

Test 3

第壹部分：單選題（占 62 分）

一、詞彙題（占 10 分）

  A   1. Seth is a brave soldier, so he would rather die \_\_\_\_\_ than live in shame.

- (A) gloriously (B) straight (C) miserably (D) similarly

Seth 是一名勇敢的士兵，所以他寧願死也不願羞愧地活著。

- (A)光榮地 (B)筆直地 (C)悲慘地 (D)相似地

[解析]

live in shame 羞愧地活著

  D   2. I was \_\_\_\_\_ that the car stopped in time or my dog could be killed!

- (A) starving (B) glorious (C) content (D) relieved

好險車子及時停下來，不然我的狗就會喪命。

- (A)飢餓的 (B)輝煌的 (C)滿意的 (D)放心的

[解析]

in time 及時

  D   3. Freedom is extremely \_\_\_\_\_ to people who live under military control.

- (A) perfect (B) shiny (C) miserable (D) precious

自由對活在軍閥控制下的人們來說是非常珍貴的

- (A)完美的 (B)發光的 (C)悲慘的 (D)珍貴的

  A   4. The locals do not agree to build a factory in town. They fear that it will \_\_\_\_\_ the environment.

- (A) destroy (B) melt (C) slip (D) raise

當地人無法同意在鄉鎮裡建造工廠。他們害怕這樣會破壞環境。

- (A)破壞，毀壞 (B)融化，熔化 (C)悄悄塞 (D)舉起

[解析]

fear that... 害怕...

  C   5. The boss wants to hire someone who is able to \_\_\_\_\_ everything for him instead of someone in need of help.

- (A) deliver (B) trust (C) handle (D) receive

老闆想要雇用能為他處理所有事的人而不是迫切需要幫忙的人。

- (A)遞送 (B)信任 (C)處理 (D)接受

[解析]

in need of 迫切需要。

  D   6. Taking this pill will make you \_\_\_\_\_, which means nobody can see you.

- (A) luxurious (B) faithful (C) sensible (D) invisible

吃這個要會讓你變隱形，意思就是沒有人可以看見你。

- (A)奢華的 (B)忠實的 (C)敏感的 (D)隱形的

[解析]

take a pill 服藥

B 7. Those who suffer from fever have to be \_\_\_\_\_ because of the deadly virus H7N9.

(A) traded (B) isolated (C) ignored (D) absorbed

因為致命的 H7N9 病毒，發燒的人必須被隔離。

(A)交換 (B)隔離 (C)忽視 (D)吸收

[解析]

suffer from 受...之苦。

B 8. The lobby is the only place in the hotel where you have \_\_\_\_\_ to the Internet.

(A) advice (B) access (C) faith (D) fuel

這間飯店裡只有大廳可以取得網路。

(A)建議 (B)管道 (C)信心 (D)燃料

A 9. The proud emperor thought he could \_\_\_\_\_ the world, but he ended up losing his own kingdom.

(A) dominate (B) discharge (C) respond (D) expand

那位驕傲的皇帝認為他可以主宰世界，他最後卻失去他的王國。

(A)主宰 (B)排放 (C)回答 (D)擴大

C 10. My girlfriend was so mad that she threw a glass of water in my face. I've never felt so \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) fertile (B) attached (C) humiliated (D) drowned

我女朋友因為太生氣所以潑我一臉水。我從來沒有感到如此羞辱。

(A)肥沃的 (B)依戀的 (C)羞辱 (D)溺斃

## 二、綜合測驗（占 10分）

### 第11至15題為題組

Galileo Galilei said that the sun was the center of the solar system. This idea was against the view of the church, which stated that the Earth was the center of the universe.

\_\_\_11\_\_\_ the Bible never described the solar system, the church believed that the earth was God's work. So, we \_\_\_12\_\_\_ at the center of everything. It was also the church's position that only religious scholars within the church had the right to explain the Bible, and that anyone who was in \_\_\_13\_\_\_ with them should be blamed.

The church was very \_\_\_14\_\_\_ in Europe at this time and could put people to death if they said or did something against them. Although Galileo had observed the sky with his telescope, his statement was considered a threat to the church. \_\_\_15\_\_\_ being afraid to be sentenced to death, Galileo took back his words. But the church still imprisoned him in his home until his death in 1642. What star sign do you think Galileo might have after you read his story?

伽利略(Galileo Galilei)宣稱太陽才是整個太陽系的中心。結果呢?這個想法抵

觸當時教會的看法，教會聲稱地球才是宇宙的中心。

雖然聖經從來就沒有描述整個太陽系，但是教會相信，因為地球是由上帝所創造的，所以我們一定是在宇宙萬物的中心。這同時也是教會的立場—只有在教會中虔誠的學者，才有權利去詮釋聖經，而且和他們持相反意見的人，都必須被譴責。

在當時的歐洲，教會的勢力強大，而且可以處死言行和教會抵觸的人。雖然伽利略已用他的望遠鏡觀察天空，他的說法被認為是對教會的一種威脅。因為怕被判處死刑，伽利略把他的話收回，但是教會仍然將他終生監禁在家中，直到1642年他過世為止。

  B   11. (A) At least      (B) Even though      (C) Instead of      (D) No longer

[解析]

(A)至少      (B)雖然      (C)取代，替代      (D)不再

  A   12. (A) must be      (B) might be      (C) can't be      (D) would be

[解析]

由上下文可知，此題做高度肯定之推論，故選(A)，(B)為或許，(C)為一定不可能，(D)為有可能

  D   13. (A) enthusiasm      (B) illustration      (C) tendency      (D) disagreement

[解析]

(A)熱情，熱忱      (B)例證，實例      (C)傾向      (D)意見不合

  C   14. (A) energetic      (B) eager      (C) powerful      (D) traditional

[解析]

(A)精力充沛的      (B)渴望的      (C)強而有力的      (D)傳統的

  B   15. (A) Thinking up      (B) As a result of  
(C) Asking for      (D) Belonging to

[解析]

(A)想出      (B)由於      (C)要求給...      (D)屬於

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

Have you ever witnessed a tragedy, such as an accident or medical emergency, and stopped to help a stranger   16   need? If so, then you were serving   17   a good Samaritan. This term, good“Samaritan,”refers to a story in the Bible   18   a traveler from a place called Samaria rescues an injured stranger he meets on the road.

Nowadays, people occasionally hesitate to help when faced with this type of circumstance. For one thing, they may feel anxious about legal action that could   19   the mistakes they might make when trying to help.   20  , suppose after a car accident, a good Samaritan removes the driver from the wreck before medical professionals arrive. If the driver is injured because he is incorrectly moved, then the good Samaritan may be found guilty of a crime despite his good intentions.

So what would you do? Would you help, or would you turn away? Keep in mind that some laws protect the helper, but in other areas, including Europe, it is a crime not to help.

你是否曾經目擊一場悲劇，像是一場意外或是醫療緊急情況並且停下來幫助需要幫助的陌生人？如果是如此，那個你正扮演了一個好撒瑪利亞人。“好撒瑪利亞人”這個字眼源自聖經中的一則故事，一位從撒瑪利亞來的旅人在旅途中救了一位受傷的陌生人。

今日，當人們面對此類的情況時，有時會猶豫去幫助他人。像是他們可能會擔憂在嘗試幫忙的時候犯了錯誤，導致法律訴訟。舉例來說，假設在一場車禍之後，一個好撒瑪利亞人在專業救護團隊到達之前把駕駛先從車子的殘骸中移出來。如果駕駛因不恰當的移動而受傷，那麼那位好撒瑪利亞人可能會被判有罪，儘管他的意圖是好的。

那麼你會怎麼做？你會幫忙又或轉身離開呢？要記得有些法律保護伸出援手的人，但在其他地區，包括歐洲，沒有幫忙可是犯罪。

A 16. (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) of

[解析]

in need 需要幫忙。

A 17. (A) as (B) for (C) with (D) on

[解析]

serve as 作為、充當...

B 18. (A) which (B) in which  
(C) , which (D) of which

[解析]

此句為關係子句，in which = in the Bible。

D 19. (A) due to (B) because of  
(C) result in (D) result from

(A) 由於

(B) 因為

(C) 導致

(D) (因...)發生

C 20. (A) By the way (B) Better yet (C) For example (D) In fact

(A) 順便一提

(B) 更好的是

(C) 舉例

(D) 事實上

### 三、文意選填（占 10分）

第 21 至 30 題為題組

Kevin Lin is one of Taiwan's most famous endurance athletes. Over the years, he has gained himself an international 21 by winning a series of ultramarathons, a type of race that is usually about 100 kilometers long.

Lin has put considerable effort into 22 his dream. When he decided to become an athlete at 16, his parents disagreed and 23 at his decision. After he

failed his college entrance examination, his parents refused to give him the money to go to a “cram school.” As Lin finally got into college, he had to take on several jobs while 24 for races. In 2002, Lin 25 in his first ultramarathon and surprisingly finished twelfth. This event eventually earned him a compliment as a 26 star in the field. However, a car accident left him with a(n) 27 leg the next year, which made it difficult for him to study and run. These problems didn't frustrate Lin. He got into graduate school and, simultaneously, wrote a series of proposals to public and private agencies in Taiwan, hoping to gain financial 28.

In the following years, Lin kept 29 in international races and ranked himself among top ultramarathon runners. In 2004, Lin won a seven-day-long ultramarathon in Chile's Atacama Desert, the driest place in the world. In 2011, another major challenge was accomplished—he 30 the Silk Road.

Now, the name “Kevin Lin” shoots to fame around the world and helps enhance Taiwan's international image.

(A) training	(B) participating	(C) broken	(D) railed	(E) fulfilling
(F) reputation	(G) conquered	(H) assistance	(I) rising	(J) competed

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

林義傑是臺灣最有名的耐力賽運動員之一。過去這些年，他贏得一系列通常長約100公里的超級馬拉松賽，享譽國際。

林義傑為實現夢想，付出相當多的努力。他16歲決定成為運動員時，雙親反對並斥責他的決定。大學聯考失利後，父母拒絕出錢送他上補習班。等終於進了大學，在為賽事練跑的同時，他還必須兼好幾份差事。2002年，林義傑第一次參加超馬比賽，就意外獲得第12名。這場比賽終於為他贏得田徑新星的讚譽。然而，他在隔年一場車禍意外撞斷了腿，求學和跑步都成難事。這些問題沒令他喪志。他進入研究所，同時，為了能夠出賽，他寫了一連串的提案給臺灣的公營與私營機構尋求財務贊助。

接下來幾年間，林義傑持續參加國際賽事，排名擠進頂尖超馬好手。2004年，林義傑在智利阿他加馬寒漠七天超級馬拉松賽奪冠，那是全球最乾燥區域。2011年，再完成另一場極限挑戰——征服絲路。現在，林義傑確實在世界揚名立萬，並有助提升臺灣的國際形象。

(A) 訓練	(B) 參與	(C) 斷掉	(D) 斥責	(E) 實現
(F) 名聲	(G) 征服	(H) 幫助	(I) 升起的	(J) 競賽

[解析]

21. 此空格前句為贏得國際的...，且空格內應為名詞，所以選擇名詞reputation，表示「名譽」的意思。

22. 空格前為介系詞into，後面可知應填入名詞或是動名詞；又後文提到his dream，故選擇動名詞fulfilling，表示「實現」。
23. 此空格在連接詞and之後，須填入與and之前詞性相同的字。空格後又緊接著介係詞at，由此可判定選項中較適合的答案為railed，表示譴責或怒斥他的決定。
24. 此格前面while連接詞，表示兩件事是同時進行，且前面為take on，後面也可能為動詞且須為現在分詞，意思是林義傑在身兼數職的同時也在為比賽「訓練」，故選(A)training。
25. 空格後是名詞，一場馬拉松比賽，可知空格內需為動詞且跟比賽有關，故選(J)competed。
26. 此空格前面as a 為成為一名的意思，接在star名詞的前面，可以推知後面要接形容詞，根據句意為在該領域中成為新一代的明星...，故可以選擇rising (興起的)較符合文意。
27. 此空格後面為名詞leg (腿)，根據上下文可判知因車禍而斷腿，故選broken (斷掉的)。
28. 由上下文可看出林義傑為爭取出賽做出許多努力，空格前為形容詞financial (財務上的、經濟上的)，後面應填入一個名詞，故選assistance，表示爭取財務上的協助或贊助。
29. 空格前面keep (持續、重複做...)之後使用V-ing，由上下文可推知林義傑持續參加國際賽事，故選participating。
30. 最後一段敘述林義傑的比賽經歷，根據空格出現的該句意，顯示林義傑完成了另一項極大的挑戰，故選conquered，表示征服絲路。

#### 四、篇章結構 (占 8 分)

##### 第 31 至 34 題為題組

According to Taiwan Suicide Prevention Center, suicide has been the top 10 causes of death in Taiwan for at least thirteen years. 31 While people have their ups and downs, depressed people find themselves unable to deal with emotions like loneliness, hopelessness, misery, and despair. 32 These factors include poor physical or psychological health, failed relationships, debt, unemployment, financial difficulties, family problems, and feelings of low self-worth.

If someone you know appears suicidal, you should know how to help. 33 Second, take what the person says seriously, and seek professional help. Do not try to handle the situation by yourself.

While waiting for help to arrive, comfort the person by being gentle, supportive, and optimistic. Show your concern, but avoid making judgments and be careful not to say anything to make matters worse. 34 Don't leave him or her alone until help arrives.

Suicide is never the answer. It only creates more pain and suffering for family members and friends who are left to pick up the pieces. Many people who gave up on their lives could have overcome their suicidal feelings, if only they had reached out to the appropriate resources.

(A) Listen carefully, and let the person talk, shout, or even cry.

- (B) First, try not to seem shocked—getting angry or panicking will not help.  
(C) Depression is one of the main reasons why people choose to end their lives.  
(D) Depression can be caused by any number of factors.

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

根據臺灣自殺防治中心，自殺高居臺灣前十大死因已至少十三年。憂鬱是人們選擇自我了斷的主因之一。儘管人都有起伏，憂鬱的人發現自己無法處理寂寞、無望、悲慘和絕望的情緒。憂鬱有很多成因，這些因素包括身體和心理健康不佳、人際關係挫敗、負債、失業、財務困窘、家庭問題以及自我價值感低落。

如果你認識的人想自殺，你應該要知道如何協助。首先，試著別看起來大受驚嚇——生氣或驚慌並幫不上忙。其次，嚴肅看待那個人說的話，尋求專業協助，別想自行處理。

在等待救援時，溫柔安慰那人，給予支持並保持樂觀。表達你的關心，但避免批判，小心別說任何會讓情況惡化的話。仔細聆聽，讓那個人說話、喊叫、甚至是哭。救援到達前，別讓他或她落單。

自殺絕非解決之道，它只會帶給留下來善後的家人和朋友更多傷痛和苦難。許多放棄自己生命的人原可以克服自殺情緒，只要他們肯聯絡合適資源。

[解析]

31. 上文提到自殺是臺灣十三年多來十大死因之一，且後文有提到憂鬱症狀的問題，故此處選(C)「憂鬱症是人們選擇終結自己生命的主因之一」。
32. 下一句提到引起憂鬱症各項的因素，故此處選(D)「憂鬱症可能由各種因素所造成」。
33. 本處下一句列出了第二點如何幫助有自殺傾向的人，故選(B)「首先，切勿驚恐，生氣或驚慌不會有任何幫助」。
34. 此處上一句提到要小心不要提到讓狀況更糟的話，下一句也提到在救援來臨之前要陪伴他，故選(A)「仔細聆聽，讓那人說話、大叫或甚至哭出來」。

## 五、閱讀測驗（占 24分）

### 第 35 至 38 題為題組

I used to get upset with people who were late. I hated waiting for others, and I would become angry when someone didn't show up on time. At work, I disliked co-workers who were late for meetings or who turned in reports late. I thought people like this were rude and irresponsible.

Then, my husband reminded me of a saying: "To **err** is human; to forgive, divine." I realized that I should stop being so upset with these people. I also found out that my anger had never changed anybody. Instead, it had just made me more upset and stressed out.

So, now if I am waiting for someone who is late, I remain calm. I always bring

along with a book to read or some work to do, just in case that person is running late. Of course, if he or she is on time, that's great. However, if the person is late, then I have something to do.

Besides, for reports at work, I now give a due date that is a few days before the actual deadline. That way, even if people are a few days late, I can still get the report on time. I also made a new rule of meetings: if you are late for one, then you have to buy everyone there coffee or tea. From then on, people have always made it on time for meetings!

So, instead of getting angry, I now accept the fact that some people will always be late, and I've found ways to deal with it.

我過去常為了有人遲到不高興。我痛恨等人，而且我會因為某個人沒有準時出現時生氣。在工作上，我不喜歡會議遲到或是遲交報告的同事。我認為這樣的人是無禮而且不負責任的。

後來，我丈夫提醒我一句格言：「犯錯乃人之常情，寬恕乃神之聖行。」。我了解到我應該要停止因為這些人而感到不高興。我也發現我的怒氣不曾改變過任何人。它反而使我更加不開心、心力交瘁。

所以，現在如果我要等的人遲到，我會保持冷靜。我總是帶著一本書來讀或是一些工作來做，只為了以防萬一那個人會姍姍來遲。當然，如果他或她準時，那就很好。然而，如果對方遲到，我還有事可做。

另外，至於工作上的報告，我現在會給一個早於真正的截止日期幾天的期限。如此一來，即使人們晚了幾天，我仍然可以準時地拿到報告。我也制訂了一個會議的新規定：如果你遲到一次，那麼你就必須要為在場的每個人買杯咖啡或茶。從那時候開始，大家總是準時出席會議！

因此，我不再發脾氣，我現在接受有些人總是會遲到的事實，而我也已找到解決之道。

D 35. In what way is the author different from how she used to be?

- (A) She doesn't warn or punish her co-workers anymore.
- (B) She makes friends with her co-workers and buys them drinks.
- (C) She starts to be late for meetings like others.
- (D) She stops getting upset with people.

[解析]

從第二段丈夫的提醒之後，可以看出作者的轉變，她了解到她不應再對別人生氣，故選(D)。

A 36. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- (A) The author disliked every one of her co-workers.
- (B) The author doesn't feel stressed out all the time now.
- (C) The author won't get mad easily when she waits for someone.
- (D) The author's husband gave her useful advice.



[解析]

從第一段可以看出，作者並不是討厭所有的同事，而是討厭會議遲到或是遲交報告的同事，故選(A)。

A 37. The word “err” in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) make mistakes (B) search for something missing  
(C) leave someone alone (D) hurt someone’s feelings

[解析]

從同句格言後半可以看出，「原諒」與「犯錯」是相對的概念，可以推敲出應選(A)。

B 38. According to the passage, if you are one of the author's co-workers, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) have to buy coffee for her every day  
(B) turn in late reports, which won’t bother her as much as before  
(C) are allowed to be late for meetings for the first three times  
(D) may think she is irresponsible at work

[解析]

從第四段首句可以看出，作者會給一個早於真正的截止日期幾天的期限，故選(B)。

### 第 39 至 42 題為題組

Nearly everybody today has a mobile phone, but it hasn't always been so common. Just 30 years ago, such phones were rarely found outside of the military, and those backpacks, or briefcase-sized phones, could hardly be called mobile by today's standards. In the future, phones will continue to shrink in size, while adding new functions and services at the same time.

Mobile phones of the 1970s and earlier should probably be considered “pre-mobile”, since their size and mode of operation differed greatly from those used today. The backpack communication devices used by American soldiers in Vietnam were heavy and worked more like long-distance walkie-talkies than conventional phones. The early eighties saw the birth of the first true mobile phones, or “cell” phones. Though similar to the way that phones of today work, these first mobile phones were still heavy, **bulky**, and unreliable. They were also expensive, so only a few rich executives or organized crime bosses could afford them. In fact, the Chinese slang word for mobile phone (“Da Ge Da”) was created because of these early users in the crime world.

The 1990s and 2000s saw incredible advances in size and price. Mobile phones could now be stuffed in a back pocket or hung from the neck or belt. They were also now cheap enough for nearly everyone, including young children. Besides simply making and receiving calls, users could now send email, surf the web, play games,

take pictures, organize their schedules, etc. Phones of the future will become small enough to place in a watch, in one's glasses, or even woven into one's clothes. They will have fast Internet connections, be able to do most things a computer can do, and maybe even more. Plus, prices will continue to fall.

Mobile phones have truly come from the battlefield into the home. They have been transformed from elite status symbols into cool toys. Progress in the past 30 years has been amazing. One can only imagine what the next 30 years will bring.

今日幾乎人人都擁有一部手機，但它並非總是如此普遍。僅30年前，手機很少在軍隊以外的地方使用，而按今天的標準，那些背包或公文包大小的手機，也很難被稱為行動電話。在未來，手機尺寸將繼續縮小，並持續增加新的功能和服務。

1970年代與更早的手機應被視為「前行動電話」，因為他們的規模和運作模式與今天使用的大不相同。美國士兵在越南所使用的背包通訊設備相當地重，與其說是傳統的電話，倒不如說更像長途對講機。80年代初期，第一隻真正的行動電話(或稱手機)誕生。雖然其運作方式類似於今日手機，但這些手機重、體積大，也不甚可靠。此外，手機本身也很昂貴，所以只有少數有錢的高階主管或犯罪組織的頭頭買得起。事實上，中文裡行動電話的俗稱(大哥大)，就是源於這些黑幫世界的早期用戶。

90年代和2000年以後，手機在尺寸和價錢上有了令人難以置信的進步。手機可塞進褲子的後口袋，或掛在脖子、皮帶上。他們現在也夠便宜，幾乎每個人，包括兒童，都負擔得起。除了簡單地撥打和接聽電話外，用戶現在可以發送電子郵件、瀏覽網頁、玩遊戲、拍照、安排行事曆等。未來的手機將小到足以放入一隻手錶、眼鏡、甚至是織入衣服裡。他們將有快速的網路連結，能夠做到電腦可做的大多數事情，或甚至更多。此外，價格將繼續下降。

手機已經真正從戰場進入家庭。它們的地位已從菁英地位的象徵，轉變成新潮玩具。過去30年裡，手機的進展一直令人咋舌，也不難想像接下來30年會讓手機變得怎樣。

D 39. According to the passage, where did the Chinese slang word for mobile phone come from?

- (A) The high executives in the business world.
- (B) The high officials in government.
- (C) The host in the show business.
- (D) The crime bosses in earlier times.

[解析]

根據第二段最後一句，中文裡手機的俚語來自於黑幫世界，故選(D)。(A)商業界高階主管；(B)政府的高階官員；(C)娛樂界的主持人。

B 40. Based on the passage, modern mobile phones are \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_.

- (A) imaginary; convenient (B) cheaper; smaller  
(C) powerful; bigger (D) popular; hard

[解析]

根據第三段前三句，可知手機發展趨勢為尺寸縮小與價格便宜，故選(B)。

- D 41. The word “bulky” in the second paragraph can be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) tight (B) sharp (C) flat (D) big

[解析]

第二段的“bulky”，意思為「巨大」。可由上文推敲此時的手機體型仍屬巨大，故選(D)。

- C 42. What can be inferred from this passage?  
(A) Mobile phones nowadays are similar to those from military times.  
(B) Mobile phones have reached their peak in terms of technology.  
(C) There are still more to come and to be expected of mobile phones.  
(D) There is little room for future mobile phones to make improvements.

[解析]

由文章最末句可推敲，作者認為手機的未來充滿無限可能，故選(C)。(A)現今手機與軍用時代的相似，從第二段可知為非；(B)手機已到達發展的顛峰；(D)手機未來要再發展也沒多少空間了從第三段可知為非。

#### 第 43 至 46 題為題組

The following is an interview with a Taiwanese lawyer, who has been advocating the jury system in Taiwan since 2009.

**Reporter:** Please talk about your thoughts on pushing for a jury system in Taiwan.

**Lawyer:** I've been a lawyer in Taiwan for 27 years. Having observed how proceedings in courtrooms operate in other countries, I am sure to say Taiwan's judicial system lags behind. Well, it's also common to see judges unreasonably scold lawyers, defendants, and even witnesses in Taiwan. This also explains why 80 percent of people who were questioned in a poll were dissatisfied with the judicial system

**Reporter:** What do you say to the current trial system?

**Lawyer:** Well, there are three bad results of the current trial system. First, judges might receive bribes. Second, judges become less just because they work for politics. Third, judges who are called “dinosaurs” give rulings that are out of touch with society. To solve these problems, a jury system should be adopted. In this system, the chances of bribing are low because jurors are selected. Besides, jurors don't have to answer to anyone, unlike judges who have to follow orders from higher-ups. The best

part of it is that jurors are all from different backgrounds with diverse social experience. There are already fifty two countries using the system.

**Reporter:** Some have doubted the legal knowledge among Taiwanese. What do you think about this issue? And jurors can only hear, but judges can question the defendants and witnesses. Would jurors be allowed to do the same thing as judges?

**Lawyer:** Citizens and judges must work independently, which is what the fifty two countries have been doing in their jury system. In fact, it is not a good idea for jurors to ask questions because **interrogation** is a trained skill. The function of jurors is to hear the case and make good use of their diverse wisdom.

以下是對一位臺灣律師的專訪，他從 2009 年就開始在臺灣倡導陪審制度。

**記者：**請談談您對推動臺灣陪審制度的看法。

**律師：**我在臺灣當了 27 年的律師，觀察過其他國家的法庭訴訟，我敢說臺灣的司法是落後的。嗯，在臺灣，法官無理地責罵律師、被告，甚至證人很常見。這也解釋了為什麼參與民意調查的人中有 80% 對司法不滿意。

**記者：**您對目前的審判制度有什麼看法？

**律師：**嗯，目前的審判制度有三個不好的結果。首先，法官可能會收受賄賂。其次，法官不再正義因為他們會為政治工作。第三，被稱為「恐龍」的法官做出與社會脫節的裁決。為了解決這些問題，應採用陪審團制度。在這個體系中，賄賂的機會很低，因為陪審員是經過挑選的。此外，陪審員不必向任何人報備，不像法官必須聽從上級的命令。最好的部分是陪審員都來自不同的背景，具有不同的社會經驗。已經有 52 個國家在使用該制度。

**記者：**有些人質疑臺灣人的法律知識。你怎麼看這個問題？陪審員只能聽取意見，但法官可以詢問被告和證人。陪審員可以和法官做同樣的事情嗎？

**律師：**公民和法官必須獨立工作，這是 52 個國家的陪審團制度一直在做的事情。事實上，陪審員提問並不是一個好主意，因為審訊是一種訓練有素的技能。陪審員的作用是聆聽案件，發揮其多元的智慧。

     **C** 43. What is the purpose of this passage?

- (A) To analyze the satisfaction rate of judicial system in Taiwan.
- (B) To demonstrate how a jury system practiced in other countries.
- (C) To point out a jury system should be set up in Taiwan.
- (D) To explain the disadvantage of insufficient legal knowledge.

[解析]

這篇專訪主要是律師談論臺灣司法制度的短處，陪審團的功能可以讓法官參考多元意見，進而推動陪審團制度在台灣施行的可能性，故選 (C)。

     **D** 44. How many countries have been conducting the jury system?

- (A) 29. (B) 27. (C) 80. (D) 52.

[解析]

律師在倒數第二次發言中有提到目前已有 52 個國家使用陪審制了，故選(D)。

**B** 45. What does the word “**interrogation**” mean in the interview?

- (A) To offer ideas.
- (B) To question in a long period.
- (C) To make a final decision.
- (D) To allow someone to ask questions.

[解析]

文章提到 “interrogation is a trained skill”，代表此技巧需要經過訓練，不是陪審員能做到的事，故選(B)。interrogation 為長時間的訊問或質問。

**A** 46. According to the passage, which of the following are **ALL** correct about Role 1, 2, and 3?

“ *\_\_Role 1\_\_ didn't help a lot. He just kept saying he saw the defendant that day, but his statements were quite unclear. As for \_\_Role 2\_\_, well, he was actually a dinosaur. He couldn't make an impartial decision after hearing what \_\_Role 3\_\_ said. \_\_Role 3\_\_ did offer a lot of useful opinions. Gosh, it was total a disaster.* ”

- (A) The witness, the judge, and the juror.
- (B) The judge, the juror, and the witness.
- (C) The juror, the witness, and the judge.
- (D) The judge, the witness, and the juror.

[解析]

文章內提到角色 1 表達自己的證詞，可以推測為目擊者；而角色 2 被評論是一個「恐龍」，且沒有聆聽角色 3 的說法則可以推知角色 2 是名法官，而角色 3 是陪審員，故選(A)。

## 第貳部分、混合題 (占 10 分)

### 第 47 至 50 題為題組

There are two book reviews about the novel *Dracula*. Please read them and answer the following questions.

#### Review 1

The image of Dracula in Bram Stoker's book is not the vampire I used to think. There are three things that will surprise readers. The first one is that there is little horror in this book, and there are only a few heart-stopping moments. My favorite one is the sea journey to London. Dracula kills the members of the ship one by one, and I can sense the desperation they feel. It's also surprising that the vampire himself

is seldom seen in the novel. Although the book is called "Dracula," the infamous count only appears in a few pages. He is discussed by the main characters. Despite some conversations with his English broker Jonathon Harker in the beginning of the book, he is nothing but a spooky shadow hiding in the dark. The third, and the most astonishing for me is how religious the novel is. For example, the friends of Dracula's first victim take revenge for their dead friend, and they view what they did as something spiritual.

Well, if readers can forget everything they know about the count and just experience the book as Stoker intended, it's actually a good story. For example, it is told through a series of diaries, journals and letters, which gives them an interesting first-hand insight into every character.

#### Review 2

I have some questions with this novel, one of which is the writing. To be honest, this novel is too full of long and random self-talk that is seemingly not related to the novel itself. Besides, I had another question about the main character after reading this novel. Using a character as the title is probably a good idea for readers to focus mainly on that character itself. However, throughout the novel, the character is barely seen in the story. Dracula has no lines in the first few chapters. We never really know about his life, and never do we learn the origins of the vampire's suffering. Another issue I have with this novel is none of the characters are interesting. They are tasteless instead. If you ask me to distinguish between Van Helsing, Doctor Seward and Jonathon Harker, I would have difficulty telling them from one another.

兩則有關《德古拉》的書評。請閱讀它們並回答下列問題。

#### 書評 1

**Bram Stoker** 書裡的德古拉形象並不是我以往所認為的吸血鬼。三件會讓讀者感到驚訝的事。第一個是這本書幾乎沒有什麼恐怖情節，只有少數幾個驚心動魄的時刻。我最喜歡的是去倫敦的海上之旅。德古拉一個接一個的殺了船上的成員，而且我能感受到船員們有的絕望感。同樣令人驚訝的是，吸血鬼本人在小說中很少出現。雖然這本書名為“德古拉”，但臭名昭著的伯爵只出現在幾頁中。他只被主要角色們討論。儘管在小說一開始，他與他的英國經紀人 **Jonathon Harker** 有一些對話，但他只是躲在黑暗中幽靈般的影子。第三，也是最令我驚訝的是，這部小說很有宗教色彩。例如，德古拉的第一個受害者的朋友們為他們死去的朋友報仇，而他們認為自己所做的很神聖。

如果讀者們可以不去看關於伯爵的所有事情而只是按照 **Stoker** 的意圖去體驗這本書，它實際上是一個好故事。例如，它通過一系列日記和信件講述，就能給讀者們每個角色有趣的第一手了解。

## 書評 2

我對這本小說有一些問題，其中之一是寫作方式。老實說，這本小說充滿了冗長且隨意的獨白，似乎跟小說本身無關。此外，在我閱讀完這本小說後，主要角色是另外一個問題。使用一個角色作為小說的書名可能是讓讀者聚焦於該角色本身的好主意。然而，整部小說中，這個角色幾乎沒有出現在故事中。德古拉在前幾章沒有台詞。我們從未了解過他的生平，也無從了解吸血鬼痛苦的根源。我對這本小說的另一個問題是，沒有一個角色很有趣。相反地，他們很乏味。如果你要我分辨 **Van Helsing**、**Seward** 醫生和 **Jonathon Harker**，我很難將他們彼此區分開來。

  C   47. Which of the following statements best describes the two reviews?

- (A) Review 1 appears less positive, and Review 2 is less negative than Review 1.
- (B) Review 1 and 2 both give positive feedback on the writing style and characters.
- (C) Review 1 points out something good while Review 2 is full of criticism.
- (D) Review 1 discusses the writing style, and Review 2 talks about the count.

[解析]

從 Review 1 最後一段的“*If readers can turn off everything they know . . . , it’s actually a good story.*” 可看出這篇仍給小說正面評價。Review 2 著重該評論者對小說產生的疑問，與乏味的角色設計，整篇缺乏較正面的評論，故選項(C)正確，選項(A)、(B)、(C)為非。

48. According to the two reviews, they both mention a feature about the novel, *Dracula*, which is   **Dracula, the count, the vampire**   can barely be seen in the novel.

[解析]

兩則書評均一致提到在《德古拉》這本小說裡，主人翁出現在篇幅很少，故答案為 *Dracula, the count* 或 *the vampire*。

49. One of the reviews on the Internet attracts some comments. Please read the comments and write down which review it is.       **Review 2**      

Linda Chen: I can’t agree with you more. The writing style of this novel is so tiresome.

Jamie Lin: LOL, I can’t figure out who is who in the novel, either.

David Feng: You will definitely offend some vampire fans.

[解析]

Linda Chen 的評論呼應 Review 2 的 *this novel is too full of long and random self-talk . . .*。Jamie Lin 的評論呼應 Review 2 的 *I would have difficulty telling them from one another.*。David Feng 說該書評會引起一些吸血鬼粉絲的不滿，可推知評論裡面可能缺乏正面意見。Review 1 主要談論該書跟想像中不同，且書評者提出其喜歡或印象深刻的橋段以及推薦的閱讀方式，相較於 Review 2 較正面且具建設性。因此可推論這三人的留言是回應 Review 2。

50. According to the reviews, please fill in the blank.

	The first point	The second point	The third point
Review 1	There is little _____ ❶ _____ in the novel.	The main character only appears in others' conversation.	The novel is very _____ ❷ _____
Review 2	The novel is full of long and random _____ ❸ _____	We have no background of the main character.	The characters in the novel aren't _____ ❹ _____

[解析]

❶ 根據 Review 1 的第 3 句，答案為 horror；❷ 根據 Review 1 的第 10 句，答案為 religious；  
 ❸ 根據 Review 2 的第 2 句，答案為 self-talk；❹ 根據 Review 2 的第 8 句，答案為 interesting。

### 第參部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

#### 一、中譯英（占 8 分）

1. 《少年 PI 的奇幻漂流》(Life of Pi) 上個星期上映，Tony 的女友很想去看。（用獨立分詞構句）

Life of Pi being released last week, Tony's girlfriend really wanted to watch it.

2. 因此，Tony 放學後立即就趕去了電影院買票，結果卻發現所有電影票已經賣光了。

Therefore, Tony hurried to the movie theater to buy tickets right after school only to find that all the tickets had been sold out.

#### 二、英文作文（占 20 分）

範例：

In my opinion, a good student should have the following qualities. First, he or she should have a good attitude toward learning. A humble thirst for knowledge, without a doubt, makes one an eager learner. Second, he or she must possess excellent academic skills, such as in reading and writing. Third, self-discipline also plays an important role in being a good student. This involves good time management, good habits, and the self-control one needs to achieve excellence. There are other qualities, but I think these three are the most important ones.

My classmate, Clarissa, is a perfect example of what a good student should be like. She may not always be the top of the class, but she's usually among the best. She is a curious student who always likes to learn more about a subject. In class, she never hesitates to ask teachers questions; at break, she discusses what she has just learned with her classmates. Also, when asked questions, she is always willing to share her



knowledge. Finally, she always finishes assignments before deadlines and hands them in on time. I really admire her and hope that I can be more like her.

A. 本作文為說明文。需根據提示將作文分為兩段。

B. 說明文的段落需有主題句、支持句和結論句三個要素。第一段的主題句為：In my opinion, a good student should have the following qualities.。支持句則有三，分別使用first、second和third來連接。結論句則為最後一句：There are other qualities, but I think these three are the most important ones.

C. 第一段的内容應著重的好學生應有的特質，而第二段則提出例子；若第二段的例子能和第一段呼應更有加分效果。

D. 在列舉時，若可善用轉折詞，可以讓內文結構更清楚易懂。如第一段的first、second、third和第二段的 also和finally等。

E. 善用與學習相關的詞彙可以讓文章更有深度，如：a good attitude toward learning (對學生保持好的態度)、self-discipline (自我約束能力)等等。