

全國公私立高級中學

104 學年度學科能力測驗第四次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：104 年 12 月 16~17 日

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 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。

1. The mysterious virus MERS, or Middle East Respiratory Syndrome, has been _____ in more than hundreds of people globally and aroused great fears worldwide.
(A) launched (B) confirmed (C) measured (D) confessed
2. Being poor is nothing to be _____ of, since one's true value doesn't lie in what one has but in what one is.
(A) ashamed (B) conscious (C) guilty (D) innocent
3. My _____ reaction to the sudden blackout last night was to panic, but later I calmed myself down and tried to light a candle.
(A) dominant (B) intense (C) mutual (D) initial
4. Fortunately, most of the passengers in the car accident were only _____ injured, with only one badly hurt.
(A) wildly (B) slightly (C) roughly (D) partially
5. In this country, there was a lot of public _____ about how the disease is spread, and that was why so many people came down with it.
(A) celebration (B) awareness (C) ignorance (D) witness
6. The traffic downtown was brought to a complete _____ by the demonstration of the factory workers asking for a pay raise.
(A) halt (B) detour (C) anxiety (D) barrier
7. The sales manager was _____ held responsible for the declining sales figures, for he was the one in charge of all the marketing strategies.
(A) frankly (B) reliably (C) hastily (D) directly
8. The thriller is really a hit; the story plots gradually build up to a powerful _____, gripping all the audience.
(A) climax (B) angle (C) texture (D) exhibit
9. Being exhausted and hungry, the homeless kid was _____ for a hot meal and a warm bed.
(A) effective (B) sensitive (C) desperate (D) intimate
10. After having a hearty meal at the all-you-can-eat buffet, I had to _____ my belt to make myself comfortable.
(A) loosen (B) revise (C) target (D) cancel
11. In an election, all _____ will be examined down to the last detail by the voters and the press.
(A) divisions (B) candidates (C) references (D) exceptions
12. The government was severely _____ for its slow and ineffective response to the explosion of the flammable powder at a recreational water park.
(A) provoked (B) frustrated (C) identified (D) criticized

13. The strict teacher asked every student should arrive at school _____ in the morning to have a good start.
(A) particularly (B) thoroughly (C) essentially (D) punctually
14. With fall _____, the streets lined with trees are carpeted with yellow and brown fallen leaves.
(A) preserving (B) approaching (C) overlooking (D) switching
15. These prisoners _____ a plan to escape from prison, but they were arrested on the run.
(A) assigned (B) observed (C) devised (D) captured

二、綜合測驗 (占 15 分)

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

Disney will ban selfie sticks at all of its theme parks around the world from July the 1st, 2015. The entertainment giant has become the latest company to ban the sticks. Universal Studios was one of the first companies to put a ban 16. Many museums now also ban them.

Disney spokeswoman said the ban was because of 17 that the sticks were dangerous for customers and Disney workers. She said, "We strive to provide a great experience for the entire family, and 18, selfie sticks have become a growing safety concern for both our guests and workers." She added that staff have had to stop rides because people 19 selfie sticks on them.

Selfie sticks have become very popular in recent years. It seems 20 everyone in the world is taking self-portraits to put on social media sites. Even the president of the USA has been seen taking selfies. However, many people are getting angry with others who use selfie sticks, especially at tourist attractions.

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

第 21 至 25 題為題組

A consumer watchdog in the UK has reported that many Internet sites are full of fake reviews. The UK's Competition and Market Authority (CMA) believes there are millions of reviews on sites for hotels, restaurants, theatres and online stores that have been paid for to 21 shoppers. Writing fake reviews for companies is now big business. Many companies wrote fake reviews about themselves as a marketing tool. Others offered money, free samples or upgrades 22 five-star reviews.

Online reviews are very important to businesses. Industry analysts estimate that in Britain alone, \$36 billion a year of consumer spending could be 23 by online reviews. Millions of people look at online reviews and endorsements before making decisions such as where to spend their holidays or which plumber to hire. A CMA spokeswoman said, "We have found that consumers who use online reviews find them valuable, but we have also heard about some 24 that may be unlawful." Some of the more illegal activities include rival companies 25 negative remarks about each other's goods and services. The bosses could face going to prison for doing this.

21. (A) retain (B) contact (C) polish (D) trick
 22. (A) in exchange for (B) in need of (C) in place of (D) in response to
 23. (A) persuaded (B) infected (C) influenced (D) shadowed
 24. (A) processes (B) practices (C) contracts (D) appeals
 25. (A) be posting (B) posted (C) posting (D) post

第 26 至 30 題為題組

New research shows that students do not learn very well when they are texting and checking their social media accounts. In the study, some of the students used their mobile phones during class, whereas others had their phones 26. It was found that students who did not use their mobile phones 27 the teacher was talking got higher scores on tests they took at the end of the class.

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

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

三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「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

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

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

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

四、閱讀測驗 (占 32 分)

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「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

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

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

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

41. Based on the passage, what's the ideal length of lashes when one has eyes of 3 cm in width?
(A) 1 cm (B) 1.5 cm (C) 3 cm (D) 4.5 cm
42. What's the theme of the 2nd paragraph?
(A) The focus of the eyelash research. (B) The special features of mammals.
(C) The protecting effects of eyelashes. (D) The various functions of eyelashes.
43. What's the possible reason for the fixed proportion of lash length to eye width in different mammals?
(A) It best protects the eyes from sweat.
(B) It will most efficiently trigger blinking.
(C) It best diverts airflow around the eye.
(D) It is the most beautiful proportion.
44. What is the potential risk wearers of long false eyelashes might face?
(A) They might attract too many chasers.
(B) Their eyes might get too dry.
(C) Their eyes might get allergic.
(D) Their eyes might not blink.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

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

A popular explanation is nutrition – a calorie-stuffed diet rich in meat and dairy products. However, other European countries, which have enjoyed similar prosperity and a rise in living standards, don't embrace the same height. The average male height in the Netherlands has gained 20 cm in the last 150 years. By comparison, the height of the average American man has risen a mere six centimeters over the same period.

Researchers in population health examined a Dutch database for clues. Called Lifelines, the study contains extensive details about the lives and health of more than 94,500 people who lived in the northern of the Netherlands from 1935 to 1967. It is found that the people who had the most children were tall men, and women of average height. For example, the most fertile men were seven centimeters above the average height. Statistically, they had 0.24 more children on average than the least fertile men, who were about 14 cm below the average height. On the other hand, taller women also reproduced more in the Netherlands compared to counterparts in other countries where **they** often tended to have fewer children.

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

45. What's the real reason that wins Netherlands the reputation of "the land of giants?"

- (A) Taller people in Netherlands tend to breed more.
- (B) People in Netherlands enjoy a calorie-stuffed diet.
- (C) People in Netherlands are living a healthier life.
- (D) Taller people in Netherlands can survive more easily.

46. Based on the passage, which of the following is true?

- (A) The average male height in Netherlands has gained 20 cm in the past two decades.
- (B) Two hundred years ago the Dutch were among the shortest people in the world.
- (C) Ordinary Americans tend to have fewer children than the Dutch on average.
- (D) Nutrition plays an important part in deciding the Dutch's average height.

47. Who does the word "**they**" in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) The least fertile men.
- (B) The most fertile men.
- (C) Taller men.
- (D) Taller women.

48. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the study on the Dutch?

- (A) The study is called Lifelines.
- (B) About 100 thousand people were being studied in the database.
- (C) It found that the tallest women had the most children.
- (D) The people conducting the study are experts in population health.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

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

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

The tower was built in the heart of London's financial center, at the site of a building which had been damaged by a terrorist attack in 1992. The construction of a glittering high-tech building in the middle of a relatively low-rise area with plenty of historic buildings and narrow medieval streets set off a new debate about the need for tall buildings in the City of London. But even as many new skyscrapers are now built in the city's historic center, the Gherkin has acted as a catalyst for the growing cluster of high-rises in the City.

The cucumber-shaped structure has a steel frame with circular floor plans and a glass facade with diamond-shaped panels. The swirling striped pattern visible on the exterior is the result of the building's energy-saving system which allows the air to flow up through spiraling wells. Besides, these magic panels not only increase internal daylight, but they also reduce water consumption. On the street level, the Gherkin's base is well integrated with an open public plaza. Huge white X braces create a dramatic entrance. The top of the tower, where visitors find an open hall covered by a glass dome is even more spectacular. From here visitors can have great views over the city. Its unique, bold and energy efficient design has won the Gherkin many construction awards.

49. Which of the following doesn't refer to the same thing as the other three?
 (A) The Gherkin (B) Swiss Re Building (C) 30 St. Mary Axe (D) Foster and Partners
50. What public concern did the construction of the Gherkin arouse?
 (A) Its blocking of the great views over the city.
 (B) Its damage to skyline of the City of London.
 (C) The doubt on the need for high-rises in London.
 (D) The argument over its distinctive shape of a cucumber.
51. What's the theme of the fourth paragraph?
 (A) The spectacular outlines of the Gherkin.
 (B) The architectural features of the Gherkin.
 (C) The special power system of the Gherkin.
 (D) The fantastic views from the top of the Gherkin.
52. What can be inferred from the passage?
 (A) The Gherkin can be hailed as a green construction.
 (B) The Gherkin combines modern and traditional elements.
 (C) The Gherkin has become Londoners' favorite skyscraper.
 (D) The Gherkin was built in memory of a terrorist attack.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

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

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

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

Chief Justice John Roberts wrote, "If you are among the many Americans—of whatever sexual orientation—who favor expanding same-sex marriage, by all means celebrate today's decision. Celebrate the achievement of a desired goal. Celebrate the opportunity for a new expression of commitment to a partner. Celebrate the availability of new benefits. But do not celebrate the Constitution. It had nothing to do with it."

53. What's the theme of the passage?
(A) The argument among justices in Supreme Court.
(B) The conflicting opinions about same-sex marriage.
(C) The legalization of same-sex marriage in the U.S..
(D) The revolution of American Constitution.
54. What does the word "**dissent**" in the first paragraph mean?
(A) disguise (B) reception (C) pressure (D) disagreement
55. How long has gay rights movement existed in the U.S.?
(A) For two hundred years.
(B) For nearly half a century.
(C) For about two decades.
(D) For 4 to 5 years.
56. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) Same-sex marriage is the most profound union of all.
(B) Only 21 countries legalize same-sex marriage nationwide.
(C) In the past, same-sex marriage tended to be refused by society.
(D) It is a historical milestone for the same-sex marriage to be legalized.

第貳部分：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. 在臺灣鄉下地區奉獻了 50 年，這位修女決定回家渡過晚年。
2. 一聽到她要離開的消息，很多人趕去機場為她送行。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：請寫一封信給一個人澄清一個誤會；對方因為這誤會而對你感到生氣或失望，對象可以是父母、兄弟姊妹、同學或(男)(女)朋友...等。信中請描述誤會發生的經過及原因，將誤會解開，以獲取對方的諒解。信末署名限用 Andy 或 Alice。

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 神秘病毒 MERS，或中東呼吸系統綜合症，全球已經有超過數百人被證實感染，引起了全球極大的恐懼。
(A) 推出 (B) 證實 (C) 測量 (D) 坦白
- 貧窮不是什麼丟臉的事，因為一個人真正的價值不在於他所擁有的，而在於他的為人。
(A) 羞恥的 (B) 有意識的 (C) 有罪的 (D) 無辜的
- 昨晚突然停電時，我一開始的反應是恐慌，但後來我冷靜下來，並試圖點根蠟燭。
(A) 支配的 (B) 強烈的 (C) 互相的 (D) 初始的
- 所幸，車禍中的大部分乘客都只有輕傷，只有一個重傷。
(A) 狂野地 (B) 輕微地 (C) 大約地 (D) 部分地
- 在這個國家，有很多大眾對這疾病如何傳播感到無知，這就是為什麼有這麼多的人染上它。
(A) 慶祝 (B) 意識 (C) 無知 (D) 見證
- 市中心的交通因工廠工人要求加薪的示威陷入完全的停頓。
(A) 停止 (B) 繞路 (C) 焦慮 (D) 屏障
- 業務經理要直接為下滑的銷售數字負責，因為他負責所有行銷策略。
(A) 坦白地 (B) 可靠地 (C) 慌忙地 (D) 直接地
- 這部驚悚片真的是一個大賣座；故事情節逐漸攀升到強有力的高潮，緊緊擄獲全部觀眾。
(A) 高潮 (B) 角度 (C) 質地 (D) 展覽
- 筋疲力盡和飢餓，這無家可歸的孩子渴望一頓熱食和一張溫暖的床。
(A) 有效的 (B) 敏感的 (C) 渴望的 (D) 親密的
- 在吃到飽餐廳飽餐一頓之後，我必須鬆一下皮帶讓自己舒服一下。
(A) 鬆開 (B) 修改 (C) 目標 (D) 取消
- 在選舉中，所有的候選人會被選民與媒體非常詳細地檢驗。
(A) 分開 (B) 候選人 (C) 參考 (D) 例外
- 政府對在水上樂園易燃粉塵爆炸案的反應是緩慢而無效的，因而遭到嚴重批評。
(A) 激起；招惹 (B) 沮喪 (C) 確定 (D) 批評
- 這位嚴格的老師要求每位學生早上都要準時到校，以求有個好的開始。
(A) 特別是 (B) 徹底地 (C) 本質上 (D) 準時地
- 秋天即將到來，樹木成行的街道上鋪滿了黃色和棕色的落葉。
(A) 保存 (B) 接近 (C) 俯瞰 (D) 轉換
- 這些犯人策畫了個越獄計畫，但他們在逃亡時被逮捕了。
(A) 指定 (B) 觀察 (C) 設計 (D) 捕獲

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

從 2015 年 7 月 1 日起，迪士尼將在世界各地的主題公園禁用自拍神器，這娛樂巨頭已經成為禁用自拍神器的最新公司。環球影城是最早實施禁令的公司之一。許多博物館目前也禁止使用它們。

迪士尼發言人說，該禁令是因為擔心這些自拍神器會造成遊客與員工的危險。她說：「我們努力要為遊客全家提供很棒的遊園經驗，但不幸的是，自拍神器已經為我們的客人和工作人員造成日益增加的安全問題。」她補充說，工作人員不得不因為人們

在使用自拍神器而停止遊樂設施的搭乘。

近年來，自拍神器已然非常受歡迎。就好像世界上每個人都在將自拍照放在社交媒體網站上。甚至連美國總統也在自拍。然而，許多人對他人使用自拍神器感到生氣，尤其是在旅遊景點的時候。

【字詞補充】

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

- 片語題：(A) 免費 (B) put...in place 實施... (C) 值班 (D) 自在
- 文意字彙題：(A) 結果 (B) 內容 (C) 擔憂 (D) 請求
- 文意字彙題：(A) 奇怪的是 (B) 希望 (C) 不幸的是 (D) 同樣地
- 文法題考到動詞時態：因遊客正在使用自拍神器而導致遊樂設施暫停
- 考連接詞：(A) 好像 (B) 但願 (C) 即使 (D) 如果發生...
第 21 至 25 題為題組

英國一個消費者監督團體報導，許多網站都充滿了不實的評論。英國的競爭和市場管理局(CMA)認為，現在在網站上有成千上萬關於酒店、餐館、劇院及網路商店的評論是被付費來欺騙消費者的。為公司編寫虛假評論現在可是門大生意。許多公司會將編寫關於自己的不實評論來當作一個行銷工具。有些公司會出錢，以免費樣品或升級的代價，以換取五星級的評價。

網路上的評論對企業是非常重要的。業內分析師估計，單在英國，一年就有 360 億元的消費支出是被網路上的評論所影響的。數以百萬的人在做決策前會看網路上的評論和代言，比如去哪裡渡假或雇用哪個水電工等。CMA 的發言人說：「我們發現，有使用網路上評論的消費者認為評論是寶貴的，但我們也聽說有些做法可能是非法的。」一些更違法的手段，包括敵對的公司發布針對彼此的商品和服務的負面評論。這樣做的老闆可能會面臨牢獄之災。

【字詞補充】

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| watchdog (n.) 監督者 | fake (a.) 不實的 |
| review (n.) 評比 | marketing (n.) 行銷 |
| upgrade (n.) 升級 | analyst (n.) 分析者 |
| endorsement (n.) 背書 | unlawful (a.) 不法的 |
| rival (n.) 對手 | negative (a.) 負面的 |
| remark (n.) 評論 | |

- 考字彙：(A) 保留 (B) 接觸 (C) 磨光 (D) 欺騙
- 考片語：(A) 以換取 (B) 需要 (C) 代替 (D) 響應
- 考字彙：(A) 說服 (B) 感染的 (C) 影響 (D) 陰影
- 考字彙：(A) 過程 (B) 做法 (C) 合同 (D) 吸引力
- 考句法：includes 後接受詞 rival companies + 動名詞

第 26 至 30 題為題組

最新研究表示，當學生忙著收發簡訊，並檢查他們的社交媒體帳號時，學生是無法好好學習的。在這項研究中，在課堂上有些學生使用自己的手機，而其他人則將手機關掉。結果發現，當老師在講課時，沒有使用手機的學生，在課堂結束時的考試得到較高的分數。

一位教師在課堂上面臨的最大挑戰是一場永不停止的戰鬥--保持學生持續工作。研究人員說，很常看到學生身體出席了，但

精神上卻是缺席的，因為他們正在使用手機。老師們打著一場「敗仗」，因為學生對於社交媒體比學習更感興趣。另一項研究也發現，在課堂上禁止使用手機後，考試成績提升了 6%。

【字詞補充】

text (v.) 發簡訊	account (n.) 帳號
whereas (conj.) 然而	physically (ad.) 身體地
present (a.) 出席的	mentally (ad.) 心理地
absent (a.) 缺席的	

26. 此題考片語：(A) 調小聲 (B) 關閉 (C) 滅火 (D) 挑出
27. 此題考連接詞：(A) 因為 (B) 當 (C) 雖然 (D) 自從
28. 此題考動詞用法：keep + O. + Ving
29. 此題考文意字彙：(A) 專心的 (B) 抽象的 (C) 缺席的 (D) 醒著的
30. 此題考介系詞：表差距要用 by

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

如果你大部分的時間都是坐著，在學校，在工作，在電腦前或在家裡沙發上伸懶腰，那你可能會讓你的生命短少兩年。這是常識--久坐的生活方式會增加心臟疾病、第 2 型糖尿病、癌症和肥胖症的風險，並且可能會導致過早死亡。很多人認為他們可以透過散步、做運動或者去健身房來補償坐太久的問題。然而，事情可能不是如此。一項新的研究表明，久坐對壽命的影響無法藉由運動來逆轉。即使每天運動 60 分鐘可能都是不夠的。

這項研究是由大衛·阿爾特博士和他的同事在加拿大多倫多大學所做的。阿爾特博士和他的研究小組分析了 47 個研究，追蹤不同的人群，這些人針對他們每天坐多少時間，運動多少時間做紀錄。研究中他們發現，坐最久的族群比坐最少的人多出了 24% 的死亡機會。即使那些坐很久的人每天也做 60 分鐘的運動，結果仍然一樣。阿爾特博士寫道：「減少每一天坐著的時間，藉由站在你的辦公桌前，經常性的休息來伸展和散步，或是站著看電視都可能比昂貴、擁擠、臭臭的健身房要好得多，而這也正是醫生要求的。」

【字詞補充】

sedentary (a.) 坐著不動的	diabetes (n.) 糖尿病
obesity (n.) 肥胖	premature (a.) 過早的
longevity (n.) 長壽	reverse (v.) 逆轉
analyze (v.) 分析	smelly (a.) 發臭的

31. 此題考 take A off B 從 B 拿走 A，「久坐會減少 2 年的壽命」
32. 由前後字句可判斷出此格應填形容詞，又根據語意，推出應填 premature (過早的)
33. 此題考片語 compensate for (補償)
34. 根據句子結構判斷，此格應填形容詞，又根據 however 語意可推出應是「結果不是如此的」所以應填 so
35. 此格考字詞搭配 effect on (對~的影響)
36. 由句構可推出此格應填動詞的過去分詞，又根據前一句的語意可推知，應填 reversed (逆轉)
37. 此格考片語 keep notes on (做關於~的紀錄)
38. 此格前後為 a 24% _____ chance of, 所以應填形容詞，又根據語意可推出為 increased (增加的)
39. 此題考語意轉折的连接詞，由上下文推知應填 even though 「即使」
40. 此題考修飾比較級形容詞 better 的修飾語 much

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

又長又華麗的睫毛一直是流行時尚，但科學家們現在認為，較長的未必是好的。來自喬治亞技術研究所的胡大衛在三年前，看到他的新生女兒眨著她的睫毛後，決定進行睫毛研究。他和他的團隊成員測量不同的哺乳動物的睫毛。他們做了一個有眼睫毛的人造眼睛，把它放在一個風洞中吹風。他們還創造了在睫毛周圍氣流的數學模型。他們發現，在多種哺乳動物中，睫毛都是約眼睛寬度的三分之一長，結果發現，這正是轉移眼部周圍的氣流，減少水分蒸發的最理想長度。

在過去，科學家已經對睫毛的存在提供了不同的解釋，包括攔阻上面掉下來的灰塵來保護眼睛，並且作為感應器來觸發眨眼，這有助於保護眼睛並保持潤滑。而在人類中，睫毛也被認為在對性和誘惑，或者是生物學術語，在交配上，是有作用的。

胡博士進一步研究眼睛周圍的氣流變化和睫毛長度與眼睛寬度比例之間的關係。氣流的數學模型表明，這個長度，三分之一的眼睛寬度，應能最有效地導引氣流。風洞實驗也證實了這一點。研究人員使用的一碗眼睛大小的水，在它周圍圍上一圈的網眼來仿造睫毛。這網狀的作用與人頭髮做的睫毛功能相同。哺乳動物睫毛的實際長度最能有效地防止水的蒸發，並且防止空氣中所攜帶的微小顆粒落在水上。胡博士表示，如果睫毛太長，他們會將空氣引導到眼睛。除了滿足自己的好奇心，胡博士提出佩戴长假睫毛的人所面臨的一個潛在隱憂。

【字詞補充】

eyelash (n.) 睫毛	mammal (n.) 哺乳類
artificial (a.) 人造的	tunnel (n.) 管道
width (n.) 寬度	airflow (n.) 氣流
evaporation (n.) 蒸發	sensor (n.) 感應器
trigger (v.) 引發	blink (v.) 眨眼
lubricated (a.) 潤滑的	seduction (n.) 引誘
proportion (n.) 比例	divert (v.) 導引
mesh (n.) 網狀物	mimic (v.) 模仿
particle (n.) 粒子	current (n.) 氣流
channel (v.) 引導	

41. 根據本文，當一個人的眼睛為 3 公分寬時，睫毛的最佳長度為何？(A) 1 公分
(B) 1.5 公分 (C) 3 公分 (D) 4.5 公分
此題考數學推論，線索在第一段最後一句話「適當睫毛為眼寬的 1/3」。
42. 第二段的主題為何？(D) 睫毛的各種功能。
(A) 睫毛研究的重點。 (B) 哺乳動物的特殊功能。 (C) 睫毛的保護作用。
此題考段落大意。
43. 在不同哺乳動物中，睫毛長度與眼球寬度比例固定的可能理由為何？(C) 最能有效轉移眼部周圍的氣流。
(A) 最能保護眼睛免受汗水入侵。 (B) 最能有效地觸發眨眼。 (D) 它是最美麗的比例。
此題考細節，線索在第一段最後一句話第三段的第二句話。
44. 配戴長長的假睫毛者可能面對什麼潛在的風險？(B) 他們的眼睛可能會變得過於乾燥。
(A) 他們可能會吸引太多的追求者。 (C) 他們的眼睛可能會過敏。 (D) 他們的眼睛可能不會眨眼。
此題為推論題，線索在第三段最後一句話：若睫毛太長，會將空氣引導至眼睛，造成水分的蒸發，故可能造成乾眼。

第 45 至 48 題為題組

荷蘭是巨人的國度：平均來說，它的女人幾乎 1.71 米高，其男性 1.84 米高。但荷蘭人是如何成為世界上最高的人一直是一個謎。畢竟，兩個世紀前，他們是以矮身高著稱的國家之一。自那時以來，發生了什麼事？

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

在人口健康研究人員針對荷蘭的資料庫尋找線索。這研究名稱為生命線，針對北荷蘭從 1935 年到 1967 年超過 94,500 的人口，研究包括他們生活和健康大量細節。研究小組發現生最多孩子的人是體格高大的男子，及平均身高的婦女。例如，最會生的男子高於平均身高 7 公分。據統計，他們平均比生最少的男子多出 0.24 個孩子，而生最少的男子平均身高低於平均身高約 14 公分。另一方面，相較於在其他國家，個子高的女性她們往往少生孩子，而在荷蘭她們也生得較多。

結論是身高是非常遺傳性的--高個子父母往往比較矮個子父母生出較高的小孩。由於較高的人會生出較多較高的下一代，那麼，下一代人的平均身高就會比上一代高一點。

【字詞補充】

Netherlands (n.) 荷蘭	the Dutch (n.) 荷蘭人
renowned (a.) 著名的	nutrition (n.) 營養
dairy (a.) 乳品的	prosperity (n.) 繁榮
database (n.) 資料庫	extensive (a.) 廣泛的
fertile (a.) 多產的	counterpart (n.) 相對物
reproduce (v.) 繁殖	heritable (a.) 遺傳的
offspring (n.) 子孫	preceding (a.) 前面的

45. 什麼是荷蘭享有「巨人的國度」聲譽的真正原因？(A) 在荷蘭身高較高的人往往生較多孩子。
(B) 荷蘭人喜愛高卡路里的飲食。(C) 荷蘭人大都過著健康的生活。(D) 較高的人在荷蘭較容易生存。
此題考大意，此文之目的就是在找出這答案，可從 3-4 段推出答案。
46. 根據本文，下列何者正確？(B) 兩百年前荷蘭人列於世界最矮的人之一。
(A) 過去二十年荷蘭男性平均身高增加了 20 公分。(C) 平均而言，美國人往往比荷蘭人生得少。(D) 營養在決定荷蘭的平均身高度扮演重要角色。
此題考細節，第一段第二句話為線索。
47. 第三段中的“they”所指為何？(D) 較高的女性。
(A) 生最少的男子。(B) 最會生的男子。(C) 較高的男子。
此題考句子文意之理解，由 taller women also..., compared to..., counterparts... 可推出 they 指的是 taller women。
48. 關於此針對荷蘭人的研究，下列何者不正確？(C) 研究發現，身高最高的女性生最多孩子。
(A) 研究被稱為生命線。(B) 在資料庫中約 10 萬人被研究。(D) 進行研究的人是人口健康專家。
此題考細節，線索在第三段最後一句話「平均身高的女生是生最多的」。

第 49 至 52 題為題組

聖瑪莉艾克斯 30 號，它的綽號「小黃瓜」更為人所知，是倫敦最搶眼的建築之一，它在城市的天際線中非常突出耀眼。「小黃瓜」是在倫敦這歷史悠久的地區近年來的幾個現代建築之一。這個 41 層高的摩天大樓是一個現代化的玻璃與鋼骨結構，由福斯特和合作夥伴建築公司設計，建於 2004 年。

最初被稱為「瑞士再保公司大樓」，後來被更名為它的街道地址「聖瑪莉艾克斯 30 號。」瑞士再保公司，為此建築原來的主人，在 2007 年把它賣了。然而，即使在它完成前，倫敦人就因它像一根黃瓜的獨特形狀，而稱這建築物為「小黃瓜」。

該塔建在倫敦金融中心的心臟地帶，原址為一棟在 1992 年被恐怖攻擊所毀壞的建築物。這棟閃閃發光的高科技建設，處於相對低樓層的地區，周圍都是歷史建築和狹窄的中世紀街道，它掀起了倫敦市是否需要高樓的辯論。但是，即使現在這城市的歷史中心已興建了許多新的摩天大樓--「小黃瓜」仍充當了在日益增長的高樓叢中的催化劑。

這座黃瓜形的鋼骨結構有著圓形的樓面圖和玻璃幕牆與菱形格紋鋼架。外觀上可見的迴旋條紋圖案是此建築物節能系統的結果，其允許空氣通過螺旋形井向上流動。此外，這些神奇的菱形面板不但可增加室內的日照，還可以減少用水量。在街道平面上，「小黃瓜」的底層與一個開放的公共廣場融合得很好。巨大的白色 X 型支架建構出一個戲劇性的入口。在頂樓，遊客可以看到一個開放的大廳，頂部覆蓋了一個更為壯觀的玻璃穹頂。從這裡，遊客可以看到城市的美妙景色。其獨特的、大膽的和節能的設計為「小黃瓜」贏得了不少建築獎項。

【字詞補充】

stand out (v. ph.) 突出	prominently (ad.) 顯眼地
skyline (n.) 天際線	skyscraper (n.) 摩天樓
architectural (a.) 建築的	construction (n.) 建造
dub (v.) 稱作	distinctive (a.) 有特色的
cucumber (n.) 黃瓜	financial (a.) 金融的
glittering (a.) 閃閃發亮	medieval (a.) 中古世紀的
low-rise (n.) 低層樓房	catalyst (n.) 催化劑
cluster (n.) 叢	high-rise (n.) 高層樓房

facade (n.) 外觀	panel (n.) 面板
swirling (a.) 圍繞的	striped (a.) 條紋的
exterior (a.) 外在的	spiraling (a.) 螺旋狀的
well (n.) 天井	integrate (v.) 融合
plaza (n.) 廣場	brace (n.) 支柱
dome (n.) 圓頂	

49. 下列哪項與其他三個所指不同？(D) 福斯特和合作夥伴建築公司
(A) 「小黃瓜」(B) 瑞士再保公司大樓 (C) 聖瑪莉艾克斯 30 號
此題考文意的理解，(A)(B)(C)都指這棟小黃瓜樓，但(D)為設計者建設公司名字。線索在 1-2 段。
50. 「小黃瓜」在建造時引起的大眾關注為何？(C) 對倫敦市是否需要高樓的懷疑。
(A) 它阻礙整個城市的美景。(B) 其對倫敦金融中心的天空際線的損壞。(D) 對其黃瓜奇特造型的爭執。
此題考細節理解，線索在第三段第二句話。
51. 第四段的主題為何？(B) 「小黃瓜」的建築特色。
(A) 「小黃瓜」壯觀的輪廓。(C) 「小黃瓜」特別的動力系統。(D) 「小黃瓜」頂部的美妙景色。
此題考段落大意，第四段全部在介紹其建築上之特點。
52. 我們可以從本文推論出什麼？(A) 「小黃瓜」可以譽為一棟綠建築。
(B) 「小黃瓜」結合了現代和傳統元素。(C) 「小黃瓜」已經成為倫敦人最喜愛的摩天大樓。(D) 「小黃瓜」是為了紀念恐怖攻擊而建。
此題考推論題，從最後兩段可推出黃瓜樓是一棟節能綠建築。

第 53 至 56 題為題組

美國現在是讓同性婚姻可以在全國範圍內合法化的第 21 個國家。在一個具有里程碑意義的意見，在 2015 年 6 月 26 日法院裁定，同性伴侶可以在全美各地結婚，建立一個新的公民權利和給予同性戀權利倡導者一個歷史性的勝利。在 5:4 的判決中，法官安東尼·肯尼迪與其他四位自由派法官寫下多數的判決，而四個保守的法官各自寫了自己的反對意見。

自從 46 年前，在紐約的一場騷動迎來了現代同性戀權利運動後，這判決可以平息這個時代的重要的民權紛爭之一。肯尼迪表達他意見時，寓意深遠地談到家庭、愛情和自由的最基本的價值。「沒有任何形式的結合比婚姻更深刻，因為它體現了愛情、忠誠、奉獻、犧牲和家人的最高理想，」肯尼迪寫道。「在形成婚姻關係時，兩個人都變成比他們原本更棒的人。他們希望不要受到譴責而處於寂寞中，不要被文明社會最古老的機構之一排除在外。他們要求在法律面前有平等的尊嚴，而憲法賦予了他們這個權利。」肯尼迪寫道。

在異議中，大法官安東寧斯卡利亞抨擊法院「對美國民主的威脅。」「今天這法令的實質內容對我個人是無重大意義，」他寫道。「但真正令人震驚的是反映在今天司法反抗的傲慢。」

首席大法官約翰·羅伯茨寫道，「如果你是眾多贊成擴大同性婚姻的美國人之一，不論是何種性傾向，不論如何，慶祝今天的決議。慶祝這理想目標的實現。慶祝這一個能對夥伴有新的表達承諾的機會。慶祝獲得新的好處的可能性，但不是慶祝憲法。這跟憲法是無關的。」

【字詞補充】

landmark (n.) 里程碑	divided (a.) 分歧的
Supreme Court 最高法院	advocate (n.) 擁護者
ruling (n.) 判決	majority (n.) 大多數
liberal (a.) 自由的	justice (n.) 法官
conservative (a.) 保守的	dissent (n.) 異議
riot (n.) 暴動	usher in (v.ph) 迎接
eloquently (ad.) 意味深遠的	fundamental (a.) 基本的
liberty (n.) 自由	profound (a.) 深遠的
embody (v.) 體現	condemn (v.) 譴責
institution (n.) 機關	dignity (n.) 尊嚴
grant (v.) 給予	blast (v.) 抨擊
substance (n.) 實質內容	decree (n.) 法令
astound (v.) 使震驚	orientation (n.) 傾向

judicial (a.) 司法的 revolt (n.) 叛變
 commitment (n.) 承諾 availability (n.) 獲得

53. 此文主題為何？(C) 同性婚姻在美國合法化。
 (A) 在最高法院法官之間的爭論。 (B) 關於同性婚姻的意見衝突。 (D) 美國憲法的革命。
 此題考文章大意，由頭尾段可推出答案。
54. 第一段“dissent”這個字是什麼意思？(D) 反對
 (A) 偽裝 (B) 接待 (C) 壓力
 此題考字詞意思，由此句話前後文可推出答案。
55. 同性戀權利運動存在於美國多久了？(B) 已近半個世紀。
 (A) 已二百年。 (C) 已近二十年。 (D) 已四至五年。
 此題考數字細節，線索在第二段第一句話 46 years 約半世紀。
56. 下列敘述，何者不正確？(A) 同性婚姻是一種最意義深遠的結合。
 (B) 只有 21 個國家讓同性婚姻在全國合法化。 (C) 在過去，同性婚姻往往被社會所拒絕。 (D) 同性婚姻合法化是歷史的里程碑。
 此題考細節，線索在第二段第三行，是所有的婚姻，非特指同性婚姻。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

參考答案：

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

評分標準：

- 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：

Dear Bus Driver,

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

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

Still feeling wronged after getting home, I decided to write you the letter to solve the misunderstanding. I really didn't have any bad

intention yesterday. Please don't feel angry and please forgive me for my ignorance and lack of experience. I will look forward to the next encounter with you.

Happy Driving!

The innocent student,
 Andy

評分標準：

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)	