

英文考科



歷屆學科能力測驗試題の精粹

107	7學年度學科能力測驗英文考科討	
	高雄	雄女中 孫至娟 老師
1	107學年度學科能力測驗	5
	解題老師:高雄女中 孫至娟 老師	
2	106學年度學科能力測驗	14
	解題老師:高雄女中 孫至娟 老師	
3	105學年度學科能力測驗	23
	解題老師:高雄女中 孫至娟 老師	
4	104學年度學科能力測驗	33
	解題老師:高雄女中 孫至娟 老師	43
	解題老師: 彰化女中 邱慧 102 學年度學科能力測驗	5 3
	解題老師:高雄中學 郭春	· 春安 老師
	解題老師:高雄中學 郭春 100學年度學科能力測驗	· 春安 老師 71

解題老師:高雄中學 郭春安 老師

107 學年度學科能力測驗英文考科試題分析

高雄女中 英文科教師/孫至娟

壹、前言

今年學測英文考科的重大變革就是將高中英文第五冊的課程內容納入考試範圍,詞彙命題也因此擴大到大考中心「詞彙分級表」的第五級範圍。其餘仍然延續學測一貫的傳統形式,題型和配分比例沒有變動,依然是選擇題 72 分,非選擇題 28 分。選擇題部分:第一大題是十五題的詞彙題,第二大題是三篇五題單選式的綜合測驗,也就是一般所謂的克漏字題型,第三大題是一篇文意選填,將十個選項分別填入十個題格中,這四十題都是一題一分。接下來的第四大題閱讀測驗則依照慣例有四篇,每篇有四題,每題兩分。非選擇題的部分第一大題中譯英,有兩題四分的整句式翻譯共八分,第二大題的一篇引導式作文則占二十分。

整體而言,今年的考題依然按照由淺入深的出題原則,詞彙題平易近人是基本取分題。綜合測驗比起往年難度提升,文意選填則是難度適中,不過這兩大題只要題目練習夠多的同學應該可以靈活應付。但是閱讀測驗文章篇幅增長,需要耐心閱讀,題目靈活,必須完全了解文意才能答題,應該是鑑別程度高低的關鍵。學測的考題一向注重內容取材多元,今年也不例外。綜合測驗三篇的主題分別為:激發創意、毛髮再生資源和清醒夢。文意選填則是幸運籤餅的起源。閱讀測驗第一篇是白宮的歷史,第二篇是西尼羅熱病毒,第三篇是海水淡化,最後一篇則是搖籃曲的功能。

今年選擇題的部分,前面十五題詞彙沒有艱深難懂的單字,多數同學們在答題上相對輕鬆,但是開始做綜合測驗的克漏字選擇時就會感到有些許難度,會多花一些時間思考答案。文意選填的主題熟悉,選項不難,而最後的考驗就是閱讀測驗了。今年閱讀測驗的篇幅較往年增長許多,閱讀速度不快的同學在答題上相對弱勢。中譯英沒有艱難的單字,但是要注意句型和句構,才能拿到滿分。作文可能是為了因應新課綱的系統思考與解決問題的素養要求,又回到 105 年學測的主題式寫作題型。總而言之,同學們必須多做模擬試題練習才能掌握時間完勝學測。

貳、試題與測驗重點

一、詞彙

今年的詞彙題雖然首度加入大考中心「詞彙分級表」中第五級單字範圍,但實際上在十五題的 60 個單字選項中,只出現 3 個第五級單字。整體而言難度仍屬於中間偏易,應該都比學校的模擬考題容易許多。雖說如此,要十五題全對還是必須背熟「詞彙分級表」中五級的基本單字。題幹的題意非常清楚,答案部分也沒有爭議,同學們只要讀懂題意就可以選出正確答案。

較明顯的時事題應該是第 15. 題提及加州大火的天災狀況,唯一的瑕疵是出現在題幹中的時間 last week,如果指的是 2017 年底的 Thomas Fire,到了考試時就不只是上週發生的事,不過這並不影響題意與作答。近年來在詞彙題往往會在最後出一題時事題,例如:2017 年學測第 14. 題將手遊寶可夢 Pokémon Go 入題,2015 年學測第 15. 題是考當時的熱門話題伊波拉病毒,還因此考了 screening 這個單字,超出大考中心參考詞彙的範圍。同學們若每週固定閱讀一兩篇簡短的英文新聞文章,應付時事題目必定遊刃有餘。

2 107 學測英文考科試題分析

選項的詞類分配和前幾年差不多:名詞五題、動詞五題、形容詞四題、副詞一題。時態的分配和去年大略相似,有六題過去式和九題現在式,其中一題是現在完成式、兩題被動式和兩題條件句。今年因為多是社會現象或個人論點的描述,所以現在式偏多;相較去年多是單一事件過去式的敘述,今年略為縮減。

今年詞彙的 60 個選項全都落在大考中心「詞彙分級表」第一到五級的範圍內,特別是 15 個答案選項的部分,一題是第一級 —— seasonal,兩題是第二級 —— requirements, beliefs,五題屬於第三級 —— hollow, twisted, surrounded, impress, blanket,五題屬於第四級 —— fulfill, demanding, anxiously, margins, penalty;而第五級的答案選項只有兩題 —— conducted, massive,而且其誘答選項幾乎都是第二到四級的單字,相對簡單。今年是第一年加入第五級的字彙,從 4500 個單字擴大到 5500 個單字,也許這兩題第五級的單字題只是牛刀小試,往後的題目應該會加深難度並加重分量。

分析各題三個誘答的 45 個單字選項,並沒有第一級的單字誘答,但是大幅降低本大題難度的原因就在於出現 9 個第二級的單字誘答 usual, particular, principles, slipped, decisions, degrees, flash, confirmed, improved,第五級的單字誘答反而只有 1 個 flake,其餘仍有 15 個第三級單字誘答為 mature, techniques, situations, chilly, liberal, dumped, recovered, styles, deposited, reserved, vanished, credit, angles, efficient, reliable。依然占最高比例的第四級單字誘答選項有 20 個: distribute, convince, monitor, definite, persuasive, tolerable, suspicious, precisely, evidently, distinctly, relieve, acquire, blossom, exceptions, limitations, hardship, comment, bargain, implied, adequate。可見大考中心將逐漸調整字彙各級比例,並強調語意變化和搭配用法,但無論如何,背熟大考中心「詞彙分級表」五級內的單字是詞彙題必須作的基本功。

二、綜合測驗

今年的克漏字比起往年稍具難度,雖然還是根據文意選出正確的字詞和片語,但是必須了解文意才不會掉入誘答選項的陷阱;少數幾題需要文法判斷或句型選擇之處,也必須小心推敲才能得分,估計本大題全對的人數將降低許多。十五題中動詞和動詞片語三題,另外名詞和介系詞各一題,較特別的是有三題形容詞,而其中兩題都是過去分詞當形容詞的用法。除了前面提及兩題動詞片語外,還有連接詞片語、介系詞片語、副詞片語和轉折語各一題,使得今年克漏字的詞組片語選項比例大大提升。

第一篇提供激發創意的方法,文章不難,但一開始第 16. 題應該會困住一些同學,除了考的是較難的 less A than B 的用法,還必須充分了解文意,才能和 more A than B 分辨開來。第 17. 題是第四級的單字,第 18. 題和第 20. 題的單字片語也都不難,但若不了解句意便無法選出正確答案,尤其是第 20. 題 beyond 的用法本就是介系詞中難度較高的,必須從下一句的提示才能推敲出答案。第 19. 題關係副詞 where 更是高難度的用法,頗有鑑別度。第二篇是科技新知的文章,介紹毛髮可以是用於吸附海洋漏油的再生資源。第 21. 題 while 當連接詞雖然常見,但本題考的是轉折語氣較難的用法。第 22. 題的選項是第三、四級的單字,和第 23. 題的動詞片語都在課本中經常出現,了解文意就可以答對。比較特別的是第 24. 題和第 25. 題都是選擇過去分詞形式的形容詞,尤其是第 24. 題要判斷該題格要填形容詞並不容易,錯誤選項的誘答力很強。至於第三篇有關「清醒夢」,文章雖長但容易閱讀。第 26. 題考 what 所引導的名詞子句,算是中等難度。第 27. 題的形容詞和第 28. 題的副詞片語,掌握大概文意和語氣就可作答;第 29. 題和第 30. 題都依據前後句的語氣判斷即可。

這三篇的篇幅和去年差不多,第一篇 167 個字,第二篇 179 個字,第三篇 194 個字,可見本大題的 趨勢仍以閱讀了解文意為主。因為比起去年多了幾題文法判斷題,本大題的難度評估為中間偏難。

三、文意選填

今年的文意選填就選項的詞性分類:3 個動詞過去式或過去分詞:appeared, contained, replaced;2 個形容詞:competing, successful;1 個第三人稱單數的動詞形式:traces;4 個名詞:account, secret, tastes, treats。乍看之下似乎很簡單,但是選項的設計頗具巧思。例如:competing 可以當形容詞,卻也是現在分詞;traces, tastes 和 treats 這三個字都可以是第三人稱單數的動詞形式,也可以是複數的名詞;至於 account 當名詞,其實也可視為原形動詞。文章的主題是幸運籤餅的各種起源傳說,不難理解,難度是在於選項本身無法輕易分類詞性,必須重複確認。其中第 31. 題 competing 和第 36. 題 account 並不是同學們習慣的意思和用法,可能必須在其他選項都確認之後才能判斷填入,雖然會花些時間但仍屬於難度適中的大題。10 個選項的字,6 個屬於第一、二級,4 個屬於第三、四級,在交叉比對答案之後,中等程度以上的同學仍可以掌握這十分。

四、閱讀測驗

前面兩大題的文章長度已比往年長一些,還算範圍內;但閱讀測驗的文章長度則是一口氣提升到指 考等級的字數,可能是藉由文章長度凸顯考試範圍已擴大到第五冊。四篇文章的字數分別是 307 字、330 字、301 字、283 字,看得出並非按照文章的長度排列,而是考量內容及題目的難易度由淺入深的順序排 列。

第一篇白宫的歷史,文字說明簡潔明瞭,看一次大約就可以了解內容,不過答題就要靠閱讀理解的實力了。第 41. 題是問文章主旨的基本題,但第 42. 題就不容易,除了要了解 practice 的名詞字義,也要對第二段的重點正確掌握才行;第 43. 題和第 44. 題屬文意細節,細心作答就能挑出正確選項。

第二篇是篇幅最長的一篇,簡介西尼羅熱及其病毒,此類公共衛生主題的文章通常比較生硬,但實際上單字並不會比上一篇難。第45.題也是問文章主旨的基本題;第46.題、第47.題和第48.題是考文章中的細節,可能要花些時間回頭確認;較難的是第47.題,答案只靠文章中 aerial 這個單字提示,若不認識這個字的同學們有點吃虧,必須用刪去法的技巧才能得出答案了。

第三篇是科普類文章,說明海水淡化的現實困境和未來展望。如果同學們推敲出 desalination 的字義,不被看似艱難的文章嚇到,其實本篇的題目不會比前二篇難。此類說明文在課本也常出現,所以段落架構和語氣想必對同學們來說是熟悉的,所以文意的理解不會太難。第 49. 題要推敲 arid 的字義,後面 Saudi Arabia 是一大提示。第 50. 題是問段落大意,屬近幾年常出現的考法;第 51. 題考文章中的細節。比較難的是第 52. 題,考的是作者的態度,文章的最後一句甚至最後一段最能看出作者的態度,本文最後的形容詞 promising 也是一大提示。

第四篇是最短的一篇,講述不為人知的搖籃曲的功能,生字不多,但是題目出得相當細緻。第53.題是考文章的標題,但其實和第41.題及第45.題一樣都是問文章主旨的基本題;第54.題不容易直接從句子就推敲出 undertone 的字義,看完整篇文章後比較能確定答案。至於第55.題是問作者的寫作手法,屬於相當高級的閱讀測驗題型,還好並不是拐彎抹角的問法,同學們可以從文章就找出答案。第56.題雖然是「下列何者正確」的基本題,但選項需要同學們理解文章後才能選對得分。

4 107 學測英文考科試題分析

五、中譯英

今年的翻譯題型依然是連貫式翻譯。學測翻譯一向貼近生活,例如 101 年是電影場景成為觀光景點, 102 年是都會區的高房價,103 年是年輕人返鄉種植有機蔬菜,104 年是提及企業的社會責任,105 年是 年輕人面臨的現狀,106 年是玉山本土題。今年則是超級颱風,是我們必須面對的極端氣候天災。

這次並無較難的單字,第一句要注意時態和句型,第二句句子更長,要注意句構。此次考法,中高程度的同學應該依然可以拿到滿分。

六、英文作文

在去年的作文題目採用四格連環圖的「看圖作文」題型之後,今年又改回和 105 年一樣主題式的寫作題型。同學們不需猜測題型,因為依據大考中心的考試說明,從 107 年以後的學測作文題目為引導寫作——看圖寫作、信承寫作和主題寫作都涵蓋其中。

今年的題目很好發揮,只要提出對一窩蜂排隊現象的個人看法,並在第一段中先舉出可以佐證的實例,例如排隊購買 iPhone 手機、拉麵、限量商品等等,並在第二段中分析為何大家如此風靡排隊,為了在社群軟體炫耀或是增加社交話題等等。只要條理清楚且文法正確,就可以取得高分。

107學年度學科能力測驗

第壹部分:單選題(占72分)每題題末之數值為大考中心公布之答對率

一、詞彙(占15分)

第1.題至第15.題,每題有 答案區」。各題答對者,				選擇題
1. Mangoes are a	fruit here in T	Taiwan; most of them	reach their peak of sv	veetness
in July.				
(A) mature	(B) usual	(C) seasonal	(D) particular	82%
 2. Writing term pape	ers and giving oral	reports are typical co	ourse for	college
students.				
(A) requirements	(B) techniques	(C) situations	(D) principles	58%
 3. If we work hard to	our drea	ms when we are you	ng, we will not feel	that we
missed out on some	thing when we get old	d.		
(A) distribute	(B) fulfill	(C) convince	(D) monitor	76%
 4. Few people will to	rust you if you conti	nue making	_ promises and neve	er make
(A) mature (B) usual (C) seasonal (D) particular 82% 2. Writing term papers and giving oral reports are typical course for college students. (A) requirements (B) techniques (C) situations (D) principles 58% 3. If we work hard to our dreams when we are young, we will not feel that we missed out on something when we get old.				
(A) chilly	(B) liberal	(C) hollow	(D) definite	44%
 5. Becky h	er ankle while she wa	s playing tennis last w	eek. Now it still hur	ts badly.
(A) slipped	(B) dumped	(C) twisted	(D) recovered	70%
 6. Research shows that	t men and women usu	ally think differently.	For example, they ha	ve quite
different	about what marriage	e means in their life.		
(A) decisions	(B) beliefs	(C) styles	(D) degrees	52%
 7. The new manager	s very F	For instance, the emplo	oyees are given much	shorter
deadlines for the sa	me tasks than before.			
(A) persuasive	(B) tolerable	(C) suspicious	(D) demanding	56%
 8. While the couple w	ere looking	_ for their missing ch	ildren, the kids were	actually
having fun in the w	oods nearby.			
(A) anxiously	(B) precisely	our dreams when we are young, we will not feel that we seen we get old. Iffill (C) convince (D) monitor 76% if you continue making promises and never make overal (C) hollow (D) definite 44% while she was playing tennis last week. Now it still hurts badly. Imped (C) twisted (D) recovered 70% d women usually think differently. For example, they have quite what marriage means in their life. Iteliefs (C) styles (D) degrees 52% For instance, the employees are given much shorter than before. Iderable (C) suspicious (D) demanding 56% ing for their missing children, the kids were actually rby. The recisely (C) evidently (D) distinctly 78% overful speech, the award winner was by a group of served (C) vanished (D) surrounded 74% and very hard to the interviewers that they were very the job.		
 9. After delivering a	very powerful speech	n, the award winner w	as by a g	group of
fans asking for her	signature.			
(A) deposited	(B) reserved	(C) vanished	(D) surrounded	74%
 10. The interviewees w	vere trying very hard	to the inte	rviewers that they we	ere very
capable and should	be given the job.			
(A) credit	(B) impress	(C) relieve	(D) acquire	62%

_	第	1	口
b	71)	- 1	

(A) flake (B) blossom (C) blanket (D) flash 39%
(A) angles (B) margins (C) exceptions (D) limitations 58%
receive a low grade as a (A) hardship (B) comment (C) bargain (D) penalty 51% 14. Various studies have been in this hospital to explore the link between a high-fat diet and cancer. (A) conducted (B) confirmed (C) implied (D) improved 42% 15. Intense, fast-moving fires raged across much of California last week. The firestorm has claimed the lives of thirty people. (A) efficient (B) reliable (C) massive (D) adequate 69% 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。 1620題為題組 It has long been assumed that creativity is some unusual trait enjoyed by the few. However, according to a wide array of scientific and sociological research, creativity is 16 a sign of rare genius than a natural human potential. Thus, it can be nurtured and encouraged.
(A) hardship (B) comment (C) bargain (D) penalty 51%
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It is believed that taking breaks from a problem can help a moment of insight or stimulate
new ideas. Unconventional solutions can also be explored. That is why some of the most successful
companies in the world, such as 3M and Google, encourage their employees to 18. all sorts of
relaxing activities, such as playing pinball and wandering about the campus. During such breaks, the
mind turns inward, <u>19.</u> it can subconsciously puzzle over subtle meanings and connections.
Another way to increase creativity is to take risks. This is because many breakthroughs come up
when people venture <u>20.</u> their usual routines or areas of expertise. This can be done by, for
example, learning new skills or traveling to new countries.
16.(A) more (B) less (C) better (D) worse 31%
17. (A) spark (B) carve (C) drill (D) grind 47%
18. (A) refer to (B) answer for (C) take part in (D) put up with 78%
19.(A) if (B) but (C) where (D) which 28%
20.(A) into (B) without (C) under (D) beyond 32%
<u>21 25.題為題組</u>
Hair usually gets greasy when it has not been washed because it soaks up oil — hence the need

Hair usually gets greasy when it has not been washed because it soaks up oil — hence the need for shampoo! <u>21.</u> this oil-absorbing feature might not always be so great for our hygiene, it can be great for the environment.

Matter of Trust, a nonprofit organization, has an innovative solution for removing the large-scale oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010, using the ultimate renewable 22. : human hair, of which there is an unlimited supply. Since its founding in 1998, Matter of Trust has collected donations of human hair and animal fur to 23 the thousands of oil spills that happen each year. fur are made into mats and brooms and sent to 24. waters to absorb the oil.

Across the United States each day, 300,000 pounds of hair and fur are cut. Matter of Trust is helping organize the collection of this 25. hair and fur through thousands of salons, pet groomers, and ranchers. Individuals can also speak to local hair stylists and pet groomers about sending in leftover hair and fur.

21. (A) For	(B) While	(C) In case	(D) As long as	63%
22. (A) equipment	(B) ingredient	(C) product	(D) resource	42%
23.(A) get away with	(B) clean up after	(C) run out of	(D) look down upon	48%
24.(A) pollute	(B) polluting	(C) polluted	(D) pollution	48%
25. (A) unneeded	(B) overthrown	(C) excluded	(D) disconnected	62%

26.-30. 題為題組

You must have had this kind of experience: While in the middle of a normal dream, you suddenly realize that you are dreaming. This kind of dream is called a "lucid dream." The term "lucid" means clear; lucid dreamers know that they are dreaming and 26. they are dreaming of. It is different from daydreaming. When a person is having a lucid dream, the person's body is 27.; when a person daydreams, his/her body is awake. Thus, daydreams are really just waking thoughts. In lucid dreams, however, we are completely immersed in the dream world.

Yet, lucid dreaming is 28. just having a clear dream. It is your chance to play around with the extraordinary abilities buried in unused parts of your brain. 29____, it is a way for you to put the deepest areas of your brain to good use while you're sleeping. You can be an everyday Jane Doe or John Smith while awake but a superhero while sleeping, 30, who you are in real life. All the obstacles of reality can be set aside and you are able to accomplish tasks that you could never manage in waking reality.

26.(A) what	(B) why	(C) when	(D) which	77%
27. (A) apart	(B) absent	(C) alone	(D) asleep	85%
28.(A) related to	(B) aside from	(C) more than	(D) nothing but	45%
29. (A) In other words	(B) By no means	(C) At any cost	(D) On the contrary	82%
30. (A) such as	(B) regardless of	(C) with respect to	(D) on behalf of	59%

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。

31.-40.題為題組

Fortune cookies, commonly served after meals at Chinese restaurants in the U.S., are characterized by a fortune, which is written on a small piece of paper tucked inside the cookie. There are several

<u>31.</u> stories about the origin of the fortune cookie. None of them, however, has been proven to be entirely true.

One of these stories 32. the cookie's origin back to 13th- and 14th- century China, which was then occupied by the Mongols. According to the legend, notes of 33. plans for a revolution to overthrow the Mongols were hidden in mooncakes that would ordinarily have been stuffed with sweet bean paste. The revolution turned out to be 34. and eventually led to the formation of the Ming Dynasty. This story may sound highly credible, but there seems to be no solid evidence that it inspired the creation of the 35. we know of today as fortune cookies.

Another <u>36.</u> claims that David Jung, a Chinese immigrant living in Los Angeles, created the fortune cookie in 1918. Concerned about the poor people he saw wandering near his shop, he made cookies and passed them out free on the streets. Each cookie <u>37.</u> a strip of paper inside with an inspirational Bible quotation on it.

However, the more generally accepted story is that the fortune cookie first 38. in either 1907 or 1914 in San Francisco, created by a Japanese immigrant, Makoto Hagiwara. The fortune cookie was based on a Japanese snack, but Hagiwara sweetened the recipe to appeal to American 39. He enclosed thank-you notes in the cookies and served them to his guests with tea. Within a few years, Chinese restaurant owners in San Francisco had copied the recipe and 40. the thank-you notes with fortune notes. Such fortune cookies became common in Chinese restaurants in the U.S. after World War II.

(A) accour	nt	(B) appear	ed	(C) compe	eting	(D) conta	ined	(E) replac	ed
(F) secret		(G) succes	ssful	(H) tastes		(I) traces		(J) treats	
<i>31</i> . 40%	<i>32</i> . 59%	<i>33</i> . 56%	<i>34</i> . 61%	<i>3</i> 5. 44%	<i>36</i> . 45%	<i>37</i> . 61%	<i>38</i> . 65%	<i>39</i> . 59%	<i>40</i> . 62%

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.題為題組

For more than two hundred years, the White House has stood as a symbol of the United States Presidency, the U.S. government, and the American people. In 1790, President George Washington declared that the federal government would reside in a district "not exceeding ten miles square ... on the river Potomac." As preparations began, a competition was held to find a builder of the "President's House." Nine proposals were submitted, and the Irish-born architect James Hoban won the gold medal for his practical and handsome design. Construction began when the first cornerstone was laid in October of 1792. Although President Washington oversaw the construction of the house, he never lived in it. It was not until 1800, when the White House was nearly completed, that its first residents, President John Adams and his wife Abigail, moved in.

American presidents can express their individual style in how they decorate the house and in how they receive the public. Thomas Jefferson held the first inaugural open house in 1805; many of those who attended the swearing-in ceremony at the U.S. Capitol simply followed him home. President Jefferson also opened the house for public tours, and it has remained open, except during wartime, ever

since. In addition, Jefferson welcomed visitors to annual receptions on New Year's Day and on the Fourth of July. Abraham Lincoln did the same, but then the inaugural crowds became far too large for the White House to accommodate comfortably, and this also created a security issue. It was not until Grover Cleveland's first presidency that some effective crowd control measures were implemented to address the problem caused by this practice.

At various times in history, the White House has been known as the "President's Palace," the "President's House," and the "Executive Mansion." President Theodore Roosevelt officially gave the White House its current name in 1901.

41 What is this passage mainly about?

 r		
(A) The design of the White House.	(B) The location of the White House.	
(C) The importance of the White House.	(D) The history of the White House.	87%
42. What does "this practice" refer to in the se	cond paragraph?	
(A) Holding an inaugural open house.	(B) Accommodating the crowds comforta	bly.
(C) Decorating the White House.	(D) Joining in the swearing-in ceremony.	48%
43. Who initiated the construction of the White	House?	
(A) John Adams.	(B) James Hoban.	
(C) George Washington.	(D) Thomas Jefferson.	39%
44. According to the passage, which of the following	owing is NOT true about the White House?	
(A) The White House has had several names	i.	
(B) The designer of the White House was an	American president.	
(C) People were not allowed to visit the Wh	ite House during wartime.	
(D) The White House is located in a district	not larger than ten miles square.	69%

45.-48. 題為題組

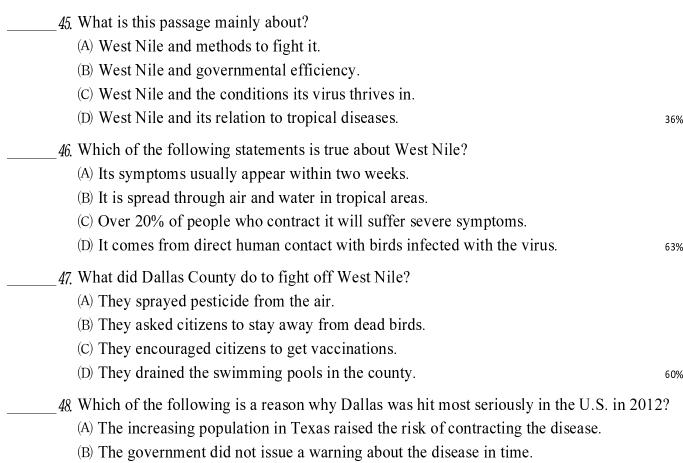
West Nile is a tropical disease that begins in birds, which pass it on to mosquitoes that then go on to infect human beings with a bite. Most people who contract West Nile do not experience any symptoms at all, but, if they do, symptoms typically develop between 3 to 14 days after a mosquito bite. About 1 in 5 persons suffers fever, headaches, and body aches, usually lasting a week or so. lucky 1 in 150 experiences high fever, tremors, paralysis, and coma. Some — especially the elderly and those with weak immune systems — die.

That is what made the major outbreaks of West Nile in the U.S. in the summer of 2012 so scary. The situation was particularly bad in Dallas, Texas, where the West Nile virus killed 10 people and sickened more than 200. The city declared a state of emergency and began aerial spraying of a pesticide to kill the mosquitoes, even though residents argued that the pesticide could be more dangerous than the disease.

Why was the summer of 2012 so hospitable to the West Nile virus and the mosquitoes that carry it? Blame the weather. An extremely mild winter allowed more mosquitoes than usual to survive, while the unusually high temperatures in that scorching summer further increased their number by speeding up their life cycle. The economic crisis may have also played a role: Homeowners who were not able

to pay their bank loans were forced to abandon their properties, sometimes leaving behind swimming pools that made excellent mosquito breeding grounds.

The severity of tropical diseases is also a matter of whether governments are capable — and willing — to defend their populations against infections. Dallas County was not doing some of the key things to slow the spread of West Nile, such as testing dead birds and setting mosquito traps to test for the presence of the disease. Tropical infections are thus as much related to government inaction as they are to climate.



49.-52.題為題組

Most parts of Taiwan have access to sufficient supplies of fresh water for drinking. But fresh water can be in short supply in many **arid** regions of the world such as Saudi Arabia, where there are limited water resources. As the world population continues to grow, shortages of fresh water will occur more often and the need for additional water supplies will become critical. Some may ask, "Since the ocean covers more than 70 percent of the Earth, why not just get drinking water from the ocean?"

59%

(C) The residents worried about the county's decision and action.
(D) The weather of the previous winter was not as cold as usual.

To turn seawater into fresh water, we need to remove the salt in seawater, that is, to desalinate seawater. The problem is that the desalination of water requires a lot of energy. Salt dissolves very easily in water, forming strong chemical bonds, and those bonds are difficult to break. The energy and technology to desalinate water are both expensive, and this means that desalinating water can be costly.

There are environmental costs of desalination as well. Sea life can get sucked into desalination plants, killing small ocean creatures like baby fish and plankton, upsetting the food chain. Also, there

is the problem of what to do with the separated salt, which is left over as a very concentrated brine. Pumping this super-salty water back into the ocean can harm local aquatic life. Reducing these impacts is possible, but it adds to the costs.

Despite the economic and environmental hurdles, desalination is becoming increasingly attractive as human beings are using up fresh water from other sources. At present, desalinating seawater is the only viable way to provide water to growing populations in rural areas of the Middle East and North Therefore, the race is on to find a cheaper, cleaner, and more energy-efficient way of desalinating seawater, and promising new findings are being reported.

49	Which of the follo	wing is closest in mea	ning to " arid " in the	e first paragraph?	
	(A) Occupied.	(B) Isolated.	(C) Dry.	(D) Remote.	75%
50	What is the second	l paragraph mainly abo	out?		
	(A) The high cost of	f desalinating seawate	r.		
	(B) The major chem	nical characteristics of	seawater.		
	(C) The urgent need	d to turn seawater into	fresh water.		
	(D) The amount of	energy produced in th	e desalination of sea	water.	66%
51	. According to the p	assage, which of the f	ollowing statements	is true?	
	(A) Mixing salt wit	h water is not as easy	as removing salt from	m seawater.	
	(B) Desalinating se	awater may kill some	sea creatures and dis	sturb the food chain.	
	(C) Covering 70%	of the Earth, the ocean	has always satisfied	d human needs for water.	
	(D) The increasing	population in Saudi A	rabia has resulted in	shortages of fresh water	. 68%
52	Which of the follo	wing best describes th	e author's attitude to	oward the future of desal	ination?
	(A) Amazed.	(B) Doubtful.	(C) Conservativ	ve. (D) Hopeful.	61%

53.-56.題為題組

Four millennia ago, an ancient Babylonian wrote down what is possibly the first lullaby. It is a rather threatening lullaby, in which the baby is scolded for disturbing the house god with its crying and warned of terrifying consequences. It may have got the baby to sleep, but its message is far from comforting: If he/she does not stop crying, the demon will eat him/her. This lullaby may sound more scary than sleep-inducing, yet it is true that many lullabies — including those sung today — have dark undertones.

Research has shown that lullabies, when used correctly, can soothe and possibly even help to heal an infant; but it is the caretaker's voice and the rhythm and melody of the music that babies respond to, not the content of the song. Then, what is the function of the content? According to studies, some lullabies provide advice, like the Babylonian lullaby, and quite a few others offer the space to sing the unsung, say the unsayable. Lyrics to those lullabies can indeed be interpreted as a reflection of the caregiver's emotions.

Researchers believe that a large part of the function of lullabies is to help a mother vocalize her worries and concerns. The mother's fear of loss especially makes sense since the infant/toddler years of life are fragile ones. Since there is a special physical bond between mother and child during this period, mothers feel they can sing to their child about their own fears and anxieties. Lullabies,

therefore, serve as therapy for the mother. In addition, the songs are seemingly trying to work some magic — as if, by singing, the mother is saying, "Sadness has already touched this house; no need to come by again."

 53. Which of the following titles best de	scribes the main idea of this passage?	
(A) The Origin of Lullabies	(B) The Functions of Lullabies	
(C) Threatening Lullabies	(D) Sleep-Inducing Lullabies	64%
 54. Which of the following is closest in r	neaning to the word "undertones" in the first par	agraph?
(A) Consequences.	(B) Vocals.	
(C) Whispers.	(D) Messages.	46%
 55. What does the author use to support	the idea that lullabies can have a soothing effect?	
(A) Research reports.	(B) Examples found in history.	
(C) Stories of caretakers.	(D) The author's personal experiences.	71%
 56. According to this passage, which of	the following statements is true?	
(A) Scary lullabies better help babies	fall asleep.	
(B) Mothers prefer to sing lullabies w	ith a joyful melody.	
(C) Lullabies comfort not only the ba	by but also the mother.	
(D) Babies react to both the music and	d the lyrics of lullabies.	65%

第貳部分:非選擇題(占28分)

說明:本部分共有二題,請依各題指示作答,答案必須寫在「答案卷」上,並標明大題號(一、二)。作答務 必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫,且不得使用鉛筆。

一、中譯英(占8分)

說明: 1.請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文,並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。 2.請依序作答,並標明子題號。每題 4 分,共 8 分。

- 1.近年來,有越來越多超級颱風,通常造成嚴重災害。
- 2.颱風來襲時,我們應準備足夠的食物,並待在室內,若有必要,應迅速移動至安全的地方。

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:排隊雖是生活中常有的經驗,但我們也常看到民眾因一時好奇或基於嘗鮮心理而出現大排 長龍(form a long line)的現象,例如景點初次開放或媒體介紹某家美食餐廳後,人們便 蜂擁而至。請以此種一窩蜂式的「排隊現象」為題,寫一篇英文作文。第一段,以個人、 親友的經驗或報導所聞為例,試描述這種排隊情形;第二段,說明自己對此現象的心得或 感想。



題型細目分析

₩ 頂標(14級)100~82.4分

∵ 前標(13級)82.3~76.1分

均標(10級)76.0~57.1分

☆ 後標(6級) 57.0~31.7分

▲ 底標(4級) 31.6~19.1分

題號/關鍵字

1. Level 1: seasonal

2. Level 2: requirement

3. Level 4: fulfill

4. Level 3: hollow

5. Level 3: twist

6. Level 2: belief

7. Level 4: demanding

8. Level 4: anxiously

9. Level 3: surround

10. Level 3: impress

11. Level 3: blanket

12. Level 4: margin

13. Level 4: penalty

14. Level 5: conduct

15. Level 5: massive

16. 慣用語 less A than B 的用法

17. 上下文意與詞彙

18. 上下文意與詞彙

19. 關係副詞 where 的用法

20. 上下文意與詞彙

21. 轉折語 while 的用法

22. 上下文意與詞彙

23. 上下文意與詞彙

24. 上下文意與詞彙

25. 上下文意與詞彙

26. what 引導的名詞子句用法

27. 上下文意與詞彙

28. 上下文意與詞彙

29. 上下文意與詞彙

30. 上下文意與詞彙

31. 上下文意與詞彙

32. trace \sim back to \sim

33. 上下文意與詞彙

34. 上下文意與詞彙

35. 上下文意與詞彙

36. 上下文意與詞彙

37. 上下文意與詞彙

38. 上下文意與詞彙

39. 慣用語 appeal to one's tastes 的用法

40. 上下文意與詞彙

41. 文旨題:判斷文章主旨

42. 詞彙題:從上下文意判斷

43. 細節題:考局部文意

44. 推論題:從選項判斷正解

45. 文旨題:判斷文章主旨

46. 推論題:從選項判斷正解

47. 細節題: 考局部文意

48. 細節題: 考局部文意

49. 詞彙題: 從上下文意判斷

50. 文旨題:判斷文章段落主旨

51. 推論題:從選項判斷正解

52. 細節題: 考局部文意

53. 文旨題:判斷文章主旨

54. 詞彙題:從上下文意判斷

55. 細節題: 考局部文意

56. 推論題:從選項判斷正解

○ 誤答統計表 請將答錯的題號圈起並統計題數

詞 5 6 1 2 3 4 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

詞彙錯最多嗎? 建議你可以讀



綜合測驗、文意選填

25 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 26 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 37 38 39

40

綜合測驗、文意選填

錯最多嗎? 建議你可以讀





閱讀測驗

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52

55 56

閱讀測驗錯最多嗎? 建議你可以讀



1

107學年度學科能力測驗

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

第壹部分: 單選題

一、詞彙

1. 芒果是臺灣的<u>季節性</u>水果,大部分的芒果會在七月達到 甜度的高峰。

(A)成熟的 (B)經常的 (C)季節性的 (D)特定的。

2. 寫學期書面報告和發表口頭報告對大學生而言是典型 的課程要求。

(A)要求 (B)技術 (C)情勢 (D)原則。

3. 如果我們在年輕的時候努力<u>實現</u>夢想,到了年老的時候 就不會覺得我們錯過些什麼。

(A)分配 (B)實現 (C)使信服 (D)監控。

4.如果你總是開<u>空頭</u>支票且從不努力信守諾言,那麼幾乎 沒有人會相信你。

(A)寒冷的 (B)自由的 (C)空洞的 (D)明確的。

make efforts to 努力~;keep promises 信守諾言。

5. 貝琪在上週打網球時<u>扭傷</u>了她的腳踝。現在仍然十分疼 痛。

(A)滑倒 (B)傾倒 (C)扭傷 (D)復原。

6. 研究顯示男人和女人通常思考方式不同。例如,他們對於婚姻在人生中的意義有著相當不同的<u>信念</u>。

(A)決定 (B)信念 (C)風格 (D)程度。

7. 新上任的經理<u>要求很嚴格</u>。例如,同樣的工作,他給員 工的完成期限比以前短少許多。

(A)有說服力的 (B)容忍的 (C)懷疑的 (D)要求嚴格的。

8. 當這對夫婦<u>焦急地</u>尋找他們走失的孩子時,事實上孩子 們正在附近的林間盡情玩耍。

(A)焦急地 (B)準確地 (C)明顯地 (D)清楚地。

9. 在發表完強而有力的演講之後,得獎人被一群要求簽名的粉絲包圍。

(A)存放 (B)預約 (C)消失 (D)包圍。

10.面試者致力於讓面試官對他們留下很有能力而且應該 得到這份工作的深刻印象。

(A)信用 (B)使印象深刻 (C)舒緩 (D)習得。

11.在今年的初雪之後,整片草原消失在一層雪<u>毯</u>之下。 (A)薄片 (B)開花 (C)毛毯 (D)閃光。

snow flakes 雪花。

12.彼得喜歡<u>頁邊空白處</u>較寬的書,這提供他足夠的空間書寫筆記。

(A)角度 (B)頁邊空白處 (C)例外 (D)限制。

13.在學期初,老師就告訴學生遲交作業會得到低分當作<u>懲</u>罰。

(A)艱困 (B)評論 (C)特價品 (D)懲罰。

14. 這家醫院曾<u>進行</u>過各種不同的研究,以探討高脂飲食和 癌症間的關聯。

(A)進行 (B)確認 (C)暗示 (D)改善。

15.上週一場劇烈且快速蔓延的火災肆虐加州的大部分地區。大規模的風暴性大火已經奪走三十條人命。 (A)有效率的 (B)可信賴的 (C)大規模的 (D)適當的。

二、綜合測驗

16.-20.題為題組

【中譯】

長久以來創造力被認為是少數人享有的非凡特質。 然而,根據一系列廣泛的科學和社會學研究,<u>與其說</u>創 造力是稀有天才的標誌,<u>不如說是</u>人類天生的潛能。因 此,它是可以被培養和激發出來的。

一般認為,從問題中抽離並稍作休息,有助於<u>激發</u>瞬間的洞察力或是刺激出新點子,也可以探索出不同於慣例的解決之道。這就是為什麼世界上一些像 3M 和 Google 等最成功的公司鼓勵員工<u>參與</u>各種放鬆活動,例如打彈珠檯或在園區漫遊。在這樣的休息時間裡,心靈會內化,並潛意識地苦思一些微妙的意義和關聯。

另一種增加創造力的方法就是冒險。這是因為許多 突破都是發生在人們<u>超越</u>經常性的例行公事或專業知識 領域而大膽行事。這可以藉由例如學習新技能或到尚未 造訪過的國家旅行來達成。

【字詞提示】

assume v. 認定;trait n. 特質;array n. 系列;

sociological *adj*. 社會學的;rare *adj*. 罕見的;

genius n. 天才; potential n. 潛能;

nurture v. 培養; insight n. 洞察力;

stimulate v. 刺激;unconventional adj. 非常規的;

pinball n. 彈珠檯遊戲; wander v. 漫遊;

campus *n*. 園區; subconsciously *adv*. 潛意識地;

puzzle v. 苦思; subtle adj. 微妙的;

take risks 冒險; breakthrough n. 突破;

venture v. 冒險,大膽行事; expertise n. 專業知識。 16. less A than B 與其說是 A 不如說是 B。A 和 B 為相同 的詞性。

17.(A)激發 (B)雕刻 (C)鑽洞 (D)碾碎。

18.(A)提及 (B)負責 (C)參與 (D)忍受。

19. 只有 where 後面才能加完整子句形成一關係副詞子句, 是 in which 的概念。 20.(A) 進入 (B) 沒有 (C) 在~之下 (D) 超越。 21.-25. 題為題組

【中譯】

當頭髮沒洗的時候經常會變得油膩,因為它吸取了油脂——因此才需要洗髮精!<u>雖然</u>頭髮吸油的特性對我們的衛生並不總是那麼好,但卻對環境大有助益。

Matter of Trust 是一個非營利組織,它提出了一個 創新的解決方法來移除 2010 年墨西哥灣大規模的漏油 — 使用最基本的再生<u>資源</u>:可以無限供給的人類頭髮。自從 1998 年 Matter of Trust 成立以來,它收集人類毛髮和獸毛的捐獻,為每年發生的數千起漏油事件<u>清理善後</u>。這些頭髮和獸毛被做成墊子和掃把,送往<u>受汗</u>染的水域去吸附漏油。

每天全美國的人會剪掉三十萬磅重的頭髮和獸毛。 Matter of Trust 透過數千家美髮店、寵物美容店以及牧場,協助安排收集這些<u>不要的</u>毛髮。個人也可以詢問當地的美髮師和寵物美容師有關送出剪下的毛髮相關事宜。

【字詞提示】

greasy adj. 油膩的; soak up 吸取;
hence adv. 因此; shampoo n. 洗髮精;
oil-absorbing adj. 吸油的; feature n. 特性;
hygiene n. 衛生; nonprofit adj. 非營利的;
innovative adj. 創新的; spill n. 溢出;
ultimate adj. 基本的,最初的;
renewable adj. 再生的; donation n. 捐贈;
fur n. 獸毛; mat n. 墊子; broom n. 掃把;
pet groomer 寵物美容師(店); rancher n. 牧場主人;
leftover adj. 剩餘的。

21.(A)因為 (B)雖然 (C)萬一 (D)只要。

22.(A)設備 (B)成分 (C)產品 (D)資源。

23(A)逃離 (B)清理 (殘局) (C)用光 (D)鄙視。

24.本題格需要填入一形容詞修飾後面的名詞 waters,因此 選(C) polluted 受汙染的。

25.(A)不被需要的 (B)推翻的

(C)排除在外的 (D)未連接的。

26.-30.題為題組

【中譯】

你一定有過這樣的經驗:在一個正常的夢中,你突然意識到自己正在作夢。這種夢稱為「清醒夢」。lucid這個字意思是「清晰的」;做清醒夢的人知道他們正在做夢以及他們夢到些<u>什麼</u>。這和做白日夢不同。當一個人正在做清醒夢時,這個人的身體是<u>睡著的</u>;但一個人做白日夢時,他或她的身體是清醒的。因此,白日夢實際只是清醒時的想法。然而,在清醒夢中,我們完全沉浸在夢中的世界。

但是清醒夢不只是做一個清晰的夢,這是你可以擺佈那些深埋大腦未用區域中的非凡能力的大好機會。換句話說,這是你在睡覺的時候可以好好使用大腦最深層區域的時機。清醒的時候,你可能只是一個平凡的普通人,但是無論現實生活中你是誰,睡著時你都可以變成超級英雄。所有現實的障礙都可以擱置一旁,你可以完成那些清醒現實中絕對無法勝任的任務。

【字詞提示】

lucid *adj.* 清醒的; daydreaming *n.* 白日夢; immerse *v.* 沉浸; extraordinary *adj.* 非凡的; Jane Doe or John Smith 默默無名的女性或男性,普通人; obstacle *n.* 障礙; set aside 擱置一旁。

26. what 所引導的名詞子句, what 還必須當子句中 of 的受 詞。

27.(A)分離的 (B)缺席的 (C)獨自的 (D)睡著的。 28.(A)和~有關 (B)除了~之外 (C)不只是~ (D)只是~。 29.(A)換句話說 (B)絕不 (C)不計代價 (D)相反地。 30.(A)例如 (B)無論 (C)關於 (D)代表。

三、文意選填

31.-40.題為題組

【中譯】

在美國的中國餐廳裡,幸運籤餅常常被當作飯後點心,以寫在一小張紙上並塞在餅乾裡的幸運籤語為特徵。關於幸運籤餅的起源<u>眾說紛紜</u>,然而沒有一個是被證實完全正確的。

其中一個故事<u>將</u>籤餅的起源<u>追溯至</u>十三到十四世紀時的中國,當時中國被蒙古人占領。根據傳說,推翻蒙古的<u>祕密</u>革命計畫的紙條,就是藏在通常會填塞甜豆泥餡的月餅裡。革命的結果<u>成功</u>了,最後促使明朝的建立。這個故事聽起來可信度很高,但是似乎沒有可靠的證據證明就是它激發出今日我們所熟知的幸運籤餅。

另外一個<u>解釋</u>宣稱,是一位住在洛杉磯的華裔移民 鍾大衛在 1918 年發明了幸運籤餅。他關懷他所看到那 些在他的店附近徘徊的窮人,於是製作了餅乾在街上免 費發送給他們。每一塊餅乾裡<u>都有</u>一小張紙條,上面寫 著一句激勵人心的《聖經》引文。

然而,較被廣泛接受的故事是幸運籤餅首度<u>出現</u>在 1907 或 1914 年的舊金山,由日裔移民荻原真所發明。 幸運籤餅是以一種日式點心為基礎,但荻原真改為偏甜 的配方以迎合美國人的<u>口味</u>。他將感謝紙條附在餅乾裡 並搭配茶飲提供給客人。幾年之內,舊金山的中國餐廳 複製了他的配方並以幸運籤語<u>取代</u>感謝紙條。第二次世 界大戰之後,這樣的幸運籤餅在美國的中國餐廳變得十 分普遍。

【字詞提示】

characterize v. 以~為特徵; tuck v. 塞入;

occupy v. 占領;Mongol n. 蒙古人;revolution n. 革命;overthrow v. 推翻;ordinarily adv. 通常地;stuff v. 塞入;paste n. 糊狀物;turn out 結果變成;dynasty n. 朝代;credible adj. 可信的;solid adj. 牢靠的;claim v. 聲稱;immigrant n. 移民;a strip of 一條~;inspirational adj. 激勵人心的;quotation n. 引文,語錄;recipe n. 配方

quotation *n*. 引文,語錄;recipe *n*. 配方,食譜; appeal to sb. 迎合某人喜好;enclose *v*. 封入,附上。

- 31.本題格要填入一形容詞修飾後面的名詞 stories,因此選(C) competing 對抗的,競爭的,牴觸的。
- 32 trace~back to~ 將~追溯到~。
- 33.本題格要填入一形容詞修飾後面的名詞 plans,因此選 (F) secret 祕密的。
- 34 turn out to be 後要加入一形容詞或名詞當主詞補語,根據後半句得知革命是成功的,因此選(G) successful。
- 35.根據本題格後關係子句 we know of today as fortune cookies 的提示,選出名詞(J) treats 點心,零食。
- 36.本題格的名詞要取代前面使用多次的 story, 因此選(A) account 解釋, 描述。
- 37.本題格要填入一過去式動詞,後面要接受詞 a strip of paper,因此選(D) contained 包含。
- 38.本題格要填入一過去式的不及物動詞,按照句意選(B) appeared 出現。
- 39. appeal to one's tastes 迎合某人的口味或品味。
- 40.本題格前的 and 提示要填入和前面 had copied 對稱的動詞,因此選(E) replaced 取代。

四、閱讀測驗

41.-44.題為題組

【中譯】

兩百多年來,白宮的矗立已成為美國總統、美國政府和美國人民的象徵。1790年,喬治·華盛頓總統宣布聯邦政府將座落於一個「不超過十平方英哩···波多馬克河畔」的地區。籌備工作開始時,舉辦了一場尋找「總統官邸」建造者的競賽。有九份提案提出,由出生於愛爾蘭的建築師詹姆斯·霍班以其實用且壯觀的設計贏得金牌。當 1792 年十月奠定第一塊基石時,建造工程就開始了。雖然華盛頓總統監督了房子的建造,但他卻從未住進去過。直到 1800年,白宮接近完工時,第一位住客約翰·亞當斯總統和他的妻子艾比嘉爾才入住。

美國總統可以藉由裝飾房屋的方式和接待民眾的 方式來表達他們的個人風格。湯瑪斯·傑佛遜總統於 1805 年舉辦了首屆白宮就職開放日;許多在美國國會大 廈參加宣誓就職典禮的人就直接跟他回家(白宮)。傑 佛遜總統也將白宮開放給民眾參觀,自此以後,除了戰 爭期間外,白宮都一直保持開放的狀態。除此之外,傑 佛遜總統還會在元旦和美國國慶日當天歡迎訪客前來一 年一度的招待會。亞伯拉罕·林肯做法相同,但是當時 參加就職典禮的人群遠多於白宮可舒適容納的人數,這 也造成安全性問題。直到格羅弗·克里夫蘭總統首任期 間,實施一些有效的群眾管控措施,才解決了這種做法 所造成的問題。

在歷史上不同時期,白宮曾被命名為「總統皇宮」、「總統官邸」及「最高行政官邸」。1901年時才由西奧多·羅斯福總統正式給予「白宮」現在這個名字。

【字詞提示】

federal *adj.* 聯邦的;reside *v.* 居住;exceed *v.* 超出;competition *n.* 競賽;proposal *n.* 提案;submit *v.* 提出;cornerstone *n.* 基石;oversee *v.* 監督;inaugural *adj.* 就職的;

swearing-in *adj*. 宣誓就職的; reception *n*. 接待會; accommodate *v*. 容納; implement *v*. 實施,執行; address *v*. 解決,處理;

executive *adj.* 高級行政管理的;mansion *n.* 官邸;officially *adv.* 正式地。

41.本篇文章主旨為何?

(A)白宮的設計 (B)白宮的地點

(C)白宮的重要性 (D)白宮的歷史。

- 42.第二段中 this practice 所指為何?
 - (A)舉辦白宮就職開放日
 - (B)舒適地容納群眾
 - (C)裝飾白宮
 - (D)參加就職宣誓典禮。
- 43. 發起建造白宮的人是誰?
 - (A)約翰·亞當斯 (B)詹姆斯·霍班
 - (C)喬治・華盛頓 (D)湯瑪斯・傑佛孫。
- 44.根據本文,下列關於白宮的敘述何者為非?
 - (A)白宮曾有過幾個不同的名字
 - (B)白宮的設計者是一位美國總統
 - (C)戰爭期間人民不被允許參訪白宮
 - (D)白宮位於不大於十平方英哩的區域內。

45.-48.題為題組

【中譯】

西尼羅熱是一種始於鳥類傳遞給蚊子,然後經由蚊子叮咬傳染給人類的熱帶疾病。大部分感染西尼羅熱的人不會經歷任何症狀,但如果有的話,症狀通常會在蚊子叮咬後三到十四天內發生。大約五個人中有一人會歷經發燒、頭痛、身體痠痛,通常持續約一星期左右。更加不幸的是一百五十人中會有一人歷經高燒、顫抖、癱瘓和昏迷。有一些人 — 尤其是年長者或免疫系統弱的人 — 會因此死亡。

這就是造成 2012 年夏天在美國爆發的西尼羅熱如此可怕的原因。德州達拉斯郡的情況特別嚴重,西尼羅病毒在當地造成十人死亡,兩百多人染病。城市宣布進入緊急狀態,並開始用飛機從空中噴灑殺蟲劑撲滅蚊子,縱然民眾主張殺蟲劑可能比疾病更加危險。

為何 2012 年夏天對西尼羅病毒和病媒蚊的傳染如此適宜呢?這要歸咎於天氣。極端溫暖的冬天比起往常讓更多蚊子存活,而酷熱夏天的不尋常高溫更進一步加速牠們的生命週期,進而增加牠們的數量。經濟危機也可能有所影響:屋主無法付出銀行貸款,被追放棄財產,有時候棄置的游泳池就成為蚊子最佳的繁殖地。

熱帶疾病的嚴重程度也是政府是否有能力 — 和是否有意願 — 保衛人民抵抗傳染病的問題。達拉斯郡並沒有採取一些關鍵措施以減緩西尼羅熱的擴散,例如化驗死禽和設置捕蚊器以檢驗疾病的現況。因此,熱帶傳染病和政府不作為的相關性等同於和氣候的關係。

【字詞提示】

tropical adj. 熱帶的; infect v. 感染;

contract v. 患病;tremor n. 顫抖;

paralysis n 癱瘓; coma n 昏迷;

immune systems 免疫系統; emergency n. 緊急情況;

aerial adj. 由飛機進行的; pesticide n. 殺蟲劑;

hospitable adj. 適宜的; extremely adv. 極端地;

scorching adj. 灼熱的;loan n. 貸款;

abandon v. 放棄; property n. 財產;

breeding n. 繁殖; severity n. 猛烈, 嚴重;

trap n 陷阱,捕捉器;inaction n 無所作為。

45.本文的主旨為何?

- (A)西尼羅熱和對抗方法
- (B)西尼羅熱和政府效能
- (C)西尼羅熱和病毒繁殖情況
- (D)西尼羅熱及其與熱帶疾病的關聯。
- 46.下列有關西尼羅熱的敘述,何者正確?
 - (A)症狀通常在兩週內出現
 - (B)藉由空氣和水遍布於熱帶地區
 - (C)超過百分之二十的患者會遭受嚴重的症狀
 - (D)它經由人類直接與感染病毒的鳥類接觸而產生。

47.達拉斯郡如何抵抗西尼羅熱?

- (A)從空中噴灑殺蟲劑
- (B)要求郡民遠離死禽
- (C)鼓勵郡民接種疫苗
- (D)將郡內游泳池池水抽乾。
- 48下列何者是2012年美國達拉斯郡疫情最嚴重的原因?
 - (A)德州人口持續增加提升患病的風險
 - (B)政府沒有及時發出疾病警告
 - (C)郡民擔心該郡政府的決定和行動
 - (D)前一年冬天的氣候並未像往常一樣寒冷。

49.-52. 題為題組

【中譯】

臺灣大部分地區都有管道可以充分補給乾淨的飲用水。但是,世界上許多像沙烏地阿拉伯等水資源有限的乾旱地區,淡水可能會短缺。隨著世界人口持續增加,淡水短缺問題將更常發生,且額外供水的需求將變得十分緊急。有些人可能會問:「既然地球有超過百分之七十的區域被海水所覆蓋,為何不就從海洋取得飲用水呢?」

為了將海水變成淡水,我們必須去除海水中的鹽分,也就是淡化海水。問題是海水淡化需要大量能源,鹽分極易溶解在水中,形成強大的化學鍵,而且這些化學鍵很難破壞。淡化海水的能源和技術都要價不斐,這意味淡化海水是代價很高的。

海水淡化也有環境成本。海洋生物可能會被吸進海水淡化廠中,殺死像幼魚和浮游生物之類的小型海洋生物,並擾亂食物鏈。此外,分離後所遺留下來的高濃度鹽水該如何處理也是一大問題。將這樣的超級鹽水灌注到海洋中,可能會危害當地水生生物。這樣做有可能減少這些影響,但是又得增加成本。

儘管有經濟和環境的障礙,隨著人類逐漸耗盡其他來源的淡水,海水淡化變得愈來愈具吸引力。目前,淡化海水是提供中東和北非農村地區人口成長所需用水的唯一可行方式。因此,人們開始爭相尋找一個更便宜、更乾淨、更節能的方法淡化海水,一些有希望的新發現正陸續被報導出來。

【字詞提示】

access n. 管道; arid adj. 乾旱的;

shortage n. 短缺;critical adj. 危急的;

desalinate v. 除去鹽分,淡化海水;dissolve v. 溶解;

chemical bond 化學鍵; suck v. 吸;

plankton n. 浮游生物; separated adj. 分離出的;

concentrated adj 濃縮的; brine n 濃鹽水;

pump v. 灌注;aquatic adj. 水生的;

hurdle n. 障礙; viable adj. 可實行的;

rural adj. 農村的;

energy-efficient *adj.* 節約能源的,能源效率高的; promising *adj.* 有希望的。

49.下列何者最接近第一段中 arid 這個字的意思?

(A)占領的 (B)孤立的 (C)乾燥的 (D)偏僻的。

- 50.文章第二段主旨為何?
 - (A)淡化海水的高成本
 - (B)海水主要的化學特性
 - (C)將海水轉為淡水的迫切需求
 - (D)海水淡化所產生的能量。
- 51.根據本文,下列敘述何者正確?

(A)混合鹽和水並不像從海水分離出鹽那麼簡單

- (B)淡化海水可能會殺死一些海洋生物並擾亂食物鏈
- (C)覆蓋地球百分之七十的海水一直以來總是滿足人類 對水的需求
- (D)沙烏地阿拉伯不斷增加的人口造成淡水的短缺。
- 52.下列何者最能描述作者對未來海水淡化的態度?
 - (A)驚奇的 (B)懷疑的 (C)保守的 (D)有希望的。

53.-56.題為題組

【中譯】

四千年前,一位古代巴比倫人寫下了可能是世上第 一首的搖籃曲。它是一首相當具威脅性的搖籃曲,內容 為責罵寶寶,因為他(她)的哭聲打擾了房神,並警告 這會有可怕的後果。它也許可以哄寶寶入睡,但它內含 的訊息完全稱不上安慰:如果他或她不停止哭泣,惡魔 就會吃掉他或她。這首搖籃曲聽起來與其說是催眠不如 說是可怕,然而事實上許多搖籃曲 — 包括今日所傳唱 的 — 都有著黑暗的潛藏涵義。

研究顯示,如果正確使用搖籃曲,它可以撫慰甚至 可能幫助治癒嬰兒;但是寶寶有所反應的是照顧者的聲 音和音樂的節奏與旋律,而不是歌曲的內容。那麼,內 容的作用是什麼?根據研究,一些搖籃曲提供忠告,像 那首巴比倫的搖籃曲,還有其他相當多的搖籃曲提供空 間可以唱出不能唱、說出不可說的事。那些搖籃曲的歌 詞的確可以被詮釋為照顧者情感的投射。

研究人員相信,搖籃曲的一大部分功能是要幫助母 親唱出她的憂慮和擔心。母親對於失去孩子的恐懼是特 別理所當然的,因為嬰兒或學步兒時期的生命十分脆 弱。在這個時期,因為母親和孩子間有一種特殊的生理 連結,所以母親覺得可以對孩子唱出自己的恐懼和焦 慮。因此,搖籃曲對母親而言是一種療法。此外,這些 歌曲似乎會產生某種魔力 — 彷彿,藉由唱著搖籃曲, 母親說出:「悲傷已經造訪過這個家,沒有需要再度來 訪。」

【字詞提示】

millennia n. 千年, millennium 的複數;

lullaby n. 搖籃曲,催眠曲;threatening adj. 威脅的;

scold v. 責罵; consequence n. 結果,下場;

far from 絕不;demon n. 惡魔;

sleep-inducing adj. 催眠的;

undertone n. 潛在的涵義;infant n. 嬰兒;

caretaker n. 照顧者; rhythm n. 節奏;

quite a few 相當多; lyric n 歌詞; interpret v. 詮釋;

reflection n. 投射,映象; caregiver n. 照顧者;

vocalize v. 唱出; fragile adj. 脆弱的;

therapy n. 療法。

53.下列哪個標題最能描述本文主旨?

(A)搖籃曲的起源 (B)搖籃曲的功能

(C)威脅性的搖籃曲 (D)催眠的搖籃曲。

- 54.下列何者最接近第一段中 undertones 這個字的意思?
- (A)結果 (B)演唱,聲樂 (C)耳語 (D)訊息,寓意。
- 55.作者利用什麼來支持搖籃曲可以有撫慰效果的觀點?
 - (A)研究報告
 - (B)歷史上發現的案例
 - (C)照顧者的故事
 - (D)作者個人經驗。
- 56.根據本文,下列敘述何者正確?
 - (A)可怕的搖籃曲比較能幫助寶寶入睡
 - (B)母親偏好唱旋律愉悅的搖籃曲
 - (C)搖籃曲不只安慰寶寶也能安慰母親
 - (D)寶寶對搖籃曲的音樂和歌詞都會有反應。

第貳部分:非選擇題

一、中譯英

- 1. In recent years, there have been more and more super typhoons, which often cause/often causing serious damage.
- 2. When typhoons strike/hit, we should prepare enough/ sufficient food, stay indoors, and swiftly move to safe places if necessary.

二、英文作文

Waiting in line is not an unfamiliar experience for a high school student like me. I have to line up to take the bus to and from school. However, in recent years, forming a long line seems to be a common phenomenon — before the department store for some bargains, in front of a little sweets house for seasonal desserts, and even in front of a machine overnight for concert tickets! It seems that if you never wait for something in line, you may be considered fall behind the times. I have a terrible personal experience about this popular movement. Last weekend, my mom proposed to try a new restaurant because of the recommendation of some so-called gourmet blogger. Believe it or not, we had stood in line for two hours to have seats and had the dinner finally — just no more than common.

Much to my surprise, the neighboring tables around me kept taking pictures for the food with their smart phones — it didn't matter whether it was delicious or not. What did matter was that they could post the delicious-looking snaps on Facebook, Line, Twitter or Instagram. It is obvious that the reason why people are willing to form a long line under the scorching sun or in the chilly wind — partly to satisfy their curiosity, partly to show off their own colorful life. Under the stimulation of those social networking websites, long lines will continue to appear here and there!