全 國 公 私 立 高 級 中 學
104 學 年 度 學 科 能 力 測 驗 第 四 次 聯 合 模 擬 考 試

考 試 期 間：104 年 12 月 16~17 日

英文 考 科

－ 作 答 注 意 事 項 －

考 試 時 間：100 分 鐘

題 型 題 數：
第 一 部 分
• 單 選 題 共 56 題

第 二 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 擦，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 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（占72分）

一、詞彙題（占15分）

1. The mysterious virus MERS, or Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, has been ______ in more than hundreds of people globally and aroused great fears worldwide.
   (A) launched   (B) confirmed   (C) measured   (D) confessed

2. Being poor is nothing to be ______ of, since one’s true value doesn’t lie in what one has but in what one is.
   (A) ashamed   (B) conscious   (C) guilty   (D) innocent

3. My _______ reaction to the sudden blackout last night was to panic, but later I calmed myself down and tried to light a candle.
   (A) dominant   (B) intense   (C) mutual   (D) initial

4. Fortunately, most of the passengers in the car accident were only _______ injured, with only one badly hurt.
   (A) wildly   (B) slightly   (C) roughly   (D) partially

5. In this country, there was a lot of public _______ about how the disease is spread, and that was why so many people came down with it.
   (A) celebration   (B) awareness   (C) ignorance   (D) witness

6. The traffic downtown was brought to a complete ______ by the demonstration of the factory workers asking for a pay raise.
   (A) halt   (B) detour   (C) anxiety   (D) barrier

7. The sales manager was _______ held responsible for the declining sales figures, for he was the one in charge of all the marketing strategies.
   (A) frankly   (B) reliably   (C) hastily   (D) directly

8. The thriller is really a hit; the story plots gradually build up to a powerful ________, gripping all the audience.
   (A) climax   (B) angle   (C) texture   (D) exhibit

9. Being exhausted and hungry, the homeless kid was _______ for a hot meal and a warm bed.
   (A) effective   (B) sensitive   (C) desperate   (D) intimate

10. After having a hearty meal at the all-you-can-eat buffet, I had to _______ my belt to make myself comfortable.
    (A) loosen   (B) revise   (C) target   (D) cancel

11. In an election, all _______ will be examined down to the last detail by the voters and the press.
    (A) divisions   (B) candidates   (C) references   (D) exceptions

12. The government was severely _______ for its slow and ineffective response to the explosion of the flammable powder at a recreational water park.
    (A) provoked   (B) frustrated   (C) identified   (D) criticized
13. The strict teacher asked every student should arrive at school _______ in the morning to have a good start.
   (A) particularly  (B) thoroughly  (C) essentially  (D) punctually

14. With fall _______, the streets lined with trees are carpeted with yellow and brown fallen leaves.
   (A) preserving  (B) approaching  (C) overlooking  (D) switching

15. These prisoners _______ a plan to escape from prison, but they were arrested on the run.
   (A) assigned  (B) observed  (C) devised  (D) captured

二、綜合測驗 (占 15 分)

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Disney will ban selfie sticks at all of its theme parks around the world from July the 1st, 2015. The entertainment giant has become the latest company to ban the sticks. Universal Studios was one of the first companies to put a ban _______. Many museums now also ban them.

Disney spokeswoman said the ban was because of _______ that the sticks were dangerous for customers and Disney workers. She said, “We strive to provide a great experience for the entire family, and _______ selfie sticks have become a growing safety concern for both our guests and workers.” She added that staff have had to stop rides because people _______ selfie sticks on them.

Selfie sticks have become very popular in recent years. It seems _______ everyone in the world is taking self-portraits to put on social media sites. Even the president of the USA has been seen taking selfies. However, many people are getting angry with others who use selfie sticks, especially at tourist attractions.

16. (A) for free  (B) in place  (C) on duty  (D) at ease
17. (A) results  (B) contents  (C) concerns  (D) requests
18. (A) strangely  (B) hopefully  (C) unfortunately  (D) similarly
19. (A) have used  (B) use  (C) used  (D) were using
20. (A) as though  (B) if only  (C) even if  (D) in case

第 21 至 25 題為題組

A consumer watchdog in the UK has reported that many Internet sites are full of fake reviews. The UK’s Competition and Market Authority (CMA) believes there are millions of reviews on sites for hotels, restaurants, theatres and online stores that have been paid for to _______ shoppers. Writing fake reviews for companies is now big business. Many companies wrote fake reviews about themselves as a marketing tool. Others offered money, free samples or upgrades _______ five-star reviews.

Online reviews are very important to businesses. Industry analysts estimate that in Britain alone, $36 billion a year of consumer spending could be _______ by online reviews. Millions of people look at online reviews and endorsements before making decisions such as where to spend their holidays or which plumber to hire. A CMA spokeswoman said, “We have found that consumers who use online reviews find them valuable, but we have also heard about some _______ that may be unlawful.” Some of the more illegal activities include rival companies _______ negative remarks about each other’s goods and services. The bosses could face going to prison for doing this.

21. (A) retain  (B) contact  (C) polish  (D) trick
22. (A) in exchange for  (B) in need of  (C) in place of  (D) in response to
23. (A) persuaded  (B) infected  (C) influenced  (D) shadowed
24. (A) processes  (B) practices  (C) contracts  (D) appeals
25. (A) be posting  (B) posted  (C) posting  (D) post
New research shows that students do not learn very well when they are texting and checking their social media accounts. In the study, some of the students used their mobile phones during class, whereas others had their phones 26_. It was found that students who did not use their mobile phones 27_ the teacher was talking got higher scores on tests they took at the end of the class.

One of the biggest challenges teachers have in the classroom is the non-stop battle of keeping students 28_. The researchers said it is very common for students to be physically present in class, but mentally 29_ because they are using their mobiles. Teachers were fighting a “losing battle” because students were more interested in social media than learning. Another study also found that test scores increased 30_ six per cent after mobile phones were banned in class.

26. (A) turned down  (B) switched off  (C) put out  (D) picked out
27. (A) because  (B) while  (C) although  (D) since
28. (A) worked  (B) to work  (C) work  (D) working
29. (A) absorbed  (B) abstract  (C) absent  (D) awake
30. (A) by  (B) at  (C) for  (D) in

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

第 31 題至第 40 題題組

If you spend most of your days sitting at school, work, at a computer or stretching out on a couch at home, you may be taking up to two years 31_ your life. It is common knowledge that a sedentary lifestyle increases the risk of heart disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer and obesity, and can result in 32_ death. Many people think they can 33_ for sitting around by walking, playing sports or going to the gym. However, this might not be 34_. A new study suggests the effect 35_ our longevity from sitting for long periods of time cannot be 36_ through exercise. Even 60 minutes of daily exercise may not be enough.

The study is from Dr. David Alter and his colleagues at Toronto University. Dr. Alter and his team analyzed 47 studies that tracked different groups of people, who kept 37_ on how long they sat down each day and how much they exercised. They found that the most sedentary groups had a 24% 38_ chance of dying than the least sedentary ones. This remained the case 39_ those who sat a lot also did 60 minutes of daily exercise. Dr. Alter writes: “Reducing your sit-down time each day by standing up at your desk, taking frequent breaks to stretch and walk, or watching TV on your feet may be 40_ better than an expensive, crowded, smelly gym and be just what the doctor ordered.”

(A) increased  (B) even though  (C) on  (D) premature  (E) off
(F) reversed  (G) notes  (H) much  (I) compensate  (J) so

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，請塗記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對者，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。
Long and luxurious eyelashes have been in fashion, but scientists now suggest that the longer might not be the better. David Hu at the Georgia Institute of Technology first decided to investigate eyelashes after seeing his newborn daughter bat her eyelashes three years ago. He and his team members measured the lashes of different mammals. They made an artificial eye with lashes, put it in a wind tunnel and blew air at it. And they created mathematical models of airflow over lashes. They found that across a wide variety of mammals, eyelashes are always about one-third as long as the eye's width, which, it turns out, is the optimal length for diverting airflow around the eye and reducing evaporation.

In the past, scientists have offered different explanations for the existence of eyelashes, including protecting the eye by catching dust as it settled from above, and acting as sensors to trigger blinking, which helps protect eyes and keep them lubricated. And in humans, lashes were also thought to have a role in sex and seduction, or, in biological terms, mating.

Dr. Hu further looked into the relation between the changing airflow around the eye and the proportion of lash length to eye width. Mathematical models of airflow showed that this length, one-third the width of the eye, should be the most efficient for diverting airflow. The wind tunnel experiments also confirmed this. The researchers used a dish of water the size of an eye, with a circle of mesh around it to mimic eyelashes. The mesh functioned the same as false eyelashes made with human hair. The actual length of mammalian eyelashes worked best to prevent evaporation of the water and to prevent the very small particles that air currents carry from landing on the water. If eyelashes are too long, Dr. Hu said, they channel air to the eye. Apart from satisfying his curiosity, Dr. Hu provided a potential worry for wearers of long false eyelashes.

41. Based on the passage, what's the ideal length of lashes when one has eyes of 3 cm in width?
   (A) 1 cm  (B) 1.5 cm  (C) 3 cm  (D) 4.5 cm

42. What's the theme of the 2nd paragraph?
   (A) The focus of the eyelash research.  (B) The special features of mammals.
   (C) The protecting effects of eyelashes.  (D) The various functions of eyelashes.

43. What's the possible reason for the fixed proportion of lash length to eye width in different mammals?
   (A) It best protects the eyes from sweat.
   (B) It will most efficiently trigger blinking.
   (C) It best diverts airflow around the eye.
   (D) It is the most beautiful proportion.

44. What is the potential risk wearers of long false eyelashes might face?
   (A) They might attract too many chasers.
   (B) Their eyes might get too dry.
   (C) Their eyes might get allergic.
   (D) Their eyes might not blink.

The Netherlands is the land of giants: on average, its women stand almost 1.71 meters tall, and its men 1.84 meters. But how the Dutch became the world's tallest people has been somewhat of a mystery. After all, two centuries ago they were renowned for being among the shortest. What's happened since then?

A popular explanation is nutrition—a calorie-stuffed diet rich in meat and dairy products. However, other European countries, which have enjoyed similar prosperity and a rise in living standards, don't embrace the same height. The average male height in the Netherlands has gained 20 cm in the last 150 years. By comparison, the height of the average American man has risen a mere six centimeters over the same period.
Researchers in population health examined a Dutch database for clues. Called Lifelines, the study contains extensive details about the lives and health of more than 94,500 people who lived in the northern of the Netherlands from 1935 to 1967. It is found that the people who had the most children were tall men, and women of average height. For example, the most fertile men were seven centimeters above the average height. Statistically, they had 0.24 more children on average than the least fertile men, who were about 14 cm below the average height. On the other hand, taller women also reproduced more in the Netherlands compared to counterparts in other countries where they often tended to have fewer children.

It is concluded that height is very heritable – taller parents tend to have somewhat taller children than shorter parents. Because taller individuals would have more offspring in the next generation who would be taller, the average height in that generation would a bit taller on average than the preceding generation.

45. What’s the real reason that wins Netherlands the reputation of “the land of giants”?
A) Taller people in Netherlands tend to breed more.
B) People in Netherlands enjoy a calorie-stuffed diet.
C) People in Netherlands are living a healthier life.
D) Taller people in Netherlands can survive more easily.

46. Based on the passage, which of the following is true?
A) The average male height in Netherlands has gained 20 cm in the past two decades.
B) Two hundred years ago the Dutch were among the shortest people in the world.
C) Ordinary Americans tend to have fewer children than the Dutch on average.
D) Nutrition plays an important part in deciding the Dutch’s average height.

47. Who does the word “they” in the third paragraph refer to?
A) The least fertile men.
B) The most fertile men.
C) Taller men.
D) Taller women.

48. Which of the following is NOT true about the study on the Dutch?
A) The study is called Lifelines.
B) About 100 thousand people were being studied in the database.
C) It found that the tallest women had the most children.
D) The people conducting the study are experts in population health.

30 St. Mary Axe, better known by its nickname Gherkin, is one of the most eye-catching buildings in London and it stands out prominently in the city’s skyline. The Gherkin is one of the several modern buildings that have been built over the years in a historic area of London. The 41-story skyscraper was built in 2004 after a modern glass and steel design by the architectural firm of Foster and Partners.

Originally known as the Swiss Re Building, it was later renamed to its street address 30 St. Mary Axe after Swiss Re, the original owner of the building, sold it in 2007. Even before its construction was complete, however, Londoners dubbed the building the “Gherkin” for its distinctive shape, a cucumber.

The tower was built in the heart of London’s financial center, at the site of a building which had been damaged by a terrorist attack in 1992. The construction of a glittering high-tech building in the middle of a relatively low-rise area with plenty of historic buildings and narrow medieval streets set off a new debate about the need for tall buildings in the City of London. But even as many new skyscrapers are now built in the city’s historic center, the Gherkin has acted as a catalyst for the growing cluster of high-rises in the City.
The cucumber-shaped structure has a steel frame with circular floor plans and a glass facade with diamond-shaped panels. The swirling striped pattern visible on the exterior is the result of the building’s energy-saving system which allows the air to flow up through spiraling wells. Besides, these magic panels not only increase internal daylight, but they also reduce water consumption. On the street level, the Gherkin’s base is well integrated with an open public plaza. Huge white X braces create a dramatic entrance. The top of the tower, where visitors find an open hall covered by a glass dome is even more spectacular. From here visitors can have great views over the city. Its unique, bold and energy efficient design has won the Gherkin many construction awards.

49. Which of the following doesn’t refer to the same thing as the other three?
   (A) The Gherkin    (B) Swiss Re Building    (C) 30 St. Mary Axe    (D) Foster and Partners

50. What public concern did the construction of the Gherkin arouse?
   (A) Its blocking of the great views over the city.
   (B) Its damage to skyline of the City of London.
   (C) The doubt on the need for high-rises in London.
   (D) The argument over its distinctive shape of a cucumber.

51. What’s the theme of the fourth paragraph?
   (A) The spectacular outlines of the Gherkin.
   (B) The architectural features of the Gherkin.
   (C) The special power system of the Gherkin.
   (D) The fantastic views from the top of the Gherkin.

52. What can be inferred from the passage?
   (A) The Gherkin can be hailed as a green construction.
   (B) The Gherkin combines modern and traditional elements.
   (C) The Gherkin has become Londoners’ favorite skyscraper.
   (D) The Gherkin was built in memory of a terrorist attack.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

The U.S. is now the 21st country to legalize same-sex marriage nationwide. In a landmark opinion, a divided Supreme Court on June 26, 2015 ruled that same-sex couples can marry nationwide, establishing a new civil right and handing gay rights advocates a historic victory. In the 5-4 ruling, Justice Anthony Kennedy wrote for the majority with the four liberal justices, while each of the four conservative justices wrote their own dissent.

Nearly 46 years to the day after a riot at New York ushered in the modern gay rights movement, the decision could settle one of the major civil rights fights of this era. The language of Kennedy’s opinion spoke eloquently of the most fundamental values of family, love and liberty. “No union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice and family. In forming a marital union, two people become something greater than they once were. Their hope is not to be condemned to live in loneliness, excluded from one of civilization’s oldest institutions. They ask for equal dignity in the eyes of the law. The Constitution grants them that right,” Kennedy wrote.

In a dissent, Justice Antonin Scalia blasted the Court’s “threat to American democracy.” “The substance of today’s decree is not of immense personal importance to me,” he wrote. “But what really astounds is the arrogance reflected in today’s judicial revolt.”

Chief Justice John Roberts wrote, “If you are among the many Americans—of whatever sexual orientation—who favor expanding same-sex marriage, by all means celebrate today’s decision. Celebrate the achievement of a desired goal. Celebrate the opportunity for a new expression of commitment to a partner. Celebrate the availability of new benefits. But do not celebrate the Constitution. It had nothing to do with it.”
53. What’s the theme of the passage?
   (A) The argument among justices in Supreme Court.
   (B) The conflicting opinions about same-sex marriage.
   (C) The legalization of same-sex marriage in the U.S.
   (D) The revolution of American Constitution.

54. What does the word “dissent” in the first paragraph mean?
   (A) disguise        (B) reception        (C) pressure        (D) disagreement

55. How long has gay rights movement existed in the U.S.?
   (A) For two hundred years.
   (B) For nearly half a century.
   (C) For about two decades.
   (D) For 4 to 5 years.

56. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
   (A) Same-sex marriage is the most profound union of all.
   (B) Only 21 countries legalize same-sex marriage nationwide.
   (C) In the past, same-sex marriage tended to be refused by society.
   (D) It is a historical milestone for the same-sex marriage to be legalized.

第二部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答題必須寫在「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. 在臺灣鄉下地區奉獻了 50 年，這位修女決定回家渡過晚年。
2. 一聽到她要離開的消息，很多人趕去機場為她送行。

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：請寫一封信給一個人澄清一個誤會；對方因為這誤會而對你感到生氣或失望，對象可以是父母、兄弟姊妹、同學或(男)(女)朋友等。信中請描述誤會發生的經過及原因，將誤會解開，以獲取對方的諒解。信末署名限用 Andy 或 Alice。
第壹部分：單選題
一、詞彙題
1. 神秘病稱 MERS，或中東呼吸系統綜合症，全球已經有超過數十億人被證實感染，引起了全球極大的恐懼。
   (A) 推出 (B) 測試 (C) 證實 (D) 公布
2. 貧窮不是什麼奇怪的事，因爲一個真正的大國不在於他所擁有的，而是在於他的人民。
   (A) 防範 (B) 有關係 (C) 有罪 (D) 無為
3. 昨晚突然電停時，我一開始的反應是要恐慌，但後來我冷靜下來，並試圖找出原因。
   (A) 支配的 (B) 強烈的 (C) 鎖定的 (D) 始終的
4. 所有車站中的大部分乘客都沒有呼吸，但有一個重傷。
   (A) 異常 (B) 輕微 (C) 大約 (D) 部分地
5. 這個國家，有很多大城巿的疾病如何傳播到全州，這就是為什麼有這麼多的人上它。
   (A) 慶祝 (B) 警告 (C) 無法 (D) 賽馬
6. 中心的交通及工廠仍須正常，並要求供電的及時供應。
   (A) 停止 (B) 飛機 (C) 焦慮 (D) 障礙
7. 業務經理需要被引導成為會計師，因為他負責所有行銷策略。
   (A) 坦白 (B) 透明 (C) 慌忙 (D) 直接地
8. 這部分驚人的事實是一個大國家；故事隨著漸漸攀升到有強力的壓迫，緊緊接觸全部上它。
   (A) 高潮 (B) 角度 (C) 質地 (D) 實際
9. 筋疲力盡和飢餓，這無家可歸的孩子處境一頓熱食和一張溫暖的床。
   (A) 有效的 (B) 敏感的 (C) 應盡的 (D) 親密的
10. 在吃到飽餐廳晚餐一頓後，我必須放鬆一下皮膚讓自己舒服一下。
     (A) 鬆開 (B) 修復 (C) 目標 (D) 取消
11. 在選舉中，所有的候選人會被選民和媒體詳細地檢驗。
     (A) 分開 (B) 候選人 (C) 参考 (D) 例外
12. 政府對在水上樂園燃放煙霧爆破的反應是緩慢而無效的，因而遭到嚴重批評。
     (A) 激進 (B) 暫緩 (C) 確定 (D) 批評
13. 這位嚴格的老師希望每位學生早上都要準時就校，以有良好的開始。
     (A) 特別是 (B) 低調地 (C) 本質上 (D) 準時地
14. 秋天即將到來，樹木成行的街道上點綴了黃色和橙色的葉子。
     (A) 保存 (B) 接近 (C) 俯瞰 (D) 輔助
15. 這些犯人策畫了個越獄計，但他們在逃亡時被逮捕了。
     (A) 指定 (B) 觀察 (C) 設計 (D) 捕獲

二、綜合測驗
第 16 至 20 節為短題
從 2015 年 7 月 1 日起，迪士尼將在世界各地的主題公園禁用自拍神器，這娛樂巨頭已經成為禁用自拍神器的最新公司。環球影城是最早實施禁令的公司之一。許多好萊塢片目前也禁止使用它們。迪士尼發言人表示，禁令是因為擔心這些自拍神器會造成遊客與員工的危險。她說：「我們努力要保護遊客全家享受很棒的遊園經驗，但不幸的是，自拍神器已經成為我們的客人和工作人員造成日益增加的安全問題。」她補充說，工作人員不得不因不人們在使用自拍神器而停止遊樂設施的搭乘。

近年來，自拍神器業已非常受歡迎，就好像世界上每個人都將自拍照放在社交媒體網站上。甚至連美國總統也在自拍。然而，許多對他人使用自拍神器感到恐懼，尤其是當它遊樂設施的短處時。

【小詞意義】
selfie (n.) 自拍 ban (n/.) 禁止
theme park (n. ph.) 主題樂園 strive (n) 努力
self-portrait (n.) 自拍照 social media (n. ph.) 社群媒體
tourist attraction (n. ph.) 旅遊景點

16. 片語題：(A) 免費 (B) put...in place (C) 檢查 (D) 自在
17. 文意字彙題：(A) 結果 (B) 有利 (C) 擔憂 (D) 請求
18. 文意字彙題：(A) 奇怪的是 (B) 希望 (C) 不幸的是 (D) 同樣地
19. 文法近詞到動詞時態：因遊客無法使用自拍神器而導致遊樂設施暫停
20. 考愛接詞：(A) 好像 (B) 反應 (C) 即使 (D) 如果發生...

第 21 至 25 節為長題
英國一個消費者浈鎮聯合報導，許多網站都充滿了許多的評論。英國的競爭和市場管理局(CMA)認為，現在在網站上必須有千上萬關於餐館、餐廳、劇院及網路商店的評論是被付費來欺騙消費者的，為公司編寫虛假評論現在可以為商大生。許多公司會為您的評論，以增加產品或升級的信譽，以換取五星級的評價。

網路上的評論對企業是非常重要的。業內分析師估計，去年，英國一年就有 360 億元的消費支出是被在網上的評論所影響的。數以百萬的人在決定前會看網路上的評論和代言，比如去哪裡度假或應該從哪個電工等等。CMA 的發言人說：「我們發現，有使用網絡上的評論的消費者認為評論是真實的，但我們也聽說有些做法可能是非法的。」一些更嚴格的手段，包括對公司的公布財政批評以及重要的商品和服務的負面評論，這樣做的老闆可能會面臨牢獄之災。

【小詞補充】
watchdog (n.) 監管者 fake (n.) 不實的
review (n.) 評比 marketing (n.) 行銷
upgrade (n.) 升級 analyst (n.) 分析者
endorsement (n.) 背書 unlawful (n) 不法的
rival (n.) 對手 negative (n) 負面的
remark (n.) 評論

21. 考字義：(A) 保留 (B) 接觸 (C) 磨光 (D) 課程
22. 考譯義：(A) 以換取 (B) 需要 (C) 代替 (D) 影響
23. 考字義：(A) 說服 (B) 感染 (C) 影響 (D) 陰影
24. 考字義：(A) 程式 (B) 做法 (C) 合同 (D) 收益力
25. 考字義：(A) 後遭受接受 rival companies (d動名詞)

第 26 至 30 節為短題
最新研究表示，當學生忙着收發簡訊，並檢查他們的社交媒體帳號時，學生是無法好好學習的。在這種研究中，在課堂上有些學生使用自己的手機，而其他人則把手機關掉。研究證明，當老師在講課時，學生使用手機的學生，在課堂結束時的測試得分較高的分數。

一位老師在課堂上面臨的最大挑戰是まるえに停止の計画--保持學生持續工作。研究人員說，很少看到學生身體出席了，但
精神上卻是缺席的，因為他們正在使用手機。老師們打著一場「敗仗」，因為學生對於社交媒體比學習更感興趣。另一項研究也發現，在課堂上禁止使用手機後，考試成績提升了9%。

【字詞補充】

text (v.) 發簡訊
whereas (conj.) 然而
present (a.) 出席的
absent (a.) 缺席的

26. 此題考片語：(A) 調小聲 (B) 解開 (C) 湯火 (D) 排出
27. 此題考動詞：(A) 因為 (B) 當 (C) 虽然 (D) 自從
28. 此題考詞庫：keep (O. + V. + ing)
29. 此題考文意字彙：(A) 專心的 (B) 抽象的 (C) 缺席的 (D) 醒著的
30. 此題考句型：表差距要用 by

三、文意選讀

第一第 1 至 40 題為題組

如果你大部分的時間都是在做著，在學校，在工作，在電腦前，或在家裡躺在床上玩手機，你可能会让你的时间少到两小时。这是常言“久坐的生活方式”将会增加心脏病，第 2 型糖尿病，癌症和肥胖症的风险，而且可能会导致过早死亡。很多人认为他们可以透过散步，做运动或者去健身房来补充坐太久的健康。然而，事情可能不是如此，一项新的研究表明，久坐对脑部的影响无法借由运动来逆转，即使每天运动 60 分钟可能并不能够得到的。

这项研究是由华大，阿爾特博士和他的同事在加拿大多倫多大學所做的。阿爾特博士和他的研究小组分析了 47 個研究，追蹤不同的人群，他們在他们的每天多少分钟，運動多少時間紀錄到。研究中他們發現，坐最久的族群比坐最少的人多了 24% 的死亡機會。即便那些坐很久的人在每天也做 60 分鐘的運動，結果仍然一樣。阿爾特博士寫道：「減少每一天坐著的時間，藉由当你头晕的时候，你會去運動或者去健身房來補償坐太久的問題。」

31. 此題考 choose A off B 從 B 拿走 A 「久坐會減少 2 年的壽命」
32. 由前後字句可判斷此格應填形容詞，又根據語意，推出應填：premature (過早的)

33. 此題考片語 compensate for (補償)
34. 據句子結構判斷，此格應填形容詞，又根據 however 語意，語意可推出應填「結果不是如此的」所以應填 so
35. 此格字詞搭配 effect on (對……的影響)
36. 由句構可推出此格應填動詞的過去分詞，又根據前一句的語意可推知，應填 reversed (逆轉)
37. 此格考片語 keep notes on (做關於……的筆記)
38. 這格前後為 a 24% _______ chance of，所以應填形容詞，再根据語意可推出 increased (增加的)
39. 這題考語意轉折的連接詞，由上下文推斷應填 even though (即便)
40. 這題考修飾比較級形容詞 better 的修飾語 much

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

又長又濃密的睫毛一直是流行時尚，但科學家們現在認為，較長的未必是好的。來自南加利福尼亞研究的胡大衛在三年前，看到他的新生女兒眨著她的睫毛後，決定進行睫毛研究。他和他的團隊成員測量不同的哺乳動物的睫毛。他們做了一個有關睫毛的人造眼睛，把它放在一個風洞中吹風。他們還創造了在睫毛周圍氣流的數學模型。他們發現，在多種哺乳動物中，睫毛都是眼睛周圍的三分之一。結果發現，這正是轉移眼部周圍的氣流，減少水分蒸發的最理想程度。

在過去，科學家已經對睫毛的存在提供了不同的解釋，包括防雪上揚掉下來的灰塵來保護眼睛，並且作爲感應器來觸發眨眼，這有助於保護眼睛並保持溼潤。而在人類中，睫毛也被認為在對性別的認定，或者生物學，或者在購買，或者有用的作用。

胡博士進一步研究眼睛周圍的氣流變化和睫毛長度與眼睛周圍的氣流直徑之間的關係。氣流的數學模型表明，睫毛的百分比與氣流直徑之間的一個平滑的關係，能有效地對氣流直徑進行調整。氣流的錢德盧塞証了這一點。研究人員使用的一個眼睛大小大小的水，在它周圍畫上一個網狀的睫毛線。這網狀的紋路與人類睫毛的睫毛線相同。哺乳動物睫毛的實際長度最能有效地防止水的蒸發，並且防止空氣中所含的細微顆粒細在水上。胡博士表示，如果睫毛太長，他們會將空氣引到眼睛。除了隨性自己的好奇心，胡博士提出假設長睫毛的人所面臨的一個潛在隱患。

【字詞補充】

eyelash (n.) 睫毛
artificial (a.) 人造的
diameter (n.) 直徑
airflow (n.) 氣流
sensor (n.) 感應器
trigger (v.) 觸發
lubricated (a.) 潤滑的
propotion (n.) 比例
mimic (v.) 模仿
particle (n.) 粒子
channel (v.) 引導

41. 根據本文，當一個人的眼睛為 3 公分寬時，睫毛的最佳長度為何？(A) 1 公分 (B) 1.5 公分 (C) 3 公分 (D) 4.5 公分
42. 第二段的主旨為何？(A) 睫毛的種種功能。 (B) 哺乳動物的特殊功能。 (C) 睫毛的保護作用。
43. 在不同哺乳動物中，睫毛長度與眼睛周圍的氣流比例固定的可能理由為何？(C) 最能有效轉移眼睛周圍的氣流
44. (A) 他們的眼睛可能會吸引太多的追求者。 (B) 他們的眼球可能可能會過敏。 (D) 他們的眼球可能可能不會眨眼睛。此題考題記憶，線索在第二段最後一句話「淮安睫毛的眼睛寬」。第 45 至 48 題為題組

第 45 至 48 題為題組

荷蘭是荷蘭的國家：平均來說，牠的女人平均 1.71 米，她的人平均 1.53 米。而荷蘭人是如何成爲世界上最高的人之一是一個謎。畢竟，在一個世紀之前，他們是以矮身高著稱的國家之一。從那時以來，發生了什麼事？

一個常見的解釋是營養——富含肉類和奶製品的高熱量飲食。但是，歐洲其他國家，都享有同樣的繁榮和生活水平的提高，卻沒有相同的身高。最近 150 年來，在荷蘭男性平均身高提高了 20 公分。相較之下，同期的美國人平均身高只上升區區 6 公分。

在人口健康研究人員針對荷蘭的資料尋找線索。這研究名稱為生命線，針對北荷蘭從 1935 年到 1967 年超過 94,000 的人口，研究包括他們生活水準和健康狀況的詳細。研究小組發現最多孩子的人是國家大衛的兒子，及平均身高均等的婦女。例如，最會生孩子的男子平均身高 1.60 公分。據統計，他們平均比生最少的男子多出 0.24 個孩子，而生育最少的男子平均身高比平均身高低 1.4 公分。另一方面，相較於其他國家，個子高的女性們往往生更多孩子，而在荷蘭人們也生的較少。

結論是身高是於遺傳性是——高的子父母往往比較瘦矮的子父母生出較高的小孩。由於較高的會生出較多較高的下一代，那末，下一代人的平均身高就會比上一代人高一點。
45. 什麼是荷蘭享有「巨人國度」聲譽的真正原因？
(A) 在荷蘭身高的長高遺傳..
(B) 荷蘭人生長高遺傳 \( \rightarrow \) 長高	(C) 荷蘭人生長高遺傳 \( \rightarrow \) 生長	(D) 長高遺傳 \( \rightarrow \) 高	

46. 前面的句子是正確的？
(A) 把藝術品 \( \rightarrow \) 前面的句子是正確的。
(B) 前面的句子是正確的。

47. 第三段的句子在句子中所指的事件是？
(A) 生幾個孩子。
(B) 生幾個孩子。

48. 該題的正確答案是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

49. 第 47 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

50. 第 48 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

51. 第 49 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

52. 第 50 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

53. 第 51 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

54. 第 52 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

55. 第 53 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

56. 第 54 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

57. 第 55 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

58. 第 56 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

59. 第 57 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

60. 第 58 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

61. 第 59 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。

62. 第 60 題的正答是？
(A) 生孩子。
(B) 生孩子。
第2部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：
1. Having devoted herself to rural communities (areas) in Taiwan for 50 years, the nun decided to return home to spend her late years.
2. Upon hearing the news of her departure (that she was leaving), many people rushed to see her off at the airport (the airport to see her off).

評分標準：
1. 每錯一個字母或文法誤0.5分。
2. 有一題以斜線劃分為四小題，每小題各占1分。
3. 該小題最多扣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

參考範圍：Dear Bus Driver,

I was the student who took your bus home yesterday afternoon. Being severely scolded by you for wanting to take a free bus ride yesterday, I felt terribly hurt and misunderstood. Here I want to clear up the misunderstanding. My mom, who is a housewife, drives me to school and home every day, so seldom do I have the experience of taking public transportation, including a bus ride. Unfortunately, yesterday, my mom was busy taking care of my grandmother, who was hospitalized. Hence, I was asked to take the bus home by myself. At first, I felt thrilled because the bus ride would be a fresh new experience to me. However, I was wrong when I started to figure out which bus to take, how much money I should put into the coin slot, since I don’t have an Easy Card to swipe. And at which stop I should get off the bus. With these concerns in mind, my initial intention had been replaced by anxiety and worry before I stepped onto your bus.

Twenty-five minutes later, the bus finally arrived at the stop nearby my home. Not knowing I should pay the fare “again”, I just got off the bus. Thus, it was just at that moment that you stopped me with an angry yell, “Wait! Where is your bus fare?” Stunned by the yell, I stuttered, “What? I... I have paid the money.” Then, you got even angrier, threatening, “You take the bus every day, and you don’t know you need to pay? I will take you to the police, if you don’t pay the money.” Fortunately, seeing how helpless I was, a kind passenger reached out to me, explaining I should pay the bus fare twice since I took the bus for a longer distance. Realizing the mistake I had made, I paid the money immediately, apologizing to you in the meantime. However, you still accused me of taking a free ride on purpose. At that time, I didn’t know how to defend myself and all I could do was get off the bus and walked home unhappily.

Still feeling wronged after getting home, I decided to write you the letter to solve the misunderstanding. I really didn’t have any bad intention yesterday. Please don’t feel angry and please forgive me for my ignorance and lack of experience. I will look forward to the next encounter with you.

Happy Driving!

The innocent student,

Andy

評分標準：

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>級別</th>
<th>給分</th>
<th>英文作文給分參考標準說明</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 優 | 15-18分 | 正確性：文法和字彙使用適當，無語法或拼字錯誤。
組織：內容精闢，段落分明。 |
差 | 5-9分 | 正確性：文法和字彙使用適當，無語法或拼字錯誤。
組織：內容模糊，段落不明。 |
劣 | 0-4分 | 正確性：文法和字彙使用適當，無語法或拼字錯誤。
組織：內容模糊，段落不明。 |

英文作文採整體式評分，分為五等級：優(19-20分)、中(15-18分)、可(10-14分)、差(5-9分)、劣(0-4分)。批改老師於閱畢完考試卷後，於署底評分表一個整體分數；再以分項式評分標準檢驗是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分標準包含下列5項：內容(5分)、組織(3分)、文法、句構(4分)、字彙、拼字(4分)及語例(2分)。另外，字彙不足扣1分；未依提示分段扣1分。