident** 署名，向市長建議可行的解決方案或措施並舉實例說明。

107 學年度全國高級中學

指定科目模擬考試

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。小女孩勇敢的嘗試拯救母親，激勵了我將她的故事寫成小說。

- (A)嘗試 (B)縮寫
(C)觀察 (D)憲法

2. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。人口過度成長發展剝削了自然資源也同時摧毀了野生動物的棲息地。

- (A)促使 (B)夾住
(C)剝削 (D)使...害怕

3. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。珍娜的過人美貌總是無法不被注意到，因此一位導演決定邀請她出演他的新片。

- (A)不被描述的 (B)不成癮的
(C)不被注意到的 (D)不被傷害的

4. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。四位嫌疑犯被逮捕並被判處徒刑，因為涉嫌計劃同時在奧克發荷馬州的五個城市散布有毒物質，目標為毒害聯邦以及州政府官員。

- (A)偶然提及地 (B)同時地
(C)離經叛道地 (D)天性地

5. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。我們需要從各種食物中攝取足夠的營養，以維持生理甚至心理的健康。

- (A)瀕塌的 (B)絕種的
(C)中立的 (D)足夠的

6. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。這位執行長造假很多文件試圖與該公司簽約因此被控告詐欺。

- (A)回應 (B)感激 (C)開立處方 (D)造假

7. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。社會大眾還有火車出軌的罹難者家屬譴責無法提出有效措施改善系統的政府單位。

- (A)譴責 (B)汙染 (C)終止 (D)提名

8. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。擁有最大的主體建築與四個演藝廳，衛武營國家藝術中心可以說是目前地表上最大的藝文展演空間。

- (A)千鈞一髮地 (B)很快地
(C)可以說是 (D)大致上是

9. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。憑藉著好口才與個人魅力，這位市長候選人迷倒了支持者。

- (A)貨品 (B)個人魅力 (C)本能 (D)天文學

10. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。考量到安全，當地居民強烈反對重啟核電廠是可以理解的。

- (A)因此 (B)關鍵地 (C)強烈地 (D)驚人地

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

性教育的執行對世界各國的學校來說都不是容易的事。對於如何教導性別觀念美國國內一直以來都爭議不斷，也就是說，美國教師或者教育者對於理想的性教育有各自不同的意見。性別教育常常分成兩種形式，其中包含不同程度的開放性。部分開明的教育者採用比較開明的教育法。然而，比較保守的教育家選擇一個比較保

留的態度。他們很多人堅信青少年在結婚前都不該接觸性。相較於美國採取了比較多元選擇的課程大綱，歐洲國家多數認為性教育是學校課程中的必修課程，法國學生必須上滿 30 至 40 小時的性教育課程，而德國則是立法通過實施性教育。更重要的是，荷蘭擁有全世界最低的青少年懷孕率，遠遠低於其他國家，主要還是歸因於其對於避孕資訊的普及與衛教的成功。

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

內容：本文介紹性教育在各國的發展。

11. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此題考轉折語。由上下文文意得知，美國國內一直對於性別教育爭論不休，「換句話說」，教育者對於性別教育的看法也不一致。故選(D)換句話說。

(A)一方面 (B)畢竟 (C)一開始 (D)換句話說

12. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處考 Such 的倒裝語句，根據語意，性別教學法的種類有如此的多樣，故選擇(A)如此的。

13. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考關係子句。後句的空格指前面的保守團體，但是前句與後句之間無連接詞，後句有另一個動詞，故中間需要具有連接詞功能的字。故選(B) whom，具有連接詞功能的關係代名詞。

14. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考形容詞。原文為：許多歐洲國家採用「強制的」課程規劃。故選(D)強制的。

(A)結論性的 (B)執行的

(C)當代的 (D)強制的

15. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考代名詞用法。用荷蘭的青少年懷孕率與世界各國的青少年懷孕率相比，懷孕率是單數概念故選(C) that。

重要字、詞與片語

conduct *vt.* 執行 diverse *adj.* 各種不同的；分歧的
methodology *n.* 方法論 liberal *adj.* 開明的
conservative *adj.* 保守的 curriculum *n.* 課程
enforce *vt.* 立法實施

第16.至20.題為題組

羽生結弦，日語中代表弓弦之意，是日本人心目中名副其實的明星滑冰選手。初出茅廬的羽生結弦就囊獲了多項大獎並打破許多紀錄，然而人們所不得而知的是，在他每一次優雅的跳躍背後辛苦的故事，雖然深受哮喘影響，被奪去了許多寶貴練習時間，羽生仍決心在 2014 冬季奧運追求佳績。

然而，2011 年一個平凡的日子，突如其來的地震摧毀了北日本地區以及羽生的家鄉，留給羽生更多的挑戰，強烈渴望勝利的決心使羽生挺過這場悲劇並堅持滑冰練習，當面對採訪回憶起過去這些年的苦難時，羽生曾說：「我幾乎失去了求生的意志，更別說練習了。」然而在三年後的賽事上，羽生向全世界證明這場災難並沒有擊倒他，同時他也為日本贏得金牌。無論羽生面對多少的困難，他總是能用勇氣來面對，就像在弦上的弓矢，穩穩地射向自己的目標。

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

內容：本文介紹羽生結弦勇於面對災難並堅持的故事。

16. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此題考介系詞。由上下文文意得知，我們可以從羽生的優雅跳躍中得知，tell ... from ...。

(A)在...下面 (B)在 (C)在...上面 (D)從

17. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本題考形容詞。根據此題文意，表示羽生結弦雖然受哮喘所苦，但是他仍然有決心努力練習，故選(B) resolved。

(A)密閉的 (B)有決心的

(C)煩惱的 (D)喜悅的

18. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考慣用語。原句語意為：災難留給羽生結弦的只有許多的挑戰，nothing but 語意接近 only。故選(A) but。

(A)但是 (B)或者 (C)而且 (D)所以

19. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此題考片語 let alone 的用法，let alone 表示更不用說，用法為對等連接詞，因此與前面對詞 to survive 時態與時式需要一致，故選(B) to practice。

20. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)無論在哪裡 (B)無論在何時

(C)無論有多少 (D)無論是什麼

重要字、詞與片語

bowstring *n.* 弓弦
asthma *n.* 哮喘
respiratory *adj.* 呼吸的
deadly *adj.* 致命的
devastate *vt.* 摧毀

三、文意選填

第21.至30.題為題組

面對失去控制的物價，政府向大眾承諾會運用利息與外匯利率、政策研擬以及物價監督的方式有效抑制通貨膨脹。然而，部長卻未詳細說明中央銀行是否會提高

利息或者干預外匯匯率來有效對抗通貨膨脹。他表明通貨膨脹是社會經濟發展的自然現象，同時指出政府提出的方案可以大大舒緩飆升的物價。

針對電價上漲所導致後續可能的各項物價波動，部長表明新的利率會在新法案上路而生效，但他也補充立法院針對民生物價調整的檢討報告也是必要的。立法院經濟發展委員幾天前通過法案，表明會檢視國營電力公司的運作效率與成本結構，同時要求內閣立即擬定未來新的電費費率並送交立法院審查。

雖然行政院長將必然性的物價上漲歸因為自然印證效應，同時也指派公平交易委員會能找出可行方法處理物價上漲。該委員會也譴責調漲物價的企業，並處以高達兩千五百萬新臺幣的處分。為回應部長的自然印證理論，總統也宣布政府會盡一切可能來穩定物價，因為物價已成為影響人民生活的重要關鍵。

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

內容：本文介紹物價上漲以及政府的處理措施。

詞彙選項

(A)回應	(B)效率	(C)控制...穩定	(D)對抗
(E)詳細審查	(F)把...稱為什麼	(G)在...上面	(H)是否
(I)什麼	(J)因為...有	(K)譴責	(L)家

21. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處前方有動詞 hold，上下文指出要控制物價，片語 hold ... at bay 表示喝止。故選(C)。

22. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本格由前方之 elaborate 表示說明，整句表示行政院長並沒有說明「是否」會採取措施。故選(H)。

23. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處前段提到要處理物價上漲，依文意選(D) combat 表示對抗物價上漲。

24. (J)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處後方有過去分詞 blamed 指責，而前面的電價上漲是後面各種物價上漲，要被指責的對象，因此使用 with + O + OC 的句型結構。

25. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處前有 a review of 故後方應為名詞，後面有 had discussed，故得知這裡應該是一個名詞子句的一部分，根據文意應該是指立法院所討論的事物。故填空處選(I) what。

26. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：句中指電力公司的運作效率。因此選(B) efficiency。

27. (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文意，指立法院要仔細審查。因此選擇(E) scrutinized。

28. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處依文意指行政院長把這個現象稱作，故選擇(F) calling。

29. (K)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本格依文意得知，公平交易委員會要譴責調漲物價的企業。因此選擇(K) condemned。

30. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處的語意指出，行政院長回應自己提出的解釋，故選(A) echoing。

重要字、詞與片語

reassure vt. 向...擔保；保證	inflation n. 通貨膨脹
interfere vi. 干預；干擾	alleviate vt. 舒緩
subsequent adj. 後續的；自然產生的	
fluctuation n. 波動	

四、篇章結構

第31.至35.題為題組

自戀症指的是對於自我形象過度迷戀的一種病態現象，自戀症患者常常展現一種強烈優越感，**31.(D)自戀症患者往往過度吹捧自己完美的外表、高智商所以使自己得到特別的對待**。心理學上對於自戀症的解釋是膨脹而過於吹捧的自我形象，依據學者多年對自戀症患者的觀察及研究，發現自戀症患者有兩種人格表現。第一種是過度吹捧的自戀症，**32.(A)過度吹捧自戀症患者常常伴隨無止盡追求他人的目光與讚美**，這些自戀症患者外顯的行為有占有欲與注意力追求，他們追求從群眾中收到讚美與讚揚的感受，**33.(F)而這樣的人格特質常常出現在公眾人物如政治人物或名人身上**。許多有自戀症的知名人士追求的不僅僅是社會地位，更重要的是隨之而來的地位與名聲。**34.(B)同時還有另一種玻璃心的自戀症患者，他們對於他人的認可有強烈的需求，自尊心卻也容易受到打擊**，事實上當這些自戀症患者玫瑰色的幻想被打破時，他們往往變得憤世嫉俗甚至具有攻擊性。**35.(C)在很多情況下他們周遭的朋友往往都需要安撫他們的玻璃心以避免衝突**，然而這些患者往往對於自身帶給朋友與家人的壓力一無所知，上述所提及的所有現象現在已經被歸類為一種心理學上的病態，又稱為自戀症人格病態。未中選之選項中譯：
(E)當他們無法滿足自身的美好想像時往往導致自我形象的崩壞。

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

內容：本文介紹自戀症。

難易度：中偏難

重要字、詞與片語

Narcissism *n.* 自戀症 grandiose *adj.* 雄偉的；華美的
vulnerable *adj.* 脆弱的 overt *adj.* 外顯的
fragile *adj.* 易碎的 entitlement *n.* 授權；賦權
degradation *n.* 降格

五、閱讀測驗

第36.至39.題為題組

你是否知道你擦在身上以防止晒傷的防晒乳對珍貴的海洋生物珊瑚而言可能是致命的毒藥？罪魁禍首就是二苯甲酮（Oxybenzone），一種在防晒乳中的化學物質，用以過濾對有害皮膚的紫外線。作為防晒乳中不可或缺的成分，二苯甲酮可以造成珊瑚與海洋微生物藻類的共生關係產生裂痕。事實上，藻類提供了珊瑚豐富的食物與鮮豔的色彩，同時珊瑚也提供了藻類庇護所和能提供藻類二氧化碳以進行光合作用產生能源。然而二苯甲酮干擾了這種重要的共生結構，使藻類從珊瑚身上排除，因此讓珊瑚因缺乏食物而死，這個過程又稱作珊瑚白化現象。

然而更令人吃驚的消息是二苯甲酮本身強大的破壞力，即使只有低於六十五兆分之一的含量即可對珊瑚造成致命的殺傷力。更糟的是，在一些非常受歡迎的旅遊景點，二苯甲酮的濃度可以高達一百四十萬兆分之一，這確實是一個必須解決的問題，在一些特定的海域，我們甚至可以在一天結束之後，在海面上發現一層覆蓋著海洋的油性表層。

那麼我們到底可以有什麼方法能解決呢？科學家相信全面性的去除二苯甲酮並不是可行的方法，我們應該發展二苯甲酮的替代品，比如氧化鋅及含有氧化鋁來降低珊瑚的傷害，畢竟珊瑚對於美麗的海洋生態有不可或缺的重要性，人們應該做的是保存世界上如此珍貴且無價的生命。

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

內容：本文介紹防晒乳中的化學物質二苯甲酮對於珊瑚的傷害。

36. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本篇文章，珊瑚跟藻類的關係是什麼？

- (A)他們互相競爭。
- (B)珊瑚以藻類為主食。
- (C)他們彼此緊密不可分割。
- (D)藻類是珊瑚的家。

37. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本篇文章，我們對於珊瑚白化有什麼認識？

- (A)它是由於珊瑚與二苯甲酮接觸所致。
- (B)它在海面上灑上一層油性的表層。
- (C)它防止珊瑚免於藻類的傷害。
- (D)它起因於藻類被迫離開珊瑚。

38. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：以下敘述何者為真？

- (A)二苯甲酮只有在濃度達一百四十萬兆分之一才會有害。
- (B)防晒乳的廣泛使用造成海面油性表層的出現。
- (C)科學家已經使用二氧化碳取代了二苯甲酮。
- (D)大部分的科學家呼籲全面禁用二苯甲酮。

39. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：從文章中我們可以推論得知什麼？

- (A)低含量二苯甲酮本身對於珊瑚就是威脅。
- (B)二苯甲酮的替代品都是無害的。
- (C)防晒乳的使用應該全面禁止。
- (D)海面的油性浮層也是珊瑚白化的原因。

重要字、詞與片語

culprit *n.* 罪魁禍首；元凶
photosynthesis *n.* 光合作用
coral bleaching *n.* 珊瑚白化
potent *adj.* 有影響力的 lethal *adj.* 致命的；有毒的
appalling *adj.* 令人害怕的 advocate *vt.* 提倡

第40.至43.題為題組

比利時以巧克力聞名，是觀光客造訪布魯塞爾必嚐的食物。然而，這個當代十分受歡迎且廣泛受消費者喜愛的美食可能比我們想像的還有價值。事實上，可可豆曾被馬雅人以及阿茲提克人當作交易的媒介。曾稱霸中美洲的阿茲提克人擁有先進的技術，在掌控了馬雅人的土地與經濟之後，他們也承襲了馬雅人使用可可豆的交易模式，此種交易模式也成為帝國人民每日最通用的交易模式。舉例來說，十顆可可豆可換一隻兔子，同時一百顆可可豆可以買到一個奴隸。

要能夠被當作貨幣使用，特定的物件必須要符合一定的標準，比如稀有性與珍貴性，可可豆的價值取決於其種植可可樹的難度以及可可豆產量的稀少。上述兩項特質讓可可豆成為昂貴的商品及原始社會重要的貨幣。然而，可可豆也像世界上大部分的有效貨幣一樣，難逃假幣氾濫的問題，曾經有狡猾的詐騙者把可可豆挖空，用泥土或石頭填滿空心的可可豆，使假可可豆重量與正牌一樣。

可可豆毫無疑問的曾是中南美洲歷史上的主要貨幣之一，一直到十九世紀為止可可豆都是主流的市場貨幣。即使如今可可豆已經失去貨幣交易市場的重要地位，它的價值在原物料市場的重要性仍不容小覷。除此之外，巧克力也在醫學領域建立新的版圖並打響名號，成為重要的抗憂鬱治療藥物。一直以來，巧克力的多樣特色總是讓我們對其著迷，從過去財富與特權的象徵到當今醫學領域中擁有抗過敏與憂鬱的神奇療效。

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

內容：本文介紹巧克力的原料可可豆在貨幣交易史上的重要性。

40. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：關於可可豆的發展文章主要在討論什麼議題？

- (A)可可豆種植產業的興衰起伏。
- (B)其於古代中南美洲原住民日常交易裡所扮演的角色。
- (C)巧克力的使用與科學的突破。
- (D)種植巧克力而獲利的商業發展。

41. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：以下何者敘述為真？

- (A)可可豆的價值起源於其背後神靈信仰的傳說。
- (B)可可豆的價值因仿冒氾濫而使政府設定公定價值。
- (C)阿茲提克人發明了使用可可豆的交易模式。
- (D)可可豆曾是南美洲主要的主流貨幣。

42. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：作者在接下來的段落最有可能接著討論何種議題？

- (A)可可豆在中南美洲經濟發展的下一步。
- (B)探索更多可可豆使用上的好處或利益。
- (C)不同種類的可可豆在現代貨幣的應用。
- (D)巧克力如何成為憂鬱與心情沮喪的成因。

43. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：我們可以從可可豆成為仿冒的目標這個陳述得到以下何種推論？

- (A)可可豆中空的特殊結構在植物物種中十分少見。
- (B)傳統的可可豆交易模式被貪婪的人所毀。
- (C)可可豆的價值曾經歷巨大的波動與變化。
- (D)可可豆曾經廣泛被大眾當作主流貨幣使用。

重要字、詞與片語

delicacy <i>n.</i> 精緻美食	inherit <i>vt.</i> 傳承；繼承
integral <i>adj.</i> 重要的；不可或缺的	rarity <i>n.</i> 稀有度
primitive <i>adj.</i> 原始的	counterfeit <i>vt.</i> 仿造；偽造
prominently <i>adv.</i> 顯著地	commodity <i>n.</i> 商品；貨物

第44.至47.題為題組

一萬年來人類對於動植物的馴化成功的替人類創造食物的來源。為了解決飢餓的問題，人類長久以來都會選擇特定的野外物種加以培育。農夫與畜牧業者往往為了特定氣候環境的需要而培養特定的牲畜或穀物，同時這些精挑細選的動植物物種也對於解決饑荒與對抗疾病有良好的效果。長久以來自然形成基因演變的特質不僅僅對於在地小農很重要，對於商業畜牧業的發展也極其重要。隨著基改的成功，我們明知但不願意承認的事實卻是在農業發展成功的背後，所隱藏物種逐漸凋零的生態學危機，在 1950 年代，美國植物學家諾曼布勞德曾

研發出一種能抗鏽稈的高產能小麥種，成功的解決了印度與巴基斯坦數十億人口的饑荒問題。現代農業的發展成功地讓開發中國家也能享有綠拇指所帶來綠色革命的甜美果實。

但擁有綠拇指卻不全然是好事，當農夫愈依賴擁有高產值的改良物種，他們往往就會愈排除當地原生但產值較低的物種，雖然單一種植基改的高產值物種能有效提升農作物產值並解決眼前的食物短缺，但是種植這些相較脆弱的植物物種並獲取高產值卻是大量使用農藥與殺蟲劑的結果。為了增加農作物產值卻大量減少了生態的基因多樣性，卻使我們食物的來源大量依賴少數具有高產植物種。簡言之，當我們追求增加農作物產量的同時，卻也將我們置於未來食物短缺的危機之中。其中一個解決方法就是在物種消失以前盡可能保存愈多的物種，同時我們還需借助世世代代長久以來農人的智慧，是他們創造了我們現在所擁有的物種。或許世界上最珍貴卻也最瀕危的資源，就潛藏在農人擁有的知識與智慧中。

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

內容：本文介紹農業的發展與生態浩劫的事實。

44. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者最適合這篇文章的標題？

- (A)科技讓每個人都能成為園藝家
- (B)饑荒導致的植物馴化過程
- (C)綠色革命與科技背後的矛盾
- (D)極端氣候下的農業發展

45. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本篇文章最可能出現在以下何處？

- (A)時尚雜誌。
- (B)環境報導。
- (C)醫學期刊。
- (D)政府網站。

46. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：關於作者所指出的「不願面對的真相」，作者的暗示為何？

- (A)農業的發展可能會造成環境危機。
- (B)基因改良作物是解決饑荒的關鍵。
- (C)國際援助對於農業發展有重要貢獻。
- (D)開發中國家是基改作物的主要仰賴國。

47. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據文章下列敘述何者是正確的？

- (A)飢餓一直以來都是人類發展農業的動力。
- (B)綠色革命豐富了環境中物種的多樣性。
- (C)基因改良的發展是為了降低農藥的使用。
- (D)現代農業的發展考量了自然界物種多樣性。

重要字、詞與片語

domestication *n.* 動植物馴化
species *n.* 物種 livestock *n.* 家禽；牲畜
dwindle *vi.* 降低 diversity *n.* 多元化
pathologist *n.* 植物學家
resistant *adj.* 具抵抗力的
hybrid *n.* 混合種 fertilizer *n.* 肥料
pesticide *n.* 殺蟲劑

第48.至51.題為題組

身為德國出身的猶太裔美國人，漢娜·鄂蘭憑著一份評論納粹戰犯阿道夫·艾希曼的外電《平凡的邪惡：艾希曼耶路撒冷大審紀實》震撼了全世界。漢娜·鄂蘭聲稱雖然阿道夫·艾希曼確實為納粹德國服務，參與猶太人大屠殺，但是他其實只是一名受到納粹動員，在納粹這個大型機器當中，是缺乏自主思想同時也十分無知的小螺絲釘。阿道夫·艾希曼的所作所為確實十分可憎，但是這個行動的執行者本人卻是令人訝異的無異於我們所有人，他並非一名殘忍的士兵，只是一名盲目服從命令的官僚。然而，漢娜論《平凡的邪惡》一文卻讓她身陷強烈批評。有人指控她刻意淡化納粹在二戰期間執行大屠殺的可怕，也有些人甚至聲稱漢娜比起自己的同胞，更加認同自己是德國人。

事實上，漢娜清楚的表示阿道夫應為自己所犯的罪受到絞刑，同時也認為猶太人大屠殺是人類歷史上最可怕的大規模謀殺行動。在二戰結束的數十年間，納粹一直以來都被世人描述成殘忍的怪獸，然而漢娜希望能挑戰我們對於納粹的看法，她指出阿道夫之所以參與大屠殺起因為缺乏審慎的思考以及對於猶太人不理性的憎恨。在第一次世界大戰後，德國經濟殘破不堪，於此同時，希特勒巧妙的將猶太人指為國家經濟崩盤的罪魁禍首，並利用人民的仇恨規劃了大屠殺。阿道夫在這個行動中只是一名盲目的計畫執行者，缺乏思考行動的後果，而執行行政單位的命令，從廣義的角度來看，納粹攻擊的目標是人們思考的盲點，而他的成功留給後世一個警訊：在一位善於煽動人心並擊毀理性思考的獨裁者面前，人類的理性居然是如此脆弱不堪。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀歷史上重要事件相關主題文章的能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力
內容：本文介紹漢娜·鄂蘭的著作《平凡的邪惡：艾希曼耶路撒冷大審紀實》。

48. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：這篇文章主要的目的在討論什麼？

- (A)深入剖析阿道夫·艾希曼數不盡的罪行。
- (B)探討納粹德國帶給猶太人的影響。
- (C)說明猶太人的大屠殺是一個不正常的行動。
- (D)探究漢娜·鄂蘭對於一名納粹戰犯的看法。

49. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在第一段中「cog」字意最接近_____。

(A)行動的跟隨者。

(B)計畫的籌劃者。

(C)機器維修者。

(D)活動贊助者。

50. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：人們為何對於漢娜·鄂蘭針對阿道夫·艾希曼的評論十分不滿？

- (A)人們質疑她是否真正參與過該場審判。
- (B)人們認為她的文章充斥謊言與陰謀論。
- (C)人們相信她的文章試圖淡化納粹的惡行。
- (D)人們認為她在二戰期間背叛了自己的祖國。

51. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在漢娜·鄂蘭的報導中，阿道夫·艾希曼被描述成_____。

- (A)意圖澈底消滅猶太人的惡徒
- (B)盲目犯下大錯的任務執行者
- (C)曾協助希特勒的高等教育官員
- (D)支持大屠殺的社會知識分子

重要字、詞與片語

dispatch *n.* 外電 massacre *n.* 大屠殺
mobilize *vt.* 動員 abhorrent *adj.* 可怕的
genocide *n.* 大屠殺 debilitate *vt.* 使...衰弱
to pin the blame on 把...矛頭指向何人
orchestrate *vt.* 指揮 manipulate *vt.* 操控
sabotage *vt.* 摧毀

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. The heavy industry / is responsible for / an estimated forty percent of / Taiwan's CO₂ emission.
2. Worsening air pollution / increases people's risk / of getting / lung diseases and cancer.

評分標準

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣分一次。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號使用不當，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

Dear Mayor:

Congratulations on your recent victory in the election. As a Kaohsiung local, I share your passion for this wonderful city and would like to offer some of my humble opinions on how to make this pearl on the Taiwan Strait shine even brighter. Two challenges that need your immediate attention are the recessed local economy and the relentless brain drain. In your campaign, you said Kaohsiung is "old and poor." I can't agree more. We need to revive the economy, and in doing so, retrieve human resources, vigor, and vision so as to restore Kaohsiung to its former glory.

I hereby propose three ideas. To regenerate to the local economy, the establishment of economic development district is a must, for it draws foreign investments and opens up job vacancies with a competitive salary. The better wage we can offer, the better able we'll be to retain local talents. Second, we need to improve our public transportation system, making it more accessible to tourists. Since tourism has long been a profitable industry, we should spare no effort to attract tourists from home and abroad. Last but not least, we need to explore the full potential of Kaohsiung Harbor. Located in the center of East Asia, it is perfect for international trade and global business. These tasks may seem daunting, but I have faith in you. Let's work for the promising future that awaits!

Sincerely,
A local resident

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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

107 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 1～6 冊

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

1. On account of Jason's _____ investment, the start-up he co-founded with his friends suffered a great loss and has been in the red ever since.
(A) superb (B) imminent (C) reckless (D) contagious
2. With tens of thousands of computers running at the same time, this large data center _____ a staggering amount of energy every day.
(A) consumes (B) accumulates (C) torments (D) polishes
3. After extended negotiations, these two bordering countries eventually signed an agreement, recognizing that river as the official _____ between them.
(A) executive (B) boundary (C) intuition (D) plantation
4. Out of compassion for the disadvantaged, those doctors _____ went to remote villages in the mountains to treat the impoverished and sick people for free.
(A) voluntarily (B) sufficiently (C) reluctantly (D) timidly
5. All the members on the team are so _____ about the project that they are willing to work overtime to make it a success.
(A) controversial (B) ambiguous (C) indignant (D) enthusiastic
6. The rigorous experiment conducted by Professor Li has _____ some promising results indicating that Alzheimer's disease might be preventable.
(A) kindled (B) supervised (C) yielded (D) distorted
7. The _____ of gold buried underground in this area attracted numerous gold-diggers who dreamed of getting rich overnight.
(A) nourishment (B) abundance (C) spectrum (D) generator
8. Stubborn and conservative, Kevin can never _____ political views different from his, which often involves him in quarrels with others.
(A) fracture (B) revenge (C) betray (D) tolerate
9. The experienced journalist was given a lifetime achievement award in recognition of his persistent _____ to the pursuit of truth.
(A) dedication (B) transplant (C) variation (D) evolution
10. Legend has it that even when confronting such a _____ creature as the gigantic fire-breathing dragon, the hero wasn't intimidated and slew it in the end.
(A) selective (B) formidable (C) discreet (D) transparent

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

In our modern world, new inventions seem to pop up every day thanks to the rapid advancement of technology. Look around you. What do self-driving cars, face recognition, web search, industrial robots, missile guidance and tumor detection 11. in common? The answer is that they are all complicated and difficult real world problems 12. with applications of artificial intelligence. In this course, you'll acquire a broad understanding of the elementary techniques for building intelligent computer systems. On top of that, you'll 13. how AI is applied to solving problems which are too complex for humans to deal with. Besides, you'll learn about the history of AI, intelligent agents, game playing and so on. In order to help you gain valuable hands-on experiences 14. theories, you'll be required to build a basic search agent on your own. It's hoped that after finishing this course, you'll understand not only the history and theoretical aspects of AI but also the 15. applications of AI. So, don't hesitate to sign up for this course and begin the interesting journey!

11. (A) take (B) come (C) show (D) have
 12. (A) being solved (B) are solved (C) having solved (D) to solve
 13. (A) stabilize (B) grease (C) comprehend (D) provoke
 14. (A) as well as (B) in honor of (C) in spite of (D) so much as
 15. (A) abstract (B) practical (C) internal (D) suspicious

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Saudi Arabia is somewhat notorious for oppressing women and being too conservative. However, things seem to start changing after Mohammed bin Salman became crown prince in 2017. He is widely praised as an 16. and ambitious young reformer in the West and even actively paid a visit to several leaders in the western society. Since he became crown prince, he 17. changes to restrictive laws in Saudi Arabia slowly. For example, he 18. many people by lifting the country's ban on female drivers. In addition, he also allowed theaters to reopen after 35 years. 19., he still remains a highly controversial figure in the eyes of many people. Critics are anxious to point out that being a reformer is not necessarily the same as being a democrat. 20. Human Rights Watch, the kingdom embarked on an unprecedented government crackdown on many human rights activists in May, 2018. Consequently, only time can tell whether Mohammed bin Salman can truly make Saudi Arabia a more democratic country.

16. (A) energetic (B) elementary (C) extinct (D) envious
 17. (A) should be making (B) would make (C) has been making (D) had made
 18. (A) modified (B) diversified (C) astonished (D) trampled
 19. (A) Therefore (B) Instead (C) Furthermore (D) Nevertheless
 20. (A) With a view to (B) According to (C) For the sake of (D) Regardless of

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

As most people have known, our planet has been getting warmer and warmer. One of the culprits behind global warming is the 21. use of and dependence upon fossil fuels. In order to 22. energy and combat climate change, more and more world-renowned landmarks are going green and becoming sustainable sites. For instance, recently more than 5,500 churches in the U.K. have switched to renewable energy. In other words, these churches are doing their part in helping to slow the 23. of global warming.

Another noticeable example is the Taj Mahal. This 24. mausoleum and many other sites in India went “litter free” in June, 2018. The Government of India has pledged to 25. all rubbish for 500 meters around the building. Moreover, the government also launched an awareness 26. with the aim of warning people about the hazards of single-use plastics.

Still another example is the Kentucky Coal Mining Museum in Harlan County, U.S. To many people’s 27., this museum switched to solar power in 2017 with an eye to saving on energy bills. The owners said that they did 28. the irony of this decision, but still went on installing solar panels anyway. As a matter of fact, they even claimed that these two kinds of energy could work together.

When the California Academy of Sciences opened in 2008, it was hailed as the world’s greenest museum. Nonetheless, its staff neither felt 29. nor indulged in complacency. They kept working hard to reach another 30.. Then, it acquired a second LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Platinum certification in 2011, becoming the world’s first “Double Platinum” museum. This is indeed an unprecedented and extraordinary achievement.

- (A) endanger (B) progress (C) recognize (D) milestone (E) campaign (F) excessive
(G) distinguished (H) conserve (I) get rid of (J) dramatic (K) content (L) shock

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

A great number of economists worldwide have noticed that the trend toward a gig economy has already begun. But what exactly is a gig economy? 31. Moreover, in a gig economy, companies or organizations tend to hire independent workers or freelancers instead of full-time employees. Some

experts are worried that a gig economy may undermine the traditional economy of full-time workers who rarely change jobs and often focus on a lifetime career.

A study conducted by a research company predicted that by 2020, about forty percent of American workforce would be composed of independent workers. 32. Three of them are listed below.

First, in the digital age, workers are more and more mobile and work can be done from anywhere. 33. Therefore, independent workers can choose among temporary jobs and projects around the world which they like and are capable of. Meanwhile, employers can also pick up the best individuals for specific projects from a much larger pool than that available in a given area.

Second, due to digitalization, software has replaced certain types of work. 34. As a result, the number of jobs available to people without special skills is inevitably decreasing.

Additionally, in this extremely competitive modern society, a majority of businesses are suffering from great financial pressures. 35. In consequence, chances are that more and more companies now prefer to hire fewer full-time employees.

To sum up, a gig economy will definitely have a far-reaching impact on everyone, so people had better prepare themselves for it as soon as possible.

- (A) Some types of tasks that used to have to be accomplished by humans can be done by machines or computers now.
- (B) After analyzing this phenomenon, experts found that there might be several forces behind the rise in short-term jobs.
- (C) People are prone to change jobs several times throughout their working lives in a gig economy.
- (D) One way to reduce these heavy financial burdens is to save resources in terms of benefits, office space and training.
- (E) A gig economy, by definition, is an environment where temporary and flexible jobs are common.
- (F) That is, workers don't need to stay in particular places simply in order to perform or finish their tasks.

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

It's reported that a number of disoriented seagulls were found scavenging alcohol from a brewery. After receiving several calls, a British animal-welfare charity went to find and treat them. This story about drunken animals may seem a little shocking and bizarre to many people. Nevertheless, such incidents are in fact not as rare as some people might think. For example, in 2004, it's reported that a black bear happened to intrude into a Washington State Campsite and broke into

camper's coolers, consuming 36 cans of beer. In consequence, it passed out on the spot. Later, a park agent found it and chased it up a tree, **where it slept off its hangover**. Not until the following morning did it descend from the tree and then stumble back into the forest.

Another example took place in 2009, when a German motorist spotted a dead badger on the middle of the road and reported it to the police without any delay. When the police rushed to the scene, ready to collect the body of the badger, they were surprised to realize that the animal was actually in a drunken stupor as a result of devouring too many overripe cherries from a nearby tree. The police officers had no alternative but to chase it away with a broom lest it should be run over by cars.

Still another example occurred in June, 2018. At that time, two hedgehogs were reported to have sipped from a broken bottle of wine left in a playground and got drunk. After a while, the police came to their rescue and then took them to a zoo so that they could stay in a safe place until they became sober.

As you can see, animals do get drunk from time to time. Therefore, next time you happen to see a drunken animal, don't feel too surprised and try to give it a hand.

36. What is this reading mainly about?

- (A) Some instances of animals getting drunk.
- (B) The best ways to treat drunken animals.
- (C) The reasons why animals may get drunk.
- (D) The threats drunken animals may pose to us.

37. What does the author mean by "**where it slept off his hangover**"?

- (A) The black bear hung from the tree while it was sleeping deeply.
- (B) The black bear stayed on the tree until it awoke from its drunkenness.
- (C) The black bear climbed to the top of the tree and howled at the park agent.
- (D) The black bear was shot by the park agent while it was sleeping on the tree.

38. According to this reading, which statement is **NOT** true about where the drunken animals were found?

- (A) The hedgehogs were found in a playground.
- (B) The black bear was found in a campsite.
- (C) The seagulls were found near a brewery.
- (D) The badger was found near a supermarket.

39. Why did the police officers have to drive the badger away?

- (A) To prevent it from being killed by accident.
- (B) To stop it from frightening or injuring people.
- (C) To help it recover from its drunkenness sooner.
- (D) To keep it from consuming too much cherries.

第40.至43.題為題組

On my 18th birthday, I went on a camping trip with my father. It was during the trip that I learned **a valuable lesson**.

When I was growing up, I had always been proud of my father, who was a famous and fair judge. He was diligent, always trying to make all his judgments as impartial as possible. Though very busy, he never ignored me. He constantly paid close attention to my grades and emphasized good conduct.

On my 18th birthday, my father went camping with me. We strolled to the edge of a cliff, sitting down and talking. When it came to the death penalty, we had different opinions. My father believed human beings are prone to making mistakes. Therefore, he believed forgiveness is necessary and can make a new beginning. I disagreed with him, arguing justice should be the top priority.

Letting out a sigh, my father started to recount a story. “A long time ago, there was a good-natured young aboriginal man who unintentionally killed his employer. Later, I sentenced him to death. However, I soon regretted my judgment and tried in vain to save him. Then, on the day before his execution, he wrote a letter to me, showing his gratitude for my effort to save him and also asking me to do him a favor.”

I asked curiously, “What favor?” My father replied, “He had a three-month baby, but no one would raise the baby after his death.” “What did you do then?” My father hesitated for a moment and said, “I adopted him.”

On hearing this, I was stunned. Due to the “father” in front of me, I couldn’t see my birth father anymore. For an instant, I was so overwhelmed with wrath that I even considered throwing him off the cliff. Nevertheless, it was this “father” that had been bringing me up. But for him, I would have become an orphan living a miserable life.

After a few minutes, I calmed down and said, “Father, thank you for taking good care of me. I love you.” Thanks to my father’s story, I realized the importance of forgiveness and how to forgive. I know my birth father would be proud of me if he knew my decision.

40. What does the author mean by “**a valuable lesson**” in the first paragraph?

- (A) Justice should be served at any cost.
- (B) Making fair judgments is quite difficult.
- (C) Forgiveness is important and necessary.
- (D) Adopting a child requires great determination.

41. Who was the young aboriginal man mentioned in this story?

- (A) The author’s birth father.
- (B) The author’s elder brother.
- (C) A colleague of the author’s father.
- (D) An enemy of the author’s father.

42. After hearing his father’s story, what was the author’s initial reaction?

- (A) He felt ashamed of not having treated his father better.
- (B) He thought that his father was one of the greatest judges.
- (C) He was thankful for what his father had done for him.
- (D) He got furious and wanted to take revenge on his father.

43. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the author?
- (A) His father, who was a judge, was too busy to take care of him.
 - (B) He used to regard justice as more important than anything else.
 - (C) He went fishing at a large lake with his father on his 18th birthday.
 - (D) He was ill-behaved at school and thus often punished by his father.

第44.至47.題為題組

Without a doubt, fake news has been one of the most hotly-debated topics in recent years. Countless websites publishing misleading information or news stories have mushroomed on the Internet and even been shared on social media so as to expand their reach. Consequently, about a quarter of people in the U.S. now report that they tend to mistrust the information or news they read on social media.

It's the U.S. Presidential Election in 2016 that made the term "fake news" so popular and well-known all over the world. Deceptive or fictitious stories, such as Hillary Clinton selling weapons to ISIS or Pope Francis endorsing Trump for President, spread rapidly and wildly on Facebook, making many people unable to distinguish whether these headlines were real or not. A survey found that over sixty percent of the respondents did believe that the Pope was publicly in favor of Trump in the Presidential Election. In fact, this news was unreal and the Pope had never released any such statement in support of the Republican candidate.

Some observers and experts point out that now fake news has become so rampant that about half of the population in the U.S. claims to see fakes news or bogus headlines on sites such as Facebook and Twitter on a regular basis. Many people have been arguing over who or which organizations are supposed to combat fakes news. However, as to this issue, **the jury is still out**. In another survey carried out recently, about 29 percent of respondents thought that social media sites should be the most accountable for preventing people from being exposed to fake news. Nonetheless, a larger portion of respondents held the opinion that other media sources were more responsible for the dissemination of fake news. Since more than 14 percent of respondents admitted having shared fakes news stories online on purpose, it is evident that fake news stories are very likely to persist as long as people are still willing to share them on the Internet.

44. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in this passage?
- (A) What impact fake news stories have upon the people in the U.S.
 - (B) When the term "fake news" became so popular and widespread.
 - (C) Some ways people can distinguish fakes news stories from real ones.
 - (D) Which sites people think should be responsible for combating fake news.
45. What does it mean by "**the jury is still out**" in the third paragraph?
- (A) The issue is related to laws and thus complicated.
 - (B) Sufficient evidence for the issue has been collected.
 - (C) Finding a solution to the issue is out of the question.
 - (D) The final judgment on the issue hasn't been made.

46. What can we infer from this passage?
- (A) It's almost impossible to eliminate fake news on the Internet due to human nature.
 - (B) Government should encourage citizens to stop fake news from spreading online.
 - (C) Social media sites should take full responsibility for fighting against fake news.
 - (D) Fake news is only a temporary phenomenon that is going to vanish before long.
47. Which of the following statements is true, according to this passage?
- (A) Pope Francis has never supported Trump in the Presidential Election.
 - (B) It is very likely that Hillary Clinton agreed to sell weapons to ISIS.
 - (C) Three quarters of Americans feel skeptical about news on social media.
 - (D) Everyone thinks Facebook should keep people from reading fake news.

第48.至51.題為題組

On July 16, 2018, Bloomberg announced that Jeff Bezos, the founder and CEO of Amazon, became the world's richest person in modern history. It's the first time for him to receive this honor. For a man who launched his career by selling books on the Internet out of his garage, it is no exaggeration to say that Bezos has done pretty well for himself. Bloomberg estimated his worth at around \$150 billion thanks to an extra boost in Amazon's stock price recently.

If you bother to do the math, you'll be extremely shocked to learn that Bezos currently makes about \$231,000 per minute, or about four times what the average U.S. employee makes annually. What's more, he is now \$55 billion wealthier than the world's second richest man, Bill Gates. Nevertheless, had Bill Gates not given away billions to the charity that he set up and is running with his wife Melinda, Gates would have surpassed Bezos. Bezos's mind-boggling wealth is mainly attributed to the incredible success of Amazon, which is famous for redefining retail and is considered the largest online bookstore all over the world. But while Amazon enjoys great popularity and profits, it is often severely denounced for its predatory pricing and a remorseless workplace culture.

In the future, Bezos may quite literally leave the rest of us behind. It's reported that he pours \$1 billion a year into his space-exploration venture, Blue Origin, whose aim is to create the next generation of reusable rockets and further propel his legacy. Whether it can succeed in this mission or not, at least for now, Bezos is already light-years ahead of all the other people around the world in terms of wealth.

48. What's the best title for this article?
- (A) Early Childhood of Jeff Bezos
 - (B) Jeff Bezos: The Richest Man
 - (C) Jeff Bezos: Founder of Amazon
 - (D) Jeff Bezos's Secrets of Success
49. According to this article, how much money do average Americans make a year?
- (A) About \$58,000.
 - (B) About \$35,000.
 - (C) About \$82,000.
 - (D) About \$116,000.

50. Why is Bill Gates second to Bezos in terms of wealth?
- (A) The stock price of Gates's company has plummeted.
 - (B) Gates has lost a lot of money owing to bad investments.
 - (C) Gates has just spent too much money on several start-ups.
 - (D) Gates has contributed a portion of his wealth to a charity.
51. According to this article, which of the following statements about Amazon is **NOT** true?
- (A) No other online bookstores can rival its immense scale.
 - (B) It was established by Jeff Bezos in his own basement.
 - (C) Redefining retail is one of the reasons for its great success.
 - (D) It is criticized by some people due to its pricing strategies.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 隨著許多城市裡的空氣汙染愈來愈嚴重，專家擔心可能會對民眾的健康造成負面影響。
2. 因此，他們強烈要求政府制採取必要的行動來阻止空氣品質惡化。

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：隨著人們愈來愈有健康意識，目前運動風氣也跟著盛行起來，許多人開始養成運動的習慣。請以此為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的作文。文分兩段，第一段說明你認為運動可以帶來什麼樣的好處。第二段詳細說明你目前所從事的一些運動，或是你打算如何培養自己的運動習慣。

107 學年度全國高級中學

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英文考科詳解

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答案	(B)	(D)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(C)	(C)
題號	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
答案	(D)	(B)	(F)	(H)	(B)	(G)	(I)	(E)	(L)
題號	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.
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題號	37.	38.	39.	40.	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
答案	(B)	(D)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(D)	(B)	(C)	(D)
題號	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	51.			
答案	(A)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(D)	(B)			

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：考形容詞。由於 Jason 的魯莽投資，他和朋友共同成立的新創公司承受了巨大的損失，而且從那時起一直在負債當中。

- (A)極好的 (B)即將到來的
(C)魯莽的 (D)傳染的

2. (A)

難易度：中

解析：考動詞。由於有數萬部電腦同時運作，這個大型的資料中心每天消耗掉驚人的能量量。

- (A)消耗 (B)累積 (C)使痛苦 (D)擦亮

3. (B)

難易度：難

解析：考名詞。在經過長期的協商之後，這兩個相鄰的國家終於簽定協議，承認這條河是兩國之間的正式邊界。

- (A)經理、執行者 (B)邊界
(C)直覺 (D)大農場

4. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。出於對弱勢者的同情，那些醫生自願地到山裡面的偏遠村落去免費治療那些貧病的人們。

- (A)自願地 (B)充足地
(C)不情願地 (D)膽小地

5. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考形容詞。在這個隊伍當中的所有成員都非常熱衷於那個計畫，以至於他們都願意加班工作使它成功。

- (A)有爭議的 (B)含糊不清的
(C)憤怒的 (D)熱衷的

6. (C)

難易度：中

解析：考動詞。李教授所進行的那個嚴謹的實驗已經產生了一些帶來希望的結果，暗示阿茲海默症或許是可以預防的。

- (A)點燃 (B)監督 (C)產生 (D)扭曲

7. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。在這個地區地下埋藏了大量的黃金，吸引了許多夢想著一夕致富的淘金客。

- (A)營養 (B)大量 (C)光譜 (D)發電機

8. (D)

難易度：中

解析：考動詞。Kevin 是一位固執保守的人，從來都無法容忍與他不同的政治觀點，而這經常使他捲入與別人的爭執當中。

- (A)使破裂 (B)替...報仇
(C)背叛 (D)容忍

9. (A)

難易度：中

解析：考名詞。這名資深的記者獲頒一個終身成就獎，以表彰他持續致力於追求真相。

- (A)專心致力、獻身 (B)移居
(C)變化 (D)演化

10. (B)

難易度：難

解析：考形容詞。傳說即使當面臨著像是那頭巨大的噴火龍這樣令人畏懼的生物時，那位英雄也沒有心生膽怯，並且在最後殺死了那頭龍。

- (A)有選擇性的 (B)令人畏懼的
(C)謹慎的 (D)透明的

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

在我們的現代世界裡，由於科技迅速進步，因此每天都會出現新的發明。看看你的周圍。自動駕駛車、臉部辨識、網路搜尋、工業機器人、飛彈導引以及腫瘤偵

測之間有什麼共同點？答案是這些都是應用了人工智慧來解決複雜而且困難的真實世界問題。在本課程當中，你將會廣泛地了解建立智慧型電腦系統的基本技巧。除此之外，你也將能理解人工智慧如何被應用於解決那些對於人們而言太過於複雜而無法處理的問題。此外，你也會學到人工智慧的歷史、智慧型代理以及玩遊戲等等。為了幫助你獲得珍貴的親自動手做的經驗以及理論，你也會被要求去建立一個屬於你自己的基礎搜尋代理程式。我們希望，在完成這個課程之後，你將不只理解人工智慧的歷史與理論面向，而且也了解人工智慧的實際應用。因此，別再猶豫了，馬上就報名這個課程，並開始這趟有趣的旅程吧！

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：本文是一門人工智慧課程的介紹文，讓讀者知道參加此課程後能夠學到的知識與經驗。

11. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本題考詞彙搭配，由空格後面的 *in common* (共同處)，可以推知要搭配使用動詞 *have*，答案為(D)。

12. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考關係子句的簡化，原句為「... they are all complicated and difficult real world problems which are being solved with application of artificial intelligence.」把關係子句的主詞和 *be* 動詞省略後，留下 *being solved ...* 的形容詞片語來修飾原本的先行詞 *real world problems*，故答案為(A)。

13. (C)

難易度：難

解析：本題考動詞。原句語意為：除此之外，你也將能「理解」人工智慧如何被應用於解決那些對於人們而言太過於複雜而無法處理的問題。故選(C)理解。

- (A)使穩定 (B)塗油脂於...
(C)理解 (D)激怒、激起

14. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本題考片語。原文為：為了幫助你獲得珍貴的親自動手做的經驗「以及」理論。因此選(A)以及、和。而在 *A as well as B* 的句型中，真正強調的重點是 *A*，剛好也呼應本題下一句提到的親自動手建立一個搜尋代理，故可確認 *as well as* 為本題正確答案。

- (A)以及、和 (B)紀念
(C)雖然、儘管 (D)甚至於

15. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考形容詞。原文為：你將不只理解人工

智慧的歷史與理論面向，而且也了解人工智慧的「實際」應用。故選(B)實際的。

- (A)抽象的 (B)實際的 (C)內部的 (D)可疑的

重要字、詞與片語

pop up 突然出現
 advancement *n.* 進步、進展
 recognition *n.* 辨識
 detection *n.* 偵測
 artificial intelligence (AI) 人工智慧
 acquire *v.* 獲得
 technique *n.* 技巧
 on top of 除了...以外
 hands-on *adj.* 親自動手做的
 hesitate *v.* 猶豫
 sign up for 報名登記

第16.至20.題為題組

沙烏地阿拉伯或多或少因為壓抑女性和過於保守而名聲不佳。然而，在穆罕默德·本·沙爾曼於2017年成為王儲之後，事情開始發生改變。他在西方世界被廣泛稱讚為一個充滿活力且擁有企圖心的年輕改革家，而且甚至主動地拜訪在西方社會裡的幾位領袖。自從他成為王儲之後，他一直在慢慢地針對沙烏地阿拉伯的限制性法律作出改變。例如，他解除了該國禁止女性駕車的禁令，此舉使許多人感到驚訝。除此之外，他也允許電影院在過了35年後的現在重新開張。然而，在許多人的眼中，他仍然是一個高度爭議性的人物。批評者們迫不及待地指出，身為一名改革者並不必然意味著等同於一名民主主義者。根據人權觀察組織的資料，該王國於2018年5月對許多人權行動分子展開了空前的政府壓迫行動。因此，只有時間能夠證明，穆罕默德·本·沙爾曼是否真的能夠使沙烏地阿拉伯成為一個更加民主的國家。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文章發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力
內容：本文介紹關於沙烏地阿拉伯王儲穆罕默德·本·沙爾曼的一些事蹟與行動。

16. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考形容詞。原句意為：他在西方世界被廣泛稱讚為一個「充滿活力」且擁有企圖心的年輕改革家，故答案為(A)。

- (A)充滿活力的 (B)基本的
(C)滅絕的 (D)嫉妒的

17. (C)

難易度：中

解析：本處考現在完成式的概念，因為在前一句有「*Since he became crown prince*」，意為「自從他成為王儲之後」，可以推知本題應該是現在完成式或現在完成進行式，在四個選項中只有 *has been making* 符合要求，故正確答案為(C)。

18. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考動詞。原句意為：他解除了該國禁止女性駕車的禁令，此舉使許多人「感到驚訝」。故正確答案為(C)。

- (A)修改
- (B)使多樣化
- (C)使感到驚訝
- (D)踐踏

19. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本題考語氣的轉折。在本題前面的部分提到的是穆罕默德·本·沙爾曼一些贏得稱讚的舉動，而在後面則提到他仍然是高度爭議性的人物，前後之間的語氣明顯發生轉折，故要選擇(D) Nevertheless。

- (A)因此
- (B)相反地
- (C)除此之外
- (D)然而

20. (B)

難易度：中

解析：本題考片語。原文為：「根據」人權觀察組織的資料，該王國於 2018 年 5 月對許多人權行動分子展開了空前的政府壓迫行動。故選(B) 根據。

- (A)為了
- (B)根據
- (C)為了…的緣故
- (D)不管、不顧

重要字、詞與片語

notorious <i>adj.</i> 惡名昭彰的	
oppress <i>v.</i> 壓迫	crown prince <i>n.</i> 王儲
reformer <i>n.</i> 改革者	restrictive <i>adj.</i> 限制性的
ban <i>n.</i> 禁令	controversial <i>adj.</i> 爭議性的
embark <i>v.</i> 開始、著手	
unprecedented <i>adj.</i> 空前的	
crackdown <i>n.</i> 壓迫、取締	

三、文意選填

第21.至30.題為題組

正如同許多人已經知道的，我們這個星球已經變得愈來愈溫暖了。全球暖化背後的元凶之一，就是廣泛使用以及依賴化石燃料。為了要節約能源與對抗氣候變遷，愈來愈多世界知名的地標正在綠化當中，並且成為永續的景點。舉例而言，最近在英國有超過 5,500 間教堂已經轉換到再生能源，換句話說，這些教堂正在貢獻一己之力來幫助減緩全球暖化的進展。

另外一個值得關注的例子是泰姬瑪哈陵。這個著名的陵墓以及在印度的許多其他景點在 2018 年 6 月實施「無垃圾」政策。印度政府已經承諾要除去在泰姬瑪哈陵周圍 500 公尺內的所有垃圾。除此之外，印度政府也發動了一項提高意識的運動，目標是要警告人們關於一次性使用的塑膠所造成的危害。

另外一個例子是美國哈倫郡的肯塔基煤礦博物館。令許多人震驚的是，這家博物館為了節省電費，在 2017 轉換成使用太陽能。博物館的主人們提到，他們確實承認這個決定具有反諷的意味，但是不論如何，他們仍然繼續安裝太陽能電板。事實上，他們甚至還宣稱，這兩種能源可以互相搭配運作。

當加州科學博物館於 2008 年開幕時，被譽為是全世界最綠的博物館。然而，其幕僚人員既不覺得滿足，也未沉溺於自滿當中。他們持續不斷地努力達到另外一個里程碑。之後，該博物館於 2011 年獲得第二個「領先能源與環境設計」的白金認證，成為全世界第一座「雙白金」認證的博物館。這的確是一項空前而且非凡的成就。

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

內容：本文介紹一些知名觀光景點或建築物為了減緩地球暖化而作出的努力。

詞彙選項

(A)危及	(B)進展、發展	(C)承認
(D)里程碑	(E)運動、活動	(F)過度的
(G)著名的、卓越的	(H)節約	(I)除去、擺脫
(J)戲劇性的	(K)滿足的	(L)震驚

21. (F)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處空格以後面的 use (*n.* 使用) 為線索，因此得知必須用一個形容詞來修飾名詞，缺空處應該是一個形容詞，而由文意推斷 excessive (過度的) 為最佳選擇。故選(F)。

22. (H)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本格由前方之 in order to (為了…) 以及後方的 energy (*n.* 能源) 得知，空格內應該是填一個及物動詞，而在考量文意之後，可以推知最適合的答案為(H) conserve，表示是為了要「節約」能源。

23. (B)

難易度：中

解析：本格前方有定冠詞 the，後方則有介系詞 of，因此可以推知本格為名詞，再參考文意之後，得知應該選擇(B) progress，表示要減緩全球暖化的「進展」。

24. (G)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本格前方有 this，而後方有 mausoleum (*n.* 陵墓)，因此可以推知本格應該是一個形容詞，再參考文意即可推知答案為(G) distinguished，意指這個「著名的」陵墓。

25. (I)

難易度：中

解析：本格的線索在於前方的 pledged to (保證、承諾去做…) 與後面的 all rubbish (*n.* 垃圾)，所以可推知本格應該是一個原形動詞，參考文意後可以得知適合的答案是(I) get rid of，意指印度政府已經承諾「除去」所有的垃圾。

26. (E)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題線索在於前方的動詞 **launched**（發起），以及前方的 **awareness**（*n.* 意識、察覺），因此可以聯想到適合的答案為(E) **campaign**，意為印度政府也發起一項提高意識的「運動」。

27. (L)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本格的線索在於前面的 **To many people's**，可以推測是考「to one's 情緒名詞」這個用法，故本格應該要填入與情緒有關的名詞，在所有選項中，只有(L) **shock** 符合此處的文意與條件，故為正確答案，意指令許多人「震驚」的是…。

28. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處依文意得知，博物館的主人們確實「承認」他們的決定具有反諷的意味，故選擇(C) **recognize**。

29. (K)

難易度：中偏難

解析：由空格前面的動詞 **felt** 可以得知本格應該是一個形容詞或是表達情緒的名詞，再參考文意來判斷，可以得知此處是指博物館的幕僚人員既不感到「滿足」，也不沉溺於自滿當中，因此正確答案為(K) **content**。

30. (D)

難易度：難

解析：本格的線索在於前方的 **reach**（*v.* 達到）以及 **another**，因為 **reach** 是一個及物動詞，加上 **another** 這個形容詞，因此可以推知本格為一個名詞，再參考 **reach** 以及整段的文意，即可得知正確答案為(D) **milestone**，意指他們持續不斷地努力達到另外一個「里程碑」。

重要字、詞與片語

culprit <i>n.</i> 罪犯、元凶	fossil fuel 化石燃料
combat <i>v.</i> 戰鬥、對抗	sustainable <i>adj.</i> 永續的
noticeable <i>adj.</i> 值得注意的	mausoleum <i>n.</i> 陵墓
pledge <i>v.</i> 承諾、保證	rubbish <i>n.</i> 垃圾
awareness <i>n.</i> 意識	hazard <i>n.</i> 危害、危險
single-use <i>adj.</i> 一次性使用的	irony <i>n.</i> 諷刺、反諷
install <i>v.</i> 安裝	solar panel <i>n.</i> 太陽能電板
indulge <i>v.</i> 沉溺於	complacency <i>n.</i> 自滿
certification <i>n.</i> 認證	unprecedented <i>adj.</i> 空前的
extraordinary <i>adj.</i> 非凡的	

四、篇章結構

第31.至35.題為題組

全世界有許多經濟學家已經注意到，一股朝向零工經濟的趨勢已然成形。但是，到底零工經濟是什麼？**31.(E)就定義而言，零工經濟是指一種暫時性與彈性工作相當普遍的環境。**除此之外，在零工經濟裡，公司或組織傾向於雇用獨立工作者或是自由工作者，以取代全

職的正式員工。有些專家擔心，零工經濟可能會損害傳統以全職員工為主的經濟，因為此種員工幾乎不換工作，而且通常會集中心力在一份終身職位上面。

由一家市場研究公司所進行的研究，預測到了2020年時，美國勞動人口中將有大約40%是由獨立工作者所組成的。**32.(B)在分析了這個現象之後，專家發現可能有幾股力量促使短期工作的興起。**以下列出其中的三項。

首先，在數位時代裡，工作者的移動性愈來愈高，而且工作可以在任何地方完成。**33.(F)也就是說，工作者不必單純為了執行或是完成他們的任務而待在一個特定的地方。**因此，獨立工作者可以在全世界挑選他們喜歡或能勝任的暫時性工作與計畫。同時，雇主也能夠從比特定區域裡所能找到的更大的人才池裡，挑選出最適合特定計畫的個人。

第二，由於數位化的關係，軟體已經取代了某些類型的工作。**34.(A)一些過去必須由人類來完成的任務，現在可以由機器或是電腦來完成。**因此，沒有特殊技能的人們所能找到的工作數量就無可避免地一直在減少當中。

除此之外，在這個競爭極度激烈的現代社會裡，有很大部分的企業承受著巨大的財務壓力。**35.(D)減輕這些財務負擔的方法之一，就是節省各種資源，像是津貼、辦公室空間以及訓練等。**結果，很有可能發生的情況是，愈來愈多的公司現在偏好雇用較少的全職員工。

總之，零工經濟必然會對每個人造成深遠的影響，因此人們最好盡快讓自己做好準備。

未中選之選項中譯：

(C)在零工經濟裡，人們傾向於在職涯當中更換工作好幾次。

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

內容：本文介紹零工經濟的現象以及成因。

難易度：中偏難

重要字、詞與片語

economist <i>n.</i> 經濟學家	
gig economy <i>n.</i> 零工經濟	definition <i>n.</i> 定義
temporary <i>adj.</i> 暫時性的	flexible <i>adj.</i> 彈性的
freelancer <i>n.</i> 自由工作者	undermine <i>v.</i> 破壞
workforce <i>n.</i> 勞動力	phenomenon <i>n.</i> 現象
specific <i>adj.</i> 特定的	pool <i>n.</i> 人才池
digitalization <i>n.</i> 數位化	available <i>adj.</i> 可取得的
inevitably <i>adv.</i> 不可避免地	decrease <i>v.</i> 減少
majority <i>n.</i> 大多數	resource <i>n.</i> 資源
in consequence 因此	chances are (that) ... 很有可能
far-reaching <i>adj.</i> 深遠的	

五、閱讀測驗

第36.至39.題為題組

根據報導，有數隻失去方向感的海鷗被一些人發現正在一堆從啤酒釀造廠所丟棄的垃圾中尋找酒類。在接到數通電話之後，一個英國的動物福利慈善組織出發去

找到這些海鷗並且治療牠們。這個關於酒醉動物的故事對於許多人來說可能有點令人震驚與怪異，然而，此種事件事實上並不如某些人們所想的那麼罕見。例如，在2004年時，據報導有一頭黑熊碰巧闖入一個華盛頓州的露營場並且打開了露營者的冰桶，喝光了裡面的36罐啤酒。結果，牠當場昏了過去。之後，一名公園警衛發現牠並把牠趕到了一棵樹上，牠就在那兒睡到宿醉過了。一直到隔天早上，牠才從樹上爬下來，搖搖晃晃地走回森林裡去。

另外一個例子發生在2009年，當時有一名德國的駕駛注意到在路中間有一頭死掉的獾，並且立刻向警方報案。當警方趕到現場並且準備好要收屍時，他們很驚訝地發現，事實上那頭獾只是因為吃了太多附近一棵樹上過熟的櫻桃，所以才會醉到不省人事。警方迫不得已，只好用掃把將牠趕走，以免牠被車子輾死。

還有另外一個例子發生在2018年6月，據報導當時有兩隻刺蝟在運動場上從一個被丟棄的破酒瓶裡喝了一些酒，並且因而酒醉了。過了一會兒，警方前來拯救牠們，並且把牠們帶到一個動物園裡，好讓牠們在酒醒之前能夠待在安全的地方。

正如同你能看到的，動物們確實偶爾會喝醉。因此，下次當你碰巧看到一頭酒醉的動物時，不必覺得驚訝，而且也要試著去幫助牠們。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀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：本文介紹一些關於酒醉動物的有趣例子。

36. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本篇文章主要與什麼有關？

- (A)一些關於動物喝醉酒的例子。
- (B)治療酒醉動物的最佳方法。
- (C)動物可能會酒醉的原因。
- (D)酒醉的動物可能對我們所造成的威脅。

37. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：作者所說的「where it slept off his hangover」是指什麼意思？

- (A)那頭黑熊吊在樹上熟睡著。
- (B)那頭黑熊一直待在樹上，直到酒醒為止。
- (C)那頭黑熊爬到樹頂並且對著公園警衛大吼。
- (D)當那頭黑熊在樹上睡覺時，牠被公園警衛射殺。

38. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據這篇文章，關於那些酒醉動物被發現的地點，何者為非？

- (A)刺蝟在運動場被發現。
- (B)黑熊在露營場被發現。
- (C)海鷗在啤酒釀造廠附近被發現。
- (D)獾在超市附近被發現。

39. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：警察為什麼必須把那頭獾趕走？

- (A)防止牠被意外地殺害。
- (B)阻止牠驚嚇或傷害人們。
- (C)幫助牠早一點酒醒。
- (D)阻止牠吃過多的櫻桃。

重要字、詞與片語

disorient v. 使失去方向
scavenge v. 在垃圾中尋找 alcohol n. 酒
brewery n. 啤酒釀造廠 charity n. 慈善組織
bizarre adj. 怪異的 incident n. 事件
intrude v. 闖入 cooler n. 冰桶 pass out 昏迷
park agent 公園警衛 hangover n. 宿醉
descend v. 下降 stumble v. 踉蹌而行
badger n. 獾 stupor n. 昏迷，不省人事
devour v. 狼吞虎嚥地吃 overripe adj. 過熟的
run over 輾過 hedgehog n. 刺蝟 sip v. 啜飲

第40.至43.題為題組

在我18歲生日當天，我和父親一起到山裡去露營，而正是那次的露營之旅中，我學到了珍貴的一課。

在我成長過程當中，我一直以我父親為榮，他是一位知名而且公正的法官。他很勤奮，總是盡力使他的判決公正無私。雖然他非常忙碌，但是他從未忽略我。他總是非常關注我的成績，並且很強調良好的行為。

在我18歲生日那一天，我父親和我一起去露營。我們散步到一座懸崖的邊緣，坐了下來並且聊天。當提到死刑的時候，我們抱持不同的意見。我父親認為，人們傾向於犯錯，因此，他相信寬恕是必要的，而且可以帶來新的開始。我不同意他的意見，辯稱公平正義應該才是最優先的事。

我父親嘆了一口氣，開始對我訴說一個故事：「很久以前，有一名本性善良的年輕原住民無意間殺死了他的雇主。之後，我判決他死刑。然而，我很快地就後悔自己的判決，並且試圖拯救他，但是徒勞無功。之後，就在他將被處決的前一天，他寫了一封信給我，感謝我為了救他所付出的努力，也請我幫他一個忙。」

出於好奇心，我問道：「什麼忙？」我父親回答道：「他有一個三個月大的嬰兒，但是在他死後將沒有人可以撫養這個嬰兒」，我問道：「你後來怎麼做？」，我父親遲疑了一下子，然後說：「我收養了那個孩子。」

一聽到這件事，我大吃一驚。由於我面前這位「父親」，使我再也不能見到我的親生父親。有那麼一瞬間，我憤怒到甚至考慮要把他從懸崖上推下去。另一方面，一路把我撫養成人的，也正是這一位「父親」。若不是他的話，我可能會變成一個過著悲慘生活的孤兒。

在幾分鐘之後，我冷靜了下來，並且對我父親說：「爸，謝謝你把我照顧得這麼好，我愛你。」由於我父親說得這個故事，我理解到寬恕的重要性以及如何去寬恕別人。我知道，如果我的親生父親知道我的決定，他也會以我為榮的。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀短篇故事主題文章的能力；(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：本文描述一個關於寬恕的故事。

40. (C)

難易度：難

解析：作者在第一段裡提到「珍貴的一課」是指什麼？

- (A)無論如何都要申張正義。
- (B)做出正確的判決是很困難的。
- (C)寬恕是重要而且必須的。
- (D)收養一個孩子必須有強大的決心。

41. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在這個故事中提到的原住民年輕人是誰？

- (A)作者的親生父親。
- (B)作者的哥哥。
- (C)作者父親的同事。
- (D)作者父親的敵人。

42. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：在聽完他父親說的故事之後，作者一開始的反應是什麼？

- (A)他為自己沒有好好對待父親而覺得羞愧。
- (B)他認為他父親是最偉大的法官之一。
- (C)他對於父親為他所做的一切覺得很感激。
- (D)他覺得很生氣，想要報復他的父親。

43. (B)

難易度：難

解析：根據文章，下列關於作者的描述何者是正確的呢？

- (A)他的法官父親因為太過忙碌而無法照顧他。
- (B)他過去一度認為公平正義比任何事物都更重要。
- (C)他和父親在 18 歲生日時一起在一個大湖邊釣魚。
- (D)他在學校行為不佳，因此常被他父親處罰。

重要字、詞與片語

impartial *adj.* 公正無私
ignore *v.* 忽略 emphasize *v.* 強調
conduct *n.* 行為 death penalty *n.* 死刑
prone *adj.* 傾向於
disagree *v.* 不同意
priority *n.* 優先事項 let out 發出
recount *v.* 詳細敘述
good-natured *adj.* 本性善良的
aboriginal *adj.* 原住民的
unintentionally *adv.* 不是故意地
execution *n.* 處決、行刑
hesitate *v.* 猶豫 adopt *v.* 收養
stunned *adj.* 非常驚訝的

overwhelm *v.* 壓倒、淹沒

wrath *n.* 憤怒

miserable *adj.* 悲慘的

第44.至47.題為題組

毫無疑問，假新聞在近幾年來一直是最被熱烈辯論的主題之一。無數發布誤導資訊或新聞報導的網路在網路上如雨後春筍般出現，甚至在社群媒體上被分享以擴展其觸及對象。因此，大約有四分之一的美國民眾回報說他們現在傾向於不信任他們在社群媒體上面讀到的資訊或新聞。

2016 年的美國總統大選使得「假新聞」這個詞在全世界變得如此流行與廣為人知。欺騙性或是虛構的新聞故事，例如像是希拉蕊販售武器給恐怖組織伊斯蘭國或是教宗法蘭西斯支持川普競選美國總統等，在臉書上快速而瘋狂地散播出去，使得許多人無法辨別這些頭條新聞的真假。一項調查發現到，超過六成的受訪者真的相信教宗公開支持川普競選總統。事實上，這個新聞是假的，而且教宗從未發布過任何支持這位共和黨候選人的聲明。

一些觀察家與專家指出，現在假新聞已經過於猖獗，使得大約一半的美國民眾宣稱他們經常在像是臉書與推特等網站上面看到假新聞或偽造的頭條新聞。許多人一直在爭論，到底誰或哪些組織應該要負責對抗假新聞。然而，關於這個議題，目前仍然沒有定論。在另一項最近舉行的調查當中，大約 29% 的受訪者認為，在防止人們接觸到假新聞方面，社群媒體網站應該要負起最大的責任。然而，大部分的受訪者則認為，其他媒體來源則更應該為假新聞的散布負起責任。由於有超過 14% 的受訪者承認曾經故意在網路上散播假新聞，顯而易見的是，只要人仍然樂於在網路上分享假新聞，那麼假新聞就很有可能持續存在下去。

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

內容：本文介紹假新聞對於民眾所造成的影響。

44. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：下列何者未在這篇文章中被提及？

- (A)假新聞對於美國民眾所造成的衝擊。
- (B)「假新聞」一詞何時變得如此流行與普遍。
- (C)人們可以用來分辨假新聞與真新聞的一些方法。
- (D)人們認為哪些網站應該負責去對抗假新聞。

45. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：在第三段中的「the jury is still out」的意思為何？

- (A)這個議題與法律有關，因此相當複雜。
- (B)該議題的證據已經被充分地蒐集好了。
- (C)不可能找到這個議題的解決之道。
- (D)關於這個議題的最後判決仍未出現。

46. (A)

難易度：難

解析：我們能夠從這篇文章做出什麼推論？

- (A)由於人性所致，要完全消除在網路上的假新聞幾乎是不可能的。
- (B)政府應該鼓勵人們去阻止假新聞在網路上散布。
- (C)在對抗假新聞時，社群媒體應該負起全部的責任。
- (D)假新聞只是一種暫時性的現象，很快就會消失。

47. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，下列何者敘述是正確的？

- (A)教宗法蘭西斯從未在總統大選中支持川普。
- (B)希拉蕊很有可能同意出售武器給伊斯蘭國。
- (C)四分之三的美國人對於在社群媒體上的新聞感到懷疑。
- (D)每一個人都認為臉書應該要防止人們讀到假新聞。

重要字、詞與片語

without a doubt 毫無疑問的
 hotly-debated *adj.* 被熱烈辯論的
 countless *adj.* 無數的 misleading *adj.* 誤導的
 mushroom *v.* 如雨後春筍般出現
 expand *v.* 擴展 mistrust *v.* 不信任
 deceptive *adj.* 欺騙的 fictitious *adj.* 虛構的
 ISIS *n.* 伊斯蘭國（一個恐怖組織）
 endorse *v.* 支持 distinguish *v.* 辨別
 candidate *n.* 候選人 rampant *adj.* 猖獗的
 bogus *adj.* 假造的 accountable *adj.* 負起責任的
 expose *v.* 使接觸到 dissemination *n.* 散布
 on purpose 刻意地 persist *v.* 持續 as long as 只要

第48.至51.題為題組

在 2018 年 7 月 16 日時，彭博雜誌社宣布亞馬遜創辦人與執行長貝佐斯成為當代歷史上最富有的人。這是他第一次獲得這個榮耀。對於一位在自家車庫創業、以在網路上販售書籍起家的人來說，說貝佐斯表現得相當好，一點也不誇張。由於亞馬遜最近股價大漲所致，彭博雜誌社估計他的財產總值大約是 1,500 億美元。

如果你願意花時間去計算一下，你將會極度驚訝地得知，貝佐斯目前一分鐘大約可以賺到 23 萬 1 千美元，這個數目大約是美國普通員工年薪的四倍左右。此外，他目前的身價比全世界第二富有的人比爾·蓋茲還高出約 550 億美元。然而，如果比爾·蓋茲沒有捐出數十億美元給他自己和太太梅琳達所成立與經營的慈善機構的話，蓋茲有可能會超越貝佐斯。貝佐斯驚人的財富主要來自於亞馬遜令人難以置信的成功，該公司以重新定義零售聞名，並且也被認為是全世界最大的網路書店。然而，雖然亞馬遜享有高知名度與利潤，卻也經常因為其掠奪性的定價策略和毫不留情的職場文化而受到嚴厲批評。

未來，貝佐斯可能真的會把我們都遠遠地拋在背後。據報導，他每年投注 10 億美元到他的太空探索企業 Blue Origin，而該企業的目標是創造出次世代可以重複使用的火箭，並且更進一步地推進他留給後代的遺產。不論該企業是否能夠成功達成使命，至少就現在來說，貝佐斯在財富上已經領先了世界上所有其他人好幾光年之遠了。

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

內容：本文介紹 2018 年 7 月的世界新首富貝佐斯。

48. (B)

難易度：中

解析：這篇文章最適合的標題為何？

- (A)貝佐斯的童年早期
- (B)傑夫·貝佐斯：最富有的人
- (C)傑夫·貝佐斯：亞馬遜創辦人
- (D)傑夫·貝佐斯的成功祕訣

49. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本文，一般美國人每年賺多少錢？

- (A)大約 58,000 美元。
- (B)大約 35,000 美元。
- (C)大約 82,000 美元。
- (D)大約 116,000 美元。

50. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：為何比爾蓋茲在財富上次於貝佐斯？

- (A)蓋茲公司的股票已經嚴重下跌。
- (B)蓋茲因為投資失利而損失很多錢。
- (C)蓋茲剛花了許多錢在數家新創公司上面。
- (D)蓋茲把一部分財富捐給一個慈善機構。

51. (B)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，下列關於亞馬遜的敘述何者為非？

- (A)沒有任何其他的網路書店在規模上能與它匹敵。
- (B)它是由貝佐斯在自家的地下室所創立的。
- (C)重新定義零售是它獲得巨大成功的原因之一。
- (D)由於其定價策略，它受到某些人的批評。

重要字、詞與片語

announce *v.* 宣布 launch *v.* 發起
 exaggeration *n.* 誇張 estimate *v.* 估計
 boost *n.* 上升 stock price *n.* 股價
 currently *adv.* 目前 annually *adv.* 每年地
 set up 成立 surpass *v.* 超過
 mind-boggling *adj.* 極為驚人的
 attribute *v.* 把...歸因於
 incredible *adj.* 令人難以置信的
 redefine *v.* 重新定義 retail *n.* 零售
 profit *n.* 利潤 severely *adv.* 嚴重地
 denounce *v.* 譴責 predatory *adj.* 掠奪性的

pricing *n.* 定價 remorseless *adj.* 無情的
 workplace *n.* 職場 literally *adv.* 實在地、不誇張地
 venture *n.* 企業 reusable *adj.* 可重複使用的
 propel *v.* 推進 legacy *n.* 遺澤 mission *n.* 任務

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. With air pollution getting / becoming more and more serious / severe in many cities, experts are worried that it may have a negative / bad impact / influence / effect on people's health. (= are worried about its negative impact / influence / effect on people's health.)
2. Therefore / Thus / Hence / As a result, they strongly demand / require / ask / request that the government take necessary / needed action / measures to stop / prevent / keep air quality from deteriorating / worsening.

評分標準

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣分一次。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號使用不當，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

There is no denying that exercise can be quite beneficial to people. For instance, it can strengthen our muscles and help people lose weight, thereby making people look healthier and stronger. Moreover, it's scientifically proven that exercise can also improve people's immune system, which in turn helps people better defend themselves against the invasion of various diseases, bacteria, and viruses. Exercise can also help people relieve their pressure and calm down, which is undoubtedly good

for the whole body and mind. What's more, with regular exercise, people will become more energetic and won't get tired easily. Therefore, exercise indeed can bring people lots of benefits.

In order to help myself stay in shape, I make it a habit to jog for at least thirty minutes every morning. I usually get up at around 5 o'clock and then go to a nearby park at around 5:30. After warming up for ten minutes, I start to jog around the park. Every time I go jogging, I feel relaxed and focus my attention simply on my breathing, which can calm myself down and relieve all of my pressure. In addition to jogging, I also play basketball or baseball with my classmates after school from time to time. I do enjoy exercise and think that it not only makes me healthy and energetic but also makes my life more colorful and interesting.

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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

臺北區 107 學年度第二學期

指定科目第二次模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 6 冊

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

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

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

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

第11.至15.題為題組

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

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

第16.至20.題為題組

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

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

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

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

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

第21.至30.題為題組

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

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

四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

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

第31.至35.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

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

第36.至39.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

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

37. What is the third paragraph mainly about?

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

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

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

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

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

第40.至43.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

第44.至47.題為題組

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

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

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

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

44. What is the main idea of this passage?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

第48.至51.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

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

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

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

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (C)

難易度：中

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

(A)生態 (B)饑荒 (C)環境衛生 (D)壓迫

2. (D)

難易度：中偏易

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

(A)猶豫 (B)抵抗 (C)服從 (D)決心

3. (A)

難易度：中偏難

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

(A)承受 (B)迫使 (C)恢復活力 (D)中止

4. (B)

難易度：中偏難

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

(A)善良的 (B)可疑的
(C)世俗的 (D)猛烈的

5. (C)

難易度：中偏易

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

(A)全體一致地 (B)慎重地；故意地
(C)分別地 (D)神奇地

6. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。這家飯店提供折扣當作在淡季吸引顧客的誘因。

(A)資產 (B)主動權 (C)誘因 (D)大道

7. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。如果你想減肥的話，你應該控制你的飢餓，抑制對零食的渴望。

(A)精煉 (B)先前 (C)狼吞虎嚥 (D)抑制

8. (B)

難易度：中偏難

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

(A)下降 (B)革新 (C)萃取 (D)確認

9. (D)

難易度：中偏難

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

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

10. (A)

難易度：中偏難

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

(A)詳盡的 (B)奢侈的 (C)好客的 (D)陰沉的

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

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

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

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

內容：本文介紹可口可樂新的行銷策略手法。

11. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)此外 (B)因此
(C)同樣地 (D)然而

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

12. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)促成，有幫助 (B)屈服於
(C)闡明 (D)依賴

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

13. (A)

難易度：中偏易

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

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

14. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)贊同，代言 (B)詢問
(C)徵募 (D)漏看

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

15. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)條件是 (B)目的是
(C)到...程度，所以 (D)假如

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

重要字、詞與片語

jubilant *adj.* 歡騰的

distribution *n.* 配銷、銷售

paradigm *n.* 範例、模式

shift *v.* 轉移 customized *adj.* 客製化的

第16.至20.題為題組

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

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

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

內容：本文介紹旅行的新趨勢及消費者關注的旅行相關經驗。

16. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)遵守 (B)連結 (C)委託 (D)讓步

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

17. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)道地的 (B)熱情的
(C)有爭議的 (D)被遺棄的

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

18. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)在何處 (B)哪種
(C)什麼 (D)如何地

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

19. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)缺乏 (B)令人嚮往的
(C)精緻的 (D)足夠

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

20. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)專精（現在式第三人稱單數）

(B)專精（過去分詞）

(C)專精（關代+現在式第三人稱動詞）

(D)專精（be 動詞原形+被動）

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

重要字、詞與片語

experiential *adj.* 體驗的

yoga *n.* 瑜珈 sandbank *n.* 沙岸

destination *n.* 目的地

appeal *n.* 吸引力

inclusive *adj.* 內含

三、文意選填

第21.至30.題為題組

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

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

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

詞彙選項

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

21. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*adj.* 失敗的

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

22. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*n.* 衰退，下降

例：a decline in population (人口下降)

23. (G)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*v.* 似乎

因新藥目前仍在實驗階段，所以「似乎」有此功效。

24. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*v.* 介入，干預

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

25. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*adj.* 分歧的，不一致的

例：mixed opinions (意見紛歧)

26. (K)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*v.* 擊敗

27. (L)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*adj.* 結論的，決定性的

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

28. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*adv.* 謹慎地

29. (J)

難易度：中偏難

解析：*v.* 假定，臆測

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

30. (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：*adj.* 輕微的，輕度的

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

重要字、詞與片語

dementia *n.* 失智症 antibody *n.* 抗體

amyloid protein 澱粉蛋白質 plaques *n.* 斑塊

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

silver bullet 萬靈丹、高招、良方 (在傳說中銀製的)

子彈是殺死狼人的唯一武器)

duplicate v. 複製 impairment n. 損害

四、篇章結構

第31.至35.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

內容：本文介紹關於擴增實境的科技的發展，以及在不同領域的運用與限制。

重要字、詞與片語

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

五、閱讀測驗

第36.至39.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

內容：本文探討草間彌生的作品在社群網路流行對藝術的影響。

36. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：從本文我們可以得知下列何者有關布洛德藝術館的推論？

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

37. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：第三段主要是有關？

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

38. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本文最後兩句作者想表達什麼？

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

39. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據本文，下列關於草間彌生作品的敘述，何者正確？

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

重要字、詞與片語

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

第40.至43.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

內容：本文介紹 1986 年核災後車諾比隔離區內的旅遊。

40. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：以下關於隔離區的敘述何者正確？

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

41. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在隔離區旅行的時，以下哪個行為不會被認為是危險的？

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

42. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，你會推薦車諾比的行程給以下哪一個人？

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

43. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：以下哪個行程鎖定想要去車諾比旅行的遊客？

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

重要字、詞與片語

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

第44.至47.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

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

44. (B)

難易度：中

解析：本文的主旨是什麼？

- (A)很多人都擔心動物的夜間生活模式會影響環境。
- (B)由於人類干擾，更多的哺乳動物轉變成夜行性動物，並被迫適應新的生活方式。
- (C)這樣的研究提供人們建議，協助牠們好好決定該如何保護夜行動物免於滅絕。
- (D)還有更多的工作需要做，這樣子一來，我們可以知道我們該在哪裡集中精力，而不僅僅只是說人類活動是有害的。

透過第一段、第二段及第三段的主題句便可知道人類活動影響到哺乳類動物，甚至導致牠們進行行為的演化，所以最佳的答案為(B)。

45. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：以下哪項最能說明本篇文章的組織？

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

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

46. (D)

難易度：中

解析：根據本文，以下哪一個是文章中所提到演進變化的例子？

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

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

47. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：第三段中的「一種聰明的物種」是指什麼？

- (A)人類。
- (B)恐龍。
- (C)捕食者。
- (D)盾牌。

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

重要字、詞與片語

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

第48.至51.題為題組

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

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

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

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

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

內容：本文介紹餐車的現象，其現象的演變與造成的影響。

48. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，餐車現象如何隨著時間改變？

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

49. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章，以下哪點不是有些人不喜歡餐車的原因？

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

50. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：這篇文章的最佳標題是什麼？

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

51. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：作者對餐車前景所持的態度是什麼？

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

重要字、詞與片語

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

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

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

評分標準

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

二、英文作文

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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

107 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 ~ 6 冊

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：

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

祝考試順利



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第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

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

1. The little girl's courageous _____ to save her mother inspired me to produce a novel based on her story.
(A) endeavor (B) abbreviation (C) observation (D) constitution
2. The excessive human population development has _____ natural resources and destroyed the habitat of wild animals.
(A) stimulated (B) clamped (C) exploited (D) horrified
3. Janet's exceptional beauty never goes _____ so a director decided to invite her to star in his new film.
(A) undescribed (B) uncredited (C) unnoticed (D) unharmed
4. Four suspects were arrested and later sentenced to prison for plotting to spread the toxin _____ in five cities in Oklahoma, targeting federal and state officials.
(A) incidentally (B) simultaneously (C) outrageously (D) inherently
5. We need (a)n _____ intake of natural nutrients from a wide variety of food in order to maintain physical and mental health.
(A) sloppy (B) extinct (C) neutral (D) adequate
6. The chief officer _____ several documents in order to sign a contract with the company and therefore was accused of fraud.
(A) responded (B) appreciated (C) prescribed (D) fabricated
7. Families of those killed in the train derailment _____ the government officials for their incapability of taking effective measures to remodel the system.
(A) denounced (B) contaminated (C) terminated (D) nominated
8. Boasting the largest main structure complete with four theaters, National Kaohsiung Center for the Arts is _____ the most enormous performing arts venue on Earth.
(A) narrowly (B) shortly (C) arguably (D) largely
9. With his eloquent speeches and personal _____, the mayoral candidate swept followers off their feet.
(A) commodity (B) charisma (C) instinct (D) astronomy
10. With safety being the main concern, it is understandable that the locals are _____ against the restart of the once abandoned nuclear power plant.
(A) accordingly (B) critically (C) emphatically (D) remarkably

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

How to conduct sex education is never easy in schools across the world. America has long debated on how it should be taught. 11., American teachers or educators have diverse opinions on proper methodology of sex education. 12. is the wide variety that sex education actually includes different degrees of liberality. Some liberal groups adopt a rather open-minded approach. Some conservatives have a reserved attitude, many of 13. believe teens should have no exposure to sex activities until marriage. Whereas America employs an optional curriculum, European countries consider it a 14. part of the school curriculum. In France, students need to attend a sex-related course for at least 30 to 40 hours while Germany legalizes the act to enforce sex education. What's more, the Dutch have a lower rate of teenage pregnancy than 15. of the rest of the world owing to its information program on birth control devices.

11. (A) For one thing (B) After all (C) To begin with (D) In other words
 12. (A) Such (B) It (C) So (D) As
 13. (A) them (B) whom (C) who (D) which
 14. (A) conclusive (B) conductive (C) contemporary (D) compulsory
 15. (A) these (B) this (C) that (D) those

第 16.至 20.題為題組

Yuzuru Hanyu, whose name means bowstring in Japanese, is truly a star ice skater in the hearts of the Japanese. At a young age, this Japanese superstar gained many medals and broke records. What people can't tell 16. his graceful jumps is that his success is the fruit of unimaginable hard work. Badly affected by asthma, a respiratory disease that cost him lots of practicing time, Hanyu was still 17. to strive for excellence for winter Olympics, 2014.

One ordinary day in 2011, a deadly earthquake that struck northeast Japan devastated most of Hanyu's hometown, leaving nothing 18. more odds against him. Desperate to win, Hanyu survived the tragedy and kept on skating. While recalling all those years of hardship, Hanyu once said in an interview, "I have almost lost the will to survive, let alone 19.." Three years later, Hanyu proved to the world that the disaster didn't beat him and won Japan the gold medal. 20. many odds that Hanyu must deal with, he could face them with courage, like an arrow shooting towards its target.

16. (A) under (B) at (C) on (D) from
 17. (A) enclosed (B) resolved (C) mournful (D) delighted
 18. (A) but (B) or (C) and (D) so
 19. (A) practices (B) to practice (C) practicing (D) practiced
 20. (A) Wherever (B) Whenever (C) However (D) Whatever

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，不考慮選項大小寫，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

In an attempt to reassure the public as price hikes threaten to spin out of control, the premier said yesterday that the government can try and hold the inflation at 21. by means of interest rate and foreign exchange adjustments, government policies and price checks. The premier, however, did not elaborate on 22. the Central Bank will raise interest rates or interfere with currency exchange rates to 23. inflation. He claimed inflation to be a “natural phenomenon” of socio-economic development, saying that the government’s current policies as mentioned above can be of great significance for us to alleviate the soaring price.

24. the rising electricity price blamed for subsequent price fluctuations, the premier said the new rates will go into effect in accordance with the law, but he added that a review of 25. the legislature had discussed concerning utilities price adjustment is needed. The Legislature’s Economics Committee passed a resolution days earlier to review the operational 26. and cost structure of state-run power company and demanded that any future rate change of electricity be first deliberated by a Cabinet review committee and 27. by the Legislature.

28. arbitrary price increases “self-fulfilling prophecies”, the premier said he would direct the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) to work out measures to tackle the price rising. The FTC also 29. the business found guilty of the rising price to be fined up to NT\$25 million. 30. the premier’s “self-fulfilling prophecies” theory, the president also announced that the government shall try everything it can to stabilize price hikes as it has become one of the most important factors affecting every fellow citizen in the country.

- (A) echoing (B) efficiency (C) bay (D) combat (E) scrutinized (F) calling
(G) on (H) whether (I) what (J) with (K) condemned (L) home

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

Narcissism refers to an excessive obsession with your self-image. Narcissists often display a sense of superiority over their peers. 31. The psychological definition of Narcissism is an inflated, grandiose self-image. With years of close observation with various Narcissists,

psychologists have recognized two common forms of narcissism: grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism. 32. Those narcissists are characterized by overt dominance and attention seeking. They pursue the moments of receiving praises or admiration from the crowd. 33. Many of Narcissism-affected ones seek power for the status in the society and attention that goes with it. 34. In fact, they can become resentful and aggressive when their rosy view of themselves is challenged. 35. However, they are most of the time unaware of how their fragile ego has imposed great pressure on their friends or family. These behaviors mentioned above are classified as a psychological disorder called narcissistic personality disorder.

- (A) Grandiose narcissism is often associated with the endless seeking of attention and compliment.
- (B) Meanwhile, vulnerable narcissists have a strong sense of entitlement but are easily threatened.
- (C) In many cases, people around them have to please those narcissists to avoid conflicts.
- (D) They may boost their perfect appearance or high IQ so they deserve special treatment.
- (E) Failure to satisfy themselves with their own fantasy could result in degradation of self-image.
- (F) Such personality traits are oftentimes seen in public figures such as politicians or celebrities.

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

Do you know sunscreen that you wear to prevent sunburn can be toxic to the precious marine life of coral reefs? The culprit is oxybenzone, a major chemical found in sunscreen to filter the deadly UVA rays that might harm your skin. As a crucial element in sunscreen, oxybenzone can cause a split in the relation coral has with a form of microscopic marine plant called algae. In fact, algae offer the coral with a wealth of food and brilliant color while coral is the provider of shelter and carbon dioxide that gives algae energy via photosynthesis. However, oxybenzone interferes the mutually dependent system by making coral eject these algae and therefore causes coral to die for a lack of food, a process also known as coral bleaching.

What's perhaps more shocking about the oxybenzone is just how potent it can be. Oxybenzone is lethal to coral even as low as 65 parts per trillion. What's worse, in some particular popular tourist spots, the concentration of oxybenzone goes up to an appalling amount of 1,400,000 parts per trillion, which is a serious problem waiting to be solved. In certain places, we even discover an oily sheen that covers the surface of the ocean at the end of each day.

So what is the solution we can possibly have? Scientists believe that they don't advocate getting rid of sunscreen altogether. Instead, alternatives to oxybenzone such as zinc oxide and titanium oxide are developed to do less harm to coral reefs. After all, coral reefs are an essential part of the beautiful marine system. We humans are required to ensure the survival of this invaluable part of the world.

36. According to the passage, what is the relationship between coral reefs and algae?
- (A) They compete against each other.
 - (B) Coral reefs feed on algae.
 - (C) They are inseparable to each other.
 - (D) Algae are home to coral reefs.
37. According to the passage, what do we know about coral bleaching?
- (A) It results from coral being touched by oxybenzone.
 - (B) It spreads oily sheen on the surface of the ocean.
 - (C) It prevents coral reefs from the harm of algae.
 - (D) It results from the forced leave of algae from coral.
38. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Oxybenzone is only deadly as high as 1,400,000 parts per trillion.
 - (B) The widely used sunscreens contribute to an oily sheen.
 - (C) Scientists have replaced oxybenzone with carbon dioxide.
 - (D) Most researchers call for a complete ban on oxybenzone.
39. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Oxybenzone in low amount is a threat to coral reefs.
 - (B) Alternatives to oxybenzone are free of harm.
 - (C) Use of sunscreen should be forbidden altogether.
 - (D) An oily sheen is responsible for coral bleaching.

第40.至43.題為題組

Belgium is famous for its chocolate, enjoyed by visitors to Brussels. This very popular and widely consumed delicacy nowadays is worth more than we can ever imagine. In fact, cocoa beans were served as a means of payment for the Maya and the Aztecs. After The Aztecs seized the Mayan people's land and their economy, they inherited such a trading system with the help of cocoa beans. This commodity money became an integral part of the day-to-day transaction in the empire. As an example, a rabbit could be traded for ten cocoa beans, while a hundred were needed to buy a slave.

In order to be used as money, an object must meet certain criteria such as sufficient rarity or preciousness. The value of cocoa is largely determined by the difficulties inherent in planting the cacao trees and its low yield, both of which make cocoa an expensive commodity and important means of payment in primitive societies. However, like any well-trusted currency, cocoa beans also fell victim to counterfeiting in various forms. For instance, they are often emptied by sneaky defrauders and then filled up with mud or stones so that they can gain equivalent weight as genuine ones.

Cocoa was without a doubt the main currency in the history of Central and South America. It remained the mainstream currency there until the beginning of the 19th century. Even though cocoa no longer has a place in the monetary system, it is no less important and features prominently among the raw materials quoted on the commodity exchanges. Moreover, chocolate established its new empire,

notably in the “medical” field, where it acts as an anti-depressant. For centuries, chocolate has never failed to charm us for being versatile, rising from a symbol of the rich and privileged to the cure for moodiness and depression in the field of psychiatry.

40. What is mainly discussed in the essay regarding cocoa beans?
- (A) The ups and downs of the production of cocoa beans.
 - (B) Their role in the daily transaction for the ancient native Americans.
 - (C) Medical breakthrough with the aid of chocolate.
 - (D) Profitable business of growing chocolate beans.
41. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The value of cocoa beans results from the belief associated with holy spirits.
 - (B) Value of cocoa beans was later standardized due to notorious defrauding.
 - (C) It is the Aztecs that invented the transaction system with cocoa beans.
 - (D) Cocoa beans used to be a widely recognized currency in South America.
42. What might the author continue to discuss in the follow-up paragraph?
- (A) The new leaf of the chocolate business for South American countries.
 - (B) Discovery of the great profits generated from the use of cocoa beans.
 - (C) The development of a modern variation of cocoa beans as currency.
 - (D) How chocolate leads to severe moodiness and even depression.
43. What can be implied by the fact that cocoa beans were targeted by counterfeiting?
- (A) The hollow structure of the beans can be hardly found in most plant species.
 - (B) Traditional transaction systems were pulled down by greedy businessmen.
 - (C) The value of cocoa beans has been through tremendous rise and plunge.
 - (D) They were widely recognized by the public as a mainstream currency.

第44.至47.題為題組

More than 10,000 years of domestication have helped humans create success in our food supply. Selectively breeding a wild plant or animal species for desirable traits has long existed as a result of hunger. Farmers and breeders develop livestock breeds and food crops designed for the local climate and environment. In fact, those domesticated crops or species prove to be a solution to drought or diseases. Such genetically-modified features are crucial not only to local farmers but also to commercial breeders. Despite the success of genetic modification, the inconvenient truth, however, is the dangerous dwindling of diversity in our food supply resulting from the agricultural triumph. In the 1950s, Norman Borlaug, an American plant pathologist, once landed on a rust-resistant, high-yield hybrid that saved many people from starvation with nearly doubled production of wheat in India and Pakistan. This so-called green revolution has offered the developing world a green thumb thanks to the modern industrialized agriculture.

But possession of a green thumb is a mixed blessing. The more farmers come to rely on broadly adapted, high-yield crops, the more they tend to exclude less productive local varieties. Monocropping with genetically high-yield but weaker seeds is the key to boosting yield and meeting

immediate hunger needs. Yet the high production of the crops is the result of massive use of expensive chemical fertilizers and toxic pesticides. The drive to increase production is diminishing local varieties. As a result, the world's food supply has become largely dependent on very limited breeds designed for maximum yield. In short, our focus on increasing the amount of food has accidentally put ourselves at risk for food shortages in the future. One solution to the dwindling biodiversity is to safely store as many different seed varieties as we can before it is too late. Equally worthy of saving is the long-possessed wisdom of the world's farmers, for they have domesticated the seeds and breeds we now so covet. Perhaps the most precious and endangered resource is the knowledge stored in farmers' minds.

44. What can be the best title for the passage?

- (A) Technology That Gives Everyone a Green Thumb
- (B) Rapid Domestication of Plants Caused by Famine
- (C) The Paradox Behind Green Revolution and Technology
- (D) Farming under Threat of Extreme Weather

45. Where is this passage most likely to appear?

- (A) A fashion magazine.
- (B) An environmental report.
- (C) A medical journal.
- (D) A government website.

46. What does the author suggest by the term “inconvenient truth”?

- (A) The development of agriculture may pose a threat to the environment.
- (B) Genetically-improved crops are the key to widespread famine.
- (C) International aid plays an important role in modern agriculture.
- (D) Developing countries are now relying on the most on modified seeds.

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

- (A) Hunger has long been a powerful drive for agricultural development.
- (B) The green revolution has enriched the environment with various species.
- (C) Genetically-reformed hybrids are developed against the use of chemical fertilizers.
- (D) Modern agriculture may progress in the wake of natural diversity.

第48.至51.題為題組

As a German-born Jewish American, Hannah Arendt impressed the world with her political report on the trial of the Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann in her dispatch, *Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil*. Arendt argued that Eichmann, though working for Nazi Germany in the massacre of the Jewish people, was no more than a thoughtless and ignorant **cog** mobilized by the evil Nazi party. The deeds of Eichmann were abhorrent, but the evildoer himself was, according to Arendt, “terrifyingly normal.” He was not a cruel soldier but a mindless bureaucrat who spent his entire life following orders. However, Arendt's articles on the normality of evil put her under severe criticism as she was accused of playing down the genocide of the Jews in WWII. Some even claimed Arendt identified more with the Nazis than with the Jews.

In fact, Arendt made it clear that Eichmann should be hanged for his crimes and that the Holocaust was undoubtedly an appalling act of mass murder in human history. For decades after WWII, the Nazi has been universally depicted as monsters while Arendt intended to challenge how we understand the Nazis. She later proved Eichmann's participation in the genocide resulted from a failure of sound thinking and irrational hatred against the Jews. As debilitated Germany struggled in the defeat of WWI, Hitler successfully pinned the blame on the Jews for the collapse of the economy and exploited the anger of the people to orchestrate the Holocaust. Eichmann functioned in the administrative machinery, blindly carrying out orders without a thorough consideration of the consequences. In a broader sense, the Nazi committed an assault on thinking and their success remained a warning of how fragile human mind can be in the face of a dictator who was skilled at manipulating the public voice and sabotaging people's critical thinking ability.

48. What is the main purpose of this article?
- (A) To examine Adolf Eichmann's numerous war crimes in depth.
 - (B) To discuss the effects brought by Nazi Germany to the Jews.
 - (C) To explore the idea that the genocide of the Jews was abnormal.
 - (D) To elaborate on Hannah Arendt's views on a German war criminal.
49. Which of the following words is the closest in meaning to “**cog**” in the first paragraph?
- (A) An action follower.
 - (B) A plan organizer.
 - (C) A machine maintainer.
 - (D) A project sponsor.
50. Why were people upset about Hannah Arendt's comments on Adolf Eichmann?
- (A) They doubted whether she actually attended Eichmann's trial.
 - (B) They thought her articles were made up of lies and conspiracies.
 - (C) They believed she minimized the crimes of the Nazi in her reports.
 - (D) They thought she betrayed her motherland in World War II.
51. In Hannah Arendt's article, Adolf Eichmann was most likely described as _____.
- (A) An evildoer who aimed to eliminate the Jewish people
 - (B) A blindfolded mission conductor committing a grave crime
 - (C) A well-educated Germany bureaucrat who assisted Hitler
 - (D) An intellectual who supported the genocide of the Jews

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

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

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

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

1. 據估計，重工業的二氧化碳排放占臺灣總排放量的百分之四十。
2. 持續惡化的空汙使人民罹患肺部疾病、癌症等疾病的風險增加。

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：2018 年底臺灣經過一場重要的選舉，許多縣市選出了新的民選市長。請寫一封信給即將上任的新市長。文分兩段，第一段請你（妳）以土生土長當地居民的角度，向市長說明你（妳）所觀察到你（妳）的家鄉所面臨的潛在危機或社會問題，點出問題的起因、後果或者其他連帶的影響。第二段請就你（妳）的觀察與分析，請以 **Dear Mayor** 開頭，並以 **A local resident** 署名，向市長建議可行的解決方案或措施並舉實例說明。

107 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

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英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。小女孩勇敢的嘗試拯救母親，激勵了我將她的故事寫成小說。

- (A)嘗試 (B)縮寫
(C)觀察 (D)憲法

2. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。人口過度成長發展剝削了自然資源也同時摧毀了野生動物的棲息地。

- (A)促使 (B)夾住
(C)剝削 (D)使...害怕

3. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。珍娜的過人美貌總是無法不被注意到，因此一位導演決定邀請她出演他的新片。

- (A)不被描述的 (B)不成癮的
(C)不被注意到的 (D)不被傷害的

4. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。四位嫌疑犯被逮捕並被判處徒刑，因為涉嫌計劃同時在奧克發荷馬州的五個城市散布有毒物質，目標為毒害聯邦以及州政府官員。

- (A)偶然提及地 (B)同時地
(C)離經叛道地 (D)天性地

5. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。我們需要從各種食物中攝取足夠的營養，以維持生理甚至心理的健康。

- (A)邇塌的 (B)絕種的
(C)中立的 (D)足夠的

6. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。這位執行長造假很多文件試圖與該公司簽約因此被控告詐欺。

- (A)回應 (B)感激 (C)開立處方 (D)造假

7. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考動詞。社會大眾還有火車出軌的罹難者家屬譴責無法提出有效措施改善系統的政府單位。

- (A)譴責 (B)汙染 (C)終止 (D)提名

8. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。擁有最大的主體建築與四個演藝廳，衛武營國家藝術中心可以說是目前地表上最大的藝文展演空間。

- (A)千鈞一髮地 (B)很快地
(C)可以說是 (D)大致上是

9. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。憑藉著好口才與個人魅力，這位市長候選人迷倒了支持者。

- (A)貨品 (B)個人魅力 (C)本能 (D)天文學

10. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。考量到安全，當地居民強烈反對重啟核電廠是可以理解的。

- (A)因此 (B)關鍵地 (C)強烈地 (D)驚人地

二、綜合測驗

第11.至15.題為題組

性教育的執行對世界各國的學校來說都不是容易的事。對於如何教導性別觀念美國國內一直以來都爭議不斷，也就是說，美國教師或者教育者對於理想的性教育有各自不同的意見。性別教育常常分成兩種形式，其中包含不同程度的開放性。部分開明的教育者採用比較開明的教育法。然而，比較保守的教育家選擇一個比較保

留的態度。他們很多人堅信青少年在結婚前都不該接觸性。相較於美國採取了比較多元選擇的課程大綱，歐洲國家多數認為性教育是學校課程中的必修課程，法國學生必須上滿 30 至 40 小時的性教育課程，而德國則是立法通過實施性教育。更重要的是，荷蘭擁有全世界最低的青少年懷孕率，遠遠低於其他國家，主要還是歸因於其對於避孕資訊的普及與衛教的成功。

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

內容：本文介紹性教育在各國的發展。

11. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此題考轉折語。由上下文文意得知，美國國內一直對於性別教育爭論不休，「換句話說」，教育者對於性別教育的看法也不一致。故選(D)換句話說。

(A)一方面 (B)畢竟 (C)一開始 (D)換句話說

12. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處考 Such 的倒裝語句，根據語意，性別教學法的種類有如此的多樣，故選擇(A)如此的。

13. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考關係子句。後句的空格指前面的保守團體，但是前句與後句之間無連接詞，後句有另一個動詞，故中間需要具有連接詞功能的字。故選(B) whom，具有連接詞功能的關係代名詞。

14. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考形容詞。原文為：許多歐洲國家採用「強制的」課程規劃。故選(D)強制的。

(A)結論性的 (B)執行的
(C)當代的 (D)強制的

15. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考代名詞用法。用荷蘭的青少年懷孕率與世界各國的青少年懷孕率相比，懷孕率是單數概念故選(C) that。

重要字、詞與片語

conduct *vt.* 執行 diverse *adj.* 各種不同的；分歧的
methodology *n.* 方法論 liberal *adj.* 開明的
conservative *adj.* 保守的 curriculum *n.* 課程
enforce *vt.* 立法實施

第16.至20.題為題組

羽生結弦，日語中代表弓弦之意，是日本人心目中名副其實的明星滑冰選手。初出茅廬的羽生結弦就囊獲了多項大獎並打破許多紀錄，然而人們所不得而知的是，在他每一次優雅的跳躍背後辛苦的故事，雖然深受哮喘影響，被奪去了許多寶貴練習時間，羽生仍決心在 2014 冬季奧運追求佳績。

然而，2011 年一個平凡的日子，突如其來的地震摧毀了北日本地區以及羽生的家鄉，留給羽生更多的挑戰，強烈渴望勝利的決心使羽生挺過這場悲劇並堅持滑冰練習，當面對採訪回憶起過去這些年的苦難時，羽生曾說：「我幾乎失去了求生的意志，更別說練習了。」然而在三年後的賽事上，羽生向全世界證明這場災難並沒有擊倒他，同時他也為日本贏得金牌。無論羽生面對多少的困難，他總是能用勇氣來面對，就像在弦上的弓矢，穩穩地射向自己的目標。

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

內容：本文介紹羽生結弦勇於面對災難並堅持的故事。

16. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此題考介系詞。由上下文文意得知，我們可以從羽生的優雅跳躍中得知，tell ... from ...。

(A)在...下面 (B)在 (C)在...上面 (D)從

17. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本題考形容詞。根據此題文意，表示羽生結弦雖然受哮喘所苦，但是他仍然有決心努力練習，故選(B) resolved。

(A)密閉的 (B)有決心的
(C)煩惱的 (D)喜悅的

18. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：本題考慣用語。原句語意為：災難留給羽生結弦的只有許多的挑戰，nothing but 語意接近 only。故選(A) but。

(A)但是 (B)或者 (C)而且 (D)所以

19. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此題考片語 let alone 的用法，let alone 表示更不用說，用法為對等連接詞，因此與前面對詞 to survive 時態與時式需要一致，故選(B) to practice。

20. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)無論在哪裡 (B)無論在何時
(C)無論有多少 (D)無論是什麼

重要字、詞與片語

bowstring *n.* 弓弦
asthma *n.* 哮喘
respiratory *adj.* 呼吸的
deadly *adj.* 致命的
devastate *vt.* 摧毀

三、文意選填

第21.至30.題為題組

面對失去控制的物價，政府向大眾承諾會運用利息與外匯利率、政策研擬以及物價監督的方式有效抑制通貨膨脹。然而，部長卻未詳細說明中央銀行是否會提高

利息或者干預外匯匯率來有效對抗通貨膨脹。他表明通貨膨脹是社會經濟發展的自然現象，同時指出政府提出的方案可以大大舒緩飆升的物價。

針對電價上漲所導致後續可能的各項物價波動，部長表明新的利率會在新法案上路而生效，但他也補充立法院針對民生物價調整的檢討報告也是必要的。立法院經濟發展委員幾天前通過法案，表明會檢視國營電力公司的運作效率與成本結構，同時要求內閣立即擬定未來新的電費費率並送交立法院審查。

雖然行政院長將必然性的物價上漲歸因為自然印證效應，同時也指派公平交易委員會能找出可行方法處理物價上漲。該委員會也譴責調漲物價的企業，並處以高達兩千五百萬新臺幣的處分。為回應部長的自然印證理論，總統也宣布政府會盡一切可能來穩定物價，因為物價已成為影響人民生活的重要關鍵。

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

內容：本文介紹物價上漲以及政府的處理措施。

詞彙選項

(A)回應	(B)效率	(C)控制...穩定	(D)對抗
(E)詳細審查	(F)把...稱為什麼	(G)在...上面	(H)是否
(I)什麼	(J)因為...有	(K)譴責	(L)家

21. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處前方有動詞 hold，上下文指出要控制物價，片語 hold ... at bay 表示喝止。故選(C)。

22. (H)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本格由前方之 elaborate 表示說明，整句表示行政院長並沒有說明「是否」會採取措施。故選(H)。

23. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處前段提到要處理物價上漲，依文意選(D) combat 表示對抗物價上漲。

24. (J)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處後方有過去分詞 blamed 指責，而前面的電價上漲是後面各種物價上漲，要被指責的對象，因此使用 with + O + OC 的句型結構。

25. (I)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處前有 a review of 故後方應為名詞，後面有 had discussed，故得知這裡應該是一個名詞子句的一部分，根據文意應該是指立法院所討論的事物。故填空處選(I) what。

26. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：句中指電力公司的運作效率。因此選(B) efficiency。

27. (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文意，指立法院要仔細審查。因此選擇(E) scrutinized。

28. (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處依文意指行政院長把這個現象稱作，故選擇(F) calling。

29. (K)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本格依文意得知，公平交易委員會要譴責調漲物價的企業。因此選擇(K) condemned。

30. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處的語意指出，行政院長回應自己提出的解釋，故選(A) echoing。

重要字、詞與片語

reassure vt. 向...擔保；保證	inflation n. 通貨膨脹
interfere vi. 干預；干擾	alleviate vt. 舒緩
subsequent adj. 後續的；自然產生的	
fluctuation n. 波動	

四、篇章結構

第31.至35.題為題組

自戀症指的是對於自我形象過度迷戀的一種病態現象，自戀症患者常常展現一種強烈優越感，**31.(D)自戀症患者往往過度吹捧自己完美的外表、高智商所以使自己得到特別的對待**。心理學上對於自戀症的解釋是膨脹而過於吹捧的自我形象，依據學者多年對自戀症患者的觀察及研究，發現自戀症患者有兩種人格表現。第一種是過度吹捧的自戀症，**32.(A)過度吹捧自戀症患者常常伴隨無止盡追求他人的目光與讚美**，這些自戀症患者外顯的行為有占有欲與注意力追求，他們追求從群眾中收到讚美與讚揚的感受，**33.(F)而這樣的人格特質常常出現在公眾人物如政治人物或名人身上**。許多有自戀症的知名人士追求的不僅僅是社會地位，更重要的是隨之而來的地位與名聲。**34.(B)同時還有另一種玻璃心的自戀症患者，他們對於他人的認可有強烈的需求，自尊心卻也容易受到打擊**，事實上當這些自戀症患者玫瑰色的幻想被打破時，他們往往變得憤世嫉俗甚至具有攻擊性。**35.(C)在很多情況下他們周遭的朋友往往都需要安撫他們的玻璃心以避免衝突**，然而這些患者往往對於自身帶給朋友與家人的壓力一無所知，上述所提及的所有現象現在已經被歸類為一種心理學上的病態，又稱為自戀症人格病態。未中選之選項中譯：
(E)當他們無法滿足自身的美好想像時往往導致自我形象的崩壞。

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

內容：本文介紹自戀症。

難易度：中偏難

重要字、詞與片語

Narcissism *n.* 自戀症 grandiose *adj.* 雄偉的；華美的
vulnerable *adj.* 脆弱的 overt *adj.* 外顯的
fragile *adj.* 易碎的 entitlement *n.* 授權；賦權
degradation *n.* 降格

五、閱讀測驗

第36.至39.題為題組

你是否知道你擦在身上以防止晒傷的防晒乳對珍貴的海洋生物珊瑚而言可能是致命的毒藥？罪魁禍首就是二苯甲酮（Oxybenzone），一種在防晒乳中的化學物質，用以過濾對有害皮膚的紫外線。作為防晒乳中不可或缺的成分，二苯甲酮可以造成珊瑚與海洋微生物藻類的共生關係產生裂痕。事實上，藻類提供了珊瑚豐富的食物與鮮豔的色彩，同時珊瑚也提供了藻類庇護所和能提供藻類二氧化碳以進行光合作用產生能源。然而二苯甲酮干擾了這種重要的共生結構，使藻類從珊瑚身上排除，因此讓珊瑚因缺乏食物而死，這個過程又稱作珊瑚白化現象。

然而更令人吃驚的消息是二苯甲酮本身強大的破壞力，即使只有低於六十五兆分之一的含量即可對珊瑚造成致命的殺傷力。更糟的是，在一些非常受歡迎的旅遊景點，二苯甲酮的濃度可以高達一百四十萬兆分之一，這確實是一個必須解決的問題，在一些特定的海域，我們甚至可以在一天結束之後，在海面上發現一層覆蓋著海洋的油性表層。

那麼我們到底可以有什麼方法能解決呢？科學家相信全面性的去除二苯甲酮並不是可行的方法，我們應該發展二苯甲酮的替代品，比如氧化鋅及含有氧化鈦來降低珊瑚的傷害，畢竟珊瑚對於美麗的海洋生態有不可或缺的重要性，人們應該做的是保存世界上如此珍貴且無價的生命。

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

內容：本文介紹防晒乳中的化學物質二苯甲酮對於珊瑚的傷害。

36. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本篇文章，珊瑚跟藻類的關係是什麼？

- (A)他們互相競爭。
- (B)珊瑚以藻類為主食。
- (C)他們彼此緊密不可分割。
- (D)藻類是珊瑚的家。

37. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本篇文章，我們對於珊瑚白化有什麼認識？

- (A)它是由於珊瑚與二苯甲酮接觸所致。
- (B)它在海面上灑上一層油性的表層。
- (C)它防止珊瑚免於藻類的傷害。
- (D)它起因於藻類被迫離開珊瑚。

38. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：以下敘述何者為真？

- (A)二苯甲酮只有在濃度達一百四十萬兆分之一才會有害。
- (B)防晒乳的廣泛使用造成海面油性表層的出現。
- (C)科學家已經使用二氧化碳取代了二苯甲酮。
- (D)大部分的科學家呼籲全面禁用二苯甲酮。

39. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：從文章中我們可以推論得知什麼？

- (A)低含量二苯甲酮本身對於珊瑚就是威脅。
- (B)二苯甲酮的替代品都是無害的。
- (C)防晒乳的使用應該全面禁止。
- (D)海面的油性浮層也是珊瑚白化的原因。

重要字、詞與片語

culprit *n.* 罪魁禍首；元凶
photosynthesis *n.* 光合作用
coral bleaching *n.* 珊瑚白化
potent *adj.* 有影響力的 lethal *adj.* 致命的；有毒的
appalling *adj.* 令人害怕的 advocate *vt.* 提倡

第40.至43.題為題組

比利時以巧克力聞名，是觀光客造訪布魯塞爾必嚐的食物。然而，這個當代十分受歡迎且廣泛受消費者喜愛的美食可能比我們想像的還有價值。事實上，可可豆曾被馬雅人以及阿茲提克人當作交易的媒介。曾稱霸中美洲的阿茲提克人擁有先進的技術，在掌控了馬雅人的土地與經濟之後，他們也承襲了馬雅人使用可可豆的交易模式，此種交易模式也成為帝國人民每日最通用的交易模式。舉例來說，十顆可可豆可換一隻兔子，同時一百顆可可豆可以買到一個奴隸。

要能夠被當作貨幣使用，特定的物件必須要符合一定的標準，比如稀有性與珍貴性，可可豆的價值取決於其種植可可樹的難度以及可可豆產量的稀少。上述兩項特質讓可可豆成為昂貴的商品及原始社會重要的貨幣。然而，可可豆也像世界上大部分的有效貨幣一樣，難逃假幣氾濫的問題，曾經有狡猾的詐騙者把可可豆挖空，用泥土或石頭填滿空心的可可豆，使假可可豆重量與正牌一樣。

可可豆毫無疑問的曾是中南美洲歷史上的主要貨幣之一，一直到十九世紀為止可可豆都是主流的市場貨幣。即使如今可可豆已經失去貨幣交易市場的重要地位，它的價值在原物料市場的重要性仍不容小覷。除此之外，巧克力也在醫學領域建立新的版圖並打響名號，成為重要的抗憂鬱治療藥物。一直以來，巧克力的多樣特色總是讓我們對其著迷，從過去財富與特權的象徵到當今醫學領域中擁有抗過敏與憂鬱的神奇療效。

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

內容：本文介紹巧克力的原料可可豆在貨幣交易史上的重要性。

40. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：關於可可豆的發展文章主要在討論什麼議題？

- (A)可可豆種植產業的興衰起伏。
- (B)其於古代中南美洲原住民日常交易裡所扮演的角色。
- (C)巧克力的使用與科學的突破。
- (D)種植巧克力而獲利的商業發展。

41. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：以下何者敘述為真？

- (A)可可豆的價值起源於其背後神靈信仰的傳說。
- (B)可可豆的價值因仿冒氾濫而使政府設定公定價值。
- (C)阿茲提克人發明了使用可可豆的交易模式。
- (D)可可豆曾是南美洲主要的主流貨幣。

42. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：作者在接下來的段落最有可能接著討論何種議題？

- (A)可可豆在中南美洲經濟發展的下一步。
- (B)探索更多可可豆使用上的好處或利益。
- (C)不同種類的可可豆在現代貨幣的應用。
- (D)巧克力如何成為憂鬱與心情沮喪的成因。

43. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：我們可以從可可豆成為仿冒的目標這個陳述得到以下何種推論？

- (A)可可豆中空的特殊結構在植物物種中十分少見。
- (B)傳統的可可豆交易模式被貪婪的人所毀。
- (C)可可豆的價值曾經歷巨大的波動與變化。
- (D)可可豆曾經廣泛被大眾當作主流貨幣使用。

重要字、詞與片語

delicacy <i>n.</i> 精緻美食	inherit <i>vt.</i> 傳承；繼承
integral <i>adj.</i> 重要的；不可或缺的	rarity <i>n.</i> 稀有度
primitive <i>adj.</i> 原始的	counterfeit <i>vt.</i> 仿造；偽造
prominently <i>adv.</i> 顯著地	commodity <i>n.</i> 商品；貨物

第44.至47.題為題組

一萬年來人類對於動植物的馴化成功的替人類創造食物的來源。為了解決飢餓的問題，人類長久以來都會選擇特定的野外物種加以培育。農夫與畜牧業者往往為了特定氣候環境的需要而培養特定的牲畜或穀物，同時這些精挑細選的動植物物種也對於解決饑荒與對抗疾病有良好的效果。長久以來自然形成基因演變的特質不僅僅對於在地小農很重要，對於商業畜牧業的發展也極其重要。隨著基改的成功，我們明知但不願意承認的事實卻是在農業發展成功的背後，所隱藏物種逐漸凋零的生態學危機，在 1950 年代，美國植物學家諾曼布勞德曾

研發出一種能抗鏽稈的高產能小麥種，成功的解決了印度與巴基斯坦數十億人口的饑荒問題。現代農業的發展成功地讓開發中國家也能享有綠拇指所帶來綠色革命的甜美果實。

但擁有綠拇指卻不全是好事，當農夫愈依賴擁有高產值的改良物種，他們往往就會愈排除當地原生但產值較低的物種，雖然單一種植基改的高產值物種能有效提升農作物產值並解決眼前的食物短缺，但是種植這些相較脆弱的植物物種並獲取高產值卻是大量使用農藥與殺蟲劑的結果。為了增加農作物產值卻大量減少了生態的基因多樣性，卻使我們食物的來源大量依賴少數具有高產植物種。簡言之，當我們追求增加農作物產量的同時，卻也將我們置於未來食物短缺的危機之中。其中一個解決方法就是在物種消失以前盡可能保存愈多的物種，同時我們還需借助世世代代長久以來農人的智慧，是他們創造了我們現在所擁有的物種。或許世界上最珍貴卻也最瀕危的資源，就潛藏在農人擁有的知識與智慧中。

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

內容：本文介紹農業的發展與生態浩劫的事實。

44. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者最適合這篇文章的標題？

- (A)科技讓每個人都能成為園藝家
- (B)饑荒導致的植物馴化過程
- (C)綠色革命與科技背後的矛盾
- (D)極端氣候下的農業發展

45. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：本篇文章最可能出現在以下何處？

- (A)時尚雜誌。
- (B)環境報導。
- (C)醫學期刊。
- (D)政府網站。

46. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：關於作者所指出的「不願面對的真相」，作者的暗示為何？

- (A)農業的發展可能會造成環境危機。
- (B)基因改良作物是解決饑荒的關鍵。
- (C)國際援助對於農業發展有重要貢獻。
- (D)開發中國家是基改作物的主要仰賴國。

47. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：根據文章下列敘述何者是正確的？

- (A)飢餓一直以來都是人類發展農業的動力。
- (B)綠色革命豐富了環境中物種的多樣性。
- (C)基因改良的發展是為了降低農藥的使用。
- (D)現代農業的發展考量了自然界物種多樣性。

重要字、詞與片語

domestication *n.* 動植物馴化
species *n.* 物種 livestock *n.* 家禽；牲畜
dwindle *vi.* 降低 diversity *n.* 多元化
pathologist *n.* 植物學家
resistant *adj.* 具抵抗力的
hybrid *n.* 混合種 fertilizer *n.* 肥料
pesticide *n.* 殺蟲劑

第48.至51.題為題組

身為德國出身的猶太裔美國人，漢娜·鄂蘭憑著一份評論納粹戰犯阿道夫·艾希曼的外電《平凡的邪惡：艾希曼耶路撒冷大審紀實》震撼了全世界。漢娜·鄂蘭聲稱雖然阿道夫·艾希曼確實為納粹德國服務，參與猶太人大屠殺，但是他其實只是一名受到納粹動員，在納粹這個大型機器當中，是缺乏自主思想同時也十分無知的小螺絲釘。阿道夫·艾希曼的所作所為確實十分可憎，但是這個行動的執行者本人卻是令人訝異的無異於我們所有人，他並非一名殘忍的士兵，只是一名盲目服從命令的官僚。然而，漢娜論《平凡的邪惡》一文卻讓她身陷強烈批評。有人指控她刻意淡化納粹在二戰期間執行大屠殺的可怕，也有些人甚至聲稱漢娜比起自己的同胞，更加認同自己是德國人。

事實上，漢娜清楚的表示阿道夫應為自己所犯的罪受到絞刑，同時也認為猶太人大屠殺是人類歷史上最可怕的大規模謀殺行動。在二戰結束的數十年間，納粹一直以來都被世人描述成殘忍的怪獸，然而漢娜希望能挑戰我們對於納粹的看法，她指出阿道夫之所以參與大屠殺起因為缺乏審慎的思考以及對於猶太人不理性的憎恨。在第一次世界大戰後，德國經濟殘破不堪，於此同時，希特勒巧妙的將猶太人指為國家經濟崩盤的罪魁禍首，並利用人民的仇恨規劃了大屠殺。阿道夫在這個行動中只是一名盲目的計畫執行者，缺乏思考行動的後果，而執行行政單位的命令，從廣義的角度來看，納粹攻擊的目標是人們思考的盲點，而他的成功留給後世一個警訊：在一位善於煽動人心並擊毀理性思考的獨裁者面前，人類的理性居然是如此脆弱不堪。

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

內容：本文介紹漢娜·鄂蘭的著作《平凡的邪惡：艾希曼耶路撒冷大審紀實》。

48. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：這篇文章主要的目的在討論什麼？

- (A)深入剖析阿道夫·艾希曼數不盡的罪行。
- (B)探討納粹德國帶給猶太人的影響。
- (C)說明猶太人的大屠殺是一個不正常的行動。
- (D)探究漢娜·鄂蘭對於一名納粹戰犯的看法。

49. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在第一段中「cog」字意最接近_____。

(A)行動的跟隨者。

(B)計畫的籌劃者。

(C)機器維修者。

(D)活動贊助者。

50. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：人們為何對於漢娜·鄂蘭針對阿道夫·艾希曼的評論十分不滿？

- (A)人們質疑她是否真正參與過該場審判。
- (B)人們認為她的文章充斥謊言與陰謀論。
- (C)人們相信她的文章試圖淡化納粹的惡行。
- (D)人們認為她在二戰期間背叛了自己的祖國。

51. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：在漢娜·鄂蘭的報導中，阿道夫·艾希曼被描述成_____。

- (A)意圖澈底消滅猶太人的惡徒
- (B)盲目犯下大錯的任務執行者
- (C)曾協助希特勒的高等教育官員
- (D)支持大屠殺的社會知識分子

重要字、詞與片語

dispatch *n.* 外電 massacre *n.* 大屠殺
mobilize *vt.* 動員 abhorrent *adj.* 可怕的
genocide *n.* 大屠殺 debilitate *vt.* 使...衰弱
to pin the blame on 把...矛頭指向何人
orchestrate *vt.* 指揮 manipulate *vt.* 操控
sabotage *vt.* 摧毀

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. The heavy industry / is responsible for / an estimated forty percent of / Taiwan's CO₂ emission.
2. Worsening air pollution / increases people's risk / of getting / lung diseases and cancer.

評分標準

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣分一次。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號使用不當，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

Dear Mayor:

Congratulations on your recent victory in the election. As a Kaohsiung local, I share your passion for this wonderful city and would like to offer some of my humble opinions on how to make this pearl on the Taiwan Strait shine even brighter. Two challenges that need your immediate attention are the recessed local economy and the relentless brain drain. In your campaign, you said Kaohsiung is "old and poor." I can't agree more. We need to revive the economy, and in doing so, retrieve human resources, vigor, and vision so as to restore Kaohsiung to its former glory.

I hereby propose three ideas. To regenerate to the local economy, the establishment of economic development district is a must, for it draws foreign investments and opens up job vacancies with a competitive salary. The better wage we can offer, the better able we'll be to retain local talents. Second, we need to improve our public transportation system, making it more accessible to tourists. Since tourism has long been a profitable industry, we should spare no effort to attract tourists from home and abroad. Last but not least, we need to explore the full potential of Kaohsiung Harbor. Located in the center of East Asia, it is perfect for international trade and global business. These tasks may seem daunting, but I have faith in you. Let's work for the promising future that awaits!

Sincerely,
A local resident

評分原則

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

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

英文作文分項式評分指標

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