

# 103 年度英文科學科能力測驗試卷

總	分

\_\_\_\_\_年 \_\_\_\_\_班 學號\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名\_\_\_\_\_

## 單選題 (占 72 分)

### 一、詞彙 (占 15 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

- ( ) 1. Lost and scared, the little dog \_\_\_\_\_ along the streets, looking for its master.  
(A) dismissed (B) glided (C) wandered (D) marched
- ( ) 2. On a sunny afternoon last month, we all took off our shoes and walked on the grass with \_\_\_\_\_ feet.  
(A) bare (B) raw (C) tough (D) slippery
- ( ) 3. It is both legally and \_\_\_\_\_ wrong to spread rumors about other people on the Internet.  
(A) morally (B) physically (C) literarily (D) commercially
- ( ) 4. These warm-up exercises are designed to help people \_\_\_\_\_ their muscles and prevent injuries.  
(A) produce (B) connect (C) broaden (D) loosen
- ( ) 5. Mei-ling has a very close relationship with her parents. She always \_\_\_\_\_ them before she makes important decisions.  
(A) impresses (B) advises (C) consults (D) motivates
- ( ) 6. The restaurant has a \_\_\_\_\_ charge of NT\$250 per person. So the four of us need to pay at least NT\$1,000 to eat there.  
(A) definite (B) minimum (C) flexible (D) numerous
- ( ) 7. At the Book Fair, exhibitors from 21 countries will \_\_\_\_\_ textbooks, novels, and comic books.  
(A) predict (B) require (C) display (D) target
- ( ) 8. Before John got on the stage to give the speech, he took a deep \_\_\_\_\_ to calm himself down.  
(A) order (B) rest (C) effort (D) breath
- ( ) 9. Most young people in Taiwan are not satisfied with a high school \_\_\_\_\_ and continue to pursue further education in college.  
(A) maturity (B) diploma (C) foundation (D) guarantee
- ( ) 10. Residents are told not to dump all household waste \_\_\_\_\_ into the trash can; reusable materials should first be sorted out and recycled.

- (A) shortly (B) straight (C) forward (D) namely
- ( )11. Kevin had been standing on a ladder trying to reach for a book on the top shelf when he lost his \_\_\_\_\_ and fell to the ground.  
(A) volume (B) weight (C) balance (D) direction
- ( )12. If student enrollment continues to drop, some programs at the university may be \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce the operation costs.  
(A) relieved (B) eliminated (C) projected (D) accounted
- ( )13. People in that remote village feed themselves by hunting and engaging in \_\_\_\_\_ forms of agriculture. No modern agricultural methods are used.  
(A) universal (B) splendid (C) primitive (D) courteous
- ( )14. The government issued a travel \_\_\_\_\_ for Taiwanese in response to the outbreak of civil war in Syria.  
(A) alert (B) monument (C) exit (D) circulation
- ( )15. The baby panda Yuan Zai at the Taipei Zoo was separated from her mother because of a minor injury that occurred during her birth. She was \_\_\_\_\_ by zookeepers for a while.  
(A) departed (B) jailed (C) tended (D) captured

## 二、綜合測驗（占15分）

說明：第16題至第30題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Aesop, the Greek writer of fables, was sitting by the roadside one day when a traveler asked him what sort of people lived in Athens. Aesop replied, "Tell me where you come from and what sort of people live there, and I'll tell you what sort of people you'll find in Athens." 16., the man answered, "I come from Argos, and there the people are all friendly, generous, and warm-hearted. I love them."

17. this, Aesop answered, "I'm happy to tell you, my dear friend, that you'll find the people of Athens much the same."

A few hours later, 18. traveler came down the road. He too stopped and asked Aesop the same question. 19., Aesop made the same request. But frowning, the man answered, "I'm from Argos and there the people are unfriendly, 20., and vicious. They're thieves and murderers, all of them." "Well, I'm afraid you'll find the people of Athens much the same," replied Aesop.

- ( )16. (A) Amazing (B) Smiling (C) Deciding (D) Praying
- ( )17. (A) At (B) By (C) For (D) Into
- ( )18. (A) a (B) the (C) other (D) another
- ( )19. (A) Again (B) Indeed (C) Together (D) Moreover
- ( )20. (A) brave (B) lonely (C) mean (D) skinny

Every year tens of thousands of tourists visit Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Tanzania, Africa, to witness the scenes depicted in Earnest Hemingway's *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. They are attracted

by the American writer's 21. of the millennia-old glaciers. However, this tourist attraction will soon 22. According to the Climate Change Group, formed by environmentalists worldwide to document the effects of global warming, Mount Kilimanjaro's snows and glaciers are melting and are 23. to disappear by 2020. Not only will the summit lose its tourist attraction, but the disappearance of the snows will also cause major damage to the ecosystem on the dry African plains at its base. 24. the snow covering the peak, there will not be enough moisture and water to nourish the plants and animals below. Rising temperatures, an effect of global warming, 25. threaten the ecosystem of this mountain area. The loss of snows on the 5,892m peak, which have been there for about 11,700 years, could have disastrous effects on Tanzania.

- ( )21. (A) situations (B) descriptions (C) translations (D) calculations  
 ( )22. (A) operate (B) expand (C) recover (D) vanish  
 ( )23. (A) capable (B) ready (C) likely (D) horrible  
 ( )24. (A) Among (B) Besides (C) Inside (D) Without  
 ( )25. (A) thus (B) just (C) instead (D) otherwise

Most human beings actually decide before they think. When people encounter a complex issue and form an opinion, how thoroughly have they 26. all the important factors involved before they make their decisions? The answer is: not very thoroughly, 27. they are executives, specialized experts, or ordinary people in the street. Very few people, no matter how intelligent or experienced, can 28. all the possibilities or outcomes of a policy or a course of action within just a short period of time. Those who take pride in being decisive often try their best to consider all the factors beforehand. 29., it is not unusual for them to come up with a decision before they have the time to do so. And 30. an opinion is formed, most of their thinking then is simply trying to find support for it.

- ( )26. (A) conveyed (B) examined (C) solved (D) implied  
 ( )27. (A) whoever (B) because (C) whether (D) rather  
 ( )28. (A) set out (B) turn out (C) put into practice (D) take into account  
 ( )29. (A) However (B) Furthermore (C) Conditionally (D) Similarly  
 ( )30. (A) though (B) unless (C) once (D) even

### 三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(J)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

In English-speaking cultures, the choice of first names for children can be prompted by many factors: tradition, religion, nature, culture, and fashion, to name just a few.

Certain people like to give a name that has been handed down in the family to show 31. for or to remember a relative whom they love or admire. Some families have a tradition of 32. the father's first name to the first born son. In other families, a surname is included in the selection of a child's given name to 33. a family surname going. It may be the mother's maiden name, for instance.

For a long time, 34. has also played an important role in naming children. Boys' names such as John, Peter, and Thomas are chosen from the Bible. Girls' names such as Faith, Patience, and Sophie (wisdom) are chosen because they symbolize Christian qualities. However, for people who are not necessarily religious but are fond of nature, names 35. things of beauty are often favored. Flower and plant names like Heather, Rosemary, and Iris 36. this category.

Another factor that has had a great 37. on the choice of names is the spread of culture through the media. People may choose a name because they are strongly 38. a character in a book or a television series; they may also adopt names of famous people or their favorite actors and actresses. Sometimes, people pick foreign names for their children because those names are unusual and will thus make their children more 39. and distinctive.

Finally, some people just pick a name the sound of which they like, 40. of its meaning, its origins, or its popularity. However, even these people may look at the calendar to pick a lucky day when they make their choice.

- |                  |                |              |               |            |
|------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| (A) drawn to     | (B) fall into  | (C) impact   | (D) involving | (E) keep   |
| (F) passing down | (G) regardless | (H) religion | (I) respect   | (J) unique |

#### 四、閱讀測驗（占32分）

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

#### 41-44 為題組

American writer Toni Morrison was born in 1931 in Ohio. She was raised in an African American family filled with songs and stories of Southern myths, which later shaped her prose. Her happy family life led to her excellent performance in school, despite the atmosphere of racial discrimination in the society.

After graduating from college, Morrison started to work as a teacher and got married in 1958. Several years later, her marriage began to fail. For a temporary escape, she joined a small writers' group, in which each member was required to bring a story or poem for discussion. She wrote a story based on the life of a girl she knew in childhood who had prayed to God for blue eyes. The story was well received by the group, but then she put it away, thinking she was done with it.

In 1964, Morrison got divorced and devoted herself to writing. One day, she dusted off the story she had written for the writers' group and decided to make it into a novel. She drew on her memories from childhood and expanded upon them using her imagination so that the characters developed a life of their own. *The Bluest Eye* was eventually published in 1970. From 1970 to 1992, Morrison published five more novels.

In her novels, Morrison brings in different elements of the African American past, their struggles, problems and cultural memory. In *Song of Solomon*, for example, Morrison tells the story of an African American man and his search for identity in his culture. The novels and other works won her several prizes. In

1993, Morrison received the Nobel Prize in Literature. She is the eighth woman and the first African American woman to win the honor.

- ( )41. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The life of black people in the U.S.
  - (B) The life of an African American writer.
  - (C) The history of African American culture.
  - (D) The history of the Nobel Prize in Literature.
- ( )42. Why did Morrison join the writers' group?
- (A) She wanted to publish *The Bluest Eye*.
  - (B) She wanted to fight racial discrimination.
  - (C) She wanted to be a professional writer.
  - (D) She wanted to get away from her unhappy marriage.
- ( )43. According to the passage, what is one of the themes in Morrison's works?
- (A) A search for African American values.
  - (B) Divorced black women in American society.
  - (C) Songs and stories of African Americans in Ohio.
  - (D) History of African Americans from the 1970s through the 1990s.
- ( )44. Which of the following statements is true about Toni Morrison?
- (A) She has been writing a lot since her adolescent years.
  - (B) She suffered from severe racial discrimination in her family.
  - (C) What she wrote in her novels are true stories of African Americans.
  - (D) No African American woman ever received a Nobel Prize in Literature before her.

45—48 為題組

Below is an excerpt from an interview with Zeke Emanuel, a health-policy expert, on his famous brothers.

Interviewer: You're the older brother of Rahm, the mayor of Chicago, and Ari, an extremely successful talent agent. And you're a bioethicist and one of the architects of Obamacare. Isn't writing a book about how great your family is a bit odd?

Zeke: I don't write a book about how great my family is. There are lots of idiocies and foolishness—a lot to make fun of in the book. I wrote *Brothers Emanuel* because I had begun jotting stories for my kids. And then we began getting a lot of questions: What did Mom put in the cereal? Three successful brothers, all different areas.

I: To what do you attribute the Emanuel brothers' success?

Z: I would put success in quotes. We strive. First, I think we got this striving from our mother to make the world a better place. A second important thing is you never rest on the last victory. There's always more to do. And maybe the third important thing is my father's admonition that offense is the best defense. We don't give up.

I: Do you still not have a TV?

Z: I don't own a TV. I don't own a car. I don't Facebook. I don't tweet.

I: But you have four cell phones.

Z: I'm down to two, thankfully.

I: Your brothers are a national source of fascination. Where do you think they'll be in five years?

Z: Ari will be a superagent running the same company. Rahm would still be mayor of Chicago. I will probably continue to be my academic self. The one thing I can guarantee is none of us will have taken a cruise, none of us will be sitting on a beach with a pina colada.

- ( ) 45. What does Zeke Emanuel have in mind when saying "What did Mom put in the cereal?"
- (A) The secret to bringing up successful kids. (B) The recipe for a breakfast food.  
(C) The difference among the brothers. (D) The questions from his kids.
- ( ) 46. What does Zeke Emanuel think of the modern conveniences mentioned in the interview?
- (A) Better late than never.  
(B) Practice makes perfect.  
(C) One can live without many of them.  
(D) They are great inventions.
- ( ) 47. According to Zeke Emanuel, which of the following is a reason for the brothers' success?
- (A) They defend themselves by attacking others.  
(B) They learn a lot from great people's quotes.  
(C) They are committed to glorifying their parents.  
(D) They keep moving forward even after a big success.
- ( ) 48. Which of the following best summarizes Zeke Emanuel's response to the last question?
- (A) The brothers look forward to a family trip on a cruise.  
(B) Nothing much will change in the near future for them.  
(C) Higher positions and more power will be their goals.  
(D) None of the brothers will go to the beach.

#### 49—52 為題組

MOOC, a massive open online course, aims at providing large-scale interactive participation and open access via the web. In addition to traditional course materials such as videos, readings, and problem sets, MOOCs provide interactive user forums that help build a community for the students, professors, and teaching assistants.

MOOCs first made waves in the fall of 2011, when Professor Sebastian Thrun from Stanford University opened his graduate-level artificial intelligence course up to any student anywhere, and 160,000 students in more than 190 countries signed up. This new breed of online classes is shaking up the higher education world in many ways. Since the courses can be taken by hundreds of thousands of students at the same time, the

number of universities might decrease dramatically. Professor Thrun has even envisioned a future in which there will only need to be 10 universities in the world. Perhaps the most striking thing about MOOCs, many of which are being taught by professors at prestigious universities, is that they're free. This is certainly good news for **cash-strapped** students.

There is a lot of excitement and fear surrounding MOOCs. While some say free online courses are a great way to increase the enrollment of minority students, others have said they will leave many students behind. Some critics have said that MOOCs promote an unrealistic one-size-fits-all model of higher education and that there is no replacement for true dialogues between professors and their students. After all, a brain is not a computer. We are not blank hard drives waiting to be filled with data. People learn from people they love and remember the things that arouse emotion. Some critics worry that online students will miss out on the social aspects of college.

- ( ) 49. What does the word “**cash-strapped**” in the second paragraph mean?
- (A) Making a lot of money. (B) Being short of money.  
(C) Being careful with money. (D) Spending little money.
- ( ) 50. Which of the following is NOT one of the features of MOOCs?
- (A) It is free to take the courses.  
(B) Many courses are offered by famous universities.  
(C) Most courses address artificial intelligence.  
(D) Many students can take the course at the same time.
- ( ) 51. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- (A) The impact of MOOCs. (B) The goal of MOOCs.  
(C) The size of MOOC classes. (D) The cost of MOOC courses.
- ( ) 52. Which of the following is a problem of MOOCs mentioned in the passage?
- (A) The disappearance of traditional course materials.  
(B) The limited number of courses offered around the world.  
(C) The overreliance on professors from prestigious universities.  
(D) The lack of social interaction among students and professors.

### 53—56 為題組

Today the car seems to make periodic leaps in progress. A variety of driver assistance technologies are appearing on new cars. A developing technology called Vehicle-to-Vehicle communication, or V2V, is being tested by automotive manufacturers as a way to help reduce the number of accidents. V2V works by using wireless signals to send information back and forth between cars about their location, speed and direction, so that they keep safe distances from each other. Another new technology being tested is Vehicle-to-Infrastructure communication, or V2I. V2I would allow vehicles to communicate with road signs or traffic signals and provide information to the vehicle about safety issues. V2I could also request traffic information from a traffic management system and access the best possible routes. Both V2V and V2I have the potential to reduce around 80 percent of vehicle crashes on the road.

More and more new cars can reverse-park, read traffic signs, maintain a safe distance in steady traffic and

brake automatically to avoid crashes. Moreover, a number of firms are creating cars that drive themselves to a chosen destination without a human at the controls. It is predicted that driverless cars will be ready for sale within five years. If and when cars go completely driverless, the benefits will be enormous. Google, which already uses prototypes of such cars to ferry its staff along Californian freeways, once put a blind man in a prototype and filmed him being driven off to buy takeaway hamburgers. If this works, huge numbers of elderly and disabled people can regain their personal mobility. The young will not have to pay crippling motor insurance, because their reckless hands and feet will no longer touch the wheel or the accelerator. People who commute by car will gain hours each day to work, rest, or read a newspaper.

- ( )53. Which of the following statements is true about V2V?
- (A) V2V communication has been very well developed.
  - (B) Through V2V, drivers can chat with each other on the road.
  - (C) V2V is designed to decrease crashes by keeping safe distances.
  - (D) Through V2V, a car can warn cyclists nearby of its approach.
- ( )54. What does “**infrastructure**” in Vehicle-to-Infrastructure refer to?
- (A) Traffic facilities and information systems.
  - (B) The basic structure of roads and bridges.
  - (C) Knowledge and regulations about safe driving.
  - (D) The traffic department of the government.
- ( )55. Which of the following is **NOT** a potential benefit of driverless cars?
- (A) The elderly will become more mobile.
  - (B) “Drivers” can sleep in cars all the way to work.
  - (C) People can race cars to their heart’s content.
  - (D) A blind man can get into a car and travel safely.
- ( )56. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Cars will refuse to start if the driver is drunk.
  - (B) The future may be a vehicle-accident-free era.
  - (C) Everyone, including children, can afford a car.
  - (D) The production of driverless cars is still far away.

## 非選擇題 (占 28 分)

### 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，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 有些年輕人辭掉都市裡的高薪工作，返回家鄉種植有機蔬菜。
2. 藉由決心與努力，很多人成功了，不但獲利更多，還過著更健康的生活。

### 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. 文長約 100 至 120 個單詞 (words)。

提示：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫出一個涵蓋連環圖片內容並有完整結局的故事。



範文：

Though smartphones have proven very useful and also given us a lot of enjoyment, some people have suffered a lot from their smartphone addiction. Take Kevin and his girlfriend Karen as an example. They were addicted to their smartphone, so their teacher ordered that they should put their smartphones in her office while they were at school. Yesterday, after a long day at school, they could not wait to get their smartphones back. On their way home, Kevin and Karen did not talk with each other at all, as if their smartphones had become their intimate companions. Karen was so absorbed in her instant messages that she bumped into a tree, injured her head and began to bleed badly. However, Kevin was deafened by the music on his smartphone, so he did not hear his girlfriend calling for help. Fortunately, a woman walking behind Karen sent her to a nearby hospital immediately. Kevin just kept walking, not noticing what had happened. Suddenly a car was approaching Kevin very fast from behind. The driver could not stop the car because the brakes did not work! He kept honking the horn, but Kevin did not hear it. Unfortunately, the car hit Kevin, and he was also sent to a nearby hospital. When he woke up in the hospital, Kevin found that some of his ribs and both legs had been broken. He then thought of Karen and gave her a call. "You deserve it! I want to break up with you! It's all over!" Karen furiously yelled into her phone. Then, Karen began to send instant messages with her smartphone to complain to her best friend, and Kevin just put on his earphones again and let his favorite song, which he listened to on his smartphone, comfort him.

## 答案

### 單選題

#### 一、詞彙

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. D 5. C 6. B 7. C 8. D 9. B 10. B  
11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C

#### 二、綜合測驗

16. B 17. A 18. D 19. A 20. C 21. B 22. D 23. C 24. D 25. A  
26. B 27. C 28. D 29. A 30. C

#### 三、文意選填

31. I 32. F 33. E 34. H 35. D 36. B 37. C 38. A 39. J 40. G

#### 四、閱讀測驗

41. B 42. D 43. A 44. D 45. A 46. C 47. D 48. B 49. B 50. C 51. A 52. D  
53. C 54. A 55. C 56. B

### 非選擇題

#### 一、中譯英

1. Some young people have quit their well-paid jobs in cities and return/go back to their hometown to grow organic vegetables.
2. With/Through determination and effort/hard work, many (people/of them) have succeeded, not only/just making more profits/earning more but also leading/living a healthier life.

## 解析

### 一、詞彙

- 這隻迷路的小狗很害怕，在街上遊蕩，尋找牠的主人。  
(A)解散 (B)滑行 (C)遊蕩 (D)行軍  
本題考動詞。邏輯推理：由 **lost** (迷路) 可聯想到 **wander** (遊蕩)。
- 在上個月一個晴朗的下午，我們全部脫掉鞋子，赤著腳走在草地上。  
(A)赤裸的 (B)生的、未熟的 (C)困難的 (D)滑的  
本題考形容詞。邏輯推理：由 **took off our shoes** (脫掉鞋子) 可聯想到 **bare feet** (赤腳)。
- 在網路上散佈關於他人的謠言，在法律上與道德上都是不對的。  
(A)道德上地 (B)生理上地 (C)文學上地 (D)商業上地  
本題考副詞。邏輯推理：是非對錯通常包含 **legally** (法律上) 與 **morally** (道德上) 兩方面。
- 這些暖身運動是設計來幫助人們放鬆肌肉、避免受傷。  
(A)製造 (B)連接 (C)拓寬 (D)放鬆  
本題考動詞。邏輯推理：由 **warm-up exercises** (暖身運動) 可聯想到 **loosen muscles** (放鬆肌肉)。
- 美玲與父母的關係相當親密。她在做重要的決定之前，總是會先問過父母。  
(A)使印象深刻 (B)建議 (C)諮詢 (D)使有動機  
本題考動詞。邏輯推理：由 **a very close relationship** (關係親密) 可聯想到 **always consults them before...** (在做某事之前總是先問過他們)。
- 這家餐廳每人最低消費額為新臺幣 250 元。因此，我們四個人在那裡用餐至少需要付新臺幣 1,000 元。  
(A)限定的 (B)最低的 (C)有彈性的 (D)數量大的  
本題考形容詞。邏輯推理：由 **at least** (至少) 可聯想到 **minimum** (最低的)。
- 在這場書展中，來自二十一個國家的參展者將展示教科書、小說、與漫畫書。  
(A)預測 (B)需要 (C)展示 (D)瞄準目標  
本題考動詞。邏輯推理：由 **fair** (展覽) 可聯想到 **display** (展示)。
- 約翰上臺演講之前，深呼吸一下讓自己冷靜。  
(A)順序 (B)休息 (C)努力 (D)呼吸  
本題考名詞。搭配詞：**take a deep breath** (深呼吸)。
- 臺灣大多數年輕人並不滿足於高中文憑，而繼續在大學裡接受更高的教育。  
(A)成熟 (B)畢業文憑 (C)基礎 (D)保固  
本題考名詞。邏輯推理：由 **education in college** (大學教育) 可聯想到 **diploma** (畢業文憑)。
- 居民們被告知不要將所有居家垃圾直接倒入垃圾桶裡；可再使用的材料應該先分類並且回收。  
(A)短暫地 (B)直接 (C)往前 (D)也就是  
本題考副詞。邏輯推理：由 **should first be sorted out** (應先分類)，可聯想到 **not...straight** (不可直接)。
- 當凱文失去平衡跌到地上時，他之前正站在梯子上，試著伸手去拿放在最上層書架的一本書。  
(A)音量 (B)體重 (C)平衡 (D)方向  
本題考名詞。搭配詞：**lose one's balance** (失去平衡)。

12. 如果學生註冊人數持續下降的話，這所大學裡的某些課程可能會被裁撤，以降低營運成本。  
(A)使鬆一口氣 (B)裁撤；消除 (C)投射 (D)說明  
本題考動詞。邏輯推理：由 reduce the operation costs (降低營運成本) 可聯想到 eliminate (裁撤)。
13. 在那個偏遠的村子裡，人們以打獵、從事原始的農業形式來餵飽自己。他們沒有使用任何現代的農作方式。  
(A)普遍的 (B)燦爛的 (C)原始的 (D)有禮貌的  
本題考形容詞。邏輯推理：由 no modern 可聯想到 primitive (原始的)。
14. 因應敘利亞內戰爆發，政府對臺灣民眾發出旅遊警戒。  
(A)警戒 (B)紀念碑 (C)出口 (D)循環  
本題考名詞。邏輯推理：the outbreak of civil war (內戰爆發) 可聯想到 alert (警戒)。
15. 臺北動物園的貓熊寶圓仔因為在出生時所造成的小傷而與母親分開，她由動物園管理員照料了一陣子。  
(A)離開 (B)監禁 (C)照料 (D)捕捉  
本題考動詞。邏輯推理：由 zookeeper (動物園管理員) 可聯想到 tend (照料)。

## 二、綜合測驗

伊索是希臘的寓言家。有一天，他坐在路邊，有一位旅行者問他雅典都住著什麼樣的人。伊索回答說：「告訴我你從哪裡來，那裡都住著什麼樣的人，那麼我就會告訴你雅典都住著什麼樣的人。」這名男子微笑著回答，「我來自阿哥斯（古希臘國），那裡的人都很友善、慷慨、熱心。我愛他們。」對此，伊索回答：「親愛的朋友，我很樂意告訴你，你將發現雅典的人也是如此。」

幾個小時後，另外一位旅行者來到這條路。他也停下來問伊索同樣的問題。伊索又做了相同的請求。不過，這名男子皺著眉頭說，「我來自阿哥斯，那裡的人不友善、卑鄙、邪惡。他們是竊賊與謀殺犯，全部都是。」伊索回答說：「那麼，恐怕你會發現雅典的人也是一樣。」

16. 由下文一連串正面的形容詞，可聯想到smiling（微笑）。
17. 「對於……，某人回答……」可用介系詞at。
18. 依文意可知，第二段與伊索交談的男子與第一段中出現的男子是另一個不同的人，因此用三者以上不特定的另外一個another。
19. 由下文the same可聯想到again。
20. 空格前後皆為修飾品格的負面形容詞，因此空格填入mean（卑鄙的）符合句意。

每年有好幾萬的遊客探訪吉力馬札羅山，這是非洲最高的山，位於坦尚尼亞，這些遊客是為了見證海明威在《雪山盟》這本書中所描繪的景色。他們受到這名美國作家對於千年冰河的描述所吸引。然而，這個旅遊勝地將很快消失。根據氣候變遷小組，一個由全球環保人士所組成以記錄全球暖化效應的組織，吉力馬札羅山的雪與冰河正在消融中，在 2020 年之前就可能消失。不但峰頂將失去其對旅客的吸引力，積雪的消失也將對山腳下乾燥的非洲平原上的生態系統造成嚴重的破壞。沒有積雪覆蓋峰頂，將沒有足夠的濕氣與水滋養下面的植物與動物。上升的氣溫是全球暖化的影響之一，因而威脅到山區的生態系統。5,892 公尺高峰上的雪已存在了大約 11,700 年，失去了這些雪可能會對坦尚尼亞造成災難性的影響。

21. (A)情況 (B)描述 (C)翻譯 (D)計算
22. (A)操作 (B)擴展 (C)恢復 (D)消失
23. (A)能夠的 (B)準備好的 (C)有可能的 (D)可怕的
24. (A)在……之中 (B)除了……之外還有 (C)在……之內 (D)沒有
25. (A)因此 (B)僅僅 (C)而非 (D)否則

事實上，大多數人們在思考之前就已做了決定。當人們遭遇到一個複雜的議題並形成想法時，在下決定之前，人們會有多周全地檢視所有重要的因素呢？答案是，不非常周全，無論他們是經營者、專家、或是街上的一般人。無論有多麼聰明或是多麼有經驗，非常少數的人能夠在短時間內考慮到一個政策或一項行動所有的可能性或結果。那些以其相當果決而自豪的人常常在事先盡力考慮所有因素。然而，對他們來說，在他們有時間考慮之前就想出一個決定，是很稀鬆平常的。而想法一旦形成，那麼大部份的思考都只是在為想法尋找支持。

26. (A)傳達 (B)檢視 (C)解決 (D)暗示
27. (A)無論是誰 (B)因為 (C)無論是 (D)反而
28. (A)出發 (B)結果是 (C)實施 (D)考慮到
29. (A)然而 (B)此外 (C)附有條件地 (D)同樣地
30. (A)雖然 (B)除非 (C)一旦 (D)甚至

### 三、文意選填

在說英語的文化裡，孩子名字的選擇可能會受很多因素影響，諸如傳統、宗教、自然、文化、時尚等。

有些人喜歡取一個家族中流傳下來的名字，以尊敬、懷念一個他們所愛、所景仰的親戚。有些家庭傳統上會將父親的名字傳給第一個出生的兒子。在其他家庭中，姓氏會包括在一個孩子名字的選擇中，讓家庭的姓氏流傳下去。舉例來說，可能會將媽媽娘家的姓氏放入名字中。

長久以來，宗教也在孩子命名這方面扮演了重要的角色。例如約翰、彼得、湯瑪士這類男孩的名字是從聖經裡選出來的。像是費絲（忠誠）、佩欣絲（耐心）、蘇菲（智慧）這類女孩的名字象徵了基督徒的特質。然而，不一定有宗教信仰但卻喜愛自然的人，會偏好有關於美麗事物的名字。像是海瑟（石南花）、蘿絲瑪麗（迷迭香）、艾莉絲（鳶尾花）等花名與植物名就屬於這一類。

另一個大大影響名字選擇的因素是透過媒體所傳播的文化。人們會因為深受一本書或一部電視劇的角色所吸引而選擇某個名字；他們也可能以名人或他們喜歡的男女演員的名字來命名。有時候人們也可能為孩子挑選一個外國名字，因為那樣的名字不常見，因此讓他們的孩子更獨特、更不同。

最後，有些人就只是挑選一個聲音聽起來喜歡的名字，而不管其意義、起源或是受歡迎的程度。然而，在做選擇的時候，甚至這些人可能看日曆挑選一個幸運日。

31. show respect for 尊敬。
32. 介系詞of之後可接名詞或動名詞。pass down 流傳。
33. 不定詞to之後應接用原形動詞。keep + N. + adj./V-ing/p.p. 使……保持……。
34. 句首通常填入名詞，作為一個句子的主詞。由下文Bible（聖經）可聯想到religion（宗教）。
35. 分詞片語involving things of beauty修飾前方的名詞。動詞involve在此處可譯為「有關於」。
36. 本格需要填入一個動詞。fall into 屬於……類別。
37. 冠詞a之後應填入單數名詞。have a great impact on 對……有很大的影響。

38. be drawn to 受……吸引。
39. 副詞more（更）修飾兩個平行的形容詞，且unique（獨特的）語意與distinctive（不同的）接近。
40. regardless of 不管。

#### 四、閱讀測驗

##### 41—44 為題組

美國作家托妮·莫里森於 1931 年出生於俄亥俄州。她在非裔美國人的家庭中被撫養長大，家庭裡充滿了南方的歌曲與故事，這些後來形塑了她的散文。儘管社會上有著種族歧視的氛圍，她快樂的家庭生活讓她在學校有傑出的表現。

從大學畢業後，莫里森開始當老師，且在 1985 年結婚。幾年後，她的婚姻開始觸礁。為了短暫的逃離，她加入了一個小型的作家團體，在那裡每個成員都被要求帶一個故事或一首詩來討論。她寫了一個故事，根據的是她在童年時期所認識的一個小女孩，那女孩向神祈求藍色的眼睛。這個故事在那團體中受到好評，然而她將其收起來，認為自己已完成了這個作品。

在 1964 年，莫里森離婚了，並投入寫作。有一天，她拿出了之前為了作家小團體所寫的、塵封已久的那個故事，並且決定將其發展為一部小說。她憑藉著童年的記憶，並且用想像力加以擴展，讓所有角色都發展出自己的生命。《最藍的眼睛》最後在 1970 年出版。從 1970 年到 1992 年間，莫里森又出版了五部小說。

在她的小說中，莫里森帶入了非裔美國人不同的元素：他們的過去、掙扎、問題及文化上的記憶。舉例來說，在《所羅門之歌》裡，莫里森講述一個非裔美國男子尋求其文化認同的故事。這些小說與其他作品為她贏得了好幾個獎項。在 1993 年，莫里森得到了諾貝爾文學獎。她是第八位得到此殊榮的女性，也是第一位得到此殊榮的非裔美國女性。

41. 這篇文章主要關於什麼？
- (A)美國黑人的生活。 (B)一位非裔美國作家的生活。
- (C)非裔美國人的文化史。 (D)諾貝爾文學獎的歷史。
42. 為什麼莫里森要加入那作家團體？
- (A)她想要出版《最藍的眼睛》。 (B)她想要對抗種族歧視。
- (C)她想要成為專業的作家。 (D)她想要逃離不快樂的婚姻。
43. 根據這篇文章，哪一個是莫里森的作品中主題之一？
- (A)尋求非裔美國人的價值。
- (B)美國社會中離婚的黑人女性。
- (C)俄亥俄州非裔美國人的歌曲與故事。
- (D)從一九七零年代到一九九零年代非裔美國人的歷史。
44. 下列關於托妮·莫里森的敘述何者為真？
- (A)她從青少年時期就寫了很多作品。
- (B)她在家庭中遭受了嚴重的種族歧視。
- (C)她在小說中所寫的是非裔美國人真實的故事。
- (D)在她之前，從未有非裔美國女性曾得過諾貝爾文學獎。
41. 本題為主旨題。
42. 本題為細節題。第二段中提到Several years later, her marriage began to fail. For a temporary escape, she joined a small writers' group...

43. 本題為細節題。在最後一段的主題句可得到答案。

44. 本題為是非題。可在本文最後一句找到答案。

#### 45—48 為題組

以下摘錄自與健康政策專家齊基·伊曼紐的訪談，內容關於他出名的弟弟們。

訪談者：你是芝加哥市長拉姆的哥哥，也是極度成功的影藝經紀人艾里的哥哥。而你是生物倫理學家，也是歐記健保的設計者之一。寫一本書關於你的家人有多麼優秀會不會有點奇怪？

齊基：我並不是寫一本書關於我的家人有多麼優秀。這本書裡有許多白癡及愚笨的行為——許多可以取笑的事情。我寫《伊曼紐兄弟》這本書是因為我之前開始為我的孩子草草記下一些故事。然後，我們開始有一些疑問；媽媽在穀物裡面放了什麼？三個成功的兄弟，在不同的領域。

訪談者：你將伊曼紐兄弟的成功歸因於什麼？

齊基：我會把「成功」這個字放在引號裡。我們是很努力。第一，我們向母親學習努力，讓這個世界變成一個更好的地方。第二件重要的事情是你永遠不能沉溺於上一次的勝利。永遠都還有該做的事。而也許第三件重要的事情是我父親的勸告：進攻就是最好的防衛。我們不會放棄。

訪談者：你現在還是沒有電視嗎？

齊基：我沒有電視。我沒有汽車。我不用臉書。我不發推特文章。

訪談者：但是你有四支手機。

齊基：謝天謝地，我現在只剩下兩支。

訪談者：你兩個弟弟是全國風靡的對象。你覺得他們未來五年會在哪裡？

齊基：艾里將會是超級經紀人，營運同一家公司。拉姆仍會是芝加哥市長。我可能會繼續學術這條路。有一件事我敢保證，我們沒有人會去搭郵輪享受，沒有人會坐在沙灘上享用鳳梨萊姆酒。

45. 當齊基·伊曼紐說「媽媽在穀物裡放了什麼」，他心裡在想什麼？

- (A) 養出成功的孩子的祕訣。 (B) 早餐的食譜。  
(C) 兄弟之間不同之處。 (D) 他孩子的疑問。

46. 在這段訪談中，齊基·伊曼紐對於所提到的現代的便利有什麼想法？

- (A) 永遠不嫌晚。(B) 熟能生巧。 (C) 沒有太多也能活。(D) 它們是很棒的發明。

47. 根據齊基·伊曼紐，下列何者是兄弟們成功的原因之一？

- (A) 他們藉由攻擊別人來防衛自我。(B) 他們從偉人的名言裡學到了很多。  
(C) 他們努力想要讓父母感到榮耀。(D) 他們即使在大大的成功之後仍然不斷向前。

48. 下列何者是齊基·伊曼紐針對最後一個問題的回答最佳的摘要？

- (A) 兄弟們期待全家一起搭遊輪旅行。(B) 在不久的將來，他們不會有什麼改變。  
(C) 他們的目標是更高的地位與權力。(D) 兄弟之中沒有人會去海灘。

45. 本題屬於指涉題的一種，可由上下文推知文意。

46. 本題為推論題。齊基·伊曼紐提到他沒有電視、沒有汽車、不用臉書、不發推特文章，但他仍舊是成功者。由此可推知即便沒有太多這些東西，他仍能夠過生活。

47. 本題為細節題。齊基·伊曼紐提到you never rest on the last victory。
48. 本文為推論題。由回答中的the same、still、continue to be等用語可知，在不久的將來，他們不會有什麼太大的改變。

#### 49—52 為題組

MOOC是大規模網路線上公開課程，目標是透過網路提供大規模的互動參與以及開放的使用權。除了傳統的課程教材，例如影片、閱讀、問題組等，MOOC會提供互動的使用者論壇，協助學生、教授、助教建立社群。

MOOC帶來第一波浪潮是在2011年的秋天，當時史丹佛大學的塞巴斯蒂安·史朗教授對各地學生開放了他為研究所程度所開設的人工智慧課程，超過190個國家的十六萬名學生註冊。這類新的線上課程在許多方面撼動了高等教育的世界。既然課程可以讓數十萬名學生同時修習，大學的數量可能會大幅減少。史朗教授甚至已看到了未來，全世界只需要十所大學。或許，關於MOOC最顯著的一點是免費，儘管有很多課程是由名校教授所開設。這對於缺錢的學生來說無疑是個好消息。

關於MOOC有許多令人興奮之處與令人害怕之處。雖然很多人說，免費的線上課程是增加少數族裔學生註冊的好方法之一，其他人卻說，這些課程會使很多學生落後。有些評論者說，MOOC提倡的是一種不切實際的、一體適用的高等教育模式，無法取代教授與學生之間真實的對話。畢竟，人腦不是電腦。我們不是空白的硬碟，等著被灌輸資料。人們會從所愛的人身上學習，記得引發情緒的事情。有些評論者擔心，線上學生將會錯過大學的社交層面。

49. 在第二段中，這個字“cash-strapped”是什麼意思？  
(A)賺很多錢。 (B)缺錢。 (C)用錢小心。 (D)花錢很少。
50. 下列何者並非「非」MOOC的特徵之一？  
(A)修課免費。 (B)很多課程由知名的大學提供。  
(C)大部份的課程與人工智慧有關。 (D)很多學生可以同時修課。
51. 第二段主要關於什麼？  
(A) MOOC的影響。 (B) MOOC的目標。  
(C) MOOC的課程規模。 (D) MOOC的課程花費。
52. 下列何者是本文中提到關於MOOC的問題之一？  
(A)傳統課程教材的消失。 (B)全世界所能提供的課程數量有限。  
(C)過度依賴名校的教授。 (D)缺乏學生與教授之間的社交互動。
49. 本題為詞彙題，可由上下文推敲詞意。由前文free（免費）可推知，線上課程會對缺錢的學生有幫助。
50. 本題為是非題。本文僅提到史朗教授開設了一門關於人工智慧的MOOC課程，但並未提到大多數的MOOC課程與人工智慧有關。
51. 本題為主旨題。從第二段中下列這個句子可推知本段主旨：This new breed of online classes is shaking up the higher education world in many ways.
52. 本題為細節題。在最後一段可得到解答：there is no replacement for true dialogues between professors and their students。



### 53—56 為題組

現在汽車的進展似乎有週期性的大躍進。各式各樣協助駕駛人的科技在新型的汽車上出現。有一項發展中的科技稱為車輛對車輛的通訊，或者稱為V2V，正由汽車製造商測試中，是有助於減少車禍的方法。V2V的運作是藉由使用無線訊號，在車輛之間來回傳送關於位置、速度、方向的資訊，如此一來。車輛彼此之間就能保持安全距離。另一項正在測試中的新科技是車輛對設施的通訊，或者稱為V2I。V2I能讓車輛與路標或交通號誌溝通，提供車輛關於安全議題的資訊。V2I也能從交通管理系統得到資訊，並取得最佳的可能路徑。V2V與V2I都有潛力減少道路上大約百分之八十的車輛相撞。

愈來愈多新車能夠倒車停車、讀懂交通號誌、在穩定的交通中保持安全距離、以及自動剎車避免相撞。除此之外，一些公司正在創造不用人來控制就能開往目的地的汽車。預估五年內將會準備好販售無駕駛的車輛。若當汽車完全不需駕駛人，好處會很大。谷歌已使用那種汽車的原型在加州的高速公路上載員工，也有一次把盲人放在汽車原型中，並拍下他被載離、去買外帶的漢堡。如果這能夠成功，許多老人與殘障人士能夠重獲其個人的行動力。年輕人將不必支付大傷荷包的汽車保險，因為他們冒失的手腳將不再碰到方向盤或油門。搭車通勤的人們每天可以得到時間工作、休息、或是讀報紙。

53. 關於V2V，下列敘述何者為真？
- (A) V2V通訊已發展完善。
  - (B) 透過V2V，駕駛人在路上可以跟彼此聊天。
  - (C) V2V設計用來保持安全距離，以減少相撞。
  - (D) 透過V2V，汽車能夠警告附近的腳踏車騎士即將有汽車靠近。
54. 在車輛對設施中，“**infrastructure**”指的是什麼？
- (A)交通設施與資訊系統。
  - (B)道路與橋樑的基礎結構。
  - (C)關於安全駕駛的知識與規定。
  - (D)政府的交通部門。
55. 下列何者並「非」無駕駛汽車潛在的好處之一？
- (A)老人將變得更有行動力。
  - (B)「駕駛人」能夠在汽車裡一路睡覺去上班。
  - (C)人們可以隨心所欲開車競速。
  - (D)盲人可以進汽車並且安全地旅行。
56. 從本文中可以推論出什麼？
- (A)如果駕駛人酒醉，汽車將拒絕發動。
  - (B)未來可能會是無車禍的時代。
  - (C)每個人都能買得起汽車，包括小孩。
  - (D)製造無駕駛汽車仍然很遙遠。
53. 本題為是非題。在第一段介紹V2V時提到：help reduce the number of accidents、keep safe distances from each other。
54. 本題為詞彙題。在第一段介紹V2I時提到：road signs or traffic signals、a traffic management system。
55. 本題為是非題。無駕駛汽車的好處在第二段中提到，「不」包括人們可以隨心所欲開車競速。
56. 本題為推論題。本文提到一些避免車禍的新科技，因而可推論出，若這些新科技成熟發展後，未來將不會有車禍。

## 一、中譯英

1. 須注意正確的搭配用法。例如「高薪工作」應譯為 **well-paid jobs**。此外，本題中文原文裡有三個動詞（辭掉、返回、種植），應使用連接詞、不定詞等將動詞串連起來，將中文句子翻譯成文法正確的英文句子。
2. 「藉由」可使用介系詞 **with**；「不但……還……」可使用句型 **not only...but also...**。本題中文原文裡亦有三個動詞（成功、獲利、過生活），可使用分詞構句來翻譯，使句子更富變化。此外，須注意正確的搭配用法，例如「過……的生活」應譯為 **lead/live a/an ... life**。

## 二、英文作文

### 重點單字：

addiction *n.* 成癮

deafen *v.* 使聾

brake *n.* 剎車

honk *v.* 按喇叭

horn *n.* 喇叭

rib *n.* 肋骨

furiously *adv.* 暴怒地

### 重點片語：

suffer from... 受……之苦

take...as an example 以……為例

be addicted to... 沉迷於……

as if 彷彿

be absorbed in... 全神貫注於……

bump into 撞上

break up with... 與……分手

### 中 譯：

雖然智慧型手機已讓我們的生活充滿更多樂趣，有些人卻因上癮而受苦。以凱文與凱倫這對情侶為例。他們對智慧型手機上癮，所以老師命令他們，在學校時必須把手機放在老師的辦公室。昨天，在學校裡漫長的一天之後，他們等不及把手機拿回來。在回家的路上，凱文與凱倫什麼也沒說，彷彿手機才是他們的另一半。凱倫如此全神貫注於即時訊息，以致於撞上了一棵樹。她留了很多血。然而，凱文因為手機上所播放的音樂而像是聾了一樣，聽不到女友在呼救。幸運地是，走在凱倫之後的一名女子立刻送她到附近的醫院。凱文繼續走，沒有注意到發生了什麼事情。突然間，凱文身後來了一輛很快的車。駕駛無法停車，因為剎車失靈！他不斷按喇叭，但是凱文沒有聽見。不幸地是，這輛車撞上凱文，他也被送往附近的醫院。當凱文在醫院裡醒來時，他發現肋骨跟腿都斷了。他才想起了凱倫，打電話給她。凱倫在電話中生氣地大吼：「你活該！我要跟你分手！一切都結束了！」然後，凱倫用她的智慧型手機傳了一封即時訊息跟她最好的朋友抱怨，而凱文只是把耳機再戴上，讓智慧型手機上他最喜歡的歌曲安慰他。

### 解 析：

本文的主題句點出有些人深受智慧型手機上癮之苦，下文以一個實際例子為佐證。本文的故事詳實地根據漫畫內容發展，例如圖中出現男學生、女學生、手機、帶著小孩的媽媽、女學生撞到樹、按喇叭的車子等，都有在故事中提及。此外，本文亦添加了與故事主軸相關的細節，例如，男學生與女學生原本是情侶，最後因智慧型手機分手。發揮一點想像力，會讓故事內容更有趣。最後的結局是，兩人分手後，女學生仍然沉溺於智慧型手機的即時通軟體，男學生仍然聽著智慧型手機裡的音樂，呼應前文 **as if their smartphone were their honey**，而且在大禍臨頭之後仍不知改進，可反映出兩人對智慧型手機的癮真的很重，也讓讀者有不勝唏噓的感受。