全国公私立高级中学
103 学年度学科能力测验第一次联合模拟考试

考试日期：103 年 7 月 28–29 日

英文考科

－作答注意事项－

考试时间：100 分钟

题型题数：
第一部分
• 单选题共 56 题
第二部分
• 非选择题共二大题

作答方式：
• 閱題用 2B 铅笔在「答案卡」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液（带）。
• 非选择题用笔尖较粗之黑色墨水的笔在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（带）。
• 未依规定画记答案卡，致机器扫描无法辨识答案；或未使用黑色墨水的笔书写答案卷，致评阅人员无法辨认机器扫描后之答案者，其后果由考生自行承担。
• 答案卷每人一张，不得要求增补。
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. Virus is not _______ to naked eyes. You need a microscope to observe it.
   (A) visible       (B) primary      (C) conscious   (D) various

2. One of the most outstanding _______ of a giraffe is its long neck.
   (A) substances   (B) surroundings (C) superstitions (D) characteristics

3. Our boss gives a bonus in salary to the top salesman every month, because he believes that a hard-working person should _______ some encouragement.
   (A) organize     (B) deserve       (C) expand      (D) survive

4. We may _______ a girl by describing her as “fat” directly. To be more polite, we can use “chubby,” “plump,” or “cute,” instead.
   (A) pursue       (B) prefer        (C) offend      (D) suspend

5. This is _______ not the singer’s best performance. I’ve seen much better ones.
   (A) definitely   (B) cautiously    (C) temporarily (D) attentively

6. The relation between the two neighboring countries has been very _______. The two governments have been cooperating in politics and economy for decades.
   (A) stable       (B) urgent        (C) distant     (D) extinct

7. To strengthen its national defense, Taiwan has sought to _______ arms and weapons from the United States.
   (A) purchase     (B) relieve       (C) promote     (D) dismiss

8. Farmers in this town have a rich _______ this year, so they hold a party to celebrate it.
   (A) budget       (B) routine       (C) harvest     (D) region

9. A basic _______ for this job is a bachelor’s degree. People without a certificate of graduation from university cannot apply for this vacancy.
   (A) occupation   (B) inspiration (C) qualification (D) participation

10. Canada and Morocco settled a free trade deal in 2008, and this _______ beneficial agreement has brought huge profits to both countries.
    (A) relatively   (B) precisely     (C) roughly     (D) mutually

11. Reading is a good way to broaden our horizons. Through the eyes of different authors, we can have different _______ to understand and observe the world.
    (A) associations (B) requirements (C) perspectives (D) individuals

12. The new president tries his best to _______ a virtuous society where the poor and the sick are carefully taken care of.
    (A) calculate    (B) construct      (C) persuade   (D) predict

13. Neil Armstrong’s walk on the moon was just small steps for him, but it symbolizes _______ progress in human’s advances in space technology.
    (A) separate     (B) regretful     (C) significant (D) sentimental
14. The drunken driver lost control of his truck and bumped into a bus, which ________ lead to the deaths of five passengers.
(A) ultimately (B) entirely (C) sincerely (D) particularly

15. In a democratic society, it is important to follow the opinions of the majority, but it is equally important not to ________ the needs of the minority.
(A) maintain (B) overcome (C) transform (D) overlook

二、綜合測驗（30 分）

說明：第16題至第30題，每題一空格，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

Crocodiles live in swamps or on-river banks and catch their prey in the water. They have flattened bodies and tails, short legs, and powerful jaws. Small crocodiles ______ fish and small aquatic animals; larger ones also catch land mammals and birds that approach the water. Members of some large species sometimes attack and eat humans.

Crocodiles in America are specifically called American crocodiles, with tough, scaly skin. They are gray-green or olive-green with long, slender snouts, which distinguish them from their cousin, the alligator. Also ______ the alligator, the fourth tooth on the bottom jaw of the American crocodile will be shown when its mouth is closed. American crocodiles inhabit saltwater habitats so they are typically found in coastal wetlands, coves, and canals. Decidedly ______ aggressive than the infamous Nile and Australian crocodiles, American crocodiles are shy, reclusive and seldom seen by people. Today, loss of habitat to human development, illegal killing and roadkill are the greatest ______ faced by American crocodiles. ______, as sea level rises due to climate change, a portion of crocodiles’ coastal wetland habitat may face destruction. It is predictable that the number of American crocodiles will decrease if this situation gets worse.

16. (A) head for (B) recover from (C) belong to (D) feed on
17. (A) familiar to (B) similar to (C) different from (D) based on
18. (A) more (B) less (C) not (D) too
19. (A) missions (B) threats (C) warnings (D) duties
20. (A) However (B) Therefore (C) Besides (D) In other words

第21至25題為題組

The formula for Coca-Cola is one of the most jealously guarded trade secrets in the world. Coca-Cola contains a number of essential oils, and it is the precise way that these ingredients are blended together ______ is responsible for the drink’s unique flavor. However, ______ the creation of Coca-Cola in 1886, the precise recipe has been a closely guarded secret. The only official written copy of Coca-Cola formula is supposedly held in a U.S. bank vault, and only two company employees at any one time are said to know the whole formula.

The exact ingredients of this popular soft drink, invented by a medicinal chemist called John Pemberton in 1886, have always been kept in ______. It is said that Asa Candler, one of the first founders of the Coca-Cola Company, was worried that the recipe would fall into the wrong hands, so he made sure it was never written down. He removed all the labels from the containers of the ingredients so they were ______ only by the sight, smell and where they were put on the shelf. The Coca-Cola Company has always said that at any given time only two people know how to mix the flavoring ingredients, and the two people never travel on the same plane ______ it crashes. In 2010, Coca-Cola became the first brand to top £1 billion in annual UK grocery sales, and it is no wonder that the firm has been eager to keep its recipe from competitors.

21. (A) that (B) which (C) where (D) what
22. (A) on account of (B) regardless of (C) ever since (D) shortly before
23. (A) experiment (B) mystery (C) progress (D) public
24. (A) replaced (B) identified (C) attracted (D) criticized
25. (A) in case (B) so that (C) now that (D) even if
第 26 至 30 题为题组

The search for alien worlds orbiting other stars — exoplanets — has gone on a long time. Quite a few were thought to have been seen, but they were on the remote edge of what the technology could do and were later shown to be 26 positives. Then in 1995 came the big announcement: A planet had been found orbiting the star 51 Pegasi. The star is similar to the Sun, but the planet was a shock: it circled around the star in just 4.2 days, a 27 smaller and shorter orbit than had been thought possible.

In 2009, Kepler, an observatory designed to stare at 150,000 stars simultaneously, was launched into space, carefully measuring their starlight. If a planet orbits the star, the planet will cross the face of its star, and then the starlight will darken periodically, revealing the 28 of the exoplanet. Kepler has found more than 1,000 confirmed exoplanets 29 thousands more candidates still awaiting confirmation. When will we find 30 Earth? The answer is: We may have already. And the statistics clearly show we’ll find plenty more in the next few years.

26. (A) false (B) actual (C) wise (D) common
27. (A) far (B) very (C) more (D) less
28. (A) size (B) weight (C) number (D) presence
29. (A) with (B) by (C) and (D) but
30. (A) either (B) other (C) the other (D) another

三、文意選擇（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寫在答案卡之「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

Defense mechanisms are a mental strategy developed by ourselves to protect against anxiety. Defense mechanisms are thought to safeguard the mind against feelings and thoughts that are too difficult for the conscious mind to cope with, serving as a way of distancing ourselves from a full awareness of 31 thoughts and feelings. For example, if you are faced with a particularly difficult task, your mind may choose to forget your 32 in order to avoid the dreaded assignment. Likewise, those who just underwent a terrible accident will tend to 33 the horrible memory as a way of mentally protecting themselves.

Defense mechanisms allow us to function 34, and such a mental protection is often expressed through some typical behaviors. Perhaps the simplest defense mechanism is denial — refusing to 35 something that has happened. Denial, like many other defense mechanisms, is especially clear in little children. A child breaks a vase in full view of everybody and 36 exclaims, “I didn’t do it!” In adults, denial is common when people 37 the sudden and unexpected loss of a loved one. A common 38 is, “It can’t be true!” Psychiatrists who work in emergency rooms of major hospitals see this so often that they expect it.

In fact, accepting and acknowledging the emotions are part of the practice of healthy self-defense mechanism. Instead of looking for excuses, we can be more introspective by saying that we are 39 of ourselves for not achieving our target. Instead of pretending not to hear the criticism that is less 40, we can frankly say, “I feel sad and hurt to hear comments that you have to say.” In psychoanalytic therapy, the goal may be to help the client uncover these unconscious defense mechanisms and find better, healthier ways of coping with anxiety and distress.

(A) admit (B) suffer (C) responsibility (D) delete (E) ashamed
(F) normally (G) immediately (H) unpleasant (I) reaction (J) objective
第41至44題為題組

IKEA follows the focused cost leadership strategy. Young buyers in search of stylish and fashionable furniture and household accessories at a low cost are IKEA’s targeted market segment. For these customers, the firm offers home furnishings that combine good design, functionality and acceptable quality at low prices. According to the firm, low cost is always a priority. This applies to every phase of their activities.

For example, instead of relying primarily on third party manufacturers, the firm’s engineers design low-cost, modular furniture ready for assembly by customers. The IKEA Concept relies on customers to choose, collect, transport and assemble IKEA products themselves. Customer involvement contributes to IKEA low prices. That is the idea behind: **You do your part. We do our part. Together we save money.** Secondly, IKEA positions its products in domestic settings. IKEA’s customers can view different furniture combinations (complete with sofas, chairs, tables, and so forth) in a single setting, which reduces the need for decorators and designers who help the customer imagine how a furniture arrangement would look when placed in the customer’s home. This approach requires fewer sales personnel, allowing IKEA to keep its costs low.

IKEA also offers some differentiated features that appeal to its target customers, including in-store playrooms for children, wheelchairs for customer use and extended hours. Stores outside those in the home country have “Sweden Shops” that sell Swedish specialties, such as herring, crisp bread, Swedish caviar and gingerbread biscuits. IKEA believes that these services and products are uniquely associated with the needs of its customers, who are young, not wealthy, likely to have children, and because they work for a living, need to shop outside of regular hours. Through the Sweden shops, IKEA offers some unique and different features with its low-cost products.

41. According to this article, what is the focus of IKEA’s marketing strategy?
   (A) Low prices.
   (B) Unique designs.
   (C) Professional staff.
   (D) Friendly customer services.

42. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature of IKEA?
   (A) Enduring qualities.
   (B) Long opening hours.
   (C) Economical furniture.
   (D) Customer involvement.

43. What does the underlined slogan **You do your part,** refer to?
   (A) Customers have to decide which color and pattern they want to paint on the furniture.
   (B) Customers have to put together the many pieces of their chosen furniture by themselves.
   (C) Customers have to imagine what their houses will look like with their chosen furniture.
   (D) Customers have to find the information of every item in the store by themselves.

44. According to this article, why does IKEA sell Swedish food in the stores?
   (A) The profit of food is more than that of furniture.
   (B) Customers will spend more time shopping in the store.
   (C) IKEA wants to add some special qualities to the company.
   (D) IKEA wants to introduce the culture of its country to foreigners.
Does an organic strawberry contain more vitamin C than a conventional one? Maybe — or maybe not. Stanford University scientists have weighed in on the “maybe not” side of the debate after an extensive examination of four decades of research comparing organic and conventional foods. Fruits and vegetables labeled organic were, on average, no more nutritious than their conventional counterparts, which tend to be far less expensive. Another finding of the study was that organic produce, over all, contained higher levels of phosphorus than conventional produce. But because almost everyone gets adequate phosphorus from a wide variety of foods, they said, the higher levels in the organic produce are unlikely to confer any health benefit. All in all, they didn’t find any nutrition advantage in organic food.

The study’s conclusions about pesticides, however, did seem likely to please organic food customers. Overall, the Stanford researchers concluded that 38 percent of conventional produce tested in the studies contained detectable residues, compared with 7 percent for the organic produce. They also noted a couple of studies that showed that children who ate organic produce had fewer pesticide traces in their urine. Similarly, organic meat contained considerably lower levels of antibiotic-resistant bacteria than conventionally raised animals did, though bacteria, antibiotic-resistant or otherwise, would be killed during cooking.

People buy organic food for a variety of reasons — concerns about the effects of pesticides on young children, the environmental impact of large-scale conventional farming and the potential public health threat. But if the choice is based mainly on the hope that organic foods will provide more nutrients, “I would say there is no concrete evidence to choose one or the other,” Dr. Bravata, one of the scientists of the research, said.

45. What is the major argument of this research?
   (A) Organic foods do not have any benefits.
   (B) Organic foods do not contain more nutrition.
   (C) The high price of organic foods is not reasonable.
   (D) Consumers should not waste money in buying organic foods.

46. Organic foods have more ________ than traditional foods.
   (A) Vitamin C
   (B) pesticides
   (C) phosphorus
   (D) antibiotic-resistant bacteria

47. If children take in organic foods, ________.
   (A) they will become emotionally unsettled
   (B) fewer chemicals will be found in their bodies
   (C) they will be more sensitive to viruses of all kinds
   (D) the lack of nutrition will make them get sick easily

48. When it comes to the nutrition of organic foods, Dr. Bravata’s attitude is ________.
   (A) reserved
   (B) supportive
   (C) negative
   (D) optimistic

Margaret Thatcher, who has died aged 87, was a political phenomenon. She was the first woman elected to lead a major western power: the longest serving British prime minister for 150 years; the most dominant and the most divisive force in British politics in the second half of the 20th century. She was also a global figure, a star in the U.S., a heroine in the former Soviet republics of central Europe, a point of reference for politicians in France, Germany, Italy and Spain.

In Britain, the Thatcher years were a turning point. In the 1979 general election, Thatcher was the first, and the only so far, woman to become British prime minister. She was an advocate of privatizing state-owned industries, reforming trade unions, lowering taxes and reducing the government’s expenses. Thatcher’s policies succeeded in reducing inflation, but unemployment dramatically increased during her years in power. In foreign affairs, victory in the Falklands War in 1982 helped Thatcher win a landslide victory in the 1983 general election. Besides, Thatcher cultivated a close political and personal relationship with U.S. president Ronald Reagan, because they shared a common mistrust of communism and strong confidence in free-market economy. Thatcher also warmly welcomed the rise of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, and she was nicknamed the “Iron Lady” by the Soviets.
In the 1987 general election, Thatcher won an unprecedented third term in office. But controversial policies, including the poll tax and her opposition to any closer integration with Europe, produced divisions within the Conservative Party which led to a leadership challenge by some people who did not agree to her policies. In November 1990, she agreed to resign from party leader and prime minister, replaced by John Major. She retired from public life after a stroke in 2002 and suffered several strokes after that. She died of a stroke on April 8, 2013.

49. In the first paragraph, the "major western power" refers to ________.
   (A) the United States  (B) the Soviet Union
   (C) the United Kingdom  (D) the European Union

50. Thatcher and Reagan were good friends because ________.
   (A) Regan helped Thatcher become the prime minister
   (B) Gorbachev introduced them to know each other
   (C) they both joined the Falklands War
   (D) they had similar views on economic policy

51. Which one of the following is Thatchers contribution?
   (A) Building intimate relations with other European countries.
   (B) Helping the government spend less money.
   (C) Establishing many national companies.
   (D) Reducing unemployment rate.

52. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   (A) Thatcher won the election of prime minister three times.
   (B) Thatcher is a member of the Conservative Party.
   (C) Thatcher suffered from strokes in her late years.
   (D) John Major is a loyal supporter of Thatcher’s political ideas.

第53至56題為題組

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the specialized cancer agency of the World Health Organization, is today launching World Cancer Report 2014, a collaboration of over 250 leading scientists from more than 40 countries. Based on the latest statistics on trends in cancer incidence and mortality worldwide, this new book reveals how the cancer burden is growing at an alarming pace.

As a consequence of growing and ageing populations, developing countries are disproportionately affected by the increasing numbers of cancers. More than 60% of the world’s total cases occur in Africa, Asia, and Central and South America, and these regions account for about 70% of the world’s cancer deaths, a situation that is made worse by the lack of early detection and access to treatment. Access to effective and affordable cancer treatments in developing countries, including for childhood cancers, would effectively reduce mortality. However, the costs of the cancer burden are damaging the economies of even the richest countries and are way beyond the reach of developing countries. In 2010, the total annual economic cost of cancer was estimated to reach approximately US$ 1.16 trillion.

In fact, about half of all cancers can be avoided if current knowledge is adequately practiced. Preventing the spread of tobacco use in low- and middle-income countries is of crucial importance to cancer control. Likewise, in rapidly industrializing countries, measures to encourage physical activity and avoid over-weight should also be prioritized in relation to cancers such as those of the large bowel and breast. In addition, low-tech approaches to early detection and screening have proven their effects in developing countries. "Governments must show political commitment to progressively step up the practice of high-quality screening and early detection programs, which is an investment rather than a cost,” says Dr Bernard W. Stewart, co-editor of World Cancer Report 2014.

53. What is the main idea of the World Cancer Report 2014?
   (A) The burden from cancer is on the rise.
   (B) New treatments to cancer are discovered.
   (C) The causes of many cancers are still unknown.
   (D) The condition of cancer in developing countries is improving.
54. If today the number of deaths caused by cancer worldwide is 10000, how many of them probably come from Africa, Asia, and Central and South America?
   (A) 3000.
   (B) 4000.
   (C) 6000.
   (D) 7000.

55. Why do people in developing countries become the major victims of cancer?
   (A) They cannot afford detection and treatment.
   (B) The quality of medication there is very poor.
   (C) They often work for a long time and do not exercise.
   (D) They don’t have enough technology to detect cancer.

56. Which one of the following is NOT a way to avoid cancer?
   (A) Avoid the contact with cancer patients.
   (B) Undergo low-tech screening tests.
   (C) Exercise regularly.
   (D) Quit smoking.

第贰部分：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，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 擔心錯過校車，每天早晨鬧鐘響起的那一刻，我總是馬上起床。
2. 有了早睡早起的習慣，我不只上課不再打瞌睡，成績也變好了。

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：請仔細觀察下面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的內容且有完整結局的故事。
第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙

1. 病毒對肉類是不可見的，你需要用顯微鏡才觀察得到。
   (A) 可見的 (B) 主要的 (C) 有意義的 (D) 各種的

2. 長鼻子是長頸鹿最突出的特徵之一。
   (A) 物質 (B) 環境 (C) 依附 (D) 特色

3. 我們老闆每個月都給業績最好的員工加薪，因為他認為努力的人應該獲得一些鼓勵。
   (A) 組織 (B) 情緒 (C) 擴張 (D) 存在

4. 我們如果直接用「胖」來形容一個女孩，可能會冒犯她，比較有禮貌的方式是用「豐滿」、「圓潤」或是「可愛」來形容。
   (A) 追求 (B) 備用 (C) 臥倒 (D) 中止

5. 這絕對不是這位歌手最好的演出，因為我看過他更好的表現。
   (A) 絕對地 (B) 小心地 (C) 時暫地 (D) 专心地

6. 這兩個國家的關係非常穩定，兩國政府數十年來在政治和經濟上都互相合作。
   (A) 穩定的 (B) 急迫的 (C) 適當的 (D) 絕對的

7. 爲了加強國防能力，台灣向美國購置大量武器。
   (A) 購置 (B) 製造 (C) 進口 (D) 數量

8. 今年這個節點的農夫們都有豐盛的收成，所以舉辦了一場慶會來慶祝。
   (A) 預算 (B) 例行公事 (C) 收成 (D) 地區

9. 這份工作的基本資格是大學學位，沒有大學畢業證書的人不能申請這個職位。
   (A) 職業 (B) 知識 (C) 資格 (D) 參與

10. 加拿大與美國在 2008 年簽訂了自由貿易協定，這個互惠協議已為兩國帶來巨大的利益。
    (A) 相對地 (B) 精確地 (C) 稀薄地 (D) 相當地

11. 增廣見聞的好方法是閱讀，透過不同作者的眼睛，我們可以用不同的觀點去觀察世界。
    (A) 關注 (B) 要求 (C) 看法 (D) 個體

12. 新總統可能要打造一個有美麗的社會，讓貧窮病弱的人都能得到照顧。
    (A) 計算 (B) 打造 (C) 改進 (D) 預測

13. 阿姆斯壯在月球的幾步小步，象徵著人類在太空科技發展上的重大的進步。
    (A) 分開的 (B) 後悔的 (C) 重大的 (D) 感性的

14. 有位酒醉的駕駛所開的卡車失控了，撞上一台巴士，最後造成五位乘客死亡。
    (A) 最後 (B) 完全地 (C) 正面地 (D) 特別地

15. 在民主國家裡，服從多數的意見很重要，但不要忽視少數的意見也同樣重要。
    (A) 維持 (B) 克服 (C) 轉變 (D) 忽視

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為簡易型

27. 鯢魚住在奇異水或河貢，捕捉水裡的獵物，牠們有下垂的體和尾巴，短而有力的下顎。小鱸的鰓魚以高和水生動物為食，大鱸的鰓魚則捕獲陸上的哺乳動物和靠近水邊的鳥類，有些體型巨大的鱸魚時有時甚至會攻擊人類來吃。
   英國的鱸魚特別被稱為美洲鰓，皮膚有堅硬的鱗片，牠們是青灰色或是橄欖綠色，有長長的嘴，這使得美洲鰓和牠們的表親短觚鱸有很大的不同。短觚鱸另一個不同的地方是，當美洲鰓體側的時間，身體的第四節隨會留在外面。美洲鰓體側在靠近北極的地方，因此經常在海岸邊，海灣和河口被發現。美洲鰓和熟識的尼羅鱸或澳洲鱸不一樣，美洲鱸的體側毛泳顏色很少，牠們比較害羞、少露面。也很少被人看到，美洲鱸現今面臨巨大的威脅，是人類開發所造成的情況所喪失，非法捕殺，以及在路途上曾經被擊殺。此外，海域氣候變遷所造成賦予的影響，海塚體在岸側的漁場也改變了海水的環境，如果情形沒有改善的話，美洲鱸的數量減少是可以預期的。
   (A) 停止 (B) 展現 (C) 維護 (D) 以…為警

28. (A) 和…熟識 (B) 和…類似 (C) 和…不同 (D) 以…為基礎

29. (A) 辦好 (B) 合適 (C) 不 (D) 太

30. (A) 規定 (B) 安排 (C) 警告 (D) 責任

26. (A) 鑽頭的 (B) 實事的 (C) 聰明的 (D) 常見的

27. far 是修飾比較級的副詞，應該選 (A)
三、文意選項
第 31 至 40 號題肢

自我防衛機制是自我發覺出來的心理策略，以保護我們對抗焦慮，確保我們的心理可以對抗意識無法處理的情緒和想法。這種方式可能讓我們的意識遠離 31 (H) 不愉快的想法和概念。例如，如果你遇到一個特別困難的任務，為了要避免這個令人害怕的\n工作，你的大腦可能會選擇忘記你的 32 (C) 問題。相同的，那\n些經歷過可怕意外的人，常常有 33 (D) 變成這些可怕回憶的\n傾向，作為一種心理保護的方式。

自我防衛機制讓我們可以 34 (E) 正常的運作，而這種心理的\n保護常有一些特殊的表現方式。最簡單的自我防衛機制可能\n是忽略，也就是忽略 35 (A) 承認發生過的事。和其他的自我防衛機\n制一樣，可能會在小孩身上特別容易見到。小孩子在眾人的\n面前大聲哭泣完，就 36 (G) 立刻宣稱「我沒有」。認可於在公眾\n社會上也很重要。\n
事實上，接受並承認我們的情緒，是健康自我防衛機制的一\n部分。我們不必尋找藉口，反而要自我省察，直截了然的自\n己因爲何沒有表現到 36 (E) 威脅。對 40 (J) 客觀的評價，也不\n要假裝沒聽到，應該坦誠的「對於你的評價，我覺得難過\n和受傷」，心理分析治療的目標，是幫助病患發現他們沒有察覺到的自我\n防衛機制，並且找到更好的、更健康的方式去處理焦慮和壓力。

四、閱讀測試

第 41 至 44 號題肢

IKEA 的策略是以價格為先的考量，IKEA 紡織的客群是想\n用低價買到流行有設計感的家具和居家飾品的年輕消費者。對這\n群消費者而言，IKEA 所提供的廉價，提供設計良好、實用、\n品質也還能接受的居家裝飾。IKEA 公司能說，把價格壓低而他們的\n重要之處，這樣的理想也擴及到他們所有活動的每一個層面，\n例如，IKEA 的工程師不依靠第三方的製造商，他們設計\n低成本的模組家具讓顧客自行組裝。IKEA 的概念是讓顧客能自己\n挑選、自行組裝、自行運行，自行裝修，這些顧客的參與行為是IKEA\n得以壓低售價的原因，也就是「你做好你那部分，我做好我\n這部分，我們一起來「組裝」這句背後的意義。此外，IKEA 把所\n有產品都置於家裡的樣子，顧客在布景裡可以看到不同家具組\n合起來的面貌（包括沙發、桌椅…等等的組合），這可以降低對\n於裝潢師和設計師的費用，顧客可以自己想像使用這些東西擺放在他\n們家裡是什麼樣子，這樣的方法省了銷售的人力費用，也讓 IKEA\n可以保持廉價。

IKEA 也提供一些別具特色的商品來吸引它的目標顧客，包\n含店內的兒童遊樂區，讓顧客可以自由的玩樂、以及延長的營業時\n間，在本土之外的 IKEA 店鋪還有「瑞典商店」。販售瑞典的特色\n商品，像是鰾魚、鰾片麵包、瑞典國菜等和薰腸。IKEA 認為這\n些商品和服飾能夠很獨特且顧客的需求還在於在一起，這些顧客\n一般都是年輕，富有、可能有小孩，而且因為需要工作謀生所\n必須在上班時間以外的時候來買東西。因此透過「瑞典商店」，IKEA\n提供了與眾不同的特色。

41. 根據文章，IKEA 行銷策略的核心是什麼？

(A) 價格
(B) 獨特的設計
(C) 選擇的自由
(D) 柔和的客群
(E) 優異的展示

42. 下列何者不是文章中提到的 IKEA 特色？

(A) 耐用的品質
(B) 營業時間長
(C) 經濟實惠的家具
(D) 顧客的投入參與

43. 藤木緣的標題「你做好你那部分」指的什麼？

(A) 顧客必須決定他們要在家具上塗什麼顏色和圖案
(B) 顧客必須在家中自己組裝出售的家具
(C) 顧客必須自己想像家具擺放應該是什麼樣子
(D) 顧客在商店裡必須自行尋找商品的各項資訊

44. 根據文章，IKEA 為何要在店內販賣瑞典食物？

(A) 食品的利潤比家具高
(B) 顧客會在店內逗留比較久
(C) IKEA 要將公司增加一些特色
(D) IKEA 想把自己國家的特色介紹給外國人

45. 至 48 號題肢

有機農業比傳統農業含更豐富的維他命 C 嗎？也許會，也\n許不會。對於這個爭議，史丹佛大學的科學家經過二十多年的\n研究，比較有機食物和傳統食物之後，他們傾向「也許不會」\n的這一邊。平均而言，被歸類為有機的水果和蔬菜，沒有比傳\n統相同的東西還營養，但是傳統的卻便宜很多。研究的另一\n個發現是，有機農產品比傳統農產品有較高的含糖量，因為每\n個人都無法從各類食物中攝取足夠的糖分，所以有機農產品中高\n含糖的量也不見得就是有害處更好的東西。總結而言，科學家\n並沒有在有機農產品當中找到營養方面的優點。

但這份研究對於柑橘類所作的結論，卻可能讓有機農產品\n的支持者感到開心。整體而言，史丹佛的研究人員發現百分之三\n十的傳統作物驗出柑橘類的殘留，而有機作物只有百分之七。
他們也特別指出，有些研究顯示，吃有機食物的患者，在使用中\n驗出比較少的殺蟲劑殘留。相對的，有機農業比較多使用有機筆\n較少對抗生素有抵抗力的細菌，雖然說這些細菌在肉類的過程中\n會被殺死。

人們購買有機食物有很多原因，沒有殺蟲劑對小型有機農\n業，有機農業對傳統農業環境會造成衝擊，還有擔心對大量節\n的潜在威脅，但假如選擇購買有機食物，主要是為了獲得更多營\n養的食物，這份研究的其中一位科學家 Bravata 博士表示，「沒有\n任何具體的證據顯示選哪一個都一樣比較好」。
後就不再公開露面，並且持續受這個疾病苦痛，最後因中風而死於2013年6月8日。
49. 第一段中所提的「主要的西方強權」指的是______。
(A) 美國 (B) 英國 (C) 法國 (D) 歐盟
50. 柴契爾與嗤笑繽紛是因為______。
(A) 纔模的柴契爾首相轟首
(B) 吉巴契夫夫婦認識他們
(C) 他們一動常態與英國朝鮮國
(D) 他們在經濟政策上的觀念相近
51. 下列何者是柴契爾的貢獻？
(A) 和其他歐洲國家建立緊密的關係
(B) 幫助政府減少犯罪
(C) 建立許多銀行公司
(D) 減少政府所得
52. 下列敘述何者錯誤？
(A) 柴契爾當選首相三次
(B) 柴契爾是保守黨的成員
(C) 柴契爾晚年受中風所苦
(D) 約翰梅傑是柴契爾政策的忠實支持者
第53至56題為閱讀
世界衛生組織聯合國專門防治癌症的國際癌症研究署（IARC），編製了來自超過40個國家、250個頂尖科學家的合作，在今天發布了2014年世界癌症年度報告．這本報告以全球癌症發生和死亡最新的趨勢統計數據為基礎，顯示出癌症的威脅警報在近幾年已成為重要的健康問題。
由於人口老化和人口成長的緣故，開發中國家癌症新增的數量以成倍的規模在增長，超過百分之60的癌症發生在非洲、亞洲、和中南美洲，而由於缺乏現有的數據和治療，這些地區的癌症死亡率現在约占全球癌症死亡率的70%。在開發中國家裡，如果取得有效而且負擔得起的治療方案，可以大大減少死亡，包括兒童癌症在內。
事實上，假如現代的知識有好好運用的話，大約有一半的癌症是可以避免的。對中低收入的國家來說，避免使用糧食是有效控制癌症的方法之一。同理，在快速工業化的國家中，鼓勵體能活動和避免體重過重是避免大腸癌和乳癌最有效的措施。此外，用來早期診斷和檢測的治療技術，在開發中國家也被證實是有效的。
14年世界癌症年度報告中一位編輯Bernard W. Stewart博士說：「政府必須積極地在政策上推行有品質的防癌和早期診斷計畫，這裡只是投資而不是花費。」
53. 2014年世界癌症年度報告的主旨是？
(A) 癌症的負擔越來越大
(B) 發現癌症的新型療法
(C) 許多癌症的成因還不清楚
(D) 開發中國家的癌症狀況正在改善
54. 如果今天全球癌症死亡的人數是10000人，其中大約有多少人是在非洲、亞洲和中南美洲？
(A) 3000 (B) 10000 (C) 6000 (D) 7000
55. 為何開發中國家癌症率高的主要原因？
(A) 貧窮的診斷和治療
(B) 醫藥品質差
(C) 他們工時長所以不運動
(D) 科技不夠好診斷不出癌症
56. 下列何種不是避免癌症的治療？
(A) 阻止癌症癌症萌芽
(B) 培訓初階治療
(C) 治療運動
(D) 戒煙

第2部分: 非選擇題
一、中譯英
參考答案：
1. Worried about missing the school bus, / I always get up immediately / the moment my alarm clock / goes off every morning.

英文作文：
After a regular tiring workday, all my employees have gone home. I grabbed my Armari business suit and intended to reward myself with a luxurious feast as usual. Surprisingly, on my way to a lounge bar near my company, I bumped into Bogas, one of my junior high classmates. I could barely recognize him at first sight, since he seemed to have been leading a pretty miserable life currently — stained and tattered casual wear, wild and long hair, dirt and dots visible all over his skinny limbs. When in school, Bogas was a typical wandering Jew, and I was often teased by his gang as a nerd. So with the “bad” old days recurring in my mind, a wicked idea occurred to me when I gazed upon Bogas’s cheerful greetings in my direction.

I returned Bogas’s greetings with an even more cheerful smile, and invited him to the lounge bar for dinner with me. When ordering the meals, I enjoyed a lot his being ill at ease and his embarrassed faces at the sight of the high prices on the menu. I ordered plenty of meat, wine, and desserts, while he merely ordered rice and vegetables. I intentionally talked about my company, my house, and my car, demonstrating the transformation of a past nerd, and Bogas could only grin and nod. Through this dinner, I underwent a mental catharsis.

However, the situation changed when we footed the bill at the cashier. I reached into the pocket of my business suit but couldn’t find my wallet. The moment I was like a cat on a hot tin roof, I saw a skinny hand with some bills stretching to me from my side. That was from Bogas, with the same griming face. I could find no place to hide myself for shame, and I felt regretful for my deliberate dinner scheme. “Gosh, you saved me. You must be a good helping aid. Are you willing to work in my company and be my secretary?” I said to Bogas, with a sense of guilt. From then on, Bogas became my right-hand man in my business, and I finally let go of my memories of the “bad” old days.

評分標準：

<table>
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<th>級別</th>
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<td>份量：字數足夠(120字以上)，正確性：文法精確，錯誤不多。組織：內容完整，結論明確。</td>
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<td>20-24分</td>
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<td>劣</td>
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<td></td>
<td>文不對題或没寫（凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算）。</td>
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<td>主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。（2-1分）</td>
<td>文法錯誤，且明顯影響文意之表達。（2-1分）</td>
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<td>可</td>
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<td>文法錯誤，且未影響文意之表達。（3-2分）</td>
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<td>優</td>
<td>主題清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。（4-3分）</td>
<td>全文無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。（4-3分）</td>
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