臺北區 106 學年度第一學期 第二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1~5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)

| 1 | Da | νi | ď, | Wa | no | T 9 | ılv | wa | V.C | w | ri. | tes | s r | 101 | ·fe | ct | വ | mi | ากร | siti | οn | c | Hi | e ti | ead | che | r c | an | ha | ard | lv | fin | ıd : | an | V | | | i | n tl | hen | 1 |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|-----|----|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|---|----|-----|------|-----|---|----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|------|----|----|---|---|----|------|-----|---|
| | | | 項 | 者 | ٠, | 彭 | 亥爿 | 題 | 以 | 零 | 分 | 言 | +: | 算 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 答 | 案 | 卡 | : | 2 | Γ | 選 | 擇 | 是 | 気を | 答: | 案 | 品 | ١ | 0 | 各 | 題 | 答 | - 對 | 者 | , | 得 | 1 | 分 | ; | 答 | 錯 | ` . | 未 | 作 | 答点 | 或 | 畫 | 記 | 多 | 於- | 一作 | 固選 | |
| 彭 | 兑明 | : | 第 | 1. | 題 | 13 | Ē į | 第 | 15. | 題 | į , | 4 | 争 | 題 | 有 | 4 | 個 | 選 | 項 | , | 其 | 中 | 只 | 有 | _ | 個 | 是 | 正 | 確 | 或 | 最 | 適′ | 當自 | 的: | 選: | 項 | , | 請 | 生言 | 己在 | |

| 1. | David Wang always wr | ites perfect compositions | . His teacher can hardly | find any in them. |
|-----|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | (A) veins | (B) series | (C) flaws | (D) vowels |
| 2. | Most people cannot affe | ord to go to work by taxi | every day. They usually | by bus instead. |
| | (A) commute | (B) tumble | (C) depart | (D) unite |
| 3. | No one in the company | wants to be of I | Daniel's selfish behavior. | Some of his co-workers |
| | have decided to correct | him if he makes mistake | s again. | |
| | (A) memorable | (B) delicate | (C) stubborn | (D) tolerant |
| 4. | Studying abroad is a dre | eam of mine, but lack of | financial backup has | my opportunities. |
| | (A) clarified | (B) dominated | (C) restricted | (D) proposed |
| 5. | Students usually have to | rouble concentrating on t | heir studies when holiday | /s are |
| | (A) portraying | (B) approaching | (C) submitting | (D) pursuing |
| 6. | Dr. Lin is a learned scho | olar and seems to know e | verything because she al | ways reads |
| | (A) basically | (B) relatively | (C)similarly | (D) extensively |
| 7. | As a member of the fitn | ness club, I need to | _ my membership at the | end of the year. |
| | (A) relieve | (B) expose | (C) renew | (D) erupt |
| 8. | Even a five-year-old is | able to between | causes and effects, but as | s an adult, Tom fails to do |
| | so. | | | |
| | (A) contaminate | (B) summarize | (C) distinguish | (D) intensify |
| 9. | Fred did things without | fear of the He | said that he would be res | sponsible for what he had |
| | done. | | | |
| | (A) devotions | (B) laboratories | (C) tournaments | (D) consequences |
| 10. | Andy walked to the gla | ass windows to | inside the room. He wa | nted to secretly see what |
| | was inside it. | | | |
| | (A) grind | (B) peep | (C) spit | (D) carve |
| 11. | The officials of the Fire | e Department all | factories in town to mak | e sure that the regulations |
| | on fire prevention are o | beyed. | | |
| | (A) inspected | (B) pretended | (C) regarded | (D) cooperated |
| 12. | When Ted was an eleme | entary school student, he | had a great to be | ecome the president of his |
| | country. | | | |
| | (A) negotiation | (B) ambition | (C) replacement | (D) delegation |
| 13. | North Korea frequently | nuclear missiles | , which is seen as a big th | nreat to world security. |
| | (A) evaluates | (B) assembles | (C) enforces | (D) launches |

| 14. Je | nnifer looks on the br | ight side of life. That's | why she always holds an | attitude toward |
|--------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| lif | e in times of difficulti | es. | | |
| (A) | outstanding | (B) optimistic | (C) executive | (D) indignant |
| 15. Ja | son's of his tea | achers' lectures made his | grades worsen. He selde | om paid attention in class. |
| (A) | ignorance | (B) preparation | (C) separation | (D) imitation |
| | 綜合測驗(占 15 分 | \cdot) | | |
| 說明 | : 第16.題至第30.題, | 每題一個空格,請依文 | て意選出最適當的一個 過 | 選項,並畫記在答案卡 |
| | 之「選擇題答案區 | .」。各題答對者,得] | 分;答錯、未作答或] | 畫記多於一個選項者, |
| | 該題以零分計算。 | | | |
| <u>第16.3</u> | 至20.題為題組 | | | |
| F | ruits and vegetables a | are an important part of | a healthful diet, but their | benefits are not <u>16.</u> |
| physic | cal health. New resea | arch finds that increasin | g fruit and vegetable co | nsumption may improve |
| psych | ological <u>17.</u> . A p | sychology professor nan | ned Tamlin Conner and | his colleagues found that |
| young | adults who were give | en extra fruits and vegeta | ables each day for 14 day | ys experienced a boost in |
| motiv | ation and vitality. | | | |
| | 18. the United Star | tes Department of Agric | ulture, adults should ain | n to consume around two |
| cups o | of fruits and around to | wo to three cups of vege | etables daily. One cup o | f fruits is equal to half a |
| grape | fruit or a large orange | e, and one cup of vegeta | ables is about the same | amount of one large red |
| peppe | r or a large, baked sw | reet potato. <u>19.</u> part | of a healthful diet, fruits | and vegetables can help |
| reduc | e the risk of obesity, t | ype 2 diabetes, heart dis | ease, stroke, and some ty | ypes of cancer. In recent |
| years, | studies have <u>20.</u> | that fruit and vegetable i | intake may also improve | mental health. For their |
| study, | Dr. Conner and his te | am set out to investigate | this association further. | |
| 16. (A) | prior to | (B) limited to | (C) similar to | (D) allowed to |
| 17. (A) | panic | (B) existence | (C) well-being | (D) display |
| 18. (A) | According to | (B) Instead of | (C) Ever since | (D) In addition to |
| 19. (A) | Like | (B) A_S | (C) Unless | (D) Without |
| 20. (A) | provided | (B) operated | (C) arranged | (D) suggested |
| <u>第213</u> | 至25題為題組 | | | |
| I | t is no secret that con | nmunities of color face t | remendous burden of en | vironmental hazards, and |
| | | | | by EmpathyWorks Films |
| that te | ells the story of minor | ity communities in Phila | ndelphia, <u>21</u> the env | ironmental injustices that |

<u>22</u>, the film presents these injustices by breaking them up into the sacred elements of air, water, and land. Starting with white capital letters that read "AIR", protesters in Philadelphia, PA are seen on the streets <u>23</u> sunflowers and raising their voices against gas and oil industries that are polluting their community. Sunflowers are known <u>24</u> having certain anti-inflammatory effects in their roots, so this is symbolic of roots of resistance. They are against oil and refinery <u>25</u> and

these groups struggle against and fight with daily.

fossil fuels polluting the area in Philadelphia. So in the documentary, residents who have been impacted by the pollution in the area share their stories of asthma, trouble breathing around refineries, and the death of loved ones.

21. (A) decreasing (B) threatening (C) emphasizing (D) requiring (22. (A) In the very beginning (B) At a time (C) All at once (D) In contrast

23. (A) growing (B) holding (C) observing (D) transporting

24. (A) as (B) by (C) for (D) to

25. (A) tribe (B) immigration (C) stability (D) expansion

第26至30題為題組

There are several reasons why colors are able to influence how we feel. You react on multiple levels of association with colors — there are social or culture levels <u>26.</u> personal relationships with particular colors. You also have an innate reaction to color. For example, when you look at red, it does increase your heart rate. It is a stimulating color. This <u>27.</u> caveman days of fire, danger and alarm.

Besides learning that red makes your heart race since it is linked with fire trucks and ambulances (in other words, alarm), you also learn that yellow has <u>28</u> association simply because it is the color of your beloved grandmother's kitchen. As you get older, you become much more conscious of those learned <u>29</u> than the innate ones.

26. (A) owing to (B) as well as (C) for the sake of (D) with regard to (A) goes back to (B) comes up with (C) gives rise to (D) falls short of

27. (A) goes back to (B) comes up with (C) gives rise to (D) falls short of 28. (A) temporary (B) positive (C) clumsy (D) flexible

29. (A) credits (B) systems (C) reactions (D) ministers

30. (A) portions (B) occasions (C) disorders (D) volumes

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

The American Music Therapy Association (AMTA) reports that music therapy programs can be designed to achieve 31. such as managing stress, enhancing memory, and alleviating pain. It might seem surprising that music can help people 32. physical pain.

A 2015 <u>33.</u> in *The Lancet* found that people who listened to music before, during or after surgery experienced less pain and anxiety, <u>34.</u> patients who did not listen to music. The music listeners didn't even need as much pain medication.

To <u>35.</u> the study, researchers looked at data from 73 different trials, involving more than 7,000 patients. The people who experienced a slightly greater, but nonsignificant, <u>36.</u> in pain, and needed the least pain medication, were the <u>37.</u> who got to pick their own music. "Music is a non-invasive, safe, cheap intervention that should be <u>38.</u> to everyone undergoing surgery," said professor Catherine Meads, Ph.D., of Brunel University in the United Kingdom.

When it comes to treating chronic <u>39.</u>, music therapy can also play a powerful role. A recent review in the *World Journal of Psychiatry* found that music therapy can be an <u>40.</u> treatment for Parkinson's disease after reviewing 25 trials. They also noted that no negative side effects were reported in any of the trials, making music a low-risk treatment.

(A) ones

(B) available

(C) cope with

(D) conditions

(E) compared to

(F) review

(G) reduction

(H) conduct

(I) effective

(J) goals

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

Jacqueline Lee Bouvier Kennedy (July 28th, 1929-May 19th, 1994) was the wife of the 35th president of the United States, John F. Kennedy; she served as First Lady during his presidency from 1961 until his assassination in 1963. She is remembered for her contributions to the art and refurbishment of the White House. During her husband's short-lived presidency, she was a great asset helping to gain the admiration of the press and public opinion.

Jacqueline was born in New York to a stockbroking family. Her family were wealthy, Catholic and Republican. Though, when she met her future husband John, she was willing to switch political allegiances, taking little interest in actual political ideologies. They shortly became engaged and married in 1953 in Newport, Rhode Island.

In the summer of 1963, the couple suffered the loss of their child — Patrick. He was born prematurely and died two days after birth. This was a devastating event which brought the couple closer together. However, it was on November 22nd that Jacqueline's life was forever changed by the **assassination** of her husband, John F. Kennedy during an open car tour of Dallas, Texas. Her courage and dignity in the light of the shocking tragedy was a defining image of this traumatic event in American history.

Following the assassination, she retreated from public view and tried to maintain a private life with her children. In 1968, John's brother Robert was assassinated. This was another traumatic event because she had been close to Robert helping his campaign. She also feared for the safety of her children in America. With this in mind, she decided to marry the wealthy Greek shipping magnate, Aristotle Onassis — despite Onassis being 20 years her senior.

第 5 頁 共 9 頁

- 41. Which of the following is true based on the passage?
 - (A) Jacqueline tried to gain presidency of the US after her husband's death.
 - (B) Jacqueline and Kennedy's relationship got worse after their son's death.
 - (C) Kennedy and his son, Patrick died in the same year.
 - (D) Jacqueline was 20 years older than Aristotle Onassis.
- 42. What can we infer from the passage?
 - (A) Kennedy and Jacqueline might have different political ideologies when they first met.
 - (B) At first, Jacqueline thought about marrying John's brother, Robert.
 - (C) As First Lady, Jacqueline was not liked by the American people.
 - (D) Right after Kennedy's death, his brother stopped the campaign.
- 43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word "assassination" in the third paragraph?
 - (A) An open car tour.
 - (B) Political murder.
 - (C) An election campaign.
 - (D) A shipping magnate.
- 44 According to the passage, which of the following might be one of the reasons why Jacqueline married Aristotle Onassis?
 - (A) He was a wealthy businessman.
 - (B) She wanted to protect her children.
 - (C) She was forced to leave America.
 - (D) She hoped to make contributions to art.

第45至48題為題組

The bluefin tuna is a remarkable fish that can live up to 40 years and swim up to 50 miles per hour. An adult bluefin tuna can weigh over 1,000 pounds and dive 4,000 feet beneath the surface of the ocean, growing to the size of a small car. Unfortunately, these amazing fish are among the most endangered large animals in the oceans. Poor fishing practices, a lack of appropriate regulations, oil spills, plastic, and other waste kill these beautiful fish and destroy their habitats.

One of the bluefin tuna's biggest threats is longline fishing, a type of fishing operation that lowers lines across a wide range of ocean — sometimes 30 miles long and uses hundreds of hooks. Often, bluefin tuna are caught on these lines even though they are not the intended targets. These longlines are usually trying to catch different species and the bluefin tunas end up as "bycatch."

The new rules made by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA are aimed at lowering the number of bluefin tuna killed accidentally by longlines in the Gulf of Mexico and the Western Atlantic. Fisherman now cannot target bluefin tuna in these areas because they are endangered but the number of bluefin tuna killed as bycatch is alarming. The NOAA's new rules for fishing will limit bycatch of bluefin tuna and also require fisherman boats to have video cameras constantly recording what is being caught by the longlines. These new measures have been well received so far and hopefully will encourage other countries to take similar steps to protect bluefin tuna and other marine life.

第 6 頁 共 9 頁

- 45. From which of the following magazines is the passage most likely taken?
 - (A) Travel & Lifestyle.
 - (B) Desert Animals.
 - (C) Conservation of Nature & Natural Resources.
 - (D) Technology and Technological Innovation.
- 46. According to the passage, which of the following is not mentioned as a threat to the bluefin tuna?
 - (A) Poor fishing practices.
 - (B) Videotaping boats fishing.
 - (C) Plastic waste.
 - (D) Too wide range of longline fishing.
- 47. What is the author's tone over protecting the bluefin tuna based on the passage?
 - (A) Ironic.
 - (B) disappointed.
 - (C) Critical.
 - (D) Hopeful.
- 48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - (A) The bluefin tuna are seen as endangered and only the NOAA can catch them.
 - (B) Fishermen sometimes aim to catch other species of fish but end up catching bluefin tuna.
 - (C) The NOAA made rules to lower the number of boats catching bluefin tuna.
 - (D) Longline fishing operation is mainly for catching bluefin tuna.

第49至52題為題組

Two years after the US Supreme Court decision that required states to recognize same-sex marriages nationwide, support for allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally is at its highest point in over 20 years, according to Pew Research Center.

By a margin of nearly two-to-one (62% to 32%), more Americans now say they favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry than say they are opposed. Views on same-sex marriage have shifted dramatically in recent years. As recently as 2010, more Americans opposed (48%) than favored (42%) allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. In the past year alone, support has increased seven percentage points: In March 2016, 55% favored same-sex marriage, while 37% were opposed.

The latest national survey by Pew Research Center, conducted June 8-18, 2017, among 2,504 adults finds striking increases in support for same-sex marriage among some demographic and partisan groups including:

Baby Boomers. For the first time, a majority of Baby Boomers favor allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. Currently, 56% of Boomers favor same-sex marriage, while 39% are opposed. Last year, opinion among Boomers was divided (46% favored / 48% opposed).

African Americans. Blacks have long been less supportive of same-sex marriage when compared with whites, but the share of African Americans who favor same-sex marriage has risen 12 percentage points since 2015, from 39% to 51%.

Republicans. For the first time, a majority of Republicans and Republican-leaning independents *do not* oppose allowing gays and lesbians to marry legally. Today, 48% of Republicans and Republican leaners oppose same-sex marriage, while 47% favor this. As recently as 2013, Republicans opposed gay marriage by nearly two-to-one (61% to 33%).

- 49. We can infer from the passage that if there are 24 Americans in a room, about _____ of them support same-sex marriage and ____ are opposed.
 - (A) 12; 12
 - (B) 16; 8
 - (C) 20; 4
 - (D) 18; 6
- 50. Which of the following is true about African Americans' attitude toward same-sex marriage?
 - (A) They have favored same-sex marriage more than whites all the way.
 - (B) 51% of African Americans favored same-sex marriage in 2015.
 - (C) The number of African Americans who support same-sex marriage has risen in recent years.
 - (D) African Americans have more same-sex couples than whites.
- 51. Which of the following best describes Republicans' attitude toward gay marriage?
 - (A) Less than half of Republicans and Republican leaners favor gay marriage.
 - (B) The number of Republicans who oppose gay marriage has reached record high in 2017.
 - (C) Republicans do not want Republican leaners to oppose gay marriage.
 - (D) Today, 6 out of 9 Republicans might oppose gay marriage.
- 52. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - (A) Over half of baby boomers favored gay marriage in 2016.
 - (B) Less than half of African Americans favor gay marriage now.
 - (C) Opposition to gay marriage has been increasing in recent years.
 - (D) Over half of Americans favored same-sex marriage in 2016.

第53至56題為題組

Ice cream's origins are known to reach back as far as the second century B.C., although no specific date of origin nor inventor has been credited with its discovery. We know that Alexander the Great enjoyed snow and ice flavored with honey and nectar. During the Roman Empire, Nero Claudius Caesar (A.D. 54-86) frequently sent runners into the mountains for snow, which was then flavored with fruits and juices.

Over a thousand years later, Marco Polo returned to Italy from the Far East with a recipe that closely resembled what is now called sherbet. Historians estimate that this recipe evolved into ice cream sometime in the 16th century. England seems to have discovered ice cream at the same time, or perhaps even earlier than the Italians. France was introduced to similar frozen desserts in 1553 by the Italian Catherine de Medici when she became the wife of Henry II of France. It wasn't until 1660 that ice cream was made available to the general public. The Sicilian Procopio introduced a recipe blending milk, cream, butter and eggs at Café Procope, the first Café in Paris.

The first official account of ice cream in the **New World** comes from a letter written in 1744 by a guest of Maryland Governor William Bladen. Records show that President George Washington spent approximately \$200 for ice cream during the summer of 1790 and In 1813, Dolley Madison served a magnificent strawberry ice cream creation at President Madison's second inaugural banquet at the White House.

In the 1940s through the 1970s, ice cream production was relatively constant in the United States. Now, specialty ice cream stores and unique restaurants that feature ice cream dishes have surged in popularity. These stores and restaurants are popular with those who remember the ice cream shops and soda fountains of days past, as well as with new generations of ice cream fans.

- 53. What is the purpose of the passage?
 - (A) Describe how great people like ice cream.
 - (B) Tell the history of ice cream.
 - (C) Teach people how to make ice cream.
 - (D) Explain why Romans run for snow.
- 54. What does the "New World" in the third paragraph probably refer to?
 - (A) What is now called America.
 - (B) The Far East.
 - (C) The Roman Empire.
 - (D) France and England.
- 55. Who did not obviously show interest in snow or ice cream according to the passage?
 - (A) President George Washington.
 - (B) Nero Claudius Caesar.
 - (C) Marco Polo.
 - (D) Alexander the Great.
- 56. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 - (A) The emperor Nero often asked his people to run in the snow.
 - (B) Ice cream stores are only popular with young fans.
 - (C) Alexander the Great liked snow and ice eaten with honey and fruits.
 - (D) Who exactly invented ice cream is still unknown.

第貳部分:非選擇題(占28分)

說明:本部分共有二題,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)。作答務必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,並標明子題號。每題4分,共8分。

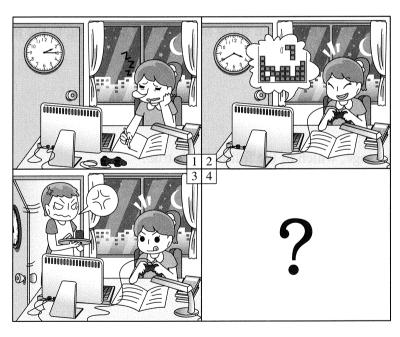
- 1. 科學家已經證實跑步不僅改善你的生活品質而且幫助你活更久。
- 2. 科學證據顯示每週跑步三次可以讓你遠離壓力、焦慮和憂鬱症。

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: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,然後寫出一篇涵蓋每張圖片內容且結局完整的故事。



英文考科詳解

| 題號 | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 答案 | (C) | (A) | (D) | (C) | (B) | (D) | (C) | (C) | (D) |
| 題號 | 10. | 11. | 12. | 13. | 14. | 15. | 16. | 17. | 18. |
| 答案 | (B) | (A) | (B) | (D) | (B) | (A) | (B) | (C) | (A) |
| 題號 | 19. | 20. | 21. | 22. | 23. | 24. | 25. | 26. | 27. |
| 答案 | (B) | (D) | (C) | (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (B) | (A) |
| 題號 | 28. | 29. | 30. | 31. | 32. | 33. | 34. | 35. | 36. |
| 答案 | (B) | (C) | (C) | (J) | (C) | (F) | (E) | (H) | (G) |
| 題號 | 37. | 38. | 39. | 40. | 41. | 42. | 43. | 44. | 45. |
| 答案 | (A) | (B) | (D) | (I) | (C) | (A) | (B) | (B) | (C) |
| 題號 | 46. | 47. | 48. | 49. | 50. | 51. | 52. | 53. | 54. |
| 答案 | (B) | (D) | (B) | (B) | (C) | (A) | (D) | (B) | (A) |
| 題號 | 55. | 56. | | | | 100 | | | |
| 答案 | (C) | (D) | | | | | | | |

第壹部分:單選題

一、詞彙題

1. (C)

難易度:中

解析:考名詞。David Wang 作文總是寫得很完美。 他的老師很難找到瑕疵。

(A) 血管

(B)系列

(C)瑕疵;缺失 (D)母音

composition n. 作文

2 (A)

難易度:中

解析:考動詞。大部分的人無法負擔每天搭計程車 上班。他們通常搭公車<u>通勤</u>。

(A) 通勤 (B) 跌倒 (C) 離開 (D) 團結 afford to + Vr 承擔;負擔

3. (D)

難易度:中

解析:考形容詞。公司沒人想要<u>容忍</u> Daniel 自私的 行為。有些同事已經決定如果他再犯錯,就 要糾正他。

(A)懷念的 (B)精緻的 (C)固執的 (D)容忍的 co-worker / colleague *n*. 同事 correct *v*. 糾正 / 訂正

4. (C)

難易度:中

解析:考動詞。出國留學是我的夢想,但缺乏經濟 奧援限制我的機會。

(A)釐清

(B)主宰;占優勢

(C)限制

(D)提議;求婚

abroad 在國外 lack of 缺乏 financial backup 經濟奧援

5. (B)

難易度:中

解析:考動詞。當假期<u>接近</u>時,學生通常很難專心 課業。

(A)描繪 (B)接近 (C)提呈;繳交 (D)追求 have trouble + Ving 很難做… concentrate on 專心

6. (D)

難易度:難

解析:考副詞。林博士是個飽學的學者,似乎什麼都知道,因為她閱讀廣泛。 (A)基本地 (B)相對地 (C)相似地 (D)廣泛地

learned adj. 飽學的

7. (C)

難易度:中

解析:考動詞。身為健身俱樂部的一員,我必須每年年底續約。

(A)舒緩;釋放 (D)暴露 (C)更新;續約 (D)爆發

8. (C)

難易度:難

解析:考動詞。即使是五歲的小孩都能辨別因果關係,身為成人 Tom 卻未能如此。
(A)毒害 (B)概述 (C)辨別 (D)強化 five-year-old *n*. 五歲小孩 causes and effects 因果關係

9. (D)

難易度:中

解析:考名詞。Fred 做事不怕<u>後果</u>。他說會為他所 做的事負責。

> (A) 貢獻 (B) 實驗室 (C) 錦標賽 (D) 結果;後果

be responsible for 為…負責

10. (B)

難易度:中

解析:考動詞。Andy 走到玻璃窗<u>偷窺</u>房內。他想祕 密看裡面有什麼。

(A)研磨

(B)偷窺

(C)吐(痰) (D)雕刻

11. (A)

難易度:中

解析:考動詞。消防局的官員檢查鎮上所有工廠,確定所有防火規定都有被遵守。
(A)檢查 (B)假裝 (C)視…為 (D)合作 official n. 官員 make sure 確定 regulation n. 規定;規則 obey v. 遵守

12 (B)

難易度:中

解析:考名詞。當 Ted 小學時,他有個很大的<u>野心</u> 想成為他國家的總統。

(A)協商 (B)野心 (C)取代 (D)代表團

13. (D)

難易度:中

解析:考動詞。北韓常<u>發射</u>核子飛彈,這被視為對 世界安全的一大威脅。

(A)評估/價

(B)集合;組裝

(C)執行(法律) (D)發射

nuclear missile 核子飛彈 be seen as 被視為

14. (B)

難易度:易

解析:考形容詞。Jennifer看人生的光明面。這就是 為何在困境時,她總是對人生抱持<u>樂觀</u>的態 度。

(A)傑出 (B)樂觀 (C)行政的 (D)憤怒的 look on the bright side of life 看人生的光明面 in times of 在…的時候

15. (A)

難易度:易

解析: 考名詞。Jason <u>忽視</u>老師講課使得他成績變 差。他上課很少注意聽。

(A)忽視 (B)準備 (C)分開 (D)模仿 lecture *n*. 演講 worsen *v*. 變差;惡化

二、綜合測驗

第16.至20.題為題組

蔬菜水果是健康飲食重要的一部分,可是它們的好處不只<u>侷限</u>在身體健康。新研究發現增加蔬菜水果的食用會增進心理**健康**。一位名叫 Tamlin 的心理學教授和他的同事發現,年輕的成人如果連續 14 天每天吃額外的蔬菜水果,在動力和活力方面都會有所提升。

根據「美國農業部」的說法,成人每天應攝取約兩杯水果或兩到三杯的蔬菜量。一杯水果約等於一顆葡萄柚或一顆大柳橙,一杯蔬菜約等於一顆大紅甜椒或一顆大烤番薯的量。如同健康飲食的一部分,蔬菜水果可幫助減少肥胖、二型糖尿病、心臟病、中風和某些癌症的風險。近幾年,研究也指出蔬菜水果的攝取可能

會改善心理健康。為了此研究,Conner 博士和他的團隊開始更進一步研究此一關聯性。

重要字、詞與片語

benefit *n*. 好處 consumption *n*. 消費;攝取 colleague / co-worker *n*. 同事 boost *n*. 提升;促進 vitality *n*. 活力 aim to 目的在… be equal to 等同 sweet potato 地瓜 obesity *n*. 肥胖 diabetes *n*. 糖尿病 stroke *n*. 中風 intake *n*. 攝取 set out to 著手 investigate *v*. 調查;研究 further *adv*. 更進一步

16. (B)

難易度:中

解析: (A)在…之前 (B)侷限 (C)相似 (D)允許

17. (C)

難易度:易

解析: (A)恐慌 (B)存在 (C)健康; 福祉 (D)顯示; 展示

18. (A)

難易度:易

解析: (A)根據 (B)而非… (C)自從 (D)除了…之外

19. (B)

難易度:難

解析:(A)像 (B)當作;如同 (C)除非 (D)沒有

20. (D)

難易度:易

解析: (A)提供 (B)運作;操作 (C)安排;處理 (D)建議;指出

第21至25題為題組

有色人種社區面臨巨大環境危機壓力,一點都不是 祕密,部落社區也不例外。由「同理心電影工作室」所 拍的紀錄片《正義馬拉松》,訴說在費城少數民族社區 的故事,強調這些族群每天所抗爭、對抗的環境不正 義。

重要字、詞與片語

tremendous *adj*. 巨大的 hazard *n*. 危險 tribal *adj*. 部落的 documentary *n*. 紀錄片 minority *n*. 少數 injustice *n*. 不公義 struggle *v*. 奮力 sacred *adj*. 莊嚴的;神聖的 capital letters 大寫字母 protester *n*. 抗議者 anti-inflammatory *adj*. 抗發炎 be symbolic of 象徵 resistance *n*. 反抗 fossil fuels 生化燃料 asthma *n*. 氣喘 refinery *n*. 煉油廠

21. (C)

難易度:中

解析:(A)減少 (B)威脅 (C)強調 (D)需要

22 (A)

難易度:難

解析:(A)一開始 (B)一次

(C)突然

(D)對照之下

23 (B)

難易度:易

解析:(A)種植 (B)拿著

(C)觀察 (D)運輸

24. (C)

難易度:易

解析: be known for+行為事跡; be known as+身分 職業,以…聞名

25. (D)

難易度:中

解析:(A)部落 (B)移民

(C)穩定 (D)擴展

第26至30.題為題組

顏色會影響我們的感受有很多原因。你會根據顏色不同層次的關聯做反應一有社會的、文化的<u>和</u>個人與特殊顏色的關係。你也會有種對顏色的天生反應。譬如說,當你看到紅色就會心跳加快。紅是刺激的顏色。這要**追溯**到火,危險和警覺的穴居時代。

除了學習紅色因為和消防車及救護車(換句話說是 警覺性)有關,因而讓你心跳加快之外,你也知道黃色 有<u>正面的</u>關聯,因為它是你摯愛的奶奶廚房的顏色。 當你年紀漸增,你將更了解這些學習而來的**反應**。

Jeannie Mai 堅信衣服能夠改善心情,使用衣服和 其顏色提振人們的情緒及生活,專門治療情緒<u>失調</u>。 如果你想要把心境變得更好,何不試試挑選你喜歡的不 同顏色的衣服。

重要字、詞與片語

multiple adj. 多重的

association n. 關聯

innate adi. 天生的

increase v. 增加

stimulating adj. 刺激的

caveman n. 穴居人

be linked with 與…相關

beloved adj. 摯愛的

be / become conscious of 明瞭

enhance v. 增加

feel like+Ving 想要

pick out 挑選

26. (B)

難易度:難

解析:(A)由於

(B)和

(C)為了…的緣故 (D)關於

27. (A)

難易度:中

解析:(A)追溯 (B)想出

(C) 造成 (D) 短缺

28. (B)

難易度:中

解析:(A)暫時的 (B)正面的

(C)笨拙的 (D)有彈性的

29. (C)

難易度:中

解析:(A)功勞 (B)系統

(C)反應 (D)部長;牧師

30. (C)

難易度:中

解析:(A)部分 (B)場合

(C)失調 (D)音量;冊(書)

三、文意選填

美國音樂治療協會(AMTA)報告說,有些音樂治療課程可被設計來達到某些<u>目標</u>,像處理壓力、提升記憶力或減少疼痛等。音樂可幫助人們<u>處理</u>身體疼痛似乎很令人驚訝。

2015年一篇發表在《刺胳針》雜誌的<u>論文</u>發現,與 沒聽音樂的病人<u>比較</u>起來,在手術前中後聽音樂的病人 會較少疼痛和焦慮,甚至不需太多的止痛藥。

為了<u>做</u>這項研究,研究人員看了 73 個不同的實驗 數據;約有 7,000 多個病人稍微<u>減少</u>疼痛。雖非重大, 且止痛藥用量最少的就是聽自己喜歡音樂的<u>病人</u>。英國 Brunel 大學教授 Catherine 說「音樂是非侵入性、安全 的、便宜的介質,應讓接受手術的每個人都<u>能使用</u>」。

一談到慢性病,音樂治療也扮演強力的角色。最近在《世界精神醫學期刊》的一篇文章發現,在檢視25個病例後,音樂治療可<u>有效</u>對付帕金斯症。他們也表示在這些病例中,沒任何負面副作用,使音樂成為低危險的治療方式。

重要字、詞與片語

therapy n. 治療

alleviate v. 減緩

physical adj. 身體的

anxiety n. 焦慮

medication n. 用藥

nonsignificant adj. 非重大的

non-invasive adj. 非侵入性的

intervention n. 介入

undergo v. 遭受;經歷

when it comes to + Ving 一談到

chronic adj. 慢性的

Parkinson's disease 帕金斯症

negative adj. 負面的

side effect 副作用

low-risk adj. 低危險的

31 (J)

難易度:易

解析:achieve goals 達成目標 achieve 為動詞,後 應加名詞。

32. (C)

難易度:中

解析: cope with 處理 help+O+Vr+O

33. (F)

難易度:中

解析: review 評論;論文 冠詞加名詞,此應填名 詞。

34. (E)

難易度:難

解析: compared to 與…相比較

35 (H)

難易度:中

解析: conduct 實施;執行 To / In order to + Vr,表示目的。

36. (G)

難易度:中

解析: reduction 減少 此為 Adj+N的用法。

37. (A)

難易度:中

解析: ones 指 people

38 (B)

難易度:中

解析: be available to 用得到;取得

39. (D)

難易度:中

解析:conditions 情況;病況 此為 Adj + N 的用 法。

40. (I)

難易度:易

解析: effective 有效的 a/an+Adj+N。

四、閱讀測驗

第41.至4.題為題組

賈桂琳甘迺迪(生於 1929 年 7 月 28,卒於 1994年 5 月 19 日)是美國第 35 任總統約翰甘迺迪的妻子; 她從 1961年甘迺迪任職總統到 1963年被暗殺為止擔任第一夫人。因為她對藝術的貢獻以及大力整修白宮而受人緬懷。在她丈夫短暫的總統任期當中,她是一項很大的資產,幫忙獲得媒體與民意的讚揚。

賈桂琳出生於紐約的券商家庭。她的家境富裕,信奉天主教而政治立場是共和黨。不過當她和約翰甘迺迪相遇時,雖然本來就對政治沒什麼興趣,但她願意改變政治信仰。所以他們很快訂婚,並且 1953 年在羅德島的新港結婚。

在 1963 年夏天,這對夫婦痛失他們的孩子一派翠克。他是早產兒,出生兩天後就死亡。這悲傷事件讓夫婦倆關係更緊密。然而,在 11 月 22 日,她丈夫約翰甘迺迪在德州達拉斯的車隊中被暗殺,這永遠改變她的一生。她在這令人震撼的悲劇中所展現的勇氣與尊嚴,成

為美國歷史上悲劇事件中最令人深刻的印象。

暗殺事件之後,她不再拋頭露面,設法與小孩保有私生活。在1968年,約翰甘迺迪的哥哥,羅伯特也被暗殺。這也是個悲劇事件,因她與羅伯特親近,幫他競選。她也擔心小孩在美國的安全問題。儘管希臘船王亞里斯多德·歐納西斯比她大20歲,但因心生掛念,她決定下嫁歐納西斯。

重要字、詞與片語

serve as 擔任 presidency n. 總統職位 assassination n. 暗殺 contribution n. 貢獻 refurbishment n. 翻修 asset n. 資產 stockbroking n. 證券

Catholic adj. 天主教的

Republican *adj.* 共和黨的 switch *v.* 改變 allegiance *n.* 忠誠 ideology *n.* 意識型態 prematurely *adv.* 早熟的 dignity *n.* 尊嚴 traumatic *adj.* 創傷性的 magnate *n.* 富豪 despite *prep.* 儘管;雖然

41. (C)

難易度:中

解析:根據本文,以下何者為真?

- (A) 賈桂琳在先生過世後設法取得美國總統職 位。
- (B)兒子的死亡使賈桂琳和甘迺迪夫妻關係變差。
- (C)甘迺迪和他兒子派翠克死於同年。
- (D) 賈桂琳比歐納西斯大 20 歲。

由第三段得知,兩人都於 1963 年過世,故選 (C)。

42. (A)

難易度:中

解析:從本文我們可以推論出以下何者?

- (A) 甘迺迪和賈桂琳初遇時意識型態不同。
- (B)起初,賈桂琳想跟甘迺迪的哥哥羅伯特結婚。
- (C)身為第一夫人,賈桂琳不受美國民眾喜愛。 (D)甘迺迪死後,他哥哥立刻停止競選。 由第二段得知,故選(A)。

43. (B)

難易度:中

解析:以下何者與第三段的「暗殺」意思最接近? (A)公開的車隊遊行。 (B)政治謀殺。

(C)選戰。

(D)船王。

44. (B)

難易度:易

解析:根據本文,以下何者可能是賈桂琳嫁給歐納 西斯的原因?

- (A)他是有錢的生意人。
- (B)她想保護小孩。
- (C)她被迫離開美國。
- (D)她希望對藝術有所貢獻。

由最後一段得知,故選(B)。

第45至48題為題組

黑鮪魚是非凡的魚類,可活到四十歲,且每小時可游 50 英哩。成年黑鮪魚可重約 1,000 磅,潛到海面下約 4,000 英呎的地方,且長到約一部小車的大小。很不幸地,這些魚類是海洋裡最瀕臨絕種的大型動物。不良捕魚方式、缺乏適當的規範、漏油、塑膠和其它廢棄物殺死了這些美麗的魚,摧毀了牠們的棲息地。

黑鮪魚最大的威脅之一就是延繩釣法,這種釣法是 把魚線延到大片的海域,約30英哩長,且用數百個釣 鉤。即使牠們不是原先的目標,但黑鮪魚常會被這些魚 線捕到。這些延繩線通常是用來捕撈不同的魚種,可是 黑鮪魚常被「非故意捕獲」。

美國國家海洋與大氣總署(NOAA)頒布的新規定,目的是要減少在墨西哥灣與西大西洋意外被延繩釣法所捕獲的黑鮪魚數量。漁夫在此區域不能以黑鮪魚為目標,因為牠們是瀕臨絕種動物,可是「非故意捕獲」的黑鮪魚數量之多實為警訊。美國國家海洋與大氣總署的捕魚新規定將限制「非故意捕獲」的黑鮪魚,且要求漁船要裝攝影機持續錄下被延繩釣法所捕獲的魚。目前為止這些措施都可被接受,希望可以鼓勵其它國家採取相似措施,以保護黑鮪魚和其它海洋生物。

重要字、詞與片語

remarkable adj. 顯著的;非凡的

endangered adj. 瀕臨絕種的

appropriate adj. 適當的

habitat n. 棲息地

hook n. 釣鉤

be aimed at 目的在…

accidentally *adv*. 無意間地 alarming *adj*. 警訊的 measure *n*. 措施 take steps to + Vr 採取措施

45. (C)

難易度:易

解析:本文可能取自以下何本雜誌?

- (A)旅遊與生活型態。
- (B)沙漠動物。
- (C)保護自然與自然資源。
- (D)科技與科技創新。

46. (B)

難易度:中

解析:根據本文,以下何者不被視為黑鮪魚的威脅? (A)不良捕魚方式。

- (B)拍攝漁船捕魚。
- (C)塑膠廢棄物。
- (D)大範圍的延繩釣法。

要求漁船要裝攝影機持續錄下被延繩釣法所 捕獲的魚,是保護黑鮪魚的做法,故選(B)。

47. (D)

難易度:易

解析:根據本文,關於保護黑鮪魚,作者的口氣為 何?

> (A)嘲諷。 (B)失望。 (C)批判。 (D)期望。 由最後一段得知,故選(D)。

48 (B)

難易度:中

解析:根據本文,以下何者為真?

- (A)黑鮪魚被視為瀕臨絕種,且只有美國國家 海洋與大氣總署可以捕抓。
- (B)漁夫有時目標是要抓別種魚類,但結果抓 到黑鮪魚。
- (C)美國國家海洋與大氣總署頒布新規定減少 捕黑鮪魚的船隻數量。
- (D)延繩釣法主要是要捕黑鮪魚。
- (A)文中未提及。(C)減少意外捕獲黑鮪魚的數量。(D)黑鮪魚涌常意外被捕獲。故選(B)。

第49.至52.題為題組

在美國最高法院判決要全美各州承認同性婚姻兩年後,根據 Pew Research Center 的報告,支持同性結婚合法化已達 20 年來最高。

現在美國人支持與反對同性結婚的差距比率幾乎是 2:1(62%比32%)。最近幾年大眾對同性婚姻的看法變化很大。近至2010年,反對(48%)比支持(42%)的多。但光是過去一年,支持的比率上升了7個百分點;在2016年3月有55%支持,而有37%反對同性婚姻。

最新由 Pew Research Center 在 2017 年 6 月 8 至 18 日所做的全國調查,在某些人口與政黨族群的 2,504 個受訪成人中,支持同性婚姻有明顯增加。其中包括:

嬰兒潮:首次嬰兒潮支持同性婚姻者占多數。目前有 56% 的嬰兒潮支持,而有 39% 反對同性婚姻。去年意 見較分歧(46% 支持 48% 反對)。

非裔美國人:與白人相較之下,黑人較不支持同性婚姻,可是自從 2015 年以來,支持同性婚姻非裔美國人 比例已上升 12 百分點,從 39%上升到 51%。

共和黨人:首次共和黨與傾向共和黨的獨立人士,多數不反對同性婚姻。當今有 48% 共和黨與傾向共和黨的人士反對同性婚姻,而 47% 是贊成。近至 2013 年,共和黨反對與贊同同性婚姻者比例幾乎是 2:1 (61% 比 33%)。

重要字、詞與片語

nationwide adj. / adv. 全國 margin n. 差距;邊緣 shift v. 改變 dramatically adv. 戲劇性地 demographic adj. 人口的 partisan adj. 政黨的 baby boomer 嬰兒潮(在美國,嬰兒潮是指 1946 至 1964 年出生的人口)

divided *adj*. 分歧的 independent *n*. 獨立選民 leaner *n*. 傾向者

49. (B)

難易度:中

解析:從本文我們可以推論,現在如果有 24 個美國 人同在一室,約有_____人支持同性婚姻, _____人反對。

(A) 12; 12 (B) 16; 8 (C) 20; 4 (D) 18; 6 由第二段一開始得知,支持與反對約 2: 1,故選(B)。

50 (C)

難易度:中

解析:關於非裔美國人對於同性婚姻的態度,以下 何者為直?

(A)一直以來他們都比白人支持同性婚姻。

- (B)在 2015 年有 51% 的非裔美國人支持同性 婚姻。
- (C)近幾年來支持同性婚姻的非裔美國人人數 有在上升。
- (D)比起白人,非裔美國人有較多的同性婚姻 夫妻。
- (A)剛好相反。(B)是從 2015 年迄今上升 12 個 百分點。(D)文中未提及,故選(C)。

51. (A)

難易度:難

解析:以下何者最能貼切描述共和黨人對同性婚姻 的態度?

- (A)不到一半共和黨與傾向共和黨的人贊成同 性婚姻。
- (B)反對同性婚姻的共和黨人在 2017 年創歷史
- (C)共和黨人不想要傾向共和黨人士反對同性 婚姻。
- (D)當今,9個共和黨人中有6個人可能反對 同性婚姻。
- (B) 反對同性婚姻者越來越少。(C) 文中未提 及。(D)當今,反對與贊同同性婚姻比例差不 多,故撰(A)。

52 (D)

難易度:難

解析:根據本文,以下何者為真?

(A)在 2016 年,超過一半的嬰兒潮支持同性婚

(B)現在不到一半的非裔美國人支持同性婚姻。 (C)最近幾年,反對同性婚姻越來越多。

(D)在 2016 年,超過一半的美國人支持同性婚 姻。

(A)在 2017 年。(B)超過一半。(C)剛好相反。(D) 由第二段得知,故撰(D)。

第53.至56.題為題組

儘管沒有特定的起源日期或歸功於哪位發明者,冰 淇淋最早可追溯到西元前二世紀。我們知道亞歷山大大 帝非常喜歡蜂蜜和花蜜風味的雪或冰。羅馬帝國時期, 暴君尼祿(西元 54-86)常派跑者跑到山上取雪,加上 水果和果汁調味。

一千年後,馬可波羅從遠東回到義大利,帶回跟現 在稱作 sherbet (雪酪) 很像的食譜。歷史學家猜測約 十六世紀這項食譜演化成今天的冰淇淋,而英國似乎也 在同一時間發現冰淇淋,或許比義大利人更早。當義大 利人凱薩琳成為法國亨利二世的太太時,她在 1553 年 將相似的冰凍甜點引進法國。一直到 1660 年一般大眾 才可吃到冰淇淋,在巴黎第一家咖啡廳 Procope 由西西

里島人 Procopio 引進融合牛奶、奶霜、奶油和蛋作為 冰淇淋的食譜。

在「新世界」關於冰淇淋官方的說法出現在 1744 年,馬里蘭州長威廉布萊登的客人所寫的一封信。紀錄 也顯示在 1790 年的夏天, 華盛頓總統花了約 200 美金 買冰淇淋,而在1813年,在白宮麥迪遜總統的第二任 就職餐會上,夫人也提供了盛大的草莓創意冰淇淋。

在 1940 到 70 年代,冰淇淋在美國持續生產製造。 現今,以冰淇淋大餐為特色的招牌冰淇淋店或獨特餐廳 大受歡迎。這些店和餐廳受到懷念古早冰淇淋店和汽水 者,以及新一代冰淇淋粉絲的歡迎。

重要字、詞與片語

be credited with 歸功於 flavor v. 加風味 recipe n. 食譜 resemble v. 相像

evolve v. 演化 be available to 使用得到

general public 一般大眾

blend v. 混合 approximately adv. 大約 magnificent adj. 盛大的 inaugural adj. 就職的 banquet n. 饗宴 constant adj. 持續的 feature v. 以…為特色 surge v. 竄升

53. (B)

難易度:易

解析:本文目的為何?

- (A)描述偉人有多喜歡冰淇淋。
- (B)講述冰淇淋的歷史。
- (C)教人們如何做冰淇淋。
- (D)解釋為何羅馬人跑去取雪。

54. (A)

難易度:易

解析:第三段「新世界」所指為何?

(A)現在所稱的美國。 (B)遠東。

(C)羅馬帝國。

(D)法國和英國。

第三段所顯示的地點人物都在當今的美國, 故選(A)。

55. (C)

難易度:中

解析:根據本文,誰沒明顯表示對雪或冰的興趣? (A)喬治華盛頓總統。 (B) 尼祿。

(C)馬可波羅。

(D)亞歷山大大帝。

馬可波羅只是將食譜由東方帶回義大利,故 撰(C)。

56. (D)

難易度:中

解析:根據本文,以下何者為真?

(A) 暴君尼祿常要求其人民在雪中跑步。

(B)冰淇淋店只受年輕粉絲歡迎。

(C)亞歷山大大帝喜歡雪或冰和著蜂蜜、水果 一耙吃。

(D)誰確切發明冰淇淋仍然未知。

(A)跑到山中取雪。(B)受到年輕和懷舊的人歡 迎。(C)和著蜂蜜與花蜜一起吃。(D)由第一段 一開始得知。故選(D)。

第貳部分:非選擇題

一、中譯英

- 1. Scientists have proven that running not only improves your quality of life, but (also) helps you live longer.
- 2. Scientific evidence shows that running three times a week can keep you away from stress, anxiety, and depression.

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 5 項:內容 (5 分)、組織 (5 分)、文法、句構 (4 分)、字彙、拼字 (4 分),及體例 (2 分)。字數不足,扣 1 分。

| /> 4/4 | |
|--------|-------------------------|
| 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 |
|-------|---|--|--|--|
| 內容 | 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題 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) |