全國公私立高級中學

105 學年度學科能力測驗第四次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：105 年 12 月 14-15 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。
壹. 單選題 (共 72 分)

一. 詞彙題 (共 15 分)

1. The author expresses his sincere ________ to his advisor, Dr. Catherine Norton, for her guidance and advice throughout the study.
   (A) appreciation          (B) consideration     (C) preservation    (D) situation

2. Once every four years television networks press pause on ________ broadcasts to make way for the Olympic Games.
   (A) favorable           (B) occasional       (C) regular         (D) temporary

3. The book's title ________ me into thinking it was a mystery novel, but it was in fact about cars.
   (A) conveyed            (B) impressed         (C) misled           (D) required

4. He was careful to use ________ correct language, using terms like “mail carrier” rather than “mailman” and “chairperson” instead of “chairman.”
   (A) essentially         (B) politically       (C) spiritually       (D) technically

5. To give a definition of a word is more difficult than to give an ________ of its use.
   (A) admission           (B) evaluation        (C) illustration      (D) observation

6. New Zealand has declared war on pests with an ambitious target to ________ all non-native species from the country by 2050.
   (A) convince            (B) remove            (C) spoil            (D) transform

7. Monica likes to wear ________ clothing because she does not want to spend time getting dressed up in the morning.
   (A) casual              (B) luxurious         (C) realistic         (D) sufficient

8. Although Mr. Lee is worth billions, he lives in a modest home and drives a ________ priced car.
   (A) brilliantly         (B) flexibly          (C) moderately        (D) specifically

9. It is generally argued that global warming is the result of human activities, but some scientists insist that it's just a natural ________.
   (A) blessing            (B) exhibition       (C) miracle           (D) phenomenon

10. Few people can ________ the extremes of heat in the desert.
    (A) abandon             (B) identify         (C) panic             (D) tolerate

11. My boss did not like the revision, so I switched back to the ________.
    (A) commercial         (B) extensive        (C) original          (D) reluctant

12. Though the resolution did not make everyone happy, it did ________ end the argument.
    (A) effectively         (B) financially       (C) individually      (D) respectfully

13. While Sabrina was opposed to marriage in her early twenties, she has now changed her ________ and cannot wait to marry.
    (A) attitude            (B) honesty           (C) moral             (D) schedule
14. Applying for jobs is a time _______ task but your commitment to the process will determine your success with it.
   (A) overcoming  (B) fulfilling  (C) consuming  (D) amusing

15. Anna gave such a _______ description of the apartment we wanted to rent that we did not even have to look at it.
   (A) carefree  (B) private  (C) stingy  (D) vivid

二、綜合測驗（共15分）

第16至20題為題組

*Pokémon Go* is a location-based augmented reality game developed by Niantic for iOS and Android devices. It was first released in selected countries in July 2016. Making use of GPS and the camera of compatible devices, the game ____16____ players to capture, battle, and train virtual creatures, called Pokémon, who appear on device screens as though in the real world. The game is free-to-play, ____17____ it supports in-app purchases of additional gameplay items.

*Pokémon Go* quickly became one of the most used smart device apps, surpassing the previous record *Candy Crush Saga* ____18____ in the United States, and was a boon to the stock value of The Pokémon Company and Nintendo. The game was credited with popularizing augmented reality, and was ____19____ by some medical professionals for potentially improving the mental and physical health of players, but it also ____20____ some controversy due to reports of causing accidents and being a public nuisance at some locations. Many governments expressed concerns over the game’s security, and the game was banned in some countries as a result.

16. (A) allows  (B) has  (C) lets  (D) makes
17. (A) as  (B) if  (C) though  (D) unless
18. (A) holding  (B) had held  (C) was held  (D) to hold
19. (A) criticized  (B) ignored  (C) praised  (D) violated
20. (A) arose  (B) aroused  (C) raised  (D) rose

第21至25題為題組

“Silly” is not a friendly word. Not everyone thinks iRobot’s robotic vacuum cleaner is particularly silly. But when Roomba first hit the market, some people laughed. A robotic disk that rolled around, ____21____ things and vacuuming the floor didn’t match up to the image of a bionic butler.

The Roomba, ____22____, has stuck around and met with success. The engineers behind iRobot have an ____23____ background. They’ve developed robots for space exploration and defense projects. Their creations have saved lives and advanced science. It’s clear that the engineers at iRobot know their robotics.

____24____ in 2002, the Roomba received lots of attention from the press. Today, iRobot offers other robots to help with keeping your house in shape, including the Scooba robot that mops floors and the Looj robot that cleans gutters. These robots help owners save time and effort ____25____ performing routine cleaning jobs. And now that they don’t have any feelings, it’s OK if you want to laugh at them.

21. (A) bumping into  (B) giving up  (C) putting out  (D) turning down
22. (A) besides  (B) however  (C) moreover  (D) therefore
23. (A) aggressive  (B) expressive  (C) impressive  (D) offensive
24. (A) Launching  (B) Launched  (C) To launch  (D) Having launched
25. (A) by  (B) on  (C) under  (D) with
Baron Pierre de Coubertin was a French aristocrat with a dream. Fascinated by the ancient Olympics, he decided in 1889 to try to revive them. For him, the Games represented 26 which the modern world badly needed—cooperation between nations, honor, fairness, high moral and physical standards.

De Coubertin first suggested his idea at a lecture in 1892. Then, after this was well received, he organized an international conference which 27 in June 1894 at the Sorbonne University in Paris. Representatives came from twelve countries and there were messages of support from twenty-one others. 28 was during this conference that the International Olympics Committee was set up. But that’s not all. Plans were also made for the first modern Games, and this meant that two important decisions had to be made...29... The answers were “Athens” and “1896.”

There were a total of 295 athletes from thirteen countries 30 the first modern Olympics. Watched by 40,000 spectators, they paraded around the new Panathenean stadium on 6th April... Then competition began.

26. (A) consequences (B) disciplines (C) ideals (D) profits
27. (A) happened (B) held (C) occurred (D) took place
28. (A) It (B) That (C) This (D) What
29. (A) who and what (B) where and when (C) which and how (D) why and how
30. (A) participating (B) to take part (C) to join (D) taking part 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 31 至 40 題為題組

Alternative tourism is when people tour things and places other than the usual tourist attractions. In this type of tourism, visitors often 31 more with the locals rather than simply look at big buildings or historical sites. The local cultures, families and communities are 32 over mainstream tourism. There are three main categories of this type of tourism: nature-based tourism, cultural tourism and adventure tourism. All three categories could interconnect, 33 the specific desires and abilities of the tourist.

This type of tourism is among the rarer forms of tourism. Many people desire the resort type of tourism, 34 is mainstreamed and often packaged in well-advertised bundles. Travelers typically will not 35 alternative tourism options when they are planning trips to other areas. The natural settings and everyday lives of the people who live in an area are 36 truly make up alternative touring, and the packages are 37 to obtain because of their lower popularity.

Recognizing an alternative tourism package over a mainstream tourist opportunity simply involves reading the details of the trip. A company that offers golf tours in its alternative packages might have the 38 definition of this type of tourism. A true alternative touring package includes as 39 non-native elements as possible. After an alternative vacation, the vacationer should feel that he or she has experienced the 40 essence of the area instead of seeing only the flashy, advertised eye-catchers.

(A) ask for (B) depending on (C) easier (D) emphasized (E) few
(F) interact (G) true (H) what (I) which (J) wrong

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。
Research suggests that when it comes to choosing a romantic partner, men are actively turned off by intelligence – and can only overcome this massive obstacle if they find the woman particularly attractive.

Scientists from the Warsaw School of Economics in Poland studied the results of more than 4,000 speed-dates where around 560 people had four minutes to get to know potential partners. The participants, all students from Columbia University in New York, then rated each other for attractiveness and intelligence.

Women were impressed by men who were either good-looking or clever. But the male view of what makes the perfect date was far more complicated. Men put more of a premium on physical appearance but tended to think twice before asking attractive but relatively clever women for a date.

The study, in the journal Personality and Individual Differences, states: “While seeking partners, women do not exclude men who are perceived as less physically attractive. Even those men who are not perceived by women as physically attractive may receive positive speed-dating decisions, if only those men seem intelligent. Males demonstrate a clearly different approach to mate selection. In men’s perception, for relatively high values of women’s perceived intelligence, this personal trait turns out to be bad.”

Relationships expert Pauline Brown said: “This study fits in with what I’m observing and hearing: Clever women feel they have to dumb themselves down and hide their brains to be attractive to men.” The Glasgow-based counselor added: “A clever woman may make a man feel insecure; he might question whether he can keep her interested because intelligence implies broad horizons, high expectations and a natural curiosity.”

41. The passage is primarily concerned with _______.
   (A) the practice of speed-dates
   (B) the obstacles in mate selection
   (C) gender differences in mate choices
   (D) the growing popularity of speed-dates

42. According to the passage, which of the following really counts when a woman decides whom to date with?
   (A) Physical appearance.
   (B) Intelligence.
   (C) Either (A) or (B).
   (D) Neither (A) nor (B).

43. Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
   (A) For men, highly intelligent people in general are more demanding.
   (B) A woman will never consider dating a less physically attractive man.
   (C) When a clever woman dumbs herself down, she will attract men more easily.
   (D) The cleverer a woman becomes, the better looking she has to be to be worth pursuing.

44. We can infer from the passage that _______ attracts the opposite sex most easily.
   (A) a handsome and intelligent man
   (B) a bad-looking but intelligent man
   (C) a good-looking and intelligent woman
   (D) a plain-looking but intelligent woman

In the age of Amazon and the Internet, the idea of going to a public library to borrow a book may seem ever more odd and old-fashioned in many parts of the world, but one country, at least, is clinging to it strongly: the Czech Republic. There are libraries everywhere you look in the country — it has the densest library network in the world. There are more libraries than grammar schools. In fact, there is one library for every 1,971 Czech citizens — four times as many as the average European country, and 10 times as many as the United States, which has one for every 19,583 people.

Why so many Czech libraries? Well, for decades they were mandatory — every community, from a big city down to a tiny village, was required by law to have one. The law was enacted in 1919, soon after Czechoslovakia emerged as an independent country. The idea was to promote universal literacy and education after the country was free of the German-speaking Austro-Hungarian Empire. And it worked. The library law survived the German occupation, the communist era and even the breakup with Slovakia in the early 1990s. What it couldn’t survive was budget pressure. To save money, the requirement was dropped in 2001, when there were about 6,019 libraries in the country; since then, about 11 percent have merged or closed.
Rather than just linger on as an eccentricity from a bygone age, though, the surviving Czech libraries are doing what they can to stay vibrant and relevant. They serve as polling places for elections and as local meeting places. They organize reading clubs and art exhibits and offer computer literacy courses, and they welcome groups of schoolchildren and retirees during the day. But mostly, they do what 92 percent of Czechs still want them to go on doing: They lend books.

45. The word **mandatory** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to "___________."
   (A) not essential  (B) not free  (C) not optional  (D) not specific

46. About one tenth of Czech libraries have combined or shut down because of ________.
   (A) the communist policy  (B) the German occupation  (C) the breakup with Slovakia  (D) the shortage in finance

47. According to the passage, people go to today’s Czech libraries most often to ________.
   (A) cast their polls  (B) borrow books  (C) join reading clubs  (D) learn computer skills

48. The last paragraph is mainly about ________.
   (A) how Czech libraries survived  (B) the rise and fall of Czech libraries  (C) the amazing number of libraries in Czech  (D) the transformation of library services in Czech

49. This passage focuses on ________.
   (A) the true spirit of “Fika”  (B) the spread of “Fika” overseas  (C) the cost of a Swedish coffee break  (D) the contribution of “Fika” to Sweden
50. Which of the following statements shows how Swedish people attach great importance to the practice of “Fika”?
   (A) Sweden’s almost ten million inhabitants account for one percent of the world’s coffee consumption.
   (B) In Sweden, people stop what they’re doing to have a “Fika” at least once a day, sometimes twice.
   (C) “Fika,” deriving from the Swedish word kaffe (“coffee”), is both a noun and verb.
   (D) Now it seems the concept is starting to get greater global recognition.

51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
   (A) “Fika” is essential in Swedes’ daily schedules.
   (B) Swedish immigrants in U.S. find life there unthinkable.
   (C) Spanish people are very much fond of eating high quality ham.
   (D) At “Fika,” people enjoy some drinks and eat something sweet for a break.

52. Anna Brones seems to think the Americans lead a _______ life in comparison with the “Fika” culture in Sweden.
   (A) more leisurely
   (B) more colorful
   (C) less relaxed
   (D) less hurried

53. What is the purpose of this passage?
   (A) To explain a psychological puzzle.
   (B) To discuss the effect of infant amnesia.
   (C) To see how babies show their amazing language-learning skills.
   (D) To prove that the hippocampus in young babies and infants is underdeveloped.

54. Which of the following is NOT true about infant amnesia?
   (A) It was a term invented by Sigmund Freud.
   (B) Even psychologists have been feeling confused about it.
   (C) It has nothing to do with our acquisition of the power of speech.
   (D) It might be the result of the natural process of forgetting the things we experience.
55. The pronoun they in the third paragraph refers to ________.
   (A) adults (B) our memories (C) new neurons (D) psychologists

56. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?
   (A) To remember the first few years of our life is meaningless.
   (B) There is no possible answer to the mystery of why we cannot remember our childhood.
   (C) If we choose to believe any of our memories, we surely have no gaping hole in the records of our life.
   (D) Humans are able to form long-term memories as soon as the hippocampus is fully developed.

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. 新生兒的到來總能給一個家庭帶來極大的喜悅。
2. 同時，許多首度為人父母者發現照料嬰兒很有挑戰性。

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：世人往往熱烈追逐一時的風潮（fad）。請寫一篇短文說明你的看法。文分兩段，第一段說明你對風潮的認識與體會，第二段說明你是否認爲追逐風潮是一種可笑的（silly）行為，理由為何？
第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

1. 作者對他的指導教授凱薩琳諾博士在整個研究過程中給予的指導和建議表達了誠摯的感激。
   (A) 資助 (B) 勞動 (C) 指導 (D) 鄉情

2. 每隔四年電視台播放電視節目的播映，以方便(轉播)奧運(賽事)。
   (A) 有利的 (B) 備用的 (C) 暫時的 (D) 有意的
   press pause on... (E) 暫時... (F) make way for... (G) 讓路給...

3. 這本書的書名錯誤我以爲它是本推理小說，實際上談的是車子。
   (A) 傳達 (B) 使有印象 (C) 要求 (D) 要求

4. 他小心地使用具有侷限的語言，用「mail carrier」而不是「mailman」，用「chairman」而不是「chairperson」。
   (A) 基本上 (B) 精神上 (C) 技術上 (D) 政治上

5. 公正地改進他的書表現在正確的用語。
   (A) 改進 (B) 適用 (C) 原形 (D) 使變形

6. 她喜歡穿休閒一點的衣服，因為她不想早上花時間整紮打扮。
   (A) 專業 (B) 護理 (C) 實際的 (D) 充足的

7. 李先生雖然身高數十公分，他們住家普通，開的是市價數十公分的車子。
   (A) 眼角 (B) 傑出 (C) 有彈性 (D) 明確地

8. 他覺得玩球是解決全球暖化是人類活動的結果，有些科學家堅持這只是一種自然現象。
   (A) 福氣 (B) 展覽 (C) 奇蹟 (D) 奇蹟

9. 他對肉類非常遲鈍，以至於他們無法熟記，因爲他不想早上花時間整紮打扮。
   (A) 拋棄 (B) 回想 (C) 懷念 (D) 反思

10. 小明在坐電車時常思考，他想回家和妹妹一起看電影。
    (A) 想象 (B) 有意的 (C) 想法 (D) 想法

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

綜合測驗

16. 《精靈寶可夢》是一款行動平台擴增實境遊戲，由 Niantic 公司負責 iOS 和安卓系統的手機開發，於 2016 年 7 月起在法制定的國家發布。該遊戲利用 GPS 以及相容手機的照相機功能讓玩家在現實世界中，捕捉、對戰、訓練在手機屏幕出現的虛擬精灵寶可夢，彷彿他們就在現實世界中。這款遊戲免費玩，但它支援內購額外的遊戲商品。

17. 有系統的整補充的、加強的；相容的
   augmented (adj.) 擴增的；強化的
equipped (adj.) 相容的
   virtual (adj.) 虛擬的
   creature (n.) 生物
   surpass (v.t.t.) 超越
   be credited with... (n.) 被認為有...；有貢獻
   controversy (n.) 爭議；爭論
   nuisance (n.) 打擾；煩惱

18. 他有個名字叫做「精靈寶可夢」。
   (A) 議員 (B) 主持 (C) 誠意 (D) 意見

19. 小組以「精靈寶可夢」的遊戲名稱創意，只有「Smash」的動詞型式。
   (A) allows (B) with (C) V + O (D) + to VR

20. 這些功能被挑出，並且被挑出，也挑出，因為他們無法挑出，反而挑出，他們無法挑出，他們無法挑出，他們無法挑出。
   (A) 烏龍 (B) 提起 (C) 激烈 (D) 譽名

21. 他需要的是虛擬創意的東西，必須要虛擬的東西，必須要虛擬的東西，必須要虛擬的東西。
   (A) 技術 (B) 現在 (C) 人工 (D) 色彩

22. 他需要的是虛擬創意的東西，必須要虛擬的東西，必須要虛擬的東西，必須要虛擬的東西。
   (A) 技術 (B) 現在 (C) 人工 (D) 色彩
24. 考勤缺勤。商品是被推出的，故选过去分词 launched。25. by + Ving 用以表示藉由某手段或行動達成目標或任務。

第 26 到 30 隔题如下

皮埃尔德古特 headache 是一個很有夢想的法國貴族。他深為古

德奧運會所吸引，於 1889 年決定要重現它們。對他來

說，奧運會代表了現代世界極為重要的理想—國際合作、榮

譽、公平、和平、道德和體育水準。

德古特在 1892 年的第一次演講中首次提出了他的想法。後來，

在此想法被接受後，他於 1894 年 6 月在巴黎索邦大學籌組了

一場國際會議，並有 12 個國家代表出席，另有 21 個國家表達了

支持的意願。就在這場會議中成立了國際奧林匹克委員會。不

但只是那樣而已。第一屆現代奧運會的計劃完成，而這意味著必須做

出兩個重要決定—何時？何地？何地？該是雅典（雅典）及 1896 年

期的 13 個國家的 295 個運動員参加了第一屆現代奧運

會。4 月 6 日這一天，他們在 40,000 名觀眾觀看下，繞著新建的

帕尼奧尼亞體育場列隊接受檢閱……然後覈對開始。

【字詞補充】

aristocrat (n.) 貴族
revive (v.t.) 使復活
guarantee (n.) 代表
fairness (n.) 公平
representative (n.) 資深的
【字彙解釋】
26. 字彙題：(A) 索道 (B) 經紀 (C) 理想 (D) 贏利；獲利
27. 字彙辨別：四個選項都和「發生」有關，happen 有極其重要

性，結果使分歧的發生就發生了，也可以用 take place，但指某

經過預期事件的發生就以該事件為主詞，採 be held or take

place。

28. 此句為分裂句型：It is/was + 強調部分 + that + 原來句子剩

餘部分。

29. 考覈詞與上下文。後一句 The answers were "Athens" 和 "1896"。

所以問的是 where and when (何時、何地)。

30. 此句為存在句 There are/were N + V-ing/P.P.，參見著

者，徵選表詞語的 taking part in，(A) 沒有介詞 in。

三、文意選填

第 31 到 40 隔題

所謂選擇性旅遊，是指人們遊覽一般觀光景點以外的東西和

地方。在這種類型的旅遊中，遊客往往與當地人交流較多，而不

只是看各大景點或歷史遺址。對於當地文化、家庭和社區的強

調程度遠高於主流旅遊。這種類型的旅遊有三個主要類別：以自然

為主的旅遊、文化旅遊和探險旅遊。這三類旅遊可以相互連接，

取決於遊客的期待和能力。

這類型的旅遊是旅遊業中比較罕見的。很多人渴望度假

村型的旅遊，這就是主流，經常是大打廣告的包裝行程。旅行

者計畫前往這些旅遊時通常不會選擇這種旅遊的旅客，大自

然的背景和居住在該地區的人們的日常生活才是選擇旅遊的

真正成分，而這種包裝旅程比較容易取得，因其中較小數。

只要閱讀某個旅程的詳細資訊就可從此類主流旅遊業中介

詢出選擇性旅遊。某公司在其選擇性的包裝旅遊中提供高爾夫

之旅可就把這類型的旅遊下錯定了。真正的選擇性旅遊包含的

非本土元素愈少愈好，來一次選擇性的度假後，度假者應該會感

到，他或她已經體驗了該地區的精髓，而不再是看到短程或超

長或廣告包裝過的客人視之。

【字詞補充】

alternative (adj.) 選擇的；另類的
mainstream (adj.) 主流的
resort (n.) 度假村
well-advertised (adj.) 大打廣告的
recognize (v.t.) 認識；區隔
counselor (n.) 顧問

41. 本文主要與 (C) 配偶選擇的性別差異有關。

(A) 飛機時段的作法 (B) 配偶選擇的障礙 (D) 飛機時段

日常遵循

42. 此題為名篇闡明，文章與文中一再提到的女性男女不相容。

43. 本文內容可分為幾個部分？(A) 低於 20% (B) 高於 20%

44. 本文內容可分為幾個部分？(A) 低於 20% (B) 高於 20%

45. 本文內容可分為幾個部分？(A) 低於 20% (B) 高於 20%

46. 本文內容可分為幾個部分？(A) 低於 20% (B) 高於 20%

47. 本文內容可分為幾個部分？(A) 低於 20% (B) 高於 20%

48. 本文內容可分為幾個部分？(A) 低於 20% (B) 高於 20%

49. 本文內容可分為幾個部分？(A) 低於 20% (B) 高於 20%

50. 本文內容可分為幾個部分？(A) 低於 20% (B) 高於 20%
咖啡或茶或甚至果汁，並吃點甜點，通常是購買小麵包、糕點、蛋糕，甚至一個輕鬆三明治。

對瑞典人而言，瑞典「Fika」的藝術是不會和辦公室飲水機旁或者朋友碰頭在法國咖啡館喝咖啡這樣的咖啡比較的。在瑞典，人們一天至少一次，有時兩次，停止手上的事，來「Fika」。

現在，許多國外的瑞典咖啡館以及越來越多與此主題有關的英文文章，「Fika」這個概念似乎開始取得更多全球性的認可了。根據《Fika：瑞典喝咖啡休息的藝術》一書的說，沒有「Fika」的生活簡直難以想像。

這本書由瑞典人安娜布里妮絲和喬安娜泰德瑞典撰寫，在美國出版。

「Fika」—一個常常被略縮的「時光藝術」。布里妮絲告訴法新社記者，解釋說它不只是一杯咖啡和一片蛋糕而已：它是由於做出承諾，放慢下來，暫時一天中餘下的計劃和例行公事，休息一下。「它在瑞典意為，你將會坐在咖啡外帶。而在瑞典，你就是坐下，享受這一刻，這就是人們想要更常做的事。」

【字詞補充】
nibble (n. vi.) 咬、輕咬
sucker (n.) 酷愛某事或某事物者
de rieger (adj.) 合乎禮節的
account for... (n. vi.) 占(某比率)
consumption (n.) 消耗；消費
sacro sanct (adj.) 神聖不可侵犯的
factor (v. t.) 資金入之的因素除
savor (v. t.) 品嘗
pasty (n.) 輕飄
recreational (n.) 認同
unthinkable (adj.) 無法想像的

49. 本文的焦點在(A)「Fika」的實質精神。
(B)「Fika」在海外的擴展
(C) 瑞典式喝咖啡休息時間的成分
(D)「Fika」對瑞典的貢獻

此題為覈言題，文義數度提到「Fika」的定義及對瑞典人生活的意義，所以(A)答案吻合。

50. 下列哪一話題顯示出瑞典人對於「Fika」作風的重視？(B)：

(A) 瑞典近 1000 萬的居民喝掉了全世界咖啡消費量的 1%。
(B)「Fika」—瑞典人飲用咖啡的主要時段
(C)「Fika」一詞來自瑞典的瑞語 kaffe，是短語也是詞語
(D)「Fika」這個概念似乎開始取得更多全球性的認可了。

此題採句意聯想，(B)內提到瑞典人停止正事享受至少一年一次的「Fika」時段，與問題裡的「重視」最吻合。

51. 根據本文，下列敘述哪一個不正確？(B)

(A)「Fika」是瑞典人日常生活內容不可或缺的一部分
(B) 西班牙人非常愛吃優質火腿
(C)「Fika」時段，人們享用點心及飲料，休息一下
(D)安娜布里尼斯似乎覺得和瑞典的「Fika」文化比較起來，美國人過的生活比較緊張

52. 放慢休息：(C) 請勿放棄

(A) 更悠閒
(B) 更多米多姿
(C) 不要那麼匆忙

此題考細節及推論，從布里妮絲提到美國人外帶咖啡的語句推斷，又提到瑞典人就是要慢放腳步，所以美國人一點也不慢條斯理。

第 53 至 56 題請稱為「主題」

從一生中最興奮的那一刻～你出生的這一天開始～到你走的頭幾步路，說的頭幾句話，吃的第～種水果和小雜糧，我們大多數人都不記得我們生命中最初幾年的任何事情，怎麼會呢？我們人生記錄中的這倉頡數十年來一直將心理學家、神經學家和語言學家感到困惑：它是心理治療學之父斯圖格麥德佛伊德伊德放在心上的一件小事，他在一百多年前發明了「嬰兒健忘症」一詞。

調查的部份來自嬰兒就是吸收新資訊的這個事實，每秒鐘就有 700 個新的神經元在神經細胞記憶系統被創造的，你會忘忘記的語言學習技能。最近的研究顯示，他們甚至在離開子宮之前就開始訓練自己的大腦。

但即使是成人，如果沒有保留它的意義，資訊就隨著時間的推移而失去了。所以有一種解釋，是嬰兒健忘症只是我們所經歷事的自然過程。我們的文法也已經決定我們會忘記自己記憶的方式。一些心理學家認為它們只在我們一旦掌握了說話的能力後才出現。這就導致一種理論說我們不記得頭幾年的事，只因我們
們的大腦還沒有發育所需的設備。

當我們還在年輕的時候，也許海馬迴的發育還不足以構建某個事件豐富的記憶。幼兒、孩子和人類在生命最初的幾年繼續添加新的神經元到海馬區，而幼兒期的我們全都是無法組成持久的記憶——而且這就是我們停止創建新神經元的那一刻，突然間就能組合出長期記憶。對於幼年幼兒的幼兒和幼兒來說，海馬迴還不是很發達。或許最大的謎題不是我們為何記得幼年，而是我們能否完全相信自己的任何記憶。

【字詞補充】
dramatic (adj.) 戲劇性的；充滿激情的
gaping hole 勝洞
neuroscientist (n.) 神經學家
linguist (n.) 語言學家
obsession (n.) 聲名之念；念念不忘之事
psychotherapy (n.) 心理治療
coin (v.t.) 創造（詞語）
anaesthesia (n.) 麻醉
wield (v.t.) 揮舞
retain (v.t.) 保留；記住
hippocampus (n.) 海馬迴
neuron (n.) 神經元
undeveloped (adj.) 未開發的

53. 本文的目的為何？(A) 解讀某個心理學上的謎題
(B) 討論嬰兒健忘症的影響
(C) 用來了解嬰兒如何表現其非凡的語言學習能力
(D) 要證明孩童年幼嬰兒及幼兒的海馬迴發展速度。

本文考風文脈意，還讓整篇文章後會發現作者在花在解說的篇幅最長。

54. 關於健忘症，下列哪一句不正確？(C) 它和語言能力的取得無關
(A) 它是佛洛伊德發明的術語 (B) 它是心理學家
(C) 它對他感到困惑 (D) 它可能是我們曾經
的遺忘事情自然過程的結果

此題考細節，第三段和末段都提到說話和健忘症的關係。

55. 第三段中的代名詞 they 指的是？(A) 我們的記性
(A) 成年者 (C) 新神經元
(D) 心理學家

此題考代名詞辨識能力，該段雖然舉的是心理學家的看法，不過 they 指的就是 memories。

56. 從最後一段可以做什麼結論？(D) 一旦海馬迴充分發育
人們就有能力組成持久性記憶。
(A) 記得我們生命最重要年齡之意義 
(B) 關於我們為何無法記住童年這個話題並沒有好的答案
(C) 於嬰兒時期之 hippocampus 的發展
(D) 如果我們選擇相信我們的任何記憶，我們一生的記憶都沒有價值。

這題是結論題，(D) 恰好與這段的內容最有邏輯性。

第廿部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案

1. The arrival / of a newborn / always brings / great joy to a family.
2. Meanwhile, many first-time parents / find it quite challenging / to think of the baby.

評分標準

1. 每錯 1 個字或文法扣 0.5 分
2. 每題 1 許誤動或發高分為小部分，每小部分各占 1 分
3. 該小部分最多 2 分 5 分
4. 句首多大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，共扣 1 分

二、英文作文

【參考範文】

A fad is a short-lived enthusiasm, which follows a three-part cycle of emerging or beginning, then surging in popularity, and then dropping out of favor suddenly. Fads lose popularity because they don’t work. For example, there are a lot of different diet plans that will help you lose weight, but after the initial enthusiasm, people get bored or have other problems sticking to them. Low-calorie plans get replaced by low-fat, then by low-carbohydrate, and then by something else. Each of these plans probably does work if you stick with it, but it may still fall out of favor.

There’s the perception that fads are silly or trivial, but I don’t think so. During the surge in popularity leading up to the peak, both a lasting innovation and a fad look the same, and you can always convince yourself that what you’re seeing is going to stick around. You have to wait and see what happens, maybe over a period of a few years. If a new idea seems effective, doesn’t that mean it’s likely to last? Fads can fool us, but the best way to become fad-proof is to insist on persuasive evidence and be skeptical about astonishing claims. Also, avoid focusing on the fear of being left behind if everyone else is embracing a new idea.

評分標準

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>等級</th>
<th>組織</th>
<th>句構</th>
<th>文法</th>
<th>用字</th>
<th>錯誤</th>
<th>髮节数</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 (A)</td>
<td>文章構思良好，結構完整</td>
<td>句構正確，語言流暢</td>
<td>文法正確，用字恰當</td>
<td>錯誤少</td>
<td>0～2 多</td>
<td>0～2 多</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 (B)</td>
<td>文章構思良好，結構完整</td>
<td>句構正確，語言流暢</td>
<td>文法正確，用字恰當</td>
<td>有錯誤</td>
<td>2～4 多</td>
<td>2～4 多</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 (C)</td>
<td>文章構思良好，結構完整</td>
<td>句構正確，語言流暢</td>
<td>文法正確，用字恰當</td>
<td>多錯誤</td>
<td>4～6 多</td>
<td>4～6 多</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 (D)</td>
<td>文章構思良好，結構完整</td>
<td>句構正確，語言流暢</td>
<td>文法正確，用字恰當</td>
<td>生成錯誤</td>
<td>6～8 多</td>
<td>6～8 多</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 (E)</td>
<td>文章構思良好，結構完整</td>
<td>句構正確，語言流暢</td>
<td>文法正確，用字恰當</td>
<td>生成錯誤</td>
<td>8～10 多</td>
<td>8～10 多</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

【英文作文】

A fad is a short-lived enthusiasm, which follows a three-part cycle of emerging or beginning, then surging in popularity, and then dropping out of favor suddenly. Fads lose popularity because they don’t work. For example, there are a lot of different diet plans that will help you lose weight, but after the initial enthusiasm, people get bored or have other problems sticking to them. Low-calorie plans get replaced by low-fat, then by low-carbohydrate, and then by something else. Each of these plans probably does work if you stick with it, but it may still fall out of favor.