

詮達文教

2015 學力測驗模擬考試卷

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘
題型題數：

- 第壹部分
單選題共 56 題
- 第貳部分
非選擇題共 2 大題

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 未依規定畫記答案卡，致機器掃描無法辨識答案；或未使用黑色墨水的筆書寫答案卷，致評閱人員無法辨識機器掃描後之答案者，其後果由考生自行承擔。
- 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

第壹部分：選擇題 (占 72 分)

I. 詞彙 (15%)

說明：第 1 至 15 題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯不倒扣。

1. Anyone can fall _____ to domestic violence and abuse, regardless of their age, social status or gender.
(A) creature (B) expert (C) substitute (D) victim
2. On Teachers' Day this year, the students sent their homeroom teacher a card telling her how much they _____ her time and dedication.
(A) appreciated (B) engaged (C) reflected (D) urged
3. Lucy does not enjoy her present job, but she is too _____ to try to find another.
(A) curious (B) grateful (C) painful (D) timid
4. When asked how she spent the holiday, Gill _____ answered that she had a good time after a long pause.
(A) actually (B) hesitantly (C) mentally (D) regrettably
5. Peter's early life in the woods with his grandparents inspired his _____ for plants and led him to earn a Bachelor of Science Degree in Botany from National Taiwan University.
(A) ceremony (B) harmony (C) nutrition (D) passion
6. The guest's expectations were not met, so she _____ to the hotel manager.
(A) approached (B) complained (C) opposed (D) supported
7. Studies have showed that _____ colors and sweeteners used in foods and drinks can cause such health problems as asthma, allergic reactions and hyperactive behavior in young children.
(A) artificial (B) involuntary (C) ordinary (D) significant
8. Children's English ability should be improved _____ and progressively in daily life without any undue haste.
(A) gradually (B) miraculously (C) suddenly (D) unfortunately
9. The intensive news coverage of the deadly MRT attack has had a huge _____ on the public.
(A) comfort (B) impact (C) misery (D) wisdom

10. Nick went to the job interview with his cousin's company, which _____ his lack of confidence and independence.
(A) avoided (B) launched (C) revealed (D) spoiled
11. With only 400 lions still living in West Africa and only 250 of them of mature mating age, some biologists worry that the West African lion may soon go _____.
(A) extinct (B) genuine (C) natural (D) similar
12. _____ after the wedding, the couple flew to Spain for their honeymoon.
(A) Additionally (B) Immediately (C) Originally (D) Roughly
13. Younger pets need plenty of attention and toys to keep them happy and entertained, but older pets are less hyperactive and don't require as much _____.
(A) depression (B) information (C) organization (D) stimulation
14. The little girl was so _____ by the pretty dolls in the shop window that she could not take her eyes off it.
(A) associated (B) fascinated (C) mixed (D) upset
15. Be _____ in your choice of words. For example, don't describe something as "a tall tree"; write "a 100 year-old oak" instead.
(A) active (B) hollow (C) specific (D) unique

II. 綜合測驗 (15%)

說明：第 16 至 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯不倒扣。

第 16~20 題為題組

Bento (box lunch), is a single-portion takeout or home-packed meal common in Japanese cuisine. A traditional bento holds rice, fish or meat, 16 pickled or cooked vegetables, usually in a box-shaped container. Containers range from disposable mass-produced to hand-crafted lacquer ware. Bento boxes are readily available in many places throughout Japan, 17 convenience stores, bento shops, railway stations, and department stores. However, Japanese housewives often 18 time and energy on a carefully prepared lunch box for their spouse, children or themselves.

Bento can be elaborately arranged in a style called "kyaraben" ("character bento"). Kyaraben are typically decorated to look like popular characters from Japanese cartoons, comic books or video games. 19 popular bento style is "oekakiben" ("picture bento"). This is decorated to look like people, animals, buildings and monuments, or items 20 flowers and plants. Contests are often held where bento arrangers compete for the most aesthetically pleasing arrangements.

16. (A) for (B) in (C) of (D) with
17. (A) include (B) including (C) included (D) to include
18. (A) borrow (B) spend (C) take (D) waste
19. (A) Another (B) Other (C) Others (D) The other
20. (A) as (B) as such (C) such as (D) such like

第 21~25 題為題組

According to a recent survey, a lack of free Wi-Fi in hotels is one of the biggest complaints among holidaymakers. For many tourists and travelers, access to free Wi-Fi is a key 21. Many hotel guests are frustrated and fed up with hotels that charge for Internet access. Some hotels set a fee of \$30 a day for the service, while others charge 22 \$10 an hour. The survey asked 2,000 travelers what their biggest annoyances were about staying in a hotel. The most common complaint was rude and unfriendly staff, with 69 per cent of those questioned 23 this at number one. Second was checking in to find your room is not ready, and third was no free Wi-Fi.

The survey revealed that 51% of hotel guests considered free Wi-Fi to be crucial. It ranked higher than the hotel having a swimming pool and being 24 a city's major sites and attractions. A hotel spokesman said, "It's crazy to think that, in 2014, hotel chains are still charging for Wi-Fi." A hotel management professor said luxury hotels charge for Wi-Fi access because they know their customers will pay. He said the reason many budget hotels provided free Wi-Fi is because their guests are more "25". They have to offer it for free to stay competitive.

21. (A) recipe (B) remedy (C) requirement (D) result
22. (A) ahead of (B) as to (C) out of (D) up to
23. (A) put (B) putting (C) to put (D) have put
24. (A) aside from (B) away from (C) close to (D) thanks to
25. (A) cold-blooded (B) eco-friendly (C) price-sensitive (D) time-conscious

第 26~30 題為題組

Scientists have developed 3D super-smooth "jellified" foods made to look like the regular meals we eat every day. From broccoli to roast lamb, the printed food looks very 26 but the texture might be a surprise to some people. Funded by the EU, the Performance project is intended to give elderly people better access to appealing and 27 food. Known as "Smoothfood," it is a concept for cultivated eating in old age or for people with swallowing difficulties or other illnesses which 28 normal eating impossible.

Smoothfood uses raw, steamed, fresh or frozen foods which are chopped, mixed, pureed or whipped into a foam texture and then shaped 29 people with chewing or swallowing difficulties can enjoy their meals. The look and taste of the end product matches the original food item, but the texture is soft and gel-like. It dissolves 30 in the mouth, so it is safe to eat for those people. Once the meals have been printed, they are frozen and stored to be later heated up in a conventional microwave.

26. (A) awful (B) furious (C) similar (D) unusual
27. (A) familiar (B) nutritious (C) responsible (D) visual
28. (A) have (B) keep (C) let (D) make
29. (A) as if (B) even though (C) so that (D) such that
30. (A) curiously (B) easily (C) probably (D) willingly

III. 文意選填 (10%)

說明：第 31 至 40 題，每題一個空格，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標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯不倒扣。

Once there was a young woman who took great pride in the growth and care of the flowers in her flower garden. She had been brought up by her grandmother who taught her to love and care for flowers as she herself had done. So, like her grandmother's garden, hers was second to 31.

One day while she was looking through a flower catalog she often ordered from, a picture of a plant immediately 32 her eye. Never had she seen blooms on a flower like that before. "I have to have it," she said to herself, and she ordered it right away. When it arrived, she already had a place 33 to plant it. She planted it at the base of a stone wall at the back of her yard. It grew vigorously, with beautiful green leaves 34 it, but there were no blooms. Day after day she continued to take care of it, water it, feed it, and she even talked to it, 35 to coax it to bloom. But, it was to no avail.

One morning weeks later, as she stood before the vine, she contemplated how 36 she was that her plant had not bloomed. She was giving considerable thought to cutting it down and planting something else in its place. It was at this point 37 her invalid neighbor, whose lot joined hers, called over to her.

"Thank you so much! You can't imagine how much I have 38 the blooms of that vine you planted." The young woman walked through the gate into her neighbor's yard, and sure enough, she saw that on the other side of the wall the vine was 39 blooms. There were indeed the most beautiful blooms she had ever seen. The vine had crept through the crevices and 40 flowering on her side of the fence, it had flowered luxuriantly on the other side.

- (A) all over (B) attempting (C) caught (D) disappointed (E) enjoyed
- (F) filled with (G) instead of (H) none (I) prepared (J) that

IV. 閱讀測驗 (32%)

說明：第 41 至 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，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，答錯不倒扣。

第 41~44 題為題組

The days of squinting at a map or the screen of your smartphone when you're lost will soon be over—thanks to the world's first interactive shoes that tell you which way to turn. The shoes use a bluetooth link to communicate with your mobile's mapping system. The mobile works out which route you should be following and the shoes then give forth a simple vibration in either foot telling you when and where to change direction. The shoes will also count the number of steps you've taken and track the calories you've burned—and they'll even buzz to warn you you've left your phone behind, or to alert you when you're travelling past an interesting landmark.

"They are as easy to use as a tap on the shoulder," said Krispian Lawrence, 30, who developed the shoes with his partner Anirudh Sharma, 28, in Hyderabad, India. "You can even communicate with them using hand gestures and finger snaps because the shoes have sensors that can pick up movement and sound."

The LECHAL (meaning "take me there" in Hindi) shoes will soon go on sale worldwide this year but Lawrence and Sharma's company, Ducere Technologies, has already taken more than 3,000 pre-orders. Lawrence believes the shoes will also improve road safety. "If I'm on my bike or motorbike, I don't want to stare at my phone—it's dangerous," he says. "I'd rather be guided by my footwear." He believes his innovation will prove invaluable for the visually impaired and has pledged that every mainstream pair sold by Ducere will **subsidize** a cheaper pair for a visually challenged person.

Footnav technology does not impress explorer Sir Ranulph Fiennes, however. 'What's wrong with a good old-fashioned map?' said the 70-year-old when told of the shoes. "If you rely too heavily on technology you're heading for trouble. Too many people have forgotten the basics: how to read a map and a compass."

41. The above passage is mainly about _____.

- (A) two Indian geniuses
- (B) talking sports shoes
- (C) an innovative footwear
- (D) an app loaded on a smartphone

42. According to the passage, the interactive shoes in question can do the following things except to _____.

- (A) communicate with your cellphone
- (B) warn you when you need to take a rest
- (C) calculate how many steps you have taken
- (D) remind you of a nearby tourist attraction

43. Based on the information in the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) Many people are eager to try the LECHAL interactive shoes.
- (B) The LECHAL interactive shoes can only be useful to the visually impaired.
- (C) Not everyone is interested in replacing maps and compasses with the innovative shoes.
- (D) Higher sales of the stylish LECHAL shoes will benefit more visually impaired customers.

44. The word "**subsidize**" in the third paragraph means "_____."

- (A) to pay part of the cost
- (B) to promote a new product
- (C) to offer a free pair of shoes
- (D) to increase the value of something

第 45 ~ 48 題為題組

When French film actress Brigitte Bardot began a campaign to spare the thousands of stray dogs in Romania's capital from being put down, she did it with a \$150,000 donation scheme. A similar campaign is being carried out by Ana-Maria Ciulcu, a 14-year-old Romanian schoolgirl with braces on her teeth who uses Facebook to appeal to dog lovers all over Europe—and to make sure the dogs go to the right homes.

Ciulcu was a baby when Bardot started her campaign in 2001. Now she speaks fluent German and has a grasp of the Internet, and she's used both to rescue 150 strays and ship them to Germany, Austria and Belgium since September. But Bucharest's state-funded wards now hold 2,800 dogs, and 2,000 dogs have ended their lives via mercy killing in the past two months, according to Romania's Authority for Animal Surveillance and Protection. Some 60,000 strays roam Bucharest.

Ciulcu collects strays on the street. They go to a temporary private shelter or to the backyard of her home. With the help of a vet, she has them receive vaccines, gives them microchip identification tags and eventually gets international passports for them. All costs, from medicines, vaccines and neutering to identification chips and passports, are covered by Ana-Maria's family—about 150 euros per dog. Transporting the animals to their destinations is covered by the new owner.

45. The best title of the passage would be "_____."

- (A) Brigitte Bardot and Ana-Maria Ciulcu
- (B) Ways to Save Stray Dogs on the Street
- (C) 60,000 Stray Dogs Roam Bucharest, Romania
- (D) Teenager Saves Stray Dogs in Romania via Facebook

46. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Ana-Maria Ciulcu is true?

- (A) She is a distant relative of Brigitte Bardot.
- (B) She had set her goal to save stray dogs since 2001.
- (C) Her family pay for all costs involved in her campaign.
- (D) She uses her strengths in language and the Internet to save stray dogs.

47. We can infer from the passage that Ana-Maria's rescue campaign _____.
- (A) has earned herself and her family both fame and money
 - (B) has saved quite a number of stray dogs and shipped them abroad to dog lovers
 - (C) has embarrassed Romania's Authority for Animal Surveillance and Protection
 - (D) was not supported by Romania's Authority for Animal Surveillance and Protection at first
48. The above passage centers on _____.
- (A) Brigitte Bardot
 - (B) Ana-Maria Ciulcu
 - (C) stray dogs on the street
 - (D) Ana-Maria's family

第 49~52 題為題組

I loved spending time with my grandma when I was growing up. It seemed like she had some sayings about everything under the sun. Some folks would view these as old wives tales but I would like to think of them as Grandma's Gems. Grandma said it is always polite to say God bless you after someone sneezes. Do you have any idea where that idea comes from? Well, years ago, in some cultures people used to think the soul left the body for the few seconds it took to sneeze. I wondered about that one for a long time indeed.

Here are some other sayings about sneezing. How many have you heard?

Sneeze once for a wish, twice for a kiss, three for a letter, and four for something better. I wonder how this one came about. In Scotland, a newborn child is rumored to remain under "the fairy spells" until it has sneezed for the first time. I am unsure of when this one was believed but it does not seem to be a current belief. It was also believed that an idiot could not sneeze, so a child's first sneeze was important. Colonial American people used to believe if you sneezed when talking, you were telling the truth and in Germany, three sneezes before breakfast means you will receive a present during the day. Some people in old time Japan believed that any sneeze is an indication that someone, somewhere, was saying nice things about you. There are many sayings like this one. I am sure we have all heard the one about a ringing ear, which also indicates someone is talking about you.

It is very lucky to sneeze at exactly the same time as someone else you are with, a double sneeze, I guess. Well, I wonder how many silly people used to pass the pepper around to get lucky. Everyone knows that pepper will cause a sneeze. Everyone also knows the ragweed and hay fever will trigger a series of sneezing. A cold, which is caused by a virus, will also cause a sneeze.

So while these old wives tales maybe funny, it is always polite to say God bless you or simply bless you when someone sneezes. Grab a tissue when you sneeze because it is never nice to share germs! That is without a doubt the correct thing to do.

49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) For Germans, three sneezes before breakfast foretell an upcoming gift.
(B) The Scottish still believe that a baby is under the fairy spells until its first sneeze.
(C) The author encourages people to pass the pepper around with a view to causing a double sneeze.
(D) The author personally believes that someone is saying something bad about him when his ears are ringing.
50. We can conclude from this passage that sneezing _____.
(A) often results from a cold
(B) is never considered a good thing
(C) makes a person more superstitious
(D) drives one's soul away from the body
51. The author of this passage admires _____.
(A) old wives tales
(B) people who keep sneezing
(C) his grandmother's wisdom
(D) anyone who passes the pepper around
52. The author develops the main idea of the passage through _____.
(A) various examples
(B) comparison and contrast
(C) convincing arguments
(D) one story after another

第 53~56 題為題組

Science fiction and fantasy are tremendously popular in the world of young adult fiction. For every contemporary novel, there is one theme that deals with a future world, magic, or the unexplainable.

Back in 2011, *The New York Times* Bestseller list was filled to the brim with sci-fi and fantasy stories. By the end of 2012, Brian Selznick's *The Invention of Hugo Cabaret* had spent a whopping 93 weeks on the list. Even now, popular YA series do even better: Suzanne Collins's dystopian *Hunger Games* trilogy has been on the list for 117 weeks. The vampire series *House of Night* by P.C. and Kristin Cast? 146. In fact, 6 out of the 10 bestselling series involve fantasy or science fiction in some form or fashion.

But why do so many YA readers flock toward otherworldly genres? There are no wizards or vampires in our modern world. There are no ancient Greek gods, no genetically enhanced wasps or lizards or forced battles to the death on live TV. So why are teens (as well as adults) snatching up these books by the truckload? Well, because they don't exist in our world.

Young adult fiction, by definition, involves a teenage protagonist going through a coming of age experience. Teens are often slaves to their routines. Get up, go to school, pick a few activities or homework to fill the after school slot, go to bed, wake up, and then do it all again. And anyone, regardless of age, can fall into a rut, so focused on their everyday routines that they don't know how to react to the extraordinary. It's not every day you get a chance to visit a school where ghosts roam the halls and Potions is a required course.

Sci-fi and fantasy allow us to escape our world while simultaneously learning something about it. They are grounded in the real world, and if these series didn't strike a nerve beyond magic and fantastical creatures, they wouldn't have been as popular as they have for quite as long.

53. In the second paragraph, the author highlights the popularity of sci-fi and fantasy by _____.

- (A) asking a series of questions (B) using statistics on bestsellers
(C) defining young adult fiction (D) giving an eyewitness account

54. Which of the following is NOT included in sci-fi and fantasy?

- (A) A future world. (B) Ghosts and potions.
(C) Teens' daily routines. (D) Genetically enhanced creatures.

55. The third and fourth paragraphs serve to explain _____.

- (A) why YA readers enjoy reading sci-fi and fantasy so much
(B) how people of all ages learn to cope with the extraordinary
(C) why YA readers see so many ghosts roaming the halls of a school
(D) how the modern world helps teenagers go through a coming of age

56. The author shows his/her _____ attitude toward the popularity of sci-fi and fantasy in the last paragraph.

- (A) carefree (B) indifferent (C) positive (D) two-faced

第貳部分：非選擇題（占28分）

I. 中譯英（8%）

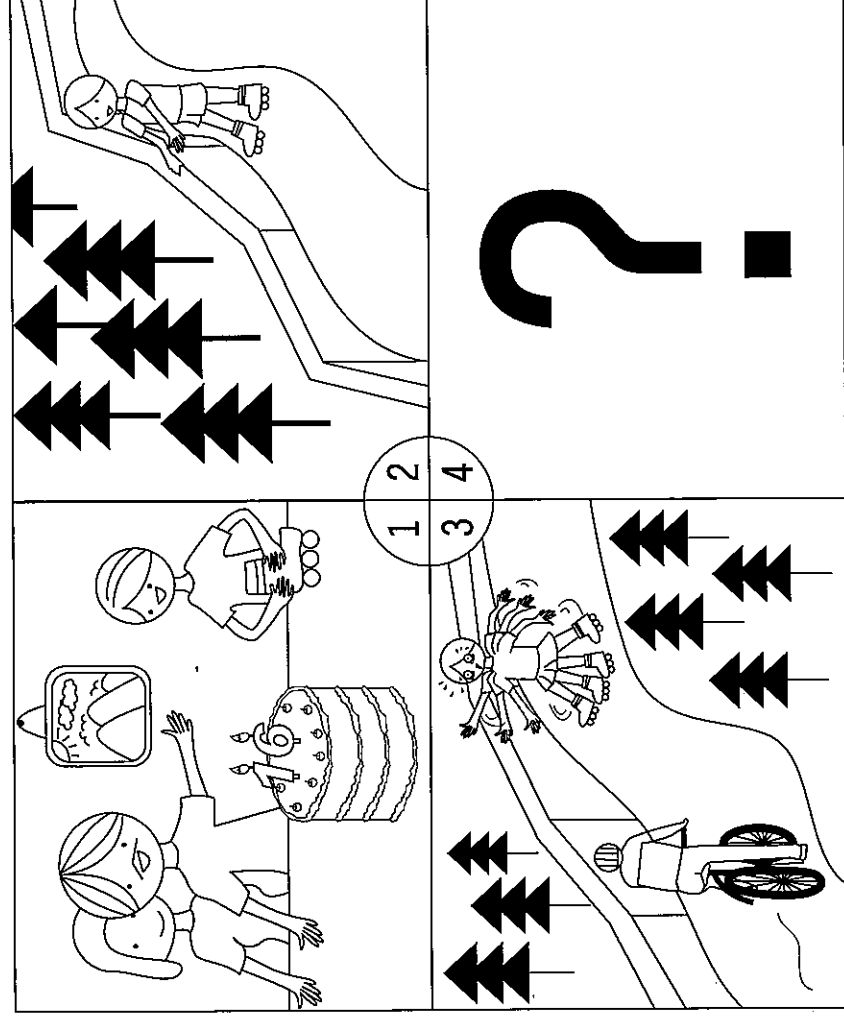
說明：1. 請將以下兩題中文譯成正確而通順達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明題號。每題4分，共8分。

1. 許多人已經習慣了搭乘公車或火車時一直使用手機。
2. 直到可悲的意外事件發生了，人們才開始去注意自己周遭的情況。

II. 英文作文 (20%)

- 說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)。

提示：請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。



2015 學力測驗模擬考試卷 (T2)

英文考試解析

第壹部分：選擇題

I. 詞彙

1. (D) 【解說】不分年齡、社會地位或性別，任何人都可能淪為家庭暴力和虐待的受害者。
(A)生物 (B)專家 (C)代理人 (D)受害者
2. (A) 【解說】今年的教師節，學生們送給班導師一張卡片，告訴她他們非常感激她為他們投入的時間和奉獻。
(A)感激 (B)從事 (C)反射 (D)督促
3. (D) 【解說】Lucy不喜歡她目前的工作，但她太膽小，無法嘗試去找另一個。
(A)好奇的 (B)感謝的 (C)痛苦的 (D)羞怯的；膽小的
4. (B) 【解說】當 Gill 被問到假期過得如何時，她停頓了很長一段時間後，遲疑地回答說她過得很愉快。
(A)真正地 (B)遲疑地 (C)精神上 (D)懊惱地
5. (D) 【解說】Peter 早年和祖父母在森林裡共度，那段經驗激發他對植物的熟識，並且促使他從臺灣大學取得植物學的理學士學位。
(A)典禮 (B)和諧 (C)營養 (D)熱情
6. (B) 【解說】客人的期望沒有達成，因此向飯店經理投訴。
(A)逼近 (B)投訴；抱怨 (C)反對 (D)支持
7. (A) 【解說】研究報告顯示食品和飲料中使用的人工色素和糖類可能導致幼兒之間像氣喘、過敏反應和過動行為等等的健康問題。
(A)人工的 (B)不自覺的 (C)普通的 (D)顯著的
8. (A) 【解說】孩童的英語能力應在在日常生活中逐漸而有進步地加強，而不要揠苗助長。
(A)逐漸地 (B)奇蹟似地 (C)突然 (D)不草地
9. (B) 【解說】媒體密集報導捷運死傷攻擊事件對社會大眾造成很大的衝擊。
(A)箭道 (B)衝擊；影響 (C)悲慘 (D)智慧
10. (C) 【解說】Nick 在表哥的陪伴下參加求職面試，這顯示出他欠缺信心和獨立。
(A)避免 (B)發動；發射 (C)揭露；顯示 (D)毀壞；摧幸
11. (A) 【解說】由於西非只剩 400 頭獅子活著，其中只有 250 頭處於成熟的配種年紀，有些生物學家擔心西非獅子可能很快就會滅絕。
(A)絕種的 (B)真實的 (C)天然的 (D)類似的
12. (B) 【解說】這一對新人婚禮一結束，立刻飛往西班牙度蜜月。
(A)額外地 (B)立即 (C)原本 (D)粗略地
13. (D) 【解說】比較年幼的寵物需要很多關心和玩具好讓他們保持快樂，享受樂趣，不過大一點的寵物比較不那麼好動，不必給一樣多的刺激。
(A)憂鬱；灰心 (B)資訊 (C)組織 (D)刺激
14. (B) 【解說】那小女孩深深為商店櫥窗裡的漂亮娃娃著迷，眼睛都無法移開。
(A)聯結的 (B)入迷的 (C)混合的 (D)氣惱的
15. (C) 【解說】用詞的選擇上要明確精準。比如說，不要形容某樣東西是「一棵高的樹」，而要寫「一棵百年老橡樹」。
(A)活潑的 (B)空洞的 (C)明確的 (D)獨特的

2. 可由作者的論點延伸至平日對於社會功利價值觀的省思，及個人對自我價值的肯定加以思考，並據此評論。

【範文】

作者所認為的「標籤」指的應是社會普遍價值觀所認同的：名列前茅的成績、最高學府的學歷或薪資優渥的工作等等，而這些都只是為了滿足旁人期待的眼光，獲得他人讚賞，卻未深入思考自我的價值為何，因而作者認為人不應該靠標籤來定義自我價值。在價值觀扭曲的現代社會，許多人都擺脫不了功利的思維，才會造成學生在大考時只在乎成績排名，卻無視自我的興趣能力，更未能仔細思考未來。唯有真實面對內心的想法，堅持自我的理想，才能找到自己的價值。

二、文章分析

【寫作引導】

- 第(一)題為文意重點檢索，因此下筆前宜先仔細閱讀原文，整理出文意重點，再依據配分比例，適度發揮即可。
- 第(二)題為作者寫作主旨思想的深入理解，故可先掌握上課時所學關於韓愈的思想背景：他身為古文八大家之首，為文強調「文以載道」，故他所認為的「道」應為「儒家道統」，據此加以發揮，即可掌握題意重點。

【範文】

(一)韓愈認為擇師的標準最重要的便是「傳其道、解其惑」，其中尤以「傳道」最為重要。因為「童子之師」和「巫、醫、樂師、百工」等，雖也是「受業之師」，甚至也稱得上是「解惑之師」；但終究竟不是「傳道之師」。故他認為「聞道有先後，術業有專攻」，能「傳道」者才是真正的老師。

(二)韓愈是儒家學說的擁護者，以傳承儒家的道統自居，所以韓愈尊師之意在於尊「道」。有否與否，是選擇老師的關鍵，是否「從而師之」，條件在於此人是有道「聞道」；因此韓愈排除了年齡、資歷、地位、名望等等外在條件，堅決肯定「道之所存，師之所存」。而且當時的人尚如向「童子之師」學習句讀等基本課業，卻不看重「傳道」之師，韓愈認為這無異本末倒置，並且深以為憂，所以極力強調老師「傳道」的使命，以維護師道尊嚴。

三、引導寫作

【寫作引導】

- 論點明確，條理分明：寫作首重立意明確，故下筆前應先針對題目思考其涵義，可以由思想、心靈、意志、政治、法律等不同層面加以思考，爬梳出情緒的脈絡之後，再針對重點由淺而深、由近而遠加以論述，方能使內容條理分明，並凸顯立意。
- 正反申說，論述完備：行文時如僅單向論述，則內容不免顯得單薄而有所偏頗，若能以正反論點反覆辯證，不僅可藉由映襯手法更加強化論點，同時也可豐富論說的內涵，使論述更加完備。
- 加強論據，提升文章說服力：論說文切忌純粹以駁理行文，如此將使論點流於空泛，若能適時舉例以證，將更能支撐論點的可信度，提高文章說服力。惟舉例說明時，尚須留意例證的性質、意涵是否相近，若能多舉史例、言例以證，文意內涵將更紮實而深刻。

【範文】

生命誠可貴，愛情價更高，若為自由故，兩者皆可拋。不知古今往來，對自由有多少錦詞讚頌歌詠，到底自由為何物，到底人們為何可以為自由奉獻了一切？

如果我們成了一隻牢籠中的鳥兒，就這樣終然望向一成不變的景色，度過每個枯燥的夜晚，久而久之，我們就產生了衝破眼前鐵欄的衝動。或許我們可以為這樣的行為，起一個名字叫「奔向自由」。即使不曾踏足外界的繽紛多姿，也不願永遠受限於咫尺方寸，可以振翅翱翔於無垠藍天之中，有誰想碌碌著羽毛日漸凋敝的雙翼？基於最趨直率的本能，我們自然地想要突破外在賦予的枷鎖，想要「奔向自由」。

然而僅僅是形而上自由仍遠遠不夠，如果沒能走出心的困囿，那我們仍是可憐的死囚。被悲傷的過往困住了念頭，被沉痛的記憶拴住了行動，當有了失去了失去的經驗便不敢再求取，曾經歷了無力的悲劇便不再嘗試邁開新的步伐。如果能夠不再為了木已成舟的往事藉自傷懷，能為自己找到心靈的出口，屆時我們才算是真正的找到了自由。

殖民可建立顯現自由的可貴最有利例子，縱使自己的民族再怎麼弱勢，也想像上屬於自己的天地，就像《賽德克·巴萊》裡的一句話，找到了「夢想中的疆場」。奔向自由，使擁有相同理念的人們用言辭便能心神相通，共同尋找身體與心理上的解脫，直到捉住了自由那忽隱忽現的尾巴。

II. 綜合測驗

第 16~20 題為題組

便當 (盒飯) 是日本料理中常見的單人份外賣或家裡準備好的餐食。傳統的盒飯裝有米飯、魚或肉、再加上醃漬或煮熟的蔬菜，通常裝在一個盒狀的容器內。便當盒從可拋式的量產品到手工製造的漆器都有。全日本都買得到便當，包括便利店、便當店、火車站和百貨公司。不過，日本家庭主婦往往花時間精心為自己的配偶、子女或自己準備午餐盒。

便當可以精心排列成一種稱為 "kyaraben" (「卡通便當」) 的風格。Kyaraben 造型便當通常都布置得像受歡迎的日本動畫片、漫畫書或電腦遊戲裡的角色。另一種高人氣的造型便當是 "oekakiben" (「圖畫便當」)。這種便當排列的圖樣，看起來像人像、動物、建築物、紀念碑或鮮花和植物等物品。經常有便當比賽的舉行，好讓便當達人角逐最真美感的圖樣。

【字詞注釋】

single-portion 單人份
takeout (n.) 外帶 (餐品)
home-packed (adj.) 家庭包裝的
cuisine (n.) 佳餚; 菜色
pickled (adj.) 醃漬的
disposable (adj.) 可拋式的
mass-produced (adj.) 大量生產的
hand-crafted (adj.) 手工製的
laquer (n.) 漆器
readily (adv.) 迅速地
spouse (n.) 配偶
elaborately (adv.) 精緻地
character (n.) 人物; 角色
monument (n.) 紀念碑
aesthetically (adv.) 美學上

16. (D) 【解說】考介詞用法: with 引導表附帶存在的內容物。

17. (B)

【解說】考動詞形: 前半句說全日本都買得到便, 答案 including 是介詞用法, 表「包括」。

18. (B)

【解說】考動詞用法分辨: 四個答案中 spend 才吻合 spend time and energy on... 的習慣用法。

19. (A)

【解說】考不定數量形容詞, 未限定範圍的集合提另一個時, 用 another + n.

20. (C)

【解說】考形似詞分辨: such as = like (如...; 像...), 用來舉例佐證。

第 21~25 題為題組

最近一份調查顯示, 飯店未提供免費 Wi-Fi 是度假族最大的抱怨之一。對於許多遊客和旅行者而言, 免費無線上網是一項極為重要的入住條件。許多住客對於在飯店裡上網得收費感到沮喪而且無法忍受。有一些飯店訂定該項服務每天收費 30 美元, 而有一些則每小時收費高達 10 美元。這項調查詢問了 2,000 名旅行者他們住飯店最氣惱的是什麼。最常見的抱怨是不禮貌和不親切的工作人員, 有 69% 的受訪者把這一點擺在第一。排第二的是入住時發現你的房間還沒準備好, 而排第三的就是沒有免費的 Wi-Fi 了。

這項調查顯示 51% 的飯店住客認為免費的 Wi-Fi 是非常重要的。它的排行高於酒店有游泳池或靠近某座城市的主要景點和名勝。一位飯店發言人說:「裡到在 2014 年連鎖飯店仍要對無線網路收費會令人抓狂。」一位飯店經營管理教授說, 豪華飯店對 Wi-Fi 服務收費是因為他們知道他們的客戶會支付。他說很多經濟型飯店提供免費 Wi-Fi 上網的原因是因為他們的客人對「價格更精打細算」。他們不得不免費提供它, 以保持競爭力。

【字詞注釋】

be fed up with 受夠了...
announce (n.) 惱怒的事
staff (n.) 員工
crucial (adj.) 具關鍵性的
hotel management 旅館經營
budget hotel 經濟型旅館; 廉價飯店
stay competitive 保持競爭力

21. (C)

【解說】考字彙: (A)食譜 (B)療方 (C)要求 (條件) (D)結果

22. (D)

【解說】考片語: (A)在...前面 (B)至於 (C)從... (D)高達...

23. (B)

【解說】考「with + NP + 分詞」句型, 行為者是 those questioned, 故選 putting。

24. (C)

【解說】考片語: (A)除了...之外 (B)離開... (C)靠近... (D)多虧

25. (C)

【解說】考複合形容詞: (A)冷血的 (B)有益環境的 (C)對價格很在意的 (D)很在意時間的

第 26~30 題為題組

科學家研發出一種 3D 列印食品, 這些「凝膠狀」食品非常軟滑, 看起來跟日常食物一樣。從綠花椰菜到烤羊肉都有, 這些列印出來的食物真相逼真, 口感卻別有一番風味。這項計畫由歐盟資助, 主要是為了讓老人家們能夠更容易攝取吸引人而有營養的食物。3D 列印出來的食物被稱為「軟滑食物」, 是專為幫助有吞嚥困難或因疾病無法正常咀嚼進食的老人優雅地進食而設計的概念。

軟滑食物將生的、蒸熟的、新鮮的或冷凍的食物敲碎、混合、濃縮成漿或打成泡沫, 然後重新成型, 以便吞困難的人們可以愉快地享受三餐。無論是外觀還是味道, 軟滑食物都跟原來的事物非常相似, 其質地柔軟, 像果膠一樣, 它入口即化, 吃起來安全可靠, 非常適合有咀嚼困難或吞嚥困難的朋友們。食物一旦列印出來, 就放進冰箱裡存放, 等到以後要吃的時候放進一般的微波爐裡加熱一下就行。

【字詞注釋】

jellified (adj.) 成膠狀的
broccoli (n.) 綠花椰菜
lamb (n.) 羊肉
texture (n.) 質地
concept (n.) 概念
cultivated eating 優雅的進食
raw (adj.) 生的; 未煮過的
steamed (adj.) 蒸過的
chop (v.t.) 剁成小塊
puree (v.t.) 熬成濃湯
hipped into a foam texture 打成泡沫狀
end product 最後成品
gel-like (adj.) 像凝膠的
dissolve (v.i.) 溶化

26. (C)

【解說】考字彙: (A)糟糕的 (B)氣怒的 (C)相似的 (D)不尋常的

27. (B)

【解說】考字彙: (A)熟悉的 (B)營養的 (C)負責任的 (D)視覺的

28. (D)

【解說】四個動詞只有 make 可以用形容詞當受詞補語。

29. (C)

【解說】考片語及連接詞: (A)彷彿 (B)即使 (C)以便 (D)如此以致於

30. (B)

【解說】考字彙: (A)好奇地 (B)容易地 (C)可能 (D)樂意地

III. 文意選填

第 31~40 題為題組

曾經有一位年輕女士以自己花園的欣欣向榮和細心照料自豪。她從小由她奶奶帶大, 奶奶教導她要像自己以前那樣地愛護花和照料花。所以, 一如她奶奶, 她的花園是首屈一指的。

有一天當她翻閱一本她常訂購東西的花草目錄時, 有一種植物的圖片立刻吸引了她的目光。她以前從未看過那花種上面盛開的花。她對自己說:「我要擁有它,」並且立即下了訂單。當它送達時, 她已經準備好種它的地方。她把它種在後院的一道石牆腳。它生氣勃勃, 整株都長著美麗的綠葉, 但是一朵花也沒有。日復一日, 她繼續照料它, 給它澆水, 給它施肥, 甚至跟它說話, 試圖哄它開花, 但是白費心機。

幾星期後的一個早上, 當她站在這棵藤樹前的時候, 她想著自己對於自己的植栽不開花有多麼失望。她很想把它剪除, 在它的位置上改種其它植物。就在此時, 她那位空地婆鄰她家而不良於行的鄰居喊了她過去。

「太感謝您了! 您想像不到我多麼喜愛您種的那棵藤樹開的花呢!」年輕的女人從大門走進她鄰居的院子裡, 果然, 她看到了在牆的另一邊, 藤樹上開滿了花。它們的樣是她所見過最美麗的花朵。藤樹爬穿了縫隙, 它不在她那一邊的牆上開花, 卻在另一邊開得聲爛。

【字詞注釋】

take pride in... 以...為傲
catalog (n.) 型錄
base (n.) 牆腳
vigorously (adv.) 生氣勃勃地
coax (v.t.) 哄騙
to no avail 徒勞無功
contemplate (v.t.) 思考
considerable (adj.) 相當的；可觀的
invalid (adj.) 不良於行的
lot (n.) 空地
crevice (n.) 縫隙
luxuriantly (adv.) 豪華地；華麗地。

31. (H)

【解說】second to 後應接名詞，從前幾句文意看，這位女士以自己的努力為榮，所以選 none。second to none 指首屈一指，不輸給任何其它花園。

32. (C)

【解說】空格應為動詞，從文意上看應選過去式，選項中 caught 最恰當。catch one's eye 意指「吸引某人的眼光」。

33. (I)

【解說】空格前是 had a place，後面是 to plant it，所以空格應填受詞補語，受詞是 a place 非行為者，故選過去分詞 prepared (偏好)，在文法及文意上都吻合。

34. (A)

【解說】此句說該 vine 盡長葉子不開花，所以是 with beautiful green leaves all over it。

35. (B)

【解說】空格前有一連串的動作，都是這位女士希望它開花的努力，選項中 attempting 吻合文意推展，在結構上是補述用法的分詞片語。

36. (D)

【解說】此句描述該開花的植物不開花，主人感到失望 (disappointed)。

37. (I)

【解說】此題考分裂句：It was...that...，此句強調的是時間副詞片語 at this point (此刻)。

38. (E)

【解說】空格在完成式助動詞 have 後面，應選過去分詞，從文意上看應選 enjoyed (享受；以...為樂事)。

39. (F)

【解說】此句描寫年輕女士在鄰居牆面所見，藤樹上面是滿滿的花，故選 filled with。

40. (G)

【解說】此句描述這棵藤樹不在主人家的牆面開花，反而開在另一邊，選項中 instead of 最恰當。

IV. 閱讀測驗

第 41~44 題為題組

手捧地圖或拿著手機找路的時代馬上就要結束啦！這要歸功於世界上第一雙互動導航鞋的問世。導航鞋利用藍牙連結手機裡的地圖導航系統。手機負責導航，需要改變行走的方向時，鞋子就會輕微振動，發出提醒。導航鞋還可以計算你行走的步數並且記錄你消耗的卡路里。如果忘記帶手機了，或者路過了某個旅遊名勝，導航鞋就會發出聲音提醒你。

這項技術的開發者是兩個印度青年，30 歲的克里希潘勞倫斯 (Krish Panal) 和 28 歲的阿尼路德夏爾馬 (Anil Sharma)。勞倫斯說：「這雙鞋使用起來很簡單，就像有人拍肩膀提醒你一樣。你甚至可以用手勢或搖指頭對它發出指令，因為鞋子裡有動作和聲音感測器。」

雷夏阿導航鞋 (在印度語中 LECHAL 表示「帶我去那裡」) 將很快地於今年在全球上市，而勞倫斯和夏爾馬的公司，Ducere 科技，目前接到的預訂單總量已經超過 3000 筆了。勞倫斯認為，這種鞋還可以提升道路安全。他說「如果我正騎著自行車或摩托車，就不會去看手機，那會很危險。我寧願讓鞋子來導航。」他堅信，這一項發明將大大幫助視力受損者，並承諾 Ducere 科技每賣出一雙流行款就會補助一位視力受損者一雙比較便宜的導航鞋。

但也有人對「鞋子導航技術 footnav (= foot navigator)」不以為然。70 歲的探險家喬諾夫法因斯爵士被告知這種鞋子時就說：「好的傳統地圖有什麼不好？如果過於依賴科技，反而會帶來麻煩。很多人已經忘記如何看地圖，怎樣用指南針了。」

【字詞注釋】

squint at 斜眼看著...
interactive (adj.) 互動的
bluetooth (n.) 藍牙
route (n.) 途徑；路徑
vibration (n.) 震動
buzz (v.i.) 發出滋滋聲
alert (v.t.) 示警
finger snap 捻指頭的聲音
sensor (n.) 感測器
pre-order (n.) 預先訂購
footwear (n.) 腳上穿戴物；鞋子
innovation (n.) 創新
invaluable (adj.) 很有價值的
the visually challenged 視力受損的人
pledge (v.t.) 承諾
mainstream (adj.) 主流的；流行的
subsidize (v.t.) 補助
old-fashioned (adj.) 老式的
compass (n.) 羅盤
41. (C)

【解說】本文主要談的是一種創新的鞋子。

(A) 兩位印度天才 (B) 會說話的運動鞋 (D) 智慧手機建置的應用程式
此題考文意總結能力，文中的主角當然是一種創新革命性的鞋款。

42. (B)

【解說】根據本文，討論的互動式鞋子能做出下面除了警告你什麼時候該休息以外的其它事。

(A) 和你手機互動 (C) 計算你走了幾步路 (D) 提醒你附近有個景點
此題考細節，第一段裡就是沒提到它會提醒你該休息一下。

43. (B)

【解說】根據文中的資訊，下列那一句不正確？

(A) 許多人對於 LECHAL 互動鞋躍躍欲試。
(B) LECHAL 互動鞋只對視障者有好處。
(C) 不是每一個人人都對這種創新鞋款來取代地圖與羅盤感興趣。
(D) LECHAL 互動鞋流行款買愈多，將有更多視障者受益。
(A) 預訂者就超過 3000 份 (B) 對人人都有用處
(C) 末段的探險家就不屑 (D) 第三段未句

44. (A)

【解說】第三段中「subsidize」這個字的意思是代付部分的費用。
(B) 促銷一項新產品 (C) 免費送一雙鞋 (D) 增加某件東西的價值

此題為釋義題，該句後面的 a cheaper pair 是線索。

第 45~48 題為題組

當法國女影星碧姬芭杜展開一場讓羅馬尼亞首都數以千計的流浪狗免遭殺害的運動時，她的經費來自於一項 15 萬美元的捐款計畫。安娜瑪莉亞丘爾庫正進行著類似的行動，這位戴著牙套的 14 歲女學生利用臉書，求助於全歐洲的愛狗人士，並確定狗狗被送到適當的家庭。

當芭杜於 2001 年展開她的流浪狗絕育行動時，丘爾庫還只是個嬰兒。現在她說得一口流利的德語，並熟諳網路，從去年 9 月起她利用這兩項優勢，搭救了 150 隻流浪狗，將牠們送到德國、奧地利與比利時收養。然而，根據羅馬尼亞動物監控與保護管理局統計，布加勒斯特的國營收容所現在有 2800 隻流浪狗，而過去 2 個月有 2000 隻被安樂死。約有 6 萬隻狗在布加勒斯特流浪。

丘爾庫接走街上的流浪狗。牠們被安置在臨時的私人收容所或牠家的後院。她要求一名獸醫師給牠們打疫苗，植入識別晶片，最後為牠們取得國際護照。所有的費用，從醫療、疫苗、結紮到識別晶片與護照皆由安娜瑪莉亞的家人支付—每隻狗約 150 歐元。運送這些動物到目的地的費用則由新飼主負擔。

【字詞注釋】

spare...from... 使...免於...
be put down 被殺死
donation (n.) 捐助
scheme (n.) 計畫

braces (n.) 牙套
 appeal to 懇請；呼籲
 have a grasp of (sth.) 熟悉某事
 ship (v.t.) 寄送
 state-funded (adj.) 國營的
 mercy killing = euthanasia (n.) 安樂死
 authority (n.) 當局
 surveillance (n.) 監控
 temporary (adj.) 暫時的
 shelter (n.) 收容所
 vet = veterinarian (n.) 獸醫
 vaccinate (v.t.) 打疫苗
 microchip (n.) 晶片
 identification (n.) 辨識；身分
 eventually (adv.) 最後
 passport (n.) 護照
 vaccine (n.) 疫苗
 neuter (v.t.) 結紮
 destination (n.) 目的地

45. (D)

【解說】本文的最佳標題是「少女透過臉書拯救羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特的流浪狗」。

- (A) 瀕危杜和安娜瑪莉亞丘爾庫
 (B) 拯救流浪狗的種種途徑
 (C) 六萬隻流浪狗在羅馬尼亞布加勒斯特街頭徘徊
 此題考文意總結能力，答案(D)最具體而貼切地涵蓋全文重點。

46. (D)

【解說】根據本文，下列關於安娜瑪莉亞丘爾庫的敘述那一句正確？

- (A) 她是碧姬芭杜的遠親。
 (B) 自從 2001 年起她就立志要拯救流浪狗。
 (C) 她的家人付錢與她的行動有關的一切支出。
 (D) 她利用自己在語言及網路方面的強項拯救流浪狗。
 (A) 無此資訊 (B) 那時她剛出生 (C) 運費由領養方支付 (D) 第二段第二句

47. (B)

【解說】我們可以從選文推論出安娜瑪莉亞丘爾庫的救援行動已經拯救了相當數目的流浪狗並把牠們運送到國外給愛狗人士。

- (A) 已經為她自己和家人贏得名和利。
 (B) 已經讓羅馬尼亞動物監控與保護管理局感到難堪。
 (D) 一開始並未得到羅馬尼亞動物監控與保護管理局的支持。
 (A) 有名無利 (B) 第二段 (C) 無此說法 (D) 無此資訊

48. (B)

【解說】上文的焦點是安娜瑪莉亞丘爾庫。

- (A) 碧姬芭杜 (C) 街頭流浪狗 (D) 安娜瑪莉亞的家人

第 49~52 題為題組

成長階段，我很喜歡和奶奶一起打發時間。她似乎對於太陽底下的一切都有些俗諺。有些人可能會認為這些都只是無稽之談，但我認為它們是奶奶的金玉良言。奶奶說在別人打噴嚏後說上帝保佑你總是件有禮貌的事。你知道這個說法的起源嗎？是這樣的，幾年前，在有些文化中人往往在認為打噴嚏所需要的那幾秒鐘靈魂離開了它的身體。有很長一段時間我真的很想知道這個說法有關的事。

這種有一些其他關於打噴嚏的說法。你聽說過多少呢？打四次會收買，打兩次可以得到一個吻，打三次會收到一封情書，打四次會有更好的事。我不知道這個說法是怎麼出現的。在蘇格蘭，謠傳說新生嬰兒在打第一個噴嚏以前都還處於「被仙子下了魔咒」的狀態。我不確定人們什麼時候有此信仰，但目前它似乎並不流行了。還有人說白癩不會打噴嚏，所以，孩子的第一次噴嚏很重要。殖民時期的美國人民相信如果你正在說話的時候打了噴嚏，你說的是實話，而在德國，早餐前連打三個噴嚏意味著你那一天將會收到一份禮物。在古時候的日本，有些人認為打噴嚏表示某人在某處說你好話。像這樣的俗語很多。我肯定我們都聽說過耳朵響不停也表示有人在談論你。

和你的同伴同時打噴嚏是很幸運的事，我猜是因為雙噴嚏吧！噁，我不知道有多少可笑的人以前四處傳揚嫩嫩來求走運。大家都知道辣椒會讓人打噴嚏的。大家也知道豚草和花粉熱會觸發一連串的噴嚏。由病毒引起的感冒也會引發噴嚏。

所以，雖然這些無稽之談也許很好玩，有人打噴嚏時說上帝保佑你，或只說保佑你總是個禮貌。打噴嚏時抓張面紙吧，因為把病菌分享給別人絕不是件好事！這一定是件最正確的事。

【字詞解釋】

gem (n.) 寶石；金玉良言
 come about 出現；發生
 rumor (v.t.) 謠傳
 ragweed (n.) 豚草
 hay fever 花粉熱
 trigger (v.t.) 觸發
 germ (n.) 病菌
 49. (A)

【解說】根據本文，下列那一個敘述正確？

- (A) 對德國人來說，早餐前打三個噴嚏預告一份禮物會到手。
 (B) 蘇格蘭人仍相信小嬰兒的第一次噴嚏未打出來之前都處於仙子的魔咒下。
 (C) 作者鼓勵人們傳布辣椒以便得到雙噴嚏。
 (D) 作者個人認為自己耳鳴時是有人在歡落他。
 (A) 第三段第 6 及 7 行
 (B) 此說法已經不流行了
 (C) 他用 silly 來說這種人
 (D) 並沒說是好是壞

50. (A)

【解說】我們可以從本文總結出，打噴嚏往往因感冒引起。

- (B) 從不被認為是件好事。
 (C) 讓人變得迷信。
 (D) 把人的靈魂趕出身體。
 (A) 第四段末句
 (B) 好壞的聯想都有
 (C) 無此訊息
 (D) 未有定論

51. (C)

【解說】本文的作者敬佩他奶奶的智慧。

- (A) 老婦人的無稽之談。
 (B) 不斷打噴嚏的人。
 (D) 到處傳揚辣椒的人。
 (A) 他用 funny 形容
 (B) 怎麼可能？
 (C) 他稱之為 gems
 (D) 他用 silly 形容

52. (A)

【解說】作者透過各種不同的實例推展本文的大意。

- (B) 比較與對比
 (C) 令人信服的論述
 (D) 一個故事接另一個故事
 此題考行文風格與技巧，綜觀全文可知作者以古今中外的實例來介紹 sneezing 的各種說法與迷信。

第 53~56 題為題組

科幻小說和奇幻小說在青少年小說的世界裡非常受人喜愛。對於每一部當代小說而言，有一種主題處理的就是未來世界、魔法或者無法解釋的事物。

早在 2011 年，紐約時報暢銷書排行榜就被科幻和奇幻故事塞得滿滿的。到 2012 年底，布萊恩塞爾茲尼克的《雨果卡布雷的發明》已經上榜達 93 週。即使是現在，高人氣的 YA 系列表現更好：蘇珊娜柯林斯的反烏托邦作品《飢餓遊戲》三部曲已經上榜 117 週。P.C. 卡恩特及克莉絲汀卡斯特特的吸血鬼系列《夜之屋》呢？146 週。事實上，十本暢銷書系列中就有六本觸及某種形式或風格的幻想或科幻小說。

但為什麼這麼多 YA 讀者湧向異界流派呢？我們的現代世界裡並沒有巫師或吸血鬼。電視直播節目裡沒有古希臘眾神，也沒有基因改造的黃蜂或蜥蜴或強迫戰鬥至死。那麼，為什麼青少年（及成年人）大量搶看這些書？因為它們不存在於我們的世界裡。

青少年小說，顧名思義，與十幾歲主角經歷成年禮的經驗有關。青少年往往是例行公事的奴隸：起床，上學，放學的空檔挑戰幾項活動或作業填補，上床睡覺，起床，然後全部重來一遍。無論年齡大小，任何人都會陷入一成不變的生活，非常專注於日常事務，以致於對突如其來的事物不知如何回應。你不可能每天都有機會去參觀一所精采漫遊的學校，而且魔藥課是一門必修課。

科幻和奇幻小說讓我們得以逃避我們的世界，並同時學到一些事情。它們根植於現實世界，如果這些系列不能跳動超越魔法和奇幻生物的神經，它們不可能長久以來一直這麼受歡迎。

【字詞注釋】

- fantasy (n.) 奇幻文學
tremendously (adv.) 非常地
contemporary (adj.) 當代的
unexplainable (adj.) 無法解釋的
filled to the brim 塞得滿滿地
whopping (adj.) 異常的; 格外的
dystopia (n.) 反烏托邦
trilogy (n.) 三部曲
vampire (n.) 吸血鬼
flock (vi.) 群聚
otherworldly (adj.) 異界的
genre (n.) 文類
wizard (n.) 巫師
ancient (adj.) 古時候的
genetically (adv.) 基因上
enhanced (adj.) 被強化的
wasp (n.) 大黃蜂
lizard (n.) 蜥蜴
snatch up 急急抓起
by the truckload 大量
exist (vi.) 存在
by definition 顯名思義
leading character = protagonist (n.) 主要人物; 主角
coming of age 成年(禮)
routine (n.) 一成不變的事
slot (n.) 空隙
regardless of 無視於
fall into a rut 陷入一成不變的規律生活
roam (vi.) 漫遊
potion (n.) 藥水(尤指有魔法的)
simultaneously (adv.) 同時
be grounded in... 立足於...中
strike a nerve 挑戰神經
fantastical (adj.) 奇幻的

53. (B)

【解說】作者在第二段使用暢銷書統計資料來突顯科幻小說與奇幻小說的高人氣。

(A)提出一連串問題

(C)給青少年小說下定義

(D)提供真實的見證報告

此題考行文技巧，該段舉了紐時暢銷書排行榜三本最受青少年喜愛的科幻奇幻小說長期榜上有名的數據。

54. (C)

【解說】下列那一項不是科幻小說與奇幻小說收錄的內容? 青少年一成不變的生活。

(A)未來世界

(B)群鬼與魔藥

(D)基因生物

此題考細節，科幻小說與奇幻小說之所以吸引年輕讀者在於內容與他們一成不變的生活迥異。

55. (A)

【解說】第三和第四段的功能是用來說明 YA 讀者那麼喜歡閱讀科幻小說與奇幻小說的原因。

(B)所有年齡層的人如何面對不尋常的事物

(C)YA 讀者為什麼會看到那麼多鬼魂在學校的各個大廳遊走

(D)現代世界如何協助青少年通過成年禮

此題考段落大意，兩段的內容先談小說裡吸引人的奇幻世界和生物，再談青少年如何日復一日過著一成不變的生活，而科幻小說與奇幻小說提供了逃避舒壓之處。

56. (C)

【解說】作者在最後一段表示了他/她對科幻小說與奇幻小說喜高人氣的肯定態度。

(A)無所謂的; 隨意的

(B)冷漠的

(D)兩面的

此題考作者態度判斷，最後一段第一句說科幻小說與奇幻小說提供人逃避現實世界又可同時從而更認識現實，第二句則說其長久享受高人氣自有特定因素，因此可以判斷作者對這種高人氣是樂觀其成的。

第貳部分：非選擇題

I. 中譯英

- 1. Many people { a habit of using/ it a habit to use/ are accustomed/ used/ adapted/ adjusted to using/ are/ in the habit of using/ } their cellphones(s) all the time/ while talking the bus or train.

2. Not until a tragic accident happens/ will people begin/ to pay attention to/ what is around them.

= It is not until a tragic accident happens that people will begin to pay attention to what is around them.

= People will not begin to pay attention to what is around them until a tragic accident happens.

II. 英文作文

Peter was given a pair of in-line skates from his uncle for his 16th birthday. Feeling excited, he could not wait to try them on. His father forbade him to do so until they had bought the safety gear. However, when his parents were out to purchase the gear, Peter took out his in-line skates and went to the park beside the apartment complex they live in. After putting on his skates, Peter tried to stand up, but fell down immediately. Luckily, he did not get hurt. As he felt a little bold, he held on to the rails and started moving slowly.

Soon, he got the hang of it and began to enjoy himself on the narrow path in the park. All of a sudden, a cyclist came along. Peter did not know how to stop his skates and collided into the bicycle. Since he did not have any safety gear on, Peter hurt himself. He could feel a lump growing on his head and his hands and knees got some bruises.

Peter was scolded by his parents when he returned home. His in-line skates were taken away from him and he was asked to come home right after school for a month. Peter regretted disobeying his father.

英文科非選擇題評分標準

英文作文評分指標

Table with 4 columns: 可 (Content), 可 (Structure), 可 (Language), 可 (Mechanics). Rows include: 內容 (Content), 組織 (Organization), 文法 (Grammar), 字彙 (Vocabulary), 拼字 (Spelling), 標例 (Mechanics).

分數等級參考

特優: 19~20分
優: 15~18分
可: 10~14分
如用其他顏色(綠色、紫色等)或鉛筆,一律扣2分。

參考自大考中心《英文作文分項式評分指標》

差: 5~9分 單字文法句型錯誤 文章結構鬆散, 猜得出要表達的意思。
劣: 0~4分 完全沒有結構可言, 不知所云。單字文法錯誤百出。