全國公私立高級中學

103 學年度學科能力測驗第二次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：103 年 9 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。

1. The scientist was so _______ in his experiment that he didn’t hear his cellphone ring.  
   (A) faithful  (B) absorbed  (C) dependent  (D) conscious

2. Instead of taking pills, Ed employs a(n) _______ milder way to lose weight—controlling his food intake.  
   (A) gradually  (B) relatively  (C) precisely  (D) eventually

3. As long as you can _______ your fear and believe in yourself, there will be nothing that comes in your way.  
   (A) conquer  (B) receive  (C) intend  (D) attempt

4. When reading the same poem, readers may have different _______ based on their own points of view.  
   (A) distributions  (B) suggestions  (C) interpretations  (D) constitutions

5. The teacher was glad to see that her students had a _______ for knowledge. They listened attentively in 
   class and were eager to learn.  
   (A) usage  (B) range  (C) thirst  (D) quest

6. Staying up whole night preparing for the mid-term, I experienced a(n) _______ headache in the morning 
   and could not even concentrate on my tests.  
   (A) splitting  (B) terrific  (C) mental  (D) influential

7. Her hands have become chapped and _______ after working as a cleaning lady in a restaurant for years.  
   (A) apart  (B) rough  (C) upset  (D) tense

8. We have to _______ our sense of judgment when purchasing things. Never should we fall for the 
   overstatement on the ads.  
   (A) promote  (B) indicate  (C) achieve  (D) exercise

9. Cybercrimes have become a(n) _______ problem. People all over the world can fall victim to them.  
   (A) curious  (B) unique  (C) global  (D) limited

10. People took to the streets and _______ outside the Legislative Yuan to express their disapproval of the law.  
   (A) negotiated  (B) demonstrated  (C) commanded  (D) interrupted

11. The boss puts a lot of _______ on teamwork. He values cooperation more than the ability of any individual.  
   (A) courtesy  (B) guidance  (C) compassion  (D) emphases

12. We have to _______ our words carefully before we say them because words sometimes cut like a sword.  
   (A) launch  (B) calculate  (C) recall  (D) weigh

13. Having a height of one hundred and eighty-eight cm, Maria Sharapova is the most _______ player among 
   female tennis athletes.  
   (A) consistent  (B) beneficial  (C) alternative  (D) prominent

14. Mr. Wang makes a list of his New Year _______. Among all the goals he wishes to achieve, taking regular 
   exercise tops all the others.  
   (A) resolutions  (B) appointments  (C) necessities  (D) disciplines

15. Tourists nowadays use GPS or Google map to _______ where they are. They no longer have to worry 
   about getting lost in a foreign country.  
   (A) locate  (B) correspond  (C) surround  (D) hesitate
二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第 16 項至第 30 項，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

Known as "Nessie," the Loch Ness monster is believed to be a dinosaur-like creature living in Loch Ness in Scotland. The first record of people witnessing the monster can ___16___ the 6th century, and the modern legend of Nessie began in 1933 when a local newspaper described how a Mrs. Mackay encountered the creature in the lake. ___17___ the news began to circulate far and wide, both reporters and visitors flocked to the lake with cameras, hoping to snatch some photos of the mysterious creature.

The first photo of the Lock Ness monster didn’t show up until April, 1934. A doctor in London sent a photo of a dinosaur-like beast with a long neck emerging out of the waters to a newspaper. The photo created quite a(n) ___18___ and the hot news quickly spread around the world. However, this photo turned out to be a fake. In 1993, a man named Christian Spurling confessed that he and his friends faked the picture themselves ___19___ a practical joke.

In July 2003, BBC reported that an extensive investigation of Loch Ness by a BBC team, using 600 separate sonar beams, ___20___ no trace of a "monster." The team concluded that Nessie simply did not exist.

16. (A) result in (B) get through (C) date back to (D) keep track of
17. (A) With (B) As (C) Though (D) Unless
18. (A) sensation (B) threat (C) exposure (D) accident
19. (A) by (B) with (C) from (D) as
20. (A) finding (B) which found (C) was found (D) found

第 21 至 25 題為題組

In 1976, an English man Stephen Pile formed "The Not Terribly Good Club." ___21___ for membership, one only had to be terribly bad at something and attend the meetings. During these meetings, people gave public demonstrations of things they could not do, such as painting or singing, and gave ___22___ on things they knew nothing about. Stephen Pile kept a record of all these unsuccessful events, and published them as The Book of Heroic Failures three years later.

The stories included examples of incompetence, such as "the world’s worst tourist," who spent two days in New York, believing he was in Rome; "the slowest completion of a crossword puzzle," which took 34 years, and the burglar who wore metal armor ___23___ he should be bitten by the guard dog. The armor made so much noise that he got caught, and it was too heavy for him to run away. Included in The Book of Heroic Failures ___24___ an application form for membership to "The Not Terribly Good Club." Amazingly, within two months of the book's publication, the group had received 20,000 applications to join, and the book topped the chart of the bestsellers. ___25___ his sudden fame, Pile was kicked out of his own club, and the club itself soon disbanded: it had become too successful.

21. (A) Qualifying (B) Qualified (C) To qualify (D) Qualification
22. (A) presentations (B) opportunities (C) interactions (D) philosophies
23. (A) in order that (B) in case that (C) so that (D) but that
24. (A) had (B) has been (C) was (D) it is
25. (A) As a result of (B) With a view to (C) For fear of (D) In addition to
It is generally believed that Alzheimer disease mostly troubles elderly people. It impairs a person's ability to recall memories, both distant and as 26 as a few hours before. Although there is not yet a cure for the illness, there may be hope for a cure with a protein called nerve growth factor. The protein was produced by nerve cells in the same region of the brain 27 Alzheimer's occurs. Based on this relationship, scientists designed an experiment to test whether doses of nerve growth factor could reverse the effects of memory loss caused by Alzheimer's. Using a group of rats with impaired memory, the scientists gave half of the rats doses of nerve growth factor while giving 28 half a blood protein as a placebo, thus creating a control group. At the end of the four-week test, the rats 29 the nerve growth factor performed equally to rats with normal memory abilities. 30 the experiments do not show that nerve growth factor can stop the general process of deterioration caused by Alzheimer's, they do show that it can be a potential means to slow the process significantly.

26. (A) familiar  (B) upcoming  (C) ancient  (D) recent
27. (A) which  (B) what (C) where  (D) why
28. (A) another  (B) other  (C) the other  (D) one
29. (A) to give  (B) that gave  (C) giving  (D) given
30. (A) While  (B) Since  (C) If  (D) Despite

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

Mia, a kindergarten teacher, was a friendly and lovable person. She enjoyed teaching kids, and was 31 to helping the needy. Everyone around her all thought that she was an angel, anyone but herself.

Deep in Mia's heart, there was a huge secret that she didn't dare to 32. It was like a nightmare that haunted her and made her feel that she was someone else 33. Over time, she thought that the feeling of guilt would gradually disappear, but at night, bad dreams again and again reminded her how terrible she had been and what wrong things she had done.

Mia had 34 bad deeds in the little corner shop owned by Mr. Lott. As a young and cheeky girl, she took advantage of Mr. Lott's kindness and generosity. Every time Mia passed by the little shop, she shoplifted candies. Little did she know that behind Mr. Lott's charitable deeds was a huge financial problem that troubled and 35 him. Several years later, one day, Mr. Lott realized that he could 36 afford the shop. He had no choice but to put up the FOR SALE sign.

The next morning, help came to Mr. Lott in an unexpected way. An envelope was delivered to his house. Inside it, there were a letter and a huge sum of money that was 37 enough to help Mr. Lott restart his business. It was in the name of M, and the letter was filled with 38 of regret.

After reopening his shop, Mr. Lott spent most of his time helping his community, and in 39 to his kindness, business returned. Years later, Mr. Lott still had no chance of knowing who the mysterious M was, but in the end of the story, Mr. Lott was definitely not the only person to feel happy. Mia was 40 happy because she finally had a chance to turn over a new leaf and let go of her unwanted past.

(A) no longer (B) more than (C) lines (D) entirely (E) response
(F) devoted (G) committed (H) agonized (I) equally (J) reveal

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。
Pierre-Auguste Renoir was born in France in the year of 1841. Ever since his childhood, he has discovered his talent and passion for painting. In 1862, he entered the Paris School of Fine Arts, where he met Claude Monet and other artists who would also be part of the Impressionist movement. Renoir and Monet painted together in a style called “in the open air,” in which they painted their works outdoors to capture natural light as it sparkled on water. This unique style later helped them discover that shadows are not black but reflect the color of the objects surrounding them.

In 1871, Renoir went to the banks of the River Seine. However, members of the Paris Commune, the local authority, were unhappy with his intrusion. Fortunately, an influential leader in the commune whom Renoir had protected from an earlier occasion saved Renoir from a splash in the Seine. Three years later, Renoir’s work hung in the first Impressionist exhibition.

Light, happiness, love, and friendship, are among Renoir’s themes. He captured the hearts of Parisians and quickly became a master. His painting Le Moulin de la Galette of 1876 shows his bright and cheerful nature. Though he created Impressionist art, he also concentrated on the structure and balance of the painting instead of merely dwelling on the technique. The painting Luncheon of the Boating Party of 1881 captures his friends’ happiness and laughter on a healthy day of boating. Sunlight fills the scene of patrons, actors, businessmen, politicians, middle-class workers, writers, and artists. Renoir’s future wife, Aline, sits at the table playing with a puppy. In the same year, he painted The Bathers. In it, he emphasizes the outlines of figures, a method contrary to Impressionism.

Renoir painted well into his later years, despite his suffering from severe arthritis when he was old. At the age of seventy-eight, Renoir passed away at his home. He had lived a full and happy life.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
   (A) Renoir’s famous paintings and his styles.
   (B) The history and characteristics of Impressionism.
   (C) A very short biography of Pierre-Auguste Renoir.
   (D) Renoir’s contributions and influences on modern art.

42. According to the themes in Renoir’s paintings, which one of the following might NOT appear in Renoir’s works?
   (A) A widow sitting sadly in a dim house.
   (B) A group of kids happily playing together.
   (C) A couple hugging each other on the grass.
   (D) Friends that hang around chatting casually.

43. Please put the following events in an order according to their time sequence.
   [1] Renoir married his wife, Aline.
   [3] Renoir had his first Impressionist exhibition.
   (A) 4→1→3→2→5
   (B) 1→5→3→4→2
   (C) 3→5→4→1→2
   (D) 5→3→4→1→2

44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
   (A) Renoir was once nearly thrown into the River Seine.
   (B) Monet and Renoir were both from the Paris School of Fine Arts.
   (C) The painting Le Moulin de la Galette is one of Monet’s famous works.
   (D) Renoir’s paintings do not always follow the methods and styles of Impressionism.

If you walk through the Amazon rainforest today, you will definitely find it steamy, warm, damp and thick. However, would it have been the same if you had been there around 15,000 years ago, during the last ice age? For the last decades, scientists have been arguing about how rainforests like the Amazon might have reacted to the cold, dry climates of the ice ages. Till now, there hasn’t been a satisfying answer.
Rainforests like the Amazon play a vital role in **mopping up** CO₂ from the atmosphere and helping to slow global warming. The trees in the Amazon currently take in nearly 500 million tons of CO₂ each year, which is the total amount of CO₂ giving off in the UK a whole year. Yet how will the Amazon react to the climate change in the future? If it becomes drier, will it still survive and continue to draw down CO₂? By carefully studying and analyzing how rainforests were in the face of climate change in the past, scientists hope that they will be able to learn in advance how rainforests will react to the future climate change.

To study the climate in the past, scientists need to look at fossilized pollen kept in lake muds. Unfortunately, it’s a strenuous and tough task to get into the Amazon rainforest to collect the needed information. Going back to the last ice age means drilling deep down into lake sediments, which requires specialized equipment and heavy machinery. There are very few roads and paths in the rainforests, and there are hardly places to land helicopters. Rivers seem to be the easiest access to the forest, but this still leaves vast areas between the rivers completely unsampled. So far, only a handful of cores have been drilled and very limited sources have been found. None of them provide enough information to prove how the Amazon rainforest reacts to climate change.

45. **What can be the best title for this passage?**
   (A) A Big Mystery: Rainforests and Climate Changes.
   (B) A Difficult Journey: A Trip into the Amazon Rainforest.
   (C) A Time Travel: What Were Rainforests Like 15,000 Years Ago?
   (D) A New Scientific Discovery: How rainforests react to hot weather.

46. **What does the phrase “mopping up” in the second paragraph mean?**
   (A) Turning into.
   (B) Exchanging for.
   (C) Giving out.
   (D) Taking in.

47. **According to the passage, what is NOT the difficulty in collecting information in the rainforest?**
   (A) There are very limited ways to get into the rainforest.
   (B) It’s not easy to bring the needed equipment into the rainforest.
   (C) Scientists can hardly stand the weather condition in the rainforest.
   (D) The area in the rainforest is too vast for scientists to locate exact spot for information.

48. **What is the main idea of the last paragraph?**
   (A) It’s impossible to prove how climate changes in the Amazon rainforest.
   (B) It’s important to drill deep down into lake sediments to collect information.
   (C) It’s necessary to have specialized equipment and machinery to study the past climate.
   (D) It’s hard to collect information for studies of the past climate in the Amazon rainforest.

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**Setting:**

The story is set in 1899, at a time when the Industrial Revolution and the feminist movement were beginning to emerge yet the society was still overshadowed by the prevailing male dominance of the nineteenth century. The novel opens on Grand Isle, a popular summer vacation spot for wealthy Creoles from New Orleans. The second half of the novel is set in New Orleans.

**Themes:**

Readers and scholars have been discussing the novel’s themes for a hundred years. Early critics condemned the book for its extramarital affairs in the plot, but from the 1960s on, most scholars and readers have had a different attitude and have come to think of its writer, Kate Chopin, as the first woman writer in the USA to accept passion as a legitimate subject for serious, outspoken fiction, and they see Chopin as one of America’s important authors focusing on women’s lives.

Since 1960s, some readers focus on themes related to women’s search for selfhood, for self-discovery or identity. Others also focus on women’s revolt against conformity, often against gender conformity or against social norms that limit women’s possibilities in life. Still others focus on women’s experience of motherhood, pregnancy, or childbirth.

**The main characters:**

- **Edna Pontellier**

Main protagonist who, while in a disappointing marriage to Léonce Pontellier, falls in love with Robert Lebrun when she and her family spent a summer on Grand Isle.
Léonce Pontellier  
Edna’s husband, a successful and materialistic businessman.

Robert Lebrun  
A gentle and charming young man who falls in love with Edna during her summer on Grand Isle.

Madame Adèle Ratignolle  
The symbol of the “mother-woman,” a loving wife and mother whom Edna befriends on Grand Isle. She is a completely different type of woman from Edna. Their friendship continues while they were back in New Orleans.

Climax:  
The climax of the novel is difficult to ascertain, as Edna Pontellier’s series of awakenings all possess a certain climactic quality. Most readers view Edna’s suicide in the end of the novel as the definitive climax. Other possible climaxes include the moment when she declares her love aloud to Robert Lebrun and the two finally kiss.

49. Where can you most likely read this passage?  
(A) In a fairy tale collections.  
(B) On a book review website.  
(C) From the domestic news section of a newspaper.  
(D) In a report on contemporary art.

50. According to the passage, which is NOT readers’ focus when they read the novel?  
(A) The novel’s influence on the Industrial Revolution.  
(B) The protagonist’s self-discovery and the quest of her own identity.  
(C) The constraints from society and the male dominance that women faced.  
(D) The experiences of being a woman, a wife and a mother shown in the novel.

51. Which one of the following statements about Edna Pontellier is true?  
(A) She is a devoted wife who takes great care of her family and husband.  
(B) Her affair outside her marriage was understood and accepted in her time.  
(C) Her friend Madame Adèle Ratignolle serves as a sharp contrast to her.  
(D) She falls in love with Robert Lebrun but never dares to reveal her true feelings.

52. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is NOT true?  
(A) The novel has a tragic ending in which the protagonist ends her life by herself.  
(B) The novel has a universal theme and clear climax that readers can easily identify.  
(C) The novel arouses certain debates due to its description of disloyalty to marriage.  
(D) From the 1960s, Kate Chopin’s writing has been viewed daring and is widely accepted.

Imagine you’re at a party full of strangers. You’re nervous. How do you start a conversation? Fortunately, you’ve got something that sends out energy at tiny chips in everyone’s name tag. The chips send back name, job, hobbies, and the time available for meeting, etc. Making new friends becomes simple. This hasn’t quite happened in real life, but the world is already experiencing a revolution using RFID technology.

An RFID tag with a tiny chip can be fixed in a product, under your pet’s skin, even under your own skin. Passive RFID tags have no energy source—batteries because they do not need it. The energy comes from the reader, a scanning device which sends out energy (for example, radio waves) that starts up the tag immediately. Such a tag carries information specific to that object, and the data can be updated. Already, RFID technology is used for recognizing each car or truck on the road and it might appear in your passport. Doctors can also put a tiny chip under the skin that will help locate and obtain a patient’s medical records.

Take a step back: decades ago, you would have heard about the coming age of computing. One example is that your refrigerator would know when you needed to buy more milk. The concept was that computer chips could be put everywhere and send information in a smart network that would make ordinary life simpler.

RFID tags are a small part of this phenomenon. However, human right supporters are nervous about the possibilities of such technology. It goes too far tracking school kids through RFID tags, they say. We imagine a world in which a beer company could find out not only when you bought a beer but also when you drank it, and how many beers, accompanied by how many biscuits.

When Marconi invented radio, he thought it would be used for ship-to-shore communication, not for pop music. Who knows how RFID and related technologies will be used in the future? Here’s a wild guess: Not for buying milk.
53. What is the purpose of this passage?
   (A) To predict the applications of RFID technology.
   (B) To convince people of the uses of RFID technology.
   (C) To explain the benefits brought about by RFID technology.
   (D) To warn people of the possible risks in adopting RFID technology.

54. What do passive RFID tags chiefly consist of?
   (A) Radio waves. (B) Chips. (C) Batteries. (D) Scanning devices.

55. Why are some people worried about RFID technology?
   (A) Because kids will be supervised by their parents.
   (B) Because their private lives will be greatly affected.
   (C) Because market competition will become more fierce.
   (D) Because customers will be forced to buy more products.

56. What does the last paragraph imply about the RFID technology in the future?
   (A) It will bring about some problems.
   (B) It will never be used for pop music.
   (C) It will be limited to communication uses only.
   (D) It will be widely acknowledged and used.

第2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. 根據新聞報導，越來越多年輕人發現只憑大學學歷很難找到高薪的工作。
   2. 專家建議大學學生找到自己的優勢並提升能力，以便能使自己更有競爭力。

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：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫一篇涵蓋所有連環圖片內容且有完整結局的故事。
第壹部分：單選題
一、試題

1. 這位科學家是如此投入在他的實驗中以致於他沒聽到手機響。
   - (A) 集中的 (B) 熱心的 (C) 集結的 (D) 有知覺的
   2. Ed 沒有吃減肥藥，反而是採用相對均衡的方法來減肥—控制飲食和運動。
   - (A) 逐漸地 (B) 相對地 (C) 精確地 (D) 最終地
   3. 只要你能克服你的恐懼並相信自己，就沒有甚麼能阻止你的。
   - (A) 胸懷 (B) 接受 (C) 打算 (D) 試圖
   4. 食品營養師認為，教學可能會根據他們的觀點而有不同的詮釋。
   - (A) 分類 (B) 建議 (C) 詮釋 (D) 組成
   5. 老師很高興看到他的學生都辦到知識。他們上課專注聆聽並且喜歡學習。
   - (A) 用法 (B) 範圍 (C) 溝通 (D) 調查
   6. 晚飯後準備到中考，我在早晨時感到頭昏欲睡，甚至無法專心考試。
   - (A) 腦袋的 (B) 應激的 (C) 精確的 (D) 有意義的
   7. 在餐廳過濾飲料數年後，她的雙手裂開而非常困難。
   - (A) 分開的 (B) 打開的 (C) 擔心的 (D) 經緯的
   8. 購買物品時，我們必須運用我們的判斷力。我們絕不可以被廣告的花言巧語欺骗。
   - (A) 購物 (B) 購物 (C) 適當 (D) 誇張
   9. 網絡犯罪已經成爲全球性的問題了。全世界的人都可以深受其害。
   - (A) 好奇的 (B) 獨特的 (C) 全球的 (D) 偏見的
   10. 人們走上街頭，在立法院外示威抗議他們對法律的不滿。
      - (A) 協商 (B) 呂敬 (C) 命令 (D) 打斷
   11. 老師非常強調團隊精神，他強調合作勝過於個人的努力。
      - (A) 應用 (B) 調整 (C) 同情 (D) 強調
   12. 我們在說話前必須小心地選擇話語，因為有時候言語像一様鋒利。
      - (A) 開始 (B) 刺激 (C) 回憶 (D) 鞭策
   13. 在 188 公分的身材中，莎拉波娃是女網球界球員中最顯眼的選手。
      - (A) 一致的 (B) 有利的 (C) 可供選擇的 (D) 非常的
   14. 王先生列出了新年的決心，在他所有希望達成的目標中，規律的運動是其中最重要的項目。
      - (A) 決心 (B) 正式的約會 (C) 會面 (D) 講義
   15. 遊客現今使用 GPS 或是 Google 地圖來定位他們的所在地。
      - (A) 定位 (B) 符合 (C) 連接 (D) 遲延

二、綜合測驗
第 16 至 20 項為題組

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

一般認為阿茲海默症主要影響老年人。它會損傷人記憶的能力，無論是遠達過去的記憶或是近在幾小時發生的近記都是如此。雖然沒有治療阿茲海默症的方法，有一種叫「神經成長因子」的蛋白質被認為是治療該疾病的希望。這種蛋白質是由於阿茲海默症的病人腦細胞所產生的。根據這層關係，科學家設計了一種實驗來測試那些神經成長因子是否可以轉化為阿茲海默症療程的記憶喪失。藉由一群記憶喪失的老鼠，科學家給了一群老鼠的神經成長因子，並給予另一群老鼠的血液蛋白質作安慰劑。最後，實驗結果顯示，被給予神經成長因子的鼠數的正常記憶能力遠比被安慰劑老鼠表現相同。

因此神經成長因子必須夠及早阻止阿茲海默症造成的一種惡化的過程，它們的確顯示神經成長因子會是一個潛力和願望地積極和有效果治療的方法。

26. 詞語{A) 熟悉的，(B) 即將到來的，(C) 古代的，(D) 最近的，E) 根据文意，最恰當的回答是(D)。

27. 這題語句與字合併：The protein was produced by nerve cells in the same region of the brain. 鐵盤{A) Alzheimer Inc. in the same area of the brain, 第二句的 the same area of the brain 已變成 which 而後方的 in, which = where。

28. 這題考不定代名詞，文義將老鼠分為兩組，第一組為 one, 第二組為 the other。

29. the rats (which were given) 根據文法概念得知，此處應過去分詞表被动。

30. 詞語接話。此處 while 放句首有 though 的語意。三、文義選項

第 31 至 40 頁為題組

Mia 是一位友善且討人喜歡的幼稚園老師。他喜歡教導孩子，並且致力於幫助需要幫助的人。她周遭的每個人都認為她是天使，但自己卻不這麼認為。

在 Mia 內心的深處有一個大秘密是她不敢透露的。那個秘密像是個夢魘般地糾纏著她，並讓她感觉自己是完全不同的另一个人。隨著時間過去，她開始認為罪名的感受會慢慢消失，但是一到晚上睡覺便會一次又一次地讓她想起她之前所做的錯事是多麼的糟糕。

Mia 曾經在 Lott 先生所經營的轉角小商場飾品店工作。當她還是個年幼且厚臉皮的小女孩時，她因為從 Lott 先生的仁慈和大方而佔他便宜。幾次到 Lott 蒙特利度假村時，她便順手牽羊偷走鑽戒。她不知道在 Lott 做的慈善行動背後是困擾著彼此他痛苦的龐大財務問題。有一天，Lott 先生便試圖傷害他再也沒有負擔這個商場，他不得不只好道歉了「售出」的告示。

隔天早上，Lott 先生收到意外的幫助。一個信封被寄到他的家。信封裡面有一封信和一把鑰匙，請幫助 Lott 先生重新開店。這個信封來自於低等的 M 的人，信裡的言語是抱歉的資助。再重新開店後，Lott 先生將大部分的時間來幫助社區，而回報他的善心的是回流的客源及生意。幾年之後，Lott 先生仍然無法得知那位神秘的 M 是誰，但是故事最終，Lott 先生不是唯一感到快樂的人，Mia 也相當然感到快樂，因為她終於可以有機會重新做人並且擺脫她不堪回首的過去。

31. (F) was 後方填入形容詞，根據文意最恰當之選項為devoted，be devoted to 或 devoted for。V-ing 以致力於(做)事。

32. (J) didn't dare to + VR. 不敢……空格處填入一動詞動詞。根據文義最恰當之選項為 try，意為 Mia 不敢透露她的秘密。

33. (D) 空格處填入一劃線，根據文義最適合選項為(N) entirely 完全地。

34. (G) 以 had 為動線，空格處填入 pp 根據文義，選(G) committed 一 commit bad deeds 幹壞事。

35. (H) and 並且，後接連詞形式相同字眼, troubled 為形容詞，因此空格處也應填入一過去式動詞，根據文義選項 (H) agitated，使……痛苦。

36. (A) 數字 (A) 之後填入 (A) no longer 更改為「再也不……」

37. (B) 根據文義，此格處填入 (B) more 超多……之意，意為那筆錢比她多出更多。

38. (C) lines 在此意義為書信的字裡行間。因此根據文義得知，
45. 這篇文章最適合的標題是甚麼？
(A) 一段談雨 | （B）一段談雨的時代
(B) 一段遠離 | （C）一段遠離雨的時代
(C) 一段時間 | （D）一段遠離雨的時代
(D) 一段科學 | （E）一段遠離雨的時代
46. 第二段中的詞語 mapping up 是甚麼意思？
(A) 拆解 | （B）交叉 | （C）排放 | （D）吸收
47. 根據文章，何者不是在雨林裡蒐集資料的困難處？
(A) 進入雨林裡的方式非常有限 | （B）要把需要的設備運進雨林中不容易
(B) 科學家無法忍受雨林裡的氣候 | （C）雨林裡的區域太廣大，科學家無法定位精確的資料所在地
(C) 有專門的器材以及機器來研究雨林的氣候是必要的。 | （D）在馬達加斯加雨林裡研究過去氣候的資料是很困難的。
48. 最後一段的主旨在是甚麼？
(A) 要證明亞馬遜雨林裡的氣候變化是不可能的。 | （B）探訪雨林的那些植物叢生與營養是重要的。
(B) 有專門的器材以及機器來研究雨林的氣候是必要的。 | （C）科學家無法忍受雨林裡的氣候。
(C) 進入雨林裡的方式非常有限 | （D）在馬達加斯加雨林裡研究過去氣候的資料是很困難的。

第 49 至 52 頁為譯記

身體在一個充滿陌生人的環境中，對你很緊張。你該怎麼開啓話題？首先，你好，你是有某種東西可以對任何人全市的特點小片片發射出能量，這些片片會返回金、鐵等，這些應有空當面的時間等，和朋友彼此變得容易。這樣的故事尚未在真實生活發生，但是全世界早已開始使用射頻識別所帶來的科技革命

射頻識別有著省電的小片片，可以附著於產品上，在動物的皮膚下，甚至在它自己的皮膚下，被動的射頻識別標籤沒有電池的動力原因因此不可用。它們會被發射器，是一個標準裝置能夠發射出能量（例如電磁），並立即啓動標識片片。這樣標識有著該物獨特的資訊，而這些資訊均能被更新。射頻識別早已被用在辨識道路上的車輛以及卡車，而它也會出現在你的護照上，醫生也能夠安裝小片片在皮膚下，以便取得以及判定病人的醫療紀錄。

退一步來看，幾十年前，你可能會聽說電腦控制時代要來臨了。其中一個例子就是你的冰箱會知道你何時需要買多少牛奶。這個概念就是電腦設備將能被放在任何地方，並且以一個小的網絡來傳達資訊，並讓使用者更加簡便。

射頻識別標籤是這個現象的一小部分。然而人們普遍同意，射頻識別技術的發展，會將科技的色々功能變得更加有效。他們的研究也會針對小型的生物，以及如何在任何地方取得牛奶。
文章最後一段暗示鮮辨別在未來會如何？
(A) 它可能會帶來一些問題。
(B) 它不可能被用在流行樂上。
(C) 它會被限制在僅能用作通訊用。
(D) 它會被廣泛的認同及運用。

第2節部分：非選擇題
一、中華英
参考答案：
1. According to news report, / more and more young people / find it hard to find a high-paying job / with a college degree (＝diploma) only.
2. Experts suggest that college students / (should) find their own advantages / and enhance their ability, / so that they can be more competitive (make themselves more competitive)

評分標準：
1. 每錯一個字或文法扣0.5分。
2. 第一題以四題劃分為四小部分，每小部分各占1分。
3. 第二題最多扣2次0.5分。
4. 句子未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣0.5分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文
参考範文：
Living in Taipei, I get around the city mostly by MRT. It is fast, convenient, but sometimes you see crazy things on it. One evening, after finishing a tiring day of school, I hopped on the MRT. I was lucky enough to find a seat, so I comfortably sat down. When I looked around, I found that there were not too many people. Most of them were either napping or playing with their smartphones. Just as I was sleepy and was about to fall asleep, I heard some strange noise coming from the next car. Suddenly, the door connecting to the next train car was pushed open. Then, a group of people, mostly my age, ran into our car looking terrified. I started to panic as the situation seemed to get out of control. It was at this very moment that the noise and people rushing into our car stopped. This group of people suddenly stood still, high-fived with each other and quickly dispersed. Not knowing what was going on, we were all shocked and stared at them in disbelief. One of them explained to every passenger that they were just playing flash mob and tried to create a little buzz on the MRT. It was not nothing but a harmless prank. However, little did they know that their behavior caused panic among other passengers, and they ended up being caught by the police and were sent to the police station.

評分標準：

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>等級</th>
<th>給分</th>
<th>英文作文給分參考標準說明</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 劣  | 0-4 分 | 份數：只寫兩三行
正確性：幾無正確句子
組織：全不組織或根本完全離題。
| 差  | 5-9 分 | 份數：字數勉強足夠
正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多
組織：內容平淡，但整體結構尚可
| 可  | 10-14分 | 份數：字數足夠(約120字)
正確性：文法使用尚可，語法不多
組織：有內容，但整體比率(如單句結束)或轉承語使用欠佳。
| 優  | 15-18 分 | 份數：字數足夠(120字以上)
正確性：文法順暢，語法少
組織：結構完整交代。
| 特優  | 19-20分 | 份數：字數足夠(120字以上)
正確性：文法和組織使用多變化，幾無錯誤
組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，結構分配適當。