臺北區 109 學年度第一學期 第一次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科

一作答注意事項—

考試範圍:第1~3冊

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

• 非選擇題共二大題

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,致評閱人員無法辨認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。

祝考試順利



版權所有·翻印必究

第壹部分:單選題(占72分)

一、詞彙題(占15分)

	答案卡之「選擇」項者,該題以零		者,得1分;答錯、未	作答或畫記多於一個選					
1.	. Please upload your file in a compressed, such as a zip file.								
	(A) standard		(C) concept	(D) procedure					
2.	The weight of a	a baby at birth is just ove	r 3 kilograms.						
	(A) excessive	(B) trivial	(C) average	(D) medical					
3.	According to the traffic	c, drivers holding	g or lighting a cigarette w	hile driving will be fined.					
	(A) composition	(B) regulation	(C) foundation	(D) translation					
4.	Apple fans have been	eagerly awaiting the lau	nch of the latest iPhone	s, which will have bigger					
	screens and much stron	ger processers than	ones.						
	(A) obvious	(B) previous	(C) fierce	(D) scarce					
5.	The new beauty produ	ct from Korea contains	a secret that is	said to be very rare and					
	expensive.	expensive.							
	(A) facility	(B) drawback	(C) ingredient	(D) scheme					
6.	The Scottish referendu	m took place in 2014 to	whether Scotla	and would be independent					
	from the UK.	from the UK.							
	(A) declare	(B) dispute	(C) eliminate	(D) determine					
7. ISIS, which is notorious for its cruel attacks on innocent civilians and the of its									
	has become the most dangerous terrorist organization in the world.								
	(A) execution	(B) simulation	(C) qualification	(D) identification					
8. The ruthless man stabbed people on the MRT in Taipei, killing and injuring a nur									
innocent passengers on board the train.									
	(A) randomly	(B) practically	(C) effectively	(D) significantly					
9.	Selfie sticks have bec	ome since hitt	ing the market. They	can be seen everywhere,					
especially at popular scenic spots.									
	(A) sensitive	(B) considerate	(C) aggressive	(D) commonplace					
10.	The village was	_ several years ago becau	ise it was hard to access.	Now, it becomes a ghost					
	town.								
	(A) discouraged	(B) abandoned	(C) strengthened	(D) renovated					
11.	This elementary school	has become the first car	bon-neutral school in Ta	iwan by using a variety of					
	energy devices.								
	(A) sufficient	(B) deficient	(C) efficient	(D) proficient					
12.	The various organs of the	ne body do not function i	n isolation but are	dependent.					
	(A) universally	(B) regularly	(C) liberally	(D) mutually					

說明:第1.題至第15.題,每題有4個選項,其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項,請畫記在

				尹	Ę 9	貝
13. Home	_ is a nice option for tra	velers who are on	the hunt for cost-	effective accom	moda	tion
solutions.						
(A) swapping	(B) designing	(C) flip	ping	(D) preserving		
14. Climate scie	ntists predict that 50 pe	ercent of sandy be	eaches along the	world's coastlin	ies co	ould
over	the next eight decades if	climate change co	ntinues on its cur	rent path.		
(A) approach	(B) erase	(C) sign	nify	(D) vanish		
15. <i>Toy Story 3</i> ,	an American 3D compo	uter-animated com	edy-adventure fi	lm, was	for i	five
Academy Av	vards, including Best Pict	ture, Best Adapted	Screenplay and B	Best Sound Editi	ng.	
(A) nominate	d (B) presumed	(C) mot	rivated	(D) specialized		
二、綜合測驗	(占15分)					
說明:第16.題	至第30.題,每題一個空	格,請依文意選出	出最適當的一個這	選項,請畫記在	答案	卡
之「選	擇題答案區」。各題答	對者,得1分;	答錯、未作答或:	畫記多於一個選	項者	,
該題以	零分計算。					
第16.至20.題為題	組					

Imagine how convenient and fantastic it would be to be able to transmit data through your own body. Well, this is not a dream anymore. Scientists have been conducting experiments by using the human body to send information. With a transmitter or a(n) 16. device close to some part of your body, data will be sent over the electric field on the surface of your skin. Such a body network possesses the following advantages. 17. , it will replace cables and make it possible to exchange pictures or files with others just by shaking hands, dancing cheek to cheek or kissing. Besides, you don't have to worry about the interception of information because the 18. through the body network has to be within 20 centimeters from your body. Even if other people attempt to pick up the signals sent from you, they must get very close to your body, and you will get alerted. Most important of all, future body networking may 19. a means of communication within the body. All you need under your skin. In this way, you may well send email by to do is get numerous small devices 20. controlling your own nervous system. Isn't that amazing? (D) changeable 16. (A) affordable (B) breakable (C) portable (C) By contrast (D) To begin with 17. (A) In other words (B) Even so (B) obsession (C) transmission (D) possession 18. (A) impression 19. (A) serve as (B) react to (C) bring about (D) derive from

20. (A) overlooked 第21.至25.題為題組

On April 10th, 1912, RMS *Titanic*, a British passenger liner, sailed for New York from Southampton. It was its maiden voyage, 21. with an estimated 2,224 passengers and crew aboard. At that time, she was not only the largest ship in the world that had ever been built, but was also considered unsinkable, for the ship had sixteen 22. compartments. Even if four of these were flooded, she would still 23. However, on April 14th, four days after setting out, at 11:40 p.m. ship's time, she

(C) launched

(D) dominated

(B) implanted

hit an iceberg, 24. five of the sixteen compartments to open to the sea. The captain, Edward Smith, who later went down with the ship, realized the fact, to his 25. that the ship was going to sink. Two hours later, at 2:20 a.m., she broke apart and sank into the icy water. Since there were not enough life-boats for everybody, almost 1,500 lives were lost.

21. (A) settled	(B) collided	(C) loaded	(D) equipped
22. (A) fireproof	(B) watertight	(C) duty-free	(D) carefree
23. (A) fall behind	(B) plan ahead	(C) catch up	(D) stay afloat
24. (A) and causing	(B) to cause	(C) causing	(D) caused
25. (A) horror	(B) delight	(C) benefit	(D) relief

第26.至30.題為題組

A recent survey reported that young people prefer to spend time with their peers, and that they only see their parents to ask for money. Many also seem to think that the roles of their peers are more influential to their lives than <u>26.</u> of their parents. When encountering difficulties, young people tend to turn to their friends for help or advice. Little by little, their parents feel alienated from their children <u>27.</u> the low frequency of interaction. In fact, this causes problems in the family relationship and makes everyone's life less enjoyable. In some cases, this results in poor outcomes for the family. Reports of young people <u>28.</u> to take care of their elderly parents have become common. A high percentage of senior citizens live in isolation or in the nursing home.

With the rapid development of the economy, people's lifestyles have changed. The neglect does not come from the kids alone. Busy parents give less time and attention to their children, causing the children to have less love and respect for their parents 29. .

Nevertheless, children and parents should stop and think before it is too late. The idea is not to blame anyone, 30. to find a way to create a harmonious family atmosphere.

26. (A) one	(B) some	(C) these	(D) those
27. (A) instead of	(B) apart from	(C) due to	(D) as well as
28. (A) destined	(B) inclined	(C) failing	(D) aspiring
29. (A) out of the blue	(B) in return	(C) off the record	(D) by instinct
30. (A) but	(B) and	(C) or	(D) as

三、文意選填(占10分)

說明:第31.題至第40.題,每題一個空格,請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(J)選項中分別選出 最適當者,並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者,得 1分;答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者,該題以零分計算。

第31.至40.題為題組

With fake news going viral, people nowadays have to exercise sound judgement when reading or watching the news. Fake news is a form of news consisting of wrong information or hoaxes, deliberately 31. through traditional news media or online social media. It is written and published usually with the 32. to mislead, in order to damage an agency, or a person, or to gain financially

or politically. It can weaken serious media coverage and make it more difficult for news reporters to cover 33. news stories. An analysis of digital media showed that the top 20 fake news stories about the 2016 U.S. presidential election 34. more engagement on Facebook than the top 20 election stories from 19 major media outlets like CNN and BBC.

While fake news can take __35.__ forms, there are several types that readers should be aware of. For example, a type of fake news called "clickbait" involves headlines intended to catch the reader's attention to make them click on the fake news. The headlines used in clickbait state something as fact, but then the body of the article says something __36.__ different. This type of fake news is __37.__ misleading at best and untrue at worst.

Readers should ask themselves some questions to evaluate and <u>38.</u> fake news stories from real ones. First, readers can often figure out if something is fake news by looking at the <u>39.</u> who created it, or recognizing the organization behind it. Secondly, readers can look at the message itself and try to understand what is really being communicated. Finally, readers can evaluate why the message was created in the first place. Aside from the three questions above, another method that works is to look at the content for its currency, that is, the timeliness of the information, the authority behind it, the <u>40.</u> of the information and purpose or reason the information exists.

- (A) considered
- (B) intent
- (C) entirely
- (D) separate
- (E) received

- (F) various
- (G) individual
- (H) significant
- (I) source
- (J) spread

四、閱讀測驗(占32分)

說明:第41.題至第56.題,每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項,請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者,得2分;答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者,該題以零分計算。

第41.至44.題為題組

In Taiwan, much time and energy is spent on getting a proper education and finding a good job. As a result, health concerns have been neglected. A new study by the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Taiwan shows that more than half of the adult population in Taiwan lacks a solid understanding of important health problems. Take knowledge of common colds, for example. In a survey of more than 2,000 adults in Taiwan to assess the level of knowledge of diet, health care, disease control and medication, surprisingly, only 51 percent of respondents understood that the common cold has no cure. Colds are caused by viruses, not bacteria, so taking medicine may relieve symptoms but can do nothing to cure the illness. The problem is made worse by doctors who give their patients large doses of often useless drugs.

Another example showing the ignorance of many Taiwanese concerning important health issues can be found in the same survey. More than two-thirds of respondents said they believe that it is only the nicotine in tobacco cigarettes rather than other chemicals that causes cancer. These people believe that if they smoke "light" cigarettes, with less nicotine, they will not get cancer. Since 26 percent of Taiwanese adults smoke, such a misunderstanding will lead to more illness, suffering and early death.

But the outlook for health education in Taiwan is not all negative. The survey concluded that younger Taiwanese have a better understanding of health concerns than their parents, while senior citizens have the least understanding across the three generations.

- 41. Recently, a health survey was carried out in Taiwan to determine _____.
 - (A) why people ignore their health
 - (B) when to teach health education
 - (C) what people know about health
 - (D) who is more likely to become ill
- 42. According to the article, which of the following is true about medicine for colds?
 - (A) It can cure the common cold.
 - (B) Many Taiwanese are prescribed too much of it.
 - (C) Doctors often refuse to sell it.
 - (D) About 51 percent of patients use it.
- 43. According to the survey, most Taiwanese believe that _____
 - (A) nicotine alone makes people vulnerable to cancer
 - (B) only a small percentage of smokers will develop cancer
 - (C) smoking fewer cigarettes decreases the risk of cancer
 - (D) other chemicals besides nicotine cause lung diseases
- 44. The results of the survey show that ...
 - (A) the health statistics in Taiwan are neglected
 - (B) there is hope for improvement in the younger generation
 - (C) the older generation depends on the health care system
 - (D) many people value a career over their health

第45.至48.題為題組

Ukrainian scientists in Antarctica got a shock when they awoke to find their usually white surroundings drenched in a shocking blood-red color. You could be forgiven for wondering if there'd been some sort of horror-movie-style penguin massacre. The good news is that the real cause was far less dramatic. Instead, the culprits were incredibly tiny algae, which were identified under a microscope as Chlamydomonas nivalis.

Young C. nivalis are green. As they mature, they lose their mobility and develop unique adaptations to survive in their extreme environment, including a layer of red carotenoids, which changes their appearance progressively from green to orange to red and leads to the phenomenon known as watermelon snow. In spite of the sweet-sounding name, the algae are, in fact, toxic to humans.

Chlamydomonas nivalis, a type of single-cell seaweed, are common in all icy and snowy regions of Earth, from the Arctic to Alpine regions. They lie **slumbering** during the brutal winter, but once the sunlight warms the snow and ice enough, the algae spring awake, making use of the meltwater and sunlight to rapidly flourish.

A study showed that snow algal blooms can decrease the amount of light reflected from the snow and invariably result in higher melt rates and then contribute to climate change. In fact, blood-red ice is a sign of global warming. Temperatures in Antarctica reached a new record high of 18.3 °C at the Esperanza station in February. Scientists are really worried about it.

- 45. Which of the following is **FALSE** according to the article?
 - (A) The snow turned red because of a penguin massacre.
 - (B) The snow reflects more sunlight when it is white.
 - (C) The red ice had something to do with temperature rising.
 - (D) Some scientists make observations in Antarctica.
- 46. The underlined word "slumbering" in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to "_____".
 - (A) vibrating
 - (B) threatening
 - (C) thriving
 - (D) sleeping
- 47. What is true about *Chlamydomonas nivalis*?
 - (A) They are born red in harsh conditions.
 - (B) They are poisonous to human beings.
 - (C) They can only survive at Antarctic Circle.
 - (D) They are a kind of unicellular sea animal.
- 48. The article is most likely taken from .
 - (A) a movie review in a magazine
 - (B) a historic report in a newspaper
 - (C) a Facebook page of a research base
 - (D) a travel brochure on Arctica

第49.至52.題為題組

Voice AI is becoming increasingly ubiquitous and powerful. Forecasts suggest that voice commerce will be an \$80 billion business by 2023. However, speech recognition has noticeable race and gender biases. Here's an experiment: Let's consider three Americans who all speak English as a first language. Say my friend Josh and I both use Google speech recognition. He might get 92% accuracy, and I would get 79% accuracy. We're both white. If we read the same paragraph, he would need to fix about 8% of the transcription, and I'd need to fix 21%. My mixed-race female friend, Jada, is likely to get 10% lower accuracy than me.

Why does this bias exist? Disparities exist because of the way we've structured our data analysis, databases and machine learning. Similar to how cameras are customized to photograph white faces, audio analysis struggles with higher-pitched voices. The underlying reason may be that databases have lots of white male data and less data on female and minority voices.

This is absolutely a matter of social injustice. But that alone doesn't convince companies, such as Google, to fix the problem. Google should be aware that the accuracy of speech recognition also affects customer purchasing decisions. After all, why would customers buy devices which don't actually understand them?

What can Google do? It should improve the accuracy of its voice-recognition software and be more transparent with the system's performance. For example, it can report the accuracy rates for women and diverse speakers in its marketing and sales pitches and then cite how well its system understands a particular demographic. It should remember that women and minorities have huge purchasing power.

- 49. What is the best title for this passage?
 - (A) How to Activate Google Assistant Voice Recognition
 - (B) Race and Gender Biases of Google's Speech-to-Text System
 - (C) An Analysis of the Implementation and Impact of Speech Recognition
 - (D) Minorities' Lack of Access to Mobile Devices with Speech Recognition
- 50. We can infer from the passage that the author is probably _____
 - (A) a male native speaker of English
 - (B) a male non-native speaker of English
 - (C) a female native speaker of English
 - (D) a female non-native speaker of English
- 51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **INCORRECT**?
 - (A) Accents have an effect on the accuracy of speech recognition.
 - (B) Josh gets higher accuracy than Jada does when they use Google speech recognition.
 - (C) Higher-pitched voices are easier for speech-recognition systems.
 - (D) The datasets for speech recognition contain more samples of male voices than those of female ones.
- 52. According to the author, what is the best way to urge Google to increase voice recognition accuracy for female and diverse speakers?
 - (A) Refusing to buy its products.
 - (B) Resorting to social justice.
 - (C) Demanding a more transparent image database.
 - (D) Accusing Google of being racist and sexist.

第53.至56.題為題組

On March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization declared the novel coronavirus a global pandemic. The novel coronavirus, which was unknown to health officials globally three months ago, has dramatically spread throughout the world. In the U.S., three big sports leagues—the National Basketball Association, National Hockey League and Major League Baseball—suspended all or parts of their seasons to protect fans, as well as players. The leagues will lose revenue from ticket sales, but the biggest impact may be on media partners. Fox Sports, for example, will take a major hit in advertising sales. The NBA alone generated nearly \$1.6 billion in ad revenue last season. And networks may be on the hook for billions of dollars in rights-fees obligations even if games aren't played. The leagues and networks are hopeful the break is just that—a break—and that they'll be able to resume their seasons. Meanwhile, the U.S. sports-betting industry is facing an even more brutal test: how to survive without sports. "This is probably a **contingency** that most sports-betting

operators have not prepared for," said Chris Grove, an industry analyst. Gambling stocks have declined an average of 42% since Feb. 19, far steeper than the 22% they fell in the three weeks following the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks.

The novel coronavirus is rippling through most industries and luxury brands are no exception. First, it hammered demand from Chinese shoppers as the epidemic took hold in China. Louis Vuitton, Gucci, Hermès and other megabrands were forced to shut dozens of stores in China, while China's well-heeled shoppers stayed home rather than splurging during trips to Europe's fashion capitals. Then, as the virus spread to Italy, it landed in the industry's most important manufacturing hub. A lockdown decreed by the Italian government tested the ability of the brands to produce their handbags, clothing and accessories. Now, the virus's emergence in the U.S. is threatening to sap demand in another of this industry's biggest markets.

- 53. What is the best title for the passage?
 - (A) The influence of the novel coronavirus on China
 - (B) The negative effect of the novel coronavirus on health
 - (C) The influence of the novel coronavirus on the U.S. economy
 - (D) The economic impact of the novel coronavirus on major industries worldwide
- 54. Which of the following is close to the meaning of "contingency" in paragraph 1?
 - (A) Warning
 - (B) Opportunity
 - (C) Continuity
 - (D) Occurrence
- 55. What does the author mean by saying, "The break is just that—a break" in paragraph 1?
 - (A) To indicate that interruption in league play would be temporary.
 - (B) To highlight the importance of the break in league play.
 - (C) To specify how terrible the novel coronavirus is.
 - (D) To make fun of the impact of the novel coronavirus.
- 56. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
 - (A) The U.S. and China are both the biggest markets of luxury brands.
 - (B) Gambling stocks had their most serious decline directly after 911.
 - (C) Italy, a major hub of fashion manufacturers, was also affected by the virus.
 - (D) For the sports leagues, their greatest loss of revenue is from advertising sales.

第貳部分:非選擇題(占28分)

說明:本部分共有二大題,請依各題指示作答,答案必須寫在「答案卷」上,並標明大題號(一、二),若因字跡潦草、未標示題號、標錯題號等原因,致評閱人員無法清楚辨識,其後果由考生自行承擔。作答使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫,且不得使用鉛筆。

一、中譯英(占8分)

說明:1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文,並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。

- 2. 請依序作答,並標明題號。每題4分,共8分。
- 1. 隨著智慧手機的普及,愈來愈多的年輕人受到社群媒體影響。
- 2. 根據一項美國的調查,超過七成的青少年希望未來成為網紅。

二、英文作文(占20分)

說明:1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。

2. 文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)。

提示:人的一生中,常會遭遇到許多的挑戰及困難。當無法克服時,便會興起放棄的念頭。事後回想,常會為自己的決定感到慶幸或懊惱。請寫一篇作文,文分兩段。第一段說明你曾經遭遇什麼樣的挑戰或困難,以及其心路歷程;第二段說明最後你的決定是堅持或放棄;現在回想,是為自己的決定感到慶幸或後悔及其原因。

英文考科詳解

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

第壹部分:單選題

一、詞彙題

目標: 詞彙的了解與運用能力

1. (B)

難易度:中

解析:請以壓縮<u>格式</u>上傳檔案,例如 zip 檔。 (A)標準 (B)格式 (C)概念 (D)程序

2. (C)

難易度:中偏易

解析:出生嬰兒的平均體重,剛好超過3公斤。

(A)過度的 (B)微不足道的

(C)平均的 (D)醫藥的

3. (B)

難易度:中偏易

解析:根據交通規則,駕駛人在駕車時手持或點菸

將被處以罰款。

(A)組成 (B)規則 (C)基礎 (D)翻譯

4. (B)

難易度:中

解析:蘋果迷一直在等待最新型的 iPhone 發布,該 iPhone 的螢幕比以前的螢幕更大、處理器更

強大。

(A)明顯的 (B)以前的

(C)猛烈的 (D)稀少的

5. (C)

難易度:中

解析:來自韓國的新美容產品包含一種祕密<u>成分</u>, 據說這是非常稀有且昂貴的。

(A)設施 (B)缺點

(C)成分 (D)方案

6. (D)

難易度:中

解析:蘇格蘭公投於 2014 年舉行,目的是<u>決定</u>蘇格 蘭是否將獨立於英國。

(A)聲明 (B)爭議

(C)消除 (D)決定

7. (A)

難易度:中偏難

解析: ISIS 以對無辜平民的殘酷襲擊和<u>處決</u>俘虜而 惡名昭彰,已成為世界上最危險的恐怖組

織。

(A)處決 (B)模擬 (C)資格 (D)識別

8. (A)

難易度:中

解析:這冷酷的男人隨機地刺傷臺北捷運系統上的人,殺死並傷害列車上無辜的乘客。

(A) 隨機地 (B) 實際地 (C) 有效地 (D) 顯著地

9. (D)

難易度:中

解析:自拍棒自上市以來,已變得<u>普遍</u>。他們隨處 可見,尤其是在受歡迎的景點。

(A)敏感的 (B)體貼的

(C)積極的 (D)普遍的

10. (B)

難易度:中偏易

解析:幾年前這個村莊因為難以進入而被<u>廢棄</u>。現 在,它變成了一座鬼城。

(A)灰心 (B)遺棄 (C)加強 (D)更新

11. (C)

難易度:中偏難

解析:這所小學藉著使用各種節能<u>高效的</u>設備成為 臺灣第一所碳中和的學校。

(A)足夠的 (B)不足的 (C)高效的 (D)熟練的

12. (D)

難易度:中偏易

解析:身體的各種器官不是獨自運作,而是相互依

(A)普遍地 (B)規律地 (C)開明地 (D)相互地

13. (A)

難易度:中

解析:「<u>交換</u>房屋」對那些找尋最有經濟效益住宿 方式的旅客是非常好的選擇。

(A)交換 (B)設計 (C)翻轉 (D)保存

14. (D)

難易度:中

解析:氣候科學家預測,如果氣候變遷以目前的趨 勢繼續下去,全世界百分之五十的沙岸將會 在八十年後消失。

(A)接折 (B)消除

(C)表示 (D)消失

15. (A)

難易度:中

解析:美國 3D 電腦動畫製作喜劇冒險片《玩具總 動員3》被提名五項奧斯卡金像獎,包括最 佳影片、最佳改編劇本獎及最佳音效獎。

> (A)提名 (B)假定

(C)給予動機 (D)使特殊化

二、綜合測驗

第16.至20.題為題組

想像一下,诱過你自己的身體傳送資料,這有多麼 便利和美妙。嗯,這不再只是夢想了。科學家已經做了 實驗,用人體來傳送資訊。只要有個傳送器16.可攜式裝 置接折身體的某個部位,資訊就可以藉由你皮膚表面的 電場傳送出去。這樣的身體網絡有以下的優點。17.首 先,它會取代電纜線,只要藉由握手、貼頰跳舞或親吻 就能與他人交換圖片或檔案。除此之外,你無須擔心資 訊攔截的問題,因為透過身體網絡的18.傳送行為必須在 距離你身體二十公分的範圍內,就算有他人企圖截取你 所傳送出來的信號,他們必須非常靠近你的身體,而你 會得到警告。最重要的是,未來的身體網絡可能19.當作 體內的聯絡工具。你唯一需要做的事是把許多微小裝置 20.植入皮下,這麼一來,你就完全能藉由控制自己的神 經系統傳送電子郵件。這不是很令人驚奇嗎?

16. (C)

難易度:中

解析:(A)負擔得起的 (B)會打破的 (D)可改變的

(C)可攜帶的

難易度:中偏易

解析:(A)換句話說 (B)即使如此

(C)相反地 (D)首先

18. (C)

17. (D)

難易度:中

解析:(A)印象 (B)著迷 (C)傳送 (D)占有

19. (A)

難易度:中

解析:(A)當作 (B)反應 (C)導致 (D)源自於

20. (B)

難易度:中

解析:(A)忽視 (B)植入 (C)發起 (D)統治

重要字、詞與片語

conduct v. 進行 transmitter n. 傳送器 electric adj. 電的 surface n. 表面 possess v. 擁有 cheek n. 臉頰 interception n. 攔截 attempt v. 企圖

第21.至25.題為題組

1912年四月十日,一艘英籍遊輪鐵達尼號,從南 安普敦出發航向紐約。這趟處女航行船上21.載有 2,224 名乘客及工作人員。它在當時不僅是全世界最大噸位 的船,也被認為是一艘不會沉的船,因為它擁有十六 個22. 密閉的隔離艙。就算其中有四個進水了,船依然 23.不會下沉。然而,在四月十四日那天,也就是啟航後 第四日,船上時間晚上十一點四十分時,鐵達尼號撞上 了冰山,24.造成五個隔離艙破洞進水。稍後也隨船沉入 海中的愛德華·史密斯船長,了解到令他感到25.恐懼的 真相是這艘船即將沉沒了。兩小時後,在凌晨兩點二十 分,鐵達尼斷裂分解然後沉入冰冷海水中。因為沒有足 夠的救生艇供給每位乘客,大約有一千五百人喪生。

21. (C)

難易度:中偏易

解析:(A)安排 (B)相撞 (C)裝載 (D)裝備

22. (B)

難易度:中

解析:(A)防火的 (B)不漏水的 (C)免稅的 (D)無憂無慮的

23. (D)

難易度:中

解析:(A)落後 (B)事先計畫 (C) 迎頭趕上 (D) 維持漂浮狀態 前文指鐵達尼號稱不沉之船,即使破了四個 隔離艙還可維持漂浮狀態。

24. (C)

難易度:中

解析:分詞構句用法,原句為 ..., she hit an iceberg, which caused five of ... 因省略, which (代表 上文全句) 故將主動之動詞 caused 改為現在 分詞 causing 引導。

25. (A)

難易度:中偏易

解析: (A)恐懼 (B)愉悅 (C)益處 (D)欣慰 根據文意,船長已發現船即將沉沒,所以此 事實令他恐懼,本題測驗 to his horror 片語用 法。

重要字、詞與片語

maiden voyage n. 處女航,首航 compartment n. 隔離艙 set out 出發 iceberg n. 冰山

第26.至30.題為題組

最近的一份調查顯示,年輕人比較喜歡花時間與同 儕相處,只有缺錢時才會想到父母。很多年輕人似乎 也認為同儕的角色對他們生活的影響力更勝過父母的 26.角色。遭逢困難時,年輕人往往向朋友求援或尋求 建議。27.因為互動頻率低,父母逐漸與子女疏遠。事實 上,這會在家庭關係中造成問題,讓大家過得不愉快。 某些情况中則造成不好的結果,年輕人28.未能照護年邁 雙親的新聞屢見不鮮。有高百分比的年長者獨居或住在 安養院。

隨著經濟快速發展,人們的生活型態已經改變。疏忽不盡職的不只是孩子,忙碌的雙親能給予子女的時間和關注也較少,乃至於子女也以較少的關愛和尊重29.回報父母。

雖然如此,子女及父母應及時停下來深思。這種想法並不是要怪罪哪一方,<u>30.而是</u>要尋求方法營造和諧的家庭氛圍。

26. (D)

難易度:中

解析:本題測驗 those 代名詞用法,代替上文提過的複數名詞 the roles。

27. (C)

難易度:易

解析:(A)而不是 (B)除此之外 (C)由於 (D)以及

28. (C)

難易度:中偏易

解析:(A)必定會 (B)有…的傾向 (C)未能 (D)嚮往

29. (B)

難易度:中

解析:(A)出乎意料

(B)作為回報

(C)私下不便公開地 (D)直覺上

30. (A)

難易度:中

解析:本題測驗 not ... but 不是…而是…的句型。

重要字、詞與片語

influential adj. 有影響力的

alienated adj. 疏遠的

frequency n. 頻率

nursing home 養老院

neglect n. 疏忽

harmonious adj. 和諧的

三、文意撰填

第31.至40.題為題組

隨著假新聞隨處可見,現今讀者在收視或閱讀新聞時可能需要慎思明辨。假新聞是一種透過傳統新聞媒體或網路社群散播,內含故意錯誤的資訊或惡作劇的新聞形式。其撰寫和發布通常有誤導的意圖,以為了要對機構或個人造成損害,或在財務上、政治上獲利。假新聞被認為是削弱嚴肅新聞報導,且使得媒體記者在報導意義重大的新聞故事時變得困難。一份針對數位媒體的分析指出:人們對臉書上關於 2016 年美國總統大選的前 20則假新聞故事的投入和分享,比對在 19 家新聞媒體如CNN 和 BBC 的前 20 則選舉新聞的投入和分享還多。

雖然假新聞可以採取很多形式存在,有幾種類型的假新聞可讓讀者辨識出來。舉例來說,有一種叫做點擊誘餌(clickbait)的假新聞,它包含會吸引讀者的注意並讓他們點閱的新聞標題。這種在點擊誘餌中使用的新聞標題陳述某事為事實,但之後的文章本體的說法卻完全不同。這類型的假新聞被認為是最大的誤導且為最糟的不真實。

讀者應自我評估及區分假新聞報導的真實性。首先,讀者可以藉由去看是誰製造出這則新聞,或辨認是

哪個組織隱身在新聞背後並了解某事是否為假新聞。再者,讀者可以看這則新聞去了解它所要傳遞的訊息是什麼,最後讀者可以去評估為什麼這則訊息在一開始會被製造出來。除了以上這三個問題外,還有另一個有效的方法是去看:新聞內容的流通性,也就是資訊的及時性,新聞背後的權威,指的是資訊的來源,以及發布此訊息的目的或資訊存在的原因。

詞彙選項:

(A)認為 (B)意圖 (C)全然地 (D)分辨,區分 (E)收到,受到 (F)各式各樣的 (G)個人 (H)重大的 (I)來源 (J)散播

31. (J)

難易度:中偏易

解析:此處考上下文語意,「假新聞是一種透過傳統新聞媒體或網路社群______内含故意錯誤的資訊或惡作劇的新聞形式。」選項中所有的動詞其語意只有 spread 通順,而且符合被動語態。

32. (B)

難易度:易

解析:此處從文法推斷需用名詞,再從文意推斷 「有…意圖」,故選(B)。

33. (H)

難易度:中偏易

解析:此處從文法判斷需用形容詞,再從文意判斷 本格意在呼應本句前所言假新聞削弱嚴肅的 新聞報導,故對新聞記者而言要報導意義重 大的新聞也變困難,故選(II)。

34. (E)

難易度:易

解析:此處從文法推斷需用過去式動詞,再從文意 推斷用 received,故撰(E)。

35. (F)

難易度:易

解析:本題需填入形容詞,根據下文「several types」 為明顯提示,有「various types」要分辨,故 選(F)。

36. (C)

難易度:中偏易

解析:此處從文法推斷需用副詞,再從文意判斷本格放在有相反意味的連接詞 but 所帶的子句中,意在強調新聞內容和其標題完全不同,故選(C)。

37. (A)

難易度:中偏易

解析:此處考片語 consider A (to be) B,在此為片語被動態的句型,故選(A)。

38. (D)

難易度:中偏易

解析:本題需填入動詞,由於上下文提到「要評估與_____假新聞的真實性」,文意上僅separate 語意通順,故選(D)。

39. (G)

難易度:中偏難

解析:此處名詞接形容詞子句當動詞片語 look at 受詞的用法。從文法(who 的先行詞為人)與文章(個人)判斷,故撰(G)。

40. (I)

難易度:中偏易

解析:本題需填入名詞,由於前文有 authority 一字,表明發布新聞的單位,文意以「來源」解釋才通,故選(I)。

重要字、詞與片語

hoax n. 惡作劇 deliberately adv. 故意地 mislead v. 誤導 financially adv. 財務上地 analysis n. 分析 engagement n. 參與,投入 evaluate v. 衡量,評估 aside from 除了…還… currency n. 流通 authority n. 權威

四、閱讀測驗

第41.至44.題為題組

另一個例子也可從同一個調查當中發現許多臺灣人對健康議題的無知,超過 2/3 的人相信香菸中只有尼古丁會導致癌症而不是其它的化學物質。這些人也認為少抽一點菸,就會吸入較少的尼古丁,因而不會致癌。由於 26%的臺灣成人是癮君子,這些人對香菸的誤解會導致更多疾病的產生及早逝等的災難。

但臺灣健康教育的前景也不是全然悲觀。研究總結 出新一代的臺灣人比上一代更有健康觀。老年人在此三 個年齡群中是健康知識最不足的一群。

41. (C)

難易度:易

解析:最近在臺灣,實行一項健康調查來確定

(A)為什麼人們忽略健康 (B)何時該教健康教育 (C)人們對健康了解多少 (D)誰有可能會生病

42. (B)

難易度:中

解析:根據本文,以下關於治療感冒的藥物,何者為真?

(A)它們能治療尋常感冒。(根據第一段倒數 第二句,無法治療一般感冒)

(B)很多臺灣人被給予過多處方藥物。(根據 第一段最後一句,可知為正解) (C)醫生們經常拒絕賣藥。(文章未提及)

(D)大約 51%的病患使用藥物。(根據第一段, 僅有 51%的人知道一般咸冒無藥可治)

43. (A)

難易度:中

解析:根據這個調查,大多數的臺灣人相信____。

(A)僅有尼古丁會讓人罹癌 (根據第二段第二句)

(B)只有一小部分的吸菸者會罹癌

(C)抽少一點菸減少罹癌風險

(D)除了尼古丁外的其它化學物質會引發肺部 疾病

44. (B)

難易度:易

解析:此調查的結果為____。

(A)臺灣忽略健康調查

(B)臺灣的下一代是有希望改進的(根據最後 一段最後一句)

(C)老一代依賴健康照護系統

(D)很多人把事業看得比健康還重

重要字、詞與片語

neglect v. 忽略 bacteria n. 細菌 dose n. 劑 nicotine n. 尼古丁 misunderstanding n. 誤解 outlook n. 前景

第45.至48.題為題組

在南極的烏克蘭科學家一早醒來發現原本純白的環境居然沉浸在驚人的血色之中,著實嚇了一跳。如果你以為是某部恐怖電影中的企鵝大屠殺,那是情有可原的。好消息是真正的原因沒有那麼戲劇化;而背後的罪魁禍首是體積非常小,在顯微鏡下確認出來的一種極地雪藻(Chlamydomonas nivalis)。

幼年的極地雪藻是綠色的,逐漸成熟後就失去移動 能力,而發展出獨特的適應變化,來存活在極端的環境 中。這種適應變化中包括一層紅色的類胡蘿蔔素,使得 他們的外表從綠色變成橘色再變成紅色,並造成「西瓜 雪」現象。雖然名字很可愛,但實際上這種藻類對人類 是有毒的。

極地雪藻是一種單細胞的海藻,在冰天雪地的北極 圈到阿爾卑斯山區,都是很常見的。他們在嚴寒的冬天 裡冬眠,但是當陽光夠暖時就會甦醒,利用融雪和陽光 快速茂盛生長。

有一項研究顯示,雪藻的茂盛生長減少了陽光的反射,經常導致融雪率提高,進而造成氣候變遷。事實上血紅的冰是全球暖化的徵兆。二月時在南極區已經測到一個歷史新高的溫度,攝氏 18.3 度,科學家們真的很擔心。45. (A)

難易度:中偏易

解析:根據這篇文章,以下何者是錯的?

(A)雪變紅是因為企鵝的大屠殺。(根據第一 段可知為錯誤描述)

(B)白色的雪反射較多的陽光。

(C)紅色的雪和氣溫上升有關係。

(D)有些科學家在南極做觀察。

46. (D)

難易度:中偏易

解析:第三段中的「slumbering」和以下哪個字意思

最相近?

(A)震動的 (B)威脅的 (C)繁榮的 (D)睡覺的

47. (B)

難易度:中偏易

解析:關於極地雪藻,何者正確?

(A)在嚴峻的環境下,他們天生是紅色的。

(B)他們對人類是有毒的。

(C)他們只存活於南極圈。

(D)他們是單細胞的海中動物。

48. (C)

難易度:中偏易

解析:這篇文章最可能是取自____

(A)雜誌上的影評

(B)報紙上的歷史報導

(C)研究 厚隊 在 臉書的 貼文

(D)北極旅遊指南

重要字、詞與片語

drench v. 浸溼, 溼透 culprit n. 肇事者

adaptation (生理) 適應性的變化, 適應作用

carotenoid n. 類胡蘿蔔素

algae n./pl. 水藻,海藻 toxic adj. 有毒的

seaweed n. 海草,海藻,海菜

arctic n. / adj. 北極圈; 北極的

alpine adj. 高山(生長)的;(大寫)(像)阿爾卑

斯山的

slumber v. 睡覺 spring v. 跳,躍,彈起來

flourish v. (植物等)茂盛,繁茂

algal adj. (像)海藻的 bloom v. 開花;生長茂盛

invariably adv. 不變地,總是

unicellular adj. 單細胞的 brochure n. 小冊子;指南

第49.至52.題為題組

語音人工智慧變得愈來愈無所不在且強大,預估到2023年語音商務產值將會達到800億。可是,語音辨識有很大的種族和性別誤差。這裡有項實驗:有三位以英語為母語的美國人,我朋友Josh和我都使用Google語音辨識,他可能會得到百分之92的準確度而我會得到百分之79的準確度。我們都是白人,如果我們閱讀相同的段落,他會需要修正百分之8的文字紀錄,而我需要修正百分之21。我的混血女性朋友Jada得到的準確度可能比我低10%。

為何會有這種誤差存在?誤差存在是由於資料分析、資料庫、機器學習的結構性問題。就像照相機拍攝白人臉部需要有所調整一樣,聲音分析對於音調較高的聲音需要琢磨。隱含的原因可能是資料庫中有許多白人男性資料,而比較少女性和少數種族的聲音資料。

這絕對是個社會正義問題,但僅僅如此並無法說服像 Google 這樣的公司去修正問題。Google 應該要意識到語音辨識的準確性也會影響顧客的購買決定。畢竟,顧客為什麼要購買並沒有真正懂得他們的裝置呢?

Google 能做些什麼呢?它應該要改善語音辨識軟體的準確性,並且讓統計資料更透明。例如,在行銷和銷售宣傳時,它可以公布對於女性和不同的說話者的準確率,並印證它的系統對於這個族群聽得有多懂。它應該要記得,女人和少數種族有強大的購買力。

49. (B

難易度:中偏易

解析:何者為本文最佳的標題?

(A)如何啟用 Google 助理語音辨識

(B) Google 語音轉文字系統的種族和性別誤差

(C)語音辨識的實施和影響分析

(D)少數民族缺乏使用具有語音辨識功能的行動裝置的機會

第一段陳述 Google 語音轉文字系統有種族和性別誤差並舉例,接下來的段落分別說明這種誤差的原因、影響及解決之道,故本文的標題為「Google 語音轉文字系統的種族和性別誤差」。

50. (C)

難易度:中偏易

解析:從本文中,我們可以推論出作者是一位

(A)以英語為母語的男性

(B)非以英語為母語的男性

(C)以英語為母語的女性

D非以英語為母語的女性

由第一段的實驗敘述可得知作者和 Josh 皆是 以英語為母語的美國人,然而作者得到的語 音辨識準確率低於 Josh,故由前後文可推論 作者為女性。

51. (C)

難易度:中

解析:根據本文,以下敘述何者為非?

(A)腔調對於語音辨識的準確性有影響。

(B)使用 Google 語音辨識時,Josh 得到的準確 性比 Jada 高。

(C)語音辨識系統比較容易辨識頻率較高的聲 音。

(D)在語音辨識的資料集內,男性聲音樣本多 於女性。

第二段提到聲音分析對於高的音調需要多所琢磨,故(C)選項不正確。

52. (A)

難易度:中

解析:依據作者的意見,何者是驅策 Google 增加對 於女性和不同講者的語音辨識準確度最好的 方式?

(A)拒絕購買它的產品

(B)訴諸於社會正義

(C)要求更透明的影像資料庫

(D)控訴 Google 有種族和性別歧視

根據第三段,「社會正義」無法說服 Google 去修正問題,而語音辨識的準確性會影響顧客的購買決定,最後一段亦提到 Google 應該要改善準確性以因應女人和少數種族的強大的購買力。故拒買可以敦促 Google 提升女性和不同說話者的語音辨識準確度。

重要字、詞與片語

ubiquitous *adj*. 無所不在的 transcription *n*. 文字紀錄 demographic *adj*. (顧客)族群

第53.至56.題為題組

2020年3月11日,世界衛生組織宣布新冠肺炎已 經為全球傳染疾病。這個在大規模爆發前三個月連世衛 組織官員都還不知道的新型冠狀病毒,已迅速蔓延全世 界各地。在美國,三個主要的運動聯盟——NBA、NHL 以及 MLB 延後部分或全部的球季,為的就是保護球迷 以及球員。這些聯盟除了損失票房的收入外,最大的收 入影響會是媒體生意夥伴。舉例來說,福斯體育在廣告 收益上就大受影響。單 NBA 在上季就有幾乎 16 億的 廣告營收。而聯播網路就算球賽沒開打,也需要負責上 億元的轉播權利金問題。這些聯盟與聯播網希望這次的 疫情爆發只是短暫的休息,而他們能夠快速回到球季。 同時,美國的新興運動博弈事業也面臨到更嚴重的考 驗:沒有運動賽事開打如何能存活下來。企業分析師克 里斯・古佛說:「這大概是多數運動博弈業者無法事先 準備的意外事件吧! 1從2月19日起,博弈的股票已 平均下跌了 42%, 而這相較於 2001 年 911 恐怖攻擊事 件的下跌 22% 更嚴重。

當新型冠狀病毒正摧毀大多數的企業時,奢侈品牌也沒能逃過此劫。首先,疫情在中國爆發時,它先重擊了來自中國消費者的需求。路易斯威登、古馳、愛馬仕以及其他超級名牌被迫關閉在大陸的數十間分店,因為富有的中國消費者只能待在家,無法旅遊到歐洲的主要城市豪擲千金。接著,當病毒散播到義大利時,它直接登陸這些行業最重要的製造中心。義大利政府的封鎖禁令考驗著這些名牌製造手提包、衣服以及配件的能力。而現在,病毒在美國的出現也正威脅著這些產業的另一個重大市場的需求。

53. (D)

難易度:中偏易

解析:何者為本文最適宜的標題?

- (A)新冠肺炎對中國的影響
- (B)新冠肺炎對於健康的負面影響
- (C)新冠肺炎對美國經濟的影響
- (D)新冠肺炎對世界主要產業的經濟影響

閱讀全文後可知此文提到的是新冠肺炎對於 全球主要產業的經濟衝擊。

54. (D)

難易度:中偏易

解析:下列哪個字的意思接近於第一段落中的「contingency」?

(A)警告

(B)機會

(C)持續

(D)發生的事件

將四個選項套入代換字中,即可了解此字之 意思接近(D)選項。

55. (A)

難易度:中偏難

解析:第一段中,作者為何說「The break is just that—a break」?

(A)用來指出聯賽中斷是暫時的。

- (B)用以強調聯賽中斷的重要性。
- (C)用來指出新冠肺炎有多可怕。
- (D)用來嘲弄新冠肺炎的衝擊。

本句中的第一個 break 可指疫情的爆發,而 第二個 break 則可用來當作暫停以及休息的 意思。

56. (B)

難易度:中偏易

解析:根據本文,下列何者為非?

- (A)美國與中國是奢侈品的兩大市場。
- (B)賭博類的股票在 911 事件後下跌最嚴重。 (由第二段後半段中可看出答案)
- (C)義大利這個時尚產業主要中心也受到病毒 波及。
- (D)對於運動聯盟來說,最大的收益損失是來 自於廣告收入。

重要字、詞與片語

pandemic n. 大規模流行病

suspend v. 暫時取消,擱置

revenue n. 收益、收入

on the hook 難以擺脫

brutal adj. 粗暴的;嚴酷的

contingency n. 意外事故,偶然事件

steep adj. 陡峭的

ripple v. 起漣漪, 湧動

epidemic n. 流行病

well-heeled adj. 富有的

splurge v. 揮霍金錢

hub n. 中心

decreed n. 法令,政令,命令

sap ν. 使大傷元氣;使乾枯

第貳部分:非選擇題

- 一、中譯英
- 1. With the popularity / of smart phones, / more and more young people / are affected by social media.
- 2. According to an American survey, / more than seventy percent of teenagers / hope to become / Internet celebrities in the future.

評分標準

- 1. 本大題總分8分,每小題滿分4分。
- 2. 每題分四段落,每段落占1分。
- 3. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分,各自獨立,扣完為止。
- 4. 相同之拼字錯誤只扣一次;各段落之拼字錯誤最多扣1分。
- 5. 每題大小寫、標點最多扣 0.5 分。

二、英文作文

評分原則

本大題總分 20 分,評分標準包含下列 4 項:內容 (5 分)、組織 (5 分)、文法、句構 (5 分)、字彙、拼字 (5 分)。字數不足,扣 1 分。

給分	英文作文給分參考標準說明
0~4分	只寫兩三行,或根本完全離題,或幾無正確句子。
5~8分	字數勉強足夠,內容平平,但文法或拼字錯誤很多。
9~13分	字數足夠,有內容,文法使用尚可,錯字不多。
14~17分	內容及結構可以,文法順暢,錯字少。
18 ~ 20 分	內容創新,結構佳,文法順暢,幾無錯字。

英文作文分項式評分指標

等級項目	優	可	差	劣
内容	主題(句)清楚切題, 並有具體、完整的相關 細節支持。(5~4分)	主題不夠清楚或突顯, 部分相關敘述發展不 全。(3分)	主題不明,大部分相關 敘述發展不全或與主題 無關。(2~1分)	文不對題或沒寫(凡文 不對題或沒寫者,其他 各項均以零分計算)。 (0分)
組織	重點分明,有開頭、發展、結尾,前後連貫,轉承語使用得當。 (5~4分)	重點安排不妥,前後發 展比例與轉承語使用欠 妥。(3分)	重點不明、前後不連 貫。(2~1分)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0分)
文法、句構	全文幾無文法、格式、 標點錯誤,文句結構富 變化。(5~4分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤 少,且未影響文意之表 達。(3分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤 多,且明顯影響文意之 表達。(2~1分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重,導 致文意不明。(0分)
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜,且幾 無拼字、大小寫錯誤。 (5~4分)	字詞單調、重複,用字 偶有不當,少許拼字、 大小寫錯誤,但不影響 文意之表達。(3分)	用字、拼字、大小寫錯 誤多,明顯影響文意之 表達。(2~1分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意有 關的零碎字詞。(0分)