全國公私立高級中學
104學年度學科能力測驗第二次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：104年9月8~9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 項至第 15 項，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「選擇題答處區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或答記多於一個選項者，
該題以零分計算。

1. Research shows that there is no _______ relationship between how much a person earns and whether he
feels good about life.
   (A) contrary  (B) immortal  (C) responsible  (D) significant

2. The suspect _______ hitting his neighbor but denied intending to kill her when questioned by the police.
   (A) admitted  (B) desired  (C) opposed  (D) recognized

3. More often than not, old superstitions seem _______ to well-educated people.
   (A) artificial  (B) incredible  (C) natural  (D) stingy

4. There was a feeling of gloom and _______ in the office when the news of the job cuts was announced.
   (A) depression  (B) fulfillment  (C) harmony  (D) satisfaction

5. When Kevin realized the importance of foreign languages, he took to studying English with great _______.
   (A) ceremony  (B) enthusiasm  (C) imagery  (D) similarity

6. Tammy screamed and shivered _______ at the sight of a snake moving across the mountain path in front of
her.
   (A) curiously  (B) involuntarily  (C) regretfully  (D) spiritually

7. The designs used in the indigenous arts and crafts of this tribe are _______. You can’t find the same ones
elsewhere.
   (A) essential  (B) familiar  (C) realistic  (D) unique

8. A _______ friend will not desert you when you are caught in a difficult situation.
   (A) diligent  (B) furious  (C) genuine  (D) urgent

9. Sometimes, children do not understand their parents’ _______; instead, they think it is nagging.
   (A) concern  (B) impact  (C) routine  (D) virtue

10. Some people argue that the death penalty does not _______ reduce the number of murders.
    (A) consciously  (B) emotionally  (C) necessarily  (D) originally

11. I hate people who _______ the ending of a film that I haven’t seen before.
    (A) calculate  (B) impress  (C) present  (D) reveal

12. The newspaper reports that the team made heroic efforts to _______ the crew of the sinking ship on the
stormy night.
    (A) associate  (B) prevent  (C) rescue  (D) spare

13. The award-winning martial arts film was about the _______ of a female assassin during the Tang Dynasty.
    (A) consequence  (B) legend  (C) resource  (D) substance
14. Jill likes to _______ the relationship between the human mind and behavior; she has decided to major in psychology in college.
   (A) explore  (B) interact  (C) negotiate  (D) participate

15. The staff don’t mind the new work _______, but they would oppose taking a cut in wages.
   (A) appetite  (B) ingredient  (C) origin  (D) schedule

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。

第16 20題為題組

When I was a kid, my mom liked to make breakfast food for dinner every now and then. And I remember one night ______ when she had made dinner after a long, hard day at work. On that evening so long ago, my mom placed a plate of eggs, sausage and ______ burned biscuits in front of my dad. I remember waiting to see if anyone noticed! Yet all my dad did was ______ his biscuit, smile at my mom and ask me how my day was at school. I don’t remember what I told him that night, but I do remember watching him smear butter and jelly on that biscuit and eat every bite!

When I got up from the table that evening, I remember hearing my mom ______ to my dad for burning the biscuits. And I’ll never forget what he said: “Honey, I love burned biscuits.” Later that night, I went to kiss Daddy good night and I asked him _______ he really liked his biscuits burned. He wrapped me in his arms and said, “Your mamma put in a hard day at work today and she’s real tired. And besides – a little burned biscuit never hurt anyone!”

16. (A) in general  (B) in particular  (C) in question  (D) in sum
17. (A) extremely  (B) nervously  (C) occasionally  (D) scarcely
18. (A) account for  (B) fall for  (C) reach for  (D) send for
19. (A) apologize  (B) complain  (C) question  (D) scold
20. (A) as  (B) if  (C) that  (D) when

第21至25題為題組

The month of May is always very hot in India. However, this year’s heat wave was so severe that it would go down in record books _______ the second-deadliest in India and the fifth in the world! Though the entire Indian subcontinent was suffering, the worst hit were the southern states, where temperatures had reached as high as 117°F (47.7°C). Things were _______ better in the north where Delhi is situated. On Wednesday May 27th, the 112°F (44.4°C) temperature experienced in the Indian capital _______ melting the asphalt road surfaces in certain areas.

Government officials had been urging the residents of the most severely affected areas to stay indoors, especially _______ 11 am and 4 pm when the temperatures were the highest. However, it is hard to do in a country where 29% of the people live below the poverty line. The heat _______ over 1,800 lives. Some of the victims were elderly or homeless, but farmers and minimum wage construction workers that survived on daily income also lost their lives while trying hard to earn a living.

21. (A) as  (B) for  (C) on  (D) with
22. (A) no less  (B) no more  (C) not much  (D) not many
23. (A) brought in  (B) cut in  (C) lay in  (D) resulted in
24. (A) among  (B) between  (C) during  (D) until
25. (A) claimed  (B) consumed  (C) crashed  (D) cured
An old wives’ tale is a type of urban legend, similar to a proverb, which is generally passed down by old wives to a younger generation. Such “tales” usually ___26___ superstitions, folklore, or unverified claims with exaggerated or untrue details. Old wives’ tales exist for everything from health to pregnancy to ___27___ the weather. Who exactly are these old wives, and why do they seem to have an opinion about everything? Before modern medicine and technology, women were the keepers of medical information. They delivered babies, healed the sick, and were ___28___ experts in nutrition, children, folk medicine, herbs, and death. The “old wives” of these tales were most likely just wise village women—grandmothers, mothers, midwives, and healers. Perhaps once ___29___ in truth, nowadays old wives’ tales are synonymous with unsupported traditional beliefs and urban legends. Although some old wives’ tales are just ___30___ superstitions, some may really have a nugget of truth. Today old wives’ tales are still common among children in school playgrounds.

26. (A) composed of (B) consist of (C) make up (D) set up
27. (A) forecast (B) forecasts (C) forecasting (D) forecasted
28. (A) considered (B) regarded (C) taken (D) viewed
29. (A) root (B) rooting (C) rooted (D) to root
30. (A) bright (B) logical (C) silly (D) wise

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

Everybody knows that colors are connected with certain feelings. For example, why do some people paint the walls of their rooms yellow and others pink? The same is ___31___ in stores. Producers want us to feel something when we look at their products. Green, for example, tries to show the quality of a product, how good it is for us or for our ___32___ . It also signals that the product is healthier, has less fat and maybe fewer calories. Red, ___33___ , is an aggressive color that is often used for packaging food. Red wants us to become hungry or thirsty. Purple is a color that is very ___34___ . It indicates that it is something special. Producers use purple to show that something is of good quality. Blue is not very ___35___ found in food packaging because there are not very many foods that have a blue color.

Colors are often associated with flavors. An orange flavored product uses an orange packaging; any other color would be ___36___ . Chocolate and other foods with cacao in them often use brown packaging. Colors can also have different meanings in different cultures and countries. Green, ___37___ , is not widely used in Egypt, maybe because the country’s national color is green.

Consumers are aware that certain foods or beverages must have certain colors. When Pepsi ___38___ a crystal clear cola in 1992, it thought that consumers would buy it because clear meant pure and healthy. After a few months Pepsi found out that a cola had to be dark-colored. Crystal Pepsi failed and the company ___39___ of the market. Advertising professionals often need to look at a product through the consumer’s ___40___ when choosing a color. The right packaging colors can truly improve the sales of a product but choosing a wrong color could end in failure.

(A) brought out (B) environment (C) eyes (D) for example (E) often
(F) on the other hand (G) pulled it out (H) rare (I) true (J) unnatural
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，請醜記在答
案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得2分；答錯、未作答或塗記多於一個選項者，
該題以零分計算。

第41至44題為題組

You’re at your favorite restaurant, enjoying a meal. A diner at the next table is puffing on a cigarette, letting
out a cloud of smoke. Because smoking isn’t allowed in the restaurant, you’re thinking about asking the smoker
to put the cigarette out. But before you protest, consider this: Your neighbor may not be smoking at all.

Electronic cigarettes, also known as smokeless cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or e-cigs, are an alternative method of
consuming nicotine, the addictive chemical found in tobacco. Manufacturers often design e-cigarettes to look like
regular cigarettes, but they contain no tobacco and don’t require a match -- or any flame at all.

An e-cigarette is a battery-powered device that converts liquid nicotine into a mist, or vapor, that the user
inhales. There’s no fire, no ash and no smoky smell. E-cigarettes do not contain all of the harmful chemicals
associated with smoking tobacco cigarettes, such as carbon monoxide and tar.

Manufacturers and satisfied customers say the e-cigarette is a healthier alternative to tobacco cigarettes, which
cause millions of deaths every year. Some users say e-cigs have helped reduce their “smoker’s cough,” sharpened
their senses of taste and smell, and even improved their sleep.

The electronic cigarette was invented by Chinese pharmacist Hon Lik, who patented the device in 2003 and
introduced it to the Chinese market the following year. Numerous companies are now selling e-cigarettes to
customers around the world. But as e-cigarette smoking -- or “vamping” as it’s sometimes called -- has grown in
popularity, some have concerns about its safety, including the possibility that the vapor created by the devices
contains dangerous chemicals.

41. We can tell that customers of the e-cigarette use it to ________.
   (A) delay quitting smoking
   (B) show off to non-smokers
   (C) avoid making any cloud of smoke
   (D) get a similar feel to tobacco smoking

42. Unlike traditional cigarettes, electronic cigarettes ________.
   (A) aren’t allowed in a restaurant
   (B) is lighted up by a battery/batteries
   (C) will not arouse any protest from others
   (D) will not make users become addicted to them

43. According to the passage, users of e-cigarettes used to ________ when smoking traditional cigarettes.
   (A) cough a lot
   (B) sleep quite well
   (C) be free from carbon monoxide
   (D) have keen senses of taste and smell

44. We can infer from the passage that ________.
   (A) e-cigarettes are too expensive for young smokers to afford
   (B) electronic cigarette sales have been on the decrease around the world
   (C) despite its growing popularity, there are worries about the safety of e-cigarettes
   (D) e-cigarette users most commonly continue to smoke traditional cigarettes

第45至48題為題組

The phrase “liar, liar, pants on fire” is chanted throughout childhood to publicly humiliate a liar among his
peers. Now, in adulthood, white lies can become more extensive and often believable, making it difficult to tell a
truth from a lie. However, a recent study points out the most common patterns in the subconscious language of
lying, from eye contact to tone of voice.
TV shows and folk wisdom have suggested commonly held beliefs for spotting liars, but the truth is they are not always accurate. When it comes to story details, liars often place extra emphasis in the details using formula language. A liar tends to give too much information and they often struggle to repeat their original performance if asked to recount the events in opposite order. A 2012 study published in the journal Discourse Processes found liars tend to avoid “I” statements and use third-person pronouns like “he” and “she” instead. This allows the liar to distance themselves from and owning the lie.

When it comes to body language, liars are very tactful in their corporal language. Typically, people who are speaking honestly will maintain eye contact for about 60 percent of a conversation. A liar will, on the other hand, often engage in more eye contact than this. Also, liars will subconsciously-point their feet towards the exit of the room. Although liars believe they can maintain their emotions under control, some may accidentally reveal a duping delight. This is a smile from the liar when they think they have successfully deceived. Duping delight and leaked expressions are similar in the sense that true emotions tend to “leak” through when someone nods his/her head while denying or shakes his/her head while agreeing.

45. What is the main point of this passage?
   (A) White lies among adults.
   (B) Body language and lying.
   (C) Childhood lies and adulthood lies.
   (D) Patterns in the subconscious language of lying.

46. The chant about liars among children implies that
   (A) it is universal to grow up with lies
   (B) lying is common to people of all ages
   (C) liars deserve some kind of punishment
   (D) it is unkind to humiliate a liar in public

47. Normally, a liar ________.
   (A) avoids eye contact with people
   (B) will be more careful in choosing his/her words
   (C) often starts his/her statement with “I think…”
   (D) always hides his/her delight after having successfully deceived

48. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
   (A) Liars are likely to offer a lot of information about their stories.
   (B) Liars’ facial expressions may not match the context of what they’re saying.
   (C) However careful a liar may be, his/her body language often gives him/her away.
   (D) There is no way to figure out how liars try to convince others they’re telling the truth.

Robots make me nervous—especially the ones which seem to think for themselves. I was embarrassed to admit this till I heard that Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, felt the same way. Gates said in an interview with the social networking and news website Reddit: “I am in the camp that is concerned about super intelligence. First, the machines will do a lot of jobs for us and not be super intelligent. That should be positive if we manage well. A few decades after that, though, the intelligence is strong enough to be a concern.”

Maybe the problem with computers too clever for us is not that they are evil or rebellious like some we’ve seen in sci-fi movies. What could put us in danger is that they might be too efficient. That’s what philosopher Nick Bostrom from the Future of Humanity Institute at Oxford University believes. He says that machines are indifferent to humans and in pursuit of their own goals, the destruction of people might be just collateral damage. Bostrom gives us an example: A machine whose only goal is to produce as many paperclips as possible might look at human bodies as extra material for paperclips and go after you. Because it is, well, a machine, it would not take pity on you.
Well, maybe I don’t have to worry about my laptop and kitchen appliances yet. After I use them I can always pull the plug. But in the future, machines might find a way to prevent us from switching them off. That’s a scary thought! It’s a good thing that American writer Isaac Asimov thought about how far robots can go and left us his three laws of robotics. They state that a robot may not hurt a human being or allow the human being to come to harm. I’m glad my machines at home are “dumb.” All my vacuum cleaner wants to take over is the carpet in my living room. Let’s hope they don’t create an appliance which wants to take over the world!

49. The author quotes Bill Gates’ remarks to ________.
   (A) predict the disasters super clever computers will bring about
   (B) emphasize the unlikeliness for computers to get super intelligent
   (C) highlight his embarrassment about robots being able to think for themselves
   (D) show he is not the only one that feels concerned about robots’ super intelligence

50. The author thinks that human beings might be put in danger when computers get ________.
   (A) dumb
   (B) extremely efficient
   (C) evil
   (D) rebellious

51. The pronoun “they” in the third paragraph most likely refers to ________.
   (A) Bill Gates’ interviews
   (B) Isaac Asimov’s laws of robotics
   (C) the author’s kitchen appliances
   (D) computers with super intelligence

52. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
   (A) The author is sure that one day an appliance will be invented to take over the world.
   (B) Bill Gates feels that computers might one day become too strong for human beings to manage.
   (C) Nick Bostrom thinks machines, in pursuit of their own goals, will do damage to human beings.
   (D) Isaac Asimov foresaw the development of robots and left his three laws of robotics for later generations.

If you grew up watching classic Disney movies such as “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs” and “Cinderella,” or reading the Little Golden Book version of “Pinocchio,” you’re probably accustomed to thinking of fairy tales as wholesome entertainment for young children.

That’s why it may come as a shock to watch “Snow White” again as an adult and realize that it’s a bit horrible. For example, when the jealous queen orders the huntsman to kill Snow White, she demands that he bring back the girl’s heart in a jewel box as evidence of his violent deed. And that’s just the relatively sanitized, Disneyfied version. In the early 19th-century version published by the German brothers Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, the queen wants to devour Snow White’s lungs and liver.

The original versions of most of these fantasy stories are filled with plot twists that belong in a modern horror film. In part, that’s because fairy tales didn’t start out as children’s stories, but rather as tawdry folktales that grownups told for entertainment after the kids went to bed.

When the Grimms published their first edition of “Nursery and Household Tales” in two volumes in 1812 and 1815, they aimed it at adults. Only after disappointing sales did they decide to tone down the material and make it suitable for kids. The tales mostly came from friends and relatives, which the brothers significantly revised. Many were variations of French fairy tales already written by people like Charles Perrault.

But even after the authors sanitized them, they didn’t totally eliminate the scary stuff. That’s because fairy tales were intended not just to entertain children, but also to educate them about the consequences of evil deeds. Psychologist Bruno Bettelheim, for one, argued that the creepy stuff helps children to grow emotionally, by allowing them to grapple with fears that are a part of growing up.
53. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?
   (A) Fairy Tales Are More Than True
   (B) Fears and Scary Things in Fairy Tales
   (C) Fairy Tales Way Darker Than You Realized as a Kid
   (D) Disney Fairy Tales vs. Grimm Brothers’ Fairy Tales

54. As is used in the passage, the bold-type word \textit{sanitize} means “\underline{______}.”
   (A) to make sanitary by cleaning or sterilizing
   (B) to add undesired details to a plain folktale
   (C) to maintain the original spirit of the stories
   (D) to make more acceptable by removing unpleasant features

55. Why did the Grimm brothers tone down their “Nursery and Household Tales?”
   (A) Its first edition was not a commercial success.
   (B) They thought fears should be a part of growing up.
   (C) German grownups thought they should write something for kids.
   (D) These tales were taken from folklores in both Germany and France.

56. One important message the author wants to convey to the reader is that ________.
   (A) fairy tales did not start out as stories to entertain children
   (B) the scary stuff should be totally eliminated from fairy tales
   (C) fairy tales should provide healthy entertainment for children only
   (D) the Disney “Snow White” was as horrible as the original version

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. 目前臺灣 65 歲以上的人占總人口的百分之十二。
2. 預估到 2028 年的時候，三個工作人口得扶養一個老年人。

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：有些人空閒時喜歡往外跑，有些人則喜歡留在室內打發空閒。你個人偏好哪一種方式？為什麼？請寫一篇英文作文，第一段說明你會選擇哪一種方式度過空閒並說明理由，第二段請說明你空閒時最常從事的活動及它或它們給你帶來的樂趣和好處。
第壹部分：選題

一、詞性題

1. 前者顯示一個人猜多少錢與其是否對人感受良好之間沒有显著的關係。
   - (A)相反的 (B)不巧的 (C)負的

2. 被警方詢問時，嫌犯承認打了鄰居，但是否認親族殺害她。
   - (A)想當 (B)想得 (C)想認

3. 老舊的迷信常常讓人類被良好教育的人感到不可思議。
   - (A)自然的 (B)自然的 (C)自然的

4. 評分的紀錄傳達的檔案，房子裡有一股憂鬱和沮喪的氛圍。
   - (A)實現 (B)現實 (C)現實

5. 卡文立文到達外國的重要，於是蘭若詩特被送去。
   - (A)意象 (B)意象 (C)意象

6. 恩愛，一看過去，就有一種舒服，忍不住尖叫發抖。
   - (A)好奇地 (B)懷疑地 (C)好奇地

7. 使用在這個部落的原住民手飾品和藝術作品的設計很獨特。你不可能在別的地方找到一樣的。
   - (A)基本的 (B)熟悉 (C)真實的

8. 瞭解的物資在你陷入困境時不會背棄你。
   - (A)勤勉的 (B)襲擊的 (C)勤勉的

9. 女生們會遵守社會大眾的協調，而認為那是模糊。
   - (B)衝突 (C)影響 (D)公事

10. 這些人主張死刑辦公室會降低死刑犯的數目。
    - (A)有意的 (B)意譯 (C)重現

二、綜合測驗

第21至25題為題目

5. 5月的溫度低於往年。現於，今年的溫度非常嚴重，所以它將會被登錄為第一溫度和世界第五名的刺激！整個紅色的顏色大不相同，但這些省份的溫度已經接近華氏112度（約攝氏44.4度）。新德里所在的北部也沒有比較好，印度首都新德里於5月27日（星期六）所感受到的華氏
112度（約攝氏44.4度）高溫導致某些地區的棕熊被融化了。

政府官員一直在敦促最嚴重地區的居民要留在家裡，特別是上午11點到下午4點之間，氣溫最高的時候。然而，在印度的百分之二十九的人民生活在貧窮門檻以下的國家，這一點很難做到。

政府又走了1,800多公里，受害者中有老人或無家可歸的遊民，但農民和聰明氣候新生活建築工人在辛苦課業的時候也把命給了。

【字詞補充】

severe (adj.) 嚴重的；嚴格的
deadly (adj.) 嚴格；致人於死的
subcontinent (n.) 次大陸
urbane (adj.) 使語言；使賦予
urge (v.t.) 催促
poverty (n.) 貧窮
minimum (n.) 最低量

21. go down...to...以至...身份流傳下去。
22. 空格有已有多次的 better，不能再加 less 或 more，但可用 much 修飾比較級。
23. 有在晚餐套餐後的 (A) 資金 (B) 插入；打開 (C) 在於...
24. 有兩個時間點之間與 between 表示。
25. 有在晚餐套餐後的 (A) 奪人命 (B) 消耗 (C) 撞壞 (D) 醫治

【字詞補充】

urban (adj.) 都市的
folklore (n.) 民間故事
unverified (adj.) 無證據的
claim (n.) 討論
exaggerated (adj.) 誇大的
detail (n.) 細節
pregnancy (n.) 娠孕
technology (n.) 科技
deliver babies 接生嬰兒
medical (adj.) 醫學的
nutrition (n.) 營養
midwife (n.) 助產婆
healer (n.) 治療師
synonymous (adj.) 同義的
unsupported (adj.) 沒有根據的
a nugget of... 有些許的

26. 考試題：表示某物由某物組成的說法有：be composed of, be made up of 或 consist of，set up 意為「建立」，故答案為 consist of。

27. 考試系科 to the 相容性，from A to B 中 A, B 均應接名詞或動名詞，故選 selecting。

28. 該「認為 A 是 B」的搭配動詞，各項中除了 considered，其餘 B 之前均有 as。

29. 考試分概念，once rooted in truth，當 they were once rooted in truth，省略而來的分詞片語，rooted in...為動補分詞，表「根植於...」。

30. 考試英字彙：(A) 瞎的 (B) 邏輯的 (C) 可笑的 (D) 有智慧的

【字詞補充】

puff (vi.) 扯謊
smokeless (adj.) 無煙的
narcotine (n.) 尼古丁
convert...into... 把...轉化為...
carbon monoxide 一氧化碳
communicate 聯絡

【文意選項】

40. 設問說明廣告人應透過消費者的雙眼(eyes)選擇商品顏色。

四、閱讀測試

第 41 至 44 項為肢解

你在去你最愛的餐廳享受一餐時，鄰桌的客人在抽菸，吐出一圈霧氣。因你在餐館裡不允許抽菸，你想要阻止他吸菸者的抽菸行為。但在抗議之前，先考慮一下：鄰桌客人可能根本不是在抽菸。

電子菸，也被稱為無燃燒電子菸，或 e-cigs，是讓菸民消耗電子漿中電子液化學物質尼古丁的替代品。生產業者聲稱與電子菸設備設計成看起來很像普通的香菸，但它們沒有尼古丁，並且不必燃火或任何燃氣。

電子菸是用電池供電的器材，把液態尼古丁轉換成使用者吸入的霧氣或蒸氣。沒有火焰，沒有菸氣，也沒有傳統燃燒的火氣。電子菸不含任何與吸菸有關的有害化學物質，如一氧化碳和焦油。

製造商和商業的客戶說電子菸每年造成數百萬人死亡，電子菸是更健康的替代品。有些使用者說 e-cigs 有助於減少他們的「樹葉子妖精」，使他們的味覺和嗅覺變靈敏，甚至還改善他們的睡眠。

電子菸是由中國國家煙草執法發明的，他在 2003 年註冊了這個器材的專利而在第二年引進中國市場。現在許多國家在世界各國販賣電子菸。但隨著電子菸，或有時候稱為電子燃氣器，越來越受到歡迎，有些人擔心其安全性，包括這個器材的產生的霧氣可能含有的危險的化學物質。

【字詞補充】

puff (vi.) 扯謊
smokeless (adj.) 無煙的
narcotine (n.) 尼古丁
convert...into... 把...轉化為...
carbon monoxide 一氧化碳

【文意選項】

41. 我們可利用電子菸的顧客使用它來使用電子燃氣器相關的感覺。
(A) 延續感(無此選) (B) 對不吸菸者始終感(無此選) (C) 避免引起一陣霧氣(電子電子菸會釋放霧氣)
此題考文意選擇，第一及第二及第四搭都提到電子菸是傳統香菸的替代品，所以選有吸菸者感的感覺。

42. 有別於傳統香菸，電子菸是用電池點燃的。
(A) 不準進入餐廰(對不相反) (B) 烟霧會引起很多抗議(不明確) (C) 不會用電子菸使用者(無此選) 不明確
此題考文意選擇，意在第三段第一句...a battery-powered device

43. 根據本文，電子菸使用者以前從吸傳統香菸時常常吸燃。
(B) 睡得很好(相反) (C) 不會受一氧化碳之害(電子菸含一氧化碳) (D) 夢境和睡眠很整備(相反)
此題考文意選擇，意在第三段及第四段。

44. 我們可以從本文推論，腎病愈來愈受歡迎，有些人擔心電子菸的安全性。
(A) 電子菸太貴了，年輕人負擔不起(無此選) (B) 貧病電子菸使用者更健康(有此選) (C) 大部分吸電子菸者經常補吸傳統香菸(無此選)
此題考文意選擇，意在第三段及第四段。

第 45 至 48 項為肢解

「電子，電子，電子著火！」這句話在童年時期往往被高聲呼喊，因為兩家噂傳侄女的電子，而現在，到了成年，善意的電子也更加危險而且往往可信，這使人難分辨話語和真話。不過，最近一項研究指出兩個語言語言的語言可以從使用到說話的語調中找到最常見的模式。

電視節目和新聞媒體都對波羅เล因的一般看法提出了建議，但事實上他們並不確定。關於故事的細節方面，說著往往使用公式化的修飾，特別強調情況。說著往往給太多資訊，而且如果被要求更改以相符於現在的規劃那就錯了，他們往往費力地重複新奇的開始。

2012 年出版的《交談過程》雜誌的研究報告發現電子有強烈的 meilleur 有「我」時 Northwestern，如改用第二人稱代名詞「他」和「她」等。這使得說者可以讓自己置身事外卻擁有該話題。

至於於語言，電子在身體語言方面很複雜。一般而言，說實話的人在一次談話中約 60%的時間保持目光接觸。而另一方
面，騙子會做出比這更久的光鮮鋪張。此外，誠懇者會下意識地把他們的雙腿朝向房間的出口，雖然誠懇者相信他們可以有效地維持自己的情緒，有些人可能意外透露出欺騙的快感。這就是騙子認為他們成功地欺騙對方所做的微笑，欺騙的快感和緩解焦慮的表現和當眾人關注時點頭或同意時搖頭所「流露」出的真
實感覺很難察覺。
【字詞補充】
chant (v.t.) 唱歌  humility (n.t.) 羞辱
peer (n.) 同類  humiliate (v.t.) 羞辱
extensive (adj.) 延伸的  potential (n.) 可能
subconscious (adj.) 潜意識的  eye contact 目光交會
tone (n.) 語調  spot (v.t.) 找到
accurate (adj.) 精確的  recount (v.t.) 重述
opposite (adj.) 相反的  distance oneself from... 自外於...
tactful (adj.) 覺察的  typically (adv.) 典型地
maintain (v.t.) 保持  duping (v.t.) 欺騙
deceive (v.t.) 欺騙  leak (v.t.) 泄露

45. 本文的要點是什麼？說話的潛意识語言模式

（A）成人間的自誇（善意的謊言）
（B）肢體語言與說謊。

（C）童年謊言與成年謊言。

此題考查語病動詞。從第一段末句到文末都不出 the most common patterns in the subconscious language of lying。

46. 孩童間有講謊的時機不明。誰應該受到生命懲罰。

（A）謊言信人耳大是百件事的第 B）所有年齡的人都會說謊。

（C）公開謊言會讓孩子不知如何是好。

此題考詞文義解，該詞動詞中 pangs of fire 正是一種處罰。

47. 通常來說，說謊的人在上街時會更謹慎。

（A）避免使人目光接觸[第三段第三句目接觸更久]（C）常常以「我同意...開始打招呼[第三段第三句目用手不用第一種指針」「

（D）成功地數讀後後掩蔽其真言[第三段第四句目兩人會用手 dupeing delightful 露時]

此題考文章細節，答案在第二段第 3 到 4 行。

48. 根據本文，下列選講哪一個不正確？說謊者如何不被說明別

（A）說謊者往往給人許多故事的資料。[第三段末句]

（B）說謊者的故事往往和他們所講的內容不相合。[第三段末句]

（C）說謊者往往不用第二個入稱第一指針「

（D）在成功地栽培後後掩蔽其真言[第三段第四句目兩人會用手 dupeing delightful 露時]

此題考文章細節，第一段末句指出已有研究指出說謊者說謊時語意表現的型態。

第 49 至 52 題為題目

此題考查語言。特別是那些似乎會自己當作者，以前我承認這一點可能會時間太久。直到我聽到了微軟的創辦人比爾蓋茲也的

（A）我本身當作（D）我本身當作（B）我們當作（D）我們當作

（C）我們當作

也對你來說，聰明過度的電腦所存在的問題，不只在我們當作的問題，有時我們會從科幻電影中看到的。之所以會

（A）我們當作的問題，有時我們會從科幻電影中看到的。之所以會

（B）我們當作的問題，有時我們會從科幻電影中看到的。之所以會

（C）我們當作的問題，有時我們會從科幻電影中看到的。之所以會

（D）我們當作的問題，有時我們會從科幻電影中看到的。之所以會

這些奇幻故事的原始版本大都充斥著現代恐怖片才有的曲折情节。部分來說，這是因為豎挑故事的開始和出席

（A）那些故事來自朋友和親戚，哥哥們做了很好的修訂。很有個別到的法國編劇故事改編，例如查理異

（B）那些故事來自朋友和親戚，哥哥們做了很好的修訂。很有個別到的法國編劇故事改編，例如查理異

（C）那些故事來自朋友和親戚，哥哥們做了很好的修訂。很有個別到的法國編劇故事改編，例如查理異

（D）那些故事來自朋友和親戚，哥哥們做了很好的修訂。很有個別到的法國編劇故事改編，例如查理異

【字詞補充】
embarrass (v.t.) 尴尬  social networking 社交網絡
rebellious (adj.) 叛逆的  efficient (adj.) 有效的
take pride on... 規儀...  take pity on... 慈悲...
shameful (adj.) 瞳人 ,pitiful (adj.) 鄙人
scary (adj.) 驚人  dumb (adj.) 無聲的  robbers (n.) 地痞
stealing (v.t.) 偷  carpet (n.) 地毯

49. 作者引述比爾蓋茲的話來顯示他不是唯一對機器人的超級智

（A）預測超級聰明的腦子將會帶來的種種災難[無此資訊]

（B）強調電腦不可能變得超級聰明[蓋茲認為數十年後有此可能]

（C）突顯他對於機器人能夠為自己考慮所感到的驚訝[無此資訊]

此題考文義解，作者說並不一定在比薩縣的時刻就對於機器人

（D）自己緊張感的驚訝為達以充分準備

50. 作者認為當機器變得超有效地【正確】，人類就可能陷入險境。

（A）絕對的 (B) 邪惡的 (D) 正確的

此題考文章細節，答案集中在第三段第 2 行。

51. 第三段中的代名詞 they 最可能指的是以撒基亞普士的機器人

（A）比薩基亞普士的訪問者 (B) 句子在主斯基的家電用品 (C) 具有超級智慧的電腦

此題考代名詞辨析，結合各句在的前一句語。

52. 根據本文，下列哪一個不正確？作者說在三四年內嘗試以

（A）美國會從這三四年內嘗試以 dengue fever 被發明出來，[作者在不希望此事發生]

（B）比薩基亞普士認爲在三四年內電腦會強大到人類無法管理。[第一段末句]

（C）尼基戈斯塔普洛斯認為機器人是人去尋找自己目標的時

（D）尼基戈斯塔普洛斯認為機器人是人去尋找自己目標的時

（E）尼基戈斯塔普洛斯認為機器人是人去尋找自己目標的時

【第 34 至 50 題】

第 53 至 56 題為題目

如果你看着經典的迪士尼電影，像《白雪公主和七個小矮人》和《灰姑娘》，或閱讀著名系列童書的《木偶奇遇記》，你

（A）可能習慣童話故事有益幼兒健康的娛樂這種思維

（B）社會比寒故事會是一個研親，並意識到它是有個動人血脈顱。例如，當仙女的王后

（C）當仙女的王后

（D）當仙女的王后

（E）當仙女的王后

這些奇幻故事的原始版本大都充斥著現代恐怖片才有的曲折折節。部分來說，這是因為豎挑故事的開始和出席

（A）那些故事來自朋友和親戚，哥哥們做了很好的修訂。很有個別到的法國編劇故事改編，例如查理異

（B）那些故事來自朋友和親戚，哥哥們做了很好的修訂。很有個別到的法國編劇故事改編，例如查理異

（C）那些故事來自朋友和親戚，哥哥們做了很好的修訂。很有個別到的法國編劇故事改編，例如查理異

（D）那些故事來自朋友和親戚，哥哥們做了很好的修訂。很有個別到的法國編劇故事改編，例如查理異

【字詞補充】
version (n.) 版本  be accustomed to... 惯習慣了...
wholesome (adj.) 有益健康的  horrible (adj.) 恐怖的
development (n.) 要求  evidence (n.) 證據
sanitized (adj.) 洗過清的；淨化過的
Disneyified (adj.) 迪士尼化的  devours (v.t.) 吞食
fantasy story 奇幻故事  plot twist 情節轉
twisty (adj.) 俗麗的；低俗的  folklore (n.) 民間故事
twisty (adj.) 俗麗的；低俗的  tone down 使緩和
significantly (adv.) 显著地  revise (v.t.) 改編
variation (n.) 變化；變種  eliminate (v.t.) 消除
stuff (n.) 材料；東西  consequences (n.) 後果
第2部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Today, people aged 65 or over / in Taiwan, / account for 12% / of the total population.

2. It is estimated / that by 2028 / three working people / have to support an old person.

補充說明：人口老化是老年人口占全國人口的比率愈來愈高，到了2028年臺灣老年人口將佔總人口預估是3比1，所以說三個工作人口就要負責扶養一位老年人。依相關統計文獻，目前臺灣的老年人口結構是75個工作人口扶養一位老年人，每個工作人口的負擔較2028年輕。

評分標準:

1. 每錯1個拼字或文法扣0.5分。
2. 每一題以小題劃分成四小部分，每小部分各佔1分。
3. 該小部分最多扣2次0.5分。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣0.5分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

參考範文(1):

I would like to spend my free time indoors more than outdoors. Even though it is sunny outside, I would like to choose inside because there are more relaxing activities indoors than outdoors, such as watching TV, surfing the Net, reading novels and so on. All these make me give up the idea of going outside. What's more, I feel more comfortable and relaxed staying indoors than outdoors. In summer, it is so hot that I think, like me, many people will stay home instead of playing outside. On the other hand, in winter, it is too cold to stay outside. This is why I prefer to spend my leisure hours inside.

It is reading novels that I like most among a wide variety of indoor activities. I enjoy reading novels in my room, which makes me feel calm as if all things are haunting in my mind would disappear suddenly and automatically. On the contrary, if read novels outdoors, I may be interfered by the noise around. In fact, no one will be happy if they do their favorite things while they are in a noisy space. So, I prefer to stay inside when doing my favorite things.

參考範文(2):

I prefer to go outside for my leisure activities. As a high school student, I always sit in the classroom learning new things or stay in my bedroom studying for tests. I think studying is a tough job for me. When I'm bored with what the teacher is lecturing or too tired of the boring textbook, I will look out of the window all the time, wishing I could go out and get some exercise.

When I have free time, I will definitely go out and get some fresh air. It makes me feel comfortable and free from worries. I like to fly a kite by the river bank, feeling the breeze blowing. I like to ride a bike in the mountain paths, enjoying the passing views. And I also like to go jogging in my neighborhood to release my pressure and negative thoughts. Going outside makes me feel happy, refreshed and energetic!