

全國公私立高級中學

101 學年度指定科目第五次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：102 年 3 月 4~5 日

英文考科

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：80 分鐘

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：選擇題（占72分）

一、詞彙（占10分）

說明：第1題至第10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。

- Peter called the technology company to inquire about the job _____ advertised in the newspaper.
(A) application (B) license (C) receipt (D) vacancy
- Dust and dirt soon _____ if a house is not cleaned regularly.
(A) accumulate (B) distribute (C) evacuate (D) substitute
- A journalist is supposed to _____ report the news and give unbiased analysis on the information.
(A) efficiently (B) objectively (C) potentially (D) technologically
- Most cinemas in Taiwan show films in the _____ language, with Chinese subtitles.
(A) bizarre (B) intensive (C) original (D) prosperous
- Elaine is an enthusiastic and highly motivated student, _____ in both academic studies and extra-curricular activities.
(A) anticipating (B) dramatizing (C) excelling (D) highlighting
- Too much _____ to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.
(A) detachment (B) exposure (C) pressure (D) refreshment
- Don't try to hurry me into writing that letter; it's not so _____.
(A) furious (B) individual (C) sociable (D) urgent
- Andy is not very cheerful; he needs a holiday to _____ him up.
(A) boost (B) formulate (C) nourish (D) promote
- Leo is not a/an _____ employee; he is just working here on a fixed-term contract.
(A) initial (B) modest (C) permanent (D) ultimate
- Many readers of the best-selling novel are amazed at the author's _____ in creating the surprising ending.
(A) authority (B) ingenuity (C) restriction (D) variation

二、綜合測驗（占10分）

說明：第11題至第20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。

11-15 題為題組

The fire rainbow is the rarest of all naturally occurring phenomena. For a fire rainbow to appear, the sun must be very high in the sky, and the clouds must be high altitude cirrus clouds. There must be the right amount of ice crystals 11 as well. The sun has to hit the clouds at exactly 58 degrees. It makes the rainbow appear to be on fire, hence the name. It's actually cold as ice, 12. In the weather world, the phenomenon is known as a circum-horizontal arc.

It isn't a traditional rainbow, but an effect that happens when light passes through wispy cirrus clouds at high altitudes. Even more specifically, the hexagonal ice crystals that 13 the cirrus clouds must be shaped like thick plates with their faces parallel 14 the ground for the fire rainbow to appear. The light enters through a vertical side face of the hexagon and leaves through the bottom, 15 the light to refract, or bend, like in a prism. If the crystals are aligned precisely, then the whole cloud lights up as a rainbow.

11. (A) absent (B) dependent (C) magnificent (D) present
 12. (A) also (B) moreover (C) therefore (D) though
 13. (A) bring up (B) make up (C) set up (D) take up
 14. (A) as (B) from (C) on (D) to
 15. (A) causes (B) caused (C) causing (D) to cause

16-20 題為題組

Contrary to the commonly believed wisdom, a study led by researchers at America's Stanford University says that organic products aren't necessarily more nutritional than conventional varieties, and they're no less susceptible to contamination from disease-causing microbes, 16.

Organic foods are grown without man-made pesticides or heavy reliance on antibiotics and growth hormones to increase yields; organic farmers also use natural-based fertilizers, like manure, and raise livestock in less-confined spaces — all of which some growers say are key 17 to a healthier and more nutritious product. Consumers who buy organic products have been willing to pay up to 18 for goods with organic labels.

But the latest results, published in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, suggest that buyers may be wasting their money. "We did not find 19 evidence that organic foods are more nutritious or healthier than conventional foods," says Dr. Crystal Smith-Spangler, lead author of the study. She added that both organic and conventional foods seem to have a similar risk of contamination with bacteria, so consumers shouldn't assume that one type of food has a lower risk or is safer in terms of food-borne illnesses. So if you used to think paying a little more for organic food gets you a more nutritious and safer product, you may as well consider 20 your money now.

16. (A) also (B) either (C) neither (D) too
 17. (A) contributors (B) effects (C) results (D) solutions
 18. (A) as much twice (B) much as twice (C) twice as much (D) more than twice
 19. (A) concrete (B) disputable (C) mysterious (D) similar
 20. (A) save (B) saving (C) saved (D) to save

三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(L)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。

21-30 題為題組

An 11-year-old wonder kid from Brazil has been invited to meet his super idol Lionel Messi and train with him at the Barcelona football club in Spain after his talents were spotted by scouts. Gabriel Muniz was born without feet, but 21 his disability, he is one of the best players at the school and captain of his gym class. He can run, dribble, pass and strike the ball as well as any of his able-bodied teammates. He is skillful, he goes after the ball, he is fearless and he knows 22 to organize plays. He also makes good passes.

Gabriel's mother Sandra was thrilled that her son will achieve his ambitions—especially since the family was too poor to pay for his 23 after he was born. She said, "He started walking before he was one. We would go after him, 24 him to keep falling, but he never fell."

Gabriel's gym teacher Jose Lopes added, "He is challenging the social norms. When he arrived at the Barcelona training academy in Saquarema, Rio de Janeiro, no one believed in him. But he 25 to everyone there he can go head to head with any other boy. His story and skills 26 the club's managers and he was invited to the team's Spanish camp in September to showcase his talent."

Gabriel and his family live in Campos dos Goytacazes, a city located 170 miles north-east of Rio. Gabriel 27 a bed in a tiny house with his elder brother Mateus, and they get up at 6:30 every morning to bike to school. Like every child his 28, he hates homework and household chores, but spends all his spare time on the football pitch instead.

Gabriel wears a prosthetic ankle and foot to 29 him get around in rainy weather. He knows that his disability means he'll 30 be able to play for a professional football team, so he is hoping that football will one day become a Paralympic sport.

- (A) expecting (B) inspired (C) discouraged (D) despite (E) shares (F) treatment
(G) age (H) how (I) never (J) proved (K) help (L) strength

四、篇章結構 (占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，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 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

31-35 題為題組

In the past two centuries doctors have had a dominant role in health care. They examine their patients, diagnose illnesses and prescribe a cure to make them better. The profession of a doctor has been legalized; medical associations make sure that there are no quacks among them. With better methods in medicine, doctors have been able to treat their patients more effectively. 31 They get good pay, have a university degree and save lives as well.

32 In the next two decades the WHO estimates that 22% of the population in the world's richer countries will be over 65, more than double the percentage of 1990. Many of those will be suffering from chronic diseases, and infectious illnesses will be spreading at a rapid pace throughout the slums of the Third World. For middle-aged working people, cancer and heart attacks will be among the main killers.

33 The world will not have enough doctors to treat the chronically ill. Although the problem is more acute in the developing world, developed countries also have a shortage of doctors.

Especially the poor countries of the Third World have tried and found new ways of health care. 34 Other trained workers do everything else. As a result, surgeries cost a fraction of what they do in America.

35 In eye care clinics special technicians are taught to do tasks that do not necessarily have to be done by a doctor.

- (A) As the demand for doctors rises, their numbers are decreasing.
(B) Other hospitals lower costs by letting midwives take over routine births.
(C) Many people, especially women, are willing to pay for plastic surgery.
(D) In many countries around the globe the profession of a doctor is much admired.
(E) In India, for example, surgeons in some hospitals perform only very complicated operations.
(F) However, this may change in the 21st century.

五、閱讀測驗 (占 32 分)

說明：第 36 題至第 51 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。

36-39 題為題組

All 15-year old Chester Greenwood wanted to do was ice skate. But the bitter cold of winter in Farmington, Maine, was hard on his exposed ears. He tried covering them with gloved hands, but that made it difficult to skate. He tried wrapping a wool scarf around his head, but his ears were so sensitive to the fabric that it made him itch fiercely. He had no choice but to retreat to his home.

Searching for a solution, Greenwood shaped two pieces of wire into circles to cover his ears, and then connected them with a longer soft wire to form a headband. His grandmother sewed velvet to the inside and beaver fur to the outside of the circles, to block out the winter air. He called them “the Champion Greenwood Ear Protectors.” His lightweight, hands-free, itch-free ear protectors became an instant hit with the other kids, who begged him to make more.

After some refinements, such as using springy steel for the headband, Greenwood applied for a patent, which was awarded in 1877. Soon after, he established a factory in Farmington. By 1883, his factory produced 30,000 earmuffs a year, climbing to 400,000 by his death in 1937. Today, earmuffs are so commonplace, and it’s virtually impossible to say how many pairs are sold every year.

Greenwood became famous for earmuffs, but he wasn’t a one-hit wonder. He received numerous patents during his lifetime, including one for the metal rake we still use to collect fallen leaves every autumn. But nowhere was he as much-loved as his native Maine. To show their appreciation, in 1977, the state declared December 21st “Chester Greenwood Day,” and Farmington held its first earmuff parade, which became an annual event from then on.

36. The passage is mainly about _____.
- (A) Chester Greenwood’s life (B) a teenager and his invention
(C) how to keep one’s ears warm (D) earmuffs and how they are made
37. What material was Greenwood’s first headband made out of?
- (A) Beaver fur. (B) Black velvet. (C) Springy steel. (D) Soft wire.
38. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- (A) Chester Greenwood was an outstanding ice skater
(B) Chester’s grandmother contributed to his invention through her sewing skill
(C) it never occurred to Chester Greenwood that his invention would bring him a big fortune
(D) today’s earmuffs are a lot different from those made by Chester Greenwood’s factory
39. Chester’s story of the earmuffs is a good example to illustrate the saying, “_____ is the mother of invention.”
- (A) Cold weather. (B) Failure (C) Necessity (D) Patent

40-43 題為題組

Technology has become an essential part of our daily routine, which we cannot live without. It’s everywhere and accompanies us everywhere we go. People communicate with each other in many ways. Digital technology, in the form of smart phones, web-based television and tablet PCs, is changing the world for advertisers.

A few decades ago advertising was much simpler. Advertising agencies concentrated on printed media, television and radio to get their message across to the consumers. This has changed today. People are concentrating on digital media and advertising has to move there.

More and more people do not only watch commercials on TV but also see ads on their Smartphone or tablets. The modern television is turning into a powerful computer that has access to the Internet. People can play games or watch interactive videos.

Consumers today can choose to interact with ads in a new way. They can take part in surveys or feedbacks or just switch them off if they want to. They can also promote a brand by suggesting how good a product is to other people. Social media networks like Facebook and Twitter also play a part in a global advertising strategy.

People also want relevant ads on their screens. While browsing the Internet for information on washing machines, it would be helpful for such ads to pop up. Internet users click on ads more often if they look for information or want to buy something.

Advertisers of the future face a great challenge: using new technology to form new relationships with customers and create new business models.

40. This article focuses on _____.
- (A) the history of advertising
(B) the impact of technology on advertisers
(C) a comparison between two styles of advertising
(D) the possible interaction between advertisers and consumers
41. Which of the following is **NOT** referred to as having a stronger impact on advertising now?
- (A) Smartphones. (B) Web-based televisions.
(C) Printed media. (D) Social media networks.
42. In paragraphs 3 to 5, the author is trying to tell us that nowadays consumers can be rather _____ before deciding what to purchase with the help of digital technology.
- (A) considerate (B) hesitant (C) passive (D) well-informed
43. Who are the main target readers of this article?
- (A) Common consumers. (B) Students of all levels.
(C) Frequent Internet users. (D) People in the advertising industry.

44-47 題為題組

You really should finish compiling that boring spreadsheet, but you just can't bring yourself to do it. Maybe it can wait a little longer? Or it might just disappear if you ignore it long enough? You know the feeling.

According to Professor Piers Steel, of the Haskayne School of Business at the University of Calgary, 95% of people postpone important tasks at some point. But for some, procrastination isn't occasional, but incessant and disruptive. Professor Joseph Ferrari, of DePaul University, Chicago, found that 20% of the population of the world are chronic procrastinators. Sadly, delaying our duties isn't very good for us: task-avoiders are less happy, less healthy and less wealthy than people who tackle tasks immediately.

We like to tell ourselves that we work better under pressure, when a deadline is looming. But the truth is that working at the last minute is counterproductive: we make more mistakes, our behavior annoys other people and we end up feeling guilty and ashamed. Worse still, we risk wasting a significant portion of our life putting off tasks that will only come back to haunt us later. As the poet Edward Young wrote: "Procrastination is the thief of time".

Piers Steel gives us some advice to help us confront important tasks. He suggests breaking it into smaller chunks and taking baby steps until the task at hand has been completed. Or you could give a friend £50 and tell them that if you don't go through with it, they can give it away to a cause or a political party you dislike.

Those who are highly-organized and efficient won't need to **take heed of** this advice. For everyone else: will you start following these tips and confront those urgent tasks that await you today? Or will you stop procrastinating tomorrow... or perhaps the day after?

44. What is the purpose of the passage?
 (A) To defend chronic procrastinators. (B) To urge people to confront important tasks.
 (C) To explain why people avoid tasks. (D) To unveil a study on chronic procrastination.
45. Which of the following words is **NOT** a synonym of the phrase "put off?"
 (A) delay (B) postpone (C) procrastinate (D) tackle
46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 (A) Professor Piers Steel will give you money if you stop procrastinating.
 (B) One will deal with a task more efficiently under the pressure of a deadline.
 (C) The author suggests that we take one small step at a time to accomplish a task.
 (D) A chronic procrastinator usually leads a happier and more carefree life than others.
47. When a person **takes heed of** something, he/she _____.
 (A) admires it (B) ignores it (C) gives it away (D) pays attention to it

48-51 題為題組

An Italian heritage protection group has issued a warning claiming that a rising tide of tourists in Venice is likely to speed the flooding of the city and recommending that the government **cap** the number of tourists before there is nothing left to visit.

According to Italia Nostra, a prominent domestic organization, Venice is receiving about 60,000 visitors daily, twice what the city's infrastructure can handle. The large cruise ships, tour boats and water buses that chug constantly around the lagoon are eroding the delicate mud banks and wooden piles holding up the apartments, museums and churches.

"The Italian government has not lived up to its commitment made to UNESCO to safeguard Venice and its lagoon," IN President Lidia Fersuoch told a press conference.

Fersuoch said she would ask UNESCO to take the city off the World Heritage list and put it instead on its endangered list, where it would join a group of lesser-known, less-trafficked sites. Venice already floods in high tide in the winter and sea levels are expected to rise in the lagoon city by 20 inches by the end of the century. This could threaten centuries-old palaces and put parts of the city completely under water.

Italia Nostra's solution is an elegant one, quite literally. The organization proposes that Venice start marketing itself as a more exclusive destination for wealthy travelers.

For those keeping track, Venice is already a very expensive destination. Gondola rides can run tourists \$100 or more and the bill for eating out near the major attractions makes visitors long for the lira.

It wouldn't be much of a stretch to say that the city has accidentally been implementing Italia Nostra's gentrification plan for the last twenty years. The tourists still come, apparently willing to shell out to experience the city's undeniable, if fading, majesty.

48. What is the main concern of the passage?
- (A) What has caused Venice to flood.
(B) Why Venice remains a tourist attraction.
(C) How to slow down the flooding of Venice.
(D) How to bring in more tourists to experience Venice.
49. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “cap” in the first paragraph?
- (A) Control. (B) Encourage. (C) Organize. (D) Threaten.
50. We can infer from the passage that Italia Nostra is strongly against _____.
- (A) high-spending visitors to Venice (B) mass tourism in Venice
(C) the expensive gondola rides in Venice (D) the government’s commitment to Venice
51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) UNESCO has agreed to take off Venice from the World Heritage list.
(B) People are willing to pay for an expensive tour to the majestic lagoon city.
(C) Currently there are many more visitors to Venice than the city can handle.
(D) Unless some form of drastic action is taken, Venice is very likely to sit under water soon.

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（1、2）。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 「經驗是最好的老師」是一句老生常談，但是我贊同它。
2. 我們所獲得的最重要知識來自我們對於真實人生的參與。

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：請以志工服務為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的文章，說明你曾經從事過的一項志工活動。文分兩段，第一段描述這項活動如何進行（如地點、活動方式等），第二段說明你從事這項志工活動的原因及這項活動對你的影響。

英文考科解析

考試日期：102 年 3 月 4-5 日

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 彼得打電話給那家科技公司詢問(他們)在報紙登廣告的那個職缺有關的事。
(A)申請；應用 (B)執照 (C)收據 (D)空缺
- 房子如果沒有定期清掃，灰塵很快就會累積。
(A)累積 (B)分配 (C)疏散；清空 (D)取代
- 新聞記者應該客觀地報導新聞，並對資訊做出不帶偏見的分析。
(A)有效率地 (B)客觀地 (C)可能地 (D)科技方面
- 台灣的大多數電影院都以電影原本的語言加上中文字幕播放電影。
(A)奇怪的 (B)密集的 (C)原本的；原版的 (D)繁榮的；富庶的
- 依仁是個具有熱忱而且動機很強的學生，學業和課外活動都表現優越。
(A)預期 (B)誇大(效果) (C)表現優越 (D)突顯；強調
- 接觸 X 光線太多會造成皮膚灼傷，癌症或其它的身體傷害。
(A)疏離；不靠近 (B)曝露；接觸 (C)壓力 (D)提神(物)
- 不要催我寫那封信，沒這麼急迫！
(A)憤怒的 (B)個別的 (C)社交的；善於交際的 (D)急迫的
- 安迪不怎麼愉快；他需要度個假來鼓舞一下。
(A)托一下；鼓舞 (B)用公式表示 (C)使滋長茂盛 (D)提昇；促銷
- 李奧不是永久性雇員；他只是依照一份定期合約在此工作。
(A)先期的 (B)謙虛的 (C)永久性的 (D)終極的
- 這本暢銷小說的許多讀者都對作者創作出那麼意料之外結局的精純技巧大為驚嘆。
(A)權威 (B)精純技巧 (C)限制 (D)變化；變種

二、綜合測驗

11-15 題為題組

rarest (adj.) 最罕見的 phenomena (n.) 現象
altitude (n.) 海拔；高度 cirrus (cloud) (n.) 卷雲
ice crystal 冰晶(體) hence (adv.) 因此
circum-horizontal 環地平線的 arc (n.) 弧 thick plate 厚板
refract (v.i.) 折射 prism (n.) 稜鏡 align (v.i.) 排成列

火彩虹是所有自然現象中最罕見的。要出現火彩虹，太陽必須高掛天空，而雲則必須是高空卷雲，也必須有適量的冰晶在場。陽光須以五十八度角折射在雲上。這使彩虹看起來好像著火了，因此得其名。雖然它實際上寒冷如冰。在天氣界，這現象被稱為環地平弧。

它不是傳統定義的彩虹，而是當陽光通過高空細卷雲時所

產生的效果。更具體地說，組成卷雲的六角形冰晶的形狀必須像厚板，與讓火彩虹出現的地面平行。陽光通過六角形的垂直側面進入然後從底部離開，導致光線像在稜鏡裡一樣折射(或彎曲)。如果冰晶體精確排列，那麼整團雲光就會像彩虹般發光發亮。

- 考字彙：(A)不存在的；缺席的 (B)依賴人的 (C)壯觀的 (D)存在的；在場的
- 考轉折詞：(A)也 (B)再者 (C)因此 (D)雖然如此
此句表達與上文不同的文意推展，故選表反轉的 though，與 however 同義。
- 考片語：(A)養育 (B)組成 (C)建立 (D)佔據
- 考字詞搭配：parallel to...表「與...平行的」
- 答案 causing 引導表補述的分詞構句，相當於 and causes....

16-20 題為題組

contrary to... 與...相反地 nutritional (adj.) 有營養的
conventional (adj.) 傳統的 varieties (n.) (農產)樣式
susceptible (adj.) 易受感染的 contamination (n.) 污染
disease-causing 引發疾病的 microbe (n.) 細菌；微生物
man-made 人造的 pesticide (n.) 殺蟲劑；農藥
reliance (n.) 依賴 antibiotics (n.) 抗生素
growth hormone 生長激素 yield (n.) 生產；產量
natural-based 取自自然的 fertilizer (n.) 肥料
compost (n.) 堆肥 livestock (n.) 家畜
less-confined 較不封閉的 label (n.) 標籤
annals (n.) 年刊；年鑑 lead author 領銜作者
bacteria (n.) 細菌 assume (v.t.) 假設
in terms of 以...的觀點 food-borne 食物引起的
與一般以為是睿智的想法相反，由美國史丹福大學研究人員所主導的一項研究報告說，有機產品未必比傳統種植的農產品更有營養，而且他們也不會比較不容易受到致病微生物的污染。

種植有機食品不用人造殺蟲劑或過度依賴抗生素和生長激素來增加產量；有機農民還使用取自自然的肥料，像堆肥，並在比較不密閉的空間飼養牲畜，一些種植者說這一切都是更健康、更有營養產品的關鍵因素。購買有機產品的消費者一直都樂意為標示有機的商品付高達兩倍的錢。

但刊登在內科年鑑裡的最新研究結果顯示，購買者可能浪費了他們的錢。該研究的主筆作者克莉絲朵史密斯史班格勒博士說：「我們並未發現具體的證據顯示有機食品比傳統食品更營養或更健康。」她補充說有機和傳統食物受細菌污染的風險似乎相近，所以就食物傳染而來的疾病觀點而言，消費者不應該假設那一類型的食品風險比較低或者更安全。所以如果你以前認為多付點錢買有機食品可以讓你獲得更營養、更安全的產品，現在大可考慮省省錢吧。

- 考附和句的副詞，前面的 that 子句是否定的，後面也是，故

以 either 結束，選項中的 also 和 too 用於肯定，neither 不放句尾。

17. 考字彙：(A)因素 (B)效果 (C)結果 (D)解決之道
18. 含有倍數的比較句型的字序應為「倍數 + as...as...」或「倍數 + 比較級 + than...」，故 twice as much 為正確答案。
19. 考字彙：(A)具體的 (B)可爭論的 (C)神秘的 (D)相似的
20. 考特定動詞用法：consider 後應接動名詞(V-ing)。

三、文意選填

21-30 題為題組

wonder kid 神奇小子 idol (n.) 偶像 scout (n.) 球探
disability (n.) 殘疾 dribble (n.) 運球；帶球
able-bodied (adj.) 身體健全的 fearless (adj.) 無所懼的
thrill (v.t.) 使感動；使激動 norm (n.) 標準；規範
training academy 訓練營 go head to head 一較高下
showcase (v.t.) 展現 tiny (adj.) 極小的
household chores 家事 pitch (n.) 拋(球)；(足球)場地
prosthetic (adj.) 義肢的；假體 Paralympic (adj.) 帕運的

來自巴西的十一歲神奇小子加布里埃爾穆尼斯在被球探發現了他的才華後，受邀參加西班牙巴塞隆納足球俱樂部的訓練營，屆時他將和心中的超級偶像梅西見面並同場訓練。加布里埃爾穆尼斯生下來就沒有雙腳，但無視於他的殘疾，在學校裡，穆尼斯是踢得最好的孩子之一，並且是體育課的班長。跑步、帶球、傳球以及擊球等他都不比任何身體健全的隊友遜色。他球技成熟，能跟球，毫無畏懼，他懂得如何規劃玩法。他還很會傳球。

加布里埃爾的媽媽珊卓拉對於自己的兒子將實現雄心大志感到非常激動，尤其是他們家很窮，在他出生後付不起醫療費。她說：「他不到一歲就開始走路了。我們跟著他，以為他會一直摔倒，但他從沒摔跤過。」

加布里埃爾的體育老師羅培士補充說：「加布里埃爾在挑戰社會常模。當他抵達巴塞隆納足球俱樂部在里約熱內盧州薩夸雷馬市舉辦的訓練營時，沒有人相信他會踢球，但他向所有人證明他能與其他男孩一較高下。他的故事和球技讓該球社的教練們印象深刻，因而他受邀在九月前往該球社在西班牙的訓練營去展現他的天份。」

加布里埃爾和他家人住在坎波斯多思哥耶塔卡吉斯，那是一個位於里約東北方一百七十英里外的城市。他與哥哥馬提阿士共用一棟小屋內的一張床，他們每天早上 6:30 起床，騎腳踏車上學。一如和他同年齡的每一個孩子，他討厭寫作業和做家事，而是把他所有的空閒花在足球場上。

加布里埃爾穿著人工踝關節和腳掌來協助自己在下雨天四處走動。他知道自己的殘疾意味著他永遠不可能到職業足球隊打球，因此加布里埃爾希望足球有一天能成為帕運的一項比賽項目。

21. 空格在名詞 his disability 前，前後是兩個對比強的子句(生來就沒有雙腳卻是學校最好的足球選手)，所以拿選項中的介詞 despite 放在 his disability 前就完成表讓步的副詞片語了。
22. 空格介於 knows 和 organize plays 間，選項中疑問副詞 how 與 to organize plays 形成受詞用法的不定詞片語最恰當。
23. 空格前是 pay for，應填入付錢的標的，審酌 Gabriel 的情況，當然指的是家裡窮付不起他出生就殘障的醫療(treatment)費用。
24. 空格前已有完全動詞，空格後是受詞 him，應填入補述的主動分詞，從文意及選項上看，只有 expecting(預期)吻合。
25. 空格應填動詞，前後句都是過去式，選項中 proved(向...證明...)最吻合文意推展：他向大家證明自己能與其他男孩一

較高下。

26. 空格也應填動詞，時式為過去式，從文意上看 inspired(給人啟發)最吻合。
27. 空格還是要填動詞，不過後半句的 get up at 6:30 告訴我們應該是現在式，當然就是第三人稱單數現在式的 shares(共用)了。
28. 此句說 Gabriel 和同年齡的孩子一樣(every child his age)只喜歡踢球。
29. 空格在 to 後面，後面則是 him get around...，應填入使役動詞類的動詞原形，只有 help 吻合。
30. 空格所屬的句子提到 Gabriel 對自己的殘疾與職業足球的關連性，再後面則是對參加帕運的期望，所以選項中的否定副詞 never 吻合文意推展需要。

四、篇章結構

31-35 題為題組

dominant (adj.) 強勢的；主導的 diagnose (v.t.) 診斷
prescribe (v.t.) 開處方 legalize (v.t.) 使法制化
medical association 醫師公會 quack (n.) 庸醫
effectively (adv.) 有效地 estimate (v.t.) 估算
percentage (n.) 百分率 chronic (adj.) 陳年的；慢性的
infectious (adj.) 傳染性的 slum (n.) 貧民窟
acute (adj.) 嚴重的 technician (n.) 技士 demand (n.) 需求
midwife (n.) 產婆；助產士 routine (adj.) 一般的
plastic surgery 整形手術 surgeon (n.) 外科醫師

在過去兩個世紀裡，醫師在醫療保健方面扮演著主導的角色。他們為病人做檢查、診斷病情並開處方，來讓他們變得更健康。醫師的專業已法制化；醫師公會確保他們當中沒有庸醫。醫療方法更好，醫師便能更有效地治療病患。(31)醫師的專業在世界各地許多國家受到欽佩。他們得到優渥的新資，擁有大學學位並救人性命。

(32)但是，這種情況在 21 世紀可能會改變。世衛組織估計二十年後，世界最富裕國家中人口的百分之二十二將超過 65 歲，這是 1990 年百分比的一倍。那些人當中有很多人會患慢性病，而傳染性疾病會在第三世界的貧民窟快速擴散。至於中年的工作族群人，癌症和心臟病突發將會是主要殺手。

(33)正當醫生的需求升高的同時，他們的人數卻正在減少。全世界將沒有足夠的醫生來治療慢性病患者。雖然這個問題在開發中世界比較嚴重，但是已開發國家也有醫生短缺的問題。

特別是第三世界的貧窮國家已經嘗試並找到了新的醫療保健方式。(34)例如，在印度，一些醫院的外科醫師只執行非常棘手的手術。其它的任何工作則由受過訓練的其他工作人員來做。因此，那裡的手術費用與在美國相比只算是一小部分。(35)一些醫院則讓助產士接手一般性的接生工作，從而降低成本。在眼科診所裡，專業技術人員則學會做一些不一定非要醫師執行不可的工作。

31. 前後句都在說醫師的崇高身份和優渥待遇，(D)說醫師受人景仰最吻合文意。
32. 本段空格後所說的情況與前一段不同，所以空格填入可以當本段主題句的(F)最恰當。
33. 這個空格也要填入主題句，從後面的文句推展，可得知未來需要更多的醫師照料老年人，但醫師人數的下降將造成醫師荒(shortage)。
34. 此段進一步闡述第三世界各國針對醫師不足所做的因應，在印度的作法是醫師只負責棘手的手術。
35. 空格提到印度手術費只是美國的零碎(fraction)，空格後又提

到另一例(牙醫診所的作法), 選項(B)中說由產婆接生當然是節省費用的例子了。

五、閱讀測驗

36-39 題為題組

exposed ears 曝露在外的雙耳 gloved hands 戴了手套的雙手
scarf (n.) 圍巾 fabric (n.) 布; 布料 headband (n.) 束髮帶
velvet (n.) 天鵝絨布 beaver (n.) 海狸
lightweight (n.) 重量很輕的 hand-free 不必用手握的
itch-free 不會發癢的 an instant hit 立刻大受歡迎
patent (n.) 專利 ear-muff 耳罩
commonplace (adj.) 司空見慣的 virtually (adv.) 幾乎
one-hit wonder 靠一招成名 rake (n.) 耙子
appreciation (n.) 激賞 declare (v.t.) 宣告

十五歲的賈斯特格林伍德想做的只是溜冰而已。但緬因州法明頓鎮冬天的寒風吹得他裸露的耳朵好痛。他試著用戴著手套的手去蓋住它們, 但那麼一來, 他就很難溜冰。他試著把一條羊毛圍巾裹住頭, 但他的耳朵對這種布料很敏感, 讓他很癢。他別無選擇只好回家。

格林伍德尋找解決的法子, 他把兩條電線做成圈形, 來蓋住他的耳朵, 然後用一條長一點的軟電線把它們連接起來, 形成一個束髮帶。他祖母把天鵝絨布縫到圈圍裡面, 在外面縫上海狸皮, 以隔離冷空氣。他稱它為「格林伍德冠軍耳朵護套」。他這個質輕, 免手提又不會發癢的耳朵護具立刻廣受其他孩子喜愛, 央求他多做一些。

經過像改用彈簧式的鋼條當束髮帶之類的一些改良, 格林伍德提出專利申請, 並於 1877 年獲頒。不久後他在法明頓設立了工廠。到了 1883 年時他在法明頓鎮的工廠每年生產 30,000 付耳罩, 然後到 1937 年他過世時產量攀升到每年 400,000 付。今天, 耳罩司空見慣, 幾乎不可能說得出每年出售了多少付。

格林伍德因為耳罩而出名, 但他不只靠一招半式打天下。他一生中獲得無數的專利, 其中包括我們每年秋天還用來收集落葉的金屬耙。但是他在老家緬因州所受到的愛戴別處無得比。為了表示他們的讚賞, 該州在 1977 年宣告 12 月 21 日為「賈斯特格林伍德日」, 而法明頓鎮則舉行了第一屆耳罩遊行, 此後成為一年一度的盛事。

36. 本文的主要內容為一位青少年和他的發明。

- (A) 賈斯特格林伍德的一生 (C) 如何讓人的耳朵保暖
(D) 耳罩及其製法

37. 格林伍德的束髮帶最初是用什麼做出來的? 軟電線。

- (A) 海狸皮 (B) 黑天鵝絨 (C) 彈簧式的鋼條
此題考細節, 答題線索在第二及第三段。

38. 我們可以從本文推論出賈斯特的祖母以縫紉技術對他的發明有所貢獻。

- (A) 賈斯特格林伍德是位傑出的溜冰選手
(C) 賈斯特格林伍德從沒想過自己的發明會為自己賺進大筆財富
(D) 今天的耳罩與賈斯特格林伍德的工廠所製造的大不相同
此題考細節, 答題線索在第二段。

39. 賈斯特耳罩的故事是說明俗諺「需要為發明之母」的好例子。

- (A) 冷天 (B) 失敗 (D) 專利
此題考歸納推論能力, 賈斯特之所以會發明耳罩是寒冬所激發出來的需要驅使他在護耳方面下工夫。

40-43 題為題組

essential (adj.) 基本必要的 routine (n.) 例行工作
accompany (v.t.) 陪伴 digital (adj.) 數位的
web-based TV 網路電視 tablet PC 平板電腦

decade (n.) 十年 agency (n.) 代理商
concentrate on... 專注於... 上 printed media 指報紙雜誌
get... across 傳達... commercial (n.) 電視廣告短片
access (n.) 接近... 之道 interactive (adj.) 互動的
interact with... 和... 互動 survey (n.) 調查
feedback (n.) 回應; 回饋 switch off 關閉(機器)
promote (v.) 促銷 brand (n.) 品牌
social media networks 社交網路 strategy (n.) 策略
relevant (adj.) 相關的 browse (v.t.) 瀏覽
relationship (n.) 交往關係; 友誼

科技已經成為我們日常工作基本而必要的一部分, 我們沒有它活不下去。它無所不在, 而且我們到那裡都陪伴著我們。人們彼此溝通的方式很多。而以智慧手機、網路電視和平板電腦等形式出現的數位科技正為廣告人改變世界。

幾十年前廣告行銷單純許多。廣告代理商專注在印刷媒體、電視和收音機上就可把訊息傳達給消費者。今天這種方式已經改變了。人們把心思專注在數位媒體上, 廣告行銷便得移過去。

愈來愈多人不僅收看電視上的廣告短片, 還會看他們智慧手機或平板電腦上的廣告。當今的電視正在轉變成強大的電腦, 可以接上網際網路。人們可以用(用電視)玩遊戲或觀看互動式視頻。

今天的消費者可以選擇以新的方式和廣告互動。如果他們願意, 他們可以參與調查或回饋或就把電視關掉。他們也可以藉由向別人推薦某樣產品有多好來促銷某個品牌。像臉書和推特這些社交網路媒體在全球性廣告行銷策略方面也扮演部分角色。

人們也想在他們的螢幕上看到相關的廣告。在網路上瀏覽有關洗衣機的資訊時, 那一類的廣告如果彈出便頗有幫助。如果網路使用人要尋找資訊或想買某樣東西, 就會更常去點擊廣告。

未來的廣告人會碰到一大挑戰: 使用新的科技來和顧客建立新的交情, 並創造新的商業模式。

40. 本文的焦點在於科技對廣告業的衝擊。

- (A) 廣告行銷史 (C) 兩種廣告風格比較
(D) 廣告人與消費者可能的互動方式

此題考篇旨, 文章第一段就指出科技, 尤其是數位科技將改變廣告人的行銷途徑, 末段也提到廣告人面臨的挑戰。

41. 下面那一項沒有被提及將會對廣告業有更強大的影響? 印刷媒體。

- (A) 智慧手機。 (B) 網路電視。 (D) 社交網路。

此題考細節, 印刷媒體在第二段論及過去的廣告媒介有提及, 但論及電子科技媒介的第三、四段完全沒有觸及印刷媒體。

42. 在第三至五段中, 作者試著告訴我們今天的消費者拜電子科技之助在購物之前就相當消息靈通了。

- (A) 善體人意的 (B) 猶豫不決的 (C) 被動的
此題考文意歸納, 這幾段提到消費者與廣告的互動、網路和智慧手機的强大功能, 所以消費者的資訊是很到位的。

43. 這篇文章主要設定的讀者群是從事廣告業的人。

- (A) 一般消費者 (B) 各個層級的學生
(C) 經常使用網路的人

此題推測作者意圖, 從末段的結論可以看出是寫給廣告從業人員讀的。

44-47 題為題組

spreadsheet (n.) 試算表 bring yourself to... 下決心(做某事)

ignore (v.t.) 對...置之不理 postpone (v.t.) 推遲；延遲
 procrastination (n.) 拖延；耽擱
 incessant (adj.) 連續不斷的；無休止的
 disruptive (adj.) 具破壞性的 chronic (adj.) 慣性的
 procrastinator (n.) 拖延成性者 delay (v.t.) 拖延；耽擱
 task-avoider 逃避任務者 tackle (v.t.) 處理；料理
 loom (v.i.) 若隱若現 under pressure 處於壓力下
 counterproductive (adj.) 產生反效用的
 significant (adj.) 重要的；顯著的 haunt (v.t.) 纏住(某人)
 confront (v.t.) 遭遇；面對 chunk (n.) 團；塊
 go through with 完成 cause (n.) 目標
 take baby steps 慢慢來 highly-organized (adj.) 非常有條理的
 take heed of 留意

你真的應該完成那個無聊試算表的編排，但你就是不願意勉強自己去做這件事。也許它可以再等待一段時日嗎？或者，如果您忽略它夠久的話，它就可能消失不見嗎？你知道這種感覺。

根據卡爾加里大學哈士凱尼商學院的皮爾斯史迪爾教授的說法，百分之九十五的人都會在某個點上推遲一些要務。但對於某些人而言，拖延可不是偶爾為之，而是無休止且具破壞性的。芝加哥保羅大學約瑟夫法拉利教授發現世界人口的百分之二十拖延成性。可悲的是，拖延我們的職責並不好：逃避任務者比立即處理任務的人不快樂、不健康並且不富有。

我們喜歡告訴自己，當截止日期若隱若現時，我們在壓力下會做得更好。但事實是，在最後一分鐘才工作是適得其反：我們會犯更多錯誤，我們的行為會惹惱他人，而且我們最終會感到罪惡和羞愧。更糟糕的是，我們有可能把生命中很重要的一部分浪費在拖延以後會回來纏著我們的任務上。正如詩人愛德華楊寫道：「拖延是時間之賊。」

皮爾斯史迪爾給了我們一些面對重要任務的建議。他建議我們分解成小塊並採取嬰兒一次一步的步驟，直到手上的任務完成為止。或者，你可以給一個朋友 50 英鎊，告訴他如果你沒有完成它，他們可以把它捐給某個事業或你不喜歡的政黨。

那些規劃良好而且有效率的人們不需要留意這項建議。至於其他人呢：您願不願意開始採納這些提示並面對今天正等著您的那些急迫的工作呢？還是你要明天...或者再過一天以後再停止拖延呢？

44. 本文的目的為何？督促人們勇於面對重要工作。
 此題推測作者寫作意圖，答題線索在最後一段。
45. 下列那一個字詞不是「put off」這個片語的同義字？tackle(應付；處理)
 四個答案都出現在文章裡，(A)(B)(C)均表「拖延；延後」，只有 tackle 無此意思。
46. 根據本文，下列敘述何者正確？作者建議我們一次一小步來完成一項工作。
 (A)如果你不拖拖拉拉了，皮爾斯史迪爾教授會送你錢。(未見此資訊)
 (B)在截止日的壓力下個人的工作效率一定比較高。(第三段說的正好相反)
 (D)一個拖延成性的人過的生活比別人快樂而且無憂無慮。(第二段說的正好相反)
 此題考細節及文句詮釋，第四段中的「taking baby steps」就是(C)答的同義。
47. 當一個人特別留意某件事物時，他或她把注意力放在它上面。
 (A)愛慕它 (B)忽視它 (C)把它送人

此題為釋句題。

48-51 題為題組

heritage (n.) 遺產；資產 issue (n.) 發布 claim (v.t.) 宣稱
 cap (v.t.) 規範；限制 prominent (adj.) 重要的
 domestic (adj.) 國內的 infrastructure (n.) 基礎建設
 cruise ship 遊輪 chug (v.i.) 發出嘎嘎聲
 lagoon (n.) 瀉湖；礁湖 erode (v.t.) 侵蝕；削弱
 pile (n.) 木樁 endangered 瀕危的
 lesser-known 名氣較小的 less-trafficked 較少人往來的
 elegant (adj.) 巧妙的；高檔的 literally (adv.) 不誇張地
 exclusive (adj.) 獨家的；排他的 destination (n.) 目的地
 gondola (n.) 鳳尾船；渡船 lira (n.) 里拉(義大利舊幣)
 much of a stretch 誇張(說法) implement (v.) 執行
 gentrification (n.) 縉紳化 shell out 支付
 undeniable (adj.) 無法否認的 majesty (n.) 宏偉氣魄

義大利遺產保護組織發出警告，聲稱漲潮般的遊客到訪威尼斯很可能加快該城市被水淹沒的速度，並建議政府在最後落得一無所有之前限制到訪遊客的人數。

根據義大利諾斯托拉這個知名國內組織的說法，每天約六萬人來到威尼斯參觀，這是該城市的基礎設施可以應付的兩倍。不斷繞著礁湖轉，發出嘎嘎聲的大型遊輪、旅遊船和水上巴士正在侵蝕該城脆弱的土岸以及支撐銀行、公寓、博物館和教堂的木樁。

「義大利政府沒有做到它針對保護威尼斯及環礁湖而向聯合國教科文組織所作的承諾，」IN 理事長莉迪亞霍思歐克在記者會中告訴記者。

霍思歐克說，她會要求聯合國教科文組織把這個城市從世界遺產的名單上除名，而將它們放入瀕危城市的清單上，那麼它將加入比較不為人知，比較少人來人往的景點組群。

冬季漲潮已經讓威尼斯淹水，水都的海平面預期在本世紀末會升高二十英寸。這將威脅到數百年之久的宮殿，並把該城的部分地區完全沒入水下。

義大利諾斯托拉的解決方案，毫不誇張地說，頗為巧妙。該組織建議威尼斯開始以比較有錢旅客專屬的旅遊目的地行銷自己。

對於那些持續關注者而言，威尼斯早已是一個非常昂貴的旅遊點。坐貢多拉渡船(平底船)要觀光客花上一百元美金或更多，而在主要旅遊景點附近用餐的帳單也讓遊客渴望回到過去使用里拉(義幣)的時代。

說這座城市過去二十年來一直意外地在執行義大利諾斯托拉的縉紳化計畫並不誇張。遊客仍然前來，他們顯然願意花錢來體驗這座城市不容否認的宏偉氣魄，容或它在褪色中。

48. 本文主要關注的是什麼？如何減緩水淹威尼斯。
 (A)造成威尼斯淹水的因素是什麼。
 (B)威尼斯為何仍是觀光熱門景點。
 (D)如何吸引更多遊客來體驗威尼斯。
49. 下列那一個和第一段中的「cap」一字意思最接近？Control(控制)。
 (B)鼓勵。 (C)組織。 (D)威脅。
 從第一段和第二段的上下文可以看出該環保團體覺得到威尼斯玩的遊客人數太多了，必須加以限制。Cap 本意為小帽子，當動詞用法便有「限制」的意義。
50. 我們可以從本文推論出義大利諾斯托拉強烈反對威尼斯的巨量旅遊。
 (A)高消費遊客來威尼斯(他們希望只有這種遊客)
 (C)威尼斯昂貴的渡船行(貴不是問題)

(D)政府對威尼斯的承諾(問題是政府無心履行)

51. 根據本文,下列那一個敘述不正確? 聯合國教科文組織已經同意把威尼斯從世界遺產名單上除名。(無此資訊)

(B)人們樂意花錢參加昂貴的旅遊來體驗這個水都的宏偉氣魄。(末段)

(C)目前到威尼斯旅遊的遊客遠超過該城市的負荷。(第二段)

(D)除非採取一些強硬的作為,威尼斯極可能很快就要淹坐水底。(第五段)

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. "Experience is/ the best teacher" is/ an old cliché,/ but I agree with it.

2. The most important knowledge /(that) we gain/ comes from our participation/ in real life.

評分標準：1.每錯1個拼字或文法扣0.5分。

2.每一題以斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各佔1分。

3.該小部分最多扣2次0.5分。

4.句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣0.5分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

範文：

When I was in junior high school, I used to be a one-day volunteer doing something without getting any reward in a library in my neighborhood. The library was not big, and it was a hundred-year-old building, so the facilities inside were in old fashion and some of them even got worn-out. On my first visit, I thought the staff there would ask me to fix those facilities; however, they told me that all I had to do was put the books back to its original shelves. The task seemed simple. But when I finally finished my job, I felt my muscles were so sore that I could fall fast asleep immediately if there were a soft and comfortable bed before me. After I told them I had finished my work, they checked if the work was well-done as the routine procedure and they praised me then and there.

Before I left for my home, they asked me why I'd like to be a volunteer. Astonished by this unexpected question, I did not know how to answer it properly because I did not volunteer to come initially but the school authorities requested all the students to be a one-day volunteer as part of our homework. Since they had treated me very kindly and had viewed me as a considerate teenager, I hesitated whether to tell them the truth or not. Without telling a lie, I told them all. To my surprise, they did not blame me but encouraged me to be a "real" volunteer the next time instead. I felt so inspired that I happily promised I would do it in the future. It was not until on that special day that I realized helping people not only brought them convenience but myself great delight. Since then, I have been ready to give a hand to those in need and get delight at the beautiful smiles on their faces.

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)	

