105 學年度全國高級中學
學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科

— 作答注意事項 —

考試範圍：第 1 ～ 2 冊

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，請畫記在答題卡之「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. Thanks to his wife’s lasting ______ support, the man eventually fulfilled his dream of being a director in his middle age.
   (A) unconditional   (B) remarkable   (C) insufficient   (D) additional

2. By closely observing a(n) ______ develop into a butterfly, the little boy witnessed the wonder of life.
   (A) leather   (B) caterpillar   (C) emperor   (D) grasshopper

3. A sudden air attack occurred, accompanied by explosions, ______ of smoke, and fire everywhere.
   (A) receipts   (B) sparks   (C) columns   (D) wrecks

4. The breakdown of the truck ______ the delivery of the foods; I’m afraid the party has to be held up.
   (A) postpones   (B) devises   (C) awards   (D) blames

5. Gender imbalance in Chinese communities has long been ______ by one key factor that many people still believe only boys can keep the family name alive.
   (A) blown   (B) governed   (C) mattered   (D) persuaded

6. To ______ the attack of larger predators, fish swim in groups so that they can look bigger in the distance.
   (A) zipper   (B) deposit   (C) dodge   (D) whisper

7. The suspect’s ______ facial features make him unable to deny he was the person videotaped by the monitor.
   (A) instant   (B) generous   (C) stale   (D) distinct

8. The girl’s Mandarin has been ______ better than last year when she came without knowing even a character.
   (A) initially   (B) considerably   (C) specifically   (D) supposedly

9. When Helena learned that she won the competition, she ______ from ear to ear and her friends were so happy for her too.
   (A) sobbed   (B) peeped   (C) leaped   (D) grinned

10. Only when we have ______ will we spur ourselves to move on and try hard to achieve our goals.
    (A) exhibition   (B) advantage   (C) ambition   (D) leisure

11. Jack’s performance last night left nothing to be ______. All the reviews in today’s newspaper are positive.
    (A) progressed   (B) deserved   (C) predicted   (D) desired
12. In addition to encouraging students verbally, giving physical rewards is also one effective ______ to motivate them to learn.

(A) strategy (B) miracle (C) guardian (D) authority

13. With Penny's health worsening, there is ______ hope that she can completely recover and go backpacking with us.

(A) mighty (B) faint (C) rusty (D) loose

14. A security guard is supposed to respond ______ to all kinds of unexpected or dangerous situations before any harm is done.

(A) purely (B) practically (C) swiftly (D) apparently

15. The long hours of working in front of the computer make many employees suffer from a(n) ______ neck and back, so it would be nice to have massage service in the company.

(A) tame (B) fair (C) ideal (D) stiff

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，請在選答卡之「選擇題答覆區」內，創作者，得 1 分：答錯、未作答或選答多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第16至20題為題組

Steven Spielberg, the well-known award-winning director and producer, made a commencement speech at Harvard in 2016. He ______ Harvard graduates, using lots of movie analogies in a humorous yet inspiring way in the speech. In Spielberg’s opinion, people are used to listening to parents and teachers ______ their own intuition. Consequently, the youth are often concerned about what they are told to do, but seldom listen to their heart and then know what they could do.

As a 12-year-old who got a handycam from his father, Spielberg somehow knew he could do something with it. The gift ______ to be the crucial object that shaped the course of his future even though the picture wasn’t very clear in the beginning. He confessed that he didn’t know making a movie is a(n) ______ to him until he shot “Color Purple.” Afterwards, he constantly used real events in life to get people to experience what the characters have gone through. In the end, Spielberg advised graduates to face the “monsters” of the world, including racism, religious hatred, and so on, like a hero striving to ______ villains. Quoting his movie and life stories, Spielberg encouraged Harvard graduates to take responsibility for the world.

16. (A) mentioned (B) addressed (C) recognized (D) performed
17. (A) except for (B) apart from (C) thanks to (D) instead of
18. (A) turned out (B) made up (C) took on (D) set off
19. (A) benefit (B) amusement (C) mission (D) headline
20. (A) impress (B) pretend (C) murder (D) defeat
第21至25題為題組

It is fascinating to witness wildlife in their natural habitat. But, for people living in urban areas, especially in developed countries, the opportunities to spot wild animals are _21_ except in the zoos or circuses. Therefore, many nature-loving people visit foreign countries to experience the close contact with wildlife. On the top of the list is Thailand, where people can _22_ intriguing exotic animals in many fun activities, such as taking selfies with tigers and getting a massage from an elephant. However, such a tour, seemingly exciting and unforgettable, actually indicates people's _23_ of respect for animals' wellbeing.

One popular tourism enterprise, the Tiger Temple, allows tourists to touch, feed or even take pictures with tigers, but a dark secret lies behind the merriment. It is reported that the tigers in the temple, Wat Pha Luang Ta Bua, were mercilessly beaten up and abused _24_ the monks there claimed that they had been taking good care of the tigers ever since they took in the first one in 1999. Animal rights activists had _25_ against the Tiger Temple for years. And they finally managed to release the 137 tigers in the temple in 2016.

21. (A) little (B) less (C) few (D) some
22. (A) interact with (B) glance at (C) recover from (D) appeal to
23. (A) poll (B) sum (C) spite (D) lack
24. (A) unless (B) although (C) whether (D) once
25. (A) violated (B) educated (C) protested (D) concerned

第26至30題為題組

The vision of Special Olympics came about after Eunice Kennedy Shriver developed the first day camp for challenged individuals. Well _26_ the athletic abilities that challenged people have, she sought to create a program, hoping to assist them in reaching for the stars. The vision became a reality when the _27_ first Special Olympics took place in 1968. Today, the program _28_ all around the world and is continually growing. Schools in the United States even make it compulsory to incorporate Special Olympics in their physical education curriculum. “Let me win. But if I can’t win, let me be brave in the _29_.” It’s the motto of Special Olympics—speaking volumes about the sportsmanship to achieve and the heroic spirit of being a winner. _30_ their all to overcome physical difficulties, disabled athletes meet challenges with passion and become victorious through the Special Olympics. No longer being disadvantaged, they can also be role models for all of us.

26. (A) dedicated to (B) involved with (C) aware of (D) alive with
27. (A) very (B) most (C) much (D) real
28. (A) blossom (B) has blossomed (C) will blossom (D) had been blossoming
29. (A) condition (B) extreme (C) majority (D) attempt
30. (A) On giving (B) To give (C) By giving (D) Given
第 31 至 40 题为题组

You may frown at the behavior of eating dirt, and think only barbarians do so. However, the ______ of eating dirt, called geophagia, especially claylike soils, has been done for millennia. It is not only widespread in animals but also well ______ in human history. Records can ______ at least the time of Greek physician Hippocrates. Ancient Egyptians ate dirt to treat various illnesses, especially those of the gut. Some American natives used dirt as a(n) ______, mixing a little clay in foods tasting naturally bitter to counteract the sharp taste. Geophagia was not uncommon in Europe until the 19th century; even today, cravings for dirt still ______ a prominent sign of pregnancy in some societies.

A common explanation for eating dirt is that soil is ______ in minerals. It has been proved that the appearance of human’s geophagia is aligned with regions where calcium is ______ accessible. Mineral acquisition might be a misconception, though. Studies have suggested that eating earth ______ adds significant amounts of minerals to one’s diet; in many cases, it further interferes with the absorption of digested food. Another explanation is that eating dirt is to get rid of toxins. Clay molecules can easily cling to toxins in the stomach and gut, preventing ______ substances from entering the bloodstream. Coincidentally, pregnant women in some areas are reported to have consumed clay to ______ their discomfort—they claimed that it was a way to remove toxins that might harm the fetus. Whatever the exact reasons behind, geophagia is actually an adaptive behavior, not an eating disorder as earlier presumed.

(A) spice (B) rich (C) practice (D) serve as (E) rarely
(F) ease (G) date back to (H) poisonous (I) readily (J) documented

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

Drones, or unmanned aerial vehicles, are now all the rage. While some people play with pricey drones for fun or use them to deliver packages, there are other people with vision who hope to utilize them in health care.

Drone technology companies are working together with international health organizations to work on projects of transporting medical supplies or samples. VillageReach, a nonprofit organization in Seattle, USA, cooperating with UNICEF, has used drones to carry some dried blood samples over a long distance in Malawi, Africa. Malawi is one of the countries that have the highest rate of HIV
infection. One of the most effective ways to prevent death from AIDS is for the patients to receive treatment as early as possible, so newborns’ blood testing is extremely important. It takes eleven days to travel on rough roads in the forest with snakes to the lab testing for HIV. Nearly 10 thousand infants die because of the delayed testing and treatments every year. It’s exciting news that in the trial this year, drones needed only twenty minutes to deliver the samples. Hopefully, drones can replace the traditional way of transporting these time-sensitive medical samples.

Another drone tech company, Zipline, also recently announced their deal with Rwanda government to transport blood bags. In Rwanda, women who suffer post-partum hemorrhages and children who suffer from malaria are in high demand of blood transfusion, but these patients usually live in remote areas with terrible road conditions. Drones’ effective and efficient delivery of medical cargo is expected to save lots of lives in Rwanda.

Though there are more challenges to overcome, such as the cost, local residents’ fear of the unknown flying objects, and the difficulty in getting a contract with a government, the application of drones is sure to play a crucial part in the revolution of medical care.

41. According to the passage, which is NOT one of the functions of drones at present?
(A) Being used as toys.
(B) Delivering medical parcels.
(C) Detecting unknown objects in the sky.
(D) Sending packages for delivery companies.

42. What is the main reason for using drones in the projects mentioned in the passage?
(A) The medical samples contain deadly virus.
(B) It saves time as well as a lot of money using these drones.
(C) The delivery of medical packages from and to some places is difficult.
(D) Volunteers are not allowed to enter these countries because of political chaos.

43. Which of the following about the project by VillageReach and the Malawi government is true?
(A) The project has successfully saved 10 thousand infants.
(B) To conduct an effective HIV testing, it’s better to do it as soon as possible.
(C) Lots of people die of HIV infection in Malawi, and most of them are newborns.
(D) The blood bags that drones carry will save lots of people who have lost a lot of blood.

44. What may VillageReach and Zipline do to more efficiently apply drones in medical care?
(A) Educate the locals about the drones.
(B) Work with developed countries instead.
(C) Use drones to help repair the roads in poor conditions.
(D) Modify the drones, making them able to transport sick people.

Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, once said, “Music gives soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination, and charm and gaiety to life and to everything.” The power of music has long been recognized, just like what is depicted in the movie “The Sound of Music”—helping a
teacher and guardian find her happiness and believe the family cannot be torn apart even by the brutal Nazis.

Though famous linguist Steven Pinker considers music to be cheesy and just an accidental by-product of language development, most people admit that hearing the songs they love effectively helps them get rid of bad moods. So researchers started to find neurological evidence regarding the power of music. The study was not easy because people have different tastes for music. But they did quickly find that, unlike language, there is no specific area for music. As humans hear a song, their frontal lobe and temporal lobe are immediately activated to process it. Most scientists agree that the activated areas differ due to diverse factors. A song with lyrics triggers Broca’s and Wernicke’s areas. The visual cortex is activated when our brain tries to visualize the piece of music, and the medial prefrontal cortex is aroused when the piece of music is linked to a memory.

The neurological evidence implies that humans can cognitively and emotionally respond to a piece of music. Cheerful music and fast songs cause people to have physical responses similar to the signs of being happy while sad music makes people’s pulse slow down and blood pressure become lower. These understandings of the impacts of music on the human body shed light on treating and caring for patients, especially those suffering from mental disorders. It is hoped that the application of music therapy can help lots of people.

45. What is this passage mainly about?
(A) The various applications of music therapy.
(B) The neurological experiments on musicians.
(C) The scientific proof for the impact of music.
(D) The effects of music, language and art on humans.

46. What does Steven Pinker think of music?
(A) It is less important than language.
(B) It can make us in a good mood.
(C) Studying its effect on brains is not easy.
(D) Doctors should use it more widely.

47. Which of the following is less likely to be stirred up when a man hears a piano sonata without lyrics?
(A) Frontal lobe and temporal lobe.
(B) Broca’s and Wernicke’s areas.
(C) The visual cortex.
(D) The medial prefrontal cortex.

48. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
(A) Different parts of the human brain can be triggered when people hear music.
(B) Whatever the music is, most people’s spirits tend to be lifted with their heart beating fast.
(C) It has long been believed music is beneficial to humans, and some research has proved it.
(D) Other than regular medical treatment, people who have depression can listen to music to make themselves happier.
The negative impacts of microbeads have long been highlighted by environmentalists and the campaign for microbeads ban has also been a success: by 2017, it will be illegal in the United States to sell a personal care product containing any plastic microbeads. These small pieces of plastic go down the drains and into the lakes, rivers, and oceans whenever people use face soaps, body washes, toothpastes, and some age-defying cosmetics containing them. They are too small to be filtered out by wastewater treatment. They absorb toxic chemicals and a single microbead can be up to a million times more toxic than the water around it. What’s worse, they are not easily degraded, posing a threat to the environment.

It seems reasonable to promote the restrictions on microbeads because prohibiting using these tiny plastic particles will help clean up waterways and prevent marine life from consuming them. However, some people also ask whether such a boycott does any good. Scientists at the University of Michigan once examined 145 fish from Lakes Huron and Erie, both of which were notorious for their highest levels of microbeads. Interestingly, when the gut of each fish was cut open, none was found containing a microbead. The argument that humans will consume excessive toxins because of the microbeads in fish species that humans harvest for food might be controversial. In addition, the statistics that environmentalists manifest for their campaigns are mostly derived from trawls of water surfaces, where most fish do not feed. Compared with the leftover of our face wash, fish are more interested in algae, zooplankton, and other fish that are far tastier.

There is no denying that microbeads have brought about negative side effects. However, how harmful they are and whether they are really as evil as what environmentalists claim are still under debate.

49. What is the purpose of the passage?
(A) To introduce plastic microbeads.
(B) To offer another perspective on microbeads.
(C) To explain the reasons for moves against microbeads.
(D) To analyze why using microbeads is controversial.

50. According to the passage, why are microbeads poisonous?
(A) They are easily attached to toxic substances.
(B) They can’t be broken up in water.
(C) They float on the water surface.
(D) They are degradable in wastewater.

51. Why does the author mention the examination of fish from Lakes Huron and Erie?
(A) Fish species are actually eating more microbeads than claimed.
(B) Fishes in these two lakes eat more microbeads than those in any other lake.
(C) The statistics used against microbeads are not objective enough.
(D) The findings of the examination give rise to microbeads’ ban in 2017.

52. What is the author’s attitude toward environmentalists’ advocacy of banning microbeads?
(A) Supportive.  (B) Neutral.  (C) Against.  (D) Suspicious.
Many Japanese enterprises have been going through painful transitions since the 1990s. To keep up with global competitiveness and productivity, companies started to employ irregular workers, who are typically paid less than full-time regular employees. The number of these low-paid disposable workers has been steadily climbing. In 1990, they accounted for 20 percent of the workforce, 35 percent in 2011, and now 40 percent, which suggests that they are replacing regular staff in Japanese enterprises. However, the majority of them earn less than the government poverty line, and their average monthly incomes are even lower than charges for renting an apartment.

Such imbalanced phenomenon further contributes to the growth of Internet café refugees, who rent a private booth in an Internet café and take it as a dormitory. This new type of Internet café has sprung up since the mid 2000s. Equipped with shower places and laundry service, these Internet cafés are especially welcomed by overnight users. According to a survey, most of those long-term users are unemployed and low-paid irregular workers. Unable to rent an apartment, more and more irregular single workers have no option but to choose something cheaper. Living in an Internet café, they don’t have to worry about bills for utilities; they can enjoy unlimited free drinks, blankets, cushions, and Internet service. The environment is clean and the personal booth is also big enough for an adult to sleep without bending his knees and to keep personal belongings—one pair of shoes, two dress shirts, one grey suit, a backpack, and a briefcase.

53. What is the relation between the above two paragraphs?
   A) The phenomenon described in the first paragraph results in that in the second one.
   B) The phenomenon described in the first paragraph results from that in the second one.
   C) The phenomenon described in the second paragraph is the example for that in the first one.
   D) The phenomenon described in the second paragraph is the solution to that in the first one.

54. Why do a growing number of Japanese people choose to live in an Internet café?
   A) The thriving economy leads to high house prices.
   B) The enterprises offer irregular workers Internet cafés as dormitories.
   C) The rent of a booth is far lower than that of an apartment.
   D) The booth is so large that they live comfortably.

55. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is NOT mentioned?
   A) Japanese enterprises hire disposable employees to reduce costs for manpower.
   B) A large number of people line for the entrance to an Internet café every evening.
   C) Internet cafés in Japan offer basic daily necessities to consumers.
   D) Internet café refugees are mainly made up of unemployed or low-paid people.

56. What can be inferred from the two paragraphs?
   A) Visitors to Japan will prefer Internet cafés for accommodations to hotels.
   B) Irregular workers have threatened the sustainability of an enterprise.
   C) The government has come up with new policies for Internet café refugees.
   D) The economic situation in Japan has been going downhill for a long time.
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. 儘管颱風要來了，有些固執的人卻忽視來自政府的警告，仍堅持去登山。
2. 萬一他們在山中發生意外，糟糕的氣候狀況將使救援變得更加困難。

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：你的老師（Mr. Chen）在一個月前就指派了一份作業給全班，繳交期限是今晚十二點。
但你因為某理由而尚未完成，請寫一封信向老師說明你的理由及接下來你將如何挽救或彌補。
請注意：請以 George 或 Mary 於信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。
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第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

目標：詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (A)

難易度：中
解析：考形容詞。多詁了太外長久以來無條件的支持，這個人終於在中年時完成自己的導演夢。
(A)無條件的
(B)非凡卓越的
(C)不足的
(D)額外的

2. (B)

難易度：中
解析：考名詞。透過近距離觀察毛毛蟲變成蝴蝶，小男孩親眼見證生命的奇蹟。
(A)皮革
(B)（蝶、蛾）的幼蟲
(C)皇帝
(D)蛀蝀、蛀蟲

3. (C)

難易度：難
解析：考名詞。突然發生空襲後伴隨而來的是四處的爆炸、燻煙與火災。
(A)收據
(B)火花、火星
(C)圖離體
(D)（船、車輛、飛機、房屋的）殘骸

4. (A)

難易度：易
解析：考動詞。貨車故障延誤了食物的運送，我很擔心會延誤。
(A)延誤 (B)設計 (C)授予 (D)懲訓

5. (B)

難易度：難
解析：考動詞。只是在我們有抱負時，我們才能激勵自己前進，努力實現目標。
(A)展覽 (B)優勢 (C)抱負 (D)休閒

解析：考動詞。華人社會中，性別失衡一直以來被一個關鍵因素所支配著：多數人仍認為只有男孩能延續香火。
(A)吹 (B)支配、影響
(C)要緊、有關係 (D)說服

6. (C)

難易度：易
解析：考形容詞。為了躲避較大掠奪者的攻擊，魚兒們成群地游在一起，這樣遠處看看起來比較大隻。
(A)拉上拉鍊 (B)使沉淪、存錢
(C)躲避 (D)耳語、私語

7. (D)

難易度：易
解析：考形容詞。嫌犯醜陋可區別的臉部特徵使得他無法反駁他就是監視器所拍到的人。
(A)即時的 (B)慷慨的
(C)腐敗的 (D)清楚明確的

8. (B)

難易度：中
解析：考名詞。女孩的中文已經比去年剛來時一個字都不認得好多了。
(A)起初 (B)相當地
(C)明確具體地 (D)大概、據稱

9. (D)

難易度：易
解析：考動詞。當Helena獲知她贏得比賽時，笑容滿面，她的朋友也很為她高興。
(A)啜泣 (B)鄙視 (C)跳躍 (D)露齒笑

10. (C)

難易度：易
解析：考名詞。只有在我們有抱負時，我們才能激勵自己前進，努力實現目標。
(A)展覽 (B)優勢 (C)抱負 (D)休閒
11. (D)
難易度：難
解析： 考動詞。Jack 昨晚的表演完美無缺，今天報
紙上的評論都是正面的。
(A)進步 (B)應得 (C)預測 (D)渴望、想要
leave nothing to be desired 沒有什麼好改進的，
就是「完美無缺」。

12. (A)
難易度：易
解析： 考名詞。除了口頭上鼓勵學生，給予實質報
酬也是激勵學生學習的有效策略。
(A)策略 (B)奇蹟 (C)監護人 (D)權威

13. (B)
難易度：難
解析： 考形容詞。Penny 的健康每況愈下，她整體
希望可以完全復原，跟我們去自助旅行。
(A)強而有力的 (B)微弱的 (C)生穢、生疏的 (D)鬆的

14. (C)
難易度：中
解析： 考動詞。長時間在電腦前工作讓許多員工
肩膀僵硬，所以公司裡如果有按摩服務會很
棒。
(A)馴服的 (B)公平的 (C)理想的 (D)僵硬的

二、綜合測驗
第16至20題為題組
獲獎無數的知名導演兼製作人史蒂芬史匹柏，於
2016年在哈佛畢業典禮中演講。他用許多電影類比，
以幽默且啟發人心的方式對哈佛畢業生演講。史匹柏認
為，人們習慣於聽父母與老師的話，而非自己的直覺。
因此，年輕人常常只在意他們被要求要做什麼，但是鮮
少傾聽自己的聲音，然後知道自己能做什麼。

十二歲時史匹柏在電影《太平洋》拍攝期間，他說：
他知道可以用它來做點什麼。即使從開始一切都還
不是很清楚，這個懷才不遇最後變成他人生道路的關鍵之
物。他承認其實是在他拍攝《紫色姐妹花》時，他才
明白拍攝電影對他而言是一項任務。之後，他經常使用
生活中的真實事件來讓人們體會角色們的經歷。最後，
史匹柏勉勵畢業生要像一個喝醉打敗壞人的英雄一般，
面對世界的「怪獸」，包括種族主義、宗教仇恨等。史
匹柏引用他的電影及人生故事，鼓勵哈佛畢業生對世界
負起責任。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文意發展，
掌握詞彙、句子及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段
落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力
內容：本文介紹史蒂芬史匹柏的哈佛畢業典禮演說大意

16. (B)
難易度：難
解析：(A)提到 (B)向…講話
(C)辨識、認出 (D)表演、表現
本題考動詞。依前後文推，史匹柏對畢業生
「演說」，故選(B)向…講話。

17. (D)
難易度：易
解析：(A)除外 (B)除了…之外 (C)由於 (D)而不是
本題考介系詞用法。parents and teachers 與
their own intuition 剛好是相反，且後文提到
人們不是傾聽自己的聲音，故選(D)。

18. (A)
難易度：中
解析：(A)結果、下場是 (B)編造；和好
(C)承擔（責任等） (D)出發
本題考動詞用法。前後文提到史匹柏
隱約感覺這個禮物可以怎麼用，但沒想到它
竟然塑造了他的一生，turn out 通常指意外的
結果，故選(A)結果、下場是…

19. (C)
難易度：易
解析：(A)益處 (B)娛樂 (C)責任 (D)頭條
本題考名詞。由下一句推出史匹柏之後拍的
電影是有目的的，即讓人們體驗主角的經歷，
故選(C)任務。

20. (D)
難易度：易
解析：(A)使印象深刻 (B)假裝 (C)謀殺 (D)打敗
本題考動詞。根據上文，年輕人應該要像英
雄一樣努力「打敗」壞人，故選(D)。

重要字、詞與片語

director n. 導演 commencement n. 畢業典禮
analogy n. 類比 humorous adj. 幽默的
intuition n. 直覺 course n. 道路
racism n. 種族主義 hatred n. 憎恨
villain n. 壞人、惡棍
第21至25題為題組

能親眼看見自然棲息地中的野生動物是很迷人的
事情，但是對於住在都市的人們來講，特別是在已開發國
家，除了在動物園或馬戲團，看見野生動物的機會幾乎
很少。因此，許多愛好自然的人們會去國外體驗與野生
動物的親密接觸。泰國，是清單中首選的國家，在那邊
人們可以在許多有趣的活動中和有魅力的異國動物互
動，例如與老虎拍自拍或是給大象按摩。然而，這樣的
旅遊似乎是刺激又令人難忘，但事實上卻是顯示人們缺
乏對動物福祉的尊重。

知名旅遊企業「老虎旅」，允許遊客觸摸、餵食或
甚至與老虎拍照，但愉悅的背後有黑暗的祕辛。根據報
導，在 Wat Pha Luang Ta Bua 寺廟裡的老虎被殘忍地毒
打及虐待；雖然僧侶宣稱自從他們在 1999 年收留第一
豔老虎之後，他們對老虎照顧無微不至。動物權利運動份子數年來對老虎廟發出抗議，終於在 2016 年成功釋放 137 隻國中的老虎。

目標：(1)認同的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文章發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力

內容：本文介紹泰國老虎廟

21 (C)
難易度：中
解析：本題考查動字。此句主為屬數名詞 the opportunities，故搭配名為 few，故選 (C) little、less。要接不可數名詞，some 是肯定含意，本題需要否定含意，故不能選。

22 (A)
難易度：中
解析：(A)互動 (B)興見 (C)從包中復原 (D)吸引
本題考查詞性，依下文的拍照等活動，故應選 (A) 互動。

23 (D)
難易度：易
解析：(A)調查 (B)統計 (C)敵意 (D)友善
本題考查名詞，故選 (D)友善。本題為難題，表格中提到某種攻擊動物約又有好有壞，老虎是被虐待的，故選 (D) 雖然。

24 (C)
難易度：中
解析：(A)避寬 (B)教育 (C)抗議 (D)關心
本題考查動詞，根據本文，被虐待的老虎在保護動物權利人士的抗議下，終被救出，故選 (D) protest against。抗議某事。

重要字、詞與片語

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>witness v. 親眼看到</th>
<th>wildlife n. 野生動物</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>habitat n. 森林地</td>
<td>urban adj. 市內的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opportunity n. 機會</td>
<td>intriguing adj. 有趣的、吸引人的</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exotic adj. 異國的</td>
<td>self-give n. 自拍</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>indicate v. 指出、顯示</td>
<td>wellbeing n. 福祉、幸福</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enterprise n. 企業</td>
<td>mercilessly adv. 殘忍地</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

在為殘障人士發展日間夏令營的第一天後，Eunice Kennedy Shriver 想催生殘障奧運會的願景油然生。清楚知道身心障礙人士們擁有的運動能力，她想創辦一個活動，希望能幫助他們成就夢想。當第一屆殘障在 1968 年舉行時，這樣的願景成真了。今日，她的方案已在全球開花，且仍持續成長中。美國的學校甚至強制將殘障奧運融入體育課程中。「讓我在努力嘗試中是勇敢的。」這是殘奧的箴言，充分說明了所需實現的運動家精神為何與成為一個贏家所需具備的英勇氣魄。藉由盡全力去克服身體上的困難，殘障人士們以熱情迎接挑戰，透過殘障奧運會獲得勝利。他們不再是弱勢，他們也可以成為我們的榜樣。

目標：(1)詞彙的了解與運用能力；(2)能依據文章發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力

內容：本文介紹殘障奧運會的由來與精神

25 (C)
難易度：中
解析：(A)致力於 (B)有關其中 (C)意識到 (D)充滿了
本題考查句式，在與身心障礙人士相處之後，Shriver 察覺到這些人的其他能力，故此格選 (C)。此句為分詞構句，原句為 Because / Since she was well aware of the athletic abilities...
三、文章選段

你或許會對於吃土的行為蹙眉不解，並認為只有野蠻人會做這樣的事。然而，吃土這樣的習慣，尤其是吃像黏土般的泥土，又稱食土症，已行之數千年之久了。吃土不只在動物間是普遍的事，也充分記載於人類歷史。最早的文獻記載可追溯至古希臘名醫 Hippocrates 時代。為了治療各種疾病，尤其是腸疾，古埃及人也吃土。有些美洲土著把土當成調味劑，加入一些泥土在鬱起來有天然苦味的食材中用以中和與強烈的味道。十九世紀之前，食土症在歐洲依舊普遍。甚至今日在某些社會中，會想要吃土這個感覺仍被當成是妊娠的一項重要徵兆。

一般解釋人類食土乃因土壤富含礦物質。目前已證明人類食土行為的分布狀態與礦質容易取得的區域是吻合的。但獲取礦物質這樣的說法可能是個誤解。研究已指出，吃土不大會在個人飲食上增加顯著的礦物質含量。在許多案例中，吃土這件事反而妨礙食物的消化吸收。另一個解釋是，吃土是為了排毒，泥土分子會輕易地與腸胃中的毒素附著在一起，阻止有害物質進入血液之中。巧合的是，曾報導過某些區域的孕婦會吃土來舒緩他們的不適，他們聲稱這是避免可能傷害胎兒毒素的方式。不管背後是哪種確切的因素，食土症確實是一種因應性的行為，並非先前所謂的是一種飲食失調的症狀。

目標：(1) 採訪學生閱讀能力；(2) 詞彙的理解與運用能力；(3) 能依文章發展、掌握圖表、句子與篇章結構的能力；(4) 比較英漢的文義發展，掌握圖表及精選引例運用的能力；(5) 推論推理的能力

內容：本文介紹人類吃土行為背後可能的原因

詞彙選題

(A) 調味劑 (B) 富含 (C) 習慣，慣例 (D) 當作
(E) 鮮少，很少 (F) 舒緩 (G) 透性 (H) 有毒的
(I) 非常容易地 (J) 紀錄於文件上

32 (C)

難易度：中

解析：此格填名詞，此句接續上句文意，新增吃土這個「習慣，慣例」已行之千年，故選(C)。

32 (J)

難易度：易

解析：此格填動詞，動語態。前一句提到人類歷史，本句主詞為「紀錄」一字，因此填動詞「記載於文件中」，選(J)。
四、閱讀測驗

第41～44題為題組

無人機，即無人控制飛行器，現正流行中。有些人把它當作貴重的玩具或是用來送遞包裹，然而有些有遠見的人則是希望將此設備在醫學方面運用。

無人機科技公司正與國際健康組織合作研發送遞醫療用品或樣品的計劃。美國西雅圖的非營利組織VillageReach與聯合國兒童基金會合作，在非洲馬拉威使用無人機來長距離送遞乾燥血液樣本。馬拉威是HIV感染率最高的國家之一，預防因艾滋病而死亡最有效的方法之一就是讓病人及早接受治療，因此新生兒的血液測試相當重要。行經利比亞南部的森林的測試HIV的實驗室需要在十一天的時間，每年因為測試錯誤及治療而喪生的嬰兒有將近一百萬。令人興奮的消息是今年的試飛中，無人機運送樣本只要二十分鐘，希望無人機能夠取代傳統的方法送達這些分秒必爭的醫療用品。

另一家無人機科技公司Zipline最近也宣布了與盧安達政府達成長期送達血袋的協議。在盧安達，產後大出血的婦女及感染細菌的孩童對於輸血有很高的需求，但這些病患通常住在道路狀況很差的偏遠地區，無人機有效又有效率的運送醫療用品預期可以拯救許多生命。

雖然還有很多挑戰需克服，例如成本、當地居民對不明飛行物體的恐懼，以及與政府取得合約有困難度，無人機的應用必定會在醫療保健的改革中占一席之地。

目標：(1)測驗學生閱讀科技結合醫療相關主題文章的能力；(2)能根據文章內容發展，掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3)依篇章段落的文章發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4)推理論證的能力

內容：本文介紹無人機在運送醫療用品的應用

第41(C)

難易度：易
解析：根據本文，下列何者不是無人機目前的功能之一？（根據第二段）
(A) 運送醫療包裹
(B) 運送醫療包
(C) 運送空中不明物體
(D) 為貨運公司運送包裹

第42(C)

難易度：易
解析：本文中所提到的計劃裡使用無人機的主要理由是什麼？（由第二段馬拉威及第三段盧安達的例子得知）
(A) 醫學樣本含有致命的病毒。
樂。當人類聽到一首歌時，他們的前額葉及顳葉馬上會啟動處理。大部分的科學家都同意被激發的區域會因各種因素而不同，一首有歌詞的曲子會激發 Broca 及 Wernicke 區；當我們的大腦要想像這首曲子的畫面時，視覺皮層會被激發；而當這首曲子和某個回憶有連結時，內側前額葉皮層會被喚起。

這樣的腦神經機制表示人類在認知上及情感上對音樂都有反應，愉悅的音樂和快歌使人们有和快樂徵兆相像的身體反應，而悲傷的音樂使得人們的脈搏減緩、血壓降低。了解音樂對人類的影響可以讓我們對治療及照顧病人更加了解，特別是那些罹患心理疾病的人，冀望音樂治療的應用可以幫助很多人。

目標：(1) 測試學生閱讀醫學與音樂相關主題文章的能力；(2) 能依據文章發展掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3) 依篇章段落的文章發展，掌握詞彙及轉折句運用的能力；(4) 推理論證的能力

內容：本文利用腦神經機制介紹音樂對人類的作用

45 (C)

難易度：中
解析：本文主要是關於什麼？
(A) 音樂療法不同的應用。
(B) 施行於音樂家的腦神經實驗。
(C) 音樂影響的科學證據。
(D) 音樂、語言與藝術對人類的影響。

46 (A)

難易度：易
解析：Steven Pinker 對音樂的看法如何？
(A) 它比語言不重要。（根據第二段第一句）
(B) 它讓我們心情好。（這是普遍的看法）
(C) 研究它對大腦的影響並不容易。
(D) 醫生應該更廣泛運用它。

47 (B)

難易度：難
解析：當人們聽到一首無歌詞的鋼琴奏鳴曲時，下列何者最不可能被激發？（根據第二段倒數第二句）
(A) 前額葉及顳葉。
(B) Broca 及 Wernicke 區（語言區）。
(C) 視覺皮層。
(D) 內側前額葉皮層。

48 (B)

難易度：中
解析：下列何者敘述為非？
(A) 當人們聽到音樂時，大腦中不同區域會被激發。
(B) 無論是何種音樂，大部分的人精神為之一振，心跳加速。（是快歌或愉悅的音樂才有此效果）
(C) 人們久而久之相信音樂對人類有益，有些研究已證實這一點。
(D) 畢了常規的治療外，憂鬱症病患可以聽音樂讓自己更快樂。

重要字、詞與片語

philosopher n. 哲學家 universe n. 宇宙 gaiety n. 愉快 recognize v. 認可 depict v. 描繪 guardian n. 監護人 brutal adj. 殘忍的 linguist n. 語言學家 cheesy adj. 俗氣的 by-product n. 副產品 neurological adj. 腦神經的 frontal lobe 前額葉 temporal lobe 顳葉 activate v. 激發 process v. 處理 diverse adj. 多樣的 lyric n. 歌詞 visual cortex 視覺皮層 medial prefrontal cortex 內側前額葉皮層 cognitively adv. 認知上 pulse n. 脈搏

第19至20題為題組

柔珠的負面影響力一直以來都被環保人士所強調著，而禁止使用柔珠的活動也已取得勝利，到了 2017 年的時候，美國將不再販賣任何含有塑膠柔珠成分的個人衛生用品。每當有人使用含有柔珠的洗面乳、沐浴乳、牙膏或部分抗老化製品，這些小柔珠就會透過排水系統來到河、湖與海洋中。柔珠因為太小所以無法被污水處理系統濾出。它們會吸附有毒的化學物質，且單單一顆柔珠就可以比周遭水域毒上百萬倍。更糟的是，這些柔珠不易被分解，對環境造成威脅。

推行對柔珠限制使用似乎很合理，因為禁止使用這些極小的塑膠分子能幫助清潔水道，防止水中生物吃到它們。然而，有些人也問了這樣的杯葛是否有任何幫助。密西根大學的科學家們就曾檢視來自 Huron 湖與 Erie 湖中的 145 條魚，這兩座湖是因含有高程度柔珠而惡名昭彰。妙的是，當把每條魚的腦子切開來看，沒有發現任何柔珠。人類所捕獲的魚類生物因體內含有柔珠，故而人類會吃下過量毒素，這樣的論點可能會有爭議。此外，環保人士所用來支持他們反柔珠運動的數據，也因此是來自於表面拖網的水質，多數魚種並不會因此區域的水質為主食來源。跟我們的洗面乳殘餘物相比，魚還對海藻、浮游生物或其它好吃得多的魚更有興趣。

不可否認，柔珠已造成許多不好的副作用。然而它的害處與否它真如環保人士所宣稱的那樣惡棍，仍然有辯論的空間。

目標：(1) 測試學生閱讀環保相關主題文章的能力；(2) 能依據文章發展掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；(3) 依篇章段落的文章發展，掌握詞彙及轉折詞運用的能力；(4) 推理論證的能力

內容：本文述說為何柔珠被環保人士鄙視與作者對此的觀點。
的過渡期。為了追上全球競爭力與生產力，企業們開始
雇用非正式的派遣員工，他們的薪資一般都低於全職的
正式員工。低薪的派遣員工數量穩定攀升，在 1990 年
時，他們才占勞動人口的百分之三十，到了 2011，變
成百分之三十五，而現在是百分之四十，這意味著他們
正取代著日本業界中正式員工。然而，多數的他們卻
得不到政府的貧窮線水準，而他們每個月的薪資甚至還
低於承租一間公寓的租金。

這樣失衡的現象甚至導致網咖難民的增加，這些人
向網咖店租小包廂，把這個空間當成是自己的宿舍。這
種新型態網咖自 2005 年起快速崛起，提供淋浴設備與
洗衣機，尤其受有過夜需求的使用者歡迎。根據一份調
查，在這些長期使用者中，多數是失業或低薪的派遣人
員。無法租一間公寓，愈來愈多單身的派遣人員不得不
找較便宜的選擇。住在網咖裡，他們不用擔心水電瓦斯
費用，他們可以享用無限免費的飲料、毛毯、靠墊與網
路服務。網咖的環境是乾淨的，個人的包廂也夠大足可
容納一個成人不需彎著腰睡覺，與放置私人物品（
一雙鞋、一套海島、一件西裝，一個簡約公事
包）。

目標：（1）測驗學生閱讀社會相關主題文章的能力；（2）能
依文意發展、掌握詞彙、句法及篇章結構的能力；
（3）依篇章段落的文意發展，掌握詞彙及轉折
詞運用的能力；（4）推理解讀的能力。

內容：本文介紹日本網咖難民現象與原因。

重要字、詞與片語

- environmentalist n. 環保人士
- campaign n. 活動
- microbeads 柔珠（多用 pl.）
- drains 排水設備（多用 pl.）
- age-defying adj. 抗老的
- cosmetics n. 化妝品
- filter v. 連篩、治療 n. 處理
- absorb v. 吸附、分解
- pose a threat to N. v. pHR. 對…造成威脅
- restriction n. 限制
- prohibit v. 禁止
- waterway n. 水道、海道
- marine adj. 海生的
- consume v. 食用、派遣 yoga n. 路徑、路徑
total adj.（＋for …）因…惡名昭彰
- gut n. 腸子
- argument n. 論點
- excessive adj. 過量的、豐富的、補（魚）
- controversial adj. 有爭議的、顯眼的
- derived from v. 引用、造句
- overn N. 萬物、數量
- algae n. 水藻、海洋浮游動物
- bring about v. 引發、產生

第 50 及 51 項為題組

自從九○年代開始，許多日本企業一直在歷經痛苦
難易度：難
解析：由這兩段敘述，可推論出什麼？
(A)到日本的觀光客將會偏好網咖當住所而更勝於旅館。
(B)派遣員工已威脅到日本企業的永續性。
(本文並沒有討論到這個議題)
(C)政府已經為網咖難民想出新的政策。
(D)日本經濟狀況已每況愈下陣子了。
（第一段第一句就提到日本企業的 painful transitions，因而出現 irregular low-paid workers 不斷取代正式員工的現象。第二段又說這些 disposable workers 因收入低，負擔不起房租而當網咖難民，可見日本的經濟一直都不樂觀。）

第2部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英
1. Some stubborn people { ignore / neglect } / (the) warning(s) from the government and / still insist on
   
   climbing the mountains
   hiking in the mountains
   going mountain climbing

   despite the approaching typhoon.
   although the typhoon is approaching.

2. If they should / have accidents in the mountains,
   If accidents should / happen to them in the mountains,

   / the awful terrible weather condition
   will / would

   make it more difficult to rescue them.
   the rescue more difficult.

評分標準
1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每題分四段落，每段落占 1 分。
3. 每個誤語扣 0.5 分，各段獨立，扣完為止。
4. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次；各段落之拼字錯誤最多扣 1 分。
5. 每題大小寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。
二、英文作文

Dear Mr. Chen,

My name is George. I’m writing to you to make a sincere request: can I ask for an extension on my assignment? I’m so sorry that I’m surely unable to have the assignment done by midnight tonight. I’ve tried, believe me. Please allow me to explain.

I got a serious flu three weeks ago and spent a whole week in bed. Eventually recovering from my sickness and starting to prepare for the assignment, I found myself bombarded by other schoolwork assigned during the period of my absence from school. I was leading a dog’s life, working hard to complete piles of homework every night, not to mention the study schedule I had to catch up with. Now, I’ve finished all the delayed work but meanwhile time is up on your assignment. It shames me to admit my inability to accomplish more, but it is the truth. If I am allowed to have another weekend for the assignment, I promise my work will astonish you. I’ve come up with the title, done some research on the Internet as well as in the library, and asked for some assistance from my friend, who is only available on Saturday and will help me with technical problems. I will hand in my work in person on Monday morning because the file might be too large to be sent by e-mail. Please spare some time considering and replying to my request. Thank you.

Respectfully,

George
評分原則

本大題總分 20 分，評分標準包含下列 5 項：內容（5 分）、組織（5 分）、文法、句構（4 分）、字彙、拼字（4 分）、及體例（2 分）。字數不足，扣 1 分。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>給分</th>
<th>英文作文給分參考標準說明</th>
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<td>0 ～ 4 分</td>
<td>只寫兩三行，或根本完全離題，或幾無正確句子。</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 ～ 8 分</td>
<td>字數勉強足夠，內容平平，但文法或拼字錯誤很多。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 ～ 13 分</td>
<td>字數足夠，有內容，文法使用尚可，錯字不多。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 ～ 17 分</td>
<td>內容及結構可以，文法順暢，錯字少。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 ～ 20 分</td>
<td>內容創新，結構佳，文法順暢，幾無錯字。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

英文作文分項式評分指標

<table>
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<th>項目</th>
<th>等級</th>
<th>優</th>
<th>可</th>
<th>差</th>
<th>劣</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>內容</td>
<td>主題（句）清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。（5 ～ 4 分）</td>
<td>主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。（3 分）</td>
<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>文不對題或沒寫（凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算）。（0 分）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>組織</td>
<td>重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。（5 ～ 4 分）</td>
<td>重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。（3 分）</td>
<td>重點不明，前後不連貫。（2 ～ 1 分）</td>
<td>全文毫無組織或未按題示寫作。（0 分）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>文法、句構</td>
<td>全文文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。（4 分）</td>
<td>文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。（3 分）</td>
<td>文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。（2 ～ 1 分）</td>
<td>全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。（0 分）</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>字彙、拼字</td>
<td>用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。（4 分）</td>
<td>字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。（3 分）</td>
<td>用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。（2 ～ 1 分）</td>
<td>只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字句。（0 分）</td>
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<tr>
<td>體例</td>
<td>格式、標點、大小寫等幾無錯誤。（2 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>
<td>違背基本的寫作格式或標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。（0 分）</td>
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