



英文考科

歷屆學科能力測驗試題

110學年度學科能力測驗英文考科試題分析 1

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【編註】第1~7回詳解由孫至娟老師撰寫，第8回詳解由邱慧菁老師撰寫

110 學年度學科能力測驗英文考科試題分析

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壹、前言

今年學測的英文考科為舊制學測的最後一屆，對新型學測的難易度與內容走向有定調的重要性。考試範圍依舊以高中英文一到五冊的課程內容為主，詞彙範圍控制在大考中心「詞彙分級表」第一級到第五級。其餘仍延續學測一貫的傳統形式，題型與配分比例都沒有變動，依然是選擇題七十二分，非選擇題二十八分。

整體而言，今年的考題與往年相較算中間偏難。詞彙題的級數分配平均，但其中幾個單字的用法頗具難度。綜合測驗難易度中等，三篇略有由淺入深的安排，倒是文法題較往年來得多，是否為未來趨勢還須觀察。文意選填文章增長但是難度並未增加，算中等難度的大題。閱讀測驗文章長度平均起來約於三百字左右，細節題型較多，需要耐心閱讀才能找出答案，亦如這幾年的慣例有一題圖文轉譯題；四篇文章的內容均為較硬的敘事文或說明文，對於習慣多媒體閱讀的考生是偏難的挑戰。今年的中譯英算整份考題中較容易的題組，只要有四級生字的實力，不需特殊片語或句型就可得分。至於作文，與去年相同，取材於新聞照片，可見此一出題類型已經確立，此種以新聞報導圖片的新引導式命題，貼近生活也符合新課綱精神。

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：巴塞隆納的野鴿問題、公園管理員遭雷擊中七次的故事與印尼冰河消逝的危機。文意選填則為運動的新概念。閱讀測驗四篇的主題分別為：刺梨仙人掌新能源、護照的歷史、富蘭克林發明的玻璃琴與摩根仙境遊樂園的介紹。翻譯為交通安全主題，作文為探討遊客的公德心。

貳、試題與測驗重點

一、詞彙題

今年的詞彙題在選項中出現一個不在大考中心詞彙表中的單字——harmonious，但不是答案。harmonious 為第四級單字 harmony 的形容詞，有趣的是從 111 學年度起適用的新詞彙表也無收錄 harmonious。可見，重要單字的詞類並未全收錄其中。

選項的詞類分配一直有固定比例，今年也不例外：動詞五題、名詞四題、形容詞四題、副詞二題。生字難易度的級數分配全落在第二到五級的範圍內：答案選項只有一題是第二級——jointly；四題屬於第三級——tease, moist, tumble, kit；七題屬於第四級——escalator, obediently, parachute, revolutionary, interaction, singular, commit；三題屬於第五級——flourish, absurd, resume。比起以往，難度稍有增加，算是中間偏難，應為趨近明年新型學測的難度。

二、綜合測驗

今年克漏字減少片語題而增加文法題。文法題有四題，分別考的是介系詞 without 的用法、過去分詞修飾語用法、與過去事實相反的假設語氣以及完成式的分詞構句。這四題都需細心推斷才能得出答案，頗有難度。

靠上下文意推斷答案的題目中：有五題是動詞或動詞片語，占了三分之一的題數；形容詞也有三題。這八題都算中等程度，了解意思就可作答。但是剩下的三題副詞、名詞與混搭題，必須細細推敲才不會被誘答選項所騙，是中間偏難的題目。

三、文意選填

今年的文意選填文章長度較長，但是內容關於運動，為學生熟悉的主題，選項集中在第二級至第四級間的單字，只有一個動詞片語 *abide by* 較難，落在第五級。比較特別的是 *fanatic* 這個選項，為第三級的單字，但在 111 學年度起適用的新詞彙表中已無此單字。

選項的詞性分類清楚：三個名詞：*means, soreness, fanatic*；四個動詞或動詞片語：*argue, point to, abide by, make time (for)*；三個形容詞：*demanding, current, modest*。其中最困難的詞應為 *physically demanding* 這個複合形容詞的搭配用法。

四、閱讀測驗

今年閱讀測驗依循慣例，每篇都有一題測驗綜合歸納的能力：第一篇為文章目的、第二篇為文章的組織方式、第三篇為圖文轉譯、第四篇為內容主旨。這四題都是該題組的第一題。

接下來就都是考閱讀文本中的細節，每一篇都考了一題「何者正確」—— *Which is true?* 有三篇各考了一題「何者為非」—— *Which is NOT mentioned?* 題目的陳述都規格化。另外，第三篇考了一題代名詞；第四篇考了一題詞意，是較有變化的題目。整體而言，四篇文章由淺至深，後面兩篇不但文章難度較高，題目也較有變化。

五、中譯英

今年的翻譯題型仍為連貫式翻譯，以交通安全為主題，考生並不陌生，應很容易拿分。

六、英文作文

去年第一次出現兩張新聞報導圖片的新型看圖寫作題型，除了描述圖片，還要考生針對內容發表看法，被大讚十分符合新課綱的素養考題方向。今年的題目算沿用去年模式，只不過精簡為一張圖片，一樣先描述圖片再發表看法。可以看出這兩年的圖片內容都是發生在臺灣的事件，貼近學生生活經驗。作文主題要描述遊客闖入花田中拍照，並對此沒有公德心的行為加以評論，都不需特殊的單字句型，比起去年的題目較容易發揮。

1

110 學年度學科能力測驗

☺	頂標 (13級)	100 ~74.8分
☺	前標 (12級)	74.7~68.6分
☺	均標 (8級)	68.5~43.7分
☺	後標 (5級)	43.6~25.0分
☺	底標 (4級)	24.9~18.7分

第壹部分：單選題 (占 72 分)

一、詞彙題 (占 15 分)

- _____ 1. Tom is really a naughty boy. He likes to _____ and play jokes on his younger sister when their parents are not around.
(A) alert (B) spare (C) tease (D) oppose 73%
- _____ 2. Elderly shoppers in this store are advised to take the elevator rather than the _____, which may move too fast for them to keep their balance.
(A) airway (B) operator (C) escalator (D) instrument 73%
- _____ 3. Upon hearing its master's call, the dog wagged its tail, and followed her out of the room _____.
(A) obediently (B) apparently (C) logically (D) thoroughly 61%
- _____ 4. Since many of our house plants are from humid jungle environments, they need _____ air to keep them green and healthy.
(A) moist (B) stale (C) crisp (D) fertile 64%
- _____ 5. The skydiver managed to land safely after jumping out of the aircraft, even though her _____ failed to open in midair.
(A) glimpse (B) latitude (C) segment (D) parachute 47%
- _____ 6. The invention of the steam engine, which was used to power heavy machines, brought about a _____ change in society.
(A) persuasive (B) harmonious (C) conventional (D) revolutionary 59%
- _____ 7. To encourage classroom _____, the teacher divided the class into groups and asked them to solve a problem together with their partners.
(A) operation (B) interaction (C) adjustment (D) explanation 67%
- _____ 8. Lisa _____ onto the ground and injured her ankle while she was playing basketball yesterday.
(A) buried (B) punched (C) scattered (D) tumbled 60%
- _____ 9. Hundreds of residents received free testing _____ from the city government to find out if their water contained any harmful chemicals.
(A) kits (B) trials (C) zones (D) proofs 23%
- _____ 10. The 2011 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded _____ to three women for the efforts they made in fighting for women's rights.
(A) actively (B) earnestly (C) jointly (D) naturally 30%

- _____ 11. The company is _____ and making great profits under the wise leadership of the chief executive officer.
 (A) applauding (B) flourishing (C) circulating (D) exceeding 48%
- _____ 12. It is absolutely _____ to waste your money on an expensive car when you cannot even get a driver's license.
 (A) absurd (B) cautious (C) vigorous (D) obstinate 41%
- _____ 13. The problem of illegal drug use is very complex and cannot be traced to merely one _____ reason.
 (A) singular (B) countable (C) favorable (D) defensive 54%
- _____ 14. The non-profit organization has _____ \$1 million over five years to finance the construction of the medical center.
 (A) equipped (B) resolved (C) committed (D) associated 43%
- _____ 15. One week after the typhoon, some bridges were finally opened and bus service _____ in the country's most severely damaged areas.
 (A) departed (B) resumed (C) transported (D) corresponded 32%

二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

16.-20. 題為題組

Street pigeons are a common sight in many European cities. In fact, a visit to a major European city just would not be the same 16. encountering them: bathing in fountains, perching on historic buildings, and flocking in public squares. In Barcelona, however, the birds are now threatening to 17. the city's historic center, pooping on monuments, buildings, and even tourists.

The city council originally proposed 18. the pigeon population by gathering the birds and shooting them. But that idea led to strong protests from numerous animal rights groups. After heated debates and discussions, the government was finally persuaded to consider another 19. effective method: giving the pigeons birth control.

In 2016, the city council decided to put its 85,000 pigeon population on a birth control pill to block the formation of eggs in birds. Starting from April 2017, the pills were placed in 40 bird feeders 20. throughout the city. It was predicted that there would be a decrease of 20 percent in the pigeon population in the first year and between 70 and 80 percent in four or five years.

16. (A) as (B) for (C) though (D) without 26%
17. (A) set up (B) hang on (C) take over (D) break down 31%
18. (A) counting (B) reducing (C) displaying (D) maintaining 70%
19. (A) nearly (B) shortly (C) precisely (D) similarly 48%
20. (A) installing (B) installed (C) to install (D) having installed 50%

21.-25. 題為題組

Being hit by lightning is a rare event. Over the course of an 80-year life span, the odds of being hit by lightning are 1 in 3,000, 21. the probability of being struck seven different times. Roy Sullivan, a park ranger in the United States, was struck by lightning more recorded times than

any other human being. Over his 36-year career, Sullivan was struck by lightning seven times—and 22. each shock!

Strikes one, two, and three were pure bad luck, he thought. But after strike four, Sullivan became 23. death and took precautions during lightning strikes. Strike five occurred in 1973 when Sullivan was on patrol. A storm cloud “chased” him until he was struck. The same thing happened again in 1976. Sullivan, while surveying a campground, felt that a cloud was 24. him, and tried all he could to run—but it got him anyway. Finally, on 25 June 1977, a seventh and final bolt struck Sullivan as he was fishing in a pond. “I don’t believe God is after me,” he theorized. “If he was, the first bolt 25. enough. Best I can figure is that I have some chemical, some mineral, in my body that draws lightning. I just wish I knew.”

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----|
| 21.(A) if it isn't | (B) as you can see | (C) not to mention | (D) with regard to | 50% |
| 22.(A) piloted | (B) rejected | (C) survived | (D) tracked | 69% |
| 23.(A) fearful of | (B) critical of | (C) doubtful about | (D) positive about | 54% |
| 24.(A) coming after | (B) getting over | (C) holding on to | (D) watching out for | 58% |
| 25.(A) was | (B) had been | (C) would be | (D) would have been | 30% |

26.-30.題為題組

Glaciers are usually associated with colder climates. But some mountain ranges of South America, Africa, and Indonesia are also 26. glaciers and ice sheets. These tropical glaciers serve as a major source of water supply to one-sixth of the world’s population.

A newly published study, however, revealed that rising temperatures are posing an 27. threat to the last tropical glaciers in Indonesia’s Papua region. The ice sheets, which once spanned 20 square kilometers, are thinning over five times as quickly compared to a few years ago. 28. already shrunk by 85% to a mere 0.5 square kilometers, Papua’s glaciers will completely disappear within a decade, researchers have predicted.

The disappearance of the glaciers will also leave a significant 29. impact. For many indigenous Papuans, the ice sheets represent a sacred symbol. “The mountains and valleys are the arms and legs of their god and the glaciers are the head,” explained the head researcher.

The study warned that Papua’s glaciers are only the “first to go” if greenhouse gases are 30. and temperatures continue rising. And this is certainly a serious warning about the depressing fate of other glaciers around the world.

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----|
| 26.(A) home to | (B) covers of | (C) roofs over | (D) room for | 28% |
| 27.(A) occasional | (B) elaborate | (C) immediate | (D) offensive | 56% |
| 28.(A) Have | (B) Had | (C) Having | (D) Having been | 41% |
| 29.(A) cultural | (B) moral | (C) political | (D) environmental | 35% |
| 30.(A) kept balanced | (B) made released | (C) seen dismissed | (D) left unchecked | 17% |

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

31.-40.題為題組

If you cannot find ways to fit exercise into your busy daily schedule, don’t worry! Exercise doesn’t always have to be laborious. Research shows that 31. amounts of exercise—even

just 15 minutes a day—helps ease depression, enhance self-image, relieve stress, and much more. That’s right. Doing exercise makes you happy, and you don’t have to be a fitness 32 to do it. What you need to do is to make “start slow and have fun” a motto to 33. Then you’ll be well on your way to using physical activity as a tool to make you feel better every day.

The “no pain, no gain” view of exercise is now considered old-fashioned. In fact, 34 health studies prove that exercise doesn’t have to hurt to be effective. You might 35 that if working out doesn’t give you pain, it isn’t working. According to fitness trainers, physically 36 exercises may make you breathe heavily and your muscles may ache temporarily, but exercise should not be painful. In fact, if it is, it may 37 an injury or muscle strain. Many great forms of exercise—like walking, swimming, or gentle stretching—get results without the 38 or discomfort some people associate with exercise.

For the sake of your health, it is time to make regular exercise a part of your life. Keep in mind that even short periods of low-impact exercise serve as a powerful 39 to improve your health. So, no matter how busy you are, try to 40 for exercise every day, like a 15-minute walk with your dog. Your body will thank you in many ways.

(A) means	(B) soreness	(C) point to	(D) argue	(E) demanding					
(F) abide by	(G) fanatic	(H) current	(I) make time	(J) modest					
31. 30%	32. 27%	33. 35%	34. 48%	35. 61%	36. 26%	37. 40%	38. 55%	39. 37%	40. 74%

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

41-44 題為題組

The prickly pear cactus is such a powerful symbol in Mexico that it occupies a prime spot on Mexico’s national flag. The plant was considered sacred by the ancient Aztecs, and modern-day Mexicans eat it, drink it, and even use it in medicines and shampoos. Now scientists have come up with a new use for the bright green plant: producing renewable energy.

Known locally as *nopal*, the prickly pear is farmed on a massive scale in Mexico. Over the years, only the edible soft inner flesh has been used. The cactus’s thick outer layer (i.e., husk), with all those spines, had always been viewed as a waste product until researchers developed a biogas generator to turn the husks into electricity.

The pilot project dedicated to developing the cactus biogas generator began in the south of Mexico City. The area produces 200,000 tons a year of prickly pear cactus—up to 10 tons of which ends up as waste on the floor of the cactus market each day. Then, a local green energy startup company got the idea to turn that waste into energy. The generator is now in place at the cactus market, where the vendors are enthusiastic about this new way to utilize the tons of cactus husks that once went directly into the trash.

The prickly pear has a number of advantages over other biofuel crops, such as wheat, sugarcane, and soybeans. For one thing, only the husk of the cactus is used for generating biofuel, while its inner flesh is still preserved for food. Therefore, using the plant as a fuel source will not put pressure on food prices. Moreover, the cactus requires minimum water, and thus is not grown

on traditional agricultural pasture. This means that no increased competition arises for the water or land presently used for food production.

The project in Mexico City has brought new hope to reducing the use of fossil fuels. If it can be expanded, the prickly pear could be the key to Mexico's energy future.

- _____ 41. What is the purpose of this passage?
- (A) To argue for the benefits of *nopales*.
 (B) To introduce a new source of energy.
 (C) To predict the future agriculture policy of Mexico.
 (D) To change people's ideas about energy consumption. 73%
- _____ 42. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a function of the prickly pear?
- (A) For treating illnesses. (B) For personal hygiene.
 (C) For food and beverage. (D) For gardening and landscaping. 58%
- _____ 43. Which of the following statements about the prickly pear cactus is true?
- (A) Its soft inner part is often discarded.
 (B) It was not discovered until the modern era.
 (C) It turns into 200,000 tons of waste in Mexico each year.
 (D) It appears in a prominent place on Mexico's national flag. 71%
- _____ 44. What advantage does the prickly pear cactus have over other biofuel crops?
- (A) It generates more energy. (B) It will not influence food prices.
 (C) It may replace feed for livestock. (D) It can increase global food production. 61%

45-48 題為題組

The concept of a travel document, which shows a person is under a ruler's protection while in a foreign land, has probably existed since rulers and states were first invented. But the earliest mention of an object which we might recognize as a passport appeared in about 450 B.C. The Hebrew Bible states that Nehemiah, an official serving King Artaxerxes of ancient Persia, asked permission to travel to Judah. The King agreed and gave Nehemiah a letter "to the governors of the province beyond the river," requesting safe passage for him as he travelled through their lands.

Later, in the medieval Islamic Caliphate, a form of passport was the *bara'a*, a receipt for taxes paid. Only people who paid their taxes were permitted to travel to different regions of the Caliphate. In medieval Europe, on the other hand, travel documents were issued by local authorities, and generally contained a list of towns and cities which the document holder was permitted to enter or pass through. On the whole, documents were not required for travel to seaports, which were considered open trading points, but documents were required to travel inland from seaports.

King Henry V of England is credited with having invented the first true passport, as a way of helping his subjects prove who they were in foreign lands. The earliest reference to these documents is found in a 15th-century Act of Parliament, while the term "passport" came into use about a century later. Nevertheless, passports were not generally required for international travel until the First World War. It was at this time that passports as we would recognize them today began to be used.


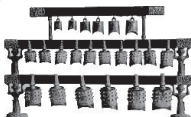
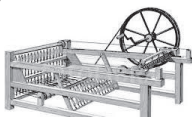

- _____ 45. How is the information in the passage organized?
 (A) In order of time. (B) By cause and effect.
 (C) In order of importance. (D) By definition and illustration. 57%
- _____ 46. Which of the following statements is true about the earliest travel document?
 (A) It was issued by the king of Judah.
 (B) It was given to an official of Persia.
 (C) It appeared more than three thousand years ago.
 (D) It served to invite people to travel beyond the river. 49%
- _____ 47. When did the term “passport” start being used?
 (A) In about 450 B.C. (B) During World War I.
 (C) In the 16th century. (D) During King Henry V’s reign. 48%
- _____ 48. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as a form of passport? 41%
 (A) A letter. (B) A receipt. (C) A proof of identity. (D) A list of seaports.

49.-52. 題為題組

Benjamin Franklin, one of the Founding Fathers of the United States, was not only a great politician but also a highly accomplished scientist and inventor. Of his many achievements, probably the least well-known are his accomplishments in music. He invented an instrument for which both Mozart and Beethoven composed music—the glass armonica.

In 1761, while living in England, Franklin heard a performer playing musical glasses. Franklin was charmed by the music, but felt that there was a better way to create the same sound. He had a glassmaker create thirty-seven hemispheres made of glass, with each being a different size and thickness to produce different pitches. The glass hemispheres were color coded with paint to identify the notes. Franklin ran an iron rod through a hole in the top of each hemisphere so that **they** could nest together from largest to smallest. He linked all of this to a device shaped like a spinning wheel, with a foot control that turned the rod, making the glass hemispheres rotate. Franklin moistened his fingers and held them against the rims of the glass hemispheres as they turned, producing a unique sound. He mastered the instrument and took it to parties and gatherings to play for his friends and acquaintances. The instrument became so popular that thousands were built and sold.

But musical fashions changed. Music was moving out of the relatively small halls of Mozart’s day into the large concert halls of the 19th century, and without amplification, the glass armonica simply couldn’t be heard. Concert reviews from the period mourned the fact that the armonica sounded wonderful—only when it could be heard. So, alas, Franklin’s marvelous invention was ultimately abandoned. The popularity of the instrument faded early in the 19th century, but it is still played occasionally today.

- _____ 49. Which of the following is the closest illustration of Benjamin Franklin’s invention?
 (A)  (B)  (C)  (D)  50%

- _____ 50. Which of the following statements is true about how the glass armonica works?
- (A) Water has to be poured into the glass hemispheres.
 - (B) Colored paint makes it sound better and last longer.
 - (C) An iron rod is used to strike the thicker glass hemispheres.
 - (D) The performer's fingers have to be slightly wet when playing it. 53%
- _____ 51. According to the passage, why did the glass armonica lose its popularity?
- (A) The skill of playing the glass armonica was very hard to master.
 - (B) Famous musicians like Beethoven had problems composing for it.
 - (C) Concert halls became too big for its music to be heard by the audience.
 - (D) Reviewers in that time indicated that it was clumsy and not fashionable. 69%
- _____ 52. What does the highlighted “**they**” in the second paragraph refer to?
- (A) Iron rods.
 - (B) Hemispheres.
 - (C) Colored notes.
 - (D) Musical pitches. 65%

53. - 56. 題為題組

Morgan's Wonderland, located in San Antonio, Texas, is a theme park geared mainly toward mentally or physically disabled children. The park was built by Gordon Hartman, a former real estate developer. The creation of the park was inspired by his daughter, Morgan, who suffers from severe cognitive delay and physical challenges.

The world's first **ultra-accessible** family fun park, Morgan's Wonderland opened in the spring of 2010. Admission for guests with special needs is free, and fees for the general public are set at a much discounted price so that people of all ages and abilities can come together and play in a fun and safe environment.

Completely wheelchair-accessible, the park features 25 acres of attractions including rides, playgrounds, a catch-and-release fishing lake, and picnic areas throughout the park. The rides are custom-designed to accommodate wheelchair riders so that every family member can enjoy the fun. The adapted rides include the Off-Road Adventure, where guests can test their driving skills in sporty vehicles. Moreover, each visitor is offered the option to wear a GPS Adventure Band, which allows them to keep track of each other while in the park. The band also enables them to take part in electronic activities. For example, when the riders scan the band at the Off-Road Adventure, a photo will be taken and sent to their email.

In June 2017, Morgan's Wonderland celebrated the opening of Morgan's Inspiration Island. The new expansion is composed of five themed splash pads and a River Boat Adventure Ride. The wheelchair guests can transfer out of their chairs into unique, waterproof chairs and enjoy the splash park without risking damage to their personal wheelchairs.

“Morgan taught me that there's more to life in many ways than what I saw before,” said Hartman. “The blessing that Morgan has brought is beyond anything that I ever could have imagined and could explain.”

- _____ 53. What is the passage mainly about?
 (A) The new addition to Morgan's Wonderland.
 (B) The establishment and features of a special theme park.
 (C) The advanced technological devices in Morgan's Wonderland.
 (D) The needs of people who suffer from physical and mental disabilities. 72%
- _____ 54. What does "ultra-accessible" in the second paragraph imply?
 (A) It's easy for all visitors to use the facilities.
 (B) Admission is free for people young and old.
 (C) Wheelchairs are provided for every featured attraction.
 (D) Morgan's Wonderland is situated in a convenient location. 43%
- _____ 55. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a fun activity in the park?
 (A) Fishing. (B) Driving. (C) Hiking. (D) Picnicking. 76%
- _____ 56. Which of the following statements is true about Morgan's Wonderland?
 (A) Waterproof chairs enable visitors to roam all over the park.
 (B) Morgan's Inspiration Island includes 25 acres of attractions.
 (C) The success of the park is exactly what Morgan intended to achieve.
 (D) GPS bands allow visitors to enjoy the convenience of the electronic devices. 46%

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

- 根據新聞報導，每年全球有超過百萬人在道路事故中喪失性命。
- 因此，交通法規必須嚴格執行，以確保所有用路人的安全。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

提示：右圖為遊客到訪某場所的新聞畫面。你認為圖中呈現的是什麼景象？你對這個景象有什麼感想？請根據此圖片，寫一篇英文作文。文分兩段，第一段描述圖片的內容，包括其中人、事、物以及發生的事情；第二段則以遊客或場所主人的立場，表達你對這件事情的看法。



題型細目分析與誤答統計表

請將答錯的題號圈起並統計題數，掃描QRcode看建議讀物

詞彙	1. tease ^③	2. escalator ^④	3. obediently ^④	4. moist ^③	5. parachute ^④		
	6. revolutionary ^④	7. interaction ^④	8. tumbled ^③	9. kits ^③	10. jointly ^②		
	11. flourishing ^⑤	12. absurd ^⑤	13. singular ^④	14. committed ^④	15. resumed ^⑤		
綜合測驗 文意選填	16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40.						
閱讀測驗	文章主旨 41. 53.	釐清訊息 42. 43. 46. 48. 50. 51. 55. 56.	局部文意 44. 47.				
	組織架構 45.	圖文轉譯 49.	推測詞意 52. 54.				

1

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 湯姆真是個頑皮的男孩。當父母不在身邊時，他喜歡捉弄妹妹並開她玩笑。
(A)警告 (B)挪出 (C)捉弄 (D)反對
- 這家商店建議年長購物者坐電梯而非搭手扶梯，因為手扶梯移動的速度對他們而言可能太快，無法保持平衡。
(A)風道、航道 (B)操作員 (C)手扶梯 (D)儀器
- 這隻狗一聽見主人的呼喚，便搖著尾巴，順從地跟著主人走出房間。
(A)順從地 (B)顯然地
(C)合乎邏輯地 (D)澈底地
- 我們許多室內植物來自潮溼的叢林環境，因此它們需要潮溼的空氣維持鮮綠與健康。
(A)潮溼的 (B)不新鮮的 (C)酥脆的 (D)肥沃的
- 跳傘員設法在跳下飛機後安全降落，即便她的降落傘未能在半空中打開。
(A)瞥見 (B)緯度 (C)片段 (D)降落傘
- 蒸汽機的發明最初是為了驅動重型機械，結果為社會帶來革命性的變化。
(A)有說服力的 (B)和諧的
(C)慣例的 (D)革命性的
- 老師為了促進課堂互動，將班級分成小組，並要求他們與同組夥伴一起解決問題。
(A)操作 (B)互動 (C)調整 (D)解釋
- 麗莎昨天打籃球時摔倒在地而傷到腳踝。
(A)掩埋 (B)打孔 (C)分散 (D)摔倒
- 數百位居民從市政府拿到免費的測試組件，以了解他們的用水是否含有有害的化學物質。
(A)組件 (B)嘗試 (C)區域 (D)證明
- 二〇一一年諾貝爾和平獎由三位女性共同獲得，表彰她們為爭取女權所做的努力。
(A)積極地 (B)認真地 (C)共同地 (D)自然地
- 這間公司在總裁的明智領導下繁榮興盛且獲利可觀。
(A)鼓掌 (B)繁榮興盛
(C)流通 (D)超過
chief executive officer (CEO) 執行長、總裁

- 當你無法考取駕照時，把錢浪費在一輛昂貴的汽車上是非常荒謬的。
(A)荒謬的 (B)謹慎的
(C)精力充沛的 (D)頑固的
- 非法使用毒品的問題非常複雜，無法僅溯及一個單一原因。
(A)單一的 (B)可數的 (C)有利的 (D)防禦的
- 這個非營利組織已承諾在五年內資助一百萬美元建設醫療中心。
(A)配備 (B)解決 (C)承諾 (D)聯想
- 颱風來襲一周後，這個國家最嚴重的災區終於開通一些橋樑，並恢復公車運行。
(A)出發 (B)恢復 (C)運送 (D)回應

二、綜合測驗

- 前一句提及鴿子是常見景象，所以沒看到才會感覺很不一樣，因此選 without。
- (A)設置 (B)堅持 (C)占據 (D)分解
- (A)計算 (B)減少 (C)展示 (D)維持
- (A)幾乎 (B)很快地 (C)精確地 (D)相似地
- 原句為 bird feeders which were installed throughout the city，將關係子句改為分詞片語，留過去分詞 installed。
- (A)如果不是 (B)正如你所見
(C)更不用說 (D)關於
- (A)領航 (B)拒絕 (C)存活 (D)追蹤
- (A)害怕 (B)批評 (C)懷疑 (D)確信
- (A)跟著 (B)克服 (C)緊抓住 (D)注意、當心
- 本句為假設語氣，對過去時態的假設語氣結構為：過去式助動詞 + have p.p.，因此選 would have been。
- (A)所在地 (B)掩蔽處 (C)屋頂 (D)空間
- (A)偶爾的 (B)精緻的 (C)立即的 (D)冒犯的
- 由後面的主要子句推斷，本題格為分詞構句的完成式句型，shrink 為主動用法，因此本句應為 Having already shrunk...。後面 by 85% 的 by 表示差距而非被動式。
shrink v. 縮小 (shrink-shrank-shrunk)
- (A)文化的 (B)道德的 (C)政治的 (D)環境的
- (A)維持平衡 (B)釋放出來
(C)不予理會 (D)放任不管

三、文意選填

- 本題格要填入一個修飾 amounts of 的形容詞，故選(J) modest 適度的。
- 本題格要填入人的身分，與前面 fitness 形成複合名詞，故選(G) fanatic 狂熱者。
- 名詞 a motto 的後面要接一不定詞修飾語，一般是用 a motto to follow，本題格取其同義動詞片語(F) abide by 遵守。
- 本題格要填入修飾 health studies 的形容詞，需與前一句過時觀念相對，故選(H) current 目前的。

35. 本題格後的觀點與前面相反，故選動詞(D) argue 爭辯。
 36. physically demanding 需要體力的，是一複合形容詞。
 37. 助動詞 may 後面要填入動詞，句意是會痛就表示受傷了，因此選(C) point to 表明、指出。
 38. without 後面要接名詞，根據本段前面的文意是不必痛苦，因此選(B) soreness 痠痛。
 39. a powerful 的後面接名詞，按句意選(A) means 方式。
 40. 從後半句的十五分鐘也好，可知要(I) make time 挪出時間～。

四、閱讀測驗

41. 本文的目的為何？
 (A) 爭辯仙人掌的益處
 (B) 介紹一種新能源的來源（見第一段最後一句）
 (C) 預測墨西哥未來的農業政策
 (D) 改變人們對於能源消耗的觀念
42. 下列何者並非本文所提及刺梨的功用？
 (A) 用於治療疾病（見第一段第二句）
 (B) 用於個人衛生（見第一段第二句）
 (C) 用於食物與飲料（見第一段第二句）
 (D) 用於園藝與景觀美化
43. 關於刺梨仙人掌，下列敘述何者正確？
 (A) 柔軟的內部常遭丟棄
 (B) 直到現代才被發現
 (C) 每年造成墨西哥二十萬噸的廢棄物
 (D) 出現於墨西哥國旗上明顯的位置
44. 相較於其他生質燃料作物，刺梨仙人掌有何優勢？
 (A) 產生更多能源
 (B) 不會影響食物價格
 (C) 可能取代牲畜飼料
 (D) 可以增加全球糧食產量
45. 本文中的資訊是如何組織的？
 (A) 按時間順序
 (B) 因果關係
 (C) 依重要性
 (D) 藉由定義與解說
46. 關於最早的旅行文件，下列敘述何者正確？
 (A) 它是由猶太國王頒布的
 (B) 將它交給一名波斯官員（見第一段第四句）
 (C) 出現在三千多年前
 (D) 它的作用是邀請人們過河旅遊
47. 何時開始使用「護照」一詞？
 (A) 大約在公元前四五〇年
 (B) 第一次世界大戰期間
 (C) 十六世紀時（見第三段第二句）
 (D) 英王亨利五世統治期間
48. 下列何者並非本文所提及的護照形式？
 (A) 一封信（見第一段最後一句）
 (B) 收據（見第二段第一句）

- (C) 身分證明（見第三段第一句）
 (D) 海港名單
49. 下列何者最接近班傑明·富蘭克林發明物的插圖？
50. 關於玻璃琴運作的方式，下列敘述何者正確？
 (A) 水必須倒入玻璃半球中
 (B) 有色塗料讓音色更好、更持久
 (C) 鐵棍被用來撞擊較厚的玻璃半球
 (D) 演奏者的手指在演奏時必須微微溼潤
51. 根據本文，玻璃琴為何失去人氣？
 (A) 演奏玻璃琴的技巧很難掌握
 (B) 著名音樂家如貝多芬等人在為它作曲時遇到問題
 (C) 音樂廳變得太大，以至於它的樂聲很難被觀眾聽見
 (D) 當時的評論家指出，它既笨拙又不時尚
52. 第二段中突顯的 **they** 所指為何？
 (A) 鐵棒
 (B) 半球
 (C) 彩色音符
 (D) 音樂曲調
53. 本文的主旨為何？
 (A) 摩根仙境新添增的部分
 (B) 特殊主題樂園的設立與特色
 (C) 摩根仙境中的高科技設備
 (D) 身心障礙者的需求
54. 第二段中的 **ultra-accessible** 意味著什麼？
 (A) 所有遊客對遊樂設施都容易上手
 (B) 年輕人與老人都免費入場
 (C) 在每個特色景點提供輪椅
 (D) 摩根仙境位於便利的地點
55. 下列何者並非樂園中的娛樂活動？
 (A) 釣魚
 (B) 駕駛
 (C) 健行
 (D) 野餐
56. 關於摩根仙境，下列敘述何者正確？
 (A) 防水椅可讓遊客在樂園中四處漫遊（只在摩根靈感樂園）
 (B) 摩根靈感樂園包括二十五英畝的景點（是整座樂園面積）
 (C) 樂園的成功正是摩根想要實現的目標
 (D) GPS 手環使遊客可享用電子設備的便利

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. According to the news report, more than one million people lose their lives in the road accidents around the globe every year.
2. Therefore / Thus, traffic rules / regulations must be strictly enforced to ensure the safety of all road users.

二、英文作文

It is a blessing that around the island are always blossoms with various gestures in all seasons, and flower viewing has gained in popularity these years. Every time when the beautiful photos of the so-called “flower sea” appear on the social media sites like Facebook or Instagram, they will be shared and spread at a surprising speed. If the place is crowned with the title “a private spot,” it will seem to have a fatal attraction to visitors, and soon the beautiful floral spot will be crowded with more and more people. These visitors try their best to take perfect photos by all means, even tramping on the flowers without paying any attention to the warning sign.

However, it never occurred to me that this nightmare would come to find me. I have a little rapeseed field. Now, spring is truly in the air, and the blooming waves of little bright-yellow flowers are greeting the happy season. But it does not mean that I have to welcome the noisy visitors. To me, the harvest of these plants is the only and important source of my income, not the background of a photo. Since the warning sign does not work, I decide to set up a tall fence as soon as possible, leaving the fascinating scene to myself.

2

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

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

- 在經過數小時的討論之後，我們班終於達成結論，要去花蓮畢業旅行。
(A)平衡 (B)結論 (C)定義 (D)和諧
- 珍以幾近完美的分數通過考試，使老師大為驚奇，她上學期差點被當掉。
(A)使人無聊 (B)令人驚奇
(C)令人著迷 (D)告知
- 吸塵器壞了。我們把它送回製造商檢測維修吧！
(A)講師 (B)出版商 (C)研究人員 (D)製造商
- 由於全球金融危機，這個國家上個月的出口減少了百分之四十，是二〇〇〇年以來的最大降幅。
(A)受寵若驚 (B)轉變 (C)緩解 (D)減少

- 洋芋片已經在桌上打開擱置了很長一段時間，以致於不再新鮮和酥脆。
(A)固體的 (B)酥脆的 (C)原始的 (D)滑順的
- 鎮民豎立一座紀念碑紀念這位勇敢的老師，她為了拯救失火公車上的學生犧牲生命。
(A)紀念碑 (B)難民 (C)紀念品 (D)鞭炮
- 凡是修習史密斯教授文言文課的學生，都必須背誦著名中國詩人的詩詞。
(A)構造 (B)曝露 (C)背誦 (D)安裝
- 儘管唐先生聲稱這棟房屋是屬於他的，他卻沒有提供任何所有權證明。
(A)傳統 (B)關係 (C)保險 (D)所有權
- 古代的雅典以民主制度的早期發展而聞名，通常被譽為民主的搖籃。
(A)任務 (B)目標 (C)搖籃 (D)里程碑
- 這糖果不能再販售了，因為被檢驗出內含的人工原料遠超出許可的標準。
(A)豐富的 (B)巨大的
(C)許可的 (D)描述性的
- 上週的比賽中，傑克傑出的表現，抹去所有對他加入我們籃球校隊能力的質疑。
(A)刪除 (B)取消
(C)俯瞰、忽略 (D)更換
- 取笑模仿外國人的口音是一種霸凌。沒有人該為他們的發音被嘲弄。
(A)（為取笑而）模仿 (B)偷偷摸摸地走、溜走
(C)提示 (D)怒目而視
- 瑪麗在三個月內瘦了十公斤，因而她以前的緊身牛仔褲現在垂到臀部以下。
(A)勉強的 (B)平均的 (C)當前的 (D)以前的
- 警察向我們展示酒駕意外的照片，強調清醒上路的重要性。
(A)清醒的 (B)雄偉的
(C)有活力的 (D)明顯的
- 吃巧克力可以預防心臟病的說法是有爭議的，因為沒有足夠的科學證據可以支持這種說法。
(A)有創意的 (B)有爭議的
(C)圓形的 (D)宏偉的

二、綜合測驗

- over + 一段時間：通常都要配合現在完成式。本題前有 over the centuries 的片語，而題格後的 used 是 be used 被動式的用法，因此答案是 have been used。
 - (A)競爭 (B)應用 (C)調查 (D)參與
 - (A)帶走 (B)建立於
(C)應付、處理 (D)動身出發、下車
 - (A)此外 (B)總共
(C)即、那就是 (D)否則
- 本題的意思為：如果沒有在光頭上繪製漢娜花冠，就必