臺北區 103 學年度第一學期
第三次學科能力測驗模擬考試

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，請選記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或選記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Many planes and ships are said to have _______ mysteriously in the Bermuda Triangle, which is also known as the Devil’s Triangle.
   (A) progressed (B) approached (C) suspected (D) vanished

2. Most cancer patients are completely _______ about the possible side effects of their treatments, while others have been misinformed by the tales they have heard.
   (A) critical (B) ignorant (C) abundant (D) resistant

3. After the devastating earthquake, thousands of people were trying _______ to leave their battered homes.
   (A) absolutely (B) desperately (C) extensively (D) relatively

4. All the audience were stunned to see the magician miraculously _______ a narrow escape from the burning box.
   (A) treasure (B) survive (C) detect (D) function

5. With rising tensions between the two countries, the war is not likely to _______ within a week.
   (A) involve (B) extend (C) cease (D) preserve

6. The comic book was _______ written for teenagers, but later a lot of adult readers also find it extremely interesting.
   (A) originally (B) probably (C) universally (D) successfully

7. As technology _______ over time, cutting-edge electronic devices like smart phones and tablet computers are available on the market.
   (A) injures (B) composes (C) advances (D) sprays

8. The authorities issued this new rule: when dealing with those considered to be terrorists, police officers should now shoot instantly, without warning or _______.
   (A) opposition (B) comparison (C) information (D) hesitation

9. My teacher and classmates patiently explained to me that under no _______ should I get into the car of a stranger.
   (A) phenomena (B) possibilities (C) surroundings (D) circumstances

10. With an obvious crack in it, the ancient vase is worth _______ nothing. You cannot make a fortune from it.
    (A) normally (B) practically (C) gradually (D) frequently

11. The unequal _______ of resources in society inevitably leads to the gap between the rich and the poor.
    (A) luxury (B) identity (C) distribution (D) popularity

12. According to a _______ information source, the CEO will show up at the board meeting tomorrow so as to put an end to the rumor about his health.
    (A) favorite (B) reliable (C) creative (D) social
13. The police had to provide much more direct and ______ evidence in court in order to make the suspect confess the crime.
   (A) meaningful  (B) relaxing  (C) convincing  (D) precious

14. These businessmen will be accused for a variety of ______ such as illegal occupation of state-owned land or endangering public safety.
   (A) professions  (B) offenses  (C) labels  (D) defeats

15. Due to drastic climate change effects, it is apparent that people around the world will experience more and more ______ weather events in the future.
   (A) identical  (B) essential  (C) opposite  (D) extreme

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

Smaller classes in which students are required to involve themselves in discussion put an end to students’ passivity. Students become ______ involved when forced to question their own ideas as well as their instructor’s. Their listening skills improve dramatically in the excitement of intellectual ______ with their instructors and fellow students.

Teachers are able to do their job better because such exchanges ______ them to discover who knows what before final exams, not after. When exams are given in this type of course, they can require analysis and synthesis for the students, not empty ______. Classes like this require energy, imagination and commitment from teachers, all of ______ can be exhausting. But they oblige students to share responsibility for their own intellectual growth.

16. (A) cautiously  (B) diligently  (C) actively  (D) generally
17. (A) ups and downs  (B) high and low  (C) come and go  (D) give and take
18. (A) expect  (B) allow  (C) suggest  (D) advise
19. (A) memorization  (B) entertainment  (C) substance  (D) intelligence
20. (A) which  (B) them  (C) those  (D) that

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Countless young basketball players work extremely hard in hopes of realizing their NBA (National Basketball Association) dream. When they hear their names called at the annual NBA draft, all their efforts ______.

Isaiah Austin, a 7-foot-1 sophomore center from Baylor University, was once considered a first-round prospect. Unfortunately, he was diagnosed with Marfan syndrome, a rare genetic ______, during a physical for the 2014 NBA draft. The disease, affecting the connective tissue in many parts of the body, especially the heart, ______ him from playing basketball at a competitive level and thus ended his playing career.

However, Austin’s heartbreaking situation was ______, at least partially, by a heartwarming moment at the Barclays Center in New York on the evening of the 2014 NBA draft. Between the 15th and 16th picks at the event, NBA Commissioner Adam Silver announced: “With the next pick in the 2014 NBA draft, the NBA selects Isaiah Austin from Baylor University.” By doing so, the NBA made Austin a ceremonial pick by the entire league ______ by an individual team, allowing him to fulfill the dream of every young player.

21. (A) come around  (B) turn up  (C) pay off  (D) break down
22. (A) display  (B) function  (C) contact  (D) disorder
23. (A) stopping  (B) stopped  (C) has stopped  (D) had stopped
24. (A) looked into  (B) made up for  (C) taken over  (D) put up with
25. (A) rather than  (B) far from  (C) in turn  (D) as well as
第 26 至 30 題為題組

Approximately a mile below the Pacific Ocean near California dwells a surprisingly responsible female octopus. The female octopus spent around four and a half years brooding her eggs, staying __26__ to protect them from other predators. It would surprise you even more that the female octopus took in little or no food at all during the longest egg-brooding period ever __27__ for any animal. Throughout this time, she gradually lost weight and her skin became loose and pale.

For more than four years, the researchers dived this same site 18 times and found the same female octopus, which they could identify __28__ her distinctive scars. When first found, she clung to a vertical rock face near the bottom of the ocean, keeping her eggs free from being covered by sediment and debris as the young developing inside the eggs required plenty of oxygen.

While female octopuses of other species die shortly after their offspring hatch, this species seems to focus entirely on the __29__ of the eggs—keeping them from dangers and ventilating them by pushing fresh water across them for oxygen exchange. __30__ the long brooding period, the newborns of this species are fully capable of surviving on their own when hatched, for they are big enough to prey on small crabs and fish.

26. (A) fit  (B) alive  (C) alert  (D) calm
27. (A) recorded  (B) recording  (C) to record  (D) to be recorded
28. (A) between  (B) from  (C) by  (D) with
29. (A) interests  (B) shapes  (C) origins  (D) yolks
30. (A) Regardless of  (B) Along with  (C) Instead of  (D) Thanks to

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

The online retailer Amazon has again captured the world’s attention with its latest enterprise. According to Jeff Bezos, Amazon’s CEO, its next __31__ R&D lab has been working on a service the company is calling Prime Air. The research team __32__ to deliver packages by using drones. The aim of this __33__ delivery system is to get packages into customers’ hands as quickly as using unmanned aerial aircraft.

The aircraft, called octocopters, will pick up packages in small yellow __34__ at Amazon’s fulfillment centers and fly through the air to deliver items to customers. With the new service, customers can __35__ their goods in 30 minutes or less. This is absolutely not a scene from a science fiction. Actually, Amazon debuted its initial Prime Air drone last December, showcasing its capabilities. However, the concept hit a wall in the U.S. market where any drone use would __36__ federal approval.

While Amazon has been lobbying U.S. regulators for approval, it is __37__ ready to test drone deliveries in India where it doesn’t face strict governmental rules. According to the Economic Times, the online retailer will __38__ the service in Mumbai and Bangalore where it has warehouses.

Although there is still a long way to go before Amazon is __39__ of putting Prime Air into virtual commercial use, Jeff Bezos says the company will be ready as soon as the Federal Aviation Administration grants permission. That is, once the necessary rules and __40__ for commercial unmanned aircraft are in place, it will be a normal scene for people to see Prime Air vehicles, just like seeing mail trucks on the road today.

(A) capable  (B) launch  (C) regulations  (D) reportedly  (E) intends
(F) receive  (G) generation  (H) require  (I) buckets  (J) innovative
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，請將選在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或答錯多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 41 題為題組

Should we pay children to read books or to get good grades? Should we allow corporations to pay for the right to pollute the atmosphere? Is it ethical to pay people to test risky new drugs or to donate their organs? What about hiring private army to fight our wars? Auctioning admission to elite universities? Selling citizenship to immigrants willing to pay?

In *What Money Can’t Buy*, Michael J. Sandel takes on one of the biggest ethical questions of our time: Is there something wrong with a world in which everything is for sale? If so, how can we prevent market values from reaching into spheres of life where they don’t belong? What are the moral limits of markets?

In recent decades, market values have crowded out nonmarket norms in almost every aspect of life—medicine, education, government, law, art, sports, even family life and personal relations. Without quite realizing it, Sandel argues, we have drifted from having a market economy to being a market society. Is this where we want to be?

In his New York Times bestseller *Justice*, Sandel showed himself to be a master at revealing the hard moral questions we confront in our daily lives. Now, in *What Money Can’t Buy*, he *provoke* an essential discussion that we, in our market-driven age, need to have: What is the proper role of markets in a democratic society—and how can we protect the moral and civic goods that markets don’t honor and that money can’t buy?

41. This article is most likely to be taken from a ________.
   (A) history textbook
   (B) book review
   (C) global financial magazine
   (D) literature journal

42. Which of the following is the most appropriate interpretation of “it” in the third paragraph?
   (A) nonmarket norms in every aspect of life, including family life and personal relations.
   (B) the recent decades that have gone by
   (C) what has been mentioned in the previous paragraph
   (D) the fact that market values have penetrated almost every aspect of life.

43. What does the word *provoke* in the last paragraph mean?
   (A) arouse
   (B) prevent
   (C) escape
   (D) postpone

44. What is Sandel’s attitude toward market economy?
   (A) Children are not supposed to be paid to read books or to get good grades.
   (B) There is nothing wrong with a world in which everything is for sale.
   (C) We have to rethink the roles that markets and money should play in our society.
   (D) Market economy should not be allowed to get into a democratic society.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Did you watch any of the 2014 FIFA (Federation of International Football Association) World Cup Brazil matches early this summer? At the end of the series, Germany claimed the World Cup title with its 1-0 victory over Argentina in the final. On top of the team award, several individuals were also acknowledged for their brilliant achievements at the 20th FIFA World Cup.
Manuel Neuer, the 28-year-old German’s goalkeeper, was awarded the Adidas Golden Glove for his virtually flawless defense, notably pulling off a string of key saves. The 27-year-old Argentina’s captain, Lionel Messi, received the Adidas Golden Ball, signifying his status as the tournament’s best player. Both awards are decided by FIFA’s Technical Study Group. Colombia’s James Rodriguez won the Adidas Golden Boot for scoring the most with six goals in five matches.

Fans around the world also witnessed two hat-tricks at the 2014 FIFA World Cup. Thomas Muller, the winner of Adidas Golden Boot at the 2010 FIFA World Cup, scored three goals in Germany’s 4-0 victory over Portugal in the Group G opener, claiming the first hat-trick. Xherdan Shaqiri completed the second one when he scored all three goals to defeat Honduras and led Switzerland to final 16, bringing total hat-tricks to 50 in 19 versions of the World Cup tournament. A World Cup hat-trick, a relatively rare event, occurs when one player scores at least three goals in a single football World Cup match, excluding FIFA World Cup qualification matches. Interestingly, both of the hat-trick scorers as well as Manuel Neuer play for the same professional football team, Bayern Munich, Germany.

45. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
   (A) Some award decisions made by FIFA’s Technical Study Group.
   (B) Adidas’ providing financial support to the 2014 FIFA World Cup.
   (C) Some personal achievements recognized at the 2014 FIFA World Cup.
   (D) FIFA’s important role in choosing the best players at the World Cup.

46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE about players’ performance at the 2014 FIFA World Cup?
   (A) Lionel Messi scored the most goals.
   (B) James Rodriguez was the leading goalscorer.
   (C) Thomas Muller was the best goalkeeper.
   (D) Xherdan Shaqiri scored fewer than three goals.

47. According to the passage, who is NOT mentioned as a player of the Bayern Munich, Germany?
   (A) Xherdan Shaqiri.  (B) Thomas Muller.  (C) Manuel Neuer.  (D) James Rodriguez.

48. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage about the FIFA’s World Cup hat-trick?
   (A) Xherdan Shaqiri hit his second hat-trick at the 2014 FIFA World Cup tournament in Brazil.
   (B) Thomas Muller also completed a hat-trick at the 2010 FIFA World Cup.
   (C) No hat-trick occurs if no player scores more than two goals in a single FIFA World Cup match.
   (D) Hat-trick performance will be seen more often at the World Cup tournament in the future.

第49至52題題組

For a long time, a cultural preference for baby boys has prevailed among parents in countries such as India and China. Selective abortions are, therefore, regarded as a necessary evil to discriminate in favor of boys. But the same situation does not occur in Nigeria as the birth rate of the country is 6, meaning that the average woman is expected to have six children or three sons without taking any further measures to select baby gender.

Yet despite all this, the females in Nigeria still suffer from the bitter consequences of sexual bias in society. Women who first give birth to a daughter are likely to produce more children within a short period of time than those whose first child is a son. However, having children in quick succession does great harm to maternal health, since mothers need time to recover after giving birth. That is why Nigerian women top the highest death rate in the world when giving birth. The fact that men in Nigeria claim stronger ownership rights over land than women do may help explain why women are eager to have a son after marriage. The superiority of the males over the females gives everyone an economic need for sons, including women. Failure to bear a son, therefore, lowers women’s status in the families and increases the possibility of polygamy, which forces them to share their husbands with others. What’s more, they need to strive for food for both their daughters and themselves due to fierce competition in the households.
Son-preference influences Nigeria to such an extent that it can even account for a long-existing practice which seems to have little to do with it: fostering. Nearly one in every five families in Nigeria sends a child away to be brought up in another household, often that of a distant relative. Households with several boys foster girls to help with the chores, but not the other way around. Families without boys insist that they keep on trying to have a son of their own someday.

49. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) High birth rates in Nigeria.  (B) Reasons behind gender preference in Nigeria.
(C) Fierce competitions in Nigerian families. (D) A mysterious practice in Nigeria.

50. Why do Nigerian women want to have boys soon after their marriage?
(A) Having boys assures women’s family status.
(B) Boys are more capable of helping with the family chores.
(C) Relatives without kids want to adopt newborn boys.
(D) Women giving birth to boys are considered more charming.

51. Which of the following statements about fostering kids in Nigeria is TRUE?
(A) Nigerians prefer adopting boys to girls.
(B) Families with only girls would like to foster boys.
(C) Girls are more likely to be sent away and brought up in another family.
(D) Fostered kids in Nigeria are mostly from friends’ families

52. What does “polygamy” in the second paragraph possibly mean?
(A) The possibility that women would fail to be pregnant again after abortion.
(B) The process of giving birth to more than a baby within a short time.
(C) The fact that men claim more rights over land than women.
(D) The practice of allowing men to have more than one wife at the same time.

In a fashionable London hotel Wallace Chan sits on a velvet sofa, stroking his beard. Not only are the jewels he makes exquisite, but they deeply reflect his Zen Buddhist philosophy. To carve precious stones and manipulate titanium and jade, Mr Chan has developed various techniques by using tools he has made himself.

Born in Fuzhou, China, in 1956, the jeweler did not grow up sitting on velvet sofas. When he was 5 years old, he moved to Hong Kong. At that time, his family was so poor that he had no choice but to leave school at 13 to make money. At 16, he worked for a sculptor to learn specialized skills and carved religious figures. Nonetheless, curiosity led him ultimately to study Western sculpture and to set up his own workshop in 1974.

He spent 13 years creating his own technique, known as the “Wallace cut”, which is a way of carving human face into a precious stone. The effect is amazing. All you can see from the back of the stone is the curve of a nose, cheeks, and hair, while from the front a detailed three dimensional face in portrait and in profile can be identified. He is said to have lived and slept on a rooftop in Macau at the time.

It was not until Mr. Chan met Yih Shun Lin, a Taiwanese art collector, that his luck changed. As his patron and mentor, Mr. Lin asked him to make a meter-high shrine of gold, crystal, and rubies to house Buddha’s tooth for a temple in Taiwan, which marked his transition from sculpture to jewelry. In addition to the Wallace cut, he also experimented with setting gems in titanium instead of gold. He was also the first Asian designer to display work at the Biennale des Antiquaires in Paris, a show that has long been associated with distinguished jewelers.

53. According to the passage, why did Mr. Chan begin to study Western sculpture?
(A) He had a strong desire to know about it.  (B) He thought he could beat Western artists.
(C) He believed that Western sculpture was superior. (D) He learned it so that he could make more money.
54. Which of the following statements about Mr. Chan is FALSE?
   (A) He once quit school so as to help support his family.
   (B) He created various techniques and made his own tools.
   (C) He made a shrine of jewelry to house Buddha’s tooth in his house.
   (D) He became a sculptor’s apprentice at 16, carving religious figures.

55. What does “did not grow up sitting on velvet sofas” probably mean?
   (A) He did not have a proper education background.
   (B) He enjoyed sitting on velvet sofas at that time.
   (C) He was a low achiever in doing everything.
   (D) He was not brought up in a rich family.

56. What is the passage mainly about?
   (A) A special jewel festival is to be held in Paris.
   (B) An art collector helps promote precious jewelry.
   (C) An extraordinary carving technique is introduced.
   (D) An Asian jeweler star becomes much better known.

第贰部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）
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. 只要你堅持夢想並盡所有的努力，一定能完成夢想。
2. 然而，有些人自信心不足，還有些則不知道行動勝過空談。

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：請仔細觀察以下連環圖片的內容，並想像第三幅圖片可能的發展，寫一篇涵蓋所有連環圖片內容且有完整結局的故事。

![連環圖片](image-url)
第壹部分：選單題
一、詞彙題
1. 很多飛機和船隻都緣神勢地消失在百萬達三角洲(又以魔鬼三角
聞名)
(A) 溺死 (B) 接近 (C) 懷疑 (D) 消失
2. 多數癌症患者對於他們治療方式的副作用全然無知，而其
他的人則被知情所誤導。
(A) 批判的 (B) 無知的 (C) 豐富的 (D) 抗拒的
3. 在那麼確定的地震發生之後，數以千計的人不顾一切地試著
離開他們那段時間不搭的家園。
(A) 隨意地 (B) 應該地 (C) 廣泛地 (D) 相對地
4. 所有的軍事記者對於軍事時事犯著以著火的杯子中死裡逃生動
畫眼睛。
(A) 瞳孔 (B) 從……逃生 (C) 感覺 (D) 運作
5. 隨著兩國間情勢急趨緊張，這場爭端不可能在一週內停止。
(A) 停止 (B) 延長 (C) 停止 (D) 保存
6. 這本書原本是想寫給青少年看的，但後來很多成年讀者也
覺得它非常有趣。
(A) 原來 (B) 可能地 (C) 普遍地 (D) 成功地
7. 當科技發展到達進步，尖端的電子設備如智慧型手機及平板電
腦都在市場上取得成功。
(A) 受損 (B) 導致 (C) 侵害 (D) 傳播
8. 當局發布新的規定：在對付恐怖份子時，警察應當立刻開
槍，無需警告或退讓。
(A) 反對 (B) 比較 (C) 聲明 (D) 退讓
9. 我的老師和同學都苦口婆心地告訴我，無論在任何情勢之下，
都不要隨便搭陌生人的車。
(A) 報導 (B) 動機 (C) 情境 (D) 傳播
10. 這個花瓶上有一種很顯著的瑕疵，因此它幾乎沒有價值。
你能找到這個花瓶而花費多少？
(A) 正常地 (B) 幾乎地 (C) 慢慢地 (D) 培養地
11. 社會資本的分配不均，有難以避免造成貧富之間的差異。
(A) 傳播 (B) 依賴 (C) 分配 (D) 流行
12. 根據可靠消息來源，這位執政長將會於明天的董事會中公布
以社會有關關係的證明。
(A) 略微 (B) 可靠 (C) 有關 (D) 社交的
13. 警方需要在法庭提供更直接和更有說服力的證據，好讓纏
纏的罪犯認罪。
(A) 痛苦的 (B) 令人輕鬆 (C) 有說服力的 (D) 宝貴的
14. 這些新兵將以多項罪行被控告，諸如非法占用他人之土地及危
害公共安全。
(A) 緊張 (B) 罪行 (C) 師範 (D) 符合
15. 由於氣候變遷的影響，顯然世界各地的人們未來將面臨
越來越多的極端氣候事件。
(A) 相同 (B) 基本 (C) 相反 (D) 絕對的
二、綜合測驗
第16至20題選題
要求學生在討論的小班教學讓學生不再被動，當被迫自
己及教導者的意见提出問題時，他們會變得主動投入。他們的
聆聽技巧也會因同師生及老師間智慧交流的增加而進步良多，這
些交談有助於學生好教學工作，因為它們能讓老師在考試前，而
非考試後，就知道誰學會了什麼。當這種類型的課程實施考試的時
候，考的是學生分析及綜合的能力，而非準確記憶，這種課程需
要老師的活力、想像力，以及全力投入，而它們一切都跟人心
力交瘁，但是卻能使學生必須分擔自己心智成長的責任。
16. (A) 繼續 (B) 動作 (C) 動作 (D) 動作
17. (A) 起伏 (B) 處於 (C) 起伏 (D) 幹涉
18. (A) 對待 (B) 允許 (C) 暗示 (D) 議論
19. (A) 內容 (B) 廣播 (C) 物質 (D) 智力
20. (A) 哪個 (B) 關係 (C) 具體 (D) 及及
21. (A) 他們 (B) 哪個 (C) 那個 (D) 他們
22. (A) 實習 (B) 終結 (C) 報名 (D) 決定
23. (A) 陳述 (B) 實習 (C) 講解 (D) 決定
24. (A) 調查 (B) 實習 (C) 終結 (D) 實習
25. (A) 調查 (B) 實習 (C) 終結 (D) 實習
26. (A) 高興 (B) 悲劇 (C) 警戒 (D) 對的
27. (A) 被記錄 (B) 沒被記錄 (C) 做記錄 (D) 做記錄
28. (A) 不少 (B) 從…… (C) 違反 (D) 並在一起
三、文意選填
第31至40題題組
讓你隨時關注馬拉又再度以它的企業計劃吸引了全球目光。根據亞馬遜總裁Jeff Bezos的說法，該公司的二季度研發支出現於致力於研發一項名為無人機遙控服務（Prime Air）的業務。研究團隊正試圖使用無人機來遞送包裹。這項新的遞送系統是用無人駕駛的空中飛行器把手裏的包裹直接送到顧客的手上。

這個飛行員被稱為octocopter，在亞馬遜的物流中心裡，會把裝著包裹的藍色的機器掛在無人機上，在空中飛行到達顧客手上。有這個新的服務，顧客可以在30分鐘內收貨他們的包裹。這絕非科幻小說中的場景。事實上，亞馬遜去年12月首次揭露他們的無人機，並展示無人機的能力。然而，這個概念在美國受阻，因它在美議會的使用是需要聯邦政府的同意。

11. 哪個國家的無人機技術發展最快？
(A) 亞馬遜 (B) 德國 (C) 日本 (D) 中國

12. 下列哪一個發展是無人機技術的應用？
(A) 在物流配送 (B) 旅遊業 (C) 電影製作 (D) 氣象預報

第41至50題題組
小悠讀書或者得到好成績該怎樣補償呢？我們允許企業集団付錢就可以買到空氣的權利嗎？誰敢做一個無人機實驗室或創新者？誰能從倫理學角度來思考這個問題？

15. 如何評價個人的價值？
(A) 成功 (B) 個性 (C) 務實 (D) 理想

16. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

四、閱讀測驗
第41至50題題組
15. 如何評價個人的價值？
(A) 成功 (B) 個性 (C) 募實 (D) 理想

16. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

17. 下列哪一個是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

18. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

19. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

20. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

21. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

22. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

23. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

24. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

25. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

26. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

27. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別

28. 下列哪一種是正確的？
(A) 多元文化 (B) 同化 (C) 統一 (D) 区別
釋一個長久存在的習俗—剃髪（剃髪俗表面上與偶像愛男的化
服無關），奈及利亞近幾近五分之一的家庭會將小孩留給另一個
家庭成員養育（通常是親戚的家庭），有數個男孩的家庭會留養女
孩來幫忙家務，反之亦然。沒有男孩的家庭堅持他們持續
試圖，期望有一天能擁有自己的兒子。

49. 這篇文章主要有關什麼？
(A) 奈及利亞的高出生率
(B) 奈及利亞性別不均的社會原因
(C) 奈及利亞家庭的去勢爭議
(D) 奈及利亞的宗教習俗

50. 爲何奈及利亞婦女婚後不久就不生育子女？
(A) 擁有兩位佳麗的女人處於傳統地位
(B) 兒子比較能幫忙 doe家事
(C) 沒有孩子的親戚想要收養新出生男嬰
(D) 生出的女嬰被認定為低等

51. 以下關於奈及利亞的問題敘述何者是對的？
(A) 奈及利亞人喜歡收養男孩驅除女孩
(B) 只有女孩的家庭喜歡收養男孩
(C) 女孩較可能被送給另一個家庭撫養成人
(D) 奈及利亞被遺棄的孩子大部分來自於父母的傳統

52. 文中第二段 polymagny这一字可能的意思是？
(A) 增加婦女可能積極再生的確率
(B) 兩次生命過程的乘積
(C) 人類男女擁有雖大土地所有權的確率
(D) 允許男孩同時擁有與一個以上的老婆的習俗

第53至55題同題組

53. 在一個時尚的倫敦旅館裡，陳世英（Wallace Chan）坐在一張
天鵝絨沙發上，撫摸著自己的鬍人。他所做出的珠寶不僅是精
致，也深深地反應出他的哲學思想，為了製造珍貴的寶石及打造發
和玉，陳世英使用自己所製造的工具，發展出各種不同的雕刻技
術。

1995年出生於中國福州，這位寶石匠本來並不是坐在天鵝絨
沙發上長大的。五歲的時候，他搬到香港，那時候，他
的家庭非常貧窮，所以他不得不在十三歲的時候離開學校出去賺
錢。十六歲的時候，他為一個雕刻愛家工作，為了能夠學習專業的
技能，此時他雕刻很多宗教和宗教的關係。然而，最後好奇心
驅使他去學習西方雕刻，並且於一九七八年建立他自己的工作坊。

他花了十三年時間創造屬於自己的技巧，這個技巧被稱
為世英刻，這是在珍貴的寶石上雕刻出以自己的手的形像，這個手
工的效率非常高，從石頭到最後可以切到的數字、面相和頭髮，
曲線，從從前面可以看得到一個細節分明的三維空間的形像
及輪廓。據說他曾是藝術界領域的一個房間的屋頂上。

直到陳世英在英國的一所藝術品收藏家林玉山，他的命運才
開始轉變。林玉是陳世英的顧問也是他的顧問。有一次林玉要他打造
一座一公尺高的萬寶石，水晶和紅寶石所做成的佛塔，來保存佛
牙，並安置在台灣的一座寺廟，這使得他由雕刻轉向佛寶。除了
世英刻的工法之外，他也嘗試把寶物藏在銅而不是金裡面。他
也是第一位在巴黎古董雙年展中展示作品的亞洲設計師。

54. 根據這篇文章，陳世英何時開始學習西方雕刻？
(A) 她有一個強烈的願望想要了解它
(B) 他認為他能夠雕刻西方藝術家
(C) 他深信雕刻的節奏是雕刻的節奏
(D) 他學西方雕刻是為了賺更多錢

55. 以下關於陳世英的敘述哪個是錯的？
(A) 他曾經休學為了支持家裡的經濟
(B) 他創造出各式各樣的黃金及寶石工具
(C) 他做了一個珠寶的佛塔來保存佛牙並安置在他家
(D) 他十六歲時是一位雕刻家的學徒並雕刻宗教作品

56. 這篇文章主要關注的問題是關於什麼？
(A) 一個特別的珠寶業未來可能將在台北舉行
(B) 一位藝術收藏家幫忙製造珍貴的珠寶
(C) 一個特別的雕刻技巧被介紹
(D) 一個亞洲的珠寶名片變得更為人知

第24部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

評分標準：
1. 本大題題分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 小題大寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。
3. 本題不答者，少寫者，都扣分，多寫者，不加分。

參考答案：
1. 只要你堅持夢想並盡所有的努力，一定能夠完成夢想。
   As long as you stick with your dream and make every effort, you
   will definitely realize it.
2. 然而，有些人的自信不足，有些的人不知如何行動而空談。
   However, some people do not have enough self-confidence, and
   others do not know that actions speak louder than words.

二、英文作文

評分標準：
1. 本大題題分 20 分，評分標準包含下列 5 項：內容 5 分，
   詞彙 5 分，文法 5 分，句構 5 分，字彙、拼字 4 分，及
   錯字 1 分。

參考答案：
Billy used to consider himself a good-for-nothing. Being slow,
short, and weak, he couldn’t seem to have any sense of achievement
whether on a basketball court or in a track and field competition.
In fact, he was always the last one to be invited when his classmates
wanted to shoot a hoop and was one of the kids who tried every
possible excuse to escape a P.E. class. What was worse, Billy was not
academically successful, either. He found it hard to remember facts,
write reports, or solve math problems. Poor Billy, his self-esteem
was badly hurt whenever the teacher handed out students’ exam papers.

However, things finally changed when one day Billy was
drawing a self-portrait in the art class. His art teacher said he was
truely talented. To everyone’s amazement, one of Billy’s art works,
which his teacher secretly kept for a national competition, won
the championship. Such recognition was a huge encouragement to Billy,
and ever since then, Billy no longer felt himself worthless. Instead, he
finally realized that everyone should try to explore his own potential
so as to build up his self-confidence.

比利以前總覺得自己一無是處。又愛又恨又憤怒的他似乎無法
在籃球場上或是田徑比賽上得到成就感。事實上，當同學們打籃
球時，他總是最後一個被邀請的人，也是老是status各種藉口不
上體育課的孩子之一。更慘的是，比利在學業上表現也不佳。他
很難記住事情、寫報告、及算數學題。自憐的比利，他的自尊
心在每次老師發回考卷時都會嚴重受傷。

然而，事情在比利這次在美術課上畫自畫像時終於有了改變。
他的美術老師說他很有天份。令人驚訝的是，比利的美術作
品之一被老師秘密地保留下來去參加全國比賽，得了冠軍。如
此的肯定對比利而言是很大的鼓舞。自從那天起，比利不再覺得
自己沒有用。反之，他終於認為每個人都該發掘自己的潛力以便
建立自信心。