

全國公私立高級中學

101 學年度指定科目第七次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：102 年 5 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。

1. Though most of the buildings were _____ in the air raid, this hundred-year-old church remains intact.
(A) destroyed (B) ripped (C) generated (D) installed
2. Many people who loved to act waited _____ for hours, without a complaint, just to go through a five-minute audition.
(A) profusely (B) patiently (C) reluctantly (D) repeatedly
3. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, Agatha Christie is a _____ novelist, whose works rank third as the world's most widely published books after the Bible and those of Shakespeare.
(A) renowned (B) anonymous (C) curious (D) notorious
4. During an expedition to the North Pole, if you do not follow instructions and stay with the pack, you could meet with a(n) _____.
(A) incident (B) downfall (C) construction (D) catastrophe
5. It's wise to sign a _____ with the landlord before you rent an apartment so as to avoid unnecessary arguments.
(A) contact (B) concept (C) contract (D) contrast
6. The science teacher _____ to the class how condensation of water takes place by showing them some computer graphics.
(A) experiments (B) theorizes (C) demonstrates (D) hypothesizes
7. The hermit did not want to befriend people and preferred to lead a(n) _____ life.
(A) mean (B) solitary (C) miserable (D) enthusiastic
8. The police confirmed the identity of the robber's _____ after his identity was revealed during the interrogation.
(A) accomplice (B) intruder (C) suspect (D) criminal
9. We _____ ourselves to grief when our beloved mother died of a sudden heart attack.
(A) surrounded (B) surrendered (C) retreated (D) reversed
10. John peered into the group _____ as he wanted to know what was making the whirring sound.
(A) inattentively (B) interferingly (C) indifferently (D) inquisitively

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

A chamber orchestra of twenty children uses instruments fashioned out of recycled materials. The sounds of a classical guitar 11 two big jelly cans while used X-rays serve as the skins of a thumping drum set. A battered aluminum salad bowl and strings tuned with forks which once belonged to an elegant table make a violin. 12, bottle caps work perfectly well as keys for a saxophone.

Word is spreading about these kids from Cateura, a vast landfill outside Paraguay's capital where some 25,000 families live alongside reeking garbage in abject poverty. Most of these children's parents eke out livings as trash-pickers, 13 no future for themselves and their children. The orchestra is the 14 of Favio Chavez, a social worker and music teacher. He opened a tiny music school at the landfill five years ago, hoping to keep youngsters out of trouble. 15, he had only five instruments to share, and the kids often grew restless. So Chavez asked one of the trash-pickers to make some instruments from recycled materials to keep the younger kids occupied.

11. (A) come along (B) come up (C) come in (D) come from
 12. (A) Interestingly (B) Depressingly (C) Purposely (D) Outrageously
 13. (A) being seen (B) seeing (C) and saw (D) who sees
 14. (A) blueprint (B) breakout (C) brainchild (D) outburst
 15. (A) Instead (B) However (C) Moreover (D) Therefore

16-20 題為題組

31 October, 2012 World News—The clean-up is still going on across New York and New Jersey after superstorm Sandy 16 into the East Coast. Hundreds of thousands of people are still without power; tens of thousands will have to find accommodation as their houses are ruined and temperatures are dropping.

There's an urgency to the clean-up operation as another storm is forecast to hit the region later in the week. President Obama canceled three days of campaign events to be back in the White House and 17. If he hadn't, he would have been accused of trying to save his job, 18 doing it. As it is, he has earned some praise for firmly shouldering the responsibility.

Officials say they hope there will be the minimum amount of 19 on election day. Polling stations are being moved, generators brought in for the electronic voting machines, but turnout is expected to be lower in places 20 there is still no power, or people have been driven from their homes.

16. (A) swung (B) smashed (C) swarmed (D) struck
 17. (A) in order (B) in view (C) in vain (D) in charge
 18. (A) because of (B) regardless of (C) rather than (D) more than
 19. (A) disturbance (B) corruption (C) existence (D) concussion
 20. (A) that (B) where (C) what (D) which

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

It was once observed that anything that was in the world when you were born is normal and natural. Anything that was invented between when you were 15 and 35 is revolutionary and exciting, and anything invented after you're 35, however, is 21 the natural order of things. Over the past ten years, many over-35s have found themselves 22 sideways by a tsunami of new technology, which, even if it does not follow the order of things, certainly seems 23 more normal and natural to their children.

Technology has so 24 transformed the way children play and interact with each other that parents, and now some neuroscientists, are beginning to question the effect this total 25 of the digital world might be having on the development of their brains. Children are in the vanguard of this technological explosion. They are the ones who are using technology more than anyone and their brains are also more 26. Today's children will often learn to use a Nintendo DS before they can read, so should we be worried about the hypnotic draw video games seem to have on them?

It is believed that games may not always be the dark force we fear and some might even help make our children smarter. Based on a research of Dr. Paul Howard-Jones, playing video games 27 the brain's reward system so strongly that the uptake of dopamine, a neurotransmitter associated with motivation, anticipated pleasure and attention, is 28 to that seen when amphetamines are taken. This response helps a person to focus 29 a stimulus-specific way, making video games very good teachers, 30 they don't always teach what parents expect them to teach.

- (A) far (B) embrace (C) in (D) on (E) though (F) engages
 (G) knocked (H) completely (I) similar (J) plastic (K) against (L) regardless

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

Liberal arts colleges are found in all parts of the world. 31 The liberal arts college is defined as a college or university whose curriculum aims at imparting general knowledge and developing general intellectual capacities, in contrast to a professional, vocational, or technical curriculum. 32 However, a typically two-year exploration of the liberal arts or general knowledge is required of the students before declaring a major.

These colleges encourage a high level of student-teacher interaction at the center of which are classes taught by full-time faculty rather than graduate student teaching assistants. 33 Additionally, the residential experience of living on campus brings a wide variety of cultural, political, and intellectual events to students who might not otherwise seek them out in a non-residential setting. 34

The recent trend of online learning has been explored as a blended or exclusive environment to offer certain courses. 35 This resulted from a trend in the United States toward higher numbers of students enrolling in science and research universities. Thus, some liberal arts colleges are now offering entire degree programs online in addition to offering experimental curricula.

- (A) Other features of these colleges include having smaller enrollment, class size and student-teacher ratios than universities.
- (B) In the United States, they are certain undergraduate institutions of higher education.
- (C) Liberal arts colleges have decided to explore the idea of creating the traditional environment using online technology.
- (D) In fact, there are many distinct types of liberal arts colleges because of their unique programs.
- (E) A full-time, four-year course of study at a liberal arts college leads students to earning a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree.
- (F) They are known for being residential, which means students live and learn away from home, often for the first time, and learn to live well with others.

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 1885, a drugstore owner, John Stith Pemberton, created a non-alcoholic drink to replace the banned alcoholic drink in America and sold it as a syrup. Water had to be added before one could drink it. An accidental change of adding soda water instead of pure water by one of Pemberton's customers the next year made this fizzy drink what we are used to today.

Two of the most important ingredients Pemberton used were cocoa leaves and kola nuts, hence the name—Coca Cola. Cocoa leaves, eaten by the Indians, are used to make drug cocaine and they have not been used in Coca Cola since 1903. Kola nuts were consumed by West Africans and contain caffeine, which is also found in coffee, tea, and chocolate. A glass of modern Coca Cola contains as much caffeine as a cup of instant coffee.

Unfortunately, Pemberton, who did not realize the potential of the beverage becoming a huge international business, sold the business of Coca Cola to another drugstore owner, Asa Candler. Candler further developed and perfected the drink, making Coca Cola the most popular drink when eighty percent of the southern states of America had forbidden alcohol by 1907. Between 1919 and 1933, alcohol was forbidden all over the United States, resulting in the production of many imitations of Coca Cola. In 1916 alone, there were 153 “copies” with names like Soda-Cola, Candy Cola, Cold Cola, Kola-Kola, Kos-Kola and Cay-ola.

Being a popular drink among the army troops, Coca Cola became the drink of the US Army during World War II. Due to the huge consumption demand of the drink, many bottling plants were built all over the world. In 1947, there were 64 new plants in Europe, Asia and Africa. This allowed American soldiers to enjoy the drink worldwide. The famous trademark is known everywhere, and many people see Coca Cola as the symbol of the United States.

36. Coca Cola became a sparkling drink we are familiar with now in _____.
- (A) 1885 (B) 1886 (C) 1916 (D) 1947
37. The ban in alcohol in the United States caused _____.
- (A) Coca Cola to become an alcoholic drink
(B) cocoa leaves not to be used in Coca Cola
(C) Coca Cola to be a huge international business
(D) people to drink Coca Cola as an alternative to drinking alcohol
38. According to the passage, why do people see Coca Cola as a symbol of the United States?
- (A) Coca Cola was made official drink of the US Army by the President.
(B) It has the most number of its bottling plants in the United States.
(C) The government of the United States advertises Coca Cola widely.
(D) It was associated with American soldiers sent to many parts of the world.
39. Where is this piece of article most likely to be found?
- (A) On a vending machine selling alcoholic drinks.
(B) On a medical magazine dealing with diabetes.
(C) On a display board found in the Louvre Museum.
(D) On the “Heritage” section of the Coca-Cola Museum website.

40-43 題為題組

When most people in the UK look back on the summer of 2012, it will probably be the successes of the Olympics and Paralympics they remember, not the weather. But for some, the UK’s wettest summer for 100 years—swiftly followed by the worst September storms for thirty years—will have left a far less pleasant legacy. From the Scottish borders to the south-west of England, thousands of homes in the UK have had to cope with the economic and emotional stress caused by flooding.

One of the more innovative ideas of recent years has been homes that float on water—not simply houseboats but fully functioning houses that rise to avoid flooding and help ease development congestion on land. It’s a concept that’s starting to take shape **in small pockets** around the world, including San Francisco, Seattle and parts of Canada. Here in Europe, it’s the Netherlands, where more than half the land lies below sea level, that is leading the way.

Some undergraduates of a prestigious university in England worked on a project of coming up with a conceptual and technical design for an eco-friendly floating house. Floating houses are still rare in the UK, so with the help from a grant from the Bristol Port Company, the students spent three packed days in the Netherlands to get a closer look at how the houses might work. Back in Bristol, they worked on six conceptual designs and then used a decision matrix, which weighed factors such as cost, practicality and eco-friendliness, to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

The students’ final design—a two-storey cylindrical house with a roof terrace and striking copper roof—was both environmentally friendly and economically viable. The bottom half was a partially submerged hollow concrete basement, which would provide buoyancy and additional living space and was held in place by telescopic piles that would allow it to rise with the water.

40. 2012 was an unforgettable year for some British people because _____.
- (A) the Paralympics, unlike the Olympics, was a failure
(B) they had a scorching summer with occasional rain
(C) thousands of people lost their properties in the flood
(D) some students built the first floating house in the country

41. Which of the following statements is a correct interpretation of the phrase “**in small pockets**” in paragraph two?
- (A) The grant given by Bristol Port Company to the undergraduates is not sufficient.
 - (B) The idea of building floating houses starts to grow only in some countries.
 - (C) The students’ final design of the floating house is small enough to be put in a pocket.
 - (D) Floating houses should not be huge so as to avoid crowdedness on land.
42. Which of the following statements is **NOT** a fact of the passage?
- (A) The United Kingdom has a scarce amount of floating houses.
 - (B) The Netherlands is a leading country in using floating houses.
 - (C) A local company offers funds to help students work on the floating house project.
 - (D) The final design of the students’ floating house is square in shape.
43. Macy has recently bought a floating house and is going to invite some of her friends over for a house warming party. According to the students’ design, how would she **NOT** describe her house?
- (A) My house floats completely on water.
 - (B) My house looks like a circular birthday cake.
 - (C) I have a guest room in the basement.
 - (D) The space on the roof top provides me with a garden.

44-47 題為題組

Of the many influences on human behavior, social influences are the most pervasive. The main influence on people is people. When we hear the term social influence, most of us think of deliberate attempts of someone to persuade us to alter our actions or change our opinions. The television commercial **comes to mind**. But many of the most important forms of social influence are unintentional, and some of the effects we humans have on one another occur by virtue of the simple fact that we are in each other’s physical presence.

In 1898, a psychologist named Triplett made an interesting observation. He noticed that better speed records were obtained when bicycle racers raced against each other than when they raced against the clock. This observation led him to perform an experiment whereby he instructed children to turn a wheel as fast as possible for a certain period of time. Sometimes two children worked at the same time in the same room, each with his own wheel; at other times, they worked alone. The results confirmed his theory: The child worked faster in coaction, that is, when the other child doing the same thing was present, than when they worked alone.

Soon after Triplett’s experiment on coaction, it was discovered that the mere presence of a passive spectator was sufficient to facilitate performance. This was discovered accidentally in an experiment by Meumann (1904), who confirmed this audience effect.

It appears that coaction and audience effects in humans are caused by the individual’s “cognitive” concerns about competition and the evaluation of performance that others will make. We learn as we grow up that others praise or criticize, reward or punish our performances, and this raises our drive level when we perform before others. Thus, even the early studies of coaction found that if all elements of competition are removed, coaction effects are reduced or eliminated. Similarly, audience effects are a function of the subject’s interpretation of how much he is being evaluated.

44. Which of the following would **NOT** be an example of the coaction effect?
- (A) A woman works harder when her boss is in the room than when she is alone.
 - (B) Bob’s kids finish their homework faster when he is watching them than when he is not.
 - (C) Players on the team work harder when they exercise together than when they each exercise alone.
 - (D) Joe and his friends work more slowly when they are together than when each is alone.
45. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- (A) How people grow up determines their adult behavior.
 - (B) Competition and evaluation increase the coaction and audience effects.
 - (C) People praise and criticize children as they grow up.
 - (D) Competition and evaluation are not related to the coaction and audience effects.
46. According to the passage, Triplett’s experiment in 1898 _____.
- (A) supported his theory of coaction effect
 - (B) challenged his theory of audience effect
 - (C) showed that cyclists race harder against each other than against the clock
 - (D) showed the connection between coaction effect and audience effect

47. As it is used in the passage, the phrase “comes to mind” means _____.
- (A) a problem (B) affecting our thinking
(C) creating confusion (D) an example

48-51 題為題組

Aspirin**Drug Facts**

Active Ingredient Purpose (in each tablet)
Pain reliever/ Aspirin 325 mg fever reducer

Uses

provides temporary relief of

- headache ■ pain and fever of colds
- toothache ■ menstrual pain
- muscle pain ■ minor pain of arthritis

Warnings

Reye’s syndrome: Children and teenagers who have or are recovering from chicken pox or flu-like symptoms should not use this product. When using this product, if changes in behavior with nausea and vomiting occur, consult a doctor because these symptoms could be an early sign of Reye’s syndrome, a rare but serious illness.

Alcohol warning: If you consume 3 or more alcoholic drinks every day, ask your doctor whether you should take Aspirin or other pain relievers/fever reducers. Aspirin may cause stomach bleeding.

Ask a doctor before use if you have

- asthma ■ stomach problems that persist or recur
- ulcers ■ bleeding problems

Stop use and ask a doctor if

- pain worsens or lasts more than 10 days
- fever worsens or lasts more than 3 days
- new symptoms occur ■ redness or swelling is present
- ringing in the ears or loss of hearing occurs

Directions

- adults: 1 to 2 tablets with water. Dosage may be repeated every 4 hours, not to exceed 12 tablets in 24 hours.
- children under 12: consult a doctor.

Acetaminophen**Drug Facts**

Active Ingredient Purpose (in each gelcap)
Pain reliever/ Acetaminophen 500 mg fever reducer

Uses

- temporarily relieves minor aches and pains due to headache, muscular aches, backache, the common cold, toothache, menstrual cramps, minor pain of arthritis
- temporarily reduces fever

Warnings

Alcohol warning: If you consume 3 or more alcoholic drinks every day, ask your doctor whether you should take acetaminophen or other pain relievers/fever reducers.

Acetaminophen may cause liver damage.

Overdose warning: Taking more than the recommended dose (overdose) may cause liver damage. In case of overdose, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away. Quick medical attention is critical for adults as well as for children even if you do not notice any signs or symptoms.

Directions

- do not take more than directed (see overdose warning)
- adults and children 12 years and over: take 2 gelcaps every 4 to 6 hours as needed. Do not take more than 8 gelcaps in 24 hours.
- children under 12 years: do not use this adult Extra Strength product in children under 12 years of age; this will provide more than the recommended dose (overdose) of acetaminophen and may cause liver damage.

48. Which of the following statements best describes Aspirin?
(A) Aspirin can't help relieve menstrual pain or arthritis effectively.
(B) Children and adults recovering from chicken pox should not use this product.
(C) People with either asthma or ulcers won't have any side effect of taking Aspirin.
(D) Ringing in the ears or loss of hearing has something to do with overdoses of Aspirin.
49. Which of the following statements is **NOT** a proper description of Acetaminophen?
(A) Acetaminophen helps relieve minor pains or fever temporarily.
(B) Adults and children 12 years and over are not allowed to take more than 8 gel caps within 24 hours.
(C) Children under 12 years may suffer from liver damage if provided overdoses of Acetaminophen.
(D) Quick medical attention is not recommended for both adults and children who take too much of Acetaminophen.
50. Melissa fell sick and went to the doctor's office with a temperature, severe headache and a sore throat. What would her doctor prescribe to relieve her symptoms?
(A) Aspirin. (B) Acetaminophen. (C) Neither will do. (D) Both will do.
51. Which of the following descriptions can be best inferred based on the drug facts?
(A) Children under 12 who don't have chicken pox can use two tablets of Aspirin to relieve pains.
(B) Any symptom of nausea or vomiting caused by overdose of Aspirin suggests an early sign of stomach bleeding.
(C) If one consumes 3 or more alcoholic drinks every day, taking Acetaminophen may cause liver damage.
(D) The consumption of 3 gelcaps of Acetaminophen per day with 8-hour intervals is recommended for adults and children under 12.

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. 令早晨通勤者驚喜的是，有些乘客隨機開始在地鐵車廂演奏樂器。
2. 哥本哈根愛樂(Copenhagen Phil)快閃表演為通勤者帶來微笑並且溫暖他們的心。

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：日前受邀來台的哈佛學者 Michael Sandal 在哈佛論壇以公平正義為主題做了一系列的演講，引起熱烈回響。請在第一段描述你看到社會上不符合公平正義原則的現象，並於第二段提出如何改善此現象。

英文考科解析

考試日期：102 年 5 月 9~10 日

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 雖然大多數的建築於空襲中被摧毀，但是這棟百年的教堂依舊完整。
(A)摧毀 (B)裂開 (C)產生 (D)安裝
- 許多愛表演的人耐心地等候多時，毫無怨言地只求接受五分鐘的試鏡。
(A)豐富地 (B)耐心地 (C)不情願地 (D)重複地
- 根據「金氏世界紀錄」，阿嘉莎·克莉絲蒂是位有名的小說家，其作品的總銷售量排名世界第三，僅次於聖經和莎士比亞的作品。
(A)有名的 (B)匿名的 (C)好奇的 (D)惡名昭彰的
- 在北極的探險時，若你不遵守指示並與團體共進退，你可能會遇到災難。
(A)事件 (B)墜落 (C)建造 (D)災難
- 在你租房子前，跟房東簽合約是明智的作法，可避免發生不必要的爭執。
(A)接觸 (B)概念 (C)合約 (D)對比
- 自然老師藉由電腦畫向班上示範水的凝固是如何發生。
(A)實驗 (B)推理 (C)示範 (D)假設
- 這位隱士不想和人交朋友且喜歡過隱居的生活。
(A)吝嗇的 (B)隱居的 (C)淒慘的 (D)熱情的
- 在他的身分於偵訊時曝光後，警方確認了那強盜共犯的身分。
(A)共犯 (B)入侵者 (C)嫌疑犯 (D)罪犯
- 我們哀痛不已當我們摯愛的母親死於突然的心臟病發。
(A)包圍 (B)使...沉溺於 (C)撤退 (D)倒退
- John 好奇地凝視著團體，想要知道到底是甚麼東西發出颯颯聲。
(A)不注意地 (B)干涉地 (C)冷漠地 (D)好奇地

二、綜合測驗

11-15 題為題組

某室內交響樂團的 20 位孩童使用了回收材料所製成的樂器。古典吉他的聲音來自於兩個大的糖果罐，而用過的 X 光片成爲了鼓的皮。已被打壞的鋁製沙拉碗和曾是餐桌上已上了琴絃的叉子組成了小提琴。有趣的是，瓶蓋正好成了薩克斯風的按鍵。

關於這些來自 Cateura 孩童們的佳話很快就傳開了。Cateura 是一個位於巴拉圭首都外一座建立在大型垃圾掩埋場上的小鎮；約兩萬五千個家庭住在發出惡臭的垃圾堆旁，過著赤貧的生活。大多數孩子們的父母都以垃圾堆中挖掘具有回收價值的回收品維生，他們在自己及孩子們身上都看不到未來。此交響樂團是 Favio Chavez(是位社工亦是音樂老師)的點子。五年前，他在垃圾場掩埋場的社區開辦了一間小小的音樂學校，希望能阻止年輕人惹上麻煩。

然而，他只有五隻樂器可用；所以孩子們常常變得焦慮不安。因此，Chavez 請一位拾荒者利用回收材料製成一些樂器使孩子們有事可做。

- (A)進展 (B)發生 (C)進來 (D)來自於
- (A)有趣地 (B)沮喪地 (C)故意地 (D)殘忍地
- seeing = who see 的省略
- (A)藍圖 (B)突破包圍 (C)創作 (D)爆發
- (A)反而 (B)然而 (C)更何況 (D)因此

16-20 題為題組

10 月 31 日，2012 世界新聞—在超級風暴 Sandy 橫掃東岸後，紐約和紐澤西的清理持續進行中。數十萬的人們依舊沒有電力供應；數十萬人得找可住的地方因爲他們的房子都毀了，且氣溫正持續下降中。

清理活動有迫切的需要因爲另一個風暴預計在數日後來襲。歐巴馬總統取消爲期三天的競選活動，回到白宮坐鎮。若他不這麼做，他會被指責是爲了保住他的工作而非執行它。即便如此，他已因負起全責而贏得讚美。

官員們指出他們希望在選舉當天有最少的干擾。投票站已移開，發電機已爲電子投票機做好準備，但在依然沒電或人們被迫撤離家園的地方投票人數會較爲減少。

- (A)盪 (B)猛撞 (C)擠滿 (D)攻擊
- (A)按順序 (B)在視線範圍內 (C)徒勞 (D)負責
- (A)因爲 (B)不管 (C)而不是 (D)超過
- (A)騷擾 (B)貪汙 (C)存在 (D)震動
- (B)where 關係副詞引導關係子句

三、文意選填

21-30 題為題組

任何在你出生時已存在世上的東西曾被觀察是正常而自然的。任何在你十五至三十五歲之間所發明的東西是革命性且刺激的。然而，任何在你三十五歲後發明的東西則是 21.(K)違反事情的自然順序。過去十年來，許多在三十五歲以上的人會發現自己被新科技的巨浪 22.(G)擊敗，即使不是依照事情的順序，確實對他們的孩子而言似乎 23.(A)再正常和自然不過了。

科技如此 24.(H)徹底地改變了孩子們的玩耍和彼此間的互動方式以至於家長還有一些神經科學家已開始質疑 25.(B)全盤投入數位世界對於孩子們的腦部發展所造成的影響。孩子們正是此科技爆炸的先鋒。他們使用科技比起任何人都來得多而且他們的大腦也較易受 26.(J)影響。今日的孩子們常常在會閱讀前就已學會如何玩任天堂 DS，所以我們是否該擔憂電動玩具對於他們產生催眠般的吸引力？

我們相信電玩並非是我們害怕的一股惡勢力，有些甚至能讓孩子們變聰明。根據 Paul Howard-Jones 博士的研究，玩電動遊戲如此強烈地 27.(F)吻合大腦回饋機制，此和使用安非他命時所釋放的多巴胺(一種和動機、預期中的歡樂和注意力有關的神經傳遞介質)是 28.(I)相同的。這樣的反

應幫助一個人 29.(C) 以特定刺激的 29.(C) 方式專注，使電玩成爲很好的老師，30.(E) 雖然它們不見得會教家長希望它們教的。

四、篇章結構

31-35 題爲題組

文理學院在世界各地都可找到。31.(B) 在美國，文理學院是高等教育下的大學機構。文理學院被定義爲有著傳授一般知識及發展一般智能課程的大學，和專業的、職業的或是技術的課程不同。32.(E) 在文理學院完成四年全日製課程的學生能獲得文學士學位或理學士學位。然而，在學生正式選擇主修前，都必須完成兩年的文理或一般知識的探索。

這類的大學鼓勵高度的師生互動，其課程由全職教授而非研究所的研究生助教授課。33.(F) 它們也以住宿聞名，意味著學生通常是第一次遠離家裡學習和生活，並學習和他人相處。此外，校園住宿的經驗爲學生帶來廣大的文化、政治和智力的活動，而這些是不在校住宿就無法找到的。

34.(A) 比起其他大學，其他特色包括較少的入學學生及班級人數和師生比例。

近來線上學習的趨勢被探討在提供某些課程時是否該融入或排除在外。35.(C) 文理學院決定以線上科技探索創造傳統環境的概念。這是由於美國報名科學研究大學的學生人數越來越多的趨勢。因此，有些文理學院現在除了提供實驗性課程外也提供線上學位課程。

五、閱讀測驗

36-39 題爲題組

1885 年，藥局老闆 John Stith Pemberton，創造了一種不含酒精的飲料以取代美國在當時所禁止的酒精飲料並將它以糖漿形式販售，且在飲用之前必須加入水。隔年，Pemberton 的一位顧客無意間加了蘇打水而非純水，使得這碳酸飲料成爲我們今天熟悉的樣子。

Pemberton 所使用的兩樣最重要原料是可可葉和可樂果，因此取名可口可樂。印第安人所食的可可葉被拿來製成古柯鹼並從 1903 年起不再使用於可口可樂中。西非人食用含咖啡因的可樂果，在咖啡、茶和巧克力都有此成分。一杯現代的可口可樂和一杯即溶咖啡含有一樣多的咖啡因。

不幸地，Pemberton 沒查覺到此飲料成爲龐大國際事業的潛力，並將可口可樂賣給另一位藥局老闆 Asa Candler。Candler 進一步發展並改良可口可樂，使它到 1907 年時是美國南部百分之八十的州禁酒後最受歡迎的飲料。1919 至 1933 年間，美國全面禁酒，導致可口可樂出現許多仿製品。單單 1916 年就有 153 種仿製品，取名爲 Soda-Cola，Candy Cola，Cold Cola，Kola-Kola，Kos-Kola 及 Cay-ola。

因可口可樂在部隊間成爲受歡迎的飲料，在二次世界大戰中更成爲美軍的指定飲料。如此龐大的需求使得裝瓶工廠在世界各地建立。1947 年，歐洲、亞洲和非洲就有 64 間新廠設立。這使得美國士兵可在世界各地享用此飲料。這有名的商標因而眾所周知，而許多人亦將可口可樂視爲美國的象徵。

36. 可口可樂於 (B) 1886 年成爲碳酸飲料。

(A) 1885 (C) 1916 (D) 1947

37. 美國的禁酒造成了 (D) 人們喝可口可樂取代酒精。

(A) 可口可樂成爲含酒精的飲料

(B) 可可葉不得用於可口可樂

(C) 可口可樂成爲龐大的國際事業

38. 根據本文，人們爲何將可口可樂視爲美國的象徵？

(D) 它跟被派往世界各地的美國士兵聯想在一起。

(A) 美國總統指定可口可樂成爲美軍的飲料。

(B) 它在美國有最多的裝瓶廠。

(C) 美國政府大肆宣傳可口可樂。

39. 這篇文章最可能出現在何處？

(A) 在販賣酒精飲料的自動販賣機上。

(B) 在討論糖尿病的醫學雜誌上。

(C) 在羅浮宮的展示牌上。

(D) 在可口可樂博物館網站的“歷史沿革”。

40-43 題爲題組

大多數的英國人回顧 2012 的夏天，他們記得的大概是奧運和殘障奧運的成功而非天氣。但對一些人而言，英國一百年來最多雨的夏天—隨即而來的是三十年來最嚴重的九月份暴雨—會是他們留下的較不好回憶。從蘇格蘭的邊界到英國的西南方，數以千計的英國家庭必須應付因水患而帶來的經濟和情緒上的壓力。

近年來一個較創新的想法是浮在水面上的房子。不僅僅是船屋而是浮在水面上且功能俱全的房子，可防範水患及舒緩路面擁擠問題。此概念在世界各地實現，包括舊金山、西雅圖及加拿大的部分區域。在歐洲，荷蘭是領先的國家因其有超過半數以上的土地在海平面之下。

英國某著名大學的大學生著手於一項環保的浮力住宅其概念性及技術性的計畫。浮力住宅在英國仍然稀少；因此，帶著布里斯托港公司的補助金，學生們在荷蘭花了整整三天觀察浮力住宅如何實行。回到布里斯托，他們開始進行六項概念性的設計，然後使用成本評估、實用性及環保性因素的決策矩陣來比較其中的優缺點。

學生們的最後設計—一棟有頂樓露台及顯眼銅製屋頂的兩層樓圓形的房子—既環保且在經濟上可行。這房子的底部是一個部分在水中的中空地下室，混凝土提供了浮力及額外的住宅空間，並由能跟著水上升的伸縮自如的柱子固定。

40. 2012 對英國人而言是難忘的一年因爲 (C) 數以千計的人們在水患中失去財產。

(A) 殘障奧運，不同於奧運，是個失敗

(B) 他們有個炎熱偶有雨的夏天

(D) 學生蓋出了英國的第一棟浮力住宅

41. 下列哪個句子是第二段中“in small pockets”的正確詮釋？

(A) 布里斯托港公司給於學生們的補助金是不足的。

(B) 建造浮力住宅的想法只在少數國家成型。

(C) 學生們最後設計出來的浮力住宅小到可放於口袋中。

(D) 浮力住宅不應太大以避免造成陸地上的擁擠。

42. 下列何者並非是此文章的事實？ (D) 學生們最終的浮力住宅設計是方形的。

(A) 英國擁有極少數的浮力住宅。

(B) 荷蘭在使用浮力住宅上是個領導國。

(C) 一間當地公司提供補助金以協助學生們著手於浮力住宅計畫。

43. Macy 近日買了一棟浮力住宅並將邀請她的一些朋友參加喬遷派對。根據學生的設計，她將不會如何形容她的房子？ (A) 我的房子完全浮於水面上。

(B) 我的房子看起來像個圓型蛋糕。

(C) 我在地下室有間客房。

(D) 屋頂上的空間讓我有個花園。

44-47 題爲題組

在眾多人類行爲的影響中，社會影響最爲普遍。主要影響的還是人。當我們聽到社會影響一詞，大多數的人會想到某人蓄意嘗試說服我們以改變我們的行爲或想法。電視廣告就是個例子。但大部分的社會影響是無意的而且人類之所以給予彼此影響是純粹因爲我們意識到彼此的存

在。

在 1898 年，一位名為 Tripplett 的心理學家觀察到一個有趣的現象。他發現自行車車手在互相競爭時會得到比起當他們以計時競賽更好的成績。這個發現促使他進行一項實驗：他指示小朋友在某段時間內快速轉動一個輪子；有時候，兩位小朋友各自擁有一個輪子在同一間房間同時進行轉動；有時候他們單獨操作。實驗結果證實了他的理論：在共同行動時小朋友的操作速度較快；也就是說，當另一位做同樣事情的小朋友存在時比起當他們獨自操作來得快。

在 Tripplett 的共同行動實驗不久後，有人發現僅僅一位旁觀者的存在就足以增進表現。Meumann(1904)在實驗中無意間發現這個結果，證實了觀眾效應。

很顯然，人類的共同行動及觀眾效應是由個人對競賽的認知和別人對於表現的評價所造成的。隨著我們的成長，我們發現到別人會對於我們的表現給予讚美或批評、獎勵或處罰，當我們在別人面前表現時，這提升了我們的動力。因此，即使共同行動的早期研究發現在所有競爭的要素都被移除時，共同行動效應應該會降低或消除。相同地，觀眾效應是受試者用來詮釋對於自己如何被評定的功能。

44. 下列何者不是共同行動效應的例子？
- (A)當老闆在場時，某位女士會比起她單獨一人時較認真工作。
- (B)當 Bob 看著他的小孩時，Bob 的小孩會比起他不在時較快完成作業。
- (C)球隊的球員一起練習時會比起他們單獨練習時還認真。
- (D)當 Joe 和他的朋友在一起時會比他們獨自一人工作還慢。
45. 最後一段的主旨為何？(B)競爭和評價增加了共同行動和觀眾效應。
- (A)人們如何成長決定了他們成人時的行為。
- (C)人會讚美和批評成長中的孩子。
- (D)競爭和評價與共同行動和觀眾效應無關。
46. 根據本文，Tripplett 於 1898 年的實驗(A) 支持了他的共同行動效應理論。
- (B)挑戰了他的觀眾效應理論
- (C)顯示了自行車車手在互相競爭時會比起當他們以計時計時競賽較為認真
- (D)顯示了共同效應和觀眾效應之間的關聯
47. 應用於本文，“come to mind”意思為(D)是個例子。
- (A)是個問題 (B)影響我們的思考 (C)製造混亂
- 48-51 題為題組

<p>阿斯匹靈</p> <p>藥物說明</p> <p>有效成分目的(每錠)</p> <p>鎮痛劑 / 阿斯匹靈 325 毫克……退熱劑</p> <p>功能</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •暫時紓緩下列疼痛 •頭痛 •感冒發燒疼痛 •牙齒痛 •經痛 •肌肉疼痛 	<p>乙醯氨酚</p> <p>藥物說明</p> <p>有效成分目的(每膠囊)</p> <p>鎮痛劑 / 乙醯氨酚 500 毫克……退熱劑</p> <p>功能</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •暫時紓緩因頭痛、肌肉痛、背痛、一般感冒、牙痛、經痛、輕微關節炎所引起的輕微疼痛 •暫時紓緩發燒 <p>警告</p>
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<p>•輕微關節炎疼痛</p> <p>警告</p> <p>雷氏症候群：長水痘或水痘復元中或有流感症狀的兒童及青少年不應使用本產品。使用本產品時，若發生噁心或嘔吐的狀況，請諮詢醫生，因這些狀況可能是雷氏症候群(一個罕見但嚴重的疾病)早期徵兆。</p> <p>酒精警告</p> <p>若每天飲用三杯或更多含酒精飲料的飲料，在使用阿斯匹靈或其他鎮痛解熱劑前請先詢問醫生。阿斯匹靈可能引起胃出血。</p> <p>請示醫生若有以下狀況</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •氣喘 •持續或反覆的胃部問題 •潰瘍 •出血問題 <p>停止使用並請示醫生若</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •疼痛惡化或持續超過 10 天 •發燒惡化或持續超過 3 天 •發生新的症狀 •出現紅腫 •發生耳鳴或失聰 <p>使用方法</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •成人：以開水服用 1~2 錠。每四小時可重複使用，24 小時內不得超過 24 錠。 •12 歲以下孩童：詢問醫生。 	<p>酒精警告</p> <p>若每天飲用三杯或更多含酒精的飲料，詢問醫生是否可使用乙醯氨酚或其他鎮痛解熱劑。乙醯氨酚可能引起肝功能損害。</p> <p>劑量過度警告</p> <p>服用超過建議劑量可能引起肝功能損害。若服用過度劑量，應立即尋求醫療協助或聯絡毒品管制中心。成人及孩童都需有立即的醫療照護即使沒有出現任何症狀。</p> <p>使用方法</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •不可服用超過建議劑量(見劑量過度警告) •成人及 12 歲以上孩童：視需要每 4~6 小時服用 2 顆膠囊。24 小時內不得超過 8 顆。 •12 歲以下孩童：不得使用這項成人加強錠產品；這會超過乙醯氨酚的建議且可能導致肝功能損害。
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48. 下列何者最能描述阿斯匹靈？(B)從水痘復原中的小孩和大人不應該使用此產品。
- (A)阿斯匹靈無法有效減緩經痛或風濕。
- (C)患有氣喘或潰瘍的人使用阿斯匹靈後不會有任何副作用。
- (D)耳鳴或失聰和過度服用阿斯匹靈有關。
49. 下列何者不符合乙醯氨酚的描述？(D)過度服用乙醯氨酚的大人和兒童不建議給予立即的醫療照顧。
- (A)乙醯氨酚可暫時減緩輕微疼痛或發燒。
- (B)大人和十二歲以上的兒童 24 小時內不得服用超過 8 顆膠囊。
- (C)十二歲以下的兒童若過度服用乙醯氨酚可能會造成肝功能損傷。
50. Melissa 生病去看醫生，症狀為發燒、嚴重頭痛和喉嚨痛。她的醫生會開立何種處方以減輕她的症狀？(D)兩者皆可
- (A)阿斯匹靈 (B)乙醯氨酚 (C)兩者皆不可
51. 下列哪個敘述是最符合藥品資訊的推論？(C)每天飲用三杯以上含酒精飲料的人使用乙醯氨酚可能造成肝損壞。
- (A)沒得水痘的 12 歲以下的孩童可以使用兩顆阿斯匹靈以減輕疼痛。
- (B)過度使用阿斯匹靈所產生任何噁心或嘔吐的症狀可能是胃出血的初期症狀。

(D)建議成人及 12 歲以下的孩童每天每八個小時使用三類乙醯氨基酚。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. { Much to the surprise / of the morning commuters, /
 { Much to / the morning commuters' surprise, /
 some travelers { started { to play musical
 { began { playing
 instruments / in the Metro { car { at random.
 { carriage { randomly.
2. The flash mob performance/ { by
 { of the
 Copenhagen Phil/ { (has) brought smiles and warmed/
 { the hearts of the commuters.
 { (has) brought smiles to the commuters
 { /and warmed their hearts.

- 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：

“Social justice” is often heard, supported and discussed in public when a big controversy becomes a headline. Simply speaking, it is a kind of justice exercised and practiced within a society. For me, it is not only universal values but also principles we have to follow and obey. To be specific, it is equivalent to the level of laws. However, this social justice was violated when the defendant, Zain Dean (林克穎), a foreigner who killed a newsboy due to his drunken driving, but refused to admit his guilt in the court, fled from Taiwan to Britain. The moment the news was reported, everyone was in a rage, wondering why Zain Dean failed to take the responsibility, why the jurisdiction malfunctioned and even why the customs officer failed to identify the suspect. In my view, this is the well-known case against the execution of our so called social justice.

To prevent this case of drunken driving from happening, here are some of my suggestions, besides the license suspension or custody policy. First, the fines should be doubled up to one hundred thousand dollars, which surely keeps most people away from alcohol. Second, our government should encourage the public to make use of public transportation after drinking to reduce accident risk. Third, the jurisdiction authority should monitor suspects like Zain Dean, who might sneak out of border. Last but not least, training of the customs officers should be improved to prevent similar cases from happening. With all advice mentioned above, I am convinced social justice should be exercised, especially as to drunken driving, an act which is taking away lots of lives.

評分標準

等級	給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
劣	0~4 分	份量：只寫兩三行。 正確性：幾無正確句子。 組織：全文毫無組織或根本完全離題。

差	5~9 分	份量：字數勉強足夠。 正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。 組織：內容平平，但各段草率帶過。
可	10~14 分	份量：字數足夠(約 120 字)。 正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。 組織：有內容，但段落比重(如草草結尾)或轉承語使用欠佳。
優	15~18 分	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。 組織：結構完整交代。
特優	19~20 分	份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。 組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，段落分配適當。

英文作文採整體式評分，分為五等級：特優(19-20 分)、優(15-18 分)、可(10-14 分)、差(5-9 分)、劣(0-4 分)，批改老師於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體分數，再以分項式評分標準檢閱是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分指標包含下列 5 項：內容(5 分)、組織(5 分)、文法、句構(4 分)、字彙、拼字(4 分)及體例(2 分)。另外，字數不足扣 1 分；未依提示分段扣 1 分。

	內容	組織	文法、句構	字彙、拼字	體例
劣	文不對題或沒寫(凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算)。(0分)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。(0分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。(0分)	違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。(0分)
差	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。(2-1分)	重點不明、前後不連貫。(2-1分)	文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分)	用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分)	格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(1分)
可	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。(3-2分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(3-2分)	文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。(3-2分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(3-2分)	格式、標點、大小寫幾無錯誤。(2-1分)
優	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。(5-4分)	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。(5-4分)	全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。(4-3分)	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。(4-3分)	