

臺北區 110 學年度第一學期  
第二次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 ～ 5 冊

考試時間：100 分鐘

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 除題目另有規定外，非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 考生須依上述規定劃記或作答，若未依規定而導致答案難以辨識或評閱時，恐將影響成績並損及權益。
- 答題卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

選擇題計分方式：

- 單選題：每題有  $n$  個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項。各題答對者，得該題的分數；答錯、未作答或劃記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

祝考試順利



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## 第壹部分、選擇題（占 62 分）

### 一、詞彙題（占 10 分）

說明：第 1. 題至第 10. 題，每題 1 分。

1. Some Chinese idioms have no \_\_\_\_\_ in English. That's why some meanings of them will get lost in translation.  
(A) equivalent                      (B) adjustment                      (C) property                      (D) capacity
2. Some of Wendy's friends agree with her \_\_\_\_\_ political views. Going to extremes is never a suitable solution, though.  
(A) sensory                      (B) desperate                      (C) infinite                      (D) radical
3. She was offended by her boss's inappropriate \_\_\_\_\_ at the office, and decided to sue him of sexual harassment.  
(A) portrait                      (B) insight                      (C) conduct                      (D) obstacle
4. Australian Prime Minister declared that they would not be \_\_\_\_\_ even though Facebook blocked Australian users from viewing or sharing news, which had undermined the government.  
(A) jeopardized                      (B) deteriorated                      (C) intimidated                      (D) acknowledged
5. The patriotic soldier received two million dollars from the government in \_\_\_\_\_ for his lost eye in the war.  
(A) compensation                      (B) enhancement                      (C) surveillance                      (D) ingenuity
6. It was \_\_\_\_\_ impossible for baseball players to have both 45 home runs and 156 strikeouts in the same season. However, Shohei Ohtani made history this year.  
(A) respectively                      (B) chronically                      (C) frantically                      (D) virtually
7. The value of the company's stocks \_\_\_\_\_ dramatically, resulting in investors' losses of millions of dollars.  
(A) stumbled                      (B) plunged                      (C) distorted                      (D) unfolded
8. Stephen made a huge \_\_\_\_\_ by underestimating his opponent, which caused him to lose the tennis match in the end.  
(A) blunder                      (B) protest                      (C) attempt                      (D) scheme
9. Avoid writing so many \_\_\_\_\_ sentences in your essay. Be clear and specific, or readers might fail to understand the ideas you express.  
(A) despicable                      (B) ambiguous                      (C) obstinate                      (D) tentative
10. Besides regular exercise and a balanced diet, it is also strongly suggested that people go for \_\_\_\_\_ health checkups to prevent and detect diseases at an early stage.  
(A) reckless                      (B) exclusive                      (C) periodical                      (D) imperative

## 二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第11.題至第20.題，每題 1 分。

## 第11.至15.題為題組

Bruce Lee, a man who brought Kung Fu to the West, was born in San Francisco in 1940. His parents moved back to Hong Kong when he was still little, and as a kid, he often got into fist fights with his classmates. When he reached high school, despite his light weight and not being tall, he 11. fight and won the Hong Kong high school boxing championship. He returned to the United States when he was 18 and went to the University of Washington in Seattle. 12. was there that he opened his first martial art school.

Before gaining international recognition, Lee tried out in the TV series *Kung Fu* but failed to get the leading role 13. the producers did not want to have a Chinese man star in the program. Filled with disappointment, he got onto a plane back to Hong Kong. There he made a film and it immediately became a box office hit, 14. to raise Lee's profile in the world. Following his success, he made two more films and both of them were even bigger hits. 15., he died a sudden death while making his last movie *Enter the Dragon*. Though fans all over the world mourned for him, his particular moves and philosophy will long be remembered.

- |                       |               |                  |                |
|-----------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|
| 11. (A) managed to    | (B) called on | (C) looked into  | (D) dropped by |
| 12. (A) Which         | (B) That      | (C) What         | (D) It         |
| 13. (A) if            | (B) unless    | (C) as           | (D) when       |
| 14. (A) helps         | (B) helping   | (C) helped       | (D) help       |
| 15. (A) Unfortunately | (B) Precisely | (C) Deliberately | (D) Scarcely   |

## 第16.至20.題為題組

The five-pointed star drawn with five lines is known today as the pentagram. It is an ancient symbol which has held different meanings. Today, we can see the pentagram 16. as jewelry or designs on clothing. The Sumerians were the first to use the five-pointed star polygon. They wrote about the symbol in records 17. 3000 B.C. In the context of that civilization, the pentagram was a character in a writing system. The Babylonians, a culture with close historical links to Sumer, used the pentagram 18. the planets. Its five points indicated five planets — Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

In ancient China, the pentagram corresponded to Wu Xing, the five elements that make up the world: metal, wood, fire, earth, and water. In European folklore, it was said to come with magical properties. The 19. of the star affected its significance. With one point facing upward, the pentagram represented “white” magic (good). 20., with two points facing upward, the same symbol stood for “black” magic (evil). Nowadays the symbolism of the pentagram is still commonly used, but it is good to know more of its history than just a fashion statement.

- |                         |                   |                     |                       |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 16. (A) wearing         | (B) worn          | (C) that wears      | (D) to be worn        |
| 17. (A) originated from | (B) stemmed from  | (C) dated back to   | (D) traced back to    |
| 18. (A) in favor of     | (B) in light of   | (C) in reference to | (D) in proportion to  |
| 19. (A) exhibition      | (B) attribution   | (C) orientation     | (D) illumination      |
| 20. (A) In reverse      | (B) In particular | (C) To some extent  | (D) By the same token |

### 三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第21.題至第30.題，每題 1 分。

#### 第21.至30.題為題組

When it comes to the typical design of a Japanese garden, many people would think of a picturesque view with a wooden, red bridge and a pond beneath it. In the pond are some koi fish with unique red and white patterns. These fish are not for food. In fact, they are 21. fish, like the goldfish you are likely to find in restaurants for decoration. They are 22. in the eyes of the hobbyists. Believe it or not, the highest price ever for one koi fish is 1.8 million.

The price of koi fish is decided by its color. Red, yellow, white, black and 23. are basic colors. These beautiful color combinations fascinated some Japanese farmers in the 17<sup>th</sup> century and they started breeding in Japan. There are several well- 24. koi fish competitions in which these show-quality fish will be priced. Bloodlines count most on these occasions. It is because the praised bloodlines can almost ensure future breeding success and 25. income.

However, things are never easy for the koi fish breeders. First, koi fish could 26. up to 10,000 eggs in one time. It takes a lot of time and energy to keep such a huge 27. of fish even though the number will be naturally cut into half in one year. Second, like its close relative, carp, the color of koi fish would change as it grows up. Therefore, koi breeders need to keep those with 28. and remove the undesirable ones based on their experiences.

Despite the hard work and 29., there are still plenty earnest koi fish breeders around the world, dedicated to breeding favorable colors. Some 30. breeders even regularly fly to Japan to participate in the competitions and exchange the breeding techniques. Their endeavor is what makes this industry the one that never fades away.

- |               |                |               |                 |                 |
|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) obsessive | (B) ornamental | (C) lucrative | (D) established | (E) lay         |
| (F) metallic  | (G) potential  | (H) school    | (I) uncertainty | (J) commodities |

### 四、篇章結構（占 8 分）

說明：第31.題至第34.題，每題 2 分。

#### 第31.至34.題為題組

Even if you have never been to Paris, you must have heard of the avenue Champs-Élysées on which an array of boutiques and coffee shops are giving the visitors a taste of fashion.

The name Champs-Élysées is French for the mythical Greek paradise, the Elysian Fields. Though the Champs-Élysées has been the heavenly kingdom for fashion lovers for decades, few people know that it was a swamp before André Le Nôtre, Louis XIV the Sun King's gardener, decided to extend the existing gardens at the Tuileries Palace. Since the royal emphasized order, elm trees there were planted on each side at intervals of 5 meters. 31.

The Champs-Élysées is one of the most important historical landmarks in Paris. When Nazi Germany admitted defeat in 1944, the crowd celebrated the victory on this avenue. When France won the World Cup, the football fans flocked there to beat the drum for days. 32. However, with around 700,000 tourists per day and 3,000 vehicles passing through per hour, the street is gradually losing its charm because of pollution and consumerism.

33. Since it was an eight-lane highway, the architects' framework intended to solve the heavy traffic by reducing space for vehicles and turning the roads into tunnels of trees to make it a greenery public space. The city bureau agreed to support the plan. 34. However, it's still a necessary move to turn the city into a desirable and sustainable one. Hope the Champs-Élysées will regain its splendor and become the role model for other cities faced with similar problems.

- (A) The Champs-Élysées is the equivalent of the glory of modern France.
- (B) The budget was believed to reach €250m and now it is hard to stay on this figure.
- (C) This arrangement also reflected the French royal family's desire to keep everything under control.
- (D) In response to the pressing need, the committee of the Champs-Élysées announced the renovation project in 2019.

## 五、閱讀測驗（占 24 分）

說明：第35.題至第46.題，每題 2 分。

### 第35.至38.題為題組

Many great inventions are at first greeted with teasing and disbelief. The invention of the airplane was no exception. Although many people who heard about the first powered flight were excited and impressed, others reacted with lots of laughter. The idea of flying an aircraft was also disgusting to some people. Such people called Wilbur and Orville Wright, the inventors of the first flying machine, "reckless fools." Negative reactions, however, did not stop the Wrights. Driven by their desire to succeed, they continued their experiments in aviation.

Orville and Wilbur Wright had always had a passionate interest in aeronautics and mechanics. As young boys they earned money by making and selling kites and mechanical toys. Later, they designed a newspaper-folding machine, built a printing press, and operated a bicycle-repair shop. The Wrights tested numerous gliders and developed control techniques, but their inability to obtain enough lift power for the gliders almost led them to abandon their efforts. But they didn't give up. They kept experimenting and it is said that they would have to prepare eight sets of parts with them each time they tested, because that was the number of times that they crashed.

Finally by 1905, the Wrights had perfected the first airplane that could turn, circle, and remain airborne for half an hour at a time. Others had flown in balloons and hang gliders, but the Wright brothers were the first to build a full-size machine that could fly under its own power. As the contributors of one of the most outstanding engineering achievements in history, the Wright brothers are accurately called the fathers of aviation.

35. Where would you most likely to find this article?
- (A) In a fiction novel about flying machines.
  - (B) In a travel brochure featuring aircraft rides.
  - (C) In a magazine about latest technology advances.
  - (D) In a book about the evolution of transportation.
36. What can we infer from “It is said that the Wright Brothers would have to take eight sets of parts with them each time they tested?”
- (A) They might have to close down their bicycle shop.
  - (B) It is only a hearsay that was not based on the real fact.
  - (C) People did not believe the idea of a man powered flight.
  - (D) The road to success was never easy.
37. What did some people think of the Wright Brothers before they succeeded?
- (A) They have been negatively influenced.
  - (B) They acted without thinking.
  - (C) They have been too cautious.
  - (D) They did not believe in themselves.
38. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- (A) There was no one that had greater achievements than the Wright Brothers.
  - (B) The Wright Brothers were the first to make a transport that can carry people into air.
  - (C) The success of the Wright Brothers has changed the course of the world.
  - (D) Both the Wright Brothers have children that’s why they were referred to as “fathers”.

第39.至42.題為題組

Nestled in the Black Hills of Keystone, South Dakota, Mount Rushmore is one of the most fascinating monuments in the world. Every year millions of people visit Mount Rushmore, where the faces of four U.S. presidents were carved in granite by the sculptor Gutzon Borglum and his son. The creation of the Mount Rushmore monument took 14 years, from 1927 to 1941, and cost nearly a million dollars. These were times when money was difficult to come by, and many people were jobless. To help him with the sculpture, Borglum hired laid-off workers from the closed-down mines in the Black Hills. He taught these men to dynamite, drill, carve, and finish the granite as they were hanging in midair in his specially devised steel chairs, which had many safety features.

With 450,000 tons of granite that needed to be removed, Borglum inserted dynamite into drilled holes and blasted 90 percent of the rock off the mountain quickly and relatively inexpensively. His workmen became so skilled that without causing damage, they could blast to within four inches of the finished surface and grade the contours of the facial features. Borglum was so proud that no workers were killed or seriously injured during the years of blasting and carving the granite. Considering the workers regularly used dynamite and heavy equipment, this was a remarkable feat.

During the carving, many changes in the original design had to be made to keep the carved heads free of large fissures that were uncovered. However, not all the cracks could be avoided, so Borglum **concocted** a mixture of granite dust, white lead, and linseed oil to fill them.

Every winter, water from melting snow gets into the fissures and expands as it freezes, making the fissures bigger. Consequently, every autumn maintenance work is done to refill the cracks. To preserve this national monument for future generations, the repairers swing out in space over a 500-foot drop and fix the monument with the same mixture that Borglum used.

39. Which is the passage mainly about?

- (A) A sculptor who carved American History.
- (B) A technique that involves blasts of dynamite.
- (C) The design and repairs of Mount Rushmore.
- (D) The birth and creation of Mount Rushmore.

40. Which of the following statements is true about Mount Rushmore?

- (A) Mount Rushmore needs to be restored during the winter in case cold weather causes more cracks.
- (B) Borglum identified Mount Rushmore as a perfect location and hired laid-off stone carvers for the construction.
- (C) There were no deaths or serious injuries during the years of carving work with heavy equipment and dynamite.
- (D) Getting funding was a challenge during the construction, but there were few modifications to the design.

41. What does the word “**concocted**” in the third paragraph most likely mean?

- (A) observed                      (B) displayed                      (C) proposed                      (D) invented

42. Which of the following aspects is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) When repairs to this national monument are made.
- (B) Why Borglum carved the heads of four U.S. presidents.
- (C) How Borglum dealt with fissures that could not be avoided.
- (D) Where the people who worked on Mount Rushmore came from.

第43.至46.題為題組

When Cynthia Carroll became the first woman and the first non-South African to lead one of the world’s largest mining companies, Anglo American, in 2007, she encountered many challenges. At that time, the company had 162,000 employees but suffered nearly 200 fatalities. Many veterans believed that deaths were inevitable in the mining industry. Working conditions were inhumane, and various cultural groups worked closely together with no common language, not to mention that many of them were illiterate. Seeing these difficulties, Carroll was outraged and decided to make changes.

In order to create safer working conditions, Carroll started communicating with local managers, but in vain. She wondered if they were the right people to motivate the miners and she rejected the assumption that mining was inherently dangerous. She refused to run a company that killed almost fifty people a year because there was “no such thing as an unsafe well-run mine.” Based on her goal of “Zero Harm,” she closed the Rustenburg mine for a structural safety renovation.

The decision to shut down Rustenburg for 7 weeks was a turning point for Anglo American. Carroll replaced the existing managers to ensure that the right people were in crucial roles. She collaborated

with the government and the union, because all the three parties needed to agree on how to address safety concerns. As a result, Anglo American implemented a risk management safety program and committed to intensive training for all employees.

Carroll's critical decision was unprecedented in the history of South African mining, and her **bold stroke** put pressure on the entire industry. In the past, standards for environmental risk and safety differed around the world. Carroll made a fundamental change on safety, and other improvements followed, from stronger and more transparent collaboration with stakeholders to greater productivity and efficiency. Carroll's leadership and values brought significant benefits to the overall performance of her company. By 2011, she reduced fatalities at Anglo American by 62% and cut time lost owing to injuries by half. Cynthia Carroll was indeed an unconventional leader who made enormous impacts.

43. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- (A) To tell a story about how a pioneering CEO made the right choice with wisdom.
- (B) To explain how safety issue in the mining industry was resolved by an outsider.
- (C) To emphasize how unsafe Rustenburg was and how miserable miners' conditions were.
- (D) To show us what a leader should prioritize and sacrifice when making difficult trade-offs.

44. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) To Carroll, mining involves risk, and fatalities were a by-product of mining.
- (B) Rustenburg, like other mines, was culturally diverse and led by white people.
- (C) Cynthia Carroll improved safety and public relations in the mining industry.
- (D) Rustenburg was full of uneducated workers who had language barriers with the managers.

45. What does a "**bold stroke**" refer to in paragraph 4?

- (A) A unique, promising breakthrough
- (B) A daring, quick, forceful action
- (C) A noticeable, intriguing measure
- (D) A sudden change in the blood supply

46. What can be inferred from this passage?

- (A) Anglo American made a profit after they had a business partnership with the government.
- (B) Some other mining companies followed Carroll and changed the unreasonable conditions.
- (C) Carroll transformed Anglo American into the safest mining company in South Africa.
- (D) Carroll was an inspiring and well-beloved CEO respected by her employees.



## 第貳部分、混合題（占 10 分）

說明：本部分共有 1 題組，每一子題配分標於題末。限在題號作答區內作答。選擇題使用 2B 鉛筆作答，更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。非選擇題請由左而右橫式書寫。

## 第47.至51.題為題組

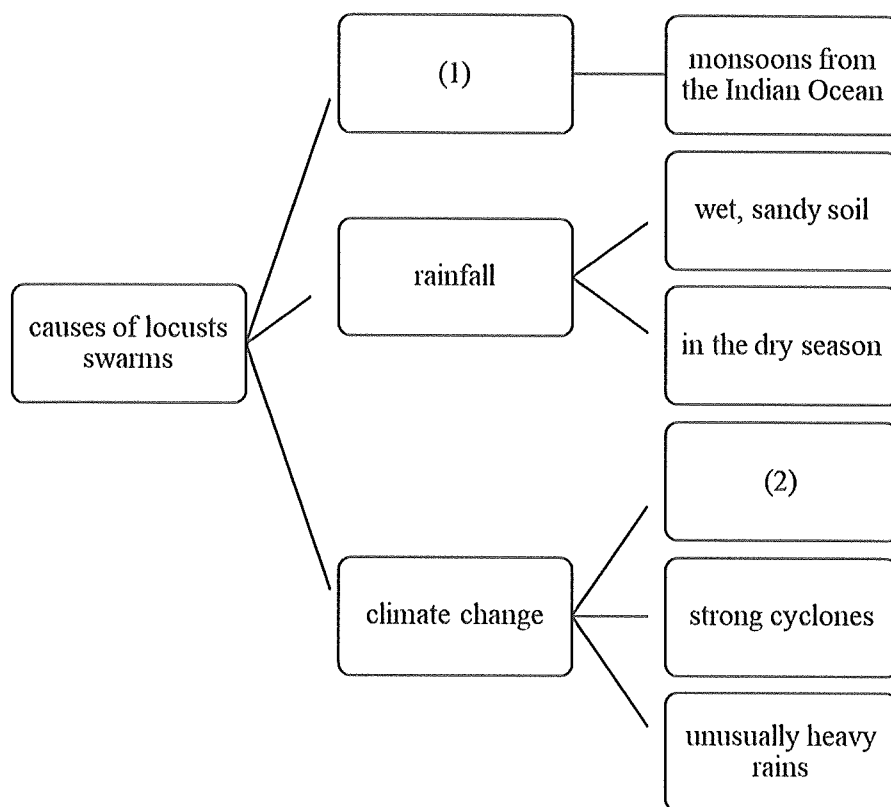
In early 2020, a plague of locusts descended on East Africa, devouring crops, trees, and practically everything in sight. It was extremely alarming not only because they can bring devastation to agricultural production, but also because the swarms of locusts were the largest seen in decades. According to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), they first emerged at the end of 2019, numbered in the hundreds of billions, and kept multiplying by twentyfold every three months. ① In the outbreak, the locusts form swarms and migrate over large distances up to 95 miles a day. They swept through East Africa, ravaging agriculture and causing severe food shortages.

Why was this happening? Dino Martins, an evolutionary biologist in northern Kenya, explained that the first factor was wind patterns. The southeast monsoons blew winds from the Indian Ocean through Kenya, giving locust swarms a means to move from central Kenya further north into countries like Somalia, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. The second factor was rainfall. Locusts thrive in wet, sandy soil. December 2019, a historically dry season, saw an extraordinary amount of rainfall. ② Therefore, they laid eggs and were soon breeding and increasing exponentially. Last but not least, climate change was the main driver of the outbreak. Severe weather conditions including heat extremes, strong cyclones in Indian Ocean, and unusually heavy rains in Arabian Peninsula created ideal conditions for locust populations to explode.

There were two ways to control these swarms. One was aerial spraying of pesticides, using planes or helicopters; the other was to spray the hoppers. However, the former was difficult because the areas were huge and locusts could be breeding in unnoticed places, while the latter would be unfeasible as the population of locusts increased. What was worse, ③ the governments of East African countries lacked the necessary resources and protective equipment to carry out the spraying.

Recently, the governments struggled to control the pests, as ④ they threatened the habitat of the Grevy's zebra and livestock grazers by turning grasslands into barren wastelands. The catastrophic plagues also harmed farmers' income as a result of crop damage. Now, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has made the situation worse, because ⑤ it puts pressure on food systems in countries where economies are highly dependent on agriculture and the lockdown measures have prevented important food and chemical supplies. Hopefully, this touchy and thorny issue can be resolved in the near future.

47. Fill in the blanks with the details in the passage. (2 分)

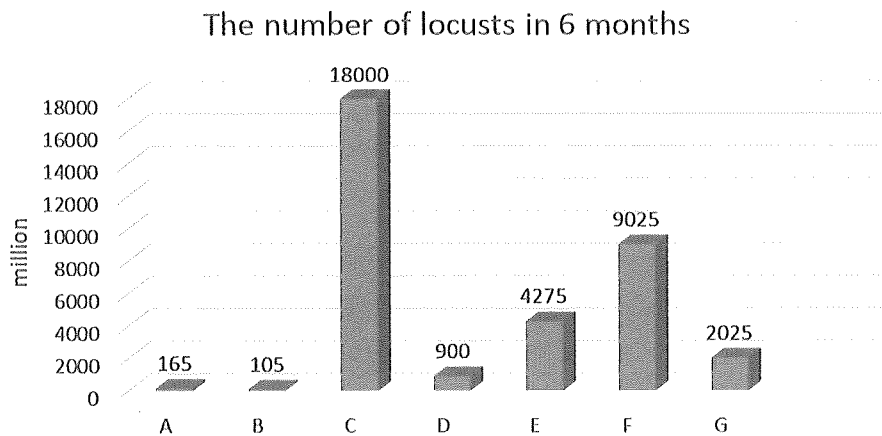


Janet and George were travelling to East Africa in April 2020 because they wanted to see the Great Migration. Before departure, George contacted his best friend, Dino Martins, and heard about the locust plague.

48. After Dino showed them this passage, George thought it through. He could tell that Dino wanted to \_\_\_\_\_. (2 分)

- (A) highlight the incompetence of the governments in East African countries
- (B) analyze the cause and effect of the locust outbreak in East Africa
- (C) evaluate the damage caused by locust swarms in East Africa
- (D) propose a solution for the locust plague in East Africa

49. Later, George accidentally heard Dino said that the total number of current locusts in Kenya was about 45 million. As a scientist, George estimated that in 6 months, the number of the locusts would quickly reach \_\_\_\_\_. (Choose from A to G) What a disaster! (2 分)



50. In order not to be disappointed by the locust swarms, Janet and George decided to avoid travelling to countries like (1) and (2), which were the epicenter of the locust crisis. (2 分)



51. Keith Cressman, FAO Senior Locust Forecasting Officer, once warned, “(Africa) They’re in a precarious situation. The potential hunger threat is tremendous in a region where 42 million are expected to face acute food insecurity.” Which sentence best explains his warning? The sentences in this passage are numbered ❶ to ❺. Write down the **NUMBER** of the sentence on the answer sheet. (2 分)

## 第參部分、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「答題卷」標示題號之作答區內，作答時不必抄題。

### 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「答題卷」上。  
2. 請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 近年來，能源短缺已變成全球性的問題，迫使臺灣政府想出替代方案。
2. 雖然臺灣偶爾發生停電，但是長期下來有些工廠仍遭受到經濟損失。

### 二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：今年 5 月，臺灣因為新冠肺炎升級到三級警戒，開啟了全國在家防疫不停學的日子。請寫一篇至少 120 個單字的英文作文。文分兩段。第一段描述你在這段時間生活上或學習上有哪些改變；第二段請闡述你對這些改變的看法與理由。

# 英文考科詳解

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

## 第壹部分、單擇題

### 一、詞彙題

目標：評量考生對高中常用實詞詞彙 (content words) 的構詞、語意、字詞搭配 (collocation) 的理解與運用能力。

- (A) 難易度：中  
解析：考名詞。有些中文的慣用語在英文中並沒有同等說法，這就是為什麼有些意思翻譯之後會消失。  
(A)同等 (B)調適 (C)資產 (D)容量
- (D) 難易度：中  
解析：考形容詞。溫蒂的一些朋友同意她激進的政治觀點，然而，走向極端並非合適的解方。  
(A)感官上的 (B)絕望的 (C)無限的 (D)激進的
- (C) 難易度：中  
解析：考名詞。她對她的老闆在辦公室裡不恰當的行為感到困擾，決定控告他性騷擾。  
(A)肖像 (B)洞悉 (C)行為 (D)障礙
- (C) 難易度：中  
解析：考動詞。澳洲總理公開聲明他們不會被嚇倒的，即使 Facebook 在今年 2 月阻擋澳洲用戶觀看或分享新聞這件事已經削弱政府威信。  
(A)危及 (B)惡化 (C)恐嚇 (D)認可
- (A) 難易度：中  
解析：考名詞。這個愛國的軍人收到政府給的 2 百萬，以做為在戰爭中失去眼睛的賠償。  
(A)賠償金 (B)增強 (C)監督 (D)獨創力
- (D) 難易度：中  
解析：考副詞。要在同一個球季中同時擁有 45 支全壘打和 156 次奪三振幾乎是不可能的事。然而，大谷翔平在今年創造了歷史。  
(A)分別地 (B)長期地 (C)瘋狂地 (D)幾乎
- (B) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：考動詞。那間公司的股價急遽下跌，造成投資者數百萬元的損失。  
(A)絆倒 (B)暴跌 (C)扭曲 (D)展開
- (A) 難易度：中  
解析：考名詞。史蒂芬犯了一個很大的失誤在於低估了他的對手，而這也導致他最後輸了這場網球賽。  
(A)失誤 (B)抗議 (C)嘗試 (D)計謀
- (B) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：考形容詞。避免在你的文章中寫出過多措辭模稜兩可的句子。要清楚且明確，否則讀者可能無法理解你表達的內容。  
(A)卑劣的 (B)模稜兩可的 (C)頑固的 (D)暫定的
- (C) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：考形容詞。除了規律運動和均衡飲食，強烈建議民眾也要接受定期健康檢查以利早期預防及發現疾病。  
(A)魯莽的 (B)專有的 (C)定期的 (D)迫切的

### 二、綜合測驗

#### 第11至15題為題組

李小龍，將功夫帶進西方世界的人，於 1940 年出生在舊金山。他的父母在他還很小的時候就搬回香港，而年輕力盛的他總是找人打架。在他讀高中的時候，儘管他沒有身材優勢，他依舊贏得了香港校際拳擊賽的冠軍頭銜。在他 18 歲的那一年，他又再次到了美國並進入了西雅圖的華盛頓大學。在西雅圖，他開了第一家武館。

在被國際認可之前，李小龍曾試鏡過電視影集「功夫」，但未能獲得要角，只因當時製作人並不想採用華人當主角。失望之餘，李小龍搭乘飛機回到了香港。在香港他主演了一部電影，這部電影迅速走紅並提升了李小龍的世界知名度。接著他又拍了兩部電影，這兩部電影都比第一部更成功。不幸的是，在拍攝他最後一部電影「龍爭虎鬥」時，李小龍突然過世。全世界都為他傷心不已，但這位巨星的獨特武學及思想將永遠留在世人心中。

目標：評量考生參酌上下文意發展，掌握各類詞彙 (含實詞、虛詞、慣用語及轉折詞等) 及語法應用的能力。

內容：本篇文章主談國際巨星李小龍的一生。

- (A) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：(A)設法 (B)號召 (C)調查 (D)順道拜訪  
考動詞片語 managed to，其他選項用法皆不正確，故選(A)。
- (D) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：分裂句須以虛主詞 it 開頭，代表「就是」在西雅圖，故選(D)。
- (C) 難易度：中  
解析：(A)假如 (B)除非 (C)因為 (D)正當  
此格考介系詞「as」表因果之意，故選(C)。
- (B) 難易度：中  
解析：此格為分詞構句，省略連接詞及主詞，並以現在分詞代替，故選(B) helping。
- (A) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：(A)不幸地 (B)精確地 (C)故意地 (D)幾乎不  
根據文意，李小龍忽然過世實屬不幸，故選(A)。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

manage v. 設法 championship n. 冠軍頭銜 martial art ph. 武術  
recognition n. 認可 profile n. 形象 mourn v. 哀悼  
philosophy n. 哲學

#### 第16至20題為題組

現今廣為人知的五角星為五個尖角與五條直線構成的星星圖案。它是個擁有不同意義的古代象徵符號。我們現在可以看見五角星被穿戴在身上當作首飾或衣服上的設計。蘇美人是第一個使用五角星多邊形的文明。他們使用這個符號的記載可追溯到西元前 3000 年。在蘇美文明的背景下，五角星是文字系統中的一個字元。巴比倫蘇美文明有緊密的歷史淵源，他們使用五角星的面向與行星有關。五角星的五個尖端象徵五大行星—水星、金星、火星、木星與土星。

古代中國，五角星相當於五行，也就是組成世界的五大元素：金、木、火、土、水。在歐洲的民間傳說中，據說五角星帶有魔法的特性。星型的方向會影響它的意義。單一尖角朝上時，五角星代表白魔法 (良善)。反之，兩個尖角朝上時，同樣的符號代表黑魔法 (邪惡)。五角星的符號象徵到現在仍然常常被使用，不過，能在作為時尚品味之餘了解更多它的歷史起源也是不錯的。

內容：本篇文章主談五角星的歷史起源與其象徵意義。

- (B) 難易度：中偏易  
解析：此格考感官動詞搭配被動用法，pentagram 是非生物，不會主動穿上，所以用被動，故選(B)。
- (D) 難易度：中偏難  
解析：此格考「起源於」的片語用法，be traced back to 片語需使用被動用法，故選(D)。
- (C) 難易度：中  
解析：(A)贊同 (B)有鑑於 (C)與...相關 (D)與...成比例  
此格考介詞片語在句中的語意搭配，後句對應到與 indicated 的關聯，故選(C)。

19. (C) 難易度：中偏難

解析：(A)展現 (B)屬性 (C)方向 (D)照明

此格考單字文意，後面兩句內容討論到星星的方向，故選(C)。

20. (A) 難易度：中

解析：(A)反過來 (B)尤其是 (C)某種程度上 (D)同樣地

此題考副詞片語在句子間的連結，前後句的 upward 可以看出方向，並且推測出上下相反，故選(A)。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

Sumerian *n.* 蘇美人 polygon *n.* 多邊形  
Babylonian *n.* 巴比倫人 correspond *v.* 相符合  
folklore *n.* 民間傳說 property *n.* 特性  
statement *n.* 品味；宣言

#### 三、文意選填

##### 第21.至30.題為題組

每當提到典型日式庭園，很多人會想到如畫般的美景，有著紅色木質小橋及在其下方的池塘，池塘中有著獨特紅白搭配圖案的魚，這些魚並不可食用，事實上，他們是裝飾用，像你可能在餐廳發現用來裝飾的金魚一樣，他們是愛好者眼中的商品。信不信由你，一隻錦鯉曾以最高價 180 萬元售出。

錦鯉的價位是由顏色而決定的，紅色、黃色、白色、黑色及金屬色是基本色，這些美麗的配色讓 17 世紀的日本農夫很著迷，他們因此開始育種，所以現在有很多行之已久的品評會，具有鑒賞性的錦鯉在品評中被定價。血統在這樣的場合中是最重要的，因為備受尊崇的血統可以保證未來育種的成功及巨額利潤。

然而，繁殖錦鯉非常不容易。首先，錦鯉一次可以產下一萬個卵，這需要很多的時間和精力去養殖如此龐大的一群魚，即使數量在一年之內會自然地減半。第二，錦鯉跟它的近親，也就是一般的鯉魚一樣，顏色在成長過程中會改變。因此，繁殖錦鯉的人需要根據他們的經驗留下有潛力的，去除不受歡迎的圖案。

儘管需要許多付出及不確定性，還是有很多認真的養殖人士盡心盡力地想要培育出受歡迎的顏色，有些狂熱的養殖人士甚至每年固定飛往日本參加品評會、交換培育技巧。正是因為他們的努力，讓這個領域沒有隨時間流逝而消失。

目標：評量考生依據篇章段落的文章發展，掌握實詞詞彙運用的能力。

內容：本文談論錦鯉的定價及育種的困難。

21. (B) 難易度：中

解析：此題線索在下文 for decoration，指錦鯉跟餐廳裡的金魚一樣，都是裝飾性的 (ornamental)。

22. (J) 難易度：中  
解析：此題線索在下文，錦鯉曾以高價賣出，所以被視為商品 (commodities)。

23. (F) 難易度：中  
解析：此題承接前文，列出錦鯉的顏色，所以答案為 metallic (有金屬色澤的)。

24. (D) 難易度：中  
解析：此題承接上文，從 17 世紀就開始育種，所以品評會的成立也很久了，所以答案為 well-established (歷史悠久的)。

25. (C) 難易度：中  
解析：此題根據前文，育種成功就會有利潤 (lucrative)。

26. (E) 難易度：易  
解析：此題指魚產卵 (lay)。

27. (H) 難易度：易  
解析：魚的量詞，a school of fish。

28. (G) 難易度：中  
解析：此題承接下文，移除不受歡迎的，留下有潛力的 (potential)。

29. (I) 難易度：中  
解析：上文提及需靠經驗留下有潛力的魚苗，推導出不確定性 (uncertainty)。

30. (A) 難易度：中

解析：此題承接下文，狂熱的 (obsessive) 養殖者每年赴日本參加品評會。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

commodity *n.* 商品 hobbyist *n.* 愛好者 combination *n.* 組合  
bloodline *n.* 血統 occasion *n.* 場合 lucrative *adj.* 有利潤的  
lay *v.* 產 (卵) potential *adj.* 潛力的 dedicate *v.* 致力於  
obsessive *adj.* 狂熱的

#### 四、篇章結構

##### 第31.至34.題為題組

即使你未曾造訪過巴黎，也一定聽過香榭麗舍大道，路上兩排的精品店及咖啡店給了觀光客一種時尚的感受。

香榭麗舍是法文，指的是神話中的希臘樂園，雖然香榭麗舍大道幾十年來是時尚愛好者的天堂，但是很少人知道這個區域在路易十四太陽王的園丁把當時既有的花園延伸到杜樂麗宮之前，是一片沼澤。因為皇室注重秩序，所以路的兩邊每隔五公尺就種植一棵榆樹，31. (C)這個安排也反映了法國皇室想控制一切的渴望。

香榭麗舍大道是巴黎最重要的歷史景點之一。納粹德國在 1944 年承認失敗時，群眾在這條大道上慶祝勝利。當法國贏得世界盃時，足球迷在這裡連續擊鼓了好幾天。32. (A)香榭麗舍大道就是現代法國榮耀的同義詞。然而，每天 70 萬旅客的造訪、每小時 3000 臺車輛經過，汙染及消費主義讓這條大道逐漸失去了它的魅力。

33. (D)為了回應急迫的需要，香榭麗舍大道委員會在 2019 年宣布整建計畫。因為這是一條有八線道的大道，所以建築師的規劃是減少車道，用以解決過度繁忙的交通，並同時把車道整建為林蔭大道來增加綠意盎然的公共空間。市政府同意支持這個計畫。

34. (B)一般相信預算會達到兩億五千萬歐元，而且這個數字很可能會更大。但是為了讓巴黎成為更多人嚮往的一個永續城市，這是一個必須的行動。希望香榭麗舍大道可以重新找回它的魅力，並且為其他遇到類似難題的都市提供一個典範。

目標：評量考生掌握篇章的組織架構與理解文意脈絡的能力。

內容：本文介紹巴黎香榭麗舍大道面臨的轉型困境及解方。

31. (C) 難易度：中

解析：前文提及王室注重秩序，下文接續這樣的態度也同時反映王室渴望控制一切。

32. (A) 難易度：中

解析：答案提到當代法國的榮耀，回應前文法國贏得世界盃。

33. (D) 難易度：中

解析：承接前一段提到的汙染，此段提及相應的整建計畫。

34. (B) 難易度：中

解析：補充前句所提的計畫，加入預算的相關資訊。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

array *n.* 排 boutique *n.* 精品店 mythical *adj.* 神話的  
swamp *n.* 沼澤 extend *v.* 延伸 interval *n.* 間隔  
landmark *n.* 地標 Nazi *n.* 納粹 admit *v.* 承認  
defeat *n.* 失敗 flock *v.* 湧入 vehicle *n.* 車輛  
consumerism *n.* 消費主義 framework *n.* 計畫  
bureau *v.* 局 sustainable *adj.* 永續的

#### 五、閱讀測驗

##### 第35.至38.題為題組

許多偉大的發明總在一開始時受到人們的訕笑及不信任。飛機的發明也不例外。雖然許多人在聽到動力飛行器時感到興奮及印象深刻，其他人卻以嘲笑作為回應。讓一部飛行器起飛這樣的想法甚至令有些人感到厭惡。這些人將發明第一部飛機的萊特兄弟比喻為魯莽的傻瓜。負面的回應並沒有阻止萊特兄弟想成功的渴望，兩個人繼續堅持進行飛行實驗。

萊特兄弟一直以來對於航空學及機械有著濃厚的興趣。他們小時候就曾以賣風箏及機械小玩具賺錢。爾後，他們發明了折報紙機，建置了印刷工坊，並開了一家腳踏車維修店。萊特兄弟測試了許多滑翔翼並發展飛航控制技術，但是無法獲得足夠的動力將滑翔翼升起，這差點讓這兩個人放棄他們的努力。但是他們並沒有放棄。他們繼續實驗而且據說他們每次測試都要準備八套替換的零件，因為這正是他們測試失敗的次數。

最後，在 1905 年，萊特兄弟完美地完成了能轉向、盤旋，以

及能在空中續行半個小時的飛行器。之前其他的發明家都僅僅使用熱氣球或滑翔翼飛行，但萊特兄弟是製作了第一臺能夠自行飛翔的實際尺寸機器。身為歷史上最傑出的工程成就貢獻者之一，萊特兄弟被稱為飛航之父再恰當不過了。

目標：評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語）、語意、語法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，理解文意脈絡，擷取文章重要訊息，並加以分析、比較與推理的能力。

內容：本文文章重點描述萊特兄弟如何發明世界上第一架飛行器。

35. (D) 難易度：中

解析：你最有可能在哪裡看到這篇文章？

- (A) 在一本關於飛行機械的杜撰小說裡。
- (B) 在一本主打搭飛行設施的旅遊小冊子中。
- (C) 在一本關於最新科技的雜誌裡。
- (D) 在一本交通工具演進史的書中。

36. (D) 難易度：中偏難

解析：我們能從萊特兄弟每次測試都得帶上 8 組零件的這個傳聞中推斷什麼？

- (A) 他們可能要收掉他們的腳踏車店。
- (B) 這是則沒有根據事實的傳聞。
- (C) 大家並不相信能用人力飛行這樣的想法。
- (D) 前往成功的道路並不容易。

37. (B) 難易度：中偏易

解析：有一部分的人認為萊特兄弟是怎樣的人？

- (A) 他們被負面思想影響了。
- (B) 他們的行為不經思考。
- (C) 他們太過謹慎。
- (D) 他們不相信自己。

38. (C) 難易度：中偏難

解析：我們能在文章最後一段中做出何種推論？

- (A) 沒有人有著比萊特兄弟更偉大的成就了。
- (B) 萊特兄弟是第一個發明了能將人帶到空中的載具。
- (C) 萊特兄弟的成功改變了整個世界的進程。
- (D) 萊特兄弟都有小孩所以被稱為父親。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

invention *n.* 發明 reckless *adj.* 魯莽的 negative *adj.* 負面的  
reaction *n.* 反應 aviation *n.* 航空 passionate *adj.* 熱情的  
aeronautics *n.* 航空學 mechanics *n.* 機械 operate *v.* 經營  
glider *n.* 滑翔翼 inability *n.* 無力 obtain *v.* 獲得  
abandon *v.* 放棄 airborne *adj.* 滯空的 contributor *n.* 貢獻者  
outstanding *adj.* 傑出的 accurately *adv.* 精確地

#### 第39.至42.題為題組

坐落於美國南達科他州基斯通的黑丘陵，拉什莫爾山是全世界最吸引人的紀念碑之一。每年有數百萬訪客前往拉什莫爾山，欣賞這座由雕刻家 Gutzon Borglum 和他兒子創作的花崗岩山，上面刻有四位美國總統的頭像。拉什莫爾山國家紀念碑雕刻工程始於 1927 年截至 1941 年，共歷時 14 年，耗資將近一百萬元。雕刻工程期間正好遇上資金難以取得且大量失業潮的時期，因此 Borglum 僱用了因黑丘陵礦坑關閉而失業的礦工，來幫助他完成這座雕刻作品。這些工人坐在他特別設計出有安全設備的鐵椅懸吊在半空中，完成他所教導如何在花崗岩上進行爆破、鑽孔、雕刻與修飾等工作。

為了移除 450,000 噸的花崗岩，Borglum 在鑽出的石孔中放入炸藥，用快速且相對低的成本炸毀了 90% 的岩石。他的工人們技術相當熟練，能夠在不造成任何損傷的情況下，在完工的岩石表面上進行 4 英寸內的爆破與潤飾肖像的面部細節。令 Borglum 相當自豪的是，在進行花崗岩爆破與雕刻工程期間，沒有一個工匠喪命或是重傷。考慮到工人常常需要使用炸藥與重型機械的情況，零傷亡實為一項了不起的事蹟。

在雕刻工程期間，為了避免無覆蓋物的雕刻頭像上產生巨大的裂縫，原本的雕刻設計上必須做許多調整。但不是所有的裂痕都能避免，因此 Borglum 調製出一種由花崗岩粉、白鉛和亞麻子油調和而成的混合料來填補這些裂痕。

每年冬天，融雪的水流入岩石的裂縫中且凝固時，都會讓岩

石的裂縫變得更大。因此，每年秋天都需要進行維護工作以重新填補這些裂痕。為了保存這座國家紀念碑給下一代，修繕工人需要垂降在 500 呎高的空中，使用跟 Borglum 當時一樣的混合料進行紀念碑的修復工作。

內容：本文文章重點在介紹拉什莫爾山與此紀念碑雕刻家的創作過程。

39. (D)

難易度：中

解析：本文的主旨為何？

- (A) 雕刻美國歷史的雕刻家。
- (B) 有關炸藥爆破的技術。
- (C) 拉什莫爾山的設計與修繕。
- (D) 拉什莫爾山的起源與創作。

40. (C)

難易度：中偏易

解析：下列關於拉什莫爾山何者為真？

- (A) 拉什莫爾山需要在冬天進行修復工作以防寒冷的天氣會造成更多的裂縫。
- (B) Borglum 認定拉什莫爾山為最佳地點，並且僱用失業的石匠來協助建造工作。
- (C) 在使用重型機械與炸藥的雕刻工作期間沒有人員傷亡。
- (D) 在建造工程期間，尋找資金是個挑戰，不過在設計層面上幾乎沒有什麼修改或調整。

41. (D)

難易度：中

解析：下列何者最能代表第三段中粗體字「concocted」的語意？

- (A) 觀察 (B) 展示 (C) 提議 (D) 研發

42. (B)

難易度：中偏易

解析：文章中沒有提到下列哪個面向？

- (A) 這座國家紀念碑的修繕時間。
- (B) Borglum 雕刻出四位美國總統頭像的原因。
- (C) Borglum 如何處理不可避免的岩石裂縫問題。
- (D) 在拉什莫爾山工作的勞工來自何方。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

nestle *v.* 坐落在 granite *n.* 花崗岩 dynamite *n.* 炸藥  
blast *n.* 爆破 contour *n.* 輪廓 feat *n.* 事蹟 fissure *n.* 裂縫  
linseed oil *ph.* 亞麻子油 maintenance *n.* 維護

#### 第43.至46.題為題組

當 Cynthia Carroll 在 2007 年成為全球最大的礦業公司之一，英美資源集團的第一個女性領導人，也是第一個非南非人的領導人時，她遇到許多挑戰。那時，這間公司有 16 萬 2 千名員工，但也有將近 200 名員工喪生。許多老鳥相信，在礦業中，死亡是不可避免的。工作環境很不人道，而多樣的文化群體在沒有共同語言的狀況下必須緊密合作，更別提他們大多數是文盲。Carroll 考量到這些困難時相當憤慨，所以她決定要做些改變。

為了要製造一個更安全的工作環境，Carroll 開始和當地經理溝通，但徒勞無功。她懷疑他們是否是激勵礦工的適合人選，同時，她拒絕認定礦業本身就是危險的。她反對經營一間每年造成幾乎 50 位員工喪生的公司，因為「沒有所謂的不安全又運行良好的礦場」。基於「零傷害」的目標，她關閉了 Rustenburg 礦場，為了要有一個結構性的安全整修。

關閉 Rustenburg 礦場 7 週的決定是英美資源集團的轉捩點。Carroll 替換掉了現有的經理，只為了確保正確的人擔任關鍵角色。她與政府和工會合作，因為這三方需要在如何處理安全問題的方面達成協議。因此，英美資源集團實施風險管理安全計畫，並承諾要密集訓練所有的員工。

Carroll 的關鍵決策在南非礦業的歷史上是絕無僅有的，而她果敢的舉動造成整個產業的壓力。在過去，全球的環境風險與安全的標準都不一致。Carroll 將安全層面做了根本的改變，然後其他的進步，從與股東之間有更強而有力、更透明的合作到更好的生產力與效率，也隨之而來。Carroll 的領導能力與價值觀為她的公司的整體表現帶來顯著的利益。在 2011 年，她減少了英美資源集團的死亡人數到 62%，並因為傷亡少了一半而減少了時間的浪費。Cynthia Carroll 真的是一位不因循守舊，帶來巨大影響的領導者。

內容：Cynthia Carroll 如何用一個創新的方法為公司改變了 Rustenburg 礦場和礦業的安全。

43. (A) 難易度：中偏難

解析：本文的主旨為何？

- (A) 要說一個有創見的首席執行長如何用智慧做出正確選擇的故事。
- (B) 要解釋礦業的安全議題如何被一個局外人解決。
- (C) 要強調 Rustenburg 有多不安全，還有礦工的狀況有多可憐。
- (D) 要展現一個領導者在做出困難的妥協時該如何確定優先次序與犧牲。

44. (C) 難易度：中偏難

解析：下列何者為真？

- (A) 對 Carroll 而言，礦業包含風險，同時也伴隨著死亡。
- (B) Rustenburg 就像其他的礦場一樣，文化多元，而且被白人領導。
- (C) Cynthia Carroll 改善了礦業的安全和公共關係。
- (D) Rustenburg 充滿著沒受過教育的工人，他們和經理們之間有語言障礙。

45. (B) 難易度：中偏易

解析：第 4 段的「bold stroke」是什麼意思呢？

- (A) 一個獨特的、有希望的突破
- (B) 一個大膽的、快而有力的動作
- (C) 一個明顯的、耐人尋味的措施
- (D) 一個血液供應的突然改變

46. (B) 難易度：中偏難

解析：從本文可以推測出什麼？

- (A) 英美資源集團在和政府有商業合夥關係後賺取大筆利潤。
- (B) 有些其他的礦業公司跟隨 Carroll 並改變了不合理的環境。
- (C) Carroll 將英美資源集團轉變成南非最安全的礦業公司。
- (D) Carroll 是個鼓舞人心、深受愛戴，又受到員工尊敬的首席執行長。

#### 重要字、詞與片語

fatality *n.* 死亡人數 inevitable *adj.* 不可避免的  
inhuman *adj.* 不人道的 illiterate *adj.* 不識字的  
inherently *adv.* 內在的，生來就有的 collaborate *v.* 合作  
implement *n.* 實施 unprecedented *adj.* 前所未有的  
fundamental *adj.* 基本的 transparent *adj.* 透明的

#### 第貳部分、混合題

##### 第47至51題為題組

在 2020 年初，大批蝗蟲猶如瘟疫般蔓延到東非，吞食農作物、樹木、和幾乎視野所及的所有東西。這件事令人極其恐慌，不只因為他們會重創農作物，也因為這群蝗蟲是這數十年來所見的最大量。根據聯合國糧食及農業組織的說法，這群蝗蟲最先出現在 2019 年底，數量多達數以千億，並且以每三個月成長 20 倍的速度繁殖。在這次的蝗災爆發中，蝗蟲成群結隊地遷徙，範圍高達每日 95 英里。他們橫掃整個東非，蹂躪農業，導致嚴重的糧食短缺。

蝗災為什麼會發生呢？北肯亞的演化生物學家 Dino Martins 解釋，第一個原因是氣流模式。東南季風從印度洋吹遍了肯亞，這讓蝗群可以從肯亞中部遷徙至更北邊的國家，像是索馬利亞、衣索比亞和南蘇丹。第二個原因是雨量。蝗蟲喜好在潮溼的沙性土壤中茁壯成長。2019 年 12 月是傳統上的乾季，卻見證了罕見的強降雨。因此，蝗蟲產卵，很快地繁殖，以指數增長。最後，氣候變遷是這次蝗災爆發的主因。惡劣的天氣條件，包括極端高溫、印度洋強烈氣旋，還有罕見的阿拉伯半島強降雨為蝗蟲製造了理想的繁殖條件，因而引爆。

有兩種方法可以控制蝗群。一是用飛機或直升機從空中噴灑

殺蟲劑。另一個是噴灑跳蝻（蝗蟲的幼蟲）。然而，前者很難執行，因為幅員廣大，而且蝗蟲可以在沒人注意的地方繁殖；而後者是行不通的，因為蝗蟲的數量增加了。更糟的是，東非國家的政府普遍缺乏噴灑的必要資源與防護裝備。

最近，東非國家的政府拼命想控制這群害蟲，因為他們能把草原變成貧瘠的荒地，而這已威脅到細紋斑馬（格利威斑馬）與食草牲畜的棲息地了。這個災難性的瘟疫也造成農作物損害，使得農民收入受損。現在，新冠肺炎持續進行中，這個大爆發使得狀況雪上加霜，因為它造成高度仰賴農業經濟的國家的食物系統壓力，而封城的措施阻止了重要食物和化學設備的進入。希望這個敏感又棘手的議題可以在不久的將來被解決。

目標：本大題旨在評量考生綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語）、語意、語法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，理解文意脈絡、擷取文章重要訊息，並加以分析、比較與推理的能力。

內容：關於蝗災的介紹以及其成因。

47. (1) wind patterns (2) heat extremes

難易度：易

解析：用本文細節填空。

翻譯：Janet 和 George 將在 2020 年 4 月到東非玩，因為他們想去看動物大遷徙。在出發前，George 聯絡了他最好的朋友 Dino Martins，並聽到了關於蝗災的事。

評分原則：

- 1. 本題總共 2 分，每小題滿分 1 分。
- 2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各部分獨立，扣完為止。
- 3. 字首大寫不扣分。

48. (B)

難易度：中

解析：本文第二段提到蝗災的成因，第四段提到蝗災造成的結果。

翻譯：在 Dino 告訴他們這篇文章後，George 認真考慮了一下。他可以聽得出來 Dino 在試著要\_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 強調東非政府的無能
- (B) 分析東非蝗災爆發的因果
- (C) 評估東非蝗群造成的損害
- (D) 提出一個解決東非蝗災的方案

49. C

難易度：中

解析：第一段提到蝗蟲以每 3 個月成長 20 倍的速率增長，所以  $45 \times 20 \times 20 = 18,000$ 。答案選 C。

翻譯：接著，George 意外聽到 Dino 說肯亞現在的蝗蟲總數大約是 4 千 5 百萬。身為一位科學家，George 估計在 6 個月後，蝗蟲的數目會快速到達\_\_\_\_\_。真是個災難！

50. (1) D (2) E

難易度：中

解析：第二段提到東南季風從印度洋吹過肯亞，並吹向肯亞北邊的國家，像是索馬利亞、衣索比亞和南蘇丹。C 的位置是北蘇丹，不是南蘇丹，故不能選 C。答案為 D 和 E。

翻譯：為了不要因蝗群而感到失望，Janet 和 George 決定要避免到蝗災危機的重災區(1) D 和(2) E 國家旅遊。

51. ⑤

難易度：中偏難

解析：這個警告的關鍵字 potential hunger threat 和 acute food insecurity 與第 5 句的 food systems 和 agriculture 互相呼應。故選⑤。

翻譯：聯合國糧食及農業組織的資深蝗蟲預測員 Keith Cressman 曾警告：「（非洲）他們正處於一個不穩定的狀態中。潛在的饑荒危機對一個人口 4 千 2 百萬是巨大的，他們將要面對十分嚴重的糧食不足的問題。」本文那句話最能解釋他的警語？本文的句子已從①標明到⑤。在答案卷上寫下句子的標號。

評分原則：

2 分	答案正確，語意完整。
1 分	答案不完整或不完全正確，或因拼字錯誤造成語意不清者。
0 分	空白、答案錯誤，或與答案無關之文字。



第參部分、非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Recently, power shortage (electricity shortage / shortage of power supply) // has become a global problem (issue), // which forces the Taiwanese government (the government of Taiwan / the Taiwan government / Taiwan's government) to // come up with (figure out) alternative plans.
2. (1) Although Taiwan occasionally // has electricity blackouts, // some factories still suffer // economic loss in the long run (term).  
(2) Although electricity blackouts // happen once in a while in Taiwan, // some factories still suffer // economic loss in the long run (term).

評分原則：

1. 本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。
2. 每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各部分獨立，扣完為止。
3. 相同之拼字錯誤，只扣一次。
4. 句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

二、英文作文

(略)

評分原則：本大題採整體式評分，共分為五等級：特優（19~20 分）、優（15~18 分）、可（10~14 分）、差（5~9 分）、劣（0~4 分）。閱卷委員仔細評估考生的作答內容後，決定一個分數，並檢驗此分數是否符合分項式評分指標（詳見下表），以落實閱卷評分準則。另外，寫多段，不扣分；未分段，扣 1 分；字數明顯不足，扣 1 分。若考生作答字數明顯不足，且文章未分段者，則不再重複扣分。

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）