

全國公私立高級中學

101 學年度指定科目第六次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：102 年 4 月 9~10 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。

- Some teenagers get into the habit of smoking simply out of _____, while others believe that it makes them look cool.
(A) modesty (B) responsibility (C) sympathy (D) curiosity
- In response to customer demand, lots of companies try to develop more _____ products that are of higher quality so that they can cater to the young generation.
(A) rural (B) tolerable (C) stylish (D) floral
- After being under _____ for months, the professional baseball player finally made a confession about being involved in the game-fixing scandal.
(A) investigation (B) profile (C) recovery (D) breakthrough
- Nick's values are _____ in the way he treats his employees. Being a modest and polite person, he never looks down on his subordinates.
(A) reflected (B) preserved (C) donated (D) participated
- Most airports around the world have strict noise pollution standards, which means that during a 24-hour period, only a certain amount of _____ noise can be produced.
(A) vulnerable (B) measurable (C) acknowledgeable (D) incredible
- After my younger sister and I had an argument last night, she _____ ignored me all morning.
(A) voluntarily (B) sufficiently (C) deliberately (D) mistakenly
- Since 2005, teams of scientists have conducted research in the Weddell Sea, an area of high iceberg _____ located on the southeastern side of the Antarctic peninsula.
(A) population (B) construction (C) demonstration (D) concentration
- While most people _____ of the new law, there are some people who object to it passionately.
(A) consist (B) dispose (C) beware (D) approve
- Paul's voice was so _____ from shrieking during the presidential campaign that I could hardly recognize him on the phone.
(A) absurd (B) hoarse (C) shrewd (D) reverse
- Like the carbon footprint, the water footprint is a way to _____ the water used by you, a community, a business, or a nation.
(A) calculate (B) deploy (C) eclipse (D) publicize

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

Technology has transformed family time once again. Dianne Vavra, a cosmetics industry executive in Manhattan, looked up from her iPad, where she was 11 the latest spring looks at Refinery 29.com. Meanwhile, she noticed that her husband, Michael Combs, was transfixed, streaming a basketball game on his laptop. Their son, Tom, 8, was 12 with the Wii game Mario Kart on the widescreen television. Daughter Eve, 10, was fiddling with a game app on an iPod Touch.

“The family was in the same room, but not together,” Ms. Vavra recalled.

“The transformation of the American living room 13 a multiscreen communication and entertainment hub” promises to “change our domestic sphere,” said Lutz Koepnick, a media professor at Washington University in Missouri. “Individual family members might find themselves contently 14 to parallel worlds almost all the time.”

Sherry Turkle argues in her book “Alone Together: Why We Expect More From Technology and Less From Each Other” that people’s 15 on technology to establish emotional intimacy can actually increase our sense of feeling empty. “The new technologies allow us to ‘dial down’ human contact, to titrate its nature and extent,” she writes.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 11. (A) cashing in on | (B) catching up on | (C) trying out | (D) showing off |
| 12. (A) combined | (B) equipped | (C) credited | (D) preoccupied |
| 13. (A) within | (B) for | (C) into | (D) as |
| 14. (A) connected | (B) aiming | (C) reduced | (D) inclined |
| 15. (A) dominance | (B) reliance | (C) maintenance | (D) perseverance |

16-20 題為題組

What is the essence of human nature? Flawed, say many theologians. Vicious and 16 to warfare, wrote Hobbes. Selfish and in need of considerable improvement, think many parents.

But biologists are beginning to form a generally sunnier view of humankind. Their conclusions are 17 partly from testing very young children, and partly from comparing human children with those of chimpanzees, hoping the differences will point to what is distinctively human.

The somewhat surprising answer at which some biologists have arrived is that babies are sociable and helpful to others. When infants 18 months old see an unrelated adult who needs assistance opening a door, they will immediately help. The helping behavior seems to be 18 because it appears so early and before many parents start teaching children the rules of polite behavior.

Infants will help with information, as well as in practical ways. From the age of 12 months they will point at objects that an adult pretends to have lost. Chimpanzees, 19, never point at things for each other.

For parents who may think their children somehow skipped the cooperative phase, experts offer the 20 advice that children are often more cooperative outside the home, which is why parents may be surprised to hear from a teacher or coach how nice their child is.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 16. (A) opposed | (B) consistent | (C) addicted | (D) immune |
| 17. (A) separated | (B) derived | (C) insulated | (D) deleted |
| 18. (A) inborn | (B) compulsory | (C) automated | (D) artificial |
| 19. (A) in the meantime | (B) by contrast | (C) worse still | (D) to some degree |
| 20. (A) fascinating | (B) demanding | (C) reassuring | (D) enduring |

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

Coffee lovers are a loyal crowd. Most pour out their morning cup of java for the flavor, the aroma, and the accompanying jolt of energy. So they may not mind if new research, which is also the largest analysis 21 related to the issue, links coffee to lower death rates. This research 22 the health and coffee consumption of more than 400,000 older adults for nearly 14 years. It was found that coffee drinkers were less likely to die than their 23 who avoided the brew.

The research doesn't prove that coffee is 24 the credit for helping people live longer. But it does suggest that the beverage's reputation for being a liquid vice may be 25. To get a deeper understanding of the risks and benefits of the brew, the National Cancer Institute researchers turned on data on 402,260 adults who were 26 the ages of 50 and 71.

When the research team first examined the numbers, coffee seemed to have a(n) 27 effect on longevity. But people who drink coffee are more likely to smoke, and 28 the scientists took that into account, the opposite appeared to be true.

Compared with men who didn't drink any coffee at all, those who drank one cup per day had 6 percent lower 29 of dying during the study; those who drank two to three cups per day had a 10 percent lower risk. This correlation even held for people who 30 drank decaffeinated brew.

This is indeed fantastic news for all coffee lovers. Let's have a cup of JOE!

- (A) mostly (B) counterparts (C) credit (D) undeserved (E) owed (F) odds
(G) between (H) when (I) to date (J) injurious (K) tracked (L) such as

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

At some point in our lives, we've all tried to ignore that whisper in our heads, the one urging us to grab a bigger piece of chocolate cake or take a break from that piled-up homework. 31 Because of this, we may sometimes tell ourselves that after a hard day of work, we need to rest and recharge. 32

The study suggests that people have more of an ability to regulate their behaviors than they think. The Stanford researchers said people generally fall into two groups. One believes that a person's willpower doesn't run out -- that it's "unlimited." 33

Job, who was a visiting researcher at Stanford, ran experiments to see how perceptions of willpower influenced how well their test subjects -- Stanford undergraduates -- behaved. 34 The researchers then split them into two groups. Job looked at how students' perception of willpower was related with how well they could control behaviors such as assignment delays and sticking to a set of goals during finals week.

The results of the study that willpower is not a limited resource came as a welcome surprise to many. If anyone finds sticking to his goals difficult, he can now simply tell himself that the willpower is there -- and that he just has to "access it."

- (A) This study gives hope to the greedy eaters and procrastinators of the world.
- (B) The second group believes that a person can run out of limited willpower after a hard task like taking a final exam.
- (C) Some of us are better at denying this kind of temptation, while others give in.
- (D) But our ability to deny ourselves that extra piece of pepperoni pizza is all in how we think about willpower, according to a recent Stanford University study.
- (E) Job found that the more students saw willpower as limited, the more they put things off and let their goals slip.
- (F) Students were asked to fill out a questionnaire designed to determine whether they thought of willpower as limited or unlimited.

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

In the past, people often took pictures of each other in restaurants, but now they change their target. They photograph the food they eat. According to Robert Krause, chef and owner of Esquina, more and more people want to photograph the food, compared to those a few decades ago. He sees a significantly larger number of people who are not just interested in food itself, but "consumed by the food world."

People believe taking pictures is not only fun but also helps them remember and share dining experience. Yet does everyone think it is polite? You can't presume that every diner around you is *pro-photo*. Hence you should be cautious by following these guidelines. First, you should turn off the flash. Flash photographing may be distracting to other customers in the restaurant, especially when a more subdued atmosphere prevails or if you are in a dimly lit bar. Second, you are advised to sit. Things disruptive to your tablemates may be your kneeling, standing up, carrying your food around, or even just fiddling with your cameras. In addition, you are supposed to ask permission. Whenever you want to photograph a course, first ask your companions if they mind. The same principle applies when you take pictures of the chef, server, or any staff in the restaurant. If there are rules about photography, make sure that you abide by them. Finally, keep in mind why you are there. No matter how much fun it is to take pictures of a beautiful dish, you should never forget "to eat" is the best part of why you ever go to that restaurant.

36. According to Robert Krause, an increasing number of people photograph the food in restaurants because _____.
- (A) they are not interested in eating food any longer
 - (B) they can consume more food after photographing
 - (C) they do so to publicize restaurants
 - (D) they are obsessed with food and cuisines
37. Which of the following is not suggested while diners take pictures in a restaurant?
- (A) Avoiding using the flash so as not to disturb others.
 - (B) Secretly taking pictures of other diners to avoid distracting them.
 - (C) Sitting on seats instead of walking around.
 - (D) Enjoying food to your heart's content.

38. In the above passage, a person who is pro-photo may _____.
- (A) be excellent at photography (B) not mind being photographed
(C) befriend photographers (D) hate using cameras
39. This article may appear in _____.
- (A) a magazine (B) a flyer (C) a cookbook (D) a manual

40-43 題為題組

Innovation has been at the heart of the aviation world ever since day one. Whether it is the first flight of the 20th century or the commercial giants of today, when it comes to designing planes, people really think big.

A landmark of the world's big planes was set up in 1929, when Dornier Do-X, with its six engines, was so heavy that passengers had to heave to one side to help it make turns. Another giant flight was Spruce Goose, built by the recluse, Howard Hughes. Conceived during the Second World War, this monster had a wingspan bigger than today's A380. It was made of wood and flew just once. It is now a museum piece in Long Beach, California.

Many big planes were enormously popular. In 1935, Pan Am started the China Clipper flying boats. They took six days to cross the Pacific, stopping overnight at islands on the way. The excitement and the glamour of these flying boats were even captured in the movies.

On land, early planes like the Dakota played their part in opening up continents. Eventually, propellers gave way to jets, and in 1958, the Boeing 707 went into service. More than a thousand of the planes were built. But the cry for bigger planes continued. So Boeing built the jumbo jet. Pan Am has long since gone, but the planes live on, with the much loved 747-400, a familiar sight at airports around the world.

There is another thing to remember: double-decker planes are nothing new. There was the French Deux-Ponts, which flew in the 1950s — first class upstairs, steerage down below. And the biggest plane in the world is the Antonov 225, but its' a military or cargo plane, so it doesn't really count. Now, when it comes to passenger planes, nothing has been built bigger than the superjumbo A380.

40. If a tourist wants to travel in the biggest plane in 2012, he will need to take _____.
- (A) Deux-Ponts (B) Boeing 747
(C) Superjumbo A380 (D) Antonov 225
41. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) French Deux-Ponts were double-decker planes.
(B) A380's wingspan was shorter than Spruce Goose's.
(C) Passengers needed to remain seated to help Dornier Do-X turn.
(D) China Clipper flying boats were extremely popular.
42. The giant flights in the passage are introduced _____.
- (A) in chronological order (B) in alphabetical order
(C) in an argumentative format (D) in a compare-and-contrast format
43. Which of the following adjectives best describe the passage?
- (A) Suspicious. (B) Speculative. (C) Informative. (D) Sarcastic.

44-47 題為題組

Animals that produce large numbers of offspring depend upon the sheer size of the litter for the *perpetuation* of their species. The young mature very quickly and are not educated, as the parents are usually involved with obtaining their own food and with reproduction. Should some of the offspring become endangered, the parents will not interfere, because it is not expected that all the young survive, which is the reason for a large litter.

One animal that produces large litters is the hamster. A female hamster is able to bear young when she is six weeks to two months old. The gestation period is about 16 days. Although an average litter size is from five to ten, hamsters commonly have as few as three or as many as a dozen offspring at a time. Mothers will sometimes eat their own young, particularly when the number of offspring is large. Females may produce litters up to an age of about 15 months at monthly intervals. The blind, hairless young begin to grow fur in two to three days. Their eyes open after about two weeks. After ten days they begin eating solid food, though the mother will continue to nurse them for about two more weeks. In captivity, a typical hamster may live for two to three years.

44. Why do female hamsters sometimes eat their young?
(A) They are too hungry to hunt. (B) The number of their offspring is large.
(C) They give birth to deformed babies. (D) The young mature too quickly.
45. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a reason for a large litter?
(A) Not all the young are expected to live.
(B) The young are taught basic skills in living.
(C) The parents are too busy to protect them.
(D) The parents won't get in the way if the young are endangered.
46. The word "**perpetuation**" in line 2 means _____.
(A) extinction (B) devastation (C) variation (D) continuation
47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) Female hamsters may reproduce at the age as young as six months old and they may keep reproducing until they are two years old.
(B) The parent would not be able to care for its litter because he or she was busy reproducing and scouting for food.
(C) Female hamsters may reproduce every month and will have as many as 12 babies at a time.
(D) The gestation period of a hamster is about 16 days and its life expectancy would be two or three years if it is kept as a pet.

48-51 題為題組

For most people, speaking of sports, we think of joining a volleyball league or playing basketball at a court in the neighborhood. But for some, sports mean something different: skydiving from an airplane thousands of feet above ground or snowboarding down the steepest of hills. Such sports are called "extreme sports" — activities that involve great speed or height, present a certain element of danger, and require specialized equipment, such as a surfboard, airplane, or rock-climbing gear.

Extreme sports have always been considered part of counter-culture. *Disenfranchised* youth were fed up with the status quo. Traditional sports present a narrow framework with rules and regulations while extreme sports give people the opportunity to do what they want. For example, instead of jumping over hurdles in a track-and-field race, why not try "free running", a sport in which participants incorporate such natural obstacles as a wall or a cliff into their running? You may wonder what appeal these sports have. Psychologists say that some people actually crave the adrenaline rush coming from risk-taking endeavors. Adrenaline is a substance that body produces when a person is in a dangerous or frightening situation. Adrenaline rush can produce a sense of euphoria that can be addictive. These sports give people the feeling that they are able to defy the odds; hence, there is an incredible sense of accomplishment when a seemingly insurmountable feat is accomplished.

Extreme sports have gained popularity in recent years. What was considered to be "fringe activities" has now become the mainstream. They become a huge money-maker for corporations. It won't be long before we see these sporting events broadcast as much as basketball or baseball games. Young people will continue to push the limits of what is ever thought humanly possible, and the world will sit back and watch, in admiration, amazement, or possibly horror.

The virtues of extremes sports have been much extolled, but the downsides have also been discussed, one of *which* is injuries and death. Extreme sports are something inherently dangerous. Critics also argue that extreme sports are lacking in team spirits, a valuable lesson that conventional team sports can teach. In addition, since the boundaries and rules in extreme sports are always shifting, young people do not learn to play by rules in life.

For better or worse, extreme sports are here to stay. They will continue to evolve and change, and they will continue to be the focus of lively debate.

48. Why are extreme sports popular with young people?
- (A) Young people may make a huge profit from them.
(B) They make the young confined to reality and able to crave for stardom.
(C) Extreme sports look like a fad and are equipped with specialized equipment.
(D) They provide an outlet for them to show their perception and give them a sense of achievement.
49. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**disenfranchised**” in the second paragraph?
- (A) Literary. (B) Ambitious. (C) Deceptive. (D) Voiceless.
50. What does the word “which” in paragraph 4 refer to?
- (A) The essence of extreme sports. (B) Downsides of extreme sports.
(C) The critic of extreme sports. (D) The popularity of extreme sports.
51. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) They are risk-taking, thrilling, and exceptionally popular with young people.
(B) Though boundaries and rules in extreme sports are always shifting, they are team sports in essence.
(C) Great speed or height apart from specialized equipment is involved in extreme sports.
(D) They offer a stage to young people to perform their feats and get a sense of self-fulfillment.

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. 每次我看到這張在海邊拍的照片，我就想到我的快樂童年。
2. 如果我現在是小學生，我會嘗試水上運動，譬如滑水和潛水。

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「生病或受傷的經驗」為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的文章。文分兩段，第一段描述是怎麼生病或受傷的(如原因、病徵、身體感受等)。第二段說明你的心路歷程、病癒或傷口復原後的心得。

全國公私立高級中學 101 學年度指定科目第六次聯合模擬考試

英文考科解析

考試日期：102 年 4 月 9~10 日

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 有些青少年只是出自於好奇心而染上抽菸的習慣，但有一些則認為抽菸讓他們看來很酷。
(A)謙虛 (B)責任 (C)同情心 (D)好奇心
- 為了回應顧客的需求，許多公司都努力發表更時髦、品質更好的新產品以迎合年輕的一代。
(A)鄉村的 (B)可忍受的 (C)時髦的 (D)花卉的
- 在接受數月的調查後，該職棒球員終於坦承參與打假球。
(A)調查 (B)輪廓、側影 (C)復原 (D)突破
- 尼克的價值觀反映在他對待員工的方式上。身為一個謙遜有禮的人，他從不輕視他的下屬。
(A)反映 (B)保留 (C)捐贈 (D)參與
- 世界上大部分的機場都有嚴格的噪音污染標準，也就是在二十四小時內，飛機只能產生定量的可測噪音。
(A)脆弱的 (B)可測量的 (C)認同的、確認的 (D)難以相信的
- 昨晚我和我姊姊起爭執後，她今天整個早上都故意不理我。
(A)自願地 (B)充足地 (C)故意地 (D)錯誤地
- 自從二〇〇五年以來，科學家團隊在威德爾海進行研究，該海域位於南極半島東南邊，是冰山密度很高的區域。
(A)人口 (B)建設 (C)示範 (D)集中、密集
- 雖然大多數人贊同這項新法，但仍有些人激烈地反對。
(A)組成、構成 (B)處理 (C)注意、提防 (D)同意、贊成
- 保羅的聲音因在總統競選活動中嘶吼而變得如此沙啞，以致我在電話中認不出他的聲音。
(A)荒謬的 (B)沙啞的 (C)精明的 (D)顛倒的
- 和碳足跡一樣，水足跡也是用來計算個人、社區、公司或國家用水量的一種方式。
(A)計算 (B)展開、部署 (C)蝕、遮蔽 (D)宣傳、公告

二、綜合測驗

11-15 題為題組

科技又再一次地轉變家庭時光了。黛安·瓦夫拉在紐約曼哈頓一個化妝品業主管，正在用 iPad 平板電腦上 Refinery 29.com 網站，以了解最新的春季彩妝。同時，她發現丈夫邁可·康姆斯正動也不動地在他的筆電上觀

賞一場籃球賽。他們的兒子，八歲的湯姆，正全神貫注盯著寬螢幕電視，玩 Wii 的「馬力歐賽車」遊戲。十歲的女兒伊娃，則正胡亂玩弄著 iPod Touch 多媒體播放器上面的遊戲應用程式。

瓦夫拉回想著：「一家人全在一個房間內，卻沒有真的在一起。」

密蘇里州華盛頓大學的媒體學教授魯茲·柯尼克說，「『美國家庭的客廳變成多屏傳播與娛樂中心的這項變遷』，定會『使家庭生活隨之改變。』」家庭成員可能會發現自己幾乎所有時間，都各自心滿意足地連接在平行的不同世界中。」

雪莉·特寇在她的《一起孤獨：為什麼我們冀望於科技的較多，冀望於彼此的較少》一書中寫道，人類靠科技建立情感的親密關係，只會更感空虛。她說：「新科技會讓我們一點一滴逐漸『調低』人與人之間接觸該有的本質與範疇。」

- (A)利用 (B)得到~消息 (C)試驗 (D)炫耀
- (A)結合 (B)備有 (C)有~的功勞 (D)全神貫注的
- (A)以內 (B)為了 (C)變成 (D)當作
- (A)連接 (B)針對 (C)減少 (D)傾向
- (A)優勢 (B)仰賴 (C)維持；維修 (D)堅持不懈

16-20 題為題組

人類天性的本質是什麼？許多神學家會答：「不完美」。霍布斯寫道，是性惡、好戰。許多做爸媽的則認為，是「自私」，需要大大調教。

但生物學家對人性已開始有大體而言較光明的看法，他們的結論部分來自對非常小的幼童做的實驗，部分來自比較人類的幼童和年幼的黑猩猩，希望這兩者的差異能點出人類有別於其他動物之處。

某些生物學家得到有些出人意料的答案，即幼兒本身就具有社交性，也很願幫助他人。十八個月大的幼兒看到非親非故的大人需要別人幫忙開門時，會立刻伸出援手。這種助人的行為似乎與生俱來，因為它這麼早就顯現，在許多父母開始教導子女行為舉止要有禮貌之前就出現。

嬰幼兒會提供訊息，一如提供實質幫助。從十二個月大起，他們就會幫忙指出大人假裝遺落的物品。相形之下，黑猩猩從不曾彼此相互指點。

對那些可能以為子女跳過了與他人合作階段的爸媽，專家提出讓人放心的建議，即兒童出門在外，往往比較會和他人合作，這是做爸媽的聽到老師或教練誇讚自己孩子很乖時可能頗感意外的原因。

- (A)反對的 (B)一致的 (C)沉迷的 (D)免疫的
- (A)分開 (B)取得 (C)隔絕 (D)刪除
- (A)與生俱來的 (B)義務的 (C)自動化的

(B)雖然其界線、規則一直在變，基本上極限運動是種團隊運動。

(C)除了需要特殊的裝備外，極限運動也包含高速及高度。

(D)它們提供一個舞台讓年輕人一展長才並得到自我實現。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Every time I see (look at) the picture/ taken at the beach,/ I always think about (of) my happy childhood.
// I never look at the picture/ taken at the beach/ without thinking of/ my happy childhood.

2. If I were/ an elementary student now,/ I would try playing some water (aquatic) sports,/ such as water skiing and diving.

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

範本：

Last month I got hurt at the sports meet. The wound was not serious, but this experience is unforgettable.

I represented my class to join the 400 meter race. Ahead of the other runners in the last 50 meters, I was sure that I would win the championship. However, while I was only ten meters away from the finish line, I stumbled on the track, with all the spectators exclaiming. I managed to rise to my feet in no time and rushed past the finish line. Shocked and sad, I learned that I only got fourth place. What's worse, my elbows and knees got serious friction burns. On one side of my belly, even a piece of skin was gone. I was sent to the health center right away.

Now whenever I look at the brand new pink patch of skin, the scene of missing the gold medal still comes across my mind. It is a great pity, indeed, but a good lesson as well. I learn from this experience that things do not always go the way I planned and there are always unpredictable setbacks ahead. All I can do is try my best and prepare for the worst.

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。
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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)	

間橫跨太平洋，在途中的小島上停靠過夜。這些飛船刺激迷人的故事還被拍成了電影。

在陸地飛行方面，如「達科塔」這些早期的飛機促成了開拓大陸的事業。最後，噴射引擎取代了螺旋槳，一九五八年波音 707 加入營運，之後造了超過一千架的噴射機。但追求更大型飛機的呼聲不斷，因此波音建造了巨無霸波音 747 噴射機。即使汎美在很久以前就不存在了，但它的飛機卻生生不息，世界各地的機場隨處可見廣受喜愛的波音 747-400。

還有一件事值得一提，雙層座艙的飛機並不是什麼新發明。一九五〇年代飛行的法國雙層運輸機就分成上層的頭等艙和下層的統艙。至於全世界最大的飛機是安托諾夫 225，但它是一架軍用或貨運機，因此並不算數。現在，談到客機，沒有一架比超級巨無霸空中巴士 A380 更大了。

40. 在 2012 年，一位遊客想坐最大的飛機去旅行，他必須搭乘_____。

- (A)雙層運輸機 (B)波音 747
(C)超級巨無霸空中巴士 A380 (D)安托諾夫 225

41. 以下何者為「非」？

- (A)法國的雙層運輸機是雙層客機。
(B)A380 的機翼比「雲杉鵝」短。
(C)多尼爾 Do-X 的乘客要坐定位來幫飛機轉向。
(D)「中國飛剪號」飛船很受歡迎。

42. 文章中巨型飛機是依_____被介紹。

- (A)時間順序 (B)字母順序 (C)辯論形式
(D)比較-對照形式

43. 下列哪一個形容詞描述本文最為貼切？

- (A)懷疑的 (B)推測的 (C)知識性的 (D)反諷的

44-47 題為題組

那些一胎會生很多小孩的動物，是純粹靠這一胎數量的多少來延續其物種的生存。年輕的一代很快就長大成鼠，也沒被教導很多事，因為牠們的父母親忙著覓食、忙著生養下一代。萬一有些後代子孫身陷險境時，父母親將不插手幫忙，因為牠們並不期待每個小孩都能存活，這也就是為何牠們要一胎多產的原因。

倉鼠是種一胎可以生好多隻幼鼠的動物。雌鼠六個禮拜到兩個月大就可以生小孩，牠平均的懷孕期大約是十六天。雖然倉鼠每胎大約生五到十隻幼鼠，通常牠每胎一次可生下少則三隻，多則十二隻幼鼠。倉鼠媽媽有時候會自己吃掉幼鼠，尤其是一次生太多幼鼠的時候。雌鼠每個月可以生育一次，可以一直懷孕生產直到約十五個月大為止。小倉鼠出生時身上無毛，雙眼緊閉，約兩到三天就開始長毛了，大約兩周後眼睛就張開了。小倉鼠十天後就可以開始吃固體的食物，然而媽媽會繼續餵養牠們大概再兩週以上。如果被當寵物養的話，倉鼠可以活到兩、三年之久。

44. 為什麼雌倉鼠會吃掉小倉鼠？

- (A)因牠們太餓以致無法狩獵。 (B)因為牠們生太多。
(C)因為牠們生了畸形兒。 (D)小老鼠長太快。

45. 根據本文，下列何者不是一胎數量很多的原因？

- (A)並非所有的小倉鼠都能存活。
(B)小倉鼠有被教導基本的生活技能。
(C)父母親太忙不能保護牠們。
(D)若小倉鼠遭受到危險父母是不會插手干預的。

46. 第二行中“perpetuation”這個字的意思是_____。

(A)絕種 (B)毀滅 (C)變化 (D)延續

47. 下列何者敘述為非？

(A)母倉鼠六個月大就可以繁殖，牠們一直到兩歲大都有生育力。

(B)因為忙於繁殖及找食物，父母親無法照顧幼鼠。

(C)母倉鼠可能每個月都會生產，而且一次多達 12 隻。

(D)倉鼠的懷孕期大約是十六天，如果被養為寵物，牠們的平均壽命可到兩至三年。

48-51 題為題組

講到運動，大部分的人會想到加入排球社或在住家附近的球場打籃球，然而對於某些人而言，運動不僅如此：他們會想到從數千英尺高的飛機上一躍而下或是乘著滑雪板從最陡峭的山丘上滑下。這種運動叫做極限運動—具有極限速度、高度，加上一點點危險元素，需要滑雪板、飛機、或攀岩裝備等等特殊設備的運動。

極限運動被認為是反文化的一部分，無權無勢的年輕人對現狀有所不滿。傳統的運動常帶有固定的框架及規則，然而極限運動讓人們有機會做他們想做的事；例如，與其在田徑場上跨欄，何不嘗試「酷跑」，一種參與者把自然界中的障礙如牆壁或懸崖等融入他的酷跑活動？人們可能會好奇極限運動有什麼魅力吸引大家，心理學家指出有些人渴望獲得來自從事冒險活動後的腎上腺素提升。腎上腺素是一種當你在危險或驚恐的狀況下身體會產生的物質，腎上腺素提升會讓人產生一種會成癮的興奮感。極限運動會讓人感覺他們能夠對抗劣勢，因此，當他們完成一件看似不可能的任務後，他們可以得到一種難以置信的滿足感。

極限運動最近相當流行，曾一度被認為是邊緣運動，如今已成為主流運動了。它們也是很多大企業賺錢的生意。不久之後這些極限運動將會像籃球、棒球一樣常被轉播。年輕人會持續挑戰人類體能的極限，而我們一般世人就安穩地坐在家中於讚嘆、驚訝及恐懼的情緒中欣賞他們的演出。

極限運動的好處已經廣為宣揚，但它們的缺點也被提出來，其中一個缺陷就是傷害和死亡。極限運動本質上就是危險的。批評者也說極限運動缺乏傳統運動賽事中教導年輕人的團隊精神；除此之外，因為極限運動的界線及規則一直在改變，年輕人也不用學著遵守人生中既定的遊戲規則。

不論好壞，極限運動都已經存在，它們將會持續演進、改變，而且它們也將是眾家議論紛紛的焦點。

48. 為什麼極限運動深受年輕人的歡迎？

- (A)年輕人可以從中賺取很大的利益。
(B)他們使年輕人受限於現實並渴望成名。
(C)極限運動看起來很流行又配有特殊的裝備。
(D)它們提供一個管道讓年輕人宣洩他們的思想，也給了他們成就感。

49. 下列哪一個字在意思上和第二段的“disenfranchised”最相近？

- (A)文學的 (B)有野心的 (C)欺騙的 (D)無聲的
(無權無勢的)

50. 第四段中的“which”指的是？

- (A)極限運動的本質。 (B)極限運動的壞處。
(C)極限運動的評論者。 (D)極限運動的流行度。

51. 下列關於極限運動的敘述何者為非？

- (A)它們有冒險性且很刺激，尤其受年輕人歡迎。

(D)人工的

19. (A)同時 (B)相比之下 (C)更糟的是
(D)到某種程度

20. (A)迷人的 (B)苛求的 (C)使人放心的
(D)持久的

三、文意選填

21-30 題為題組

忠心耿耿的廣大咖啡愛好者總喜歡每天早上來一杯爪哇咖啡，因為它的風味，香氣，還有隨之而來的精神振奮。這群咖啡愛好者想必不會在意一項最新的研究。這一篇研究是 21.(I)至今為止關於此議題進行的最大規模分析。研究發現喝咖啡的人死亡率較低。這篇研究花了將近十四年時間，22.(K)追蹤四十多萬名年長成人的健康狀況與咖啡飲用量，結果發現，在研究期間，喝咖啡的人的死亡率比 23.(B)避喝咖啡的人低。

這項研究並未證明咖啡 24.(E)有助長壽，但是他的確為咖啡這種飲料洗清了 25.(D)不當罪名。為進一步了解喝咖啡的風險與好處，美國國家癌症研究院的研究人員針對四十萬兩千兩百六十名 26.(G)介於五十歲至七十一歲的成年人進行資料分析。

研究團隊首先從數字方面檢驗起，從數據上看來，咖啡似乎對壽命有 27.(J)負面的影響。但是喝咖啡的人也多會抽菸，28.(H)當科學家將這一點列入考量時，反而推論出相反的結果。

每天只喝一杯咖啡的男性與完全不喝咖啡的男性比較起來，在研究期間前者的死亡 29.(F)可能性較後者低了百分之六，每天喝二到三杯咖啡男性的死亡風險則減少了一成。這種相互關係甚至對 30.(A)大部分只喝無咖啡因咖啡的人也成立。

對廣大的咖啡愛好者而言真是一項福音。讓我們一起享用咖啡吧！

四、篇章結構

31-35 題為題組

所有人在人生的某段時刻都會試圖忽略過腦中那誘人的低語，鼓吹著我們拿走比較大的那片巧克力蛋糕，或是從堆積如山的作業當中，稍微喘口氣。31.(C)有些人比較善於抗拒這種誘惑，另外有些人則比較容易屈服。正因為這個原因，我們有時候會告訴自己，在一天的辛勞之後，休息以及充電是必要的。32.(D)不過，我們克制不讓自己多吃一片臘腸披薩的能力，其實完全取決於我們對意志力的想法，史丹佛大學近年來的一項研究如此指出。

這項研究顯示人類其實比原本以為的更有能力節制自己的行為。史丹佛大學的研究人員表示，一般人通常可分為兩類。一類認為人的意志力永遠用不完，無窮無盡。33.(B)另一類認為人在經過一項艱困的任務之後一例如考期末考一有限的意志力就有可能消耗殆盡。

賈伯是史丹佛大學的訪問學者，她進行實驗來探究人對意志力的觀感會如何影響實驗對象，也就是這群史丹佛大學生的行為表現。34.(F)她要求學生填寫一份問卷，目的在於確認他們認為意志力是有限還是無窮。接著，研究人員將學生隨機分為兩組。賈伯探究了學生看待意志力的觀點是不是會影響他們對於自身行為的控制—例如在期末考周拖延作業，或是切實遵循一套目標的能力。35.(E)賈伯發現學生越認為意志力是有限的，

就越會延宕該做的事，而任由自己達不到目標。

這項研究的結果—也就是意志力是無窮的資源—對許多人來說是個令人欣然接受的驚喜。因為當有任何人覺得自己達不到目標時，他只需要告訴自己，意志力就在眼前，唯一需要的，就是去取得它。

(A)這項研究給了全世界的老饕與拖延者一線希望。

五、閱讀測驗

36-39 題為題組

人們以前在餐廳互相為彼此拍照，但現在他們則為他們吃的食物拍照。根據角落餐館主廚兼老闆羅伯克勞斯的說法，比起幾十年前，這些年來，有越來越多的人想拍食物。他發現越來越多人不只對食物有興趣，而是「深深著迷於美食的世界。」

人們相信拍照很有趣又可以讓人記錄及分享美食經驗。不過，每人都認為這麼做合乎禮儀嗎？你不能假設每個人都喜歡拍照，所以別忘了遵守以下原則以免冒犯他人。首先，你應關掉閃光燈。使用閃光燈拍照會對其他用餐者造成困擾，尤其在幽靜的餐廳裡或燈光昏暗的酒吧中。其次，坐在座位上。跪著、站起來、帶著餐點遊走或玩相機，都會對你的夥伴造成困擾。此外，要徵求同意。如果要拍任何一道菜，別忘了問問夥伴介不介意。拍攝主廚、服務生或任何餐廳員工的照片也是如此。如果餐廳有攝影相關的規定，也請遵守。最後，記得你為什麼會在那裡。不論拍攝美麗的餐點多有趣，別忘了你上館子的最終目的是享受美食。

36. 根據羅伯克勞斯的說法，為何越來越多人在餐廳替食物拍照？

- (A)他們不再對食物感興趣。
- (B)拍照後可以吃更多食物。
- (C)他們為餐廳宣傳。
- (D)他們著迷於美食。

37. 以下何者不建議用餐者在餐廳拍照時做？

- (A)避免用閃光燈才不會打擾別人。
- (B)偷拍別人才不會打擾他們。
- (C)坐在位置上不要到處走動。
- (D)盡情享用食物。

38. 以上段落中，「對拍照持正面看法的」人可能_____。

- (A)專精拍照
- (B)不介意被拍照
- (C)當攝影師是朋友
- (D)討厭使用相機

39. 此篇文章可能出現在_____。

- (A)雜誌 (B)傳單 (C)食譜 (D)手冊

40-43 題為題組

從一開始，創新就一直是航空界的中心思想。不論是二十世紀的第一架飛機，或是今日的商務巨無霸客機，談到設計飛機，真的要有大格局。

世界大飛機的里程碑在一九二九年由擁有六具引擎的多尼爾 Do-X 建立，它重到乘客需移到飛機的一側才能幫助飛機轉向。另外一架大飛機是離群索居的霍華休斯建造的「雲杉鵝」。這個龐然大物在二次大戰時被構思出來，翼展長於當今的空中巴士 A380。它是由木材製成，只飛過一次。現在則被收藏在加州長灘的博物館。

許多大型飛機廣受歡迎。一九三五年，汎美航空公司展開「中國飛剪號」飛船的旅程。他們花了六天的時