

# 全國公私立高級中學

104 學年度學科能力測驗第三次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：104 年 11 月 5~6 日

## 英文考科

### —作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

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。

- The building of a power plant in this area lays a \_\_\_\_\_ foundation for the development of local industry.  
(A) remote (B) strict (C) fluent (D) solid
- Although many people suggest I major in medicine in college, I still \_\_\_\_\_ on my decision to pursue my interest—physical education.  
(A) devote (B) arrest (C) insist (D) divide
- Without a password or a permission from the boss, no one has the \_\_\_\_\_ to the database of our company.  
(A) scale (B) volume (C) access (D) salary
- The word “Formosa” in Latin and Portuguese \_\_\_\_\_ means “a beautiful island.”  
(A) literally (B) relatively (C) rarely (D) visually
- Out of \_\_\_\_\_, he pushed open the door to see who was making the noises.  
(A) generosity (B) curiosity (C) simplicity (D) diversity
- The company released a new advertisement to \_\_\_\_\_ the sales of its products.  
(A) predict (B) promote (C) commute (D) locate
- The book you ask for has been checked out. It is not in the library now and thus not \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) available (B) productive (C) miserable (D) excessive
- I usually don't lend my car to others, but since you are my best friend, I can make an \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) intention (B) exception (C) occupation (D) imitation
- We \_\_\_\_\_ intended to travel to Japan during this summer vacation, but due to the outbreak of a serious earthquake there, we had to cancel the plan.  
(A) gradually (B) eventually (C) infinitely (D) initially
- This medicine is very effective. After I took the medicine, all the symptoms of my illness \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) consulted (B) commented (C) vanished (D) exhibited
- Judy is an alcoholic. She cannot resist the \_\_\_\_\_ of wine and beer.  
(A) suspension (B) instruction (C) motivation (D) temptation
- Not everyone has the chance to study abroad for free. You really should \_\_\_\_\_ this valuable opportunity!  
(A) seize (B) clarify (C) inhabit (D) accuse
- In the final inning, a batter hit a homerun and helped the losing team to win! What a \_\_\_\_\_ ending it was!  
(A) grateful (B) dominant (C) dramatic (D) specific
- In group discussions, every member is supposed to \_\_\_\_\_ his or her opinions to form a final conclusion.  
(A) contribute (B) substitute (C) distribute (D) constitute

15. The fire caused \_\_\_\_\_ damage to the house; it cannot be repaired or rebuilt anymore.  
(A) obedient (B) permanent (C) individual (D) reluctant

## 二、綜合測驗 (占 15 分)

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

People talk about time every day. We measure it by the second, minute, hour, week, month, year, 16, and century. But what is time? No one can say exactly what it is. It is one of the greatest 17 of our lives.

Even though we don't understand exactly what time is, our ability to measure it is very important. 18, we must all know that it is 9:00 A.M., and stores and offices are open for business. If someone tells you to be somewhere at exactly 5:30, you must both know when that time arrives. Time lets us put things in a definite 19. So we know that breakfast comes before lunch. The reading class is after the writing class. Children can't go out to play 20 school is over. All in all, time enables us to organize our lives.

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

### 第 21 至 25 題為題組

People have been taking pictures of themselves for years, 21 it was not until 2013 that a name for these self-portraits, *selfie*, really hit the big time and became a new word in the dictionary. A selfie is a picture taken of yourself and planned to be uploaded to Facebook, Twitter, or any other social websites. Some selfies are extreme close-ups, 22 show part of an arm held straight outward, and a few of the great ones even feature the subject standing in front of a mirror so that they can get a full body of their reflections. As inexpensive digital cameras and social media gain popularity, it is never 23 to create a gallery of uploaded profile pictures taken via cell phones or tablets held at arm's length. The younger crowd seems to be especially 24 in the trend, mainly because teens and youngsters are heavier digital users than their counterparts. The rapid development of social media and photography gives 25 to the phenomenon of selfies, and this fashion is not likely to cool down in the coming years.

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

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Losing weight is hard work, but most people want to find a fast and easy way to take off fat. Bookstores sell lots of diet books telling readers 26 to lose weight. Some people exercise with special equipment, 27 diet pills, or even have surgery. Some people diet alone because they say dieting should be 28, while some people think “misery loves company” and they need to turn to others for losing weight. The Weight Watchers International is one of the clubs that help people lose weight.

Weight Watchers holds 12000 weekly courses around the world, and instructors teach club members tricks to stay on their diets. Here is one: Eat food off a small plate 29 a big one. A small amount of food on a small plate looks like more than a small amount of food on a large plate. Of course the Weight Watchers 30 a fee for every service they offer, and many participants indeed lose weight—almost with \$320 to lose each pound. Losing weight may mean losing money as well.

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

三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

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

*Mayday* is the word used around the world to make a distress call via radio communications. It's the call that no airplane pilot or ship's 31 ever wants to have to make. *Mayday* signals a life-threatening 32, usually on a ship or a plane. It was the idea of Frederick Mockford, who was a senior radio officer at Croydon Airport in London. He 33 the idea for “*mayday*” because it sounded like the French word *m'aider*, which means “help me.”

Procedure calls for the *mayday* distress signal to be said three times in a 34—*mayday! mayday! mayday!*—so that it won't be mistaken for another word or phrase that sounds 35 under noisy conditions. A typical distress call will start with *mayday* repeated three times, 36 by all the relevant information that potential rescuers would need, including the location or last known location, current weather, fuel remaining, what type of help is needed and number of people in danger.

Sometimes a *mayday* distress call is sent by one vessel on behalf of another vessel in danger. This is 37 as a *mayday* relay. A *mayday* relay is sometimes necessary if the vessel in danger loses radio communications. If a *mayday* call is repeated and not 38, another vessel hearing the call may attempt to relay it again and again until help is reached. A *mayday* call is not something to be taken 39. In the United States, it's 40 to make a fake distress call. Doing so can land you in jail for up to six years and subject you to a \$250,000 fine!

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

四、閱讀測驗 (占 32 分)

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 41 至 44 題為題組

A hunger marketing strategy is simple to operate. The business brings products to market with an attractive price to lure potential customers. It then restricts the supply, resulting in an imaginary shortage that can raise prices. Branding is a factor that runs through the entire hunger marketing operation and the strategy must rely on a strong brand appeal. The ultimate effect of hunger marketing is not just to raise prices, but also to establish a brand image. You need to understand your customer before you can create a brand image that will appeal to them.

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

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

41. Apple is an example for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a company that uses hunger marketing strategy successfully  
 (B) a company whose reputation is hurt because of hunger marketing  
 (C) a company whose brand is so famous that it does not need hunger marketing  
 (D) a company whose hunger marketing strategy is excessive hunger
42. The strategy of hunger marketing does **NOT** include \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) selling products at attractive prices (B) promoting the product to global market  
 (C) creating a shortage of the products (D) building a good image for the brand
43. In the second paragraph, by putting the three words “was not able” in a quotation mark, the author implies \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) this is the reason why Apple’s marketing strategy was not successful  
 (B) this is how Apple’s marketing strategy differs from other company’s  
 (C) Apple should not solely focus on fashion-conscious audience  
 (D) Apple was actually able to provide enough supply for the market
44. What may result in the failure of hunger marketing?
- (A) Customers can find some other substitutes easily.  
 (B) The number of advertisements is not enough.  
 (C) Research the need of customers in advance.  
 (D) The company itself is not rich enough.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Last month a Canadian teen says she was given punishment for wearing a full length maxi dress because it violated her school dress code by showing her shoulders and back. There are more cases in an ever-growing list that high schools regard shoulders and knees as a battleground for dressing, leggings and yoga pants banned and girls asked to leave their proms because their dresses are considered too sexual.

Many schools respond to criticism of dress codes by citing the importance of maintaining a “distraction free” learning environment, or of teaching young people about the importance of dressing appropriately for different occasions. But when teachers punish girls for wearing clothes deemed “too distracting” for boys to handle, it teaches a damaging lesson. It teaches our children that girls’ bodies are dangerous and that boys are biologically programmed to objectify and harass them.

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

45. What is the main idea of this article?

- (A) Males are biologically stronger than females.
- (B) Many students do not know how to dress up appropriately.
- (C) Students should show more respect to school dress code.
- (D) Dress code in high school will strengthen gender prejudice.

46. In the first paragraph, why was the Canadian girl punished?

- (A) Her dresses were considered too sexual.
- (B) She did not follow her teacher’s orders in class.
- (C) She forgot to bring her student ID card in exams.
- (D) She was seen to walk hand in hand with boys.

47. What is the author’s attitude toward the current dress code in high school?

- (A) neutral
- (B) critical
- (C) supportive
- (D) reserved

48. Which of the following may **NOT** be the author’s suggestion to high schools?

- (A) Schools should watch out for boys’ behavior toward girls as well.
- (B) It is not simply girl students’ fault to distract boy classmates.
- (C) Schools should not prioritize boy students’ rights over girls’.
- (D) To be fair, schools should also set up more dress codes for boys.

#### 第 49 至 52 題為題組

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

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

The new study can also help us understand why the pattern of a nine-to-five job may not make all those following it completely productive. Understanding how our genetic clocks function might make us more aware of the different structures that are needed to make people as productive as possible during a workday.

49. The habit of sleeping time \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) can decide the achievement of a person                      (B) cannot be analyzed by science  
(C) differs from culture to culture                                      (D) is influenced by genes
50. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Not everyone is suitable for a nine-to-five job.  
(B) Generally speaking, teenagers need to sleep for 8 to 10 hours a night.  
(C) Going to bed earlier can solve the problem of not having enough sleep.  
(D) Researchers in the University of Leicester breed late-riser flies successfully.
51. The underlined “**those flies**” refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) flies that get up late    (B) flies that get up early  
(C) flies that sleep late    (D) flies that sleep early
52. The word **cop-out** means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a rule    (B) an excuse    (C) a great progress    (D) a kind of medicine

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Love changes everything, but it seems the digital revolution is also changing everything about love. Once upon a time, finding the perfect partner was all about luck, persistence, and fate. But with the unstoppable charge of dating websites and apps, things are now a little different. With the mere click of a mouse button, or a swipe of your mobile phone screen, you can scroll through potential dates as easily as shopping for groceries.

The reasons for this change are pretty obvious. Quite simply, our lives have moved online and on to our mobile phones, so does our search for love. Additionally, the 2008 recession means we're all spending longer hours in the office trying to secure shaky jobs. There's another undeniable added bonus to finding someone online too: ego. You might be attracted to a stranger in a bar, but how do you pluck up the courage to start a conversation? Using a dating website or app eradicates that fear—if they do reject you, no one can witness your blushes.

While dating apps may seem like the solution to all your relationship problems, there are inevitably some drawbacks. By taking yourself out of the real dating world, you are essentially cutting out real attraction. The fact you can't be rejected face-to-face might seem appealing, but this can have a negative impact on your attitudes. If you constantly hide away from any situation you're afraid of, the less emotionally resilient you're likely to become. So while you try to date online, don't forget to look around real life too—you never know who you might click with.

53. What is changed about love?
- (A) It gets harder for people to stay in marriage.  
(B) More and more people choose not to get married.  
(C) Dating online becomes more and more popular.  
(D) People are no longer willing to spend much time in dating.
54. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason of this change?
- (A) The invention of mobile phones.    (B) The economic recession in 2008.  
(C) The fear of being rejected face to face.    (D) More and more strangers in bars.
55. The problems of dating apps do **NOT** include \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) spending too much time and money  
(B) having negative impacts on attitudes  
(C) having trouble in dealing with emotions  
(D) losing dating opportunities in real life

56. What can we infer from the conclusion?

- (A) Dating apps still have room for improvement.
- (B) Dating online is gradually losing its attractions.
- (C) There will be more people dating online in the future.
- (D) People should strike a balance between dating online and reality.

### 第貳部分：非選擇題（占28分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

#### 一、中譯英（占8分）

說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。  
2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號。每題4分，共8分。

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

#### 二、英文作文（占20分）

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。  
2. 文長至少120個單詞（words）。

提示：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫一篇涵蓋所有連環圖片內容且有完整結局的故事。





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	C	C	A	B	B	A	B	D	C	D	A	C	A	B	D	A	A	D	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	B	D	A	B	A	D	C	C	B	C	A	G	F	E	H	I	J	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
A	B	D	A	D	A	B	D	D	C	A	B	C	D	A	D				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 這個地區蓋了一座發電廠，為當地的工業發展奠定了穩固的基礎。  
(A) 遙遠的 (B) 嚴格的 (C) 流利的 (D) 硬的／穩固的
- 雖然很多人建議我大學主修醫學，但我還是決定要堅持追求我的興趣——體育。  
(A) 奉獻 (B) 逮捕 (C) 堅持 (D) 分開
- 沒有密碼或是老闆的許可，沒有人有管道可以進入我們公司的資料庫。  
(A) 規模 (B) 書冊 (C) 途徑／管道 (D) 薪資
- 福爾摩沙這個詞，在拉丁文和葡萄牙文裡，字面上的意思是一座美麗的島嶼。  
(A) 字面上地 (B) 相對上地 (C) 稀少地 (D) 視覺上地
- 出於好奇，他把門推開去看看是誰在發生聲響。  
(A) 慷慨 (B) 好奇心 (C) 簡單 (D) 多樣
- 公司推出了新廣告，以提升這個產品的銷售。  
(A) 預測 (B) 提升／促銷 (C) 通勤 (D) 定位
- 你要的這本書已經被借出去了，現在不在館內因此無法取得。  
(A) 可以獲得的 (B) 有生產力的 (C) 悲慘的 (D) 過度的
- 我通常不把車借給別人的，但因為你是我最好的朋友，我可以破例一次。  
(A) 意圖 (B) 例外 (C) 職業 (D) 模仿
- 我們原本打算今年暑假到日本旅行，但因為當地發生嚴重的地震，只好取消計畫。  
(A) 逐漸地 (B) 終於 (C) 無限地 (D) 起初／原本
- 這藥很有效，我服用之後，所有生病的症狀都消失了。  
(A) 諮詢 (B) 評論 (C) 消失 (D) 展示
- Judy 是個酒鬼，她無法抗拒葡萄酒和啤酒的誘惑。  
(A) 懸疑 (B) 指示 (C) 動機 (D) 誘惑
- 不是每個人都能免費出國念書，你真的應該好好把握這個難能可貴的機會！  
(A) 抓住／把握 (B) 澄清 (C) 居住 (D) 控告
- 最後一局，打者擊出了全壘打，讓那個要輸的隊伍贏了，真是戲劇化的結局！  
(A) 感恩的 (B) 占優勢的 (C) 戲劇的 (D) 特定的
- 在小組討論中，每個人都應該要貢獻自己的意見，以形成最後的結論。  
(A) 貢獻 (B) 取代 (C) 分配 (D) 組成
- 這場火對房子造成永久性的破壞，再也無法修理或重建了。  
(A) 順從的 (B) 永遠的 (C) 個別的 (D) 不願意的

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

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

即使我們無法明確理解時間是什麼，我們測量時間的能力卻很重要。例如，我們所有人都必須知道是早上九點了，商店和辦公室應該要開門營業了。假如有人告訴你要在五點半準時到達某個地方，你們兩個都必須知道這個時間什麼時候會到。時間讓我

們把事情放在明確的順序裡，所以我們知道早餐在午餐之前，閱讀課在寫作課之後，小孩直到下課後才能出去玩。總而言之，時間讓我們能夠組織我們的生活。

- (A) 天 (B) 季節 (C) 時鐘 (D) 十年  
依文意邏輯，按照時間週期的短到長排列，故選(D)
- (A) 謎 (B) 悲傷 (C) 快樂 (D) 情緒
- (A) 例如 (B) 相對比的 (C) 此外 (D) 平均
- (A) 混亂 (B) 困惑 (C) 希望 (D) 順序
- not...until... 直到...才...，故選(B) until

第 21 至 25 題為題組

人們對自己照相好久了，但是直到 2013 年，「自拍」這個詞才躍上時代的大舞台，變成字典裏面的一個新單字。自拍指的是拍攝自己，然後計畫上傳到像是 Facebook 或 twitter 之類的網路平台。有些自拍是極度的近照，有些自拍會看到往前伸直的手臂，而有些更厲害的是主角站在鏡子前面，拍攝全身的鏡像。因為便宜的數位相機和社群媒體日益流行，用手機或平板在手臂的距離拍照，並且上傳成個人檔案的相片集，這一點也不困難。年輕人特別跟得上這股潮流，主要是因為青少年比其他人更容易成為重度的數位裝置使用者。攝影和社群媒體的快速流行造成了自拍的現象，而這股風潮在未來似乎沒有冷卻下來的跡象。

- (A) 所以 (B) 否則 (C) 但是 (D) 因為
- 從母群體中選取三群：some...others...still others... 一些／一些／另一些，文中空格是在第二群的地方，故選(A) others
- (A) 方便的 (B) 困難的 (C) 有可能的 (D) 實際的
- (A) 受傷 (B) 安裝 (C) 侮辱 (D) 涉入
- (A) 上升 (B) 風險 (C) 賽跑 (D) 繩索

片語 give rise to 意同 result in，造成的意思，故選(A) rise

第 26 至 30 題為題組

減重是難事，但大部分人都想要找一個快速且簡單的方法來減重。書店裡賣各種減重書籍，告訴讀者如何減重；有些人用特殊的設備來運動、吃減肥藥或甚至動手術。有些人自己單獨節食，因為他們說節食應該是私底下的事，而有些人則認為「同病相憐」，所以必須要和其他人一起來減重。國際體重監控俱樂部就是這種會幫助別人減重的組織。

體重監控俱樂部每週在全球舉辦一萬兩千個課程，課程指導者會教俱樂部的成員一些持續節食的秘訣，像是這一個：用小盤子吃飯而不要用大盤子，小份量的食物用小盤子裝，看起來會比用大盤子裝還多。體重監控俱樂部對於每項提供的服務都是要收費的，很多參與者的確減重了一每減一磅大約花掉 320 美金。人瘦了，荷包也跟著瘦了。

- 問減重的方法，使用疑問詞 how，故選(B)
- 空格後面的 pill 指藥丸，吃藥／服藥的動詞用 take，故選(A)
- (A) 互動的 (B) 多重的 (C) 公開的 (D) 私下的
- (A) 和／以及 (B) 一看到 (C) 而不是 (D) 違論
- (A) 懷疑 (B) 指引 (C) 收費 (D) 婉拒

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

Mayday 這個詞在全球無線電通訊上，是用來緊急呼叫的，沒有任何一個飛行員或船長會想要做這種呼叫。Mayday 的訊號指的是一種威脅生命的緊急狀態，通常是在船上或飛機上。這個用法是 Frederick Mockford 這個人提出的，他是倫敦克羅登機場的資深無線電人員，他想到 mayday 這個主意，是因為這個詞聽

起來像法文的 *m'aider*，也就是「幫幫我」的意思。

用 *mayday* 傳達緊急呼救的訊號，標準程序是要連續說三次：*mayday! mayday! mayday!*，這樣才不會在吵雜的情況下，被誤認成別的聽起來類似的字詞。一個標準的求救訊號會以三次 *mayday!* 做開始，接著是一些搜救者可能會需要的資訊，包含最後確知的位置、目前的天氣、燃料剩餘量、需要何種援助以及受困的人數有多少。

有時候 *mayday* 的緊急呼救訊號，是由一艘船代替另外一艘遭遇危難的船所發出的，這就是大家所熟知的 *mayday* 接力。如果那艘遭遇危難的船上通訊設備壞掉了，*mayday* 的接力就是必要的。如果一個求救的訊號一直重複但沒有獲得收到的回應，別的船聽到之後，也會試著一次又一次的幫忙接力傳送，直到救援到達為止。*mayday* 的呼叫是不可以輕率看待的事情，在美國，假裝 *mayday* 的呼叫是違法的，這樣做可能會讓你坐六年的牢，而且罰款 25 萬美元！

31. 所有格後接名詞，船的船長叫 *captain*，故選(B)
32. 形容詞後接名詞，*emergency* 緊急狀態，故選(C)
33. 主詞後接動詞，*came up with* 想到(某個點子)，故選(A)
34. 冠詞 *a* 後接可數單數名詞，*in a row* 為片語，連續不中斷之意，故選(G)
35. 動詞 *sound* 後接形容詞，*similar* 類似的，故選(F)
36. 格子後的 *by* 暗示著被動式，原為 *which is followed by...*，故選(E)
37. 片語 *be known as* 意指「以某身分/地位/頭銜而聞名/被人所知」，故選(H)
38. 對等連詞 *and* 前後結構一致，後句使用和前句一樣的被動式。*acknowledge* 為承認之意，在無線電通訊當中可理解為確認收到之意，故選(I)
39. 片語 *take...lightly* 意指輕率看待，故選(J)
40. *be* 動詞後可接形容詞，且下一句在描述法律制裁，*illegal* 違法的，故選(D)

#### 四、閱讀測驗

##### 第 41 至 44 題為題組

飢餓行銷很容易運作。公司先把上市的产品以吸引人的價格販售，以吸引潛在的客群，然後限制供貨量，造成一種短缺的假象，進而提高價格。在整個飢餓行銷的過程中，品牌是一個自始至終都很重要的因素，飢餓行銷的策略必須依賴強大的品牌吸引力。飢餓行銷的最終目的不只是为了提高價格而已，更要為品牌建立形象。你必須了解客群，你才有辦法建立一個能吸引他們的品牌形象。

飢餓行銷最好的例子就是蘋果公司了。當他們發表新版的 *iPhone* 或 *iPad* 時，產品總是訴求創新、設計、新科技，以滿足一群潮的、有時尚品味的群眾。然而，蘋果公司總是「沒有辦法」供應足夠的產量上市，供給短缺就讓顧客對於新的 *iPhone* 更瘋狂。當蘋果變成世界上最富有的公司之一的同時，也為自己在消費者心目中打造出一個完美的品牌形象。

即便蘋果公司藉由這樣的策略，在全球的市占率贏得一席之地，但過度的「飢餓」卻可能是危險的。飢餓行銷只有在消費者不易找到替代品時有用，而且當消費者知道短缺是塑造出來的假象，這可能會產生一些後座力，讓消費者離你而去。假如飢餓行銷讓顧客一直等待，最後推出的產品卻令人失望，這也可能會損害公司的形象。飢餓行銷是個雙面刃，端看一個公司如何適切地運用了。

41. 蘋果公司是 \_\_\_\_\_ 的例子。
  - (A) 成功使用飢餓行銷
  - (B) 公司名聲因為飢餓行銷而受損
  - (C) 公司的品牌太有名以至於不需要使用飢餓行銷
  - (D) 用飢餓行銷過度
42. 飢餓行銷的策略不包括 \_\_\_\_\_。
  - (A) 用吸引人的價格販售產品
  - (B) 把產品推上全球市場
  - (C) 製造產品的短缺
  - (D) 為品牌建立好形象

43. 第二段裡，作者把「沒有辦法」這些字放在引號內，暗示著什麼？

- (A) 這就是蘋果公司飢餓行銷失敗的原因
- (B) 這就是蘋果公司的飢餓行銷和其他公司不同的地方
- (C) 蘋果公司的注意力不該只放在有時尚品味的群眾身上
- (D) 蘋果公司實際上是有能力供應足夠的產品上市的

44. 何者可能會導致飢餓行銷的失敗？

- (A) 消費者很容易就能找到替代品
- (B) 廣告打得不夠多
- (C) 事先調查顧客的需求
- (D) 公司本身不夠富有

##### 第 45 至 48 題為題組

上個月有個加拿大的女孩說她被處罰了，因為她穿了露肩和露背的連身洋裝，這違反了學校的服儀規定。有越來越多的案例回報，許多中學校開始把肩膀和膝蓋當作服儀規定的戰場，並禁止內搭褲和瑜珈褲，女孩子也因為服裝被認為太過性感而被趕出校園舞會。

對於服儀規定的批評，很多學校的回應是，要維持一個「不會讓人分心」的學習環境很重要，或是教導年輕人在不同場合做合適的穿著很重要。但當女孩子因為穿了被認為是「會讓男孩太分心」的衣服而被老師處罰時，這傳達了一個有害的信息：它教導我們的孩子，女生的身體是危險的，而且男生生理上就是被設計來物化和騷擾女生的。

當一個女孩夏天穿細肩帶，使她的男同學分心，因而被趕出教室時，男同學的受教權就凌駕在女同學之上。當學校決定要控管女同學的身體，但對男同學的行為視而不見時，這等於是長期建立了一個假設，認為性暴力是無法避免的，而且受害者本身自己要負一部分的責任。學生經過這樣的洗禮，就強化了我們社會性暴力危機中的強暴文化論述，這問題真的很大。

45. 本文主旨為何？

- (A) 男生生理上比女生強壯
- (B) 很多學生不知道如何穿著才合適
- (C) 學生應該多尊重服儀規定
- (D) 中學的服儀規定會強化性別偏見

46. 第一段的那個加拿大女孩為什麼被處罰？

- (A) 她的服裝被認為太過性感
- (B) 她上課不服從老師的命令
- (C) 她考試忘記帶學生證
- (D) 她被看到和男生牽手走路

47. 作者對於目前學校的服儀規定抱持什麼態度？

- (A) 中立的
- (B) 批評的
- (C) 支持的
- (D) 保留的

48. 下列何者可能不會是作者對學校的建議？

- (A) 學校也應該要注意男生對於女生的行為
- (B) 讓男同學分心不全是女同學的錯
- (C) 學校不應該讓男生的受教權凌駕於女生之上
- (D) 為了公平起見，學校也應該為男生設立多一點服儀規定

##### 第 49 至 52 題為題組

你是否遵守早睡早起的金科玉律？還是你是夜貓子？有些人說這個問題和個人的紀律有關，但可能答案不是這麼明顯。蘭開斯特大學的團隊用果蠅來研究，比較早起的果蠅和晚起的果蠅在基因上有何不同。研究人員發現有些果蠅習慣晚起，他們就繁殖那些果蠅來觀察。研究人員成功的繁殖出許多同樣晚起的果蠅，這表示晚起的行為是有基因基礎的。說基因造成你晚起床就不再是個藉口，而是有科學證據支持的說法了。

這個研究很重要。有越來越多美國的青少年，大約三分之一，抱怨睡得不夠，而在周末睡晚一點來補償忙碌的工作日。此外，成長中青少年每個晚上大概需要八到十小時的睡眠，這也是書上都有寫的事實。這個新研究對於「他們只需要早點睡」這樣的解決方式提出了質疑，為什麼他們無法早點睡然後早點起，事情不再這麼簡單，背後有更深層的基因問題。

這新研究也幫助我們了解，並不是所有人都能在規律的朝九

晚五工作裡，完全的發揮生產能力。了解基因功能的差異，讓我們察覺到，如果要讓人在工作時盡可能發揮生產力，必須要使用不同架構才行。

49. 睡眠習慣 \_\_\_\_\_。
- (A) 會決定人的成就  
(B) 無法用科學分析  
(C) 依文化而異  
(D) 受基因的影響
50. 下列何者錯誤？
- (A) 並非所有人都適合朝九晚五的工作  
(B) 一般來說，青少年每晚要睡八到十小時  
(C) 早點去睡就能解決睡眠不足的問題  
(D) 蘭開斯特大學研究人員成功複製了晚起的果蠅
51. 畫線的「那些果蠅」指的是？
- (A) 晚起的果蠅  
(B) 早起的果蠅  
(C) 晚睡的果蠅  
(D) 早睡的果蠅
52. 猜測字義題(將選項帶入文章，檢視何者能讓文意不變)：  
cop-out 意思為何？
- (A) 規則  
(B) 藉口  
(C) 大進展  
(D) 某種藥物

**第 53 至 56 題為題組**

愛情會改變一切，但似乎數位革命也改變了愛情的一切。很久以前，找一個好對象完全憑運氣、毅力和命運，但現在交友網站和應用程式無止盡的暴衝，事情就有點不一樣了，只要滑鼠一按或是手機螢幕一滑，你就可以捲動所有可能的對象，就像購買雜貨一樣容易。

這個改變的原因相當明顯，很單純的，我們的生活已經逐漸移到網路上和手機上了，所以我們尋找愛情也是。此外，2008 年的經濟不景氣，意味著我們要在辦公室裡花更多的時間，來穩固我們搖搖欲墜的工作。另外一個網上交友無可否認的好處就是：自尊心。你可能在酒吧裡被陌生人吸引，但你如何鼓起勇氣去開啓對話？使用交友網站和應用程式可以消除這種恐懼，即使他們拒絕你，別人也看不到你的困苦。

交友程式似乎解決了關係的問題，但無可避免的也有些缺點。你把自己抽離現實世界，實際上就是切斷了現實的吸引對象。你不會被當面拒絕這件事聽起來很有吸引力，但這對你的態度會有負面的影響。假如你經常躲避你害怕的情況，你的情緒恢復能力就會越差。所以當你試著上網交友時，別忘了看看四周的現實世界——你永遠不知道會和誰來電。

53. 愛情有什麼改變？
- (A) 人們要維持婚姻變難了  
(B) 越來越多人選擇不婚  
(C) 上網交友越來越流行  
(D) 人們不再願意花時間約會
54. 下列何者不是這種改變的原因？
- (A) 手機的發明  
(B) 2008 年的經濟不景氣  
(C) 害怕被當面拒絕  
(D) 酒吧裡陌生人越來越多
55. 交友程式的問題不包括？
- (A) 花太多錢和時間  
(B) 對態度有負面影響  
(C) 處理情緒問題會有困難  
(D) 失去現實的交友機會
56. 從結論可以推論出什麼？
- (A) 交友程式還有改進空間  
(B) 線上交友逐漸失去吸引力  
(C) 未來會有越來越多人用網路交友  
(D) 人們應該在交友程式和現實生活中取得平衡

**第貳部分：非選擇題**

**一、中譯英**

參考答案：

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

評分標準：

- 每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。
- 每一題以斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各占 1 分。
- 該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。
- 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**

參考範文：

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

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

評分標準：

等級	給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
劣	0~4 分	份量：只寫兩三行。 正確性：幾無正確句子。 組織：全文毫無組織或根本完全離題。
差	5~9 分	份量：字數勉強足夠。 正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。 組織：內容平平，但各段草率帶過。
可	10~14 分	份量：字數足夠(約 120 字)。 正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。 組織：有內容，但段落比重(如草草結尾)或轉承語使用欠佳。
優	15~18 分	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。 組織：結構完整交代。
特優	19~20 分	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。 組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，段落分配適當。

英文作文採整體式評分，分為五等級：特優(19-20 分)、優(15-18 分)、可(10-14 分)、差(5-9 分)、劣(0-4 分)，批改老師於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體分數，再以分項式評分標準檢閱是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分指標包含下列 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)。另外，字數不足扣 1 分；未依提示分段扣 1 分。

	內容	組織	文法、句構	字彙、拼字	體例
劣	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)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重,導致文意不明。(0分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。(0分)	違背基本的寫作體例或格式,標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。(0分)
差	主題不明,大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。(2-1分)	重點不明、前後不連貫。(2-1分)	文法錯誤多,且明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分)	用字、拼字錯誤多,明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分)	格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤,但不影響文意之表達。(1分)
可	主題不夠清楚或突顯,部分相關敘述發展不全。(3-2分)	重點安排不妥,前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(3-2分)	文法錯誤少,且未影響文意之表達。(3-2分)	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。(3-2分)	格式、標點、大小寫幾無錯誤。(2-1分)
優	主題(句)清楚切題,並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。(5-4分)	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)	全文幾無文法錯誤,文句結構富變化。(4-3分)	用字精確、得宜,且幾無拼字錯誤。(4-3分)	