

臺中區國立高級中學 104 學年度

指定科目第一次聯合模擬考

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. The city government issued its first-ever “red alert” for choking and _____ smog, closing schools and restricting the number of cars on the road.
(A) compulsive (B) hazardous (C) adolescent (D) inquisitive
2. Before the eruption of Mount Aso, Japan’s largest active volcano, the tourists had been _____ to safe areas, so no injuries and fatalities were reported.
(A) suspended (B) reinforced (C) evacuated (D) surpassed
3. These contestants _____ their speech several times before the competition, hoping they would give a wonderful performance.
(A) stimulated (B) notified (C) computerized (D) rehearsed
4. Despite growing criticism, German Chancellor Angela Merkel has insisted on her open-door policy toward refugees seeking _____ in Germany.
(A) asylum (B) desperation (C) competence (D) indifference
5. The worse-than-expected GDP decline prompted the government to announce a \$4 billion stimulus package to boost domestic _____ over the short term.
(A) implication (B) oppression (C) consumption (D) submission
6. The opera will be broadcast _____ on television and radio so that more people can listen to it when it is being performed.
(A) cautiously (B) simultaneously (C) deliberately (D) vigorously
7. After the horrifying terrorist attack in Paris, the world leaders at the G20 Summit vowed to remain _____ in the fight against terrorism.
(A) resolute (B) muscular (C) arrogant (D) eloquent
8. A strong earthquake _____ this village last year, which triggered powerful tsunami waves and left the residents homeless.
(A) humiliated (B) reformed (C) devastated (D) boycotted
9. A good dictionary is _____ to those who want to have a good command of a foreign language.
(A) ambiguous (B) enthusiastic (C) overwhelming (D) indispensable
10. The film entitled *Wansei Back Home* is a _____ about Taiwan-born Japanese coming back to Taiwan to find their childhood memories and friends.
(A) superstition (B) documentary (C) milestone (D) conductor

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

A democratic government, in theory, is supposed to protect and even improve its citizens' human rights. In effect, however, the relationship between a government and individual liberty may seem subtle and sometimes 11 in nature. It has been believed that a government may frown upon the idea that people demand rights to 12 they desire at will. As a result, eventually, it will 13 its influence 13 the freedom of the citizens it governs in any possible form such as Internet censorship (monitoring online activities of its citizens). 14 its interference 14 people sometimes feel the need to question the validity of the government's enforcement. Nevertheless, judging from the development of democracy, this seems to be a natural law of politics: a government tends to set limits to the liberty of the citizens to shield its authority 15 the resistance and protest launched by its people to fight for the human rights granted by democracy.

11. (A) beneficial (B) conservative (C) superficial (D) contradictory
12. (A) where (B) which (C) whatever (D) whomever
13. (A) deprive ... of (B) distinguish ... from
(C) impose ... on (D) transform ... into
14. (A) It is ... that (B) Only by ... can (C) Such is ... that (D) Either ... or
15. (A) on top of (B) in spite of (C) as well as (D) except for

第 16 至 20 題為題組

In North America there are two types of bison: the plains bison and the woodland bison. The plains bison used to wander from Pennsylvania and Georgia to the Rockies, north to the edge of the Canadian forest, and south onto the central plateau of Mexico. The bison is famous for a great 16 to cold. When blizzards sweep across the North American grassland, bison lower their heads and head directly into the storm. In winter, the vegetation which these bison eat may be hidden beneath a deep blanket of snow; however, this does not pose a problem, 17 the bison use their hooves and massive heads to clear away the snow and then feed on the grasses below.

Bison are strong survivors and have few 18 except for humans. Mankind has reduced bison population to the point 19, around 1900, there were fewer than a thousand plains bison left. However, with protection and careful breeding, the number of plains bison has been able to be multiplied. Large herds 20 can be seen to roam on both government and private lands where they could hardly exist. Other endangered species deserve planning and protection.

16. (A) restriction (B) attachment (C) tolerance (D) commitment
17. (A) so (B) for (C) lest (D) while
18. (A) monitors (B) advisors (C) competitors (D) predators
19. (A) at which (B) , which (C) with whom (D) when
20. (A) desperately (B) moderately (C) currently (D) urgently

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。請忽略大小寫。

第 21 至 30 題為題組

When it comes to measurement, most people in Taiwan are more used to the metric system, such as *meter* and *kilometer*, than the nonmetric counterpart like *mile* and *yard*. Some frequently used nonmetric measurements may, at first 21, seem to lack the logic and clarity of the metric system. Nevertheless, these nonmetric measurements, in fact, developed from 22 use of common items for people in the past to make simple measurements. They might have seemed more acceptable to their ancient users than people nowadays.

The measurements *foot* and *yard* developed 23 based on average lengths of different body parts. The Romans used the term *foot* to describe the length of a man's foot, from the base of the heel to the tip of the big toe, as can be inferred from the name. Though *foot* was not an accurate measurement, due to the 24 lengths of men's feet, *foot* was a measurement that was easy to be understood and well accepted by most people at that time. 25, the term *yard* was also used widely by the English as a measurement from the tip of a man's nose to the tip of his outstretched thumb. English King Edward I even made an official proclaim and 26 a *yard* as equivalent to three feet in 1305, and it still has this meaning today.

To describe longer distance, the Romans also invented the use of the term *mile*. The word *mile* is said to be 27 from the Latin word *mille*, which means one thousand. A mile was meant to conform to a distance of one thousand paces, each pace 28 of two steps or five thousand feet.

On the ocean, speed is measured in knots, with one knot 29 equal to one mile per hour. This measurement of speed comes from the days when sailors used a knotted rope to determine their speed while at sea. A rope was knotted at regular 30 and tossed overboard. The rope was tossed into the ocean while sand flowed through an hourglass. When the sand had thoroughly passed through hourglass, the speed of the boat was measured by calculating the number of knots that had been let out.

- (A) redefined (B) intervals (C) respectively (D) approximately (E) derived
(F) varying (G) consisting (H) besides (I) cautious (J) encounter
(K) glance (L) habitual

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

Nowadays, cars have become smaller, safer, and more economical than their predecessors. Yet, the car of the next generation will be much more pollution-free than those on the road today. 31 Among these, such as compressed natural gas, methanol, hydrogen, and propane, electricity is the only zero-emission option currently available.

Experts specializing in transportation have anticipated a new kind of electric vehicles entering our everyday life: commuter electric cars, three-wheeled vehicles, electric delivery vans and trolleys. 32

As automakers put efforts into creating practical electric vehicles, urban planners and utility engineers are focusing on infrastructure systems to support and make the best use of the new cars. 33 Public parking spots on the street or in commercial areas will need to be equipped with devices that enable drivers to charge their batteries while they shop, dine or listen to a concert. 34

Planners also look forward to the gathering of electric shuttle buses, trains, buses and neighborhood vehicles at transportation centers that would have facilities for charging and renting. 35 As a result, light electric trucks, one-person three-wheelers or small cars or hybrid cars for longer trips are expected to show up more often on freeways than before.

- (A) Commuters will be able to rent various kinds of electric cars to meet their needs.
- (B) Public charging facilities will have to be as common as today's gas stations.
- (C) With the rapid development of electric vehicles, potential vehicle buyers are more likely to opt for eco-friendly automakers.
- (D) Several new types of automobile engines have already been developed that run on alternative sources of power.
- (E) However, these electric vehicles will not be truly practical until powerful batteries or other reliable sources of electricity are available.
- (F) Besides, to encourage the use of electric vehicles, the most convenient parking in transportation centers can be reserved for electric cars.

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

“Siri, are you single? iPhone users have been mesmerized with their virtual assistant, spending hours chitchatting, anticipating her quaint remarks. This feverish trend of adults chilling with their inanimate “toys” has caught the attention of ToyTalk, a corporation that devises animated conversational apps for children. Utilizing its companies’ voice-recognition tech, the company plans to manufacture the next-generation Barbie doll, Hello Barbie. Resembling Siri, each Hello Barbie has a versatile identity. Yet, the former is confined to answering questions based on web queries, while the latter, the Wi-Fi enabled version, is equipped with the device to engage in a real back-and-forth dialogue with children.

The know-how is a no-brainer. Simply by pressing the small button on Hello Barbie’s belt, children can connect the doll to Wi-Fi. Then, children can speak towards the built-in microphone. Children can talk about their interests, their favorite candy flavors, even their dreams for the future and receive corresponding responses.

This technology, breaking down a child’s speech and generating correlated responses, though, has caused controversy. For one, the Campaign for a Commercial-Free Childhood is on knife-edge about this cutting-edge new gadget, dreading that Hello Barbie’s voice recording app transforms it into some creepy doll that you see in horror movies, eavesdropping everything detail at home without anyone’s knowledge. What’s more, everything the child says would be transmitted to cloud servers where it would be stored and analyzed by ToyTalk. What if the system is hacked and the child’s personal information fall into the wrong hands? Another dilemma lies in the fact that ToyTalk provides parents with full access to their child’s recorded conversations. However, if parents delete them without permission, would that be violating the child’s privacy, or just “parenting”? Anyhow, Hello Barbie was launched in early November, 2015. To purchase or not to purchase? It’s all up to the customers.

36. What is the purpose of this article?
- (A) To explain how Hello Barbie should be correctly processed.
(B) To explain the various functions of an innovative new toy.
(C) To discuss the risk of recording children’s conversations.
(D) To introduce a latest device that might stir up moral debate.
37. What does the word “**knife-edge**” in the third paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) Tense. (B) Picky.
(C) Dangerous. (D) Supportive.

38. According to the passage, which of the followings is **NOT** true about Hello Barbie?
- (A) She has an all-round personality, adapting to all consumers.
 - (B) She responds to questions pre-installed on the Internet.
 - (C) Not all people are enthusiastic advocates of her existence.
 - (D) Recorded conversations can be stored on cloud servers.
39. What is the tone of this passage?
- (A) Pessimistic.
 - (B) Admiring.
 - (C) Suspicious.
 - (D) Objective.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

It is not uncommon to see women taking their employers to court if felt belittled with lower wages and missed promotions once they have taken parental leave. However, mothers are not the sole victims of parental discrimination. According to Pew Research Center, between 1965 and 2011, fathers have reduced the number of working hours to about 37 from 42 each week on average and increased the number of hours they devoted to child care each week to about 7 from 2.5. In a changed society, with fathers working less and spending more time with their children, parental rights entitled for male care-givers, particularly biological fathers, have also been unconsciously neglected.

Most incorporations in the States offer up to ten weeks of paid parental leave to biological mothers. The policy applies to parents of either gender who adopted children or relied on surrogate mothers. Nonetheless, for biological fathers who feel the obligation to take time off for family, merely two weeks of paid leave is granted. Apparently, fathers were discouraged from adjusting their schedules to accommodate parental responsibilities. It obviously leaves daddies with no option but to seek legal remedies. In October of 2013, former CNN correspondent, Josh Levs, filed an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) charge against CNN and Turner Broadcasting when his plea of extended paid time off was rejected. After numerous meetings and off-the-record negotiations, Levs settled and withdrew his EEOC charge in 2015. **Its** contents were confidential, but it is confirmed that, starting from January 2015, CNN and Turner Broadcasting will give six weeks of paid care-giving leave to all parents. An additional six weeks of leave are provided for biological mothers with medical needs.

Experts say that in the work field, when it comes to fulfilling family responsibilities, men might have experienced more open discrimination and hostility. By barring men from fathers' adequate involvement in child raising, employers are actually doubling the blame as well as responsibility on working mothers.

40. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Work or Family? Which is More Important?
 - (B) Employers Disgrace Working Parents
 - (C) Gender Discrimination in the Work field
 - (D) Dads Fight for Legitimate Paid Leave
41. What does "**its**" in the second paragraph refer to?
- (A) EEOC.
 - (B) The settlement.
 - (C) The charge.
 - (D) CNN and Turner Broadcasting.

42. Which of the following statements about the second paragraph is true?
- (A) From 2013, fathers with adopted children can only take two weeks of paid leave.
 - (B) All surrogate mothers can apply for a total of ten weeks paid parental leave.
 - (C) From 2015, mothers with medical needs have twelve weeks of parental leave.
 - (D) After the lawsuit in 2015, Josh Levs took six weeks of paid care-giving leave.
43. What message is the writer trying to convey through the passage?
- (A) Men should take child rearing much more seriously.
 - (B) Incorporations should adopt more family-friendly policies.
 - (C) Men also suffer from gender discrimination in the work place.
 - (D) Women should not feel disgraced when shouldering family responsibility.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Though many cases go undiagnosed, an estimated 28 million Americans have suffered from some form of sleep apnea, a common disorder that deprives the body of oxygen at night. Dangerous pauses in breathing, snoring and fatigue are common symptoms that accompany apnea. Other health conditions such as obesity, cardiovascular disease and diabetes have been proved associated with sleep apnea.

Worse still, researchers in Spain have linked sleep apnea to cancer mortality among humans. The result was **provocative** as they concluded that patients with night-time breathing abnormalities had a 65 percent greater risk of developing cancer of any kind. Wisconsin Sleep Cohort also stated that compared with people without sleep apnea, those with sleeping problems at night had five times the rate of dying from cancer. What's more, the more serious the breathing problems, the greater probability of dying from cancer. Common risk factors for cancer, like age, smoking, alcohol intake, physical activity and weight, were excluded in both studies.

Spanish Sleep Network focused on the incidence of cancer, rather than cancer mortality, among apnea patients. They adopted hypoxemia index, or oxygen depletion index, a measure that looks at the amount of time oxygen level in the blood drops below 90 percent at night. Approximately 5,200 subjects participated in the study for seven years, none of whom had a cancer diagnosis prior to the study. The researchers revealed the total time they were asleep, patients whose oxygen levels dropped below 90 percent for up to 12 percent had a 68 percent greater odds of being diagnosed with cancer. Apnea causes throat muscles to collapse during sleep, choking off the airway, which is why patients tend to gasp and snore as their bodies fight for air. To compensate, the body develops more blood vessels, which, scientists suspect, is an effect that serves as a kind of fertilizer for cancer tissue and cause tumors to grow and spread more quickly.

44. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To introduce researches finding cures for sleep apnea.
 - (B) To associate sleep apnea with increased cancer risk.
 - (C) To estimate the cancer mortality of sleep apnea patients.
 - (D) To come up with solutions diminishing cancer risk.

45. What does the word “**provocative**” in the second paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) Intriguing.
 - (B) Predictable.
 - (C) Reliable.
 - (D) Cruel.
46. According to the passage, why do people snore at night?
- (A) The collapse of throat muscles.
 - (B) The increased amount of oxygen.
 - (C) The development of blood vessels.
 - (D) The fertilization of cancer tissue.
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Wisconsin Sleep Cohort and Spanish Sleep Network focused on different aspects of apnea patients.
 - (B) Smoking, physical activity, and alcohol use are commonly seen factors that develop cancer.
 - (C) 68 percent of the subjects in the Spanish Sleep Network research were diagnosed with cancer.
 - (D) Cardiovascular disease and diabetes are often associated with breathing abnormalities at night.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Faber-Castell is one of the world’s largest and oldest manufacturers of pencils. It also produces a broad range of writing instruments as well as other office supplies. Nearly 50% of the company’s products are exported, mostly to other countries in the euro zone. Now in the eighth generation of the family, Faber-Castell has still remained competitive on the global market because of its high-quality, innovative products and commitment to environmental awareness.

The future for pencils seems gloomy in an age dominated by smartphones and the Internet. However, Faber-Castell has responded to this challenge by renovating the product line to put more emphasis on high-end writing instruments made with luxury materials such as ebony, resin, and ivory.

Count Anton-Wolfgang von Faber-Castell, current chairman of Faber-Castell, inherited the company in 1978 when his father died unexpectedly. Initially, the former investment banker felt little desire to take on the task. But then he used his business sharpness to create an exceptional global brand. Count Anton felt a responsibility to preserve the family legacy. “You have to continuously shift.” said Count Anton. “If you say, ‘With my products I can be happy,’ then it’s the first step to hell.”

While the basic design of a pencil has changed little in 400 years, Faber-Castell has managed to prove that there is still potential for improvement with this apparently simple product. For instance, it developed a triangular-shaped pencil with raised dots that make it easier to hold. Furthermore, the barrels are coated with green water-based paint, making pencils more environmentally friendly.

Count Anton maintains that writing by hand will never disappear. “The pencil is in some way a very archaic product but still indispensable. We shall continue to work passionately on rediscovering what our customers want and meeting those wishes, at the same time remaining true to our motto: Doing ordinary things extraordinarily well.” he said.

48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Count Anton-Wolfgang von Faber-Castell, the present chairman of Faber-Castell?
- (A) He is the founder of the world's oldest and largest writing-instruments company.
 - (B) He keeps coming up with new ideas and has been quite satisfied with his products.
 - (C) He has been capable of recognizing challenges and making his products innovative.
 - (D) He has been strongly interested in the business of pencil-making since he was little.
49. What is the crucial factor in Faber-Castell's success in the global market?
- (A) About half of the company's products are exported.
 - (B) The company highlights quality and innovation.
 - (C) The company's products are quite affordable.
 - (D) The basic design of a pencil has not changed much.
50. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Writing by Hand Will Never Disappear
 - (B) The Uncertain Future of a Pencil-making Enterprise
 - (C) Pencil: A Very Archaic and Indispensable Product
 - (D) A Pencil Empire Endures in a Digital Age
51. This passage is most likely taken from a _____.
- (A) newspaper report
 - (B) travel brochure
 - (C) science journal
 - (D) classified ad

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）

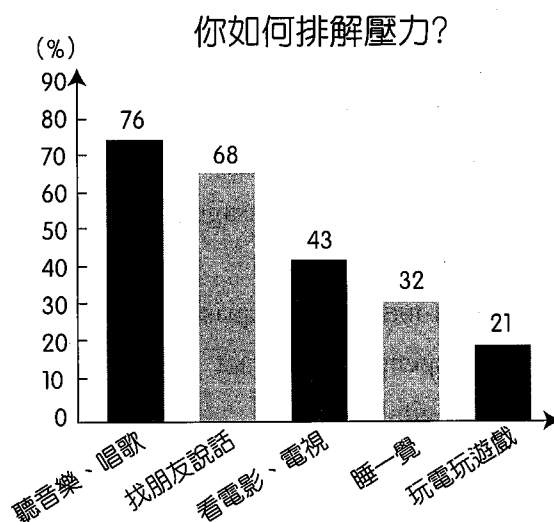
說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號（1、2）。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 氣候變遷已被廣泛視為是影響全世界的主要環境問題。
2. 因此，所有國家應該致力於發展替代能源。

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：下圖呈現的是某高中全體學生排解壓力的前五名方式，請根據該圖寫一篇文長至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段描述該圖所呈現之現象；第二段則說明你自己排解壓力的方式與該圖表中的異同，並說明原因。



臺中區國立高級中學 104 學年度

指定科目第一次聯合模擬考

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。因為令人窒息的有害煙霧，市政府發布首次「紅色警戒」，學校停課，並控管上路汽車數量。

- (A)強迫的、不由自主的 (B)危險的
(C)青少年的 (D)愛打聽的

2. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。在日本最大的活火山阿蘇火山爆發前，遊客已經被撤離到安全的區域，所以沒有人員傷亡的報導。

- (A)中斷、吊銷（執照） (B)加強
(C)撤離 (D)超越

3. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。在比賽前這些參賽者數次練習演講，希望可以有完美表現。

- (A)刺激 (B)通知
(C)使電腦化 (D)排演、練習

4. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考名詞。儘管批評愈來愈多，德國總理安格拉·梅克爾仍然堅持對到德國尋求庇護的難民採取門戶開放的政策。

- (A)庇護 (B)絕望、不顧一切
(C)能力 (D)冷淡、漠不關心

5. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。比預期還差的 GDP 衰退促使政府宣布 40 億元的短期刺激國內消費方案。

- (A)暗示 (B)壓迫
(C)消費 (D)屈從、提交

6. (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：考副詞。這齣歌劇將同時地在電視和廣播播出，這樣更多人就可以聽到這個表演。

- (A)小心地 (B)同時地
(C)故意地 (D)有活力地

7. (A)

難易度：難

解析：考形容詞。在令人驚駭的巴黎恐怖攻擊之後，參加 G20 高峰會的世界領袖誓言堅決打擊恐怖主義。

- (A)堅決的 (B)肌肉發達的
(C)傲慢的 (D)雄辯的、有說服力的

8. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考動詞。去年一個強烈地震破壞這個村莊，引發了強大的海嘯使得居民無家可歸。

- (A)羞辱、使丟臉 (B)改革 (C)破壞 (D)抵制

9. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考形容詞。對於想要學好一個外國語言的人而言，一本好的字典是不可或缺的。

- (A)模稜兩可的 (B)熱忱的
(C)壓倒性的、難以抗拒的 (D)不可或缺的

10. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：考名詞。電影《灣生回家》是一部關於在臺灣出生的日本人回到臺灣尋找兒時回憶和朋友的紀錄片。

- (A)迷信 (B)紀錄片
(C)里程碑 (D)領導者、(合唱團、樂隊)指揮

二、綜合測驗

第11至15題為題組

一個民主的政府理論上應該要保護且甚至改善其人民的人權，然而事實上，一個政府跟個人自由之間的關係或許似乎很微妙且有的時候在本質上是衝突的。長久

以來普遍認為，政府或許不喜歡這樣的想法：人民隨意要求任何他們想要的事物，因此長期以後政府便會以任何可能的形式影響對它所統治的人民的自由，像是網路監控（監督其人民的線上活動）。政府的干涉到達如此程度，以至於人民有時候會覺得有必要質疑政府執法的公正性。然而從民主的發展來看，這似乎是政治的自然法則：一個政府會傾向對人民的自由設限來保護它的統領性，儘管人民會發起抗拒及抗議來爭取民主所賦予的人權。

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：本文介紹政府與人民之間的自由度授權衝突

11. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)有益的 (B)保守的 (C)膚淺的 (D)衝突的
此題考形容詞。由前文可推斷，民主社會雖然理應保護人民的自由，然而事實的本質上卻仍有衝突。故選(D)。

12. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)關係副詞
(B)關係代名詞
(C)複合關係代名詞(物)
(D)複合關係代名詞(人)
此題考關係詞。此處空格位於介系詞 to 的後方，並需作為後方動詞 desire 的受詞，且此處需作為人民所需求之事物。故選(C)。

13. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)剝奪 (B)區分 (C)強加於 (D)轉變成
此題考動詞片語。此處從上下文得知政府會干涉人民的自由，因此可推斷政府對於人民的自由會強加影響。

14. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)就是... (B)唯有藉由...才可
(C)如此是...以至於 (D)不是...就是
此題考轉折語的倒裝。此空格旨為強調政府影響的程度，故將強調影響程度(名詞)的修飾語(Such)倒裝，並造成後文的結果(完整句)。

15. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)除此以外 (B)儘管 (C)而且 (D)除外
此題考轉折語。此空格前後文為相互衝突之訊息：「政府傾向對人民的自由設限」及「人民爭取人權的抗爭及護衛」。

重要字、詞與片語

subtle <i>adj.</i> 微妙的	frown <i>v.</i> 皺眉	govern <i>v.</i> 統治
validity <i>n.</i> 合理性	enforcement <i>n.</i> 執法	
shield <i>v.</i> 保衛	authority <i>n.</i> 權威	grant <i>v.</i> 准予

第16至20題為題組

在北美洲有兩種種類的野牛：平原野牛跟林地野牛，平地野牛曾經漫步在從賓州、喬治亞州一帶到落磯山脈，往北到加拿大森林邊界，向南到墨西哥中央高原。北美野牛以對寒冷有很強大的忍耐力有名，當暴風雪肆虐橫跨北美大平原，北美野牛會低下牠們的頭然後直接面對暴風雪。在冬天的時候，這些北美野牛所吃的植物類都被覆蓋在一層很厚的冰雪下。然而這並不會造成任何問題，因為北美野牛會用牠們的蹄與巨大的頭部來清理雪堆，然後再享用雪堆之下的青草。

北美野牛是很堅強的生存者，除了人類以外，僅有很少的掠食者，人類已經減少許多北美野牛，以至於在1900年左右世上僅存不到一千隻平原野牛。然而隨著保護及小心飼養，平原野牛的數字已經有辦法擴增。現在可在政府或私人的土地上看到大群的北美野牛漫步著，而這些地方是過去牠們幾乎不存在的地方，其他的瀕臨絕種動物也需要相同的計畫與保護。

16. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)限制 (B)情感 (C)容忍 (D)承諾
此題考名詞，此處空格文意從後文可判斷出北美野牛對寒氣是可以容忍的。故選(C)。

17. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)所以 (B)因為 (C)以免 (D)然而
此題考連接詞，此處空格位於兩個句子之間，因此應從前後文之關係做判斷。大雪對北美野牛不會造成問題，「因為」北美野牛會用方法去取得牠們的食物。故選(B)。

18. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：(A)監控者 (B)建議者
(C)競爭者 (D)掠食者
此題考名詞，此處空格前文中指出北美野牛是很強壯的生存者，故可推斷只有少數的掠食者。故選(D)。

19. (A)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)關係副詞(程度) (B)關係代名詞
(C)關係副詞(人) (D)關係副詞(時間)
此題考關係詞，此處空格前提到 to a point (到達某個程度)，而後文唯一完整句，故可推斷此處空格應指「於該程度中」。故選(A)。

20. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)鋌而走險地 (B)適度地
(C)現在 (D)迫切地
此題考副詞，此處空格前文提到北美野牛的數目已大量增加，後文提到過去牠們很少存在之處，現在已可常見其身影。故選(C)。

重要字、詞與片語

plain *n.* 平原 blizzard *n.* 暴風雪
grassland *n.* 草原 / 平原 vegetation *n.* 植被
hoof *n.* 蹄 multiply *v.* 大量擴增

三、文意選填

第21至30題為題組

說到測量方法，比起像是英里及英碼的非公制測量法，大部分的臺灣人較習慣像是公尺及公里的公制測量法。有一些常用的非公制測量法或許乍看之下似乎缺少公制測量法的邏輯及清晰，然而這些非公制的測量法事實上發展自以前的人在做一般物品簡單測量時的習慣用法。對當時古代的使用者來說，比起現代人，這些非公制測量法當時或許更能為人所接受。

英呎或英碼兩項測量法分別依照不同身體部位的平均長度發展出來。古羅馬人使用英呎這個術語來描述一個人的腳的長度，從腳跟的基部到大腳指頭的尖端，就如同該名稱所能推敲出來的意思。雖然因為每個人腳的長度不同，英呎並不會是相當準確的測量，但英呎是很容易理解且廣為多數人接受的測量單位。除此之外，英碼這個術語也被英國人廣為使用當成一種測量單位，從一個人的鼻子尖端到伸出手的拇指尖端。英國國王愛德華一世甚至在 1305 年做了正式的宣布，重新定義一英碼等同於三英呎，且至今都是使用這個定義。

為了描述更長的距離，古羅馬人也創造了英哩這個術語，英哩這個字據說是從拉丁文 *mille* 衍生而來的，這個字意思是「一千」，一英哩意思符合一千步的距離，每一步包含兩小步或五千英呎。

在海上時，速度是用海里來測量，每一海里大約等同於每個小時一英哩，這個速度的測量方法來自於過去當水手出海時，用打繩結的繩子來決定他們的速度。一條繩子會在固定的區間打結然後投入海中，繩子會隨著沙子流入沙漏中被丟入海中，當沙子完全流入沙漏，船的速度就可藉由計算已被放出的繩結的數目被測量出來。

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：本文介紹某部分非公制測量法的歷史起源

詞彙選項：

(A)重新定義	(B)間隔	(C)各自地	(D)大約地
(E)源自	(F)不同的	(G)包含	(H)除此之外
(I)謹慎的	(J)遭遇	(K)一瞥	(L)習慣性的

21 (K)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處空格以前面 *at first* 得知後方應填名詞，而由上下文及前面 *at first* 推斷 *glance* (一瞥) 為最佳選擇，因為僅是一瞥才似乎缺乏邏輯及清晰。故選(K)。

22 (L)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處空格由後方名詞 *use* 可判斷應填形容詞，再從上下文可推斷非公制測量法發展自一般事物 (*common items*)，一般事物的使用 (*use*) 通常都是習慣性或規律性的。故選(L)。

23 (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處空格的存在並不會影響整句句子結構，故判定應填入副詞，且需用來修飾 *foot* 及 *yard* 兩個字分別依照 *different body parts*。故選(C)。

24 (F)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處空格位於定冠詞 *the* 及名詞 *lengths* 之間，故判定應填入形容詞，前文所提到 *foot* 並非準確的原因即是因為每個人的腳長是不同的。故選(F)。

25 (H)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處空格位於句首逗點前，故判定應填入副詞，另依照前句 *foot* 為當時人所廣為接受及後句 *yard* 也廣為英國人所使用的語意判斷，前後句的語意相近。故選(H)。

26 (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處空格位於連接詞 *and* 之後、名詞 *a yard* 之前，故判定應填入動詞，且因當句前方另一動詞 *made* 為過去式，因此此動詞應同為過去式動詞。另依照前文 *made a proclaim* 及後方 *as* 推斷此處應為 *redefined*。故選(A)。

27 (E)

難易度：中偏易

解析：此處空格位於 *be* 動詞之後、介系詞 *from* 之前，故判定應填入過去分詞。另由前後文推斷英文 *mile* 是源自於拉丁文 *mille*。故選(E)。

28 (G)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處空格位於完整子句之後，且此空格前並無連接詞，故判定此處不應填入動詞，應填入分詞。另依前文推斷，此句應為補充說明 *pace* 的詳細內容，再搭配後方介系詞 *of*，因此推斷可填入 *consist* 的現在分詞來表示主動包含。故選(G)。

29 (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處空格位於介系詞片語 *with+O (one knot) +OC (equal to one mile per hour)* 中，故判定應填入副詞，另因後方為數量概念，故選(D)。

30 (B)

難易度：中偏難

解析：此處空格為名詞，另外由前文判斷繩結應該在固定 (*regular*) 的間隔打結作為標記。故選(B)。

重要字、詞與片語

metric *adj.* 公制的 counterpart *n.* 對應之物
clarity *n.* 清晰 infer *v.* 推論
outstretched *adj.* 展開的 proclaim *n.* 聲明
equivalent *adj.* 相同 knot *n.* 纏結 toss *v.* 丟擲
overboard *adv.* 甲板外 hourglass *n.* 沙漏

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

現在的車子比起它們的前身，愈來愈小、愈來愈安全且愈來愈節省，但是未來的車子比起今日那些路上的車子會更加無污染。**31(D)幾種新型的自動引擎已經被開發出來以動力來源作為能源。**這些包含像是壓縮天然氣、甲醇、氫氣及丙烷，其中電力是目前唯一可取得的零排放的選項。

交通專家預期到一種新的電力車輛會進入到我們日常生活：較短程範圍的通勤電車、電動三輪車、電力運送貨車、無軌電車。**32(C)然而，在取得更有力的電池或其他可靠的電力來源之前，這些電力車將無法真正具實用性。**

當自動車商努力開發實用的電力車輛，都市設計者及公共建設工程師正投注在公共建設系統來支持並從這新款新車中得到最好的利用。**33(B)公共充電設施將會需要跟今天的加油站一樣的普遍。**街道上或商業區的公共停車點將需要裝設可以讓駕駛人可以充電的設備，當他們在購物、用餐或聽音樂會的時候。**34(F)除此之外，為了鼓勵電力車輛的使用，在交通中心中最方便的停車位可以預留給電力車輛。**

計畫者也期待電力接駁公車、火車、公車跟鄰近的車輛都匯集在具備充電跟租車功能的交通中心。**35(A)通勤者將得以租各式各樣的電動車來滿足他們的需求。**因此，做為長途旅行的輕型電動卡車、電動單人三輪車、小車或油電混合車比起以前預期將更常出現在高速公路上。

未中選之選項中譯：

(C)隨著電動車快速的發展，潛在的買車顧客更有可能選擇對環境比較友善的汽車製造商。

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

內容：本文介紹電力環保車

難易度：中偏易

重要字、詞與片語

economical *adj.* 節省的 predecessor *n.* 前身
automobile *n.* 自動車輛 compressed *adj.* 壓縮的
methanol *n.* 甲醇 hydrogen *n.* 氫氣
propane *n.* 丙烷 trolley *n.* 有 / 無軌電車
infrastructure *n.* 公共設施 hybrid *adj.* 混合的

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

「Siri，你單身嗎？」iPhone 使用者著迷於他們的虛構助理，一聊就是好幾個鐘頭，期待她有趣的回應。

這個大人與虛擬玩具對話的風潮引起 ToyTalk 的注意。ToyTalk 公司為兒童設計動畫交談應用程式，ToyTalk 公司使用它的語音辨識技術，計畫生產下一代的芭比玩偶，「哈囉芭比」。與 Siri 相似，每個哈囉芭比都有多種性格。然而，前者的回答限於網路設定好的問題，而後者是 Wi-Fi 版芭比娃娃，具備可以跟孩童進行真正互動對話的系統。

哈囉芭比操作方式很簡單。只要按下哈囉芭比皮帶上的小按鈕，孩子就可以將芭比連接到 Wi-Fi。接下來，孩童可以朝內建的麥克風說話。孩童可以聊他們的興趣、他們所喜歡的糖果口味，甚至他們未來的夢想而得到對應的回答。

然而，這項分析孩童語言然後收集相對回應的科技已引起爭議。其中，倡議團體「無廣告童年運動」對於這個最前衛的新機器表示焦慮，他們擔心哈囉芭比錄音的程式讓她變成恐怖片裡會出現的陰森娃娃，在無人知情的情況下偷聽你家中發生的事。另外，孩子所說的所有內容將傳送到 ToyTalk 公司雲端進行儲存與分析。萬一這個程式被駭客入侵，然後孩子所有的私人資訊外漏怎麼辦？另一項難題就是 ToyTalk 公司讓父母也可取得孩子錄下的交談內容。若父母未經孩童允許將內容刪除，這算是侵犯孩童隱私，還是只是父母教養方式？無論如何，哈囉芭比已於 2015 年 11 月初上市。是否要購買，決定權在消費者手上。

36. (D)

難易度：中偏難

解析：這篇文章目的為何？

- (A) 為了解釋哈囉芭比正確操作方式。
- (B) 為了解釋一個新玩具的多項功能。
- (C) 為了討論錄音孩童對話內容的風險。
- (D) 為了介紹一個可能引起道德爭議的最新裝置。

37. (A)

難易度：中

解析：第三段的 knife-edge 在文章中是什麼意思？

- (A) 焦慮的 (B) 挑剔的 (C) 危險的 (D) 支持的

38. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章內容，以下有關哈囉芭比何者錯誤？

- (A) 她個性圓融，可以適應各種顧客。
- (B) 她回答限於網路設定好的問題。
- (C) 不是所有人都熱切支持這項發明。
- (D) 錄音內容可以儲存於雲端。

39. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：這篇文章的語氣為何？

- (A) 悲觀的 (B) 崇拜的 (C) 懷疑的 (D) 客觀的

重要字、詞與片語

mesmerize *v.* 迷惑 chitchat *v.* 閒聊
anticipate *v.* 期待 quaint *adj.* 奇怪的
feverish *adj.* 狂熱的；流行的
utilize *v.* 使用 versatile *adj.* 多元的
no-brainer *n.* 很簡單的事情 orientation *n.* 目的

correlate v. 相對應 controversy n. 爭議
cutting-edge adj. 前衛的 cloud server n. 雲端
dilemma n. 兩難 violate v. 侵犯

第40至43題為題組

時常可見女性覺得自己一旦請產假，薪資被調降，升遷無門而將雇主告上法庭的事件。然而，不只是母親會遭受歧視。皮尤研究中心指出，在1965到2011年間，父親們平均減少工作時數從每週42小時減為約每週37小時，照顧兒童的時間從每週2.5小時增加至約每週7小時。隨著社會轉變，許多父親減少工作時間，花更多時間陪伴子女。兼顧父職的權利，尤其是親生父親的父職的權利，無形之中也被忽略了。

美國大部分公司提供生母10週有薪育嬰假，而領養父母或藉由代理孕母而有子女的父母，不論父或母，皆享10週有薪假。然而，願意肩負起家庭更多責任的親生父親，公司只願提供2週有薪育嬰假。顯然，公司勸阻這些父親調整時程以兼顧父職。因此，父親們就不得不尋求司法救濟。2013年10月美國有線電視新聞網的前記者喬許·雷夫斯要求延長育嬰假被拒絕，因此就「平等就業機會委員會」控告美國有線電視新聞網和透納廣播公司。經過無數會議以及商談，雷夫斯在2015年與公司達成和解撤銷控訴。和解內容必須保密，但經證實，公司將從2015年1月開始，提供所有新生父母6週有薪育嬰假。親生母親若仍有醫療需求，可另外休假6週。

專家表示，在肩負家庭責任的議題上，男性在工作場合承受更多的歧視與敵意。在不讓男性多參與育兒的同時，雇主們把職場母親們背負的責任與罵名又增加了。

40. (D)

難易度：中

解析：此文章最適合的標題為何？

- (A) 工作還是家庭？哪個較重要？
- (B) 雇主歧視有家庭的員工
- (C) 職場上的性別歧視
- (D) 父親爭取合理的有薪育嬰假

41. (B)

難易度：中

解析：文章第二段 its 是什麼意思？

- (A) 平等就業機會委員會。
- (B) 和解內容。
- (C) 訴訟案。
- (D) 美國有線電視新聞網和透納廣播公司。

42. (C)

難易度：中偏難

解析：針對文章第二段，下列陳述何者正確？

- (A) 從2013年起，領養小孩的父親只能請兩週有薪育嬰假。
- (B) 所有代理孕母可以申請10週有薪育嬰假。
- (C) 從2015年起，有醫療需求的親生母親可休假12週。
- (D) 在2015年訴訟之後，雷夫斯請了6週有薪育嬰假。

43. (B)

難易度：中

解析：透過此篇文章，作者想表達什麼想法？

- (A) 男人應該更重視養育小孩的重要性。
- (B) 公司需要採用更家庭友善的政策。
- (C) 男人在工作環境也遭受性別歧視。
- (D) 肩扛家庭責任的女性不該感到羞恥。

重要字、詞與片語

discrimination n. 歧視 belittle v. 輕視
sole adj. 唯一的 biological adj. 親身的
neglect v. 忽略 surrogate n. 代理人
accommodate v. 使適應 remedy n. 補救方法
plea n. 請求 off-the-record adj. 私下的
conduct n. 行為 disgrace v. 使恥辱 rear v. 養育

第44至47題為題組

雖然許多實例未經診斷，估計約2,800萬名美國人有某種形式的睡眠呼吸暫停症狀。「睡眠呼吸暫停（或稱中止）」是常見的身體失調症狀，使身體在晚上睡覺時失去氧氣。危險的呼吸暫停現象、打鼾以及疲倦，都是常見的相關的症狀。其他的身體疾病，像是肥胖、心血管疾病、糖尿病都證實與睡眠呼吸暫停密切相關。

更糟的是，西班牙研究人員做出睡眠呼吸暫停症與病人死於癌症相關的研究報告。研究結果「極具挑戰性」，因為他們發現夜間睡眠呼吸異常的病人罹患某種癌症的機率比常人高出65%。在美國威斯康辛州做的研究也指出跟無睡眠呼吸暫停症的人比較，有此症狀者的人死於癌症的機率有5倍之多。另外，呼吸問題愈嚴重，死於癌症的機率也愈高。而常見的癌症風險因素，如年齡、吸菸、飲酒、身體的活動以及體重，在這兩項研究則均被排除。

西班牙睡眠網絡研究的不是呼吸暫停病人死於癌症的機率，而是罹患癌症的機率。他們採用血氧過少指數，也就是缺氧指數，以檢視血中的氧氣濃度在晚上降至90%以下所占的時間比例。約5,200人參與這項為期七年的研究，在這研究之前都沒有罹癌跡象。研究人員指出，若病人在熟睡時，血中氧氣濃度降至90%以下的時間達到總睡眠時間的12%，罹癌率將比一般人高出68%。睡眠呼吸暫停症在病人熟睡時會引起喉嚨肌肉萎陷，因此阻斷氣管，也就是為什麼當病人身體要爭取空氣時，會喘息及打鼾。為了彌補身體無法呼吸正常濃度的氧，科學家認為病人身體會因此增生出更多血管。這些血管提供癌症組織養分，導致腫瘤更快速的成長、擴散。

44. (B)

難易度：中

解析：這篇文章主旨為何？

- (A) 介紹有關醫治睡眠呼吸暫停症的研究。
- (B) 將睡眠呼吸暫停症與罹癌風險做連結。
- (C) 估算睡眠呼吸暫停症病人死於癌症相關機率。
- (D) 想出減少癌症風險的方法。

45. (A)

難易度：中

解析：文章第二段“provocative”是什麼意思？

- (A)吸引人的。
- (B)可預測的。
- (C)可靠的。
- (D)殘忍的。

46. (A)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章內容，為什麼有人晚上會打鼾？

- (A)喉嚨肌肉萎陷。
- (B)氧氣的增加。
- (C)更多血管的生出。
- (D)提供癌症組織的養分。

47. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據文章內容，下列陳述何者不正確？

- (A)威斯康辛州和西班牙睡眠網絡針對睡眠呼吸暫停症病人的研究方向不一樣。
- (B)吸菸、身體的活動、飲酒是常見的癌症風險因素。
- (C)西班牙睡眠網絡所做的研究有 68% 的病人有確診癌症。
- (D)心血管疾病以及糖尿病常常與夜間睡眠呼吸異常症狀做連結。

重要字、詞與片語

undiagnosed <i>adj.</i> 未診斷的	apnea <i>n.</i> 呼吸暫停
deprive <i>v.</i> 剝奪	symptom <i>n.</i> 症狀
cardiovascular <i>adj.</i> 心血管的	mortality <i>n.</i> 死亡率
abnormality <i>n.</i> 異常	incidence <i>n.</i> 發生率
hypoxemia <i>n.</i> 血氧過少	index <i>n.</i> 指數
fertilizer <i>n.</i> 肥料	tissue <i>n.</i> 組織

第 48 至 51 題為題組

輝柏是全球最大且最古老的鉛筆製造商之一。輝柏並製造多種書寫工具及其他辦公室輔助用品。輝柏的產品約有半數外銷，主要銷往歐元區其他國家。目前家族已傳承到第八代，由於高品質和創新的產品，以及致力於環保意識，輝柏仍能在全球市場長保競爭力。

在這個智慧型手機和網路稱霸的時代，鉛筆似乎前景黯淡。不過，輝柏已回應這個挑戰，輝柏更新了生產線，更強調由高級原料像是黑檀木、樹脂、象牙製成的高檔書寫工具。

輝柏的現任主席安敦一沃夫岡·輝柏伯爵在 1978 年父親猝逝時繼承了公司。起初，原是投資銀行家的安敦伯爵接掌家族企業意願不高。不過他運用他的企業經營才略使輝柏成為傑出的全球品牌。安敦伯爵覺得有責任保存輝柏家族的遺產。安敦伯爵說：「你必須日新又新，假如你說『現在這些產品我就很滿意了』，那就是走向衰退的第一步。」

雖然鉛筆的基本設計四百年來改變不大，輝柏卻總能設法證明這個看似簡單的產品仍然可以有精進的潛力。例如輝柏研發出三角形鉛筆，表面有小點凸起方便握住。此外，使用水性塗料包覆筆桿，對環境更友善。

安敦伯爵堅信手寫永遠不會消失。他說：「雖然鉛筆可說是非常古老的產品，卻仍然不可或缺。我們將持續熱誠地努力不斷發掘顧客想要的東西並且滿足他們的願望，同時並忠於我們的座右銘：『將平凡的事做得非凡的好。』」

48. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：根據本文，關於輝柏的現任主席安敦一沃夫岡·輝柏伯爵，下列的敘述何者正確？

- (A)他是全球最大且最古老的書寫工具公司的創始者。
- (B)他持續提出新點子並且滿意他的產品。
- (C)他能夠體認挑戰並且創新產品。
- (D)他從小就對製作鉛筆的事業很感興趣。

49. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：什麼是輝柏能在全球市場成功的重要因素？

- (A)公司的產品約有半數外銷。
- (B)公司強調品質和創新。
- (C)公司的產品價錢很實惠。
- (D)鉛筆的基本設計改變不大。

50. (D)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列何者為本文最佳的標題？

- (A)手寫永遠不會消失
- (B)鉛筆生產商的前景黯淡
- (C)鉛筆：非常古老卻不可或缺的產品
- (D)鉛筆帝國屹立數位時代

51. (A)

難易度：易

解析：本文的出處最有可能是何者？

- (A)報紙報導
- (B)旅遊手冊
- (C)科學期刊
- (D)分類廣告

重要字、詞與片語

manufacturer <i>n.</i> 製造業者、廠商		
instrument <i>n.</i> 工具、器具	export <i>v.</i> 輸出、出口	
competitive <i>adj.</i> 有競爭力的		
the Euro zone <i>n.</i> 歐元區	innovative <i>adj.</i> 創新的	
commitment <i>n.</i> 承諾、奉獻		
environmental awareness <i>n.</i> 環保意識		
gloomy <i>adj.</i> 黑暗的、陰鬱的、悲觀的		
respond to <i>v.</i> 回應	renovate <i>v.</i> 更新、修復	
high-end <i>adj.</i> 高階的	ebony <i>n.</i> 烏木黑檀	
resin <i>n.</i> 樹脂	ivory <i>n.</i> 象牙	count <i>n.</i> 伯爵
inherit <i>v.</i> 繼承	triangular-shaped <i>adj.</i> 三角形的	
barrel <i>n.</i> 筆桿、筒形物	coat <i>v.</i> 塗在...上	
maintain <i>v.</i> 堅持、主張	archaic <i>adj.</i> 古老的	
indispensable <i>adj.</i> 不可或缺的	motto <i>n.</i> 座右銘	
extraordinarily <i>adv.</i> 格外地		

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Climate change / has been widely / universally { considered / recognized / seen / viewed as / taken regarded / thought of / looked upon as } / the major / main / leading environmental problem / { that affects / influences / affecting / influencing } the world / globe.
2. Therefore / Thus / Hence / As a result / all countries should { be devoted / dedicated to / devote themselves to / be engaged in / engage themselves in } / developing / alternative energy.

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

評分標準

本大題總分 20 分，評分標準包含下列 5 項：內容 (5 分)、組織 (5 分)、文法、句構 (4 分)、字彙、拼字 (4 分)、及體例 (2 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題示寫作。(0 分)
文法、句構	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。(4 分)	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。(3 分)	文法錯誤多，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，且幾無拼字錯誤。(4 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 分)	用字、拼字錯誤多，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)
體例	格式、標點、大小寫等幾無錯誤。(2 分)	格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(1 分)	格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(1 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)