

全國公私立高級中學

105 學年度學科能力測驗第三次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：105 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

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

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：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。

- The lyrics of the song _____ Joseph of his good old days that he and his best buddies had in high school.
(A) recall (B) recognize (C) remind (D) reflect
- This job offers me _____ working hours, so I can arrange my daily schedule more freely.
(A) plentiful (B) flexible (C) significant (D) dominant
- Victor always challenges conventional views and never yields to authorities. No wonder he is considered a _____ to all teachers.
(A) pirate (B) racist (C) passenger (D) rebel
- One of the hikers failed to grip the rope and _____ down the steep slope. His back was severely injured.
(A) deposited (B) tumbled (C) balanced (D) scratched
- The Wangs were surprised to find that the house they had just bought needed a good _____, so they decided to hire a cleaning maid to do it.
(A) pump (B) scrub (C) deck (D) rank
- Mr. Nelson has been _____ and generous. I can't believe he should have cursed and sworn in front of the audience while giving a speech.
(A) courteous (B) defensive (C) artificial (D) superior
- In many fairy tales, stepmothers are usually _____ as wicked and mean women who constantly abuse their stepchildren.
(A) indicated (B) portrayed (C) represented (D) determined
- I wrote down all my New Year's _____ on a piece of paper, including staying fit and getting good grades. I hope I can achieve them all.
(A) resolutions (B) interactions (C) evaluations (D) definitions
- After defeating her biggest opponent in the tournament, the tennis player successfully _____ into the next round.
(A) advanced (B) participated (C) extended (D) conquered
- _____ should have the right and responsibility to take care of their children instead of starving or abusing them.
(A) Emperors (B) Immigrants (C) Guardians (D) Demonstrators
- George has an incredibly _____ project to go green—using no plastic for a whole year, which is crazy and absolutely impossible for most Taiwanese.
(A) ambitious (B) temporary (C) sensible (D) cooperative
- When reading novels, Flora makes it a habit of _____ her dictionary every time she comes across new words.
(A) surveying (B) declaring (C) consulting (D) inspecting
- Peter _____ agreed to travel to Iceland just because his wife insisted; actually he didn't like the cold climate there.
(A) considerably (B) enthusiastically (C) innocently (D) reluctantly

14. The _____ of the plan was to reduce the cost in production, but it did not work as well as we had expected.
(A) consequence (B) philosophy (C) discipline (D) objective
15. The weather in that tropical island is _____, which makes it one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world.
(A) harmonious (B) delighted (C) outstanding (D) agreeable

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

Many people may have heard others calling someone “as lazy as a sloth,” but few really know what kind of animal a sloth is. In fact, sloths are the slowest mammals in the world and they can sleep up to 20 hours a day!

16 is their idleness that algae, a kind of plant, usually grow on their fur and become a natural protection for them in the trees of their Central and South American rain forest home. There are two main species of sloth, one with two claws on the front feet and 17 three. The two are quite similar in appearance, but the two-toed sloths tend to spend more time hanging upside-down 18 the three-toed sloths often sit upright in the tree branches. The three-toed sloths also have a(n) 19 that few other mammals possess: They have extra neck vertebrae that allow them to turn their heads almost 270 degrees.

Some scientists think sloths developed their slow-motion lifestyle, so they would be less noticeable to predators. The algae that grow on their fur also help them avoid predators by letting them 20 with green leaves. Slow and mild as they appear to be, once caught by a predator, sloths turn from sluggish to slugger. They bite fiercely, hissing, slashing with their claws, and shriek loudly to defend themselves.

16. (A) That (B) What (C) Such (D) It
17. (A) the other (B) one (C) some (D) still another
18. (A) as (B) while (C) whether (D) though
19. (A) impression (B) profit (C) advantage (D) function
20. (A) blend in (B) get along (C) keep up (D) make do

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Most Taiwanese people live in modern houses equipped with air-conditioners. However, 70 percent of Bangladeshis in the countryside live in run-down huts made of tin, 21 do not have electricity supply. With the burning heat in summer, these houses 22 become ovens, where temperatures indoors can reach as high as 45 Celsius degrees.

Fortunately, a new device, Eco-cooler, has brought cool relief to those Bangladeshis. Eco-cooler requires 23 some plastic bottles and an ordinary board. To make an Eco-cooler, first drill holes on the board with the size of the neck of the plastic bottle, 24 a grid. Then cut all the plastic bottles in half, and mount the halves with necks onto the grid with the wider side facing outward and the narrow end inward. The air is funneled through the bottles, and becomes cool after it enters the hut, 25 cooler air is blown out when our lips are rounded. Eco-cooler is completely eco-friendly, and hopefully, the idea of Eco-cooler can spread and help more Bangladeshis.

21. (A) few of which (B) most of which (C) few of them (D) most of them
22. (A) barely (B) namely (C) casually (D) practically
23. (A) instead of (B) more than (C) nothing but (D) except for
24. (A) forming (B) and forming (C) formed (D) which forming
25. (A) in case (B) just as (C) so that (D) but also

第 26 至 30 題為題組

The Sydney Opera House has always been a beloved icon that fascinates visitors near and far. With its trademark interlocking white shells, the Opera House looks like a giant armadillo or oysters, but architect John Utzon says his design was inspired by a peeled orange: the 14 shells of the building, 26, would form a perfect sphere.

In 1957, Utzon was virtually unknown outside his native Denmark before his 27 in the design contest for the new Opera House was singled out by the judges. His work of genius eventually won him both the prize and the honor of building the Sydney Opera House. When the construction began, Utzon's complex structure gave the engineers who built it a real hard time 28. It took much more time and effort than was originally expected. Long before the building was finished, Utzon was branded extravagant by the cost-conscious politicians, and he was officially 29 in 1966. When the Opera House was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1973, the architect was not invited to the ceremony, nor was his name mentioned.

But over time, people all around the world fell in love with Utzon's design. The building was even named a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Yet Utzon 30 his finished masterpiece before his death. The genius architect passed away in 2008, at the age of 90.

26. (A) to combine (B) when combining (C) if combined (D) which combine
27. (A) logic (B) entry (C) volume (D) device
28. (A) though (B) therefore (C) on end (D) as well
29. (A) carried out (B) crossed out (C) put off (D) laid off
30. (A) could never see (B) had never seen (C) has never seen (D) would have never seen

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

In most countries, one common scene in spring is kids dashing outside to the playground to climb onto the monkey bars, play on the seesaw or swing, and so on, with their grandparents watching nearby. However, in Spain, grandparents are not 31 with sitting on the bench while feeding squirrels. These old folks are playing and exercising, too. On a typical morning in Vilassar, a coastal town of Spain, only several children are 32 in a kiddy park while some 20 retirees are stretching, ready to start their daily exercise session in the senior-citizen playground.

These outdoor 33 specifically designed for the elderly are popping up not only in Spain but also around the globe. The senior-citizen playground has become a global trend since the 34 population is what many countries are faced with now. It is estimated that in 2050, the number of people aged 65 will 35 that of under the age of 15. Thus, designing and building a city suitable for senior citizens is 36. Also, it should be advocated that the elderly are never too old to play; this idea has further evolved into age-friendly or multigenerational outdoor creational spaces with 37 equipment.

"Keeping moving is vital for people of our age," said Manuel Francisco Martin, 63 years old and retired, as he was pedaling on the strider. "Once we stop moving, our body parts will gradually 38." According to a study conducted by University of Lapland in Finland, the 39 of regularly spending time in the elderly playground are many—building muscles, increasing manual dexterity and reducing the risk of falling. In the meantime, elderly playgrounds also 40 social centers, where the elderly meet friends and give encouragements to one another. With more and more such parks established in the country, the government is sure to save more bucks spent on elderly health care.

- (A) overtake (B) serve as (C) facilities (D) break down (E) spotted
(F) benefits (G) content (H) fitness (I) pressing (J) aging

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

While Charlotte and her friends were sharing the books they had read in the past year, she unintentionally mentioned that she didn't read the printed books but listened to them. Her friends simultaneously exclaimed, "Cheating!" Her behavior may sound deceitful, but is listening to audiobooks really a lot easier than reading printed books?

Though reading is quite solitary and private for individuals, in the past, all forms of writing were intended to be read out loud as the rate of illiteracy was pretty high. With the advancement of digital technology, audiobooks have become readers' new option. Compared with reading printed books, listening to audiobooks appears effortless. However, Daniel Willingham, a psychologist from University of Virginia, reassured the public that the cognitive processes associated with listening to audiobooks are no fewer than those involved in reading printed books.

Two fundamental processes occur in reading—decoding and language comprehension. Language comprehension refers to the understanding of sentence structures, the main idea of the passage, etc. Many studies have proved that listening comprehension is closely related to reading comprehension, and that people's understanding of a passage is the same whether they read it or listen to it. On the other hand, decoding is a process specifically involved in reading books; in other words, when reading books, readers have to perceive the strings of letters and translate them to meaningful units in the brain. This process is crucial and matters a lot in the earlier stage of learning how to read. Yet, it somewhat turns into an automatic mechanism after late primary school, and is **up for grabs** in adulthood.

To be short, there isn't much difference whether people get the story by reading it or listening to it. Perhaps reading printed books does better an adult's processes of decoding and comprehension, but the progress is actually limited.

41. Why does the author mention Charlotte's example in the first paragraph?
- (A) To demonstrate how popular audiobooks are nowadays.
 (B) To display people's misconception about audiobooks.
 (C) To emphasize the importance of reading for students and adults.
 (D) To highlight the difference between printed books and audiobooks.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements about reading is true?
- (A) Reading has been a quiet activity only for individuals throughout history.
 (B) Some people nowadays choose to "listen" to a book rather than "read" it.
 (C) When people listen to a book, the first step is to break down words into letters.
 (D) People can comprehend a passage more effectively when reading printed books.
43. What does the phrase "**up for grabs**" possibly mean?
- (A) Difficult to control. (B) The envy of the public.
 (C) Available for everyone. (D) Limited under some conditions.
44. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Listening to books is just a fad which doesn't benefit people.
 (B) Audiobooks should be promoted more in elementary school.
 (C) Audiobooks will soon replace printed books in the near future.
 (D) Listening to or reading a book doesn't make much difference to adults.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

After Thomas Hicks, an American marathon runner, collapsed right after he won the race in the 1904 St. Louis Summer Olympics, people soon found that he didn't crumple because of exhaustion but because of the mixture of egg whites, brandy, and strychnine, which is now used as an ingredient of pesticide. This strange incident is allegedly the reason why the 1908 London Olympics forbade athletes to use drugs during the games.

Doping, however, is nothing new in Olympics. Some of the ancient Athletes in Olympics consumed specially-formulated substances to enhance their performance, ranging from herbs, fungi, to royal jelly and testicles. This old problem not only has a long history, but also seems to remain and expand in sports. More than a hundred Russian athletes are reported to be barred from the 2016 Rio Games as Russians allegedly bribed anti-doping officials to swap their athletes' urine samples. Though it's difficult to give exact numbers of athletes who use drugs to enhance their performance, according to a study in 2015, about one third of outstanding athletes are involved in doping to some degree. Performance-boosting drugs are not exclusive to Olympians. Any 30-something young man who is into working out in the gym could be taking anabolic steroids from time to time.

Though each year, athletes and their trainers find new plans to consume or administer drugs, there is not much change in the types of drugs. The most popular one is anabolic steroids and human growth hormone. Some common drugs can also be used as boosters, such as asthma medicine and insulin. As anti-doping agencies lay down more and more rigid rules for inspection, athletes come up with smarter ways to handle doping, like a schemed schedule of using drugs so that their excellence peak emerges before the sports event to avoid being tested.

Notorious as doping may sound, the intention to enhance performance is as positive as applying technology to sports competition. Perhaps the authorities concerned should rethink the "real spirit" of sports and check which drug or which technology has violated the spirit so as to decide on consistent and thorough regulations.

45. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) Doping has been a serious problem for Russian athletes.
 - (B) Enhancing performance is the most important and difficult task for all athletes.
 - (C) Anti-doping officials have striven to prevent athletes from using drugs, but in vain.
 - (D) Using drugs to perform better in athletic events has been more common than we think.
46. According to the passage, which of the following is less likely to be used by athletes as a performance booster?
- (A) Insulin.
 - (B) Pesticide.
 - (C) Anabolic steroid.
 - (D) A substance containing brandy, egg whites and strychnine.
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The purpose of using drugs and technology in athletic games is the same.
 - (B) Asthma medicine can guarantee athletes good performance without being tested.
 - (C) Performance boosters nowadays are completely different from those decades ago.
 - (D) Thomas Hicks was barred from the 1908 Olympics because of his doping scandal.
48. What is the author's attitude toward using drugs in the athletic games?
- (A) Confused.
 - (B) Positive.
 - (C) Objective.
 - (D) Biased.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

As one of the biggest cultural events in the world, the Edinburgh International Festival, first beginning in 1947, consists of several different art themes, organization systems and independent campaigns. Among these distinctive events, the Edinburgh Fringe is definitely the one that attracts increasing attention.

In 1947, two years after WWII, the first Edinburgh International Festival was committed to presenting the "highest and purest art forms." As the festival only focused on high culture, other art forms except for classical opera, music and dance were excluded from the programs. With this decision, the festival provoked controversy and prompted the creation of a whole new rival one. At that very first festival in 1947, eight theater groups turned up uninvited and staged their own shows outside the "official" festival programs. These "unofficial" events were the beginning of the Edinburgh Fringe.

For more than sixty years, the Edinburgh Fringe has witnessed its growing popularity and success, which even eclipses and outshines the Edinburgh International Festival. After WWII, there has been an outcry for young and avant-garde art forms, and such a trend definitely gives the Edinburgh Fringe a good head start. With its unique yet clear tradition of “having no particular theme” and welcoming performers “showing up uninvited,” the Edinburgh Fringe provides an excellent stage for performers who are looking for audience and attention. Besides, the materials of the Fringe are more contemporary than classical, and its shows, unlike the relatively expensive festival performances, are generally affordable and down-to-earth. Each year in August, the high season for touring Scotland, the Edinburgh Fringe attracts visitors and art enthusiasts from around the world. As of 2016, there were more than 4000 programs in the three weeks, with over 1000 shows being put up each day.

The Edinburgh Fringe is not only hugely successful but financially independent from the government. Unlike the Edinburgh International Festival that receives £ 4.5 million from the government annually, the Edinburgh Fringe gets less than £ 200000. In the face of the government’s budget cuts, the Edinburgh International Festival will be downsized in 2017, but the Edinburgh Fringe, largely unaffected by the financial policy, is likely to continue to grow.

49. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Edinburgh Fringe: from Margin to Mainstream
 (B) Best Art from the Best Artists: The Edinburgh International Festival
 (C) A New Definition for High Arts: The Success of the Edinburgh Fringe
 (D) The Edinburgh International Festival: A Gloomy Future Waiting Ahead
50. Which of the following about the Edinburgh International Festival is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) The amount of subsidy it receives. (B) The art forms included in its programs.
 (C) The history background about its start. (D) The numbers of its shows and programs.
51. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason for the success of the Edinburgh Fringe?
- (A) The Edinburgh Fringe is held during the peak season of tourism each year.
 (B) The concept of the Edinburgh Fringe corresponds to the new trend of art when it first started.
 (C) The huge financial support from the government helps it develop its unique features and events.
 (D) The Edinburgh Fringe welcomes creative art forms and encourages aspiring artists to show themselves.
52. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is true?
- (A) After the second World War, there was a new and great demand for high cultures in the world.
 (B) The first Fringe was staged as a subpart in the main events in the Edinburgh International Festival.
 (C) Materials in the Fringe are mostly popular arts while those in the Edinburgh International are more classical.
 (D) The Fringe is more likely to be impacted by the British government’s budget cut than the Edinburgh International Festival.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

In the past decades, people around the world have been fervently working on eliminating any form of unfairness and discrimination. However, there is still one **insidious** form of discrimination called “alphabetism,” which continues to impact people significantly. Alphabetism, by definition, refers to discrimination against people whose family names begin with a letter in the lower part of the alphabetical chart. It goes so unnoticed that many do not even recognize such a disadvantage.

It’s often the case that a retail store named Abby’s has an advantage over Zap Shop when customers flip through the phone directories or classified Ads. Names in English spread evenly among every alphabet, but suspiciously, there are a great number of famous people or celebrities whose surnames begin with letters between A and K. Take the former American president George Bush for example. He and his 26 predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet. What’s more surprising is that the world’s five richest men Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht all belong to the front part of the alphabet chart.

Are these mere coincidences? Let’s get back to our early days at school. At the beginning of the semester in primary schools, teachers seat students alphabetically from the first row to the last to remember their names more easily. Thus, little Zelda Zamir gets stuck in the last row, and is seldom ordered to answer questions by those insensitive teachers. The alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have gotten lucky at those moments, but in fact, as they get less attention from teachers in class, they are deprived of chances to speak up in public, which might cause negative influences on their later lives.

The humiliation continues into graduation ceremonies where Anderson, Baldwin and Chester proudly get their awards first. By the time they reach Zelda Zamir, most people have been in a state of mind-wandering. No one cares if Zelda Zamir goes on the stage to get her prize. Such cases of Alphabetism can go on and on: lists for job interviews and conference speakers and attendees...all tend to be drawn up alphabetically. Solution? There is hardly a solution unless we give up our habit of arranging things alphabetically.

53. What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To show how important it is to choose and have proper names.
(B) To point out the fact that alphabetism is mostly ignored but actually everywhere.
(C) To criticize people's inability to treat others equally regardless of their name orders.
(D) To warn people about the potential danger brought by a new form of discrimination.
54. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "insidious?"
- (A) becoming increasingly important (B) too subtle for people to be aware of
(C) being very powerful and influential (D) unimportant and unworthy of people's attention
55. Which of the following is the best example of alphabetism?
- (A) The fast food restaurant McDonald's is more successful than Taco Bell.
(B) A boy named Adam is more popular with teachers than the boy whose name is Tim.
(C) Tennis player Annika Beck's profile is placed on top of the website while Saisai Zheng the bottom.
(D) Hotel ABCD is more likely to stand out and attract passersby's attention on the street than Hotel STU.
56. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) The example of Abby's and Zap Shop exemplifies a kind of brand discrimination.
(B) Arranging things alphabetically might lead to unintentional bias and discrimination.
(C) Alphabetically disadvantaged people might have experienced discrimination since young.
(D) The author thinks the only way to stop alphabetism is to ignore alphabetical order when listing things.

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。

- 許多人玩寶可夢(Pokemon Go)玩得很開心，它鼓勵人們出去外面探索周遭環境。
- 人們一發現哪裡可以抓稀罕的怪物，就很快地衝到那裡，而該處的交通就會癱瘓。

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：你的學校邀請了兩位專家來演講。請參照下列兩場演講的海報標題及內容之後寫一篇作文。文分兩段：請在第一段說明你認為這兩場演講的內容會是什麼，以及講者為什麼要對高中生進行這樣的演講。第二段請說明你會選擇哪一場演講，並請提出你選擇該場演講的原因。

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 這首歌的歌詞使 Joseph 想起高中時期和好友曾有過的美好日子。
(A) 回想起 (B) 認出 (C) 使想起(remind sb. of sth.) (D) 反映
- 這個工作給予我更有彈性的工時，因此我可以更自由地安排我每日的行程表。
(A) 大量的 (B) 有彈性的 (C) 重要的 (D) 主宰的
- Victor 總是挑戰傳統觀念，對權威永不讓步。難怪所有老師認為他是反抗者。
(A) 海盜 (B) 種族主義者 (C) 乘客 (D) 反抗者
- 一位登山客未能抓好繩子，並從陡坡跌落，他的背部受了重傷。
(A) 留下、存放 (B) 跌落 (C) 平衡 (D) 抓、夾
- 王家很訝異發現剛買的房子需要好好刷一刷，所以決定雇用一位清潔女傭來做這件事。
(A) 幫浦 (B) 刷洗 (C) 甲板 (D) 等級
- Nelson 先生一直是有禮貌又慷慨大方的，我真不敢相信他竟然在演講時在觀眾面前咒罵。
(A) 禮貌的 (B) 防衛性的 (C) 人工的 (D) 優越的
- 在許多童話故事中，後母通常被描繪成邪惡且卑鄙的女人，常常虐待他們的繼子／女。
(A) 指出 (B) 描繪 (C) 代表 (D) 決定
- 我把所有的新年新希望(決心)寫在一張紙上，包括保持體態以及取得好成績。我希望我能夠全數達成。
(A) 決心 (B) 互動 (C) 評估 (D) 定義
- 在打敗賽事中最強勁的對手之後，這名網球選手順利地晉級到下一輪。
(A) 晉級 (B) 參加 (C) 延展 (D) 征服
- 監護人應該要有照顧孩童的權利與義務，而不是讓他們挨餓或是虐待他們。
(A) 帝王 (B) 移民 (C) 監護人 (D) 遊行示威者
- George 有個不可思議遠大的環保計畫：一整年不用塑膠，這對多數的臺灣人而言是瘋狂且完全不可能的。
(A) 遠大的、有野心的 (B) 暫時的 (C) 明理的 (D) 合作的
- 讀小說時，Flora 養成一遇到新單字就查閱字典的習慣。
(A) 研究、調查 (B) 宣稱 (C) 查詢、查閱 (D) 調查
- Peter 只因為他太太堅持而很不情願地同意去冰島旅行；事實上他不喜歡那邊嚴峻的寒冷氣候。
(A) 相當地 (B) 熱情地 (C) 無辜地 (D) 不情願地
- 計畫的目標是要去降低生產成本，但卻未如我們預期般有效地。
(A) 結果 (B) 哲理 (C) 紀律 (D) 目標
- 那座熱帶島嶼的天氣宜人，這使得它成為世界上最受歡迎的度假勝地之一。
(A) 和諧的 (B) 興高采烈的 (C) 傑出的 (D) 宜人的

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

許多人可能聽過別人稱呼他人「像樹懶一樣地懶惰」，但是很少人真正知道樹懶是怎樣的動物。事實上，樹懶是世上速度最緩慢

的哺乳類動物，而且牠們每天可以睡到二十個小時。牠們是如此地慵懶以至於一種叫藻類的植物常會布滿牠們的毛髮，並且成為牠們在中南美洲雨林的棲息地中最佳的天然保護。樹懶有兩種主要種類，其中一種在前腳有兩趾腳爪，而另一種則是三趾。兩者外表看來相似，但二趾樹懶傾向倒掛在樹上而三趾樹懶則常常筆直地坐在樹枝間。三趾樹懶還有一項優勢是很少哺乳類動物所擁有的：牠們的脖子上有額外的脊椎骨，這使得牠們的頭可以轉到 270 度。

有些科學家認為樹懶因為有著這樣緩慢的生活模式，所以不容易被掠奪者們發現。牠們毛髮上所長著的藻類也幫助牠們和綠葉融成一片，以避免掠奪者的襲擊。雖然牠們看來緩慢且溫和，但一旦被掠食者攻擊，樹懶會從慵懶變得積極進攻。牠們會兇猛地嚙咬、發出嘶嘶聲，用爪子猛擊，並且高聲尖叫來防衛自己。

- 本題考句型。Such + be + S + that... 語意為：「到如此程度，以至於…」，是強調句型。Such 在此為代名詞，表示「到如此程度」。
- 本題考代名詞。文中提及樹懶一共有兩種主要的種類，因此在限定的範圍內，第一種為 one，而另一種則為 the other。
- 本題考連接詞。while 有對比的意思，上下文在對比兩趾樹懶及三趾樹懶的習性差別，因此選 while，作為兩者之間的對照、對比。
- 本題考單字。(A) 印象 (B) 利潤 (C) 優勢 (D) 功能
文中提及三趾樹懶有一項特殊的「優勢」是其他哺乳類動物很少見的，因此根據文意選(C) advantage。
- 本題考片語。(A) 融合 (B) 相處 (C) 跟上、保持 (D) make do with 湊合
根據文意，樹懶身上的藻類使他們能夠跟樹葉「融成一片」，故選(A)。

第 21 至 25 題為題組

大部分臺灣人住在裝有冷氣的現代化房子裡。然而，孟加拉鄉下 70% 的人卻居住在破舊的波紋錫板小屋裡，其中多數都沒有電。夏日的高溫下，這些房屋幾乎變成了烤箱，室內溫度高達攝氏 45 度。

所幸新裝置環保冷風板為那些孟加拉人帶來涼爽的舒緩時刻。環保冷風板只需要一些塑膠瓶和一塊普通的板子。要製作環保冷風板，首先在板子上鑽出瓶口大小的洞，形成一個網格，然後將所有塑膠瓶切成一半，將有瓶口的那一半安裝在網格上，寬口朝外，窄口朝內，空氣可以像漏斗般穿過瓶身，進入屋內後變成冷空氣，正如我們嘟起嘴唇時可以吹出較冷的空氣一樣。環保冷風板完全對環境友善，冀望其概念可以廣傳並幫助更多孟加拉人。

- 本題考關係詞，由於空格後接一複數動詞，故應用主格關係代名詞，先行詞為 huts (made of...)，根據上下文語意選(B)。
- 本題考副詞，依上下文語意，這些房子屋內溫度會很高，「幾乎」像烤箱一樣，故選(D)。
(A) 幾乎不 (B) 也就是 (C) 休閒地 (D) 幾乎
- 本題考片語，依上下文語意，環保冷風板的製作材料簡單，「只、僅僅」需要一些容易找到的東西，故選(C)。
(A) 而不是 (B) 超過；不只 (C) 只是 (D) 除了...之外
- 本題考動詞形式，form 為動詞，且主詞應該是前面的 holes，故這裡應該是 which form 簡化成片語 forming，故選(A)。
- 本題考連接詞，前文吹進來空氣變冷的原理「正如」人類吹氣的原理，故選(B)。
(A) 以免、萬一 (B) 正如 (C) 以便於 (D) (不但...)而且

第 26 至 30 題為題組

雪梨歌劇院一直以來都是最受歡迎的地標，吸引來自各處的遊客。有著其標誌性且相連的白色貝殼狀的外觀，雪梨歌劇院看起來就像隻巨大的穿山甲或是牡蠣殼，但是建築師 John Utzon 認為他的設計靈感是來自於一個剝掉皮的橘子：建築物外觀的 14 片貝殼若結合在一起，便能形成完美的球體。

1957 年，在 Utzon 的設計作品被評審們從雪梨歌劇院的设计競賽中評選脫穎而出之前，他在故鄉丹麥以外仍是個無名小卒。他卓越的設計最終讓他贏得了大獎，也使他得到了建築雪梨歌劇院的殊榮。然而當工程開始後，Utzon 的繁複設計卻使得建築工程人員們吃盡了苦頭。建造所耗費的時間及精力遠超出預期。早在建築物還未完工之前，一群在意預算的政治人物們就已認定 Utzon 太過奢侈鋪張，而在 1966 年，他被正式地辭退。1973 年當英國女王伊莉莎白二世為雪梨歌劇院開幕剪綵時，這位設計師卻沒被邀請，他的名字也不會被提起。

但多年以來，全世界的人們都愛上了 Utzon 的設計。該建築物甚至被列為聯合國教科文組織世界遺產之一。然而 Utzon 在死前卻從未親眼目睹他的傑作完工的樣子。這位天才設計師於 2008 年逝世，享年 90 歲。

26. 此句原為...the 14 shells of the building, if (they are) combined, would form a perfect sphere. 省略主詞以及 be 動詞，保留連接詞及分詞。
27. 本題考詞彙。(A) 邏輯 (B) 參賽(作品等...) (C) 體積、音量 (D) 器具
28. 本題考轉承詞概念。though 當副詞置於句尾時，語意同 however 然而。(B) 因此 (C) 連續 (D) 也...
29. 本題考片語。(A) 被執行 (B) 被刪除 (C) 被拖延 (D) 被解雇
30. 本題考時態概念。在 Utzon 死掉以前，他從來沒見過自己的作品被建蓋完成的樣子。而 Utzon 過世在 2008 年，為過去式，因此在那之前的一段時間用「過去完成式」表示，故選(B)。

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

大部分的國家裡，一個春天常見的場景就是小孩往外衝到遊戲場，在猴架上攀爬、玩蹺蹺板、盪鞦韆等等，祖父母們則在一旁觀看。然而，在西班牙，祖父母們並不滿於坐在板凳上餵松鼠。這些老人家也在玩耍與運動。在西班牙海岸小鎮 Vilassar 的一個典型早晨，一個孩童遊戲場裡只有零星看到幾個小孩，而在老人遊戲場裡有大約 20 位退休人士正在伸展，準備開始每日運動時間。

這些專門設計給年長者的戶外設施正在西班牙還有全世界各地湧現，因為許多國家現正面臨老年化的問題，所以老人遊戲場已經變成全球趨勢。據估計 2050 年時，65 歲的人數會超過 15 歲以下的人數，因此，設計及建造一個適合老年人的城市是很迫切的。此外，老年人玩遊戲再老也不嫌遲的概念應該被提倡，而這個理念進一步演化成年齡友善的健身設施或是多世代戶外休閒空間。

「對於我們這個年紀的人來說，不斷的動是很重要的，」63 歲的退休人士 Manuel Francisco Martin 一面踩著健步器時一面如此說道。「一旦我們停止活動，身體上的零件就會失靈。」根據芬蘭 Lapland 大學所做的調查，規律地花時間在老人遊戲場的好處有很多—強化肌肉、增加靈活度以及降低跌倒的危險。同時，老人遊戲場也是社交中心，老年人可以在那邊交朋友並彼此鼓勵。國家裡有越來越多這樣的公園，政府必定可以省下許多花在老人照護的錢。

31. 本格於 be 動詞後，可接形容詞，be content with 「對...滿意」之意，依文意，這裡的老年人不只滿足於坐著餵動物，故選(G) 滿意的。
32. 本題前為 be 動詞，可接形容詞、過去分詞等，但依上下文語意，老人公園很多人在運動，而小孩遊戲場卻零星可「見」，故選(E) 被看見。
33. 本題位於指示詞+形容詞之後，應填一名詞，且後面接的是複數動詞 are (specifically designed for... 為分詞片語修飾空格這個名詞)，故選(C) 設施。

34. 本題位於定冠詞與名詞間，應填形容詞，依文意，人口「老化」是全世界的問題，所以才需要老人遊戲場，故選(J) 老化的。
35. 本題位於助動詞 will 之後，應填一原形動詞，依文意，未來老年人口的數量一定會「超過」15 歲的人口數量，故選(A) 超過。
36. 本題位於 be 動詞之後，依文意選(I) 迫切的。
37. 本題位於名詞前，可接形容詞或是名詞(形成複合詞)，依文意選(H) 健身。
38. 本題位於助動詞 will 之後，應填一原形動詞，依文意，老年人若不運動，則身體會衰退，故選(D) 損壞。
39. 本題位於定冠詞後面，且後面接複數動詞，故應填一複數名詞，依文意選(F) 利益。
40. 本題位於兩個名詞間，應填一動詞，依文意，老人遊戲場又「當作」是社交中心，故選(B) 當作。

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

當 Charlotte 和她的朋友正在分享去年所看的書時，她無意間提到她並沒有讀紙本的書，而是用聽的，她的朋友們都同時驚呼：「作弊！」她的行為可能聽起來像是欺騙人的，但是聽有聲書真的比看紙本的簡單多了嗎？

雖然閱讀對每個人而言是相當個人且隱私的，但是在過去，因為文盲的比例相當高，所有形式的寫作目的都是為了大聲朗誦出來。隨著數位科技的進步，有聲書變成了讀者的新選擇，與讀紙本書相較之下，聽有聲書似乎不費力。然而，來自維吉尼亞州大學的心理學家 Daniel Willingham 跟大眾保證，與聽有聲書相關的認知過程不少於讀紙本書。

閱讀中有兩個基本過程，也就是解碼與語言理解。語言理解是指瞭解句子結構、文章主旨等等，許多研究已證明聽力理解和閱讀理解緊緊相關，不管人們是讀的還是聽的，對文章的理解是一樣的；而在另一方面，解碼是專屬於閱讀書本的過程，換句話說，讀書本時，讀者必須察覺字母串，並將它們在腦海裡轉化成有意義的單位，這個過程在學習閱讀的早期階段很重要、關係重大，然而，在小學高年級時它會變成自動化的機制，在成年時期便是唾手可得了。

簡言之，不管人們是利用閱讀或是聆聽的方式理解故事，其實差別不大，或許讀紙本書的確可以讓成人的解碼與理解過程變好，但是進步其實有限。

41. 為何作者在第一段提到 Charlotte 的例子？
(A) 顯示有聲書在現今有多受歡迎。(B) 顯示人們對有聲書的誤解。(C) 強調閱讀對學生及成人的重要性。(D) 強調紙本書與有聲書的差異。
第一段裡的朋友們說 Charlotte 是作弊，表示他們認為聽有聲書較簡單，但後文皆說其實無差異，故一般人的看法是誤解。
42. 根據本文，下列有關閱讀的敘述何者為真？
(A) 歷史上閱讀一直是一種只有個人的安靜活動。(B) 現代有些人選擇「聽」書，而不是「讀」書。(C) 人們聽一本書時，第一個步驟是將字拆解成字母。(D) 人們讀紙本書時可以更有效地理解文章。
根據第二段第二句及第一段。
43. “up for grabs”這個語詞的意思是什麼？
(A) 很難控制。(B) 眾所羨慕的對象。(C) 大家都可以取得。(D) 某些狀況下是有限制的。
根據第三段最後一句，解碼在小學高年級就內化了。
44. 本文可以推斷出什麼？
(A) 聽有聲書只是一個對人們沒有幫助的一時潮流。(B) 有聲書應該在小學階段加以倡導。(C) 有聲書在不久的將來很快會取代紙本書。(D) 對成人而言，聽有聲書或讀紙本書差別不大。
根據最後一段。

第 45 至 48 題為題組

美國馬拉松選手 Thomas Hicks 在 1904 年夏季奧運贏得比賽

之後立即昏厥，之後人們很快發現他不是因為過度疲憊，而是因為用了混合蛋白、白蘭地及現代當殺蟲劑成分之一的番木鱉鹼的混合物而垮下去，這件奇怪的事件據說就是 1908 年倫敦奧運禁止運動員在比賽時使用藥物的原因。

然而，用禁藥在奧運不是什麼新鮮事，有些古代奧運選手會食用特製的物質來提升表現，舉凡藥草、真菌到蜂王漿及罌丸都有。這個老問題不但有相當長的歷史，而且似乎在運動界持續存在並擴大。根據報導，有一百多名俄羅斯運動員被禁止參加 2016 年里約奧運，因為據說俄羅斯人賄賂反禁藥官員，將他們的尿液取樣掉包。雖然要說出用禁藥提升表現的運動員確切數目字有多少是很困難的，但根據 2015 年的調查，約有三分之一傑出的運動員都有某種程度的使用禁藥，提升能力的禁藥不專屬於奧運運動員，任何一位喜歡在健身房健身的 30 幾歲的年輕人都有可能偶而使用類固醇。

雖然每年運動員及其訓練員都會找到食用及開藥物的方式，但是藥物的種類其實改變不大，最受歡迎的是類固醇和生長激素，常見的藥物也可能會被當作助長劑，例如氣喘用藥和胰島素，當反禁藥管理局制訂下越來越嚴苛的檢查規則時，運動員也想出更聰明的用藥方式，例如精心規劃用藥時間表，讓尖峰時間出現在賽事之前以避免被檢測出。

儘管用禁藥聽起來惡名昭彰，提升表現的意圖其實和將科技運用在運動比賽一樣是正向的，或許有關當局應該更進一步反思運動的「真正精神」何在，並且檢測哪些藥物或哪些科技已違反此精神，以便於決定一致又完善的規則。

45. 第二段的主旨為何？

- (A) 用禁藥一直是俄羅斯運動員的嚴重問題。(B) 提升表現是所有運動員最重要也是最難的工作。(C) 反禁藥官員一直努力要預防運動員用禁藥，但卻徒勞無功。(D) 在運動賽事使用禁藥比我們想像的還常見。

46. 根據本文，下列何者較不可能被運動員用來當作助長能力的藥物？

- (A) 胰島素。(B) 殺蟲劑。(C) 類固醇。(D) 含有蛋白、番木鱉鹼與白蘭地的物質。

根據第一段，運動員會服用番木鱉鹼，但不太可能直接服用殺蟲劑。

47. 下列何者敘述為真？

- (A) 在運動比賽中使用藥物與科技的目的相同。(B) 哮喘藥可以保證讓運動員有很好的表現，但不會被驗出有用藥。(C) 現代的能力助長劑比數十年前大不相同。(D) Thomas Hicks 因為他用禁藥醜聞而在 1908 年奧運被禁賽。

48. 作者對於運動比賽使用藥物的態度為何？

- (A) 困惑。(B) 正向。(C) 客觀。(D) 有偏見的。

第 49 至 52 題為題組

於 1947 年首次舉辦的愛丁堡國際藝術節是現在世界上最大的文化活動之一，由許多不同的藝術主題、組織以及獨立的活動所組成。在這些所有具有特色的活動中，「愛丁堡邊緣藝術節」絕對是越來越受歡迎的活動。

在二次世界大戰結束後兩年的 1947 年，首次舉辦的愛丁堡國際藝術節致力於呈現「最高尚、最純粹的藝術」。因為該節慶只專注於呈現高雅藝術，因此除了古典歌劇、音樂及舞蹈以外種類的藝術皆被排除在活動之外。由於這個決定的因素，藝術節的活動挑起了爭議並且促成了另一項作為競爭的嶄新活動。在 1947 年首次的藝術節中，有八個戲院團體不請自來，並且在「官方」的節慶活動以外組織自己的表演。這些「非官方」的活動就是愛丁堡邊緣藝術節的初始。

六十多年來，愛丁堡邊緣藝術節逐漸受到歡迎且極其成功，甚至光芒還蓋過愛丁堡國際藝術節，並使其相形失色。在二次世界大戰之後開始出現了追求年輕以及前衛藝術型態的呼喊聲，而這樣的趨勢的確給了愛丁堡邊緣藝術節一個好的開端。愛丁堡邊緣藝術節秉持著獨特但清楚的傳統：「沒有特定的主題」，歡迎表演者們「不請自到」，並且提供那些正在尋找觀眾以及努力獲得關注的藝術家們絕佳的舞台。此外，邊緣藝術節中的題材是較為當代而非古典的，而其表演比起相對較昂貴的國際藝術節的表演內容，價錢上通常來得更易負擔，也比較平易近人。每年 8 月正是

蘇格蘭旅遊的旺季，愛丁堡邊緣藝術節因而吸引了各地的觀光客以及藝術愛好者。在 2016 年，為期三週的節慶中有超過四千個節目，每天都有超過一千場表演。

愛丁堡邊緣藝術節不僅僅獲得巨大的成功，在財政上也不依賴政府。愛丁堡國際藝術節每年得到政府補助四百五十萬英鎊，而愛丁堡邊緣藝術節僅僅只獲得不到二十萬英鎊的補助。在面臨政府的預算縮減，國際藝術節將在 2017 年縮小規模，但邊緣藝術節大致上不受財務政策的影響，很可能將繼續蓬勃發展。

49. 何者是這篇文章最適合的標題？

- (A) 愛丁堡邊緣藝術節：從邊緣到主流 (B) 最棒的藝術家呈現最棒的藝術：愛丁堡國際藝術節 (C) 高雅藝術的新定義：愛丁堡邊緣藝術節的成功 (D) 愛丁堡國際藝術節：慘澹的未來等在前方

本文主要討論愛丁堡邊緣藝術節、其由來以及成功的原因，並提到其鋒芒甚至蓋過愛丁堡國際藝術節，因此(A)是最恰當的標題。

50. 關於愛丁堡國際藝術節，下列何者並未在文中被提及？

- (A) 獲得的補助款金額。(B) 節目中所包含的藝術型態。(C) 其開始時的歷史背景。(D) 其表演以及節目的數量。文中並未提及國際藝術節的表演及節目數量，只提到 2016 年邊緣藝術節的。

51. 下列何者並不是愛丁堡邊緣藝術節成功的原因？

- (A) 愛丁堡邊緣藝術節每年舉辦時正逢旅遊旺季。(B) 愛丁堡邊緣藝術節的概念與其一開始時的新藝術潮流相符合。(C) 來自政府大量的財政支援使其得以發展自己的特色以及活動。(D) 愛丁堡邊緣藝術節歡迎具創意的藝術型態以及鼓勵有抱負的藝術家展現自己。最後一段文中提及愛丁堡邊緣藝術節財政上相當獨立，僅接受英國政府少數補助款。

52. 根據文章，下列何者敘述正確？

- (A) 二次大戰之後，世界上開始興起對於高尚文化的強烈需求。(→二次大戰後興起對年輕以及前衛藝術的需求) (B) 第一次的邊緣藝術節被策畫為國際藝術節主要活動中的一個次要部分。(→邊緣藝術節首次舉辦是作為國際藝術節對立較勁的活動) (C) 邊緣藝術節中的題材大部分是流行藝術，而國際藝術節中的題材則較為古典。(D) 比起國際藝術節，邊緣藝術節較有可能受到英國政府預算縮減的衝擊。(→國際藝術節較可能受到預算縮減衝擊)

第 53 至 56 題為題組

在過去幾十年，全世界的人們皆致力於消除各種不公平及歧視。然而有一種幽微而不易被察覺的歧視型態叫「字母表主義歧視」，仍然持續嚴重地影響人們。字母表主義歧視，依照其定義，指的是對於姓氏首字母位於字母表下半部分的人所形成的歧視。它是如此地不受注意以至於很多人根本沒有意識到有這樣的不公平存在。

這樣的狀況是常見的：當顧客翻找電話號碼簿或是分類廣告時，一間名為 Abby's 的零售店就比名為 Zap Shop 的商店占有更大的優勢。英文名字在字母表的每個字母都平均分布，但是令人懷疑的是，有大量名人的姓氏首字母卻是在 A 到 K 之間。舉美國前總統布希為例。他和他前任的 26 位總統(包含他的父親)的姓氏首字母排在字母表的前半部。更令人驚訝的是，世界五大首富 Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht 也都屬於字母表的前半部。

這些僅僅只是巧合嗎？讓我們回到早年在學校裡的日子去看看。在小學的學期期初，老師們按照字母順序替學生排座位，以便更容易記住學生的名字。因此，小 Zelda Zamir 被卡在最後一排，粗心的老師們很少叫她回答問題。這些受字母表之害的孩子們可能在當時覺得能夠如此逃避老師的問題是一件幸運的事，但事實上，他們在課堂上較少得到老師的關注，也被剝奪了在公開場合發表意見的機會，對他們往後的人生可能形成了負面的影響。

這樣的不幸及羞辱還延續到了畢業典禮。Anderson, Baldwin 以及 Chester 優先且驕傲地上台領獎，等到輪到了 Zelda Zamir 時，大部分的人早就進入恍神發呆的狀態，根本沒人在乎 Zelda Zamir 是否上台領獎了。這樣的字母表主義歧視的例子不勝枚舉：就職面試的名單、會議發言或列席等等的諸多表格...也都是按字母順

序排列。解決方法？除非我們放棄用字母序來安排一切事情，否則幾乎沒有什麼解決方法可言。

53. 這篇文章的目的為何？

(A) 顯示選擇及擁有恰當的名字的重要性。 (B) 指出字母表主義通常會被忽略卻隨處可見的事實。 (C) 批評人們未能無視其名字的次序而公平地對待他人。 (D) 警告人們一種新型態的歧視可能帶來的潛在危險。

本文探討字母表主義所形成的歧視以及其隨處可見的事實，因此選(A)。而這樣的歧視一直存在，因此選項(D)中提到的「新型態」有誤，非正解。

54. 下列何者語意上最接近 insidious 這個字？

(A) 變得越來越重要 (B) 太細微而不易被人們察覺 (C) 強而有力且具影響力 (D) 不重要且不值得人們關注
由第一段最後一句可得知，這樣的歧視一直存在且鮮少被人注意，因此可推知 insidious 為細微而不易被察覺。

55. 下列何者是字母表主義的最佳例證？

(A) 速食餐廳麥當勞比起塔柯貝爾更為成功。 (B) 叫做 Adam 的男孩比名為 Tim 的男孩更受老師們歡迎。 (C) 網球選手 Annika Beck 的檔案被放在網站的最上方，而 Saisai Zheng 則被擺在最底端。 (D) ABCD 旅館比起 STU 旅館在馬路上更容易凸顯出來且較可能吸引路人的注意。

(A)(B)(D) 三者的例子皆無法證明其受歡迎、成功或較引人注意的原因是受名字的開頭第一個字母的影響，只有(C)清楚的表現網站以字母序排列選手的個人檔案會形成 B 開頭的優先於 Z 開頭的選手。

56. 根據文章，下列何者敘述為非？

(A) Abby's 和 Zap Shop 的例子顯示證明了一種品牌歧視。 (B) 照字母順序安排事情可能導致不自覺的偏見及歧視。 (C) 姓氏在字母上排列處於弱勢者可能從小就遭受到一些歧視的經驗。 (D) 作者認為唯一可以終止字母表主義歧視的方法就是在排列事項時完全忽略字母序。

Abby's 和 Zap Shop 的例子並非品牌歧視，而是字母表主義歧視。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：

1. Lots of people are having fun / playing Pokemon Go, / which encourages people / to go out and explore the surroundings.
2. As soon as people know / where to catch rare creatures, / they rush there in no time(= right away = at once = immediately) / and the traffic there will be jam-packed.

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. 句首末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】

As a senior in high school, I realize that many students in Taiwan are under heavy pressure just like me. In order to get into our ideal colleges, we pour in whatever we have to achieve our goals. However, there are times when we study hard but do not see our efforts pay off. We are always behind our schedules and the time we have never seems to be enough. Worse still, some of us work so hard that we fails to keep a balanced diet and eat healthily. Eventually, the bad habit takes its toll and negatively affects our daily life as well as our academic performance. Seeing this, our school decides to invite two speakers to our school to talk about the importance of a healthy diet and time management. Professor Giddens from HL University will probably tell us what food benefits us the most and how to stay healthy by developing good eating habits. As for the other speaker, Sarah Turner, she is likely to teach us how to arrange our schedules more wisely and how to increase proficiency and reduce stress by following a flexible schedule.

As soon as I saw the posters introducing the two speeches, I

made up my mind to attend Ms. Turner's speech. Ever since I entered high school, I have been overwhelmed with lots of assignments and activities. Thus, how to strike a balance between my studies and my leisure activities has always given me headaches. I've tried to set up my daily schedules, only to fall terribly behind it. Seeing the jam-packed agenda and the to-do-list, I felt a sense of frustration and hopelessness. In the end, I gave up my schedule and continued my studies inefficiently and aimlessly. This turns into a vicious circle and I found myself unable to break free from such a mess. As a result, I am eager to attend Ms. Turner's speech. I believe her insightful suggestions will definitely give me a new light of hope and help me get out of my frustration.

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不妥。(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)	