

第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 15 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 mysterious virus MERS, or Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, has been _____ in more than hundreds of people globally and aroused great fears worldwide.
(A) launched (B) confirmed (C) measured (D) confessed
2. Being poor is nothing to be _____ of, since one's true value doesn't lie in what one has but in what one is.
(A) ashamed (B) conscious (C) guilty (D) innocent
3. My _____ reaction to the sudden blackout last night was to panic, but later I calmed myself down and tried to light a candle.
(A) dominant (B) intense (C) mutual (D) initial
4. Fortunately, most of the passengers in the car accident were only _____ injured, with only one badly hurt.
(A) wildly (B) slightly (C) roughly (D) partially
5. In this country, there was a lot of public _____ about how the disease is spread, and that was why so many people came down with it.
(A) celebration (B) awareness (C) ignorance (D) witness
6. The traffic downtown was brought to a complete _____ by the demonstration of the factory workers asking for a pay raise.
(A) halt (B) detour (C) anxiety (D) barrier
7. The sales manager was _____ held responsible for the declining sales figures, for he was the one in charge of all the marketing strategies.
(A) frankly (B) reliably (C) hastily (D) directly
8. The thriller is really a hit; the story plots gradually build up to a powerful _____, gripping all the audience.
(A) climax (B) angle (C) texture (D) exhibit
9. Being exhausted and hungry, the homeless kid was _____ for a hot meal and a warm bed.
(A) effective (B) sensitive (C) desperate (D) intimate
10. After having a hearty meal at the all-you-can-eat buffet, I had to _____ my belt to make myself comfortable.
(A) loosen (B) revise (C) target (D) cancel
11. In an election, all _____ will be examined down to the last detail by the voters and the press.
(A) divisions (B) candidates (C) references (D) exceptions
12. The government was severely _____ for its slow and ineffective response to the explosion of the flammable powder at a recreational water park.
(A) provoked (B) frustrated (C) identified (D) criticized

13. The strict teacher asked every student should arrive at school _____ in the morning to have a good start.
(A) particularly (B) thoroughly (C) essentially (D) punctually
14. With fall _____, the streets lined with trees are carpeted with yellow and brown fallen leaves.
(A) preserving (B) approaching (C) overlooking (D) switching
15. These prisoners _____ a plan to escape from prison, but they were arrested on the run.
(A) assigned (B) observed (C) devised (D) captured

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 16 至 20 題為題組

Disney will ban selfie sticks at all of its theme parks around the world from July the 1st, 2015. The entertainment giant has become the latest company to ban the sticks. Universal Studios was one of the first companies to put a ban 16. Many museums now also ban them.

Disney spokeswoman said the ban was because of 17 that the sticks were dangerous for customers and Disney workers. She said, "We strive to provide a great experience for the entire family, and 18, selfie sticks have become a growing safety concern for both our guests and workers." She added that staff have had to stop rides because people 19 selfie sticks on them.

Selfie sticks have become very popular in recent years. It seems 20 everyone in the world is taking self-portraits to put on social media sites. Even the president of the USA has been seen taking selfies. However, many people are getting angry with others who use selfie sticks, especially at tourist attractions.

16. (A) for free (B) in place (C) on duty (D) at ease
 17. (A) results (B) contents (C) concerns (D) requests
 18. (A) strangely (B) hopefully (C) unfortunately (D) similarly
 19. (A) have used (B) use (C) used (D) were using
 20. (A) as though (B) if only (C) even if (D) in case

第 21 至 25 題為題組

A consumer watchdog in the UK has reported that many Internet sites are full of fake reviews. The UK's Competition and Market Authority (CMA) believes there are millions of reviews on sites for hotels, restaurants, theatres and online stores that have been paid for to 21 shoppers. Writing fake reviews for companies is now big business. Many companies wrote fake reviews about themselves as a marketing tool. Others offered money, free samples or upgrades 22 five-star reviews.

Online reviews are very important to businesses. Industry analysts estimate that in Britain alone, \$36 billion a year of consumer spending could be 23 by online reviews. Millions of people look at online reviews and endorsements before making decisions such as where to spend their holidays or which plumber to hire. A CMA spokeswoman said, "We have found that consumers who use online reviews find them valuable, but we have also heard about some 24 that may be unlawful." Some of the more illegal activities include rival companies 25 negative remarks about each other's goods and services. The bosses could face going to prison for doing this.

21. (A) retain (B) contact (C) polish (D) trick
 22. (A) in exchange for (B) in need of (C) in place of (D) in response to
 23. (A) persuaded (B) infected (C) influenced (D) shadowed
 24. (A) processes (B) practices (C) contracts (D) appeals
 25. (A) be posting (B) posted (C) posting (D) post

第 26 至 30 題為題組

New research shows that students do not learn very well when they are texting and checking their social media accounts. In the study, some of the students used their mobile phones during class, whereas others had their phones 26. It was found that students who did not use their mobile phones 27 the teacher was talking got higher scores on tests they took at the end of the class.

One of the biggest challenges teachers have in the classroom is the non-stop battle of keeping students 28. The researchers said it is very common for students to be physically present in class, but mentally 29 because they are using their mobiles. Teachers were fighting a “losing battle” because students were more interested in social media than learning. Another study also found that test scores increased 30 six per cent after mobile phones were banned in class.

26. (A) turned down (B) switched off (C) put out (D) picked out
27. (A) because (B) while (C) although (D) since
28. (A) worked (B) to work (C) work (D) working
29. (A) absorbed (B) abstract (C) absent (D) awake
30. (A) by (B) at (C) for (D) in

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 31 至 40 題為題組

If you spend most of your days sitting at school, work, at a computer or stretching out on a couch at home, you may be taking up to two years 31 your life. It is common knowledge that a sedentary lifestyle increases the risk of heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer and obesity, and can result in 32 death. Many people think they can 33 for sitting around by walking, playing sports or going to the gym. However, this might not be 34. A new study suggests the effect 35 our longevity from sitting for long periods of time cannot be 36 through exercise. Even 60 minutes of daily exercise may not be enough.

The study is from Dr. David Alter and his colleagues at Toronto University. Dr. Alter and his team analyzed 47 studies that tracked different groups of people, who kept 37 on how long they sat down each day and how much they exercised. They found that the most sedentary groups had a 24% 38 chance of dying than the least sedentary ones. This remained the case 39 those who sat a lot also did 60 minutes of daily exercise. Dr. Alter writes: “Reducing your sit-down time each day by standing up at your desk, taking frequent breaks to stretch and walk, or watching TV on your feet may be 40 better than an expensive, crowded, smelly gym and be just what the doctor ordered.”

- (A) increased (B) even though (C) on (D) premature (E) off
(F) reversed (G) notes (H) much (I) compensate (J) so

四、閱讀測驗 (占 32 分)

說明：第 41 題至第 56 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 41 至 44 題為題組

Long and luxurious eyelashes have been in fashion, but scientists now suggest that the longer might not be the better. David Hu at the Georgia Institute of Technology first decided to investigate eyelashes after seeing his newborn daughter bat her eyelashes three years ago. He and his team members measured the lashes of different mammals. They made an artificial eye with lashes, put it in a wind tunnel and blew air at it. And they created mathematical models of airflow over lashes. They found that across a wide variety of mammals, eyelashes are always about one-third as long as the eye's width, which, it turns out, is the optimal length for diverting airflow around the eye and reducing evaporation.

In the past, scientists have offered different explanations for the existence of eyelashes, including protecting the eye by catching dust as it settled from above, and acting as sensors to trigger blinking, which helps protect eyes and keep them lubricated. And in humans, lashes were also thought to have a role in sex and seduction, or, in biological terms, mating.

Dr. Hu further looked into the relation between the changing airflow around the eye and the proportion of lash length to eye width. Mathematical models of airflow showed that this length, one-third the width of the eye, should be the most efficient for diverting airflow. The wind tunnel experiments also confirmed this. The researchers used a dish of water the size of an eye, with a circle of mesh around it to mimic eyelashes. The mesh functioned the same as false eyelashes made with human hair. The actual length of mammalian eyelashes worked best to prevent evaporation of the water and to prevent the very small particles that air currents carry from landing on the water. If eyelashes are too long, Dr. Hu said, they channel air to the eye. Apart from satisfying his curiosity, Dr. Hu provided a potential worry for wearers of long false eyelashes.

41. Based on the passage, what's the ideal length of lashes when one has eyes of 3 cm in width?
 (A) 1 cm (B) 1.5 cm (C) 3 cm (D) 4.5 cm
42. What's the theme of the 2nd paragraph?
 (A) The focus of the eyelash research. (B) The special features of mammals.
 (C) The protecting effects of eyelashes. (D) The various functions of eyelashes.
43. What's the possible reason for the fixed proportion of lash length to eye width in different mammals?
 (A) It best protects the eyes from sweat.
 (B) It will most efficiently trigger blinking.
 (C) It best diverts airflow around the eye.
 (D) It is the most beautiful proportion.
44. What is the potential risk wearers of long false eyelashes might face?
 (A) They might attract too many chasers.
 (B) Their eyes might get too dry.
 (C) Their eyes might get allergic.
 (D) Their eyes might not blink.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

The Netherlands is the land of giants: on average, its women stand almost 1.71 meters tall, and its men 1.84 meters. But how the Dutch became the world's tallest people has been somewhat of a mystery. After all, two centuries ago they were renowned for being among the shortest. What's happened since then?

A popular explanation is nutrition – a calorie-stuffed diet rich in meat and dairy products. However, other European countries, which have enjoyed similar prosperity and a rise in living standards, don't embrace the same height. The average male height in the Netherlands has gained 20 cm in the last 150 years. By comparison, the height of the average American man has risen a mere six centimeters over the same period.

Researchers in population health examined a Dutch database for clues. Called Lifelines, the study contains extensive details about the lives and health of more than 94,500 people who lived in the northern of the Netherlands from 1935 to 1967. It is found that the people who had the most children were tall men, and women of average height. For example, the most fertile men were seven centimeters above the average height. Statistically, they had 0.24 more children on average than the least fertile men, who were about 14 cm below the average height. On the other hand, taller women also reproduced more in the Netherlands compared to counterparts in other countries where **they** often tended to have fewer children.

It is concluded that height is very heritable – taller parents tend to have somewhat taller children than shorter parents. Because taller individuals would have more offspring in the next generation who would be taller, the average height in that generation would be a bit taller on average than the preceding generation.

45. What's the real reason that wins Netherlands the reputation of "the land of giants?"

- (A) Taller people in Netherlands tend to breed more.
- (B) People in Netherlands enjoy a calorie-stuffed diet.
- (C) People in Netherlands are living a healthier life.
- (D) Taller people in Netherlands can survive more easily.

46. Based on the passage, which of the following is true?

- (A) The average male height in Netherlands has gained 20 cm in the past two decades.
- (B) Two hundred years ago the Dutch were among the shortest people in the world.
- (C) Ordinary Americans tend to have fewer children than the Dutch on average.
- (D) Nutrition plays an important part in deciding the Dutch's average height.

47. Who does the word "**they**" in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) The least fertile men.
- (B) The most fertile men.
- (C) Taller men.
- (D) Taller women.

48. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the study on the Dutch?

- (A) The study is called Lifelines.
- (B) About 100 thousand people were being studied in the database.
- (C) It found that the tallest women had the most children.
- (D) The people conducting the study are experts in population health.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

30 St. Mary Axe, better known by its nickname Gherkin, is one of the most eye-catching buildings in London and it stands out prominently in the city's skyline. The Gherkin is one of the several modern buildings that have been built over the years in a historic area of London. The 41-story skyscraper was built in 2004 after a modern glass and steel design by the architectural firm of Foster and Partners.

Originally known as the Swiss Re Building, it was later renamed to its street address 30 St. Mary Axe after Swiss Re, the original owner of the building, sold it in 2007. Even before its construction was complete, however, Londoners dubbed the building the "Gherkin" for its distinctive shape, a cucumber.

The tower was built in the heart of London's financial center, at the site of a building which had been damaged by a terrorist attack in 1992. The construction of a glittering high-tech building in the middle of a relatively low-rise area with plenty of historic buildings and narrow medieval streets set off a new debate about the need for tall buildings in the City of London. But even as many new skyscrapers are now built in the city's historic center, the Gherkin has acted as a catalyst for the growing cluster of high-rises in the City.

The cucumber-shaped structure has a steel frame with circular floor plans and a glass facade with diamond-shaped panels. The swirling striped pattern visible on the exterior is the result of the building's energy-saving system which allows the air to flow up through spiraling wells. Besides, these magic panels not only increase internal daylight, but they also reduce water consumption. On the street level, the Gherkin's base is well integrated with an open public plaza. Huge white X braces create a dramatic entrance. The top of the tower, where visitors find an open hall covered by a glass dome is even more spectacular. From here visitors can have great views over the city. Its unique, bold and energy efficient design has won the Gherkin many construction awards.

49. Which of the following doesn't refer to the same thing as the other three?
 (A) The Gherkin (B) Swiss Re Building (C) 30 St. Mary Axe (D) Foster and Partners
50. What public concern did the construction of the Gherkin arouse?
 (A) Its blocking of the great views over the city.
 (B) Its damage to skyline of the City of London.
 (C) The doubt on the need for high-rises in London.
 (D) The argument over its distinctive shape of a cucumber.
51. What's the theme of the fourth paragraph?
 (A) The spectacular outlines of the Gherkin.
 (B) The architectural features of the Gherkin.
 (C) The special power system of the Gherkin.
 (D) The fantastic views from the top of the Gherkin.
52. What can be inferred from the passage?
 (A) The Gherkin can be hailed as a green construction.
 (B) The Gherkin combines modern and traditional elements.
 (C) The Gherkin has become Londoners' favorite skyscraper.
 (D) The Gherkin was built in memory of a terrorist attack.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

The U.S. is now the 21st country to legalize same-sex marriage nationwide. In a landmark opinion, a divided Supreme Court on June 26, 2015 ruled that same-sex couples can marry nationwide, establishing a new civil right and handing gay rights advocates a historic victory. In the 5-4 ruling, Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote for the majority with the four liberal justices, while each of the four conservative justices wrote their own **dissent**.

Nearly 46 years to the day after a riot at New York ushered in the modern gay rights movement, the decision could settle one of the major civil rights fights of this era. The language of Kennedy's opinion spoke eloquently of the most fundamental values of family, love and liberty. "No union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice and family. In forming a marital union, two people become something greater than they once were. Their hope is not to be condemned to live in loneliness, excluded from one of civilization's oldest institutions. They ask for equal dignity in the eyes of the law. The Constitution grants them that right," Kennedy wrote.

In a dissent, Justice Antonin Scalia blasted the Court's "threat to American democracy." "The substance of today's decree is not of immense personal importance to me," he wrote. "But what really astounds is the arrogance reflected in today's judicial revolt."

Chief Justice John Roberts wrote, "If you are among the many Americans—of whatever sexual orientation—who favor expanding same-sex marriage, by all means celebrate today's decision. Celebrate the achievement of a desired goal. Celebrate the opportunity for a new expression of commitment to a partner. Celebrate the availability of new benefits. But do not celebrate the Constitution. It had nothing to do with it."

53. What's the theme of the passage?
(A) The argument among justices in Supreme Court.
(B) The conflicting opinions about same-sex marriage.
(C) The legalization of same-sex marriage in the U.S..
(D) The revolution of American Constitution.
54. What does the word “**dissent**” in the first paragraph mean?
(A) disguise (B) reception (C) pressure (D) disagreement
55. How long has gay rights movement existed in the U.S.?
(A) For two hundred years.
(B) For nearly half a century.
(C) For about two decades.
(D) For 4 to 5 years.
56. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) Same-sex marriage is the most profound union of all.
(B) Only 21 countries legalize same-sex marriage nationwide.
(C) In the past, same-sex marriage tended to be refused by society.
(D) It is a historical milestone for the same-sex marriage to be legalized.

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。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 在臺灣鄉下地區奉獻了 50 年，這位修女決定回家渡過晚年。
2. 一聽到她要離開的消息，很多人趕去機場為她送行。

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：請寫一封信給一個人澄清一個誤會；對方因為這誤會而對你感到生氣或失望，對象可以是父母、兄弟姊妹、同學或(男)(女)朋友…等。信中請描述誤會發生的經過及原因，將誤會解開，以獲取對方的諒解。信末署名限用 Andy 或 Alice。