全 國 公 私 立 高 級 中 學

104 學 年 度 學 科 能 力 測 驗 第 三 次 聯 合 模 擬 考 試

考 試 日 期：104 年 11 月 5~6 日

英 文 考 科

－作答注意事項－

考 試 時 間：100 分 鐘

題 型 項 數：

第 一 部 分

・ 單 選 項 共 56 題

第 二 部 分

・ 非 選 擇 項 共 二 大 題

作 答 方 式：

・ 選 擇 項 用 2B 鉛筆在「答 案 卡」上 作 答；更 正 時，
  應 以 橡 皮 擦 擦 擦，切 勿 使 用 修 正 液（ 帶）。

・ 非 選 擇 項 用 筆 尖 鐳 錐 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 識 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（共 72 分）
一、詞彙題（共 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，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. The building of a power plant in this area lays a ________ foundation for the development of local industry.
   (A) remote  (B) strict  (C) fluent  (D) solid

2. Although many people suggest I major in medicine in college, I still ________ on my decision to pursue my interest—physical education.
   (A) devote  (B) arrest  (C) insist  (D) divide

3. Without a password or a permission from the boss, no one has the ________ to the database of our company.
   (A) scale  (B) volume  (C) access  (D) salary

4. The word “Formosa” in Latin and Portuguese ________ means “a beautiful island.”
   (A) literally  (B) relatively  (C) rarely  (D) visually

5. Out of ________, he pushed open the door to see who was making the noises.
   (A) generosity  (B) curiosity  (C) simplicity  (D) diversity

6. The company released a new advertisement to ________ the sales of its products.
   (A) predict  (B) promote  (C) commute  (D) locate

7. The book you ask for has been checked out. It is not in the library now and thus not ________.
   (A) available  (B) productive  (C) miserable  (D) excessive

8. I usually don’t lend my car to others, but since you are my best friend, I can make an ________.
   (A) intention  (B) exception  (C) occupation  (D) imitation

9. We ________ intended to travel to Japan during this summer vacation, but due to the outbreak of a serious earthquake there, we had to cancel the plan.
   (A) gradually  (B) eventually  (C) infinitely  (D) initially

10. This medicine is very effective. After I took the medicine, all the symptoms of my illness ________.
    (A) consulted  (B) commented  (C) vanished  (D) exhibited

11. Judy is an alcoholic. She cannot resist the ________ of wine and beer.
    (A) suspension  (B) instruction  (C) motivation  (D) temptation

12. Not everyone has the chance to study abroad for free. You really should ________ this valuable opportunity!
    (A) seize  (B) clarify  (C) inhabit  (D) accuse

13. In the final inning, a batter hit a homerun and helped the losing team to win! What a ________ ending it was!
    (A) grateful  (B) dominant  (C) dramatic  (D) specific

14. In group discussions, every member is supposed to ________ his or her opinions to form a final conclusion.
    (A) contribute  (B) substitute  (C) distribute  (D) constitute
15. The fire caused ________ damage to the house; it cannot be repaired or rebuilt anymore.
   (A) obedient  (B) permanent  (C) individual  (D) reluctant

二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

第 16 至 20 題為題組

People talk about time every day. We measure it by the second, minute, hour, week, month, year, ________, and century. But what is time? No one can say exactly what it is. It is one of the greatest ________ of our lives.

Even though we don’t understand exactly what time is, our ability to measure it is very important. ________, we must all know that it is 9:00 A.M., and stores and offices are open for business. If someone tells you to be somewhere at exactly 5:30, you must both know when that time arrives. Time lets us put things in a definite ________.

So we know that breakfast comes before lunch. The reading class is after the writing class. Children can’t go out to play ________ school is over. All in all, time enables us to organize our lives.

16. (A) day  (B) season  (C) clock  (D) decade
17. (A) mysteries  (B) sorrows  (C) delights  (D) motions
18. (A) For instance  (B) In contrast  (C) In addition  (D) On average
19. (A) mess  (B) puzzle  (C) hope  (D) order
20. (A) after  (B) until  (C) when  (D) because

第 21 至 25 題為題組

People have been taking pictures of themselves for years, ________ it was not until 2013 that a name for these self-portraits, selfie, really hit the big time and became a new word in the dictionary. A selfie is a picture taken of yourself and planned to be uploaded to Facebook, Twitter, or any other social websites. Some selfies are extreme close-ups, ________ show part of an arm held straight outward, and a few of the great ones even feature the subject standing in front of a mirror so that they can get a full body of their reflections. As inexpensive digital cameras and social media gain popularity, it is never ________ to create a gallery of uploaded profile pictures taken via cell phones or tablets held at arm’s length. The younger crowd seems to be especially ________ in the trend, mainly because teens and youngsters are heavier digital users than their counterparts. The rapid development of social media and photography gives ________ to the phenomenon of selfies, and this fashion is not likely to cool down in the coming years.

21. (A) so  (B) or  (C) yet  (D) since
22. (A) others  (B) the others  (C) another  (D) still the others
23. (A) convenient  (B) difficult  (C) possible  (D) realistic
24. (A) injured  (B) installed  (C) insulted  (D) involved
25. (A) rise  (B) risk  (C) race  (D) rope
第 26 至 30 題為題組

Losing weight is hard work, but most people want to find a fast and easy way to take off fat. Bookstores sell lots of diet books telling readers _26_ to lose weight. Some people exercise with special equipment, _27_ diet pills, or even have surgery. Some people diet alone because they say dieting should be _28_, while some people think “misery loves company” and they need to turn to others for losing weight. The Weight Watchers International is one of the clubs that help people lose weight.

Weight Watchers holds 12000 weekly courses around the world, and teachers teach club members tricks to stay on their diets. Here is one: Eat food off a small plate _29_ a big one. A small amount of food on a small plate looks more than a small amount of food on a large plate. Of course the Weight Watchers _30_ a fee for every service they offer, and many participants indeed lose weight—almost with $320 to lose each pound. Losing weight may mean losing money as well.

26. (A) what (B) how (C) why (D) which
27. (A) take (B) make (C) drink (D) cook
28. (A) interactive (B) multiple (C) public (D) private
29. (A) as well as (B) at the sight of (C) rather than (D) let alone
30. (A) doubt (B) guide (C) charge (D) decline

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

-Mayday is the word used around the world to make a distress call via radio communications. It’s the call that no airplane pilot or ship’s _31_ ever wants to make. Mayday signals a life-threatening _32_, usually on a ship or a plane. It was the idea of Frederick Mockford, who was a senior radio officer at Croydon Airport in London. He _33_ the idea for “mayday” because it sounded like the French word m’aider, which means “help me.”

Procedure calls for the mayday distress signal to be said three times in a _34_—mayday! mayday! mayday!—so that it won’t be mistaken for another word or phrase that sounds _35_ under noisy conditions. A typical distress call will start with mayday repeated three times, _36_ by all the relevant information that potential rescuers would need, including the location or last known location, current weather, fuel remaining, what type of help is needed and number of people in danger.

Sometimes a mayday distress call is sent by one vessel on behalf of another vessel in danger. This is _37_ as a mayday relay. A mayday relay is sometimes necessary if the vessel in danger loses radio communications. If a mayday call is repeated and not _38_, another vessel hearing the call may attempt to relay it again and again until help is reached. A mayday call is not something to be taken _39_. In the United States, it’s _40_ to make a fake distress call. Doing so can land you in jail for up to six years and subject you to a $250,000 fine!

(A) came up with (B) captain (C) emergency (D) illegal (E) followed
(F) similar (G) row (H) known (I) acknowledged (J) lightly

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請
畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記
多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。
41. A hunger marketing strategy is simple to operate. The business brings products to market with an attractive price to lure potential customers. It then restricts the supply, resulting in an imaginary shortage that can raise prices. Branding is a factor that runs through the entire hunger marketing operation and the strategy must rely on a strong brand appeal. The ultimate effect of hunger marketing is not just to raise prices, but also to establish a brand image. You need to understand your customer before you can create a brand image that will appeal to them.

The best example of a hunger marketing strategy in action is Apple. When they launched new versions of iPhones and iPads, the devices offered innovation, great design and the latest technology to a trendy, fashion-conscious audience. However, Apple always “was not able” to provide enough supply for the market, and the shortage in supplies made customers even crazier about the brand new iPhone. At the time Apple became the richest company in the world, it also built a perfect brand image among customers.

Even though Apple won global market share by adopting this strategy, excessive “hunger” may be dangerous. Hunger marketing works only when potential buyers cannot easily find substitutes, and it may create a backlash if customers learn they were ill-informed about shortages and walk away. A firm’s reputation may also be hurt if its hunger marketing keeps buyers waiting but a product turns out to be disappointing. Hunger marketing strategy may be a double-edged sword, and the question is how a firm ought to implement the hunger marketing appropriately.

41. Apple is an example for _________.
   (A) a company that uses hunger marketing strategy successfully
   (B) a company whose reputation is hurt because of hunger marketing
   (C) a company whose brand is so famous that it does not need hunger marketing
   (D) a company whose hunger marketing strategy is excessive hunger

42. The strategy of hunger marketing does NOT include _________.
   (A) selling products at attractive prices
   (B) promoting the product to global market
   (C) creating a shortage of the products
   (D) building a good image for the brand

43. In the second paragraph, by putting the three words “was not able” in a quotation mark, the author implies _________.
   (A) this is the reason why Apple’s marketing strategy was not successful
   (B) this is how Apple’s marketing strategy differs from other company’s
   (C) Apple should not solely focus on fashion-conscious audience
   (D) Apple was actually able to provide enough supply for the market

44. What may result in the failure of hunger marketing?
   (A) Customers can find some other substitutes easily.
   (B) The number of advertisements is not enough.
   (C) Research the need of customers in advance.
   (D) The company itself is not rich enough.

45. Last month a Canadian teen says she was given punishment for wearing a full length maxi dress because it violated her school dress code by showing her shoulders and back. There are more cases in an ever-growing list that high schools regard shoulders and knees as a battleground for dressing, leggings and yoga pants banned and girls asked to leave their proms because their dresses are considered too sexual.
Many schools respond to criticism of dress codes by citing the importance of maintaining a “distraction free” learning environment, or of teaching young people about the importance of dressing appropriately for different occasions. But when teachers punish girls for wearing clothes deemed “too distracting” for boys to handle, it teaches a damaging lesson. It teaches our children that girls’ bodies are dangerous and that boys are biologically programmed to objectify and harass them.

When a girl is taken out of class on a hot day for wearing a strappy top, because she is “distracting” her male classmates, his education is prioritized over hers. When a school takes the decision to police female students’ bodies while turning a blind eye to boys’ behavior, it sets up a lifelong assumption that sexual violence is inevitable and victims are partially responsible. Students are being groomed to perpetuate the rape culture narrative that sits at the very heart of our society’s sexual violence crisis. It matters very much indeed.

45. What is the main idea of this article?
(A) Males are biologically stronger than females.
(B) Many students do not know how to dress up appropriately.
(C) Students should show more respect to school dress code.
(D) Dress code in high school will strengthen gender prejudice.

46. In the first paragraph, why was the Canadian girl punished?
(A) Her dresses were considered too sexual.
(B) She did not follow her teacher’s orders in class.
(C) She forgot to bring her student ID card in exams.
(D) She was seen to walk hand in hand with boys.

47. What is the author’s attitude toward the current dress code in high school?
(A) neutral (B) critical (C) supportive (D) reserved

48. Which of the following may NOT be the author’s suggestion to high schools?
(A) Schools should watch out for boys’ behavior toward girls as well.
(B) It is not simply girl students’ fault to distract boy classmates.
(C) Schools should not prioritize boy students’ rights over girls’.
(D) To be fair, schools should also set up more dress codes for boys.

第49題至52題題組

Do you follow the mantra: early to bed, early to rise? Or are you a night owl? While some people say that the answer to this question depends on discipline, it may not be quite so obvious. The team of researchers from the University of Leicester used fruit flies to study the genetic variations of those who emerged earlier in the day, versus those who emerged later. Having seen that some fruit flies emerge later, they bred those flies to observe. The fact that the researchers were able to breed and produce more late-riser flies clearly demonstrates that there is a genetic basis to this behavior. That your genes cause you to be a late riser is not a cop-out, but is in fact now supported by scientific evidence.

This research is of significant importance. A growing number of teens in the U.S., roughly one-third, complain of not getting enough sleep and choosing to sleep in on weekends as a way to compensate for their busy weekdays. In addition, it is a well-documented fact that teens and growing children need roughly 8 to 10 hours of sleep a night. This new study could cast doubt on the simple solution of “they just need to sleep earlier.” It is no longer as simple as that, but rather a much deeper genetic reason as to why they cannot fall asleep and rise earlier.

The new study can also help us understand why the pattern of a nine-to-five job may not make all those following it completely productive. Understanding how our genetic clocks function might make us more aware of the different structures that are needed to make people as productive as possible during a workday.
49. The habit of sleeping time _________.
   (A) can decide the achievement of a person  
   (B) cannot be analyzed by science 
   (C) differs from culture to culture  
   (D) is influenced by genes

50. Which of the following is NOT true?
   (A) Not everyone is suitable for a nine-to-five job. 
   (B) Generally speaking, teenagers need to sleep for 8 to 10 hours a night. 
   (C) Going to bed earlier can solve the problem of not having enough sleep. 
   (D) Researchers in the University of Leicester breed late-riser flies successfully.

51. The underlined “those flies” refers to ________.
   (A) flies that get up late  
   (B) flies that get up early 
   (C) flies that sleep late  
   (D) flies that sleep early

52. The word cop-out means ________.
   (A) a rule  
   (B) an excuse  
   (C) a great progress  
   (D) a kind of medicine

53. What is changed about love?
   (A) It gets harder for people to stay in marriage. 
   (B) More and more people choose not to get married. 
   (C) Dating online becomes more and more popular. 
   (D) People are no longer willing to spend much time in dating.

54. Which of the following is NOT a reason of this change?
   (A) The invention of mobile phones.  
   (B) The economic recession in 2008. 
   (C) The fear of being rejected face to face. 
   (D) More and more strangers in bars.

55. The problems of dating apps do NOT include ________.
   (A) spending too much time and money 
   (B) having negative impacts on attitudes 
   (C) having trouble in dealing with emotions 
   (D) losing dating opportunities in real life
56. What can we infer from the conclusion?
   (A) Dating apps still have room for improvement.
   (B) Dating online is gradually losing its attractions.
   (C) There will be more people dating online in the future.
   (D) People should strike a balance between dating online and reality.

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. 咖啡是一種可以提神的飲料，所以許多人吃早餐不能沒有喝杯咖啡。
2. 爲了滿足顧客，便利商店也推出低價咖啡，加速咖啡在臺灣的流行。

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、詰題
1. 這個地區蓋了一座發電廠，因當地的工業發展奠定了穩固的基礎。
   (A) 真的 (B) 勝利的 (C) 洪利的 (D) 硬的／穩固的
2. 雖然很多人建議我大學主修營養學，但我是決定要堅決追求我的興趣——體育。
   (A) 奉獻 (B) 奪走 (C) 堅持 (D) 分開
3. 沒有密碼或是老闆的許可，沒有管道可以進入我公司的資料庫。
   (A) 規模 (B) 會冊 (C) 途徑／管道 (D) 資費
4. 福爾摩沙這個詞，在拉丁文和葡萄牙文中，字面上的意思是一種美麗的島嶼。
   (A) A (B) 參考 (C) 視覺 (D) D 多樣
5. 公司推出了新廣告，以提升這個產品的銷售。
   (A) 預測 (B) 提升 (C) 廣告 (D) 定位
6. 你要的這本書已經被借出去了，現在不在館內因此無法取得。
   (A) 可以獲得的 (B) 有生力量 (C) 悲傷的 (D) 過時的
7. 我通常不把車借給別人的，但因為你是最好的朋友，我可以破例一次。
   (A) 意圖 (B) 例外 (C) 衣著 (D) 模型
8. 我們現在打算今年暑假到日本旅遊，但因為當地發生嚴重的海底地震，只好取消計畫。
   (A) 逐漸地 (B) 終於 (C) 無限地 (D) 起初／原本
9. 醫療對我說，我服用之前，所有生病的症狀都消失了。
   (A) 討論 (B) 評論 (C) 消失 (D) 展示
10. Judy 是個鬼魂，她無法抗拒葡萄酒和啤酒的誘惑。
    (A) 懸疑 (B) 指示 (C) 動機 (D) 耶穌
11. 不是每個人都能免費出國念書，你真的應該好好把握這個難得可貴的機會！
    (A) 抓住／把握 (B) 滅頂 (C) 居住 (D) 嫁給
12. 最後一局，打者擊出了全壘打，讓那個要輸的隊伍輸了，真是戲劇性的情結！
    (A) 感恩的 (B) 佔優勢的 (C) 戲劇的 (D) 特定的
13. 在小組討論中，每個人都應該要表達自己的意見，以形成最
    (A) 資源 (B) 取代 (C) 配合 (D) 組成
14. 這種火對房子造成永久性的破壞，再也無法修理或重建了。
    (A) 順從的 (B) 永遠的 (C) 個別的 (D) 不願意的

二、綜合測驗

第16至20題為題組

人們每天都在談論時間，我們用秒、分、時、月、年、
十年和世界來衡量時間。但時間是什麼呢？沒有人能夠確實說出時
間是什麼。這就是我們生命中最大的謎題之一。

即使我們無法明確理解時間是什麼，我們測量時間的能力卻
很重要。例如，我們所有人都必須知道是早上九點，商店和辦公室
應該要開門營業了。假如有人告訴你現在五點半時到達某
個地方，你們兩個都必須知道這個時間什麼時候會到。時間讓我
們把事情放在明確的順序裡，所以我們知道早餐在午餐之前，閱
讀課在寫作課之後，小孩直到下課後才能出去玩。總而言之，時
間讓我們能夠組織我們的生活。

16. (A) 天 (B) 季節 (C) 時鐘 (D) 十年
   依文章邏輯，按照時間順序的短到長排列，應該為：
17. (A) 選 (B) 管理 (C) 快樂 (D) 情緒
18. (A) 例如 (B) 相對的 (C) 其他 (D) 成人
19. (A) 混亂 (B) 困惑 (C) 希望 (D) 清楚
20. not...until... 直到...才，故選 (B) until

第21至25題為題組

人們對自己相好好久了，但是直到2013年，「自拍」這個詞
才登上時代的大舞台，變成字典裏面的一個新單字。自拍指的是
拍攝自己，然後將照片傳到像是Facebook或Twitter之類的網路平
台。有些人自拍是極度的炫耀，有些人自拍會故意向前伸的手臂，
而有些更厲害的是主角站在鏡頭前面，拍攝全身的鏡像。因為便
宜的數位相機和社交媒體日益流行，用手機或平板在手機的距離
拍照，並且上傳到個人檔案的相片集，這一點也不困難。年輕人
特別鍾愛這種潮流，主要是因為青少年比其他人更容易成為重
要的數位裝置使用者。攝影和社交媒體的快速流行造成了自拍的
現象，而且這個趨勢在未來似乎沒有冷卻下來的跡象。
21. (A) 所以 (B) 否則 (C) 但是 (D) 因為
22. 自拍群中選取三群：same...others...still others...／比一／
   其他群，文中空白是在第二群中的地方，故選 (A) others
23. (A) 方便的 (B) 困難的 (C) 有可能的 (D) 實際的
24. (A) 受傷 (B) 安装 (C) 侮辱 (D) 依賴
25. (A) 上升 (B) 風險 (C) 賽跑 (D) 細胞

片語 give rise to 意味 的起因，故選 (A) rise

第26至30題為題組

減重是難事，但大部分人都想要找一個快速且簡單的方法來
減重。本書裡揭露各種減重書籍，告訴讀者如何減重；有些人用特
殊的設備來運動，吃減肥藥或甚至動手術。有些人則是靠節食，
因他們認識到節食是有風險的。有些人則認為“節食相
關”，所以必須要和別人一起減重。國際體重監控俱樂部就
是這種會幫助別人減重的組織。

體重監控俱樂部每週在全美舉辦一萬二千個課程，課程指導
者們教俱樂部的成員一些持之以恆的飲食和運動。許多人也用特
殊的遊戲來運動，吃減肥藥或甚至動手術。有些人則是靠節食，
因他們認爲節食是有風險的。有些人則認為“節食相
關”，所以必須要和別人一起減重。國際體重監控俱樂部就
是這種會幫助別人減重的組織。

Mayday 這個詞在全世界無線電通訊上，是用來緊急呼叫的，
沒有任何一個飛行員或船長會想要做這種呼叫。Mayday 的訊號
就是一種尋求生命的危急狀態，通常是在船上或飛機上。這個
用法是 Frederick Mockford 這個單詞由來的，他是倫敦飛機場機
場董事無線電人員，他想到 Mayday 這個名字，是因為這個詞語

43. 第二段裡，作者把「沒有辦法」這些字放在引號內，暗示著什麼？
(A) 這就是蘋果公司貪婪行銷失敗的原因
(B) 這是蘋果公司的貪婪行銷和其他公司不同的地方
(C) 蘋果公司的貪婪行銷不只放在有時尚品味的群眾身上
(D) 蘋果公司實際上是有能力供應足夠的產品上市的

44. 何者可能導致貪婪行銷的失敗？
(A) 消費者看不懂就能找到替代品
(B) 廣告打得好不夠多
(C) 事先調查顧客的需求
(D) 公司本身業務不夠富有

第 45 至 48 題為題組

上個月有個加拿大的女孩就因被處罰了，因爲她穿了露肩和
露背的連身洋裝，違反了學校的服裝規定。有越來越多的案例
回報，許多中國校方開始把服飾和服飾當作服裝規定的焦點，而
禁止內搭裸和阿富汗，女孩子也因此被服裝被認為過於性感而被趕出
校園舞會。

對於服裝規定的批評，很多學校的回應是，要維持一個「不
會讓人分心」的學習環境很重要，或是在教導年輕人在不同場合
的合適的着裝很重要。但當女孩子因穿了被認為是「會讓男孩太
分心」的衣服而被老師處罰時，這傳達了一個有害的信息：它教
導我們女孩子，女生的身體是危險的，而且男生生理上就是被說
計來物化和騷擾女生的。

當一個女孩夏天穿細肩帶，便會被男同學分心，因害怕被趕出
教室時，男同學的受歡迎度就差在女同學之上。當學校決定要控
管女學生的服飾，但對男學生的行為視而不见時，這等於是長期
建立一個假設，認為性暴力是無法避免的，而且受害者本身自
己要負一部分的責任。學生經過這樣的洗禮，就強化了我們社會
性暴力危機中的強暴文化論述，這問題真的很大。

45. 本文主旨為何?
(A) 男生生理上比女生強壯
(B) 很多學生不認識有時候著才合適
(C) 學生應該多尊重服裝規定
(D) 中學的服裝規定會強化性別偏見

46. 第一段的那個加拿大女孩為什麼被處罰？
(A) 她的服裝被認為太過性感
(B) 她上課不服從老師的命令
(C) 她考試忘記帶學生證
(D) 她被看到和男生牽手走路

47. 作者對於目前學校的服裝規定抱持什麼態度？
(A) 中立的
(B) 批評的
(C) 支持的
(D) 保留的

48. 下列何者可能性不會是作者對學校的建議？
(A) 學校也應該要注重男生對於女生的行為
(B) 讓男同學分心不全然是女同學的錯
(C) 學校不應該讓男生的受尊重凌駕於女生之上
(D) 爲了公平起見，學校應該為男生設置多一點服裝規定

第 49 至 52 題為題組

你是否遵守早上早起的金科玉律？還是你是夜貓子？有人
說這個問題和個人的紀律有關，但可能答案不是這麼簡單。銘電
自己早睡的問題並沒有什麼難題，但當你保有這些日常生活的
例子。如果經由這些例子著重在這個問題，就不可能在這些例
子上。例如，進食科學和身體的睡眠或飲食習慣問題，也和

42. 餓行銷的策略包括哪些？
(A) 使用引人的價格歧視商品
(B) 把產品推上全球市場
(C) 製造產品的短缺
(D) 爲品牌建立好形象

41. 蘋果公司是哪一種的例子。
(A) 成功使用餓行銷
(B) 公司成名因為餓行銷而受損
(C) 公司的品牌太有名以至於不需要使用餓行銷
(D) 用餓行銷超額
第3頁共4頁

49. 睡眠習慣

(A) 會決定人的成就
(B) 需要分析科學
(C) 依文化而異
(D) 受基因的影響

50. 以下何者錯誤？

(A) 並非所有人都適合朝九晚五的工作
(B) 一般來說，青少年每晚應睡八到十小時
(C) 早點上床就能解決睡眠不足的問題
(D) 蘭開斯特大學研究人員成功複製了晚起的果蠅

51. 藝術的「那些果蠅」指的是？

(A) 晚起的果蠅
(B) 早起的果蠅
(C) 眠睡的果蠅
(D) 早就的果蠅

52. 猜測字義題(請選數入文章，檢視何者能讓文意不變)：

(A) 規則
(B) 藉口
(C) 大進展
(D) 某種藥物

第53至56題問題組

愛情會改變一切，但似乎數位革命也改變了愛情的一切。很久以前，找一個好對象完全是運氣、毅力和運命，但現在交友網站和應用程式無所不在的影響，事情就一點不一樣了，只要滑鼠一按或是手機拍一拍，你就可以僥倖任何可能的對象，就像購買雜貨一樣容易。

這個改變的原因相關問題，很複雜，我們的生活已經逐漸移向網絡上和手機上，所以我們尋找愛情也是。此外，2008年的經濟不景氣，意味著我們要以更少的錢來找到愛情，也減少了我們接受愛情的機會。另外一個網上交友方式不好的原因是：

交友方式逐漸的改變，但無可避免的也有些地方我們自己需要多加努力，讓我們的生活變得更好。你可能知道戀愛現世當然，實際上就是當親密的交流，對象你不會滿意拒絕這件事看起來很很有吸引力，但對你的態度會有負面的影響，假如你經常逃避你害怕的情況，你的情緒恢復能力就會變差。所以當你試著上網交友時，別忘了看看四周的現實世界——你永遠不知道誰從誰來電。

53. 愛情為什麼改變？

(A) 人們要維持婚姻多難
(B) 越來越多的人選擇不婚
(C) 上網交友越來越流行
(D) 人們不再願意花時間在愛情

54. 以下何者不是這種改變的原因？

(A) 手機的發明
(B) 2008年的經濟不景氣
(C) 人性面的改變
(D) 社會上的陌生人越來越多

55. 交友方式的問題不包括？

(A) 花太多時間
(B) 對態度有負面影響
(C) 感情被面臨耳
(D) 失去現有的交友機會

56. 從結論可以推論出什麼？

(A) 交友方式逐漸變改
(B) 網上交友逐漸失去吸引力
(C) 未來會越來越多人用網路交友
(D) 人們應該在交友方式和現實生活中取得平衡

第2部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：

1. Coffee is a drink [ beverage ] that / can refresh people's mind [ strengthen / enhance people's spirits / energy ] / so many people cannot eat breakfast / without (drinking) a cup of coffee. 或 Coffee is a (mind)-refreshing drink, / so many people cannot eat breakfast / without (drinking) a cup of coffee. 2. To satisfy customers, / convenience stores sell coffee at low prices, / which speeds up [ facilitates ] / the popularity of coffee in Taiwan.

評分標準：

1. 每錯1個字或文法扣0.5分。
2. 每題以縱樣例分四小部分，每小部分各占1分。
3. 本題最多扣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

參考範例：

When I first stepped into this house, I was deeply impressed by the delicate furniture inside. The owner of this house was rich and busy, and I was hired to clean the house regularly. I worked as a cleaner to earn money because my family was in debt and I needed regular and instant wages, but I didn’t forget my dream to stand on stage and be a singer. I could sing and I loved to sing; to perform on stage had been my dream since I was a child.

So once in a while, when I was alone in the house, I would imagine the beautiful, decorated room to be a shining stage with spotlights focusing on me. I sometimes would pretend the broom was my microphone and used the bucket as the stage escalator. One day when I was infatuated with singing again, the owner of this house walked in without my notice. When I caught sight of him, it was too late. Witnessing my embarrassment, he paused for a while and said to me, “Your voice is amazing. Would you like to perform on stage?” Never did it occur to me that he was the owner of a local music pub and he invited me to perform in his pub rather than fired me! This was the beginning of my entertaining career, and the end of my cleaning job.

評分標準：

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>等級</th>
<th>級分</th>
<th>英文作文給分參考標準說明</th>
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<tr>
<td>入</td>
<td>0-4分</td>
<td>份量：只寫兩三行。正確性：幾無正確句子。組織：全文無組織或根本完全難揮。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>基</td>
<td>5-9分</td>
<td>份量：字數勉強足夠。正確性：文法或字句錯誤很多。組織：內容平平，但各段落連貫。</td>
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<td>可</td>
<td>10-14分</td>
<td>份量：字數足夠(約120字)。正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。組織：有中型，但段落玳連(如花草節尾)或轉承使用滿佳。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>優</td>
<td>15-18分</td>
<td>份量：字數足夠(120字以上)。正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。組織：結構完整交代。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>特</td>
<td>19-20分</td>
<td>份量：字數足夠(120字以上)。正確性：文法和字彙使用豐富，決無錯字。組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，段落分配適當。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

英文作文採整體式評分，分高五等級：特優(19-20分)、優(15-18分)、可(10-14分)、基(6-9分)、入(0-4分)。改批老於網論 講完生考作試卷，於腦海中產生一個整體分數，再以分等式評分 標準檢覈是否符合整體印象分數，分等式評分指標包含下 列5項：內容(3分)、組織(3分)、文法、句構(4分)、字彙、拼字(4分)及標點(2分)。另外，字數不足扣1分；未依提示分段 扣1分。
<table>
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<th>內容</th>
<th>組織</th>
<th>文法、句構</th>
<th>字彙、拼字</th>
<th>體例</th>
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<tr>
<td>文不對題或沒寫（凡文不對題或沒寫，其他各項均以零分計算）。（0分）</td>
<td>全文文法組織或未按提示寫作。（0分）</td>
<td>文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。（0分）</td>
<td>只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。（0分）</td>
<td>運背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。（0分）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<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>重點不明，前後不連貫。（2-1分）</td>
<td>文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。（2-1分）</td>
<td>用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。（2-1分）</td>
<td>格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（1分）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。（3-2分）</td>
<td>重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承啟用欠妥。（3-2分）</td>
<td>文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。（3-2分）</td>
<td>字詞單調、重複，用字用詞不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（3-2分）</td>
<td>格式、標點、大小寫等無錯誤。（2-1分）</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>主題(或)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。（5-4分）</td>
<td>重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承得當。（5-4分）</td>
<td>全文無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。（4-3分）</td>
<td>用字精雕細琢，且無拼字錯誤。（4-3分）</td>
<td></td>
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