

# 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。

## 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 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- Few people can \_\_\_\_\_ the extremes of heat in the desert.  
(A) abandon (B) identify (C) panic (D) tolerate
- My boss did not like the revision, so I switched back to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) commercial (B) extensive (C) original (D) reluctant
- Though the resolution did not make everyone happy, it did \_\_\_\_\_ end the argument.  
(A) effectively (B) financially (C) individually (D) respectfully
- 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 (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

*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

第 26 至 30 題為題組

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 6<sup>th</sup> 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。

## 第 41 至 44 題為題組

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

## 第 45 至 48 題為題組

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

第 49 至 52 題為題組

The French have their wine, the British have their tea, Spaniards can’t get enough of nibbling on good quality ham and Germans are suckers for sausages. For Swedes, it’s all about “Fika,” the de rigueur daily coffee break with a sweet nibble. “Fika” is a social institution.

Sweden’s nearly ten million inhabitants account for one percent of the world’s coffee consumption, making it the second-biggest consumer behind Finland. Coffee is drunk with breakfast and after meals, but it is the mid-morning and mid-afternoon coffee breaks – “Fika” – that are almost sacrosanct, factored into everyone’s daily schedules whether they are at work, at home, running errands in town or taking a hike in the outdoors.

“Fika” derives from the Swedish word *kaffe* (“coffee”), is both a noun and verb, and designates a moment, usually planned in advance, alone or with friends or coworkers, to savor a cup of coffee or tea or even juice and eat something sweet, usually a cinnamon bun, pastry, cake or even a light sandwich.

For Swedes, the art of the Swedish “Fika” in no way compares to a few minutes at the office water cooler, or meeting up with a friend for an espresso in a French cafe. In Sweden, people stop what they’re doing to have a “Fika” at least once a day, sometimes twice.

Now it seems the concept is starting to get greater global recognition, thanks to Swedish coffee shops abroad and a growing amount of literature in English on the subject. “Life without Fika is unthinkable,” according to the book “Fika: The Art of the Swedish Coffee Break” written by Swedes Anna Brones and Johanna Kindvall and published in the US.

“Fika is also the art of taking one’s time,” Brones told the AFP news agency, explaining that it’s more than just coffee and a slice of cake: it’s about making a commitment to slow down and take a break from the rest of the day’s plans and routines. “In the United States for example, you get your coffee to go. In Sweden, you sit down, you enjoy the moment, and that’s what people want to do more and more.”

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

### 第 53 至 56 題為題組

From the most dramatic moment in life – the day of your birth – to first steps, first words, first food, right up to nursery school, most of us can’t remember anything of our first few years. How come? This gaping hole in the record of our lives has been confusing psychologists, neuroscientists and linguists for decades. It was a minor obsession of the father of psychotherapy, Sigmund Freud, who coined the phrase “infant amnesia” over 100 years ago.

Part of the puzzle comes from the fact that babies are sponges for new information, forming 700 new neural connections every second and wielding language-learning skills to make the most accomplished linguist green with envy. The latest research suggests they begin training their minds before they’ve even left the womb.

But even as adults, information is lost over time if there’s no attempt to retain it. So one explanation is that infant amnesia is simply a result of the natural process of forgetting the things we experience throughout our lives. Our culture may also determine the way we talk about our memories, with some psychologists arguing that they only come once we have mastered the power of speech. This leads us to the theory that we can’t remember our first years simply because our brains hadn’t developed the necessary equipment.

Perhaps, when we’re very young, the hippocampus simply isn’t developed enough to build a rich memory of an event. Baby rats, monkeys and humans all continue to add new neurons to the hippocampus for the first few years of life and we are all unable to form lasting memories as infants – and it seems that the moment we stop creating new neurons, we’re suddenly able to form long-term memories. For young babies and infants the hippocampus is very undeveloped. Perhaps the biggest mystery is not why we can’t remember our childhood – but whether we can believe any of our memories at all.

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 sure 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. 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為追逐風潮是一種可笑的(silly)行為，理由為何？



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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 作者對他的指導教授凱薩琳諾頓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。  
(B) 考慮 (C) 維護；保存 (D) 處境
- 每隔四年電視台暫停常態節目的播送，以方便(轉播)奧運(賽事)。  
(A) 有利的 (B) 偶而的 (D) 暫時的  
press pause on... 暫停……；make way for... 讓路給……
- 這本書的書名誤導我以爲它是本推理小說，實際上談的是車子呢。  
(A) 傳達 (B) 使有印象 (D) 要求
- 他小心地使用不具有偏見的語言，用「mail carrier」而不是「mailman」，用「chairperson」而不用「chairman」。  
(A) 基本上 (C) 精神上 (D) 技術上  
politically correct language 表不會冒犯他人的正確用語。
- 給一個單詞下定義比使用解說來說明其用法要難多了。  
(A) 入學；承認 (B) 評量 (D) 觀察
- 紐西蘭已經向害蟲宣戰，雄心勃勃地要在 2,050 年前清除所有非本土的物種。  
(A) 說服 (C) 寵壞 (D) 使變形；轉變
- 莫妮卡喜歡穿休閒一點的衣服，因爲她不想早上花時間盛裝打扮。  
(B) 豪華的 (C) 實際的 (D) 充足的
- 李先生雖然身價數十億，他的住家普通，開的是中等價位的車子。  
(A) 亮眼地；傑出地 (B) 有彈性地 (D) 明確地；特定地
- 雖然一般論述都說全球暖化是人類活動的結果，有些科學家堅持那只是一種自然現象。  
(A) 福氣 (B) 展覽 (C) 奇蹟
- 鮮有人能忍受沙漠中的酷熱。  
(A) 拋棄 (B) 認同 (C) 恐慌
- 我老闆不喜歡修正過的版本，所以我換回原本的。  
(A) 商業的 (B) 延伸的 (D) 不甘願的
- 雖然這個解決方法沒讓人皆大歡喜，它卻有效地使爭論結束。  
(B) 財務上 (C) 個別地 (D) 充滿敬意地
- 雖然莎賓娜二十出頭時反對婚姻，她現在已經改變了態度，等不及要結婚。  
(B) 誠實；正直 (C) 寓意；道德 (D) 日程表
- 求職是一項耗費時間的工作，不過你在過程中的投入會決定自己能否成功。  
(A) 輕忽的 (B) 令人滿意的 (D) 娛樂人的
- 安娜非常清楚生動地描述了我們想租的公寓，以至於我們甚至不必去看一下。  
(A) 無憂無慮的 (B) 私人的 (C) 吝嗇的

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題爲題組

《精靈寶可夢》是一款行動平台擴增實境遊戲，由 Niantic 公司負責爲 iOS 和安卓系統的手機開發，於 2016 年 7 月起在選定的國家發布。該遊戲利用 GPS 以及相容手機的照相機功能讓玩家以現實世界爲平台，捕捉、戰鬥、訓練在手機螢幕出現的虛擬精靈

寶可夢，彷彿牠們就在現實世界裡。這款遊戲免費玩，但它支援內購額外的遊戲商品。

《精靈寶可夢》快速成爲最夯的一個智慧手機應用程式，超越以前由《糖果粉碎傳奇》在美國保持的記錄，寶可夢公司和任天堂的股票大漲。該遊戲被認爲推廣增強實境有功，並因爲可能改善玩家心理和身體的健康而受到一些醫療專業人員讚揚，不過因爲造成意外事故和在某些地點被視爲社會公害的報導，它也挑起了一些爭議。結果許多政府對遊戲的安全表示關切，有些國家則禁止該遊戲。

【字詞補充】

- augmented (adj.) 擴增的；加強的  
augmented reality 擴增實境 compatible (adj.) 相容的  
virtual creature 虛擬生物 surpass (v.t.) 超越  
be credited with... 被認爲對……有貢獻  
controversy (n.) 爭議；爭論 nuisance (n.) 討人厭的人或事物
- 測驗動詞用法，選項中 has, lets 及 makes 均爲使役動詞，須以原形動詞當受詞補語，只有 allows 吻合 V + O + to VR 的動詞句型。
  - 答案 though 引導表讓步的副詞子句，表示反向意涵。
  - the previous record 後面是個省略了關係詞 that 的形容詞子句，寶可夢超越了《糖果粉碎傳奇》原先持有的紀錄，故應選過去的過去，had held。
  - 字彙題：(A) 批評 (B) 忽略 (C) 讚賞 (D) 破壞；違反  
醫界認爲寶可夢有益健康，所以是給予讚揚的。
  - 字彙題：(A) 發生 (B) 挑起；激發 (C) 養育；舉起 (D) 上升  
爭議是被挑起的，故選 aroused。

第 21 至 25 題爲題組

「愚蠢」不是一個友善的詞。並不是每個人都認爲 iRobot 的機器人吸塵器特別愚蠢。但當 Roomba 首次上市的時候，有些人大笑。四處滾動的機器人圓盤，碰撞東西，並用真空吸塵器清理地板，這和栩栩如生的男管家形象搭配不起來。

然而，Roomba 留了下來，並且成功了。iRobot 公司工程師們來頭不小。他們研發過太空探索和國防專案。他們的創作品拯救了人命並促進科學發展。很明顯地，iRobot 公司的工程師真懂他們的機器人技術。

該公司於西元 2002 年推出 Roomba。這款機器人大受新聞界的關注。今天，iRobot 公司提供其他機器人來協助你把房子清理乾淨，包括會拖地的機器人 Scooba 和清理排水溝的機器人 Looj。這些機器人執行日常的清潔工作，幫主人節省時間和力氣。他們沒有任何感情，所以，如果你想要嘲笑他們，無妨的。

【字詞補充】

- robotic (adj.) 機器人的 vacuum cleaner 吸塵器  
hit the market 上市  
bionic (adj.) 仿生的；栩栩如生的  
butler (n.) 男管家 advance (v.t.) 推展；促進  
robotics (n.) 機器人技術 gutter (n.) 排水溝；排水管
- 片語題：(A) 碰撞 (B) 放棄 (C) 撲滅 (D) 拒絕
  - 考轉折語。(A) 此外 (B) 然而 (C) 再者 (D) 因此  
目標句語上文爲逆向轉折，故選 however。
  - 字彙題：(A) 挑釁的；積極的 (B) 表情豐富的；善於言詞的 (C) 令人難忘的；令人側目的 (D) 冒犯人的

24. 考動詞形。商品是被推出的，故選過去分詞 Launched。  
25. by + Ving 用以表達藉由某手段或行動達成目標或任務。

第 26 至 30 題為題組

皮埃爾德古柏丁男爵是一個懷有夢想的法國貴族。他深為古代奧運會所吸引，於西元 1889 年決定要努力重現它們。對他來說，奧運會代表了現代世界極為需要的理想—國際合作、榮譽、公平、高道德和身體水準。

德古柏丁在 1892 年的一次演講中首次提出他的想法。後來，在此想法廣被接受後，他於 1894 年 6 月在巴黎索邦大學籌組了一場國際會議。有 12 個國家派代表前來，另有 21 個國家表達了支持的信息。就在這場會議中成立了國際奧林匹克委員會。但不只是那樣而已。第一屆現代奧運會的計畫完成，而這意味著必須做出兩個重要的決定……何時？何地？答案是「雅典」和「1896 年」。

共有來自 13 個國家的 295 位運動員參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，繞著新建的帕納辛納體育場列隊接受檢閱……然後競賽開始。

【字詞補充】

|                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| aristocrat (n.) 貴族     | revive (v.t.) 使復活      |
| fairness (n.) 公平       | conference (n.) (正式)會議 |
| representative (n.) 代表 | stadium (n.) 體育場       |

26. 字彙題：(A) 後果 (B) 紀律 (C) 理想 (D) 獲利；營利  
27. 字詞辨正：四個選項都和「發生」有關，happen 與 occur 較偏指某事非刻意安排就發生了，也可以用 take place，但指某經過規劃事件的發生就以該事件當主詞，採 be held 或 take place。  
28. 此句為分裂句型：It is/was + 強調部分 + that + 原來句子剩下部分。  
29. 考疑問詞與上下文。後一句 The answers were "Athens" and "1896." 所以問的是 where and when(何地何時)。  
30. 此句為存在句 There are/were + N + V-ing/P.P., athletes 是參與者，故選表主動語意的 taking part in, (A) 答少了介係詞 in。

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

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，而不只是看看大建築物或歷史遺址。對於當地文化、家庭和社區的強調程度遠高於主流旅遊。這類型的旅遊有三個主要類別：以自然為本的旅遊、文化旅遊和探險旅遊。這三類旅遊可以相互連結，取決於遊客的特定欲望和能力。

這種類型的旅遊是旅遊業中比較罕見的形式。很多人渴望度假村型態的旅遊，這是主流，經常是大打廣告的套裝行程。旅行者計畫前往他處旅遊時通常不會要求有選擇性旅遊的選項。大自然的背景以及居住在某個地區人們的日常生活才是選擇性旅遊的真正成分，而這種套裝旅程比較容易取得，因為其人氣較低。

只要閱讀某個旅程的詳細資訊即可從該次主流旅遊機會中辨識出選擇性旅遊。某家公司在其選擇性的套裝旅遊中提供高爾夫之旅可就把這類型的旅遊下錯定義了。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，度假者應該會感覺到，他或她已經體驗了該地區的精髓，而不只是看到稍現即逝、廣告包裝過的引人注目之處。

【字詞補充】

|                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| alternative (adj.) 選擇性的；另類的  |                          |
| mainstream (adj.) 主流的        | interconnect (v.i.) 相互連結 |
| resort (n.) 度假村              |                          |
| well-advertised (adj.) 大打廣告的 |                          |
| recognize (v.t.) 認出；區隔       | non-native (adj.) 非本地的   |
| essence (n.) 精髓；本質           |                          |

31. 空格宜填動詞，本文為說明文，採現在式，本句談及旅者與當地人，所以選(F) interact(互動)最恰當。  
32. 空格在 are 後面，本句說選擇性旅遊與主流旅遊重視的重點不同，選項中過去分詞(D) emphasized(被強調)最恰當。  
33. 上一句提到選擇性旅遊的三種型式，此句則說三種可以綜

合，視旅者的欲望及能力而定，故分詞片語(B) depending on...最恰當。

34. 答案(I) which 引導補述用法的形容詞子句補充說明 the resort type of tourism 的特性。  
35. 空格在 will not 後面應填入原形動詞，此句說明一般旅行者在計畫外出旅遊時不會要求((A) ask for)選擇性旅遊作為選項。  
36. 空格宜填入可引導 truly make up alternative touring 成為子句的複合關係代名詞，答案(H) what 最吻合。  
37. 從句子後半的 their lower popularity 研判出選擇性旅遊的套裝旅程取得較容易((C) easier)。  
38. 句子提到選擇性旅遊中加入高爾夫球，是給這種旅遊下錯定義(the wrong definition)了，下一句以 A true alternative touring...給了答題線索，故選(J)。  
39. 選文一開頭提到選擇性旅遊者和當地人的互動，此句說真正的選擇性旅遊就是愈少非當地因素的內容愈好，故選(E)。  
40. 空格介於 the 和 essence 之間，應填形容詞，選項中(G) true(真正的)最吻合文意發展。

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

研究顯示，說到選擇浪漫的伴侶，男性會受到對方智力的極大影響—只有在他們發現女性十分迷人的時候，這一巨大障礙才能被克服。

波蘭華沙經濟學院的科學家研究過 4000 個閃電約會的結果，其中約 560 人會花 4 分鐘去瞭解潛在的伴侶。參與者都是紐約哥倫比亞大學的學生，他們以魅力和智力來評價對方。

女性會因男性的帥氣或聰明留下印象。但是對於促成完美約會的因素究竟為何，男性的想法則要複雜得多。男性比較看重外表，而在邀請迷人但相對上精明的女性約會之前可能要考慮再三。

刊登在《個性與個體差異》雜誌上的研究提到：「在尋覓伴侶時，女性不會排除那些外表看起來不那麼吸引人的男性。如果他們很聰明的話，即使是那些被女性認為外表沒有魅力的男性也有可能收到閃電約會的邀請。男性在選擇伴侶時則非如此。他們認為女性較高的智力會成為不利的個人特質。」

兩性關係專家寶琳布朗表示：「這一項研究與我的所見所聞相符合：為了吸引男性，聰明的女性感覺她們不得不使自己通俗化，同時還得掩飾自己的智力。」這位格拉斯哥籍的顧問補充說：「聰明的女性可能會使男性沒有安全感；他可能會質疑自己能否獲得她的芳心，因為智力意味著廣闊的視野、高期望和天生的好奇心。」

【字詞補充】

|                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| be turned off 退縮         | massive (adj.) 巨大的      |
| speed-date 閃電約會          | put a premium on... 重視  |
| exclude (v.t.) 排除在外      | perceive (v.t.) 察覺到；認為  |
| demonstrate (v.t.) 表露；演示 | dumb oneself down 把自己降格 |
| counselor (n.) 顧問        | insecure (adj.) 不安全的    |

41. 本文主要與(C) 配偶選擇的性別差異有關。  
(A) 閃電約會的作法 (B) 配偶選擇的障礙 (D) 閃電約會日漸普遍  
此題為篇旨題，(C)答項與文中一而再提到的男女不同吻合。  
42. 根據本文，當女性決定和誰約會時，下面哪一項很重要？  
(C) 外貌或智力。  
(A) 外貌。 (B) 智力。 (D) 不是外貌也不是智力。  
此題考細節，答案線索在第三及第四段。  
43. 依據本文，下列哪一句不正確？(B) 女性絕不考慮和外貌比較不吸引人的男士約會。  
(A) 對於男性而言，高度聰明的人通常比較苛求。(末段最後一句) (C) 當某位女士使自己通俗化時，比較容易吸引男性。(末段第二句) (D) 一個女性愈聰明，她就得更長得更美貌好讓人追求。(第一段第一句)  
此題考細節，第四段第二行說 women do not exclude men who are perceived as less physically attractive...if only those men seem intelligent.  
44. 從本文內容可以推論出，(A) 又帥又聰明的男士最容易吸引異性。  
(B) 醜但聰明的男士 (C) 好看又聰明的女士 (D) 長相普

通但聰明的女性

此題考細節，寶琳布朗的觀察雖然未直接提到男性，但從第一、三、四段的內容可以推知(A)答最適當。

#### 第 45 至 48 題為題組

在這個亞馬遜(Amazon)與網路當道的年代，在世界上許多地方的人看來，上公共圖書館借書一舉似乎更顯得古怪過時。然而至少還有一個國家仍頑強地保持這項習慣，那就是捷克共和國。放眼望去，捷克到處是圖書館—該國有全世界密度最高的圖書館網絡，數量比中等學校還要多。事實上，每 1971 位捷克人就有一間圖書館，依人口比例算來是平均歐洲國家的 4 倍、美國的 10 倍，美國每 19583 人才有一間圖書館。

為什麼捷克有這麼多圖書館？其實在數十年的時間裡，圖書館的建造曾是強制規定—以前捷克從大城到小鎮的每個社區，依法都必須要有一間圖書館。該項法案是 1919 年頒布的，當時捷克斯洛伐克獨立不久，用意是為了在脫離德語的奧匈帝國統治後，提高全民的識字率、普及教育。而這種作法的確有效。這項圖書館法案挺過了「二戰」德國占領期、共產主義時期，甚至當捷克在上世紀 90 年代初期與斯洛伐克分家時仍照行不誤。它最終挺不住的是預算壓力。這項法案在 2001 年為減省開支而廢除了，而當時捷克全國上下有將近 6019 座圖書館。自此以後，有大約 11% 的圖書館遭合併或關閉。

然而，現存的捷克圖書館並不甘於作為歷史遺留的怪異現象，它們盡可能地保持活躍及與民眾生活的聯繫。圖書館是選舉時的投票所、是當地居民的集會場地，館方也會組織讀書會與藝術展覽、提供電腦教學課程，並且在日間接待成群來訪的學童與退休人士。不過，這些圖書館的主要工作還是提供 92% 的捷克人仍希望他們繼續下去的服務：借書給大家看。

【字詞補充】

|                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| cling to 固守         | dense (adj.) 稠密的      |
| enact (v.t.) 使生效    | emerge (v.i.) 出現；浮現   |
| literacy (n.) 識字    | breakup (n.) 決裂；分手    |
| requirement (n.) 要求 | merge (v.i.) 合併       |
| linger on 一直存在      | eccentricity (n.) 怪異  |
| vibrant (adj.) 活躍的  | relevant (adj.) 有相關性的 |
| polling place 投票所   | retiree (n.) 退休人士     |

45. 第二段中 mandatory 一詞和「(C) 沒有選擇的/強迫的」意思最接近。

(A) 非必要的 (B) 非免費的/非自由的 (D) 非特定的  
此題考字詞解釋，從下一句可以推知那麼多的圖書館是法律要求建立的，所以具有強迫性，無法選擇要或不要。

46. 因為(D) 財務短缺，約有十分之一的捷克圖書館已經合併或關閉了。

(A) 共產黨政策 (B) 德國占領 (C) 與斯洛伐克分裂  
此題考細節，線索在第二段末句。

47. 根據本文，今天人們去捷克的圖書館最常做的是去(B) 借書。

(A) 投票 (C) 參加讀書會 (D) 學習電腦技巧  
此題為細節題，文末最後一句說 92% 的人希望圖書館繼續做的服務是出借圖書。

48. 最後一段主要談的是(D) 捷克圖書館的轉型服務。

(A) 捷克的圖書館如何挺過來 (B) 捷克圖書館的興衰  
(C) 數目驚人的捷克圖書館  
此題為段落主旨題，從最後一段提到的圖書館多樣服務，可知談的是其轉型。

#### 第 49 至 52 題為題組

法國人喝他們的紅酒，英國人飲茶，西班牙人嗜再多優質火腿也不知足，而德國人則酷愛香腸。對於瑞典人而言，就是合乎禮節的日常喝咖啡休息時間「Fika」了。「Fika」是一種社交儀式。

瑞典近 1000 萬的居民喝掉了全世界咖啡消費量的 1%，排在芬蘭後面成為第二大咖啡消費國。通常早餐時和三餐後喝咖啡，但上午和下午中間的喝咖啡休息時間「Fika」幾乎是神聖不可侵犯的事，人們無論是在工作、在家裡、在市區辦事或在戶外徒步旅行，都要排進日程表裡。

「Fika」一詞來自咖啡的瑞典語 kaffe，是名詞也是動詞，選定通常事先計畫好的時間，獨自或與朋友或同事一起，品嚐一杯

咖啡或茶或甚至果汁，並吃點甜點，通常是肉桂小麵包、糕點、蛋糕、甚至一個輕三明治。

對瑞典人而言，瑞典「Fika」的藝術是不會和在辦公室飲水機旁或者和朋友碰頭在法國咖啡館喝杯義式咖啡相比較的。在瑞典，人們一天至少一次，有時兩次，停止手上的事，來個「Fika」。

現在，多虧國外的瑞典咖啡館以及越來越多與此主題有關的英文文學，「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》一書的說法：「沒有『Fika』的生活簡直難以想像。」這本書由瑞典人安娜布農妮絲和喬安納泰德瓦撰寫，在美國出版。

「『Fika』也是一個人慢條斯理的時間藝術，」布農妮絲告訴法新社記者，解釋說它不只是咖啡和一片蛋糕而已：它是關於做出承諾，放慢下來，暫停一天中其餘的計畫和例行公事，休息一下。「以在美國為例，你會將你的咖啡外帶。而在瑞典，你就是坐下來，享受這一刻，這就是人們想要更常做的事。」

【字詞補充】

|                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| nibble (v.i.) 啃；輕咬        | sucker (n.) 酷愛某事或某物者     |
| de rigeur (adj.) 合乎禮節的    | social institution 社交儀式  |
| account for... 占(某比率)     | consumption (n.) 消耗；消費   |
| sacrosanct (adj.) 神聖不可侵犯的 | designate (v.t.) 選定；指定   |
| factor (v.t.) 納入……的因素     | cinnamon (n.) 肉桂         |
| savor (v.t.) 品嚐           | espresso (n.) 義式(濃)咖啡    |
| pastry (n.) 糕點            | unthinkable (adj.) 無法想像的 |
| recognition (n.) 認同       |                          |

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本  
(D)「Fika」對瑞典的貢獻

此題為篇旨題，文章數度提到「Fika」的定義及對瑞典人生活的意義，所以(A)答最吻合。

50. 下面哪一句話顯示出瑞典人對於「Fika」作風的重視？(B) 在瑞典，人們一天至少一次，有時兩次，停止手上的事，來個「Fika」。

(A) 瑞典近 1000 萬的居民喝掉了全世界咖啡消費量的 1%。  
(C)「Fika」一詞來自咖啡的瑞典語 kaffe，是名詞也是動詞。  
(D)「Fika」這個概念似乎開始取得更多全球性的認可了。

此題考文句聯想，(B)句中提到瑞典人停止正事享受至少一天一次的「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) 美國的瑞典移民覺得那裡的生活無法想像。

(A)「Fika」是瑞典人日常生活內容不可或缺的一部分。(第二段)  
(C) 西班牙人非常愛吃優質火腿。(第一段) (D) 在「Fika」時段，人們享用飲品及甜食，休息一下。(第三段)

52. 安娜布農妮絲似乎覺得和瑞典的「Fika」文化比較起來，美國人過的生活(C) 比較不放鬆。

(A) 更悠閒 (B) 更多采多姿 (D) 不那麼匆忙  
此題考細節及推論，從布農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放慢腳步，所以美國人一點也不慢條斯理。

#### 第 53 至 56 題為題組

從一生中最戲劇性的一刻—你出生的這一天開始—到你走的頭幾步路，說的頭幾句話，吃的第一種食品到幼稚園，我們大多數人都不記得我們生命中最初幾年的任何事情。怎麼會這樣呢？我們人生記錄中的這個漏洞數十年以來一直讓心理學家、神經學家和語言學家感到困惑。它是心理治療學之父西格蒙德佛洛伊德掛在心上的的一件小事，他在一百多年前發明了「嬰兒健忘症」一詞。

謎題的一部分來自嬰兒就是吸收新資訊的海綿這個事實，每分鐘就組成 700 個新的神經元並揮舞著讓最有成就的語言學家都會妒忌的語言學習技能。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圖，資訊就隨著時間的推移流失了。所以有一種解釋是，嬰兒健忘症只是我們一生所經歷忘事的自然過程。我們的文化也可以決定我們談論自己記憶的方式，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，只因為我

們的大腦還沒有發育所需的設備。

當我們還很年輕的時候，也許海馬迴的發育還不足以構建某個事件豐富的記憶。幼鼠、猴子和人類都在生命最初的幾年繼續添加新的神經元到海馬迴，而幼兒期的我們全都無法組成持久的記憶—而且似乎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。對於年幼的嬰兒和幼兒來說，海馬迴還不是很發達。或許最大的謎題不是我們為什麼記不得幼年，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 漏洞 neuroscientist (n.) 神經學家  
 linguist (n.) 語言學家  
 obsession (n.) 著迷之事；念念不忘之事  
 psychotherapy (n.) 心理治療 coin (v.t.) 創造(語詞)  
 amnesia (n.) 健忘症 neural (adj.) 神經的  
 wield (v.t.) 揮舞 accomplished (adj.) 有成就的  
 retain (n.) 保留；記住 emerge from... 來自……  
 neuroscience (n.) 神經科學 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) 解說某個心理學上的謎。  
 (B) 討論嬰兒健忘症的影響。  
 (C) 用來了解嬰兒如何展現其非凡的語言學習能力。  
 (D) 要證明幼年嬰兒及幼兒的海馬迴發育不全。  
 本文考文章意圖，速讀整篇文章後會發現作者花在解說的篇幅最多。
54. 關於嬰兒健忘症，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。(第一段) (B) 即使是心理學家也一直對它感到困惑。(第一段) (D) 它可能是我們經歷過的遺忘事情自然過程的結果。(第三段)  
 此題考細節，第三段和末段都提到說話和嬰兒健忘症的關係。
55. 第三段中的代名詞 they 指的是(B) 我們的記憶。  
 (A) 成年人 (C) 新神經元 (D) 心理學家  
 此題考代名詞辨識能力，該段雖然舉的是一些心理學家的看法，不過 they 指的就是 memories。
56. 從最後一段可以做出什麼結論？(D) 一旦海馬迴充分發育，人們就有能力組成持久性記憶。  
 (A) 記得我們生命頭幾年的事沒有意義。(文中未提到這一點)  
 (B) 關於我們為什麼無法記住童年這個謎題並沒有可能的答案。(段中有提到 hippocampus 的發育) (C) 如果我們選擇相信我們的任何記憶，我們一生的紀錄就沒有漏洞。(無此資訊)  
 此題為結論題，(D)答與這一段的內容最有邏輯性。

## 第貳部分：非選擇題

### 一、中譯英

參考答案：

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

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。
- 句首末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】

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-carb, 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：

| 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。<br>正確性：幾無正確句子。<br>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。<br>正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。<br>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)。<br>正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。<br>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)。<br>正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。<br>組織：結構完整交代。                      |
| 特優 | 19~20 分 | 份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。<br>正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。<br>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無關的零碎字詞。(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)                 |                               |