全國公私立高級中學

103 學年度學科能力測驗第四次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：103 年 12 月 18-19 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）

1. The largest oil providers have the potential to hold the world hostage if they decide to ______ the oil price.
   (A) arise  (B) arouse  (C) raise  (D) rise

2. A moist air current brought heavy rain on southern Taiwan, ______ the closure of schools and offices in Tainan and Kaohsiung, where severe flooding has been reported.
   (A) acquiring  (B) forcing  (C) promising  (D) relieving

3. As a teacher, David tries to ______ students to do their best and extend their own personal limits.
   (A) isolate  (B) negotiate  (C) motivate  (D) tolerate

4. The continuous rain ______ the Wangs' holiday and they had to work out a new plan.
   (A) exhausted  (B) overlooked  (C) ruined  (D) survived

5. The cooking pot has ______ which are characteristic of the brand, such as "stay cool" handles.
   (A) features  (B) measures  (C) pleasures  (D) treasures

6. The passengers on a northbound train received a full refund for the price of their tickets due to a 90-minute ______ caused by an abnormal signal on the Taiwan High Speed Rail.
   (A) crash  (B) delay  (C) launch  (D) tension

7. A deadly explosion caused by a gas ______ in Kaohsiung killed 30 people, injured more than 250 and sent flames shooting 15 stories into the air.
   (A) barrier  (B) exit  (C) leak  (D) rescue

8. After trying many different jobs, Sabrina finally found ______ as a journalist.
   (A) approval  (B) fulfillment  (C) insurance  (D) permission

9. Rachel's ______ way of handling her money saved a fortune for her family.
   (A) casual  (B) economical  (C) liberal  (D) urgent

10. In order to instill ______ qualities in him, the boy's parents devoted a lot of effort to his discipline and education.
    (A) desirable  (B) flexible  (C) inferior  (D) vacant

11. The doctor put her on a ______ fitness plan including regular exercise and low-fat food.
    (A) fragrant  (B) generous  (C) peculiar  (D) strict

12. My friend Lisa is a ______ person. She is level-headed and calm and always makes wise decisions.
    (A) desperate  (B) grateful  (C) moody  (D) sensible

13. The old couple has been ______ dependent on each other in almost everything since their son got married and moved to Australia.
    (A) initially  (B) mutually  (C) separately  (D) visually

14. Cell phones have so effectively integrated themselves into our daily lives that some people can ______ imagine a future without them.
    (A) barely  (B) frequently  (C) normally  (D) vitally
15. When my sister was looking for a job, she _______ checked her messages to see if anyone had called for an interview.
   (A) accidentally  (B) constantly  (C) originally  (D) reluctantly

二、綜合測驗（占15分）

說明：第16題至第30題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第16至20題為題組

Crystal Morrow’s first day as a DeKalb County 911 operator proved to be the ultimate test after the months of training she spent preparing for the job. During the first half of her Monday shift Morrow had answered several calls including one for a burglary in progress and _______ for a house fire.

Then, just four hours into her day, she picked up a call from what seemed like a very _______ voice. “I heard her voice, and I saw her name pop up on the screen. ‘Wait. This is my aunt,’” said Morrow. “I did freeze. My hands froze over the keyboard but I knew I had to _______ and get the call in.” Her aunt was calling for help because Crystal’s father had gone into diabetic shock.

While she was panicking inside, Morrow learned from her training to remain calm and was able to _______ the emergency call with her aunt. Throughout the exchange, there was no indication that Morrow was distressed. Morrow walked her aunt step-by-step through _______ needed to be done and sent an ambulance to her father.

The caller never knew that the 911 operator who was helping her was her niece.

16. (A) another  (B) other  (C) others  (D) the other
17. (A) delightful  (B) familiar  (C) rare  (D) strange
18. (A) break up  (B) drop out  (C) go ahead  (D) step down
19. (A) delete  (B) interact  (C) mention  (D) process
20. (A) how  (B) that  (C) what  (D) which

第21至25題為題組

Being a comedian is one of the trickiest, scarcest and most competitive professions you can pursue in the world, but somebody’s got to do it. _______, comedians make people laugh for a living. However, they don’t do this by just telling a few jokes in the pub. Professional comedians make a living by getting out there and making the public laugh during organized comedy events, concerts, films and TV shows.

A comedian’s main purpose is to provide _______ , but the daily work activities that comedians perform are not all about getting up on stage, telling some cheerful stories, collecting a paycheck and going home for a _______ rest. No, no! Life as a comedian is no laughing matter. To be successful, you should have great amounts of confidence, drive, ambition, determination and talent. _______ that, you need to be prepared to put in a lot of hard work.

Depending on the kind of comedy that you do, some typical work activities may include training for physical comedy routines or rehearsing jokes to _______ the timing right. Every comedian has his or her own technique for being funny. To be successful as a comedian, you just need to understand how you can do what you do best.

21. (A) Consequently  (B) Essentially  (C) Previously  (D) Recently
22. (A) entertainment  (B) imagination  (C) mystery  (D) reflection
23. (A) good-earned  (B) good-earning  (C) well-earning  (D) well-earned
24. (A) Except for  (B) In spite of  (C) On top of  (D) Rather than
25. (A) get  (B) have  (C) let  (D) take
Ecotourism is a form of tourism which focuses on appreciation and protection of the natural environment, with eco-tourists traveling to regions of ecological interest around the world. Quite often it is assumed that ecotourism involves jungle expeditions and **26** in tents in some remote corner of the globe because ecotourism is often advertised with pictures of tribal people, forests, animal-life and accommodation in tents or tree-houses. Ecotourism holidays, **27**, can take place in any part of the world from some remote place in Africa to some highly popular tourist city in Europe or United States.

While an eco-traveler may choose to travel in the cheapest way, backpacking or on foot, ecotourism can be luxurious too. Plenty of luxury hotels place a heavy emphasis on ecotourism by giving **28** respect to carbon footprint, organic food, protection of natural habitat of animals, avoiding cultural shock to local people and so on. Most eco-travelers are nature-lovers, who want to help protect the environment and help with water conservation and adaptation of energy-**29** means of traveling. As an eco-traveler, you should **30** that ecotourism is a special opportunity for you to live and view life in the way people do in other parts of the world.

26. (A) stay (B) stayed (C) staying (D) to stay
27. (A) besides (B) however (C) otherwise (D) therefore
28. (A) appropriate (B) jealous (C) legal (D) overnight
29. (A) consuming (B) efficient (C) mechanical (D) stingy
30. (A) bear in mind (B) put aside (C) run a risk (D) watch out

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

If we think of advertising as a way of spreading information in order to do business, we might say advertising began ages ago. When a man brings some of his crops to market and stands there shouting his wares, isn’t he really **31** a “commercial”?

Long before printing was invented, traders would make signs on walls to call attention to their products. And merchants hung out signs **32** pictures of boots, or gloves, or whatever they sold, as a way of “advertising” their business. The town crier was also used to advertise in olden times.

Advertising, **33** we know it, really began with the invention of printing. A small poster advertising a certain religious book was actually **34** by William Caxton in 1480.

With the coming of printing, and especially the newspaper, advertising **35** from just being an announcement about something to being an argument and **36** to make people buy the product. Weekly papers printed in England as **37** as the 1650’s had advertising for coffee, chocolate, and tea. In June, 1666, the London Gazette actually issued a supplement, an addition to the **38** newspaper, that contained nothing but advertising!

Today, advertising is considered a “science” **39** an art. Research is done, studies are made of **40** tastes and habits, and ads are tested and checked, so that there will be the greatest return for the money spent.

(A) as (B) as well as (C) consumer (D) delivering (E) developed
(F) early (G) printed (H) regular (I) suggestion (J) with

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）
The little “@” with a circle curling around it that is found in e-mail addresses is most commonly referred to as the “at” symbol. Surprisingly though, there is no official, universal name for this sign. There are dozens of strange terms to describe the “@” symbol.

Before it became the standard symbol for electronic mail, the “@” symbol was used to represent the cost or weight of something. For instance, if you purchased 6 apples, you might write it as 6 apples “@” $1.10 each. With the introduction of e-mail came the popularity of the “@” symbol. The “@” symbol or the “at sign” separates a person’s online user name from his mail server address. For instance, wadavid1956@google.com. Its widespread use on the Internet made it necessary to put this symbol on keyboards in countries that have never seen or used the symbol before. As a result, there is really no official name for this symbol.

The actual origin of the “@” symbol remains a mystery. History tells us that the “@” symbol might have stemmed from the tired hands of the medieval monks. During the Middle Ages before the invention of printing presses, every letter of a word had to be painstakingly written by hand for each copy of a published book. The monks that performed these long, tedious copying duties looked for ways to reduce the number of individual strokes per word for common words. Although the word “at” is quite short to begin with, it was a common enough word in texts and documents that medieval monks thought it would be quicker and easier to shorten the word “at” even more. As a result, the monks looped the “t” around the “a” and created it into a circle—eliminating two strokes of the pen.

41. The passage talks mostly about ________.
   (A) the history of @
   (B) the development of @
   (C) the invention of @
   (D) the interesting facts of @

42. We can tell that ________.
   (A) @ will soon get a proper name
   (B) the symbol @ came from the word “at”
   (C) e-mail addresses may one day go without @
   (D) @ might not have saved the medieval monks any labor

43. According to the passage, who was/were most likely to have invented the @ symbol?
   (A) An e-mail server.
   (B) The first e-mail user.
   (C) Businessmen of old times.
   (D) Monks in the Middle Ages.

44. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   (A) People use quite a few terms to describe the symbol @.
   (B) Monks in the Middle Ages took a lot of time and effort copying books.
   (C) E-mail users started to use the symbol @ much earlier than businessmen.
   (D) Because of the popularity of the Internet, the symbol @ has been globally put on keyboards.

Soaring above Manhattan, New York’s skyline sits at the heart of an urban area that spans three states and includes approximately 19 million people. Yet much of New York City’s life depends on a vast underground network.

Subways and tunnels transport millions of people every day. Wires and cables carry electricity and telecommunications signals. Ducts supply steam and gas. Pipes provide clean water and carry wastewater away.

Most people take this underground infrastructure for granted—but not New York City’s Department of Design and Construction. Working with other agencies and coordinating with private utilities, it oversees much of the unseen city.

Parts of the underground system date back to the early 1800s. Others came later as the city grew. Public records are incomplete, however, and private utility companies often don’t have full data either. Even when information is available, workers must take great care to avoid disrupting utilities.
Good records do exist for New York’s 6,000-plus miles of water mains and its comparable amount of sewer lines. Yet roughly two-thirds of the pipes are more than 60 years old. And even $500 million in construction funds can update less than one percent of the total network each year. Minimizing disruption matters too.

Water and sewer lines may not seem glamorous. Yet, maintaining and upgrading those facilities is crucial. “These infrastructures are the very basic life-supporting networks of our society,” says Assistant Commissioner Dino Ng. “You have to understand the technology and how to apply the technology correctly.”

45. What is the main purpose of the passage?
   (A) To describe the underground infrastructure of New York City.
   (B) To warn New York residents of the potential danger under the urban area.
   (C) To question the safety of the New York underground infrastructure.
   (D) To appeal to New York residents to care about their underground network.

46. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as parts of the New York underground network?
   (A) The tunnels.
   (B) The skyline.
   (C) The wires and cables.
   (D) The ducts and pipes.

47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
   (A) Private utilities oversee the underground network.
   (B) Millions of people travel to and from New York via subways and tunnels.
   (C) It takes great care and large amounts of money to maintain and upgrade the network.
   (D) The Department of Design and Construction does not take the infrastructure for granted.

48. Why is minimizing disruption of utilities important?
   (A) Because most of the pipes are very old.
   (B) Because it’s hard to apply the technology correctly.
   (C) Because information about the underground system is not available.
   (D) Because the annual budget for maintenance and updating is not vast enough.

Nelson Mandela was a man of inspiration to thousands of South Africans. But who inspired Mandela? Where did he get his ideas about how to end apartheid in his country? One of the people Mandela turned to was Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Indian movement for independence from Great Britain and an activist for the rights of Indians in South Africa.

Gandhi became an activist while on a train journey in South Africa. Although he had a first-class ticket, he was ordered to move to the third-class car because he was not white. When he refused, the conductor pushed him off the train. Gandhi sat and shivered that wintry night in the railway station, wondering if he should fight for his rights or go home to India. He decided to stay and fight.

For the next 20 years, he fought against the indignities to which his countrymen were subjected in South Africa. For example, Indians were not allowed to vote nor be outside after 9:00 p.m. without a special permit. Gandhi paid dearly for his resistance, with years in prison and a beating by a mob that almost killed him.

Despite his personal hardship, however, the years in South Africa strengthened Gandhi’s belief in the equality of all mankind and formed his ideas on how best to fight injustice. He believed in using nonviolent techniques of passive resistance to challenge repressive governments. His strategies of non-violent resistance inspired anti-racist movements around the world, including the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela studied the teachings of Gandhi and his ideas for fighting apartheid. He felt that he and Gandhi were spiritual brothers linked through decades and across continents, joined by a “common ground” and a “shared passion in pursuit of justice and happiness.” Mandela explained, “Gandhi’s liberation methods forged unity among the apparently powerless.”
49. The focus of the passage is ________.
   (A) the Indian movement for independence
   (B) Nelson Mandela’s ideas to end apartheid in South Africa
   (C) Mahatma Gandhi’s strategies of non-violence resistance movement
   (D) the similarities between Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi

50. According to the passage, during Gandhi’s stay in South Africa, ________.
   (A) he worked as an active lawyer
   (B) he was put in jail for several years
   (C) Indians were forced out of their houses after 9:00 p.m.
   (D) he started to organize non-violent resistance movement for India’s independence

51. Gandhi’s belief and ideas are best described in the ________ paragraph.
   (A) second
   (B) third
   (C) fourth
   (D) last

52. Based on the information given, ________.
   (A) Mandela and Gandhi were born in the same family
   (B) Mandela revealed Gandhi’s deep influence on him
   (C) Mandela thought he was inferior to Gandhi in many ways
   (D) without Mandela, Gandhi’s liberation methods would not have reached anywhere

53. The passage is mainly about ________.
   (A) the myths and facts of phobias
   (B) the risks of developing a phobia
   (C) how to deal with physical and mental pains
   (D) things, places and situations for people to avoid
54. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
   (A) Nobody can escape what he or she fears.
   (B) It’s unnatural for people to be afraid of something.
   (C) People can never deal with their mental disturbance.
   (D) A phobia of a person may be a substitute for some other fear of his or hers.

55. The author describes a phobia as _________.
   (A) boring (B) physical (C) specific (D) unreasonable

56. The author does not discuss ________ in the passage.
   (A) different types of phobias (B) how doctors treat phobias
   (C) the definition of “phobic reaction” (D) why some people develop a phobia

第贰部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有一題，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，並標明小題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 偶像崇拜在世界各地的青少年之間極為普遍，這可能對他們的思考和行為有極大的影響。
2. 青少年在崇拜偶像是培養正確的價值觀和判斷力非常重要。

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、認彙題

1. 最大的石油供應國如果決定提高原油價格，他們有可能把全
  球石油價格提升。(A) 達成 (B) 唤醒 (C) 激勵 (D) 突然

2. 隱藏的氣候變化帶來的影響，這位台灣及高雄的學校校長、
  機關首長，那裡有數以千計的災民。(A) 警報 (B) 痛苦 (C) 心痛 (D) 喜感

3. 在年輕人的圓環中，數學教授的專業知識和教科書的簡短
  劑約。(A) 孤立 (B) 集體 (C) 實踐 (D) 忍耐

4. 只要有不斷的努力，我們有家人的假期，他們得想出別的計
  劃。(A) 便當 (B) 忽視 (C) 侵犯 (D) 保存

5. 這個化妝具有其特殊性的特色，譬如「不動手」的鏡柄。(A) 稀有 (B) 保存 (C) 色彩 (D) 異常

6. 一般北上列車的乘客因為高鐵號段錯誤造成近十分鐘的延誤
  而收到全額退票。(A) 擊中 (B) 擊敗 (C) 發射 (D) 難過

7. 高雄市一場暴雨後，炸彈爆炸造成30人死亡，250多人受
  傷，空氣中的癌細胞達到十分鐘。(A) 破壞 (B) 出口 (C) 創傷 (D) 損壞

8. 三種不同的工作方法後，資深顧問在當年記者時找到安分佈
  置。(A) 同意 (B) 保證 (C) 許可 (D) 保密

9. 瑪雅把打斷課程的金錢管理為對家庭的貢獻之一。(A) 悔恨 (B) 瘋狂 (C) 咒怨 (D) 被約束

10. 爲了保持這個城市競爭力的擴張，他們的父母決定投入很多
    心力在他的執教上。(A) 利率 (B) 銷售 (C) 影響 (D) 失敗

11. 她的醫生要病人執行標準的醫療之道，包括規律的運動和低脂
    食物。(A) 吃藥 (B) 測試 (C) 獨特 (D) 逃脫

12. 沉醉於山中的婦女，她頭腦清楚、沉著而且總是做出
    有智慧的決定。(A) 焦慮的 (B) 極端的 (C) 情緒化的 (D) 反覆

13. 今年兒子結婚並搬到澳洲住以後，這對老夫婦幾乎什麼事都
    彼此相互依賴。(A) 打掃 (B) 傳遞 (C) 分別 (D) 包含

14. 手術已經有效地融入我們的生活，病人在幾天內可以
    恢復如常。(A) 無效的 (B) 慢性 (C) 經濟 (D) 修剪

15. 我姐姐結婚工作期間，不斷地去簡訊，看看是否有任何人打給
    她去面試。(A)  длинный (B) 極度的 (C) 勸阻的 (D) 強調

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 單為題組

克莉絲蒂，墨爾本在迪卡布爾街119緊急報警電話上申報接獲
生的事。克莉絲蒂為了能在這份工作花了好几个月時間接受
訓練的結果考驗，她有三個輪班上半天接了幾通電話，包括一
場製造的輪番，以及一場茶館火警。

然後，就在她上班後四小時，她接起一通電話而非常熟悉的聲
音打來的電話。克莉絲蒂說：「我聽到她的聲音，看到她的眼睛
閉在畫面上，「等等，這是我妹妹耶！」我真的很難過，因為我要在
盤上棲住，但我知道我是誰的。」而電話那端接著，「我是克莉絲蒂的
妹妹，因為克莉絲蒂的父親因爲糖尿病而休艷。」

全心全意懇求，墨爾本訓練中學到保持冷靜，能夠與協調員
持續通話。她在整段對話中溫柔地透露一個體積，墨爾本引導她媽
媽一步步進行必要的併塹措施，她還進一步教協調員自己去掛她老爸，
來救者完全不知道協助她的那名119協調員，就是自己的嫁女。

【字詞彙覽】

ultimate (adj.) 堅決的；最大的 shift (n.) 翻轉
burglary (n.) 磷鰭 pop up 畫面
diabetic shock 因糖尿病休克 panic (vi.) 驚慌
emergency call 緊急求援電話 distress (v.t.) 使有困難
walk someone through... 慢而仔細說明 ambulance (n.) 救護車

16. 此題曾逐一例舉的代詞，組合是某幾個數中的另一件，故選

17. 文字字彙題：(A) 倉促的 (B) 熟悉的 (C) 稀少的 (D) 陌生的

18. 片語題：(A) 斷絕(關係) (B) 退出 (C) 繼續下去 (D) 遇到一塊

19. 文字字彙題：(A) 放棄 (B) 互動(v.t.) (C) 提及 (D) 處

20. 考試難度概念，答案 what 是字 what needed to be done 中的
    主詞，也是 done 的受詞，該做什麼。

第 21 至 25 單為題組

副衣員是世界上你可能會追求的一種保全師，最可怕和最
具競爭力的行業，很難有人去做它。本質上，喜劇演員以讓人
笑出來。然而，他們不在劇場中表演了一個傳統劇又是成功了，使
的喜劇演員要領先，就得懷疑徹底，並在經過選擇的喜劇活動，演
唱會，電影和電視節目中展示出才華。

喜劇演員的主要目的就是提供娛樂，但喜劇演員的日常工作
並不只是上臺講一個搞笑的故事，還得去，然後回家好好的休息
不，不，不！作為一個喜劇演員，生活一點也不只是什麼搞笑的
事。要成為成功，你必須具有足夠的積極、幹勁、熱忱和才
能。此外，你還得有投入大量辛勤工夫的心理準備。

根據你所從事的喜劇類型，一些有趣的工夫主要包括常規或
雜技喜劇活動的製作或排練組件，好把時間準備得恰到好處。每位
喜劇演員有他們自己的技巧而達到搞笑的地步。要想成為一個成功
的喜劇演員，你只需明白如何把你做好的做出來。

【字詞彙覽】

comedian (n.) 喜劇演員；笑星 competitive (adj.) 競爭激烈的
organised (adj.) 經過策劃的 drive (n.) 助理
rehearsal (v.t.) 排演 timing (n.) 時機

21. 考試難度概念，答案 what 是字 what needed to be done 中的
    主詞，也是 done 的受詞，該做什麼。

22. 文字字彙題：(A) 倉促的 (B) 熟悉的 (C) 稀少的 (D) 陌生的

23. 考試難度概念，答案 what 是字 what needed to be done 中的
    主詞，也是 done 的受詞，該做什麼。

24. 片語題：(A) 除去... (B) 從... (C) 到... (D) 除了... (E)

25. 考試難度概念，答案 what 是字 what needed to be done 中的
    主詞，也是 done 的受詞，該做什麼。
果食品及保護動物的自然棲息地應有的尊重，避免給當地人民帶來文化衝擊等不同強烈生態話題。大多數生態旅遊者都是大自然
愛好者，他們更傾向於保護環境和節約用水以及遵循自然的旅遊方
法。作爲生態旅遊者，你應該回歸，生態旅遊是一個讓你體驗及
檢視世界其他地區人民生活方式的特殊機會。
【字體補充】
ecotourism (n.) 生態旅遊 appreciation (n.) 鍾賞 ecological (adj.) 與生態有關的 assume (v.t.) 認為 expedition (n.) 旅行 tribal (adj.) 部落的 accomodation (n.) 住宿 backpacking (n.) 帶背包旅行 luxurious (adj.) 豪華的；奢華的 emphasis (n.) 強調；重點 organic (adj.) 有機的 habitat (n.) 森息地 cultural shock 文化衝擊 adaptation (n.) 適應 energy-efficient (adj.) 節能的

26. involves 有或者受詞，一個是名詞 jungle expeditions，另一個

是動名詞片語 staying...

27. 考時時段：(A) 此外 (B) 然而；不過 (C) 要不然的話

(D) 因此

28. 文字字義題：(A) 恰當的 (B) 煎燎的 (C) 合法的 (D) 一

夕之間

29. 文字字義題：(A) 耗費的 (B) 有效率的 (C) 機械的 (D) 吝

啬的；小氣的 [energy-efficient 節能的]

30. 片語題：(A) 習記 (B) 搖欄一旁 (C) 雪風險 (D) 注意

三、文選選項
第 31 至 40 號為題組

如果我們認為廣告是為了做吃貨及傳播資訊的方式，我們可
以說很久以前廣告就像這樣。可是，當有某個人傳播這個觀念到市場
站在那裡，叫賣他的東西，他不是正在做「廣告短片」嗎？
早在印刷術發明之前，生意人就會在街上製作標籤來呼籲顧
客注意他們的產品。商販會把有餡料或手卷，或者他們所賣的任
何東西圖片的標籤掛出來作爲「廣告」他們做生意的方式。在古時
候，也利用街頭宣傳員來廣告。

然而，姑且姑且所知，隨著印刷術的發明，廣告才真正開
始。一張廣告牌一本宣傳冊的小小報紙實際上是威廉科克於 1480
年印的。隨著印刷術和特別是報紙的出現，廣告研發就從只是某個東西的宣傳發展到要使人們購買產品的誘惑和建議。早在
1650 年代，倫敦報業實際上始發了一份正式報紙以外的廣告，增
加了除了廣告以外什麼都沒有！

今天，廣告檢視為第一「科學」和一種藝術。消費者的口味
和習慣都做了研究，廣告也進行測試及檢核，這樣花掉錢的計劃
能得到最大的回報。
【字體補充】
ware (n.) 物品；商品 commercial (n.) 廣告短片
trader (n.) 商人；交易商 town crier 街頭宣傳員
announcement (n.) 宣布；聲明 argument (n.) 講述
supplement (n.) 附件；增刊

31. 目錄單是主要子句，是進行式的問句，前面已有 isn't，應塗
現更改點，選項中 delivering 與空格後的 a "commercial"可組
成有意義的動詞片語，"打廣告"。

32. 空格介於兩個名詞 signs 和 pictures 之間，從文句斷判 pictures
是附屬於 signs 的，選項中 with/帶/有最恰當。

33. as we know it，誠如我們對它的認識。

34. 空格前是 was，後面是 by...，此句為被動語態，應塗空
過去分詞，選項中 printed 打了"發展"塗了"遊戲"。

35. 空格在主題 advertising 後面，是名詞動詞，講歷史，應塗空
反之的 "developed"體。

36. 空格在連接詞 and 後，前面是名詞 argument，後面是不定詞
語片語 to make...，文章在說廣告的質變，所以可以塗另一個
名詞 suggestion 建議）。

37. 這句講報紙早在 1650 年代（as early as the 1650’s）就開始刊登咖
啡、巧克力和藥膏的廣告。

38. 本題名同義概念，句中的 supplement(增刊)就是正規報紙
（regular newspaper）的 "增刊（追加之物）"。

39. 這句說的是廣告是科學（as well as）也是藝術。

40. 說到 tastes(口味)和 habits(習慣)是消費者（consumer）嘗！

四、閱讀測試
第 41 至 44 號為題組

小寫字母 a，外加硬圈圈，通常被稱為代表的 a 的符號。這
個符號常出現在 email（電子郵件）地址中。然而令人感到驚奇的
是，這個符號居然沒有官方的、通用的名稱。有幾種奇怪的網站
曾使用來表示物品的單價或品質。例如，你買了六個蘋果，就可
以寫成 six個蘋果。每個 "$1.00" 表示每個蘋果 "1.00 美元"。

隨著電子郵件的使用，「＠」這個符號越來越普及了。符號「＠」
或「＠」標記把網絡使用者的姓名與其郵件的伺服器地址分開。例
如：wdavid1956@ google.com。這個符號在網際網路上的廣泛使用
使得許多以前從未見過或使用過它的國家必須在它的電腦鍵盤上
加上這個符號。結果造成這個符號沒有真正的官方名稱。

@ 符號的確切起源仍然是個謎。歷史告訴我們，「＠」這
個符號起源於中世紀僧侶們的雙手。中世紀時印刷機尚未發
明，要出版一本書，每一個單詞的每一對字母都需用手工辛苦的
刻寫出來。從此這道長時間又美麗 zal 區域工作的僧侶們就開始
尋找減少每一個常用字形套數的方法。雖然「＠」這個符號一開
始寫起來很短，但它在內文和檔案中頻頻出現。中世紀的僧侶們
就想到如果能進一步簡化「＠」，寫起來就可以更快更輕便。結
果，僧侶們就把「@」在「」四周繞了一個圈，因而創造出以圈
繞減少了幾個筆劃的工夫。
【字體補充】
curl (v.t.) 盤繞 official (adj.) 官方的；正式的 term (n.) 權限 represent (v.t.) 代表 stem from 来源 monik (n.) 修士；僧侶 tedious (adj.) 煩躁的 stroke (n.) 點劃 as a result 結果
... reduce (v.t.) 減少；去掉

41. 本文主要談的是 (＠) 表示意義
(A) @的歷史 (B) @的發展 (C) @的發明

此題考察文意大意，以 (A)(B)(C)都不足以涵蓋全文內容。

42. 我們可以得知 @這個符號來自 (＠) 表示意義
(A) @很快就會有個性化的名稱
(B) @的意味有沒有已經艾克

(C) 電子郵件地址有天庭不會有＠

(D) @可能成為中世紀僧侶們任何工

此題考察細節，結果在第三段倒數 2 句。

43. 根據本文，誰最可能發明了 @這個符號？中世紀僧侶

(A) 有家電子郵件公司

(B) 第一位寫電子郵件的人

(C) 中世紀的生意人

此題考察文意推論，第三段雖未斷言，但僧侶似乎最可能。

44. 下列敘述這一個不正確？電子郵件比生意人還早用 @這個符
號？（應該是後者較先用）

(A) 人們用許多術語來描述它。[第 1 段]

(B) 中世紀僧侶們想到方法抄寫 ＠ [第 3 段]

(D) 由於網際網路的普及，全球的電子郵件都用了它。[第 2 段]

此題考察細節，結果在第三段倒數 2 句。

第 45 至 48 號為題組

紐約市的天際線輝煌在曼哈頓上空，坐落在城市地區，跨過
三個州，包含了一約 1,900 萬人。然而紐約市的生活取決於一
個龐大的地下網路。

地鐵和隧道每天運輸數以百萬計人。電線和電話輸送電力
和信號。輸送電源供熱氣和瓦斯。水管則提供乾淨的水和排
除廢水。

大多數人把這座地下基礎設施視為理所當然，但逐細設計
及工程局沒有它。它與其它機構合作，與私人的公用事業協調，監
管該市看不到的部分。

部分的地下系統可追溯到 19 世紀初。其它部分則後來隨著
這座城市的成長而成。不過，公共記錄並不完整，而私營的公用事
業投資也沒有完整的資料。即使資訊可以取得的時候，工具必
須非常謹慎，以避免破壞了公用設施。

纽约市長 6,000 多英里長的水管和它的同等數量的排水溝的確有建立很好的記錄。然而大約三分之一的管道已超過 60 年。即每年有數億美元的建設資金，也更新不到四塊網的百分之一。所以盡可能把破壞減到最少也很重要。

供水和排水管道似乎並無魅力。然而，維護這些設施及使其升級是至關重要的。（設計及工程局）副局長吳迪維說：『這些基礎設施都是支撐我們社會的基本網絡。你得了解其技術並知道如何正確地應用這項技術。』

【字詞補充】
soar (v.t.) 飛翔  
urban (adj.) 郊市的  
approximately (adv.) 大約  
underground (adj.) 地下的  
subway (n.) 地鐵  
duct (n.) 給水管；導管  
infrastructure (n.) 基礎建設  
take...for granted 將...視為理所當然  
coordinate (v.t.) 協調  
oversee (v.t.) 監督  
available (adj.) 可取得的  
water main (n.) 細管  
sensor (n.) 排水溝  
minimize (v.t.) 使盡最小  
mainstay (n.) 維護  
crucial (adj.) 有決定性的；極重要的  
commissioner (n.) 管長  

45. 本文的主題是什麼？請描述紐約市的基礎建設。  

（A）報告紐約市的基礎建設。  
（B）報告紐約市的基礎設施的狀況。  
（C）報告紐約市的基礎設施的問題。  

46. 下列何者未被指為新約市地下網絡的部分？電纜線。  

（A）隧道。  
（B）電纜線。  
（C）給水管和電纜。  

47. 根據本文，下列部何者不正確？私有公共事業管理地下網絡。  

（A）紐約市。  
（B）某數百萬人。  
（C）紐約市的基礎設施。  

48. 為什麼把 UNUSED 公共事業設施的價值降低到最低極重要？因爲維護和升級的年度預算不容忽略。  

（A）因爲大一部份的水管都太老舊了。  
（B）因爲技術應用很困難。  
（C）因爲地下網絡的資料無法取得。  

第 49 至 52 題為題組。

49. 閱讀本文，回答下列問題。  

（A）纽约市的基礎建設有哪些？  

soar (v.t.) 飛翔  
skyline (n.) 天際線；空中軌道  
span (v.t.) 跨越  
vast (adj.) 巨大的  
network (n.) 網絡  
tunnel (n.) 隧道  
wastewater (n.) 废水  
utilities (n.) 公用事業  
incomplete (adj.) 不完整的  
disrupt (v.t.) 打破  
compatible (adj.) 可兼容的  
construction fund 建設基金  
glorious (adj.) 有魅力的  
nation (n.) 國家  
utter (v.t.) 評論  
inspiration (n.) 驅策；啓發  
apartheid (n.) (南非) 種族隔離  
turn to 向...求助  
avivify (v.t.) 燃燃  
activist (n.) 行動主義者  
wintry (adj.) 寒冷的  
indignity (n.) 令人不快的事情  
be subjected to 被限制(屈辱)  
deadly (adv.) 靈長的  
resistance (n.) 抗議  
hardship (n.) 貧困  
equality (n.) 平等  
nonviolent (adj.) 非暴力的  
repressive (adj.) 壓迫的  
anti-racist (adj.) 反種族主義的  
anti-apartheid (adj.) 反種族隔離的  
spiritual (adj.) 心靈上的  
forge (v.t.) 鍛造  
unity (n.) 統一  
apparently (adv.) 明顯地  
inspiration (n.) 驅策  
apartheid (n.) (南非) 種族隔離  
turn to 向...求助  
avivify (v.t.) 燃燃  
activist (n.) 行動主義者  
wintry (adj.) 寒冷的  
indignity (n.) 令人不快的事情  
be subjected to 被限制(屈辱)  
deadly (adv.) 靈長的  
resistance (n.) 抗議  
hardship (n.) 貧困  
equality (n.) 平等  
nonviolent (adj.) 非暴力的  
repressive (adj.) 壓迫的  
anti-racist (adj.) 反種族主義的  
anti-apartheid (adj.) 反種族隔離的  
spiritual (adj.) 心靈上的  
forge (v.t.) 鍛造  
unity (n.) 統一  
apparently (adv.) 明顯地  
powerless (adj.) 弱勢的  

50. 本文的主題是什麼？請概述紐約市的基礎設施。  

（A）報告紐約市的基礎設施。  
（B）報告紐約市的基礎設施的狀況。  
（C）報告紐約市的基礎設施的問題。  

51. 填入適當的聯結詞。  

（A）然而...而且...因此...  
（B）所以...因此...  
（C）因為...所以...  

52. 以下何者未被指為紐約市的基礎設施？  

（A）道路。  
（B）電纜線。  
（C）給水管和電纜。  

第 53 至 56 題為題組。
代，那是他父親的象徵，因爲他可以避免高的地方，他可以避免面對他怕他的父親的獨白。這一切看起來似乎是複雜的嗎？不過人類和他自己的存在方式本來就是件非常複雜的問題！
【字詞補充】
phobic (adj.) - 病態恐懼的
phobia (n.) - 恐懼症
reptile (n.) - 龍類
haunted (adj.) - 鬼魂
mental (adj.) - 精神的 (狀況)
disturbance (n.) - 干擾
unreasonable (adj.) - 不理性的
specific (adj.) - 特定的
closed-in (adj.) - 封閉的
substitute (v.t.) - 替代

53. 本文主要談的是恐懼症的康復與事實。

54. 根據本文，下列何者正確？某個人的恐懼症可能是他或她的其它症狀的伴隨物。

(A) 沒有人會避免被他或她所害怕的事物。可選擇避開恐懼症。
(B) 人會為了避免某種東西而改變自己的習慣，如治療恐懼症。
(C) 人們永遠無法處理自己的精神問題。事實上可以。

此題可參考全文，D 答案含完整的說明。

55. 作者將恐懼症描述為不合理的。

(A) 韓朝的
(B) 倫理的
(C) 特定的

此題可參考作者態度，綜觀全文可以知道作者認為恐懼症不合理的文句。

56. 作者在文中並沒有討論醫生如何醫治恐懼症。

(A) 不同形態的恐懼症 (第 1 段)
(B) 「恐懼症」的定義 (第 1 段)

此題可參考全文內容及題材，醫生並未出現。

第二部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英
1. Idol-worshipping is very popular with / teenagers around the world, / which may have a great influence / on their thinking and behavior.

2. It is very important / for teenagers to develop / the right values and judgments / while worshipping idols.

評分標準：
1. 每題一簡字或文法扣 0.5 分。
2. 每一題以四個部分為四小部分，每小部分各佔 1 分。
3. 每小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。
4. 務必大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文
【參考範例】

It was another typical morning for a full-time housewife like Mrs. Wang. Her husband had gone to his office after driving Joan, their only daughter, to her junior high school. As usual, after she had washed the dishes, done the laundry, and cleaned the rooms, it was already 9:30. She decided to boil some water and make tea for herself during her break before lunch. She went into the kitchen, filled the kettle with water, put it on the stove and turned on the gas.

Five minutes later the telephone rang. She went to answer it. It was Joan calling. She said that she had left her English homework home and begged Mrs. Wang to send it to her as soon as possible because she had to hand it in and her English teacher was a strict lady. Though somewhat upset about Joan’s carelessness, Mrs. Wang agreed to take the homework to Joan’s school.

She went to Joan’s room, found the homework on the desk, and then rushed out of the house. Joan’s school was not far away. Fifteen minutes later Mrs. Wang arrived at the school gate, where she saw Joan waiting for her earnestly. She gave her what she had asked for without saying much to her because it suddenly occurred to her that she had not turned off the gas before she left the house. Worried about a potential fire and the terrible aftermath, she drove back home in no time.

When the door of the elevator opened, Mrs. Wang saw her neighbor Mr. Lin standing before her gate, ringing the doorbell. He asked her if anything went wrong since he had heard continuous