

全國公私立高級中學

100 學年度學科能力測驗第三次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：100 年 11 月 3~4 日

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 選擇題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共 2 大題

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，修正時應以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題請在「答案卷」上作答，務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。

祝考試順利

第壹部分：選擇題(占 72 分)

一、詞彙(占 15 分)

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

1. Due to the growing elderly population, the _____ for health services is increasing year by year.
(A) command (B) demand (C) retreat (D) threat
2. Though my mother is a busy and successful career woman, she never _____ her role as a loving wife and mother.
(A) declares (B) interprets (C) neglects (D) tolerates
3. With a typhoon expected to strike the island, the Central Weather Bureau urged the public to stay _____ for the potential powerful winds and heavy rains.
(A) alert (B) extinct (C) imaginary (D) ridiculous
4. _____ the Wangs had planned a tour to England, but in the end they did not make it.
(A) Apparently (B) Handily (C) Immediately (D) Originally
5. Research suggests that fast food and soft drinks directly _____ to childhood obesity.
(A) addict (B) contribute (C) oppose (D) resort
6. Good _____ between parents and children has a positive effect on the children for they will feel loved, knowing that their parents have concern for them.
(A) creation (B) foundation (C) interaction (D) promotion
7. The temples in and around Taipei all contain a mix of Buddhist and Taoist imagery that is _____ of Taiwanese religion.
(A) dramatic (B) intimate (C) superior (D) typical
8. Jason is a very reliable young man who always arrives _____ for activities to which he has committed.
(A) casually (B) individually (C) punctually (D) thoroughly
9. Nobody can achieve anything of real _____ unless he works very hard.
(A) dominance (B) fragrance (C) instance (D) significance
10. Recent studies have revealed that dogs can be trained to _____ specific scents in people with a range of medical conditions.
(A) detect (B) operate (C) reject (D) stimulate
11. With _____ weather throughout the season, the mango farmers have enjoyed a rich harvest.
(A) common (B) favorable (C) precious (D) relative
12. The lucky survivor of the air crash told reporters excitedly how he _____ escaped death.
(A) absolutely (B) intentionally (C) narrowly (D) technically
13. It is an established belief that there can be no solution to the global challenge of climate change without the active _____ of all members of the global village.
(A) occupation (B) involvement (C) privilege (D) reluctance

14. The judge was _____ from his post immediately after his sex scandal was uncovered by a weekly magazine.
(A) adjusted (B) expanded (C) removed (D) yielded
15. The volunteer schedule is quite _____. Some stop by for an hour or so each week. Others put in one Saturday morning a month helping with whatever needs to be done.
(A) bitter (B) flexible (C) modest (D) vivid

二、綜合測驗(占 15 分)

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

16-20 題為題組

Mahatma Gandhi went from city to city, village to village collecting funds for the Charkha Sangh. During one of his tours he 16 a meeting in Orissa. After his speech a poor old woman got up. She was bent with age, her hair was gray and her clothes were in tatters. The volunteers tried to stop her, but she fought her way to 17 Gandhi was sitting. "I must see him," she insisted and went up to Gandhi to touch his feet. Then from the folds of her sari she brought out a copper coin and placed it at his feet. Gandhi picked up the coin and put it away carefully.

Jamnallal Bajaj, who 18 Charkha Sangh's money, asked Gandhi for the coin, but Gandhi refused. "I have donated thousands of dollars for the Charkha Sangh," Jamnallal Bajaj said laughingly, "yet you won't trust me with a copper coin?"

"This copper coin is worth much more than those thousands," Gandhi said. "If a man is very rich and he 19 a thousand or two, it doesn't mean much. But this coin was perhaps all that the poor woman possessed. She gave me all she had. That was very 20 of her. What a great sacrifice she made. That is why I value this copper coin more than a hundred million rupees."

16. (A) addressed (B) dismissed (C) interrupted (D) recycled
17. (A) how (B) that (C) where (D) which
18. (A) came down with (B) kept up with (C) took advantage of (D) took charge of
19. (A) breaks down (B) gives away (C) looks forward to (D) pays attention to
20. (A) generous (B) miserable (C) respective (D) sorrowful

21-25 題為題組

There are more ants than any other kind of land animals on earth. A million ants can live in a few trees, and there may be a quarter of million in one colony. The total weight of all the ants is far greater than 21 of all the human beings. We humans are extremely interested in the study of ants. The more we study them, the more they seem to be like us.

Ants live in societies in which they depend on one another. The societies are not all 22 the same. There are differences because there are ants of many kinds—more than 1,500 kinds. But 23, each kind has three main types: queens, males and workers.

The queen has wings for a time and one day she flies away with a winged male. The male dies soon afterwards, but the queen without wings finds a good place for her new nest and starts to lay eggs there. Worker ants will feed her and protect the eggs and they will build as big and safe a home as they can.

The ants have a good number of enemies, 24 birds, bears and ant-eaters of various kinds. In some cases other ants are their worst enemies, just as man's worst enemy is man. In some parts of the world, red ants march in large armies to 25 the homes of black ants. When fighting finishes, the red ants try to take baby black ants, keep them until they grow up, and then use them as workers.

21. (A) it (B) that (C) those (D) which
22. (A) basically (B) considerably (C) exactly (D) passionately
23. (A) in addition (B) in case (C) in general (D) in short
24. (A) included (B) including (C) to include (D) that include
25. (A) attack (B) defend (C) preserve (D) support

26-30 題為題組

Scottish singer Susan Boyle has been given three different entries in the new Guinness World Records book. Her debut album *I Dreamed a Dream* was the fastest selling album by a UK female and also had the most successful first week's sales of a UK debut album, with 411,820 copies 26. Boyle was also the oldest person to reach number one with a debut album. The singer, from West Lothian, was 48 when her album went to the top spot.

Susan Boyle became an instant TV and Internet sensation in April of 2009, when she 27 viewers of the TV show *Britain's Got Talent*. Boyle is a plump and ordinary-looking woman from Blackburn, West Lothian, Scotland, 28 she astonished both judges and audience with her polished and emotional performance of "I Dreamed a Dream," a tune from the musical *Les Miserables*. A week later a clip of her song had been viewed 25 million times on YouTube and Boyle was a sudden star in both the UK and the US. Boyle eventually 29 second overall in the TV competition. Her debut album, *I Dreamed a Dream*, was released in November 2009.

Boyle said it was a "real honor" to appear in the Guinness World Records. She said, "I used to read this book as a young girl. I never dreamed that one day I would 30 appear in the Guinness Book of Records. This is truly fantastic!"

26. (A) selling (B) sold (C) to sell (D) that sold
27. (A) accepted (B) admired (C) amazed (D) annoyed
28. (A) for (B) otherwise (C) so (D) yet
29. (A) arranged (B) named (C) placed (D) rewarded
30. (A) actually (B) essentially (C) reasonably (D) undoubtedly

三、文意選填(占 10 分)

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

My mother grew up in a traditional Chinese family in which open expressions of love were never encouraged. When she had me and my three siblings, she treated us in the same way. Of course, she was not a slave driver or anything, but she 31 showed affection openly. Instead, she demonstrated that she cared in more practical ways.

My parents couldn't have been more 32 emotionally. My father is a really open-hearted person who constantly showers us with hugs and kisses no matter the occasion. After much persuasion from my dad, mother did try to 33, but it was clear that she never 34 quite right expressing her emotions. Eventually she returned to her old self.

The difference between my parents was most 35 during the times when I brought home good test results from school. My dad would practically jump for joy, 36 warm and affectionate words of congratulations. And my mother? "Ah, good, good," she would typically say 37 a tense smile etched on her face, "Do better next time, OK?" I tried not to hold a dislike against her for being so 38. That was just her way, I reasoned.

It was the kisses that we children secretly yearned for. We received a peck on the cheek from her 39 a year on Chinese New Year when she gave us our red packet for money. I can remember the kisses, awkward and wet, from her Dior lipstick. We would rub the mark on our cheek, trying to look disgusted but 40 glad to get a once-in-a-blue-moon kiss from our mom.

- (A) different (B) felt (C) obvious (D) with (E) change
(F) offering (G) once (H) seldom (I) secretly (J) reserved

四、閱讀測驗(占 32 分)

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題 4 個選項，請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個答案，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 2 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

41-44 題為題組

A young boy lived with his parents in a cottage on a hillside overlooking a valley. Every evening, he would sit on his front porch and looked over to another house that is situated on another hillside at the other end of the valley. His favorite moment was when the sun was sinking in the west; the other house would burst into a dazzling golden light. How happy these people must be who live in a house with golden windows, he thought. He would fantasize about living in such a house. How happy he would be. He looked around his own house and wished that his house had golden windows too.

One day, this boy packed his favorite toy and a loaf of bread and set off to the house of his dreams. The journey took longer than he thought. It was sunset when he climbed the other hill slope. He was disappointed when he reached the other house. It was a cottage like his own home, smaller and more **rundown**. The windows were ordinary and were not golden at all! He was so disappointed. The kindly folks in the cottage offered him a bed for the night as it was too late for the journey back. He shared supper with the simple folks and went to bed early. The young boy was eager to start his journey early the next day and leave this disappointing house behind.

Early the next morning, he let himself out just when the sun was rising to get an early start. He looked across the valley toward his own house. As the ray of the rising sun struck his home, it burst forth in a dazzling golden light!

41. Which of the following messages is most likely what the author of the story wants to get across?
(A) A house is judged by its appearance.
(B) What we left behind is often better than our fantasy.
(C) The golden windows could only be seen at sunset.
(D) A boy with dreams should travel to some other place to carry them out.
42. Which of the following words is closest in meaning with the word "**rundown**" in the 2nd paragraph?
(A) decorated (B) poorly-repaired (C) reduced (D) well-designed
43. Where did the boy stay for the night?
(A) His parents' cottage. (B) His front porch.
(C) Somewhere down the valley. (D) The cottage he once dreamed of.
44. Which of the following proverbs best describes the boy's obsession to look for the house with the golden windows?
(A) It's never too late to mend.
(B) A bird in hand is worth two in the bush.
(C) The grass is always greener on the other side.
(D) Never trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.

45-48 題為題組

How many people do you know that literally jump out of their skins at the "clap" of thunder? Is it the sudden noise, or the volume of sound? Or the idea of the storm that follows?

Thunder is one of nature's loudest and most nerve-shattering noises. It occurs following lightning, which may or may not be seen as a flash of light, or a bolt. The air around the lightning is superheated to approximately five times that of the Sun, causing it to expand faster than the speed of sound, then compressing the air to make the boom that you hear.

At times, you see lightning without thunder or something often referred to as "heat lightning". Both of these phenomena are due to your distance from the actual weather disturbance. And considering that at any given moment, there are about 2,000 storms taking place around the world, chances are pretty good of observing or hearing one, without the other. One of the favorite activities of kids is to figure out how far away a thunderstorm is. This can be done by counting seconds between the flash of lightning and the sound of thunder. For every five seconds counted, the storm is about one mile away.

Unless you lived in the town of Tororo, Uganda. In a strange quirk of Nature, the town suffered an average 251 days of thunder a year, from 1967-1976, the highest incidence ever recorded.

45. The main subject of the passage is _____.
- (A) noisy thunder (B) the frequency of storms on earth
(C) the city of Tororo (D) the impact of lightning on the Sun
46. How do people usually figure out how far away a thunderstorm is taking place?
- (A) By running after the flash of lightning.
(B) By observing the number of the flashes of lightning.
(C) By figuring out the frequency of thundering in a period of time.
(D) By counting the time span between the flash of lightning and the sound of the thunder.
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Thunder is a rare natural occurrence.
(B) Lightning is always followed by thunder.
(C) Thunder is the result of air compression by lightning.
(D) Few people are scared of the sudden noise made by the "clap" of thunder.
48. The author seems to view thunder as a/an _____ to residents of Tororo, Uganda.
- (A) annoyance (B) blessing (C) coincidence (D) interaction

49-52 題為題組

In search of after-school study support, online study is becoming the most important choice of new generations of students. They find the Internet like a treasure house that has solutions to all their problems. Moreover, information technology has given rise to a creative learning method that students are in favor of.

Online study is the usage of computers and the Internet to study anywhere and at anytime. Here learners are given the free will to decide the pace of their learning process. They can schedule their learning hours according to their convenience. Students can study online day and night and strengthen their concepts to score extra marks in coming exams.

After-school study support has always been the means through which students can learn more. With the passage of time and the development of information technology, it is moving from the private tuition to online study. The reason behind this move is that the private tuition lacks the convenience in terms of time, cost and energy. Today students can acquire access to standardized study modules through online study. Moreover, the process can be helpful to students especially when an exam is coming soon and they do not want to waste any time travelling among tuition centers.

We all know that students have different learning patterns. Having regular classroom teaching after regular school hours often becomes annoying to students. They desire to explore more in their studies. This is another reason that is making online study the most popular choice among students.

49. What is mainly discussed in the passage?
 (A) Online study. (B) Private tuition.
 (C) After-school annoyances. (D) After-school conveniences.
50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 (A) Online study is attracting more and more students.
 (B) Online study is a creative learning method.
 (C) Online study makes students more and more dependent.
 (D) Online study allows students to decide the pace of their learning process.
51. Private tuition lacks the convenience of the following except _____.
 (A) cost (B) energy (C) face-to-face guidance (D) time
52. The author seems to hold a/an _____ attitude toward online study as an after-school study support.
 (A) negative (B) positive (C) reluctant (D) unusual

53-56 題為題組

Nowadays, our life is influenced by technology in one way or another. Take a look at the devices in your home. You may have a refrigerator, an electric stove, a blender, or a toaster oven. In your living room, you have a television and perhaps a computer. Most people have cell phones so they can stay connected with their friends, family, colleagues, and business associates.

Though the digital world does have a lot to offer everyone, there are some downfalls associated with our digital era. Newspapers, for one, have been greatly impacted by our digital world. People used to be glad to pay a couple of bucks a week to have the weekly or daily paper delivered to their door, but with the Internet and the news at just a few keystrokes, newspaper companies and other publications have suffered tremendously. You may have heard of newspaper companies shutting down their facilities for good because of not enough **revenue** coming in.

Another sector that has been affected negatively is the music and movie industry. As more and more people listen to music in digital formats, mainly the MP3, there is no longer a need for compact discs. The 8 track and cassette tape became obsolete, CDs are destined for that same position, and CD players are not being manufactured as much. The movie industry has also been affected negatively. Ownership of DVDs was once a great thing, but not when you can own your own movies in a digital format and store it onto your computer. Computers even come equipped with DVD burning software so you can create your own DVD movies. With the introduction of HD, DVD and Blue Ray discs, there is a new demand for Blue Ray players and discs so that people can watch their favorite movies in astonishingly clear picture and sound quality.

It's hard to imagine what other advancements development companies can make when we already seem to be living at the epitome of technology, but in a few years' time, don't be surprised to hear of new technologies taking the world by storm.

53. The author uses _____ to illustrate how people's life is closely connected to technology.
 (A) a vivid but funny report (B) convincing arguments
 (C) a series of examples (D) contrasts and comparisons
54. In the digital era _____.
 (A) fewer people have newspapers delivered to their places daily
 (B) the readership of printed newspapers is expanding instead of downsizing
 (C) newspaper companies make a fortune by shutting down their facilities
 (D) printed English dictionaries will be people's favorite resources of reference

55. As used in the passage, the word “revenue” in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning with the word “_____.”
(A) expense (B) income (C) loan (D) target
56. Which of the following best states the main idea of the third paragraph?
(A) No matter what happens, music and movies are here to stay.
(B) The music and movie industry has been negatively impacted by technology.
(C) As compact discs are no longer needed, CD players will soon be a thing of the past.
(D) With the introduction of Blue Ray players and discs, people can watch more quality movies.

第貳部分：非選擇題(占 28 分)

一、中譯英(占 8 分)

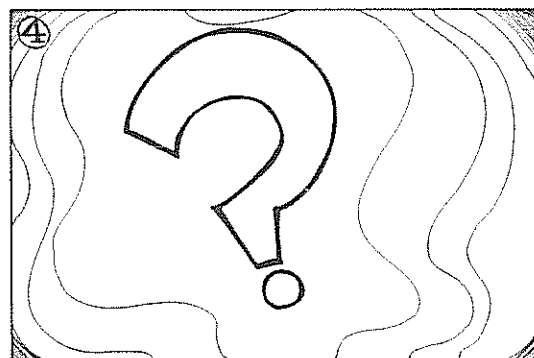
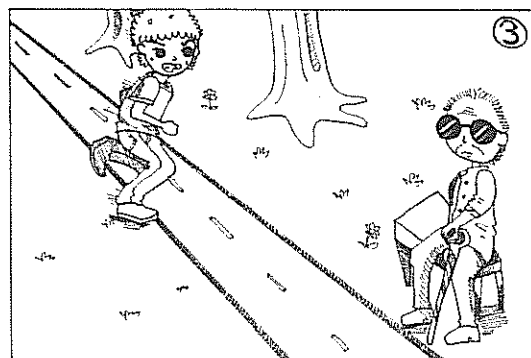
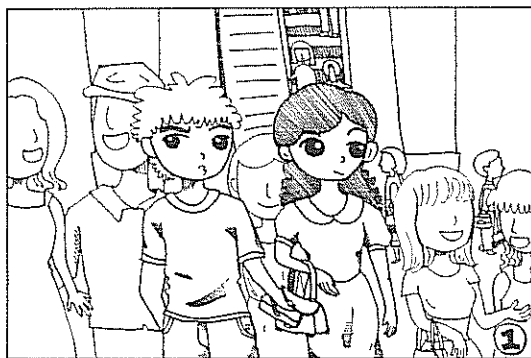
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 多半時候我們期望自己和周遭的人們都要說實話。
2. 不過我們偶爾會爲了不傷他們的感情而對家人或朋友說善意的謊言。

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. 文長約 100 至 120 個單詞 (words)。

提示：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫出一個涵蓋連環圖片內容並有完整結局的故事。



英文考科解析

考試日期：100 年 11 月 3-4 日

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 由於老年人口逐漸增加，醫療服務的需求也逐年增加。
(A)指揮；統御 (B)需求 (C)撤退 (D)威脅
- 雖然我媽媽是位忙碌而成功的職業婦女，她從未忽略她賢妻慈母的角色。
(A)宣告 (B)詮釋 (C)忽略 (D)容忍
- 預期將有個颶風侵襲本島，氣象局促請民眾對於可能的強風豪雨保持警戒。
(A)警覺的 (B)滅絕的 (C)空想的 (D)荒謬的
- 王家一家原本計劃到英國旅遊，不過最後並沒有成行。
(A)顯然 (B)便利地 (C)立即 (D)原本
- 研究報告指出速食與飲料直接促成孩童肥胖。
(A)上癮 (B)促成 (C)反對 (D)訴諸
- 父母和孩子間良好的互動對孩子有正面的影響，因為他們會覺得被愛，知道父母關心他們。
(A)創造 (B)基礎 (C)互動 (D)促銷
- 台北市內及附近的廟宇都具有台灣宗教典型的佛道混合特色。
(A)戲劇性的 (B)親暱的 (C)較優越的 (D)典型的
- 傑生是位可信賴的年輕人，總是準時出席他承諾參加的活動。
(A)隨便地 (B)個別地 (C)準時地 (D)徹底地
- 除非努力，沒有任何人會達成任何真正有意義的事。
(A)主宰 (B)香味 (C)例子 (D)意義
- 最近的研究報告顯示狗可以被訓練來偵測出各種不同醫療情況的人身上特殊的體味。
(A)偵測 (B)操作 (C)拒絕 (D)刺激
- 由於整個季節有利的天氣，芒果農享受豐收之樂。
(A)普通的 (B)有利的 (C)珍貴的 (D)相關的
- 在這場空難中幸運活下來的生還者興奮地告訴記者他如何驚險逃生。
(A)絕對地 (B)蓄意地 (C)驚險地 (D)技術上地
- 人們的共識是，若無地球村全體成員的積極參與，全球性的氣候變遷挑戰將無法可解。
(A)職業；佔據 (B)參與 (C)特權 (D)勉強
- 該法官在某週刊揭露他的性醜聞後立刻被解除職務。
(A)調整 (B)擴張 (C)除去 (D)生產
- 志工時程相當有彈性。有些人每週來停留個一小時，有些則每個月在星期六留一上午來幫忙完成需要做好的事。
(A)苦澀的 (B)有彈性的 (C)謙遜的 (D)生動的

二、綜合測驗

16-20 題為題組

甘地從一個城市旅行到另一個城市，一個村落到另一個

村落，為手紡車協會募集基金。在某一個行程中他在奧利沙的一場集會中發表演說。演說完畢，一位貧窮的老婦人站起來。她因為年老而身形佝僂，頭髮灰白，衣服破舊。志工們力圖阻止她，但她奮力要走到甘地就坐處。「我一定要見他，」她很堅持，走到甘地面前親吻了他的腳。接著她從披肩的布褶中拿出一個銅幣放在他的腳下。甘地拿起這個銅幣，小心地收起來。

掌管手紡車協會財務的巴杰吉向甘地要這枚銅幣，但是甘地拒絕了。巴杰吉大聲笑著說：「我已經捐給手紡車協會好幾千美元了，你卻不把這一枚銅幣信託給我？」

「這一枚銅幣的價值可勝過那成千上萬元呢，」甘地說道。「如果一個人很有錢，捐了一千或兩千元，對他來說沒什麼大不了的。可是這一枚銅幣可能是那位貧婦所擁有的全部呢！她把所有的財產全給了我。她真是慷慨啊！她的犧牲好大！這就是為什麼我把這枚銅幣看得比一億盧比(印幣)都還有價值。」

16. (A)對...演說 (B)解散 (C)打斷 (D)回收(資源)

17. ...where Gandhi was sitting 甘地坐著的地方。

18. (A)(因某病)病倒 (B)與...保持一樣的速度 (C)佔...的便宜 (D)管理

19. (A)拋錨 (B)捐出 (C)企盼 (D)留意

20. (A)慷慨的 (B)淒慘的 (C)各自的 (D)愛傷的

21-25 題為題組

螞蟻的數量比地球上任何其他種類的動物還要多。一百萬隻螞蟻可以住在幾棵樹裡，每一個蟻窩可能有 25 萬隻螞蟻。螞蟻的總重量遠遠超過人類的總重量。我們人類對於研究螞蟻極感興趣。我們越研究牠們，牠們似乎越像我們自己。

螞蟻生活在彼此依賴的社群中。這些社群並不都完全相同。因為螞蟻種類極多，有 1500 多種。不過一般來說，每一種螞蟻群都有三種主要身份：蟻后、雄蟻和工蟻。

蟻后有段時間長著翅膀，然後有一天她會和一隻長翅膀的雄蟻飛走。雄蟻不久之後就死亡，但沒了翅膀的蟻后就會找到一個好地方，開始在那裡產卵。工蟻會供養她並保護蟻卵，他們還會盡力建造一個又大又安全的家。

螞蟻有許多敵人，包括鳥類、熊和多種的食蟻獸。在某些情況中，牠們最壞的敵人是其他螞蟻，正如人類的最大的敵人是人類自己。在某些地區紅螞蟻會以大軍前進去攻擊黑螞蟻的家。戰爭結束時，紅螞蟻會設法擄走小黑蟻，把牠們養大，然後充當工蟻。

21. 此題考指示代名詞概念，答案 that 代替的是前半句的 the total weight。

22. (A)基本上 (B)相當地 (C)完完全全地 (D)熱情地

23. (A)此外 (B)萬一 (C)一般說來 (D)簡而言之

24. 答案 including 是介詞用法，後面的名詞是被包含在內的。

25. (A)攻擊 (B)防衛 (C)維護 (D)支持

26-30 題為題組

蘇格蘭歌手蘇珊鮑伊爾獲得了三項新版《金氏世界紀錄》的確認。她的首發專輯《我有一個夢想》被確認為唱片銷售速度之冠的英國女歌手，同時也是英國本土第一週銷量最佳的首發唱片，銷量達 411,820 張。鮑伊爾也是首發唱片登上銷售量榜首年紀最大的歌手。專輯登上頂峰時來自西洛西恩的蘇珊鮑伊爾已經 48 歲。

蘇珊鮑伊爾於 2009 年四月震驚了「英國星光大道」的電視觀眾，瞬即成為電視及網路轟動人物。來自蘇格蘭西洛西恩的鮑伊爾是個圓胖長相普通的女人，但她在演唱音樂劇《悲慘世界》插曲《我有一個夢想》成熟而感性的表現震驚了評審與觀眾。一周後她那首歌的短片在 YouTube 上已被點閱 2500 萬次，而鮑伊爾瞬即在英國和美國暴紅。鮑伊爾最後在那場電視比賽中得到第二名。她的首張專輯《我有一個夢想》於 2009 年 11 月發行。

鮑伊爾說她對能夠名留《金氏世界紀錄》表示「深感榮幸」。她說：「當我還是個很小的女孩子時，我常常看這本書。但我從來沒想到有一天自己也能被收錄到《金氏世界紀錄》這本書裡。這一切真是讓人難以置信。」

26. 此題考「with + n. + 分詞」這個句型，因為從唱片看，是被 sell 的，故選 sold。

27. (A)接受 (B)敬佩 (C)使訝異 (D)干擾

28. 答案 yet 在本句是對等連接詞用法，相當於 but。

29. (A)安排 (B)取名字 (C)在(競賽中)取得名次 (D)報酬

30. (A)真實地 (B)基本上 (C)合理地 (D)無疑地

三、文意選項

我母親在一個不提倡公開示愛的傳統中國家庭長大。在她有了我和其他三個孩子之後，就以同樣的方式對待我們，這倒不是說她對我們極度苛刻或什麼的，只是她從沒有公開顯示過對我們的愛，反而，她以更實用的方式體現對我們的關心。

在情感方面我的父母有著天壤之別。我父親是一個真正開朗的人，無論是什麼場合總是以擁抱、親吻呵護我們。媽媽也曾在我父親的苦口婆心之下真正試著改變，但很明顯，把自己的情感暴露出來總叫她感到不自在，久而久之，就又變回了以前的她。

最能凸顯我父母間差異的是當我從學校拿好成績回家時，父親真的就高興得跳起來，祝賀我，說些溫馨和疼愛的話。母親呢？「嗯。很好，很好。」臉上帶那種特有的雕塑般的微笑「下次再考好一點，行嗎？」我盡量的不去計較她這種無動於衷。她就是這樣，我開導自己。

我們作為孩子的私下最渴望的當然是親吻，而我們每年只能在中國新年發紅包時從她那裡得到一個落在臉頰上的輕吻。我還記得那些吻，那些隔著迪奧唇膏的，怪怪的、濕濕的吻。我們會把口紅印擦去，表面上裝出噁心的樣子，但心裡卻暗自高興，終於從自己的母親那裡得到了一個千載難逢的吻。

31. 空格宜填入副詞，從上下文及待選項中考量以否定副詞 seldom 最恰當。

32. 空格宜填入形容詞，從下文看可知父母親在感情表現上極為不同，故選 different。

33. 空格宜填入原形動詞，從上文看在父親勸說下母親曾經試圖改變(change)做法。

34. 空格宜填入動詞，時式為過去式，從空格後的形容詞 right 看，應為連綴動詞，待選答案 felt 最吻合。

35. 空格宜填入形容詞，從下文看可知要說父母差異在這種情況下最為明顯(obvious)。

36. 空格前沒有連接詞，宜填入分詞，從句意上看應選 offering。

37. 此格與 with + n. + p.p. 句型有關，表附帶情境，故選 with。

38. 空格在 being so 後宜填入形容詞，從上文及待選項看，選 reserved(保守的)最適當。

39. 句子幾乎是完整的，答案要與 a year 形成某種語意，填入 once 合乎語境，once a year 意為一年一次。

40. 空格前是 looked disgusted but，後面是形容詞 glad...，從上下文看宜填副詞，secretly(暗地裡)最適當。

四、閱讀測驗

41-44 題為題組

一個小男孩和父母住在山坡上一間俯瞰山谷的小屋裡。每天傍晚，他會坐在他的門廊上，望著位於山谷另一端坐落在另一個山坡上的另一間房子。他最喜歡的時刻是太陽正向西方下沉時，另外那棟房子會迸發出令人眼花繚亂的金色光芒。住在這棟有金色窗戶的人們一定是非常幸福的，他想。他會幻想自己住在這樣的房子裡。他將是多麼幸福呀！他看了看自己的房子，渴望自己的房子也有金色的窗戶。

有一天男孩帶著自己最喜歡的玩具和一條麵包，出發前往他夢想的房子。他在路上花了超過自己預期的時間。當他爬上對面小山坡時已經是夕陽西下的時刻。到達那棟房子時，他感到很失望。它就像他自己的家一樣是個小屋，更小、更破舊。窗戶普普通通而且根本不是金色的！他感到很失望。因為回程已經太晚，小屋裡好心的人們提供他一張床過夜。他與那些樸實的人們共用晚飯，早就去睡覺。小男孩急於開始他第二天一早的旅程，把這間令人失望的房子拋在腦後。

第二天一大早他為了要早點出發，太陽一升起就走了出來。他往自己越過山谷的房子看過去。初升的太陽的光線撒在他家，它迸發出令人眼花繚亂的金色光芒！

41. 下列那個信息最可能是作者想傳達的？我們留在背後的往往比我們的幻想好。

(A)屋如其貌。

(C)金黃色的窗戶只有落日時分看得見。

(D)懷有夢想的孩子應該去別的地方實現理想。

42. 下面那個字詞和第二段裡的「rundown」意思最接近？修護不良的

(A)有裝飾的 (C)被減少的 (D)設計精良的

此題為釋意題，rundown 有「修護不良」的意思，在本文中則表那夢中小屋雖有人居住卻欠缺維護，比自己的家還落魄，所以 poorly-repaired 在語意上最接近。

43. 小男孩在什麼地方過夜？他曾經夢想的小屋

(A)他父母的小屋 (B)他家前廊 (C)山谷某處

44. 下列那一則諺語最能描述孩子一心一意要尋找有金黃色窗戶房子的心境？別人的草地總比較綠。

(A)亡羊補牢時猶未晚。

(B)一鳥在手勝過二鳥在林。

(D)不要自找麻煩。

45-48 題為題組

你知道有多少人一聽到雷聲「霹」一聲就真嚇得跳腳嗎？是因為突然而來的噪音還是聲音的響度呢？或者是緊跟著而來會有暴風雨這個想法？

雷聲是大自然最響也最讓人緊張兮兮的噪音。它隨著閃電後面發生，閃電是一道強光或一道霹靂，你可能看見也可能沒看見。閃電附近的空氣是過熱的，大約是太陽的五倍熱，擴散的速度超過音速，然後它會壓縮空氣，製造出你聽到的那種隆隆聲。

有時候你只會看到沒打雷的閃電，或看到通常被稱為「熱閃電」的東西。兩種現象都是因為你和此種天氣干擾發生地點有點距離。考慮到在任何特定時間，都有大約二千陣暴風雨在世界各地發生，你很可能只觀察或聽到其中一種，而錯失另一種。小孩子們最喜歡的活動之一是計算出一陣雷電在距離多遠以外。這可以藉由計算閃電出現與雷聲到來間有幾秒算出來。如果相隔五秒，那麼雷電就在一英里之外。

除非你住在烏干達的托羅羅鎮。由於大自然詭異的偏愛，這個小鎮於 1967 年至 1976 年間平均一年有 251 天遭受雷電的噪音。

45. 本文最主要的題材是吵死人的雷聲。
- (A)地球上暴風雨的頻率。
(B)托羅羅市。
(C)閃電對太陽的影響。
46. 人們通常怎麼算出雷電在多遠以外的地方發生？藉由計算閃電出現與雷聲到來之間的時間長度來估算。
- (A)追著閃電跑。
(B)觀察閃電的次數。
(C)算出某段時間內打雷的頻率。
47. 根據本文，下面那個說法正確？打雷是空氣壓縮的結果。
- (A)打雷是自然界罕見之事。
(B)閃電後必定打雷。
(C)幾乎沒有人害怕突然一聲雷。
48. 作者似乎將打雷視為對烏干達的托羅羅居民的一種干擾。
- (A)福氣 (B)巧合 (C)互動 (D)互助

49-52 題為題組

為了尋找課後學習的支援，線上學習正成為新一代學生最重要的選擇。他們發現網際網路就像一座解決他們所有問題的寶庫。此外，資訊科技已經促使一種學生們都贊成的創意學習方法的興起。

線上學習是利用電腦和網際網路在任何時候任何地方進行學習。學習者在此有自由意志決定其學習的步伐。他們可以根據自己的方便來安排學習的時間。學生可以在白天或夜晚做線上學習和加強他們的概念以便在即將到來的考試中得到額外的分數。課後學習支援一直是學生可以藉以學習更多的手段。隨著時間的推移與資訊技術的發展，它正從私人教轉移到線上學習。這種轉移的背後原因是私人教欠缺時間、費用和體力上的便利。今天的學生可以透過線上學習獲得標準化的學習模組。此外，尤其在考試即將來臨而學生不想浪費往返家教中心的任何時間時，該過程對於學生很有助益。

我們都知道學生有不同的學習模式。在正常的學校課程後，固定的課餘教學對學生而言往往變得令人討厭。他們渴望從自己的學習中探索更多東西。這正是使線上學習成為學生們最愛選擇的另一個原因。

49. 本文主要討論的是什麼？線上學習
- (A)私人家教 (B)課後干擾 (C)課後便利 (D)課後輔導
50. 根據本文，下列說法哪一個不正確？(C)線上學習使學生依賴性愈來愈強。(不正確，文中未探討此點)
- (A)線上學習吸引著愈來愈多的學生。
(B)線上學習是種有創意的學習方法。
(C)線上學習容許學生自己決定自己學習過程的步調。
(D)私人家教欠缺除了面對面指導以外的其它便利。
51. 私人家教欠缺除了面對面指導以外的其它便利。
- (A)費用 (B)體力 (C)時間 (D)空間
52. 作者似乎對於以線上學習做為課後學習輔助的方式抱持肯定的態度。
- (A)否定的 (B)勉強的 (C)不尋常的 (D)不尋常的

53-56 題為題組

我們現在的生活或多或少都受科技的影響。看看你家裡的這些設備。您可能有一台冰箱、一個電爐、一個食物調理機或烤麵包機。客廳裡你有一台電視機，也許也有一台電腦。大多數人都有手機，以便他們與他們的朋友、家人、同事和業務夥伴保持連繫。

雖然數位世界的確有很多可以供給大家的，還是有一些因數位時代而來的沒落。舉其一，報紙受到數位時代極大的衝擊。人們以前很樂意一星期支付幾塊錢讓週刊或日報送到家門口，但因為網際網路和打幾個鍵新聞就出現，報社和其它出版公司大受其苦。您可能聽說過報社因為沒有足夠的收入管道而永遠關閉其部門設施的事。

另一個受負面影響的部門是音樂和電影業。由於愈來愈多人以 MP3 為主的數位格式聽音樂，CD 就不再需要了。八軌和卡式錄音帶變得過時。光碟片的命運也相同，CD 播放機的生產也不那麼多了。電影業也受到負面的影響。DVD 的所有權曾經風光一時，但當你可以擁有你自己的數位格式電影並把它存放到電腦裡時，它就再也不吃香了。電腦出廠甚至都配有 DVD 燒錄軟體，好讓你可以製作自己的 DVD 影片。隨著 HD DVD 和藍光碟片的引進，藍光播放機和光碟片的需求產生了，以便人們可以以超清晰的影像和音質觀看他們最喜愛的電影。

當我們似乎已經生活在科技的縮影時，很難想像各研發公司還要做出什麼其他先進的東西，但幾年後，不要因為聽到讓世人訝異的新科技而感到驚訝。

53. 作者使用了一連串的實例來說明人們的生活和科技密切關連。
- (A)一則生動但好笑的報導 (B)具有說服力的論述
(C)對比與比較 (D)對比與比較
54. 在數位年代比較少人訂每天送到他們處所的報紙。
- (A)油印報紙的讀者群沒有萎縮，反而擴大
(B)報社靠關閉設備大賺一筆
(C)紙本英文字典將會成為人們最喜愛的參考資源
(D)紙本英文字典將會成為人們最喜愛的參考資源
55. 如本文用到的「revenue」一詞和「income」意思最接近。
- (A)花費 (B)收入 (C)貸款 (D)標的
56. 下列何者最能敘述第三段的大意？音樂與電影業受到科技負面的衝擊。
- (A)無論發生什麼事，音樂和電影不會消失。
(B)因為光碟片不再有需求，光碟播放機將很快成為過眼雲煙。
(C)由於藍光播放機和光碟片的引進，人們可以觀賞更多優質電影。
(D)四個待選項，(A)(C)(D)都屬於細節。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

- Most of the time// we expect// ourselves and people around us// to tell the truth.
或 More often than not//we hope that// we ourselves and people around// tell the truth.
- Yet we sometimes tell a white lie// to our family or friends// in order not to/so as not to// hurt their feelings.
或 However/ But, we tell a white lie at times// to our family or friends// so that/ in order that// we do not hurt their feelings.

評分標準：1.每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。

2.每一題以雙斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各佔 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

參考範文

Judy, who worked from Monday through Friday, went to the department store for shopping as her pastime on the weekend. The department store was having a big sale; as a result, it was crowded there. Filled with happiness, Judy decided to purchase a lot of things which she liked as a reward for her hard work. All of a sudden, a teenager moved close to her, stole her purse, and escaped right away. Never did Judy think such a misery would happen! She was astonished and did not know what to do next. All she could do was scream, hoping some people would help her.

Seeing the teenager running far away from her, Judy fell into despair. Then she saw an old man wearing sunglasses sitting on a bench under the tree with a stick on his left hand. Regarding him as a blind man, she just wanted to leave in disappointment. Out of the blue, the man stood up and rushed to capture the teen thief! It turned out that the old man was a police officer. Since many robberies happened in the department store on weekends, the authorities decided to take action. Thanks to the police officer's help, Judy had a terrifying but unforgettable weekend.

評分標準

等級	給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
劣	0-4 分	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 分	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 分	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 分	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 分	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有關的零碎字詞。(0分)	違背基本體或格式、標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。(0分)
差	主題不明，大部分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)	