全國公私立高級中學

105 學年度學科能力測驗第三次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：105 年 11 月 3~4 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 题至第 15 题，每题有 4 个选项，其中只有一个正确或最适当的选项。请填在答题卡之「選擇題答案區」。各题答对者，得 1 分；答错、未作答或画记多于一个选项者，该题以零分计算。

1. The lyrics of the song ________ Joseph of his good old days that he and his best buddies had in high school.
   (A) recall    (B) recognize    (C) remind    (D) reflect

2. This job offers me ________ working hours, so I can arrange my daily schedule more freely.
   (A) plentiful    (B) flexible    (C) significant    (D) dominant

3. Victor always challenges conventional views and never yields to authorities. No wonder he is considered a ________ to all teachers.
   (A) pirate    (B) racist    (C) passenger    (D) rebel

4. One of the hikers failed to grip the rope and ________ down the steep slope. His back was severely injured.
   (A) deposited    (B) tumbled    (C) balanced    (D) scratched

5. The Wangs were surprised to find that the house they had just bought needed a good ________, so they decided to hire a cleaning maid to do it.
   (A) pump    (B) scrub    (C) deck    (D) rank

6. Mr. Nelson has been ________ and generous. I can’t believe he should have cursed and sworn in front of the audience while giving a speech.
   (A) courteous    (B) defensive    (C) artificial    (D) superior

7. In many fairy tales, stepmothers are usually ________ as wicked and mean women who constantly abuse their stepchildren.
   (A) indicated    (B) portrayed    (C) represented    (D) determined

8. I wrote down all my New Year’s ________ on a piece of paper, including staying fit and getting good grades. I hope I can achieve them all.
   (A) resolutions    (B) interactions    (C) evaluations    (D) definitions

9. After defeating her biggest opponent in the tournament, the tennis player successfully ________ into the next round.
   (A) advanced    (B) participated    (C) extended    (D) conquered

10. ________ should have the right and responsibility to take care of their children instead of starving or abusing them.
    (A) Emperors    (B) Immigrants    (C) Guardians    (D) Demonstrators

11. George has an incredibly ________ project to go green—using no plastic for a whole year, which is crazy and absolutely impossible for most Taiwanese.
    (A) ambitious    (B) temporary    (C) sensible    (D) cooperative

12. When reading novels, Flora makes it a habit of ________ her dictionary every time she comes across new words.
    (A) surveying    (B) declaring    (C) consulting    (D) inspecting

13. Peter ________ agreed to travel to Iceland just because his wife insisted; actually he didn’t like the cold climate there.
    (A) considerably    (B) enthusiastically    (C) innocently    (D) reluctantly
14. The ______ of the plan was to reduce the cost in production, but it did not work as well as we had expected.
(A) consequence (B) philosophy (C) discipline (D) objective

15. The weather in that tropical island is ______, which makes it one of the most popular tourist destinations in the world.
(A) harmonious (B) delighted (C) outstanding (D) agreeable

二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Many people may have heard others calling someone “as lazy as a sloth,” but few really know what kind of animal a sloth is. In fact, sloths are the slowest mammals in the world and they can sleep up to 20 hours a day! ______ is their idleness that algae, a kind of plant, usually grow on their fur and become a natural protection for them in the trees of their Central and South American rain forest home. There are two main species of sloth, one with two claws on the front feet and ______ three. The two are quite similar in appearance, but the two-toed sloths tend to spend more time hanging upside-down ______ the three-toed sloths often sit upright in the tree branches. The three-toed sloths also have ______ that few other mammals possess: They have extra neck vertebrae that allow them to turn their heads almost 270 degrees.

Some scientists think sloths developed their slow-motion lifestyle, so they would be less noticeable to predators. The algae that grow on their fur also help them avoid predators by letting them ______ with green leaves. Slow and mild as they appear to be, once caught by a predator, sloths turn from sluggish to slugger. They bite fiercely, hissing, slashing with their claws, and shriek loudly to defend themselves.

16. (A) That (B) What (C) Such (D) It
17. (A) the other (B) one (C) some (D) still another
18. (A) as (B) while (C) whether (D) though
19. (A) impression (B) profit (C) advantage (D) function
20. (A) blend in (B) get along (C) keep up (D) make do

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Most Taiwanese people live in modern houses equipped with air-conditioners. However, 70 percent of Bangladeshis in the countryside live in run-down huts made of tin, ______ do not have electricity supply. With the burning heat in summer, these houses ______ become ovens, where temperatures indoors can reach as high as 45 Celsius degrees.

Fortunately, a new device, Eco-cooler, has brought cool relief to those Bangladeshis. Eco-cooler requires ______ some plastic bottles and an ordinary board. To make an Eco-cooler, first drill holes on the board with the size of the neck of the plastic bottle, ______ a grid. Then cut all the plastic bottles in half, and mount the halves with necks onto the grid with the wider side facing outward and the narrow end inward. The air is funneled through the bottles, and becomes cool after it enters the hut, ______ cooler air is blown out when our lips are rounded. Eco-cooler is completely eco-friendly, and hopefully, the idea of Eco-cooler can spread and help more Bangladeshis.

21. (A) few of which (B) most of which (C) few of them (D) most of them
22. (A) barely (B) namely (C) casually (D) practically
23. (A) instead of (B) more than (C) nothing but (D) except for
24. (A) forming (B) and forming (C) formed (D) which forming
25. (A) in case (B) just as (C) so that (D) but also
The Sydney Opera House has always been a beloved icon that fascinates visitors near and far. With its trademark interlocking white shells, the Opera House looks like a giant armadillo or oysters, but architect John Utzon says his design was inspired by a peeled orange: the 14 shells of the building, _26_, would form a perfect sphere.

In 1957, Utzon was virtually unknown outside his native Denmark before his _27_ in the design contest for the new Opera House was singled out by the judges. His work of genius eventually won him both the prize and the honor of building the Sydney Opera House. When the construction began, Utzon’s complex structure gave the engineers who built it a real hard time _28_. It took much more time and effort than was originally expected. Long before the building was finished, Utzon was branded extravagant by the cost-conscious politicians, and he was officially _29_ in 1966. When the Opera House was opened by Queen Elizabeth II in 1973, the architect was not invited to the ceremony, nor was his name mentioned.

But over time, people all around the world fell in love with Utzon’s design. The building was even named a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Yet Utzon _30_ his finished masterpiece before his death. The genius architect passed away in 2008, at the age of 90.

### 26. (A) to combine  (B) when combining  (C) if combined  (D) which combine  
### 27. (A) logic  (B) entry  (C) volume  (D) device  
### 28. (A) though  (B) therefore  (C) on end  (D) as well  
### 29. (A) carried out  (B) crossed out  (C) put off  (D) laid off  
### 30. (A) could never see  (B) had never seen  (C) has never seen  (D) would have never seen

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

说明：第 31 题至第 40 题，每题一个空格，请依文意在文章后所提供的（A）到（J）選項中分别选出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號塗記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，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 至 40 题為題組

In most countries, one common scene in spring is kids dashing outside to the playground to climb onto the monkey bars, play on the seesaw or swing, and so on, with their grandparents watching nearby. However, in Spain, grandparents are not _31_ with sitting on the bench while feeding squirrels. These old folks are playing and exercising, too. On a typical morning in Vilassar, a coastal town of Spain, only several children are _32_ in a kiddy park while some 20 retirees are stretching, ready to start their daily exercise session in the senior-citizen playground.

These outdoor _33_ specifically designed for the elderly are popping up not only in Spain but also around the globe. The senior-citizen playground has become a global trend since the _34_ population is what many countries are faced with now. It is estimated that in 2050, the number of people aged 65 will _35_ that of under the age of 15. Thus, designing and building a city suitable for senior citizens is _36_. Also, it should be advocated that the elderly are never too old to play; this idea has further evolved into age-friendly or multigenerational outdoor creational spaces with _37_ equipment.

“Keeping moving is vital for people of our age,” said Manuel Francisco Martin, 63 years old and retired, as he was pedaling on the strider. “Once we stop moving, our body parts will gradually _38_.” According to a study conducted by University of Lapland in Finland, the _39_ of regularly spending time in the elderly playground are many—building muscles, increasing manual dexterity and reducing the risk of falling. In the meantime, elderly playgrounds also _40_ social centers, where the elderly meet friends and give encouragements to one another. With more and more such parks established in the country, the government is sure to save more bucks spent on elderly health care.

(A) overtake  (B) serve as  (C) facilities  (D) break down  (E) spotted  
(F) benefits  (G) content  (H) fitness  (I) pressing  (J) aging
四、阅读测验（占32分）

说明：第41题至第56题，每题请分别根据各篇文章之文意选出最适当的一个选项，请在答题卡之「选择题答案区」内作答。答对者得2分；答错、未作答或答多于一个选项者，该题以零分计算。

第41题至44题为题组

While Charlotte and her friends were sharing the books they had read in the past year, she unintentionally mentioned that she didn’t read the printed books but listened to them. Her friends simultaneously exclaimed, “Cheating!” Her behavior may sound deceitful, but is listening to audiobooks really a lot easier than reading printed books?

Though reading is quite solitary and private for individuals, in the past, all forms of writing were intended to be read out loud as the rate of illiteracy was pretty high. With the advancement of digital technology, audiobooks have become readers’ new option. Compared with reading printed books, listening to audiobooks appears effortless. However, Daniel Willingham, a psychologist from University of Virginia, reassured the public that the cognitive processes associated with listening to audiobooks are no fewer than those involved in reading printed books.

Two fundamental processes occur in reading—decoding and language comprehension. Language comprehension refers to the understanding of sentence structures, the main idea of the passage, etc. Many studies have proved that listening comprehension is closely related to reading comprehension, and that people’s understanding of a passage is the same whether they read it or listen to it. On the other hand, decoding is a process specifically involved in reading books; in other words, when reading books, readers have to perceive the strings of letters and translate them to meaningful units in the brain. This process is crucial and matters a lot in the earlier stage of learning how to read. Yet, it somewhat turns into an automatic mechanism after late primary school, and is up for grabs in adulthood.

To be short, there isn’t much difference whether people get the story by reading it or listening to it. Perhaps reading printed books does better an adult’s processes of decoding and comprehension, but the progress is actually limited.

41. Why does the author mention Charlotte’s example in the first paragraph?
   (A) To demonstrate how popular audiobooks are nowadays.
   (B) To display people’s misconception about audiobooks.
   (C) To emphasize the importance of reading for students and adults.
   (D) To highlight the difference between printed books and audiobooks.

42. According to the passage, which of the following statements about reading is true?
   (A) Reading has been a quiet activity only for individuals throughout history.
   (B) Some people nowadays choose to “listen” to a book rather than “read” it.
   (C) When people listen to a book, the first step is to break down words into letters.
   (D) People can comprehend a passage more effectively when reading printed books.

43. What does the phrase “up for grabs” possibly mean?
   (A) Difficult to control.
   (B) The envy of the public.
   (C) Available for everyone.
   (D) Limited under some conditions.

44. What can be inferred from the passage?
   (A) Listening to books is just a fad which doesn’t benefit people.
   (B) Audiobooks should be promoted more in elementary school.
   (C) Audiobooks will soon replace printed books in the near future.
   (D) Listening to or reading a book doesn’t make much difference to adults.

第45至48题为题组

After Thomas Hicks, an American marathon runner, collapsed right after he won the race in the 1904 St. Louis Summer Olympics, people soon found that he didn’t crumple because of exhaustion but because of the mixture of egg whites, brandy, and strychnine, which is now used as an ingredient of pesticide. This strange incident is allegedly the reason why the 1908 London Olympics forbade athletes to use drugs during the games.
Doping, however, is nothing new in Olympics. Some of the ancient Athletes in Olympics consumed specially-formulated substances to enhance their performance, ranging from herbs, fungi, to royal jelly and testicles. This old problem not only has a long history, but also seems to remain and expand in sports. More than a hundred Russian athletes are reported to be barred from the 2016 Rio Games as Russians allegedly bribed anti-doping officials to swap their athletes’ urine samples. Though it’s difficult to give exact numbers of athletes who use drugs to enhance their performance, according to a study in 2015, about one third of outstanding athletes are involved in doping to some degree. Performance-boosting drugs are not exclusive to Olympians. Any 30-something young man who is into working out in the gym could be taking anabolic steroids from time to time.

Though each year, athletes and their trainers find new plans to consume or administer drugs, there is not much change in the types of drugs. The most popular one is anabolic steroids and human growth hormone. Some common drugs can also be used as boosters, such as asthma medicine and insulin. As anti-doping agencies lay down more and more rigid rules for inspection, athletes come up with smarter ways to handle doping, like a schemed schedule of using drugs so that their excellence peak emerges before the sports event to avoid being tested.

Notorious as doping may sound, the intention to enhance performance is as positive as applying technology to sports competition. Perhaps the authorities concerned should rethink the “real spirit” of sports and check which drug or which technology has violated the spirit so as to decide on consistent and thorough regulations.

45. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
   (A) Doping has been a serious problem for Russian athletes.
   (B) Enhancing performance is the most important and difficult task for all athletes.
   (C) Anti-doping officials have striven to prevent athletes from using drugs, but in vain.
   (D) Using drugs to perform better in athletic events has been more common than we think.

46. According to the passage, which of the following is less likely to be used by athletes as a performance booster?
   (A) Insulin.
   (B) Pesticide.
   (C) Anabolic steroid.
   (D) A substance containing brandy, egg whites and strychnine.

47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
   (A) The purpose of using drugs and technology in athletic games is the same.
   (B) Asthma medicine can guarantee athletes good performance without being tested.
   (C) Performance boosters nowadays are completely different from those decades ago.
   (D) Thomas Hicks was barred from the 1908 Olympics because of his doping scandal.

48. What is the author’s attitude toward using drugs in the athletic games?
   (A) Confused.
   (C) Objective.
   (B) Positive.
   (D) Biased.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

As one of the biggest cultural events in the world, the Edinburgh International Festival, first beginning in 1947, consists of several different art themes, organization systems and independent campaigns. Among these distinctive events, the Edinburgh Fringe is definitely the one that attracts increasing attention.

In 1947, two years after WWII, the first Edinburgh International Festival was committed to presenting the “highest and purest art forms.” As the festival only focused on high culture, other art forms except for classical opera, music and dance were excluded from the programs. With this decision, the festival provoked controversy and prompted the creation of a whole new rival one. At that very first festival in 1947, eight theater groups turned up uninvited and staged their own shows outside the “official” festival programs. These “unofficial” events were the beginning of the Edinburgh Fringe.
For more than sixty years, the Edinburgh Fringe has witnessed its growing popularity and success, which even eclipses and outshines the Edinburgh International Festival. After WWII, there has been an outcry for young and avant-garde art forms, and such a trend definitely gives the Edinburgh Fringe a good head start. With its unique yet clear tradition of “having no particular theme” and welcoming performers “showing up uninvited,” the Edinburgh Fringe provides an excellent stage for performers who are looking for audience and attention. Besides, the materials of the Fringe are more contemporary than classical, and its shows, unlike the relatively expensive festival performances, are generally affordable and down-to-earth. Each year in August, the high season for touring Scotland, the Edinburgh Fringe attracts visitors and art enthusiasts from around the world. As of 2016, there were more than 4000 programs in the three weeks, with over 1000 shows being put up each day.

The Edinburgh Fringe is not only hugely successful but financially independent from the government. Unlike the Edinburgh International Festival that receives £4.5 million from the government annually, the Edinburgh Fringe gets less than £200000. In the face of the government’s budget cuts, the Edinburgh International Festival will be downsized in 2017, but the Edinburgh Fringe, largely unaffected by the financial policy, is likely to continue to grow.

49. What is the best title for this passage?
(A) The Edinburgh Fringe: from Margin to Mainstream
(B) Best Art from the Best Artists: The Edinburgh International Festival
(C) A New Definition for High Arts: The Success of the Edinburgh Fringe
(D) The Edinburgh International Festival: A Gloomy Future Waiting Ahead

50. Which of the following about the Edinburgh International Festival is NOT mentioned in the passage?
(A) The amount of subsidy it receives.
(B) The art forms included in its programs.
(C) The history background about its start.
(D) The numbers of its shows and programs.

51. Which of the following is NOT a reason for the success of the Edinburgh Fringe?
(A) The Edinburgh Fringe is held during the peak season of tourism each year.
(B) The concept of the Edinburgh Fringe corresponds to the new trend of art when it first started.
(C) The huge financial support from the government helps it develop its unique features and events.
(D) The Edinburgh Fringe welcomes creative art forms and encourages aspiring artists to show themselves.

52. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is true?
(A) After the second World War, there was a new and great demand for high cultures in the world.
(B) The first Fringe was staged as a subpart in the main events in the Edinburgh International Festival.
(C) Materials in the Fringe are mostly popular arts while those in the Edinburgh International are more classical.
(D) The Fringe is more likely to be impacted by the British government’s budget cut than the Edinburgh International Festival.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

In the past decades, people around the world have been fervently working on eliminating any form of unfairness and discrimination. However, there is still one insidious form of discrimination called “alphabetism,” which continues to impact people significantly. Alphabetism, by definition, refers to discrimination against people whose family names begin with a letter in the lower part of the alphabetical chart. It goes so unnoticed that many do not even recognize such a disadvantage.

It’s often the case that a retail store named Abby’s has an advantage over Zap Shop when customers flip through the phone directories or classified Ads. Names in English spread evenly among every alphabet, but suspiciously, there are a great number of famous people or celebrities whose surnames begin with letters between A and K. Take the former American president George Bush for example. He and his 26 predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet. What’s more surprising is that the world’s five richest men Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht all belong to the front part of the alphabet chart.

Are these mere coincidences? Let’s get back to our early days at school. At the beginning of the semester in primary schools, teachers seat students alphabetically from the first row to the last to remember their names more easily. Thus, little Zelda Zamir gets stuck in the last row, and is seldom ordered to answer questions by those insensitive teachers. The alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have gotten lucky at those moments, but in fact, as they get less attention from teachers in class, they are deprived of chances to speak up in public, which might cause negative influences on their later lives.
The humiliation continues into graduation ceremonies where Anderson, Baldwin and Chester proudly get their awards first. By the time they reach Zelda Zamir, most people have been in a state of mind-wandering. No one cares if Zelda Zamir goes on the stage to get her prize. Such cases of Alphabetism can go on and on: lists for job interviews and conference speakers and attendees... all tend to be drawn up alphabetically. Solution? There is hardly a solution unless we give up our habit of arranging things alphabetically.

53. What is the purpose of this passage?
   (A) To show how important it is to choose and have proper names.
   (B) To point out the fact that alphabetism is mostly ignored but actually everywhere.
   (C) To criticize people’s inability to treat others equally regardless of their name orders.
   (D) To warn people about the potential danger brought by a new form of discrimination.

54. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “insidious”?
   (A) becoming increasingly important
   (B) too subtle for people to be aware of
   (C) being very powerful and influential
   (D) unimportant and unworthy of people’s attention

55. Which of the following is the best example of alphabetism?
   (A) The fast food restaurant McDonald’s is more successful than Taco Bell.
   (B) A boy named Adam is more popular with teachers than the boy whose name is Tim.
   (C) Tennis player Annika Beck’s profile is placed on top of the website while Saisai Zheng the bottom.
   (D) Hotel ABCD is more likely to stand out and attract passersby’s attention on the street than Hotel STU.

56. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
   (A) The example of Abby’s and Zap Shop exemplifies a kind of brand discrimination.
   (B) Arranging things alphabetically might lead to unintentional bias and discrimination.
   (C) Alphabetically disadvantaged people might have experienced discrimination since young.
   (D) The author thinks the only way to stop alphabetism is to ignore alphabetical order when listing things.

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，並標明小題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 許多人玩寶可夢(Pokemon Go)玩得很開心，它鼓勵人們出去外面探索周遭環境。
2. 人們一發現哪裡可以抓稀罕的怪物，就很快地衝到那裡，而該處的交通就會癱瘓。

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：你的學校邀請了兩位專家來演講。請參照下列兩場演講的海報標題及內容之後寫一篇作文。文分兩段：請在第一段說明你認為這兩場演講的內容會是什麼，以及講者為什麼要對高中生進行這樣的演講。第二段請說明你會選擇哪一場演講，並請提出你選擇該場演講的原因。

Eating Right, Staying Healthy!
Prof. Giddens from HL University

How to Live a Stress-Free Life?
-A Good Schedule Brings Efficiency
Sarah Turner
第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

1. 這首歌的歌詞讓Joseph想起高中時期和好友曾有過的美好日子。
   （A）回憶起（B）認出（C）使想起（remind sb. of sth.）
   (D) 反映

2. 這個工作給予我更彈性的工時，因此我也可以更自由地安排我每日的行程表。
   （A）大量的（B）有彈性的（C）重要的（D）主宰的

3. Victor 總是挑戰傳統觀念，對權威永不讓步。難怪所有老師認為他是反抗者。
   （A）海嘯（B）革命主義者（C）乘客（D）反抗者

4. 一位登山客未能抓到繩子，並從陡坡滑落，他的背部受了重傷。
   （A）留下、存放（B）跌落（C）平衡（D）抓、握

5. 王家頗討厭發現剛買的房子需要好好刷一刷，所以決定雇用一位清潔女傭來做這件事。
   （A）幫浦（B）刷洗（C）甲板（D）刷子

6. Nelson 先生一直是有禮貌且慷慨大方的，我真不敢相信他竟然在演講時在觀眾面前咒罵。
   （A）柔順的（B）防衛性的（C）人工的（D）優越的

7. 在許多童話故事中，後母通常被描述成邪恶且卑鄙的女人，常常虐待他們的繼子／女。
   （A）指出（B）描寫（C）代表（D）決定

8. 我把所有的新年新希望(決心)寫在一张紙上，包括保持體態以及取得好成績。我希望我能夠全數達成。
   （A）決心（B）互動（C）評估（D）定義

9. 在打敗選手中最強的對手之後，這名網球手無視順勢地暨爭到下一分。
   （A）晉級（B）參加（C）延長（D）征服

10. 監護人應該要有照顧孩童的權利與義務，而不是讓他們挨餓或是虐待他們。
    （A）帝王（B）移民（C）監護人（D）遊行示威者

11. George 有些不可議問及大的環保計畫：一整年不用塑膠，這對多數的臺灣人而言是難以且完全不可能的。
    （A）遊的（B）有野心的（C）明白的（D）合作的

12. 讀小說時，Flora 遇到一種新的字就查字典的習慣。
    （A）研究（B）宣稱（C）查詢（D）調查

13. Peter 只因他太太堅持而毫不情願地同意去冰島旅行；事實上他不喜歡那邊嚴峻的寒冷氣候。
    （A）相當地（B）熱情地（C）無奈地（D）不情願地

14. 計畫的目標是要降低生產成本，但卻未如我們預期般地有效。
    （A）結果（B）哲理（C）紀律（D）目標

15. 這座熱帶島嶼的天氣宜人，這使得它成爲世界上最受歡迎的度假勝地之一。
    （A）和諧的（B）興高采烈的（C）傑出的（D）宜人的

二、綜合測驗

第16至20題為詞組

許多人可能聽過別人用「樹懶一樣地懶惰」，但是很少人真正知道樹懶是怎樣的動物。事實上，樹懶是世上速度最緩慢的哺乳類動物，而且他們每天可以睡到二十個小時。他們是如此地懶懶以至於一種叫齧齒的植物會有負他們的毛髮，並且成其在中南美洲雨林的樹林中最佳的自然保護。樹懶在各種主要類型中，一種在前腳有兩排腳趾，而另一種則是兩指。兩者外表看來很相似，但這二指樹懶懸掛在樹上而三指樹懶則常常懸掛在樹下。樹懶們有一些優勢是很少哺乳動物們所擁有的；他們的脖子上有額外的骨牌組，使得他們的頭可以轉到270度。

有些科學家認為樹懶因為有著這樣的生物特徵，所以它們容易被叢林中攀爬的動物們發現，因此它們必須在林中穿行的過程時，減少速度。這就是它們被稱為懶懶的原因。

16. 題目8的選項(8)是C。語意為：「表到如此程度」，是強調語。選項C在此表示名詞，表示「表到如此程度」。

17. 本題選代名詞詞文內提及樹懶一共有兩種主要的類型，因此在一項類型內，另一項類型則稱為the other。

18. 本題選擬接詞。while有對比之意，上下文在對比當賦予樹懶及三指樹懶的習性差別性，因此while作為兩個之間的對照。bear

19. 本題選填字。(A) 印象 (B) 利潤 (C) 優勢 (D) 能力

20. 本題選表語。(A) 融合 (B) 相處 (C) 跟上、保持 (D) make do with 婚後

根據文意，樹懶人上的應變使他們能夠跟樹懶「融為一片」，故選(A)。

第21至25題為題組

大部分的屋主在裝有冷氣的現代化房子裡。然而，孟加拉國亞洲的東南部地區，尤其是孟加拉國的熱帶氣候，使得室內溫度高達攝氏45度。

所幸新裝置環境冷風機為那些孟加拉人帶來涼爽的舒適時刻。環保冷風機使用電能並完全不消耗水。環保冷風機首先在板子上壓出導線的大小，形成一個網格，然後將所有導線壓切成一半，將有導線的那一半安裝在網格上，寬闊的空間，可以讓客人在休息時吹出較冷的空氣。在夏天季節，環保冷風機會對環境友善，冀望其應用可幫助許多孟加拉人。
第 26 至 30 頁為題組

雪梨歌劇院一直是深受歡迎的劇院，吸引來自各處的遊客。有著其標誌性且獨特的白色尖盤狀的外觀，雪梨歌劇院看起來就像隻巨大的維他牛軟糖或者巨大軟糖。但是建築師 John Utzon 認為他的設計靈感是來自於一個刺欄的長椅；建築物外觀的 14 片貝殼若結合在一起，便能形成完美的球體。

1957 年，在 Utzon 的設計作品被評審們從雪梨歌劇院的设计競賽中評選得標而出，他在故鄉丹麥以外仍是以名新小卒。他卓越的設計最終讓他獲得了大獎，但也使他在靈感突破的創作時期陷入貧寒。他於 1960 年在雪梨歌劇院的設計競賽中獲得當選，並在 1966 年，他被授予諾貝爾和平獎。1973 年當英國女王伊莉莎白二世親臨歌劇院開幕剪彩時，這位設計師卻沒被邀請，他的名字也不曾在提議單上。

但即便如此，全世界的人們都愛上了 Utzon 的設計。該建築物甚至被列為聯合國教科文組織世界遺產之一，於 2000 年被列入世界遺產名錄，享有 90 年年齡。

section 1至 5 項為題組

當 Charlotte 和她的朋友正在分享去年所看的書時，她有意識地提到她並沒有讀完本文的書，而是不讀完的，她的朋友們也同時驚呼：「作業！」她的行為可能聽起來像是飲料的人，但是聽說書書籍的比讀紙本的簡單多了嗎？

雖然閱讀對每個人而言都是相對個人的隱私，但是如果過去，因爲文盲的比例相當時大，所有形式的書籍製作都是為了大聲朗讀的。對於數位科技的演進，有聲音變成了書籍的另一種新形式，與讀紙本書有哪些不同，有哪些書籍似乎是不適合的。然而，來自維多利亞大學的學者 Daniel Willingham 跟大家保證，與有書聲相關的認知過程不只少於讀紙本書。

閱讀中有兩個基本概念，也就是說解碼與語言理解。語言理解是指了解句子結構、文章主旨等等，許多研究已經證實閱讀理解和閱讀理解緊密相關，不管人們是讀的還是聽的，對文章的理解是相異的；而在另一個領域，解碼是專屬於閱讀會書本的過程，換句話講，讀書本時，讀者必須覺察字串，並將它們在腦海中轉化成有意義的單位，這個過程在學習閱讀的早期階段很重要，關係重大，然而，在小學高年級時它會自動化，機制在成年便成了唾手可得。

簡言之，不管人們是利用閱讀或是聆聽的方式理解故事，其實差別不大，或許讀紙本書的確可以讓人更解碼與理解過程變好，但是因為其實有限。

41. 為何作者在第一段提到 Charlotte 的例子？

(A) 顯示有書聲在現今有多受歡迎
  (B) 顯示人們對有書聲的謙恭
  (C) 強調閱讀對學生及成人的重要性
  (D) 強調紙本書與有書聲的差異

第一段裡的情況例證 Charlotte 是作業，表示他們認為有聲音書較簡單，但後文已說其實無差異，故一般人的看法是誤解。

42. 根據本文，下列有關閱讀的敘述何者為真？

(A) 歷史上閱讀一直是一種只由人們的安靜活動
  (B) 現代有些人選擇「聽」書，而不是「讀」書
  (C) 人們聽書本時，第一個步驟是把字拆成字母
  (D) 個人讀書本書時可以更有效地理解文章

根據第二段第二句及第一段。

43. “up for grabs”這個語詞的意思是什麼？

(A) 嚴重難
  (B) 事前邀約的對象
  (C) 大家都可以
  (D) 某些狀況下是有限制的

根據第三段最後一句，解碼在小學高年級內化了。

44. 本文可以推斷出什麼？

(A) 聽有書聲只是一個對人們沒有幫助的一時潮流
  (B) 有書聲應該在小學階段加以倡導
  (C) 有書聲在不久的將來很快會取代紙本書
  (D) 對成語而言，聽有書聲或讀紙本書差別不大

根據最後一段。

第 45 至 48 頁為題組

美國馬拉松選手 Thomas Hicks 在 1904 年夏季奧運獲得比賽...
之後立即昏厥，之後人們很快發現他不是因為過度疲憊，而是因為在作適合蛋白、白蘭地及現代薰香製成的一部分的香木薰醃的混合物中窒息而死。這件事對的事件據說就是 1908 年倫敦奧運會運動員在比賽時使用藥物的例証。

然而，用藥物在奧運會并不是什麼新鮮事，有些古代奧運選手會食用不同的物質來提升表現，舉凡藥草、真菌到動物長角和藥用都有，這個老問題不但有相當長的歷史，而且似乎在體育界時有發生。報道指出，有一百多名俄羅斯運動員被禁止參加 2016 年里約奧運，因為據說俄羅斯人賄賂反藥物官員，將他們的尿樣取樣掉。雖說這些說法是禁藥幫助表現的運動員選手可能沒有實質的，但根據 2015 年的研究，有分析結果 3 公克的禁藥藥物都能夠使禁藥試驗成真，禁藥的藥效不專屬於奧運運動員，任何一位運動員在健身房健身的 30 幾歲的年輕人都有可能偶而使用禁藥。

雖然每年運動員及其訓練員都會找到使用及開藥物的方法，但是藥物的種類其實改變不大，最受歡迎的是可樂因和成長激素，常見的藥物也會被用作提高表現，例如氯胺酮和依他那酸，當反禁藥官員的決策下，這些藥物都已經成形的禁藥，運動員也想用更聰明的使用藥物，例如試圖以藥物工具，讓體能表現出現於賽事之前被檢測出來。

儘管禁藥聽起來惡魔般，提升表現的意圖其實和將科技運用在運動比賽一樣，是正常的，或許有的藥物更進一步反應運動員的“真我”精神，也在，並且檢測哪些藥物或哪些科技有違反這種精神，以便於決定一致又完善的規則。

49. 第二段的主旨為何？
（A）用藥丸一直是俄羅斯運動員的嚴重問題。 （B）提升表現是所有運動員最重要的奧運之基。 （C）反禁藥官員一直努力要預防運動員使用禁藥，但卻始終無法。 （D）運動員常使用藥物比賽，但不太可能本質上使用禁藥。

46. 根據本文，下列何者較不可能被運動員用來作提高表現的藥物？
（A）胰島素。 （B）殺蟲噴霧。 （C）鎮靜劑。 （D）含有蛋白、香木薰醃與白蘭地的物質。

47. 根據第一段，運動員不常使用香木薰醃，但不太可能針對比賽使用殺蟲噴霧。

48. 作者對於運動比賽使用藥物的態度為何？
（A）困惑。 （B）正向。 （C）客觀。 （D）有偏見的。

49. 第49至52題題目為
於 1947 年首次舉辦的愛丁堡國際藝術節是現世界上最大的文化活動之一，許多不同藝術、主題、組織以及獨立的活動所組成，在這些所有具有特色的活動中，“愛丁堡邊緣藝術節”絕對是越來越受到放送的歡迎。在二次世界大戰結束後兩年的 1947 年，首次舉辦的愛丁堡國際藝術節已經達到並且，包括許多名藝術家、詩人、編舞家在內的藝術家接踵而至。由於這個決定的因素，藝術節的活動挑起了爭議並且成了一項這樣舉辦的藝術活動節的藝術界在 1947 年首次的藝術節中，有八個階梯劇院的藝術家合群，並且在“官方”的節慶活動以外組織自己的表演，這些“非官方”的活動就是愛丁堡邊緣藝術節的初始。

六十多年來，愛丁堡邊緣藝術節發展至歡迎且極其成功，甚至包括邁過達丁堡國際藝術節，並使其成為正式。在二次世界大戰之後開始出現的追求平等及前所未有的藝術藝術的實質呼聲，而這樣的趨勢導致了愛丁堡邊緣藝術節一個獨立的開端。愛丁堡邊緣藝術節秉持著獨特的傳統，“沒有特別的主題”歡迎表演者們“不拘一格”，並且提供那些正在尋找樂團以及努力創作的藝術家們最佳的舞台。此外，邊緣藝術節中的題材是較為現代的，其表演比較傳統的國際藝術節所呈現的內容，價錢上通常來得更易負擔，也比較平易近人。每年 8 月正是蘇格蘭旅遊的旺季，愛丁堡邊緣藝術節因而吸引了各地的觀光客以及藝術愛好者。在 2016 年，約三千部節目中，超過九十個國家，每天都有超過一千場表演。

愛丁堡邊緣藝術節不僅僅獲得巨大的成功，在財政上也不依賴政府。愛丁堡國際藝術節數十年來每年政府補助四百五十萬英鎊，而愛丁堡邊緣藝術節僅僅只獲得不到三十萬英鎊的補助。在面臨政府的預算縮減，國際藝術節將在 2017 年縮小規模，但邊緣藝術節大約不受到財務政策的影響，很可能將繼續蓬勃發展。

49. 何者是這篇文章最適合的標題？
（A）愛丁堡邊緣藝術節：從邊緣到主流。 （B）最好的藝術家。 （C）藝術的現場性。 （D）愛丁堡邊緣藝術節的歷史。

50. 關於愛丁堡國際藝術節的主題，下列何者並未在文中被提及？
（A）獲得的補助款項。 （B）節目中所涉及的藝術型態。 （C）開始時的歷史背景。 （D）其表演以及節目的數量。

文中並未提及國際藝術節的表演及節目數量，只提到 2016 年邊緣藝術節的節目數量。
序排列。解決方法？除非我們放棄用字母序來安排一些事情，否則幾乎沒有什麼解決方法可言。

53. 這篇文章的主旨是什麼？
   (A) 顯示這在現及具有協同的名字的重要性。
   (B) 指出字母表主義通常會被忽視的部分因素。
   (C) 謹慎地評估人們常見的種族歧視現象。
   (D) 警告人們一種新型態的種族歧視可能會帶來被潛在的風險。

本文探討對字表主義所形成的歧視以及其遭致可見的實例。因此選(A)。

54. 下列何者語意上最接近
   insidious 這個字？
   (A) 變得越來越重要
   (B) 大細微，而難以讓人察覺
   (C) 強而有力且具影響力
   (D) 不重要且讓人不易察覺

答案是(D)

55. 下列何者表示字表主義的最佳例證？
   (A) 速食餐廳營業更受歡迎
   (B) 好像在一個眾多的學校
   (C) 在商務場合中的標誌
   (D) ABCD 旅行團在馬路上更容易引起别人的注意

答案是(B)

56. 檢視文章，下列何者敘述為非？
   (A) Abby 和 Zap Shop 的例子顯示了一種風格特徵
   (B) 記者問序是安排部分或導致無視的偏見和歧視
   (C) 姓氏在字母表上顯著的差異造成人們對這種觀念的歧視
   (D) 作者認為可以忽視字表主義的相關方法

答案是(D)

第2部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：
1. Lots of people are having fun / playing Pokemon Go, which encourages people / to go out and explore the surroundings.
2. As soon as people know / where to catch rare creatures, / they rush there in no time! (right away) / at once = immediately) / and the traffic will be jam-packed.

評分標準：
1. 每錯一個字扣 0.5 分。
2. 每一題字重複統計為四個部分，每小部分各占 1 分。
3. 本試卷最多扣 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】

As a senior in high school, I realize that many students in Taiwan are under high pressure just like me. In order to get into our ideal colleges, we pour in whatever we have to achieve our goals. However, there are times when we study hard but do not see our efforts pay off. We are always behind our schedules and the time we have never seems to be enough. Worse still, some of us work so hard that we fail to keep a balanced diet and eat healthily. Eventually, the bad habit takes its toll and negatively affects our daily life as well as our academic performance. Seeing this, our school decides to invite two speakers to our school to talk about the importance of a healthy diet and time management. Professor Giddens from HL University will probably tell us what food benefits us the most and how to stay healthy by developing good eating habits. As for the other speaker, Sarah Turner, she is likely to teach us how to arrange our schedules more wisely and how to increase proficiency and reduce stress by following a flexible schedule.

As soon as I saw the posters introducing the two speakers, I made up my mind to attend Ms. Turner’s speech. Ever since I entered high school, I have been overwhelmed with lots of assignments and activities. Thus, how to strike a balance between my studies and my leisure activities has always given me headaches. I’ve tried to set up my daily schedules, only to fall terribly behind it. Seeing the jam-packed agenda and the to-do-list, I felt a sense of frustration and helplessness. In the end, I gave up my schedule and continued my studies inefficiently and aimlessly. This turns into a vicious circle and I found myself unable to break free from such a mess. As a result, I am eager to attend Ms. Turner’s speech. I believe her insightful suggestions will definitely give me a new light of hope and help me get out of my frustration.