

Test 1

第壹部分： 單選題（占 62分）

一、詞彙題（占 10分）

 A 1. According to the _____, we need to add some more seasoning to the dish.

- (A) recipe (B) discovery (C) calculation (D) statue

根據食譜，我們需要在料理中加入一些調味料。

- (A)食譜 (B)發現 (C)推測，估算 (D)雕像

[解析]

seasoning 調味料。

 D 2. Life is short, so you should spend your time on things _____ doing rather than wasting it away.

- (A) golden (B) satisfying (C) perfect (D) worth

人生苦短，所以你應該要花時間在做值得的事上，而不是浪費它。

- (A)金色的 (B)令人滿意的 (C)完美的 (D)值得的

[解析]

rather an 而不是，前後需接相同詞性。

 B 3. To the families of the victims, it's difficult to show their _____ to the killer.

- (A) encouragement (B) forgiveness (C) satisfaction (D) similarity

對受害者家屬來說，要原諒加害者是很困難的。

- (A)鼓勵 (B)寬恕，原諒 (C)滿意 (D)相似處

 C 4. If you want to go to an ideal college, you need to make great _____. After all, no pain, no gain.

- (A) mixture (B) delivery (C) effort (D) choice

如果你想要去一所理想的大學，你需要努力。畢竟，一分耕耘，一分收穫。

- (A)混和物 (B)遞送 (C)努力 (D)選擇

 B 5. When you do the science projects, all the figures need to be _____ carefully or the results could go wrong.

- (A) poured (B) calculated (C) repaired (D) discovered

當你做科學報告時，所有數字都需要謹慎計算，否則結果會出錯。

- (A)倒 (B)推測，估算 (C)修理 (D)發現

[解析]

figures 數字(表示此意義時，常用複數)。

 C 6. The doors of this shopping mall will slide open _____ when you approach them. You don't have to open them yourself.

- (A) necessarily (B) diligently (C) automatically (D) bizarrely

這間購物商場的門當你靠近時會自動地打開。你不需要自己打開它們。

- (A)必要地 (B)勤勞地 (C)自動地 (D)古怪地

 A 7. In Taiwan, anyone over 20 is _____ to vote.

- (A) eligible (B) vivid (C) accurate (D) proficient

在臺灣，任何超過 20 歲的人都有資格投票。

(A)有資格的 (B)清晰的 (C)準確的 (D)熟練的

A 8. Being praised for her excellent performance, Lola couldn't help _____ from ear to ear.

(A) grinning (B) curling (C) winking (D) dripping

因為傑出的表現而被稱讚，Lola 忍不住笑得合不攏嘴。

(A)咧嘴笑 (B)彎曲 (C)眨眼 (D)滴落

[解析]

grin from ear to ear 笑得合不攏嘴。

C 9. The _____ for drunk driving should be severe, for it endangers others' lives.

(A) fund (B) incident (C) penalty (D) backpack

酒駕的懲罰會很嚴厲，因為它危害其他人的生命。

(A)基金 (B)事件 (C)懲罰 (D)背包

C 10. Several politicians _____ great pressure on the committee to pass the proposal.

(A) guaranteed (B) streamed (C) exerted (D) sustained

幾位政客為了通過提案，對委員會施加相當大的壓力。

(A)擔保 (B)照射 (C)施加 (D)維持

二、綜合測驗（占 10分）

第11至15題為題組

Believe it or not, your personality may not have been entirely shaped by your parents, friends, teachers, or even genes. The historian Frank Sulloway wrote *Born to Rebel* so as to 11 into the connection between birth order and personality in detail. 12 closely at the life stories and records of hundreds of famous historical figures, Sulloway made some interesting discoveries. Sulloway found that firstborn children usually 13 bring problems to their parents. Firstborns are born leaders, but they are usually not risk-takers. Later-born children, on the other hand, are more likely to be rebels. They find great pleasure 14 new experiences, and they are not afraid to try new things. Many are 15 and good at expressing themselves. Some even become excellent performers in order to they might get the attention of parents and older siblings.

信不信由你，你的個性可能不是完全由你的父母、朋友、老師，或甚至是你的基因塑造而成的。歷史學家 Frank Sulloway 撰寫《天生反骨》(*Born to Rebel*) 是為了仔細檢視出生順序與個性的關聯性。Sulloway 在仔細觀看過個人傳記與好幾百位歷史人物的相關記錄之後，找到了一些有趣的發現。Sulloway 發現長子長女通常比較不會給父母帶來麻煩。長子長女是天生的領導者，但是他們通常不喜

歡冒險。另一方面，後出生的子女則比較有可能會叛逆。他們在新經驗上得到很多樂趣，他們不害怕嘗試新事物。有很多人非常健談且善於表達自己的想法。有些甚至成了傑出的表演者，如此一來，便可以得到父母及其他較年長的兄弟姐妹們的注意力。

C 11. (A) looking (B) looked (C) look (D) looks

[解析]

so as to 接原形動詞，表「為了...」，選(C)look。

C 12. (A) Looked (B) Looks (C) Looking (D) Having looked

[解析]

整句話的主詞皆是 Frank Sulloway，因此可以使用分詞構句，且仔細觀看為主動語態，使用現在分詞，故選(C)。

B 13. (A) belong to (B) tend not to (C) lead to (D) fall for

(A)屬於 (B)傾向不... (C)導致 (D)上...的當

D 14. (A) on (B) at (C) with (D) in

[解析]

take/find pleasure in N，此為片語固定用法，故選(D)。

C 15. (A) sensitive (B) negative (C) communicative (D) imaginative

(A)體貼的；敏感的 (B)否定的 (C)健談的 (D)富有想像力的

第 16 至 20 題為題組

While most people are just fine with regularly checking their email or looking up information on the Internet, there are some people who are actually addicted to being online. By definition, Internet addiction involves someone using the Internet 16 much that it controls their daily lives. This kind of habit or practice often 17 social isolation.

This addiction can come in various forms, such as constantly checking and updating a Facebook account, or 18 to stop searching the web for a specific type of news, photos or some other type of entertainment. For others, it's an addiction to online video games. No matter what people are doing online, Internet addiction surely interrupts people's normal lives, 19 them alone and withdrawn from society.

Some signs of Internet addiction are staying online longer than you have intended to, neglecting work, homework or social obligations, ignoring friends and family to go online and even not taking care of your health by 20 too much time on the Internet.

The good news is that there is help available for people with Internet addiction, but remember that just because you like surfing the Internet doesn't mean you are an Internet addict.

大多數的人們只要例行性使用網路來檢閱電子郵件或找尋資料就夠了，卻有些人上網上了癮。從定義上來看，網路成癮指過度使用網路以致生活被網路掌控，這樣的行為和習慣通常會造成人與社會脫節。

這種成癮有許多不同的形式，像是著迷於檢閱或更新臉書或是無法停止搜尋某特定類型新聞、照片或特定類型的娛樂。對另外一些人來說，是對線上遊戲上癮。不管人們在網路上做什麼，網路成癮的確干擾了人們的日常生活，使他們孤獨且從社會中抽離。

一些網路成癮的徵兆像是在網路上停留時間變得比你想要的長，怠忽工作、課業或是社會責任，忽視朋友和家人，只為上網，甚至花了太多時間在網路上而不顧自己的健康。

好消息是網路成癮可以治療，但要記得你愛上網不代表你就是網路成癮者。

【單字補充】

addiction 成癮

- D** 16. (A) as (B) too (C) very (D) so

[解析]

so... that... 太...以至於...

- B** 17. (A) results from (B) leads to (C) emerges from (D) objects to

(A) 起因於 (B) 導致 (C) 出現；顯露 (D) 反對

- D** 18. (A) seize (B) attach (C) respond (D) fail

[解析]

fail to do sth 無法做某事。

- A** 19. (A) leaving (B) left (C) and leaving (D) leaves

[解析]

此處為分詞構句：“... normal lives, and leaves (= leaving) them alone and withdrawn from society.”，需使用現在分詞 leaving。

- B** 20. (A) taking (B) spending (C) costing (D) paying

[解析]

人+ spend +時間+ on N 人花費時間在...上面

三、文意選填（占 10分）

第 21 至 30 題為題組

There is one sad but true fact in life. As all friendships have beginnings, most will come to an end 21. Losing friends is part of being human, just as making friends is.

Sometimes, friendship ends with a fight. One friend, 22, hurts another, and the hurt one cannot forgive the friend. Or perhaps one friend loses trust by 23 his or her friend's secret. When friends stop 24, the friendship dies quickly.

Other friendships die slowly, bit by bit, over a long time. Friends may 25 this

and let it happen, or it may happen without the friends really thinking about it. There is a saying, "Out of 26, out of mind." It means that if we don't see someone, we don't think of him or her often. Think about situations where one friend moves away to 27 city or country. At the beginning, the friends might stay in touch, but over time, both usually make new friends with 28 interests. Old friends are forgotten as a result. Thus, whenever big changes happen in life, it's an important test for friendships. If both friends decide to 29 their friendship, they have to put a lot of 30 into it. In this way, they will get great satisfaction in life from having a good friend.

(A) sense	(B) telling	(C) similar	(D) repair	(E) effort
(F) sight	(G) for example	(H) one day	(I) another	(J) talking

21. H 22. G 23. B 24. J 25. A
 26. F 27. I 28. C 29. D 30. E

人生有一個令人悲傷但卻很真實的事實。就像所有的友誼都有開始一樣，大部分也會有終止的一天。失去朋友也是身為人類的一部分，正如同交朋友也是。

有時候，友誼終止於爭吵。舉例來說，可能是一個朋友傷害了另一個人，而受傷的那個人無法原諒這位朋友，或者有可能是一個朋友因為說出他或她朋友的祕密而失去信任。當朋友停止說話的時候，友誼就會快速死亡。有些友誼則是在漫長的歲月中一點一滴地慢慢地逝去。朋友可能會感覺到這正在發生當中，然後就這樣讓它發生，或許也根本沒有人會想到這件事。俗話說得好：「不在眼前，就不會在心裡。」這說的是如果我們沒見到某個人，那麼我們就不會常常想到他或她了。想想那些朋友搬到別的城市或是國家的情形。一開始，朋友還會保持聯絡，但是經過長時間，雙方通常都交了有相似興趣的新朋友，舊朋友就終究被遺忘了。

因此，無論生活中何時發生了重大的改變，對友誼來說都是重大的考驗。如果朋友彼此決定修補這個友誼，就需要下許多努力。如此一來，擁有一個好朋友能帶來人生中極大的滿足感。

(A) 感覺	(B) 說出	(C) 相似的	(D) 修補	(E) 努力
(F) 看見	(G) 舉例來說	(H) 有一天	(I) 其他的	(J) 說話

[解析]

21. 人生中的友誼有開始就有結束，故答案選(H)one day(有一天)。
 22. 此空格前面提到friendship ends with a fight，後面提到one friend hurts another，故這裡使用(G)for example來舉例說明。
 23. tell his or her friend's secret說出他或她的秘密，會失去信任，故選名詞(B)telling。
 24. stop + V-ing 停止做...，當朋友停止說話的時候，友誼就會快速死亡，故選(J)talking。
 25. 從空格後「讓事情發生」，可知朋友有「感覺到」前句所描述友誼凋零的情形，故選(A)sense。

26. 此句為諺語“out of sight, out of mind.”(眼不見，心不想)，選(F)sight (看見)。
27. 想像朋友搬去「其他的」城市或國家，故選(I)another。
28. 空格之後是名詞，此題使用(C)similar來修飾interests，表示有類似興趣的朋友。
29. 前句表示生活當中重大的改變都是對友誼的考驗，所以雙方需要修補友誼，用動詞(D)repair。
30. put effort into something表示「下努力在某事上」，故選(E)effort。

四、篇章結構 (占 8 分)

第 31 至 34 題為題組

One way to become happy with yourself is to help others feel better. When you are generous and helpful to others, you are focusing on other people. 31 In addition, there is satisfaction in praising or helping others, and in seeing their response to your kindness.

Showing kindness to others is a good way to bring about happiness. 32 When you encourage others or give them a pat on the back, it can make them believe in themselves and reach their goals. Also, you will feel good because you have helped someone do something great. As Blaise Pascal said, “Kind words do not cost much. Yet they accomplish much.”

Another way you can show kindness is by listening. 33 They can be uplifted by your kindness in listening to them. As Albert Schweitzer pointed out, “As the sun makes ice melt, kindness causes misunderstanding, mistrust, and hostility to evaporate.” 34

Many people just need warm praise or a helping hand. Others merely need a good friend to help them find happiness in the day. When you help others, you will feel

good as well. It is true what the Dalai Lama says: “When we feel love and kindness toward others, it not only makes others feel loved and cared for, but it helps us also to develop inner happiness and peace.”

(A) Changing your focus limits how much you feel bad about yourself.

(B) Often, people want to be listened to and understood.

(C) Listening helps people bridge the gap and feel closer.

(D) One way is by praising others.

31. A 32. D 33. B 34. C

讓自己開心的其中一個方法是讓他人心情好一點。當你慷慨又樂於助人，你就把焦點放在別人身上。改變你的焦點讓你不會總覺得自己不好。除此之外，稱讚別人或是幫助別人，並看到他人對你的善意產生的回應，都能讓你心情愉悅。

對他人展現善意是帶來快樂的好方法。其中一個方法是鼓勵他人。當你鼓勵他人，或是稱讚他們做得好，都能讓他們相信自己並達到目標。你也會感覺很

好，因為你幫了別人完成大事。正如Blaise Pascal (帕斯卡)所說：好話不花什麼力氣，卻能成就非凡。

另一個展現善意的方法是傾聽。通常來說，人們會希望有人傾聽並了解他們，他們會因為你好意傾聽而開心。正如Albert Schweitzer (史懷哲)所言：就像太陽能使冰融化，仁慈能讓誤解、懷疑、敵意消散。傾聽能夠幫人搭起橋樑，讓人更親近。

許多人只是需要溫暖的讚美或是幫助，有些人僅僅需要一個好友幫助他們找到一天的快樂。當你幫助他人你自己也會覺得開心。達賴喇嘛所言為真：當你感受到對他人的愛和友善，不只會讓人覺得被愛、被看顧，還能幫助自己發展出內心的快樂和祥和。

【單字補充】

evaporate 蒸發

[解析]

31. 上一句講述將焦點放在他人身上，因此此格順著文意，應講轉換焦點，故選(A)。

32. 上文講述和善待人，下文開始舉例說明。又因下文談到「鼓勵他人」，故選(D)。

33. 上文及下文都與「聆聽」有關，因此可推知此格也與聆聽有關，故選(B)

34. 上文提及誤解被化解，可推知聆聽將有助溝通，故選(C)。

五、閱讀測驗（占 24分）

第 35 至 38 題為題組

Living and working on farms used to be common. However, with so many people living in cities and the suburbs now, country life seems refreshing and exotic. As a result, visiting farms on vacation has become very popular among urban people. This is known as agritourism, or agri-entertainment.

The most well-known type of agritourism is entertainment farms. Unlike traditional farms, entertainment farms are rather consumer-focused. They usually hold agricultural festivals with educational values. For instance, some farms provide visitors with Halloween-related activities, such as picking pumpkins. Additionally, visitors can also buy souvenirs from farm stores before they leave. As entertainment farms are good places for kids to experience the atmosphere of countryside in particular, they have become frequent destinations for families and groups of students.

Guest ranches, also known as “dude ranches,” are a form of agritourism that began in the American West more than a hundred years ago. Guests who spend their vacations at a dude ranch learn about ranch life and may choose to work on the ranch,

too. For instance, visitors might milk cows or even help herd cattle. Guided horseback rides are also usually available for guests.

Aside from what is mentioned above, wine tours are another type of agritourism. Visitors can spend a day touring the vineyards, learning about how wine is made, and tasting different types of wine. Some vineyards even offer guest rooms, allowing visitors to stay overnight in this romantic setting.

Farms and ranches that offer agri-entertainment are often found in the countryside. For example, the American South has a lot of entertainment farms, and dude ranches attract many visitors to the American West. Many vineyards in wine-growing regions such as California, Italy, and Spain offer wine tours. Agritourism is quickly gaining in popularity and is expected to soon become one of the biggest types of tourism.

以前，農牧生活形態可說是司空見慣。但在今日，由於人們多半住在城市及郊區，鄉村生活反倒顯得新奇及有異國情調。這也正是為何很多居住在城市的人喜歡到農場度假的原因，這種旅遊叫做觀光農業，也可稱為休閒農業。

最常聽到的觀光農業類型是休閒農場。不同於傳統農場，休閒農場特別以消費者為服務取向。這類農場通常會舉辦跟農業有關的節慶活動，很有教育意義。就像有些農場會提供觀光客萬聖節的相關活動，例如採摘南瓜。此外，農場裡也有商店販賣紀念品，可供觀光客在離開農場前選購。休閒農場既然是小孩體驗鄉村風情的好地方，自然也就成為全家人或學生團體常常光顧的旅遊地點。

觀光牧場是一種觀光農業，距今一百多年以前出現在美國西部。遊客在這裡度假，同時認識牧場生活，還可以選擇在牧場工作，體驗像擠牛奶或趕牛群等等粗活。牧場上通常也有專人指導遊客學騎馬。

除了上述的種種，酒莊之旅也是一種觀光農業。遊客可以在葡萄園花上一天的時間，四處逛逛，認識如何釀酒，還能品嚐各種不同的酒。有些葡萄園甚至提供客房讓遊客過夜，享受莊園的浪漫。

提供休閒農業的農場及牧場多設於鄉間。例如，美國南方有很多的休閒農場；觀光牧場則吸引大批遊客到美國西部；而在盛產葡萄酒的美國加州、義大利以及西班牙便有很多葡萄園提供酒莊之旅。觀光農業正在快速竄紅，應該在不久的將來就會變成最重要的觀光業之一。

 A 35. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Agritourism provides urban people a new choice for vacation.
- (B) Agritourism includes entertainment farms where festivals are held.
- (C) Agritourism started with guest ranches a century ago.
- (D) Agritourism is increasingly popular in America.

[解析]

本文主要討論觀光農業是讓居住城市人民有個渡假休閒的選擇。

(B)(C)皆為文章提到中的小細節而已，並非主旨。而(D)提到在美洲(in

America) , 實際上還有歐洲 , 不夠精確 , 故選(A)。

B 36. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** provided by entertainment farms?

- (A) Halloween activities. (B) Horseback riding.
(C) Souvenirs purchase. (D) Fruit picking.

[解析]

文章第二段中有提到萬聖節活動、購買紀念品以及採摘南瓜等農場活動，而(B) Horseback riding (騎馬)則是由觀光牧場所提供。

D 37. If you want to experience cowboy life, you should visit _____.

- (A) a vineyard (B) the suburbs
(C) an entertainment farm (D) a dude ranch

[解析]

根據文章第三段，guest ranch (觀光牧場)有提到可以在牧場上騎馬，也能參與擠牛奶和趕牛群等活動，因此是體驗牛仔生活的最佳去處。

C 38. According to the passage, which statement is true?

- (A) Visitors can hunt for jobs on an entertainment farm.
(B) Guest ranches are a new form of agri-entertainment.
(C) Wine tours are offered both in America and in Europe.
(D) Agritourism is becoming more popular with country people.

[解析]

根據文章最後一段，提供酒莊之旅的地區有美國加州、義大利和西班牙，故選(C)。

第 39 至 42 題為題組

Have you ever had the feeling that doctors and authorities speak a different language than everybody else does? Do you think that professors invent words just so you can't understand them? Well, you are not alone. Many of us have a difficult time understanding the language of our rulers. In fact, there is a new movement asking that people in authority speak like the rest of us.

In Britain, the Plain Language Commission promotes a campaign against complex language. They complain that most legal papers are not clear enough for ordinary people to clearly understand what the papers say. However, why do professionals use complex language? One reason is that in different jobs, specific words are used to describe the work done. These words are commonly known as jargon, and jargon is sometimes technical and difficult. Even the word "e-mail" was once considered jargon, because it was used by only a small group of people who understood the Internet at the very beginning.

Another reason people use jargon is to make themselves appear intelligent. These

people think that using difficult words shows how smart they are. In fact, it only makes them seem arrogant. The purpose of speech is to convey ideas to others and this cannot be achieved if no one can understand you. Next time you write a school paper, make sure that you use plain language so that your readers can understand you more easily and efficiently.

你是否曾感覺醫生與權威人士總是說著一種我們聽不懂的話語？你會不會認為教授們發明了一些新詞，好讓我們無法了解他們？其實你並不孤單。很多時候我們總無法理解統治者所說的話語，而事實上有一個新的運動要求當權者簡單的說話。

英國的簡易用語委員會提倡了一種反對複雜語言的運動。他們抱怨大部分的法律文件都不夠清楚足以讓社會大眾了解文件的內容。然而為什麼專家們總是使用複雜的語詞呢？其中一個原因是不同的職業需要特定的語詞來描述特殊的工作內容，而一般人稱這種語詞叫「行話」。然而這些行話可以是非常技術性以及困難的，即便是e-mail這個字也曾經被稱為行話，因為一開始它只被少數了解網路的人所使用。

另一個人們使用行話的原因是因為他們想讓自己看起來很有學問。這些人認為複雜的語句證明了他們非常聰明。但事實上，這不過使他們看起來更高傲而已。說話的目的是為了快速傳達想法，但必須是在對方了解你的前提之下。下次你寫學校報告時，記得使用簡單的言語，如此一來你的讀者一定能更輕易以及更有效率地了解你所說的內容。

D 39. What is the main theme of this passage?

- (A) The power of knowledge by using complicated language.
- (B) The rebirth of technical jargons caused by the professionals.
- (C) The understanding of the legal papers in Britain.
- (D) The demand that the authorities speak plainly

[解析]

本文主要討論要求官方或專業人士可以揚棄難懂的專業用語，而使用大家都讀得懂的語言在撰述公共事務文件，讓大家都立即可瞭解訊息，而(A)(B)均是錯誤的文章解讀，而(C)是只有提到一部分，所以答案選(D)。

C 40. According to the passage, jargon might appear in the following **EXCEPT**

- (A) legal papers
- (B) school reports
- (C) e-mails
- (D) medical records

[解析]

根據文章，法律文件、學術報告和就醫記錄都有可能出現專業用語，而文章中提到 e-mails (電子郵件)，是描述這個詞彙曾經被視為是專業用語，並非其內容艱澀難懂，故選(C)。

A 41. According to the passage, the reasons for using jargon do **NOT** include

- _____.
- (A) informing the common citizen (B) describing the work
(C) showing intelligence (D) appearing to be professional

[解析]

本篇文章呼籲權威人士用語盡量淺白易懂，因此「告知一般人事情」不會是使用專業用語的原因，故答案選(A)。

B 42. What can be inferred from this passage?

- (A) The government should not allow the use of jargon.
(B) Some jargon may become common words one day.
(C) Using plain language in papers is unprofessional.
(D) Jargon is invented by those who want to seem smart.

[解析]

文章通篇希望使難懂的專業用語淺顯化，以便更能夠被一般大眾理解，並非呼籲政府禁止使用專業用語，故不選(A)。第二段最後一句提到以e-mail為例，曾經僅為認識網際網路的少數人知道，但我們可以觀察到時下人們幾乎沒有人不知道e-mail，故答案選(B)。文章最後一段最後一句寫道，為了使讀者易於理解，鼓勵撰寫學術論文時使用淺白一點的文字，並非顯得不專業，故不選(C)。專業用語是為了一些需求而產生，例如描述工作內容或是用於技術性或專業性高的領域，與是否由想顯得聰明的人發明無關，故不選(D)。

第 43 至 46 題為題組

The first vaccine in the world was invented by Edward Jenner who used the material from cowpox pustules to protect populations from smallpox. However, the history of vaccines could be dated to an earlier time than when the use of smallpox material as immunity to the disease.

Evidence shows that Chinese people used smallpox inoculation a thousand years ago. It was also practiced in Africa and Turkey before it spread to Europe and Americas.

The innovations of using treated cowpox material to produce immunity to smallpox in 1796 by Edward Jenner was a success and quickly widespread. In the following 200 years, his creation had been changing medically and technologically, resulting in the **eradication** of smallpox.

In 1885, Louis Pasteur, a French chemist and microbiologist, invented rabies vaccines that had a great influence on human disease. Back then, it was in the early developments of bacteriology. Later, antitoxins and vaccines against tetanus, diphtheria, anthrax, plague typhoid and more were also developed through the 1930s.

Vaccine research and development came to its prime time in the middle of the 20th century. Techniques for cultivating viruses in the laboratory contributed to rapid discoveries, from which the vaccines for polio were created. What's more, scientists also aimed at looking for new discoveries to prevent diseases.

Nowadays, innovative methods with the combination of DNA technology and delivery techniques will lead scientists to the next step. Some vaccine research has been targeting non-infectious conditions such as addiction and allergies.

However, the success of vaccines has been doubted and the numbers of anti-vaccination supporters are increasing. They claim that vaccines are not safe and may have side effects, which links to autism, though it has been proven to be false.

Despite all the disputes, vaccines have made the world one step forward and prevented numerous diseases from spreading. Because of the vaccines, millions of lives have also been saved.

世界第一支疫苗是 **Edward Jenner** 發明的，他使用了來自牛痘膿胞的物質來預防天花。但是，疫苗的歷史可能更早於使用天花物質來作為疾病的免疫力。

有證據表明，中國人在一千年前使用天花疫苗。在非洲和土耳其推廣到歐洲和美洲之前，也有這種做法。

Edward Jenner 於 1796 年使用牛痘產生對天花的免疫力，此創新取得了成功，並迅速得到推廣。在隨後的兩百年中，他的發明在醫學和技術上不斷改變，從而消滅了天花。

1885 年，法國化學家和微生物學家 **Louis Pasteur** 發明了對人類疾病具有重大影響的狂犬病疫苗。那時，細菌學才剛發展。後來，直到 1930 年代，也出現了針對破傷風、白喉、炭疽、鼠疫、傷寒等的抗毒素和疫苗。疫苗的研究和開發，在 20 世紀中期進入了黃金時期。在實驗室中培養病毒的技術加速科學上的發現，並由此創造了小兒麻痺疫苗。此外，科學家還將目標放在尋找新發現來預防麻疹、腮腺炎和風疹等疾病。

如今，結合了 **DNA** 技術和遞送技術的創新方法，引領科學家至下一個里程碑。一些疫苗已持續進行對非感染性疾病做研究，例如成癮和過敏。然而，有些人對疫苗的成功表示懷疑，並且反疫苗的支持者的數量正在增加。他們聲稱疫苗是不安全的，並且可能具有副作用，例如與自閉症有關，雖然已被證明是錯誤的。

儘管存在所有爭議，但疫苗已讓世界向前邁進了一步，並阻止了許多疾病的傳播。由於有了疫苗，數百萬人的生命得以挽救。

- C** 43. According to the passage, what can we know about the relation between cowpox and smallpox?
- (A) Cowpox vaccines were able to prevent smallpox.
- (B) Cowpox material was directly used to treat smallpox.
- (C) Smallpox vaccines were a success of the scientific experiment.

(D) Smallpox were wiped out right after the invention of vaccines.

[解析]

選項(A)文章中並未提到有牛痘(cowpox)疫苗；選項(B)牛痘產生的物質並非能治療天花，而是拿來產生抗體作為預防；選項(C)天花的預防是科學實驗的成果，Edward Jenner 用牛痘膿包注射在人體，使之產生免疫；選項(D)天花並沒有馬上被根除，而是經過多次試驗，故選(C)。

A 44. What does the word “**eradication**” mean in the third paragraph?

- (A) To get rid of.
- (B) To prevent.
- (C) To save.
- (D) To develop.

[解析]

eradication 意思是「消滅；根除」，接近於 get rid of，故選(A)。

C 45. What is the tone of the passage?

- (A) Subjective and positive.
- (B) Subjective and negative.
- (C) Objective and positive.
- (D) Objective and negative.

[解析]

整篇文章談論的皆為事實，因此是客觀的，最後，作者以疫苗拯救了許多人生命做結尾，語氣是相當正面的，故選(C)。

B 46. Imagine you are a biological teacher who is grading students' test papers.

Here is timeline table drawn by a student and there are option letters and years misplaced. Which of the following switches that can make it correct?

A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
A thousand years ago	In 1796	In 1885	The middle of the 20th century	In 1930
Chinese's use of smallpox inoculation.	Edward Jenner's success in using cowpox materials to create immunity to smallpox.	Vaccines for polio	The early development of bacteriology	The development of antitoxins

- (A) B←→A
- (B) C←→D
- (C) D←→E
- (D) E←→C

[解析]

1885 小兒麻痺疫苗尚未發展，而是到了 20 世紀中葉才發展出來。因此 C 跟 D 必須對調，故選(B)。

第貳部分、混合題 (占 10 分)

第 47 至 50 題為題組

Have you ever wondered if there is a faster and effective alternative to fighting climate change while we human beings are still able to live a good life? Seaweed can help! It can be used to serve as a natural fuel and renewable plastics and stabilize marine ecosystems. What's more, it absorbs the nasty carbon.

Nevertheless, some researchers have found that seaweed might be a better solution. Trees need fertilizers or freshwater, but seaweed doesn't. For one thing, seaweed grows faster than trees; for the other, it doesn't need any land.

Seaweed has more advantages than we could think of. For example, seaweed could be a main food source. According to Carlos Duarte, a professor of marine ecology, he contends that if we need to feed the world population by 2050, there is only one pathway that is possible for sustainability. "Seaweed farming," he said.

Moreover, seaweed production provides great job opportunities. In the past decade, seaweed production has risen and people interested in seaweed as a food source are increasing. In British Columbia, seaweed farming has been getting more attention, and this means more job opportunities could be provided to people from First Nations communities. Without the popularity of seaweed farming, these aboriginal inhabitants would be forced to look for work in other places. Unlike white people in Canada, First Nations people have farmed on land and in the ocean for thousands of years. For them, seaweed farming helps them to boost their economy that aligns with their tradition in which their land has been cared and repaired by themselves.

However, growing seaweed is a double-edged sword. It's perfect for fighting climate change, using it as a food source and providing job opportunities. But it can decompose and let out carbon back into the air and water if it isn't collected. Too much of it on the sea surface could also keep light from reaching deep into the water. That would be a hazard to underwater ecosystems.

你是否曾經想過是否有個更快速且有效的替代方法來應對氣候變遷，而我們人類仍然能夠過好日子？海藻可以！它可以用來作天然燃料和可再生塑料，並穩定海洋生態系統。而且，它可以吸收碳。

人們可能認為森林可以做為抵禦氣候變遷的主要守護者。但是，一些研究人員發現海藻可能是更好的解決方案。樹木需要肥料或淡水，而海藻則不需要。一方面，海藻的生長速度快於樹木。另一方面，它不需要任何土地。

海藻的優勢超出了我們的想像。例如，海藻可以是主要的食物來源。海洋生態學教授 Carlos Duarte 表示，他認為，如果我們需要在 2050 年之前養活世

界人口，那麼可持續發展只有一條途徑。“海藻養殖，”他說。

此外，海藻生產提供了巨大的就業機會。在過去的十年中，海藻的產量增加了，人們對將海藻作為食物來源的興趣也在增加。在英屬哥倫比亞省，海藻養殖受到了越來越多的關注，而這意味著更多的就業機會可以提供給第一民族社群。如果海藻養殖不普及的話，這些原住民族群將被迫前往別處尋找工作。與加拿大的白人不同，第一民族在陸地和海洋中耕種了數千年。對於他們來說，海藻養殖可以幫助他們促進經濟增長，這與他們自己照料和修復土地的傳統相吻合。

但是，種植海藻是一把雙面刃。它是應對氣候變化的理想之選，可以將其用作食物來源並提供就業機會。但是，如果不收集，它可以分解並釋放出的碳排入空氣和水中。海面中太多的光也可能會使光線無法深入到水中。這將對水下生態系統構成危害。

D 47. Which of the following is the best sentence for _____?

- (A) Growing trees could never be a solution.
- (B) Some people believe that trees could grow faster than seaweed.
- (C) Research has discovered forests are the best to fight against climate change.
- (D) People might view forests as the primary guardian to defend climate change.

[解析]

選項(A)的中文意思為「種樹可能永遠不是一個解決方式」。那麼段落中應該要探討如何不是一個解決方式；選項(B)中文意思為「有些人相信樹可以長得比海草快」與段落中的森林與海草比較無直接關聯，且事實為海草長得比樹還快；選項(C)中文意思是「研究發現，森林抵抗氣候變遷是最好的」與段落中的事實不合；選項(D) 選項中提到「人們可能認為森林可以做為抵禦氣候變遷的主要守護者」，與下一句的「然而，一些研究員已經發現，海草可能是更好的解決方式」作為轉折句，用來比較該段落森林與海草的差異，故選(D)。

48. According to the narration from paragraph 4, who are First Nations people?

Aboriginal inhabitants, People who have lived in Canada for thousands of years.

[解析]

根據文章第四段第5~7句有概略說明 First Nations people 是 Aboriginal inhabitants 以及 People who have lived in Canada for thousands of years，可作答。

49. There are many advantages growing seaweed. But it could be dangerous if it isn't collected or grows too much, then it will rot and release **carbon** or even block **light** from going into the water.

[解析]

根據文章最後一段提到，海藻是一把雙面刃。當不收集它的話，它會釋放二氧化碳到水和空氣中，也會漂浮在水面擋住光線進入深海裡。

50. Read carefully and find out what the advantages of seaweed are. Please list at least four of them.

Seaweed could be 1) a natural fuel, 2) renewable plastics, 3) stabilize marine ecosystem, 4) become a main food source. 5) Seaweed production brings job opportunities. 6) Growing seaweed doesn't need fertilizer and fresh water.

第參部分：非選擇題（占 28分）

一、中譯英（占 8分）

1. 這個漢堡是正常漢堡的十倍大。

This hamburger is ten times bigger than/as big as normal hamburgers/ones.

2. 任何吃得完這個漢堡的人可以贏得一萬元。

Whoever can finish this hamburger can win ten thousand dollars.

二、英文作文（占 20分）

範例：

Dear Mr. Brown,

I'd like to ask for your advice on how to choose between two majors. I have always wanted to become an anthropologist because human behavior fascinates me. By allowing me to explore different aspects of human beings, anthropology can help me gain insight into our societies, cultures and history. Being able to study it would be a dream come true for me. On the other hand, economics also seems worth studying, for I will have the chance to understand how wealth, merchandise, and resources affect the way we live. On top of that, the skills and knowledge I learn from this discipline would make me more employable.

I have trouble deciding between anthropology and economics. Anthropology is where my passion lies; however, I am not sure what kind of job I can do after graduating. Economics is a more practical choice, but I am not very good at math, which is an important part in this area. I struggle with numbers, so I am a little hesitant. This dilemma has troubled me for some time and I hope you can help me by shedding some light on them.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

A. 本作文為書信寫作，書信寫作需特別注意格式。以Dear Mr. Brown,或Dear Mrs. Brown,開頭。

B. 因為本作文是寫給老師的書信，信件結尾可使用Sincerely yours,或Best regards,，較為正式，最後再加上署名Tom或Teresa。

C. 本作文應文分兩段，信件內文可先簡單的打招呼，再開始說明寫信的主旨。

D. 第一段內容宜開門見山地說明自己需要老師的建議，並分別說明兩個想就讀的科系的優點，此處可用轉折詞如on the other hand。第二段進一步說明無法決定的理由，能清楚有條理地列點說明為佳。

E. 英文力求自然通順無錯誤。多使用一些與申請大學相關的詞彙，如：major in (主修)、skills(技能)等。句子結構也可多使用句型以求變化，如：I have trouble deciding between ...。