

龍騰文化

115 學年度學科能力測驗全真模擬試卷

英文考科

請於考試開始鈴響起，在答題卷簽名欄位以正楷簽全名

【教用卷】

—作答注意事項—

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；更正時以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正帶（液）。
- 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，可以使用修正帶（液）。
- 考生須依上述規定畫記或作答，若未依規定而導致答案難以辨識或評閱時，恐將影響成績。
- 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、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。
- 多選題：每題有  $n$  個選項，其中至少有一個是正確的選項。各題之選項獨立判定，所有選項均答對者，得該題全部的分數；答錯  $k$  個選項者，得該題  $\frac{n-2k}{n}$  的分數；但得分低於零分或所有選項均未作答者，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 題為單選題，每題 1 分。

1. The local government has taken measures to \_\_\_\_\_ the problem of water shortages in this neighborhood.  
(A) tackle (B) appoint (C) persist (D) arise

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 1 People

參考答案：A

試題中譯：當地政府已採取措施以解決該社區的缺水問題。

(A)解決 (B)指派 (C)堅持不懈 (D)發生

2. In the music industry, the \_\_\_\_\_ of an artist's fan base can significantly impact his or her success.  
(A) scale (B) trace (C) march (D) urge

命題出處：龍騰【模模考】英文科學測模考試題本 第 8 回

參考答案：A

試題中譯：在音樂產業中，一位藝人的粉絲群規模可以顯著地影響他或她的成功。

(A)規模 (B)痕跡 (C)示威遊行 (D)急迫

3. Despite the beautiful clear sky, the \_\_\_\_\_ sun made it challenging for the students to enjoy the hike.  
(A) mere (B) brutal (C) dense (D) muddy

命題出處：龍騰【模模考】英文科學測模考試題本 第 9 回

參考答案：B

試題中譯：儘管天空晴朗美麗，但無情的太陽使學生們難以享受健行。

(A)僅僅的 (B)無情的 (C)密集的 (D)泥濘的

4. Carol likes to use some warm-up activities to \_\_\_\_\_ her students' memories and review what they have learned in previous lessons.  
(A) convict (B) ascend (C) refresh (D) expire

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 5 回

參考答案：C

試題中譯：Carol 喜歡利用一些暖身活動來讓她的學生想起之前已學內容的記憶，並加以複習。

(A)定罪 (B)上升 (C)讓……想起 (D)到期

5. The truck driver arrested in the hit-and-run crash will face a murder \_\_\_\_\_ as the accident left one woman dead and one man badly injured.  
(A) signal (B) label (C) misery (D) charge

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 3 回

參考答案：D

試題中譯：因肇事逃逸被捕的卡車司機將面臨謀殺指控，因為這起事故造成一名女子死亡及一名男子重傷。

(A)信號 (B)標籤 (C)悲慘 (D)指控

6. The food provided by the non-profit organization was not \_\_\_\_\_ to meet the needs of the homeless people, so some had to leave empty-handed.

(A) dedicated (B) effective (C) superior (D) adequate

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 4 Health

參考答案：D

試題中譯：非營利組織提供的食物不夠滿足街友的需求，所以有些人只好空手而歸。

(A)盡心盡力的 (B)有效的 (C)優越的 (D)足夠的

7. Some companies \_\_\_\_\_ children, deprived them of the chance to attend school, and forced them to work long hours.

(A) tolerated (B) entitled (C) exploited (D) overturned

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 15 Law

參考答案：C

試題中譯：有些公司會剝削兒童，剝奪他們上學的機會，強迫他們長時間工作。

(A)容忍 (B)使……有權利或資格 (C)剝削 (D)推翻

8. Though Jimmy also aims to make money by joining in the working holiday program, his main \_\_\_\_\_ is to explore exotic cultures in Australia.

(A) prosperity (B) contempt (C) objective (D) communist

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 14 Society

參考答案：C

試題中譯：雖然 Jimmy 也想透過參加打工度假計畫來賺錢，但他的主要目的是探索澳洲的異國文化。

(A)繁榮 (B)輕視 (C)目標 (D)共產黨員

9. Access to education is essential for individuals to be socially \_\_\_\_\_, as it gives them equal opportunities for employment and advancement.

(A) aware (B) capable (C) mobile (D) relevant

命題出處：龍騰【模模考】英文科學測模考試題本 第 10 回

參考答案：C

試題中譯：受教育的機會對於個人在社會階層得以流動至關重要，因為它為人們提供了平等的就業和晉升機會。

(A)意識到 (B)有能力的 (C)可移動的 (D)相關的

10. The students were asked to \_\_\_\_\_ write down what they thought about their classmates' presentations. They could thus express their views more frankly.

(A) anonymously (B) subsequently (C) indifferently (D) absolutely

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 1 回

參考答案：A

試題中譯：學生們被要求不具名寫下他們對同學發表報告的想法。他們因此可以更坦率地表達看法。

(A)不具名地 (B)隨後地 (C)不在乎地 (D)絕對地

## 二、綜合測驗（占10分）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題為單選題，每題 1 分。

### 第 11 至 15 題為題組

As of 2023, about 32% of people in the US had at least one. And if you still don't have one yet, you must have considered getting one at some point in your life, for they have become one of the most popular and trendy forms of self-expression. Many consumers like to create their own unique design and then pay top dollar to have them 11 in place. In the past, shops selling these items were usually 12 small narrow alleys in the rough parts of town. Today, high-class salons can be found in large numbers right downtown on the busiest and most fashionable streets. In case you still can't guess the stylish product under discussion, let me 13. We're talking about tattoos!

Flip through the pages of a celebrity magazine or website, and it seems as if every entertainer or sports star has two or three 14. Walk through any university or high school campus, and you're likely to witness the same phenomenon. After all, this is how most trends develop. They move from the fashion pages to the main street.

Curiously, a second corresponding trend has also developed in recent years: tattoo removal clinics. Tattoos were thought to be 15 additions, but most of them can now be safely and cleanly removed through new technological advancements. So if you've ever considered having a tattoo, why not just go and get one?

- |  |                          |  |                               |
|--|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 11. (A) to putting                         | (B) putting              | (C) to put                               | (D) put                       |
| 12. (A) deprived of                        | (B) accused of           | (C) restricted to                        | (D) recommended to            |
| 13. (A) engage in meaningful conversations | (B) clear up the mystery | (C) organize your ideas for productivity | (D) explore topics for debate |
| 14. (A) under control                      | (B) with caution         | (C) on display                           | (D) by accident               |
| 15. (A) permanent                          | (B) remarkable           | (C) systematic                           | (D) tolerable                 |

命題出處：龍騰【模模考】英文科學測模考試題本 第 5 回

參考答案：11. D 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. A

試題中譯：

截至 2023 年，約 32%的美國人至少擁有一個。如果你還沒有，那麼你一定在你生命中的某個時刻考慮過擁有一個，因為它們已經成為最受歡迎、最時尚的表現自我形式之一。許多消費者喜歡創造屬於自己的獨特設計，然後花高價將其放至想要的位置。過去，出售這些

品項的商店通常僅限於鎮上危險地區的狹窄小巷。如今，在市中心最繁忙、最時尚的街道上可以找到大量的高級沙龍。如果你還是猜不出這正在討論的時尚產品，讓我解開這個謎團。我們正在談的是紋身！

翻閱名人雜誌或網站的頁面，似乎每個藝人或運動明星都會展示兩、三個紋身。走過任何大學或高中校園，你很可能會看到同樣的現象。畢竟，這就是大多數時尚的發展方式，從時尚版面走向一般大眾。

奇怪的是，近年來還出現了第二個相應的流行趨勢：紋身去除診所。紋身被認為是永久的外加之物，但現在大多數紋身可透過新技術的進步而安全、乾淨地去除。因此，如果你曾經考慮過紋身，為什麼不去紋一個呢？

11. 此題測驗使役動詞 **have + O + OC** 的用法，紋身是被置放，故選過去分詞 **put**。

12. (A)剝奪 (B)指控 (C)僅限於 (D)建議

13. (A)進行有意義的對話 (B)解開這個謎團 (C)組織你的想法以提高生產力 (D)探索辯論主題

14. (A)受控制 (B)小心 (C)展示 (D)意外

15. (A)永久性的 (B)顯著的 (C)系統的 (D)可容忍的

從句中提到現在可以被安全且乾淨地移除，前後出現文意對比，故選 **permanent** 最為合適。

#### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

In most countries, local law requires any person who works for an income to pay tax on those earnings. Tax bureaus are established to calculate and process these compulsory contributions to state revenue, and there are certain legal implications for anyone failing to 16.

Despite the imposition of penalties, fines, and even prison sentences on citizens that violate tax laws, such 17 remain fairly common. For example, many people often fail to report money earned through informal, non-corporate arrangements.

Consider, for the sake of argument, a music tutor receiving cash for teaching piano lessons, or a babysitter collecting similar, undocumented payments for services rendered. Though both of these activities are perfectly legal in themselves, the earners 18 do need to declare this source of revenue to the authorities so that they can be taxed accordingly.

19, criminals also choose not to disclose financial figures related to illegal transactions. Profits that they might enjoy as a result of selling stolen goods, for instance, will not be reported. Nor will winnings obtained at illegal gambling houses.

In both cases, nonetheless, the offending parties are 20 “tax evasion.” In other words, they are deliberately using unlawful means to deprive the state of taxes it is legally entitled to.

16. (A) forbid (B) diminish (C) comply (D) assemble

17. (A) legal documents (B) dreadful consequences

(C) accessible facilities (D) unlawful practices

18. (A) involving (B) involved (C) to involved (D) to be involved  
19. (A) Fortunately (B) For the time being (C) On the contrary (D) Needless to say  
20. (A) guilty of (B) referred to as (C) addicted to (D) compatible with

命題出處：龍騰 克漏字開外掛 Unit 58 Law

參考答案：16. C 17. D 18. B 19. D 20. A

試題中譯：

在大多數國家，當地法律要求任何有工作收入的人，必須就這些收入繳稅。國稅局的成立是為了計算和處理這些充實國家稅收的強制捐款，任何不遵守規定的人都得承擔某些法律後果。

儘管違反稅法的公民會被施以懲罰、罰款或甚至監禁，但這些違法行為還是很常見。例如，許多人常常沒有申報那些透過非正式、非公司行號安排所賺取的收入。

為了方便討論，想想一位音樂家教老師因教授鋼琴課而獲得現金，又或者保姆為提供的服務而收取類似的、無書面證據的付款。儘管這兩種活動本身都是完全合法的，參與其中的收入者確實需要向當局申報這種收入來源，以便如實納稅。

不用說，犯罪分子也會選擇不透露與非法交易相關的財務數據。例如，他們因出售贓物而獲得的利潤將不會被申報，而在非法賭場贏得的財物也不會。

儘管如此，在這兩種情況下，違反者都犯了「逃稅」罪。換句話說，他們故意利用非法手段剝奪國家依法享有的稅收。

16. 本題測驗能否選出符合文意的動詞。由前半句的 **compulsory**（強制性的）一字可知，納稅是國民應盡之義務並且具有強制性，故後半句說明若未能「遵守」規定，則可能會面臨法律後果，故選(C) **comply**（遵守）。(A) **forbid**（禁止） (B) **diminish**（減少） (D) **assemble**（組裝）。
17. 本題測驗能否選出符合文意的詞組。先釐清四個詞組的意思：(A)法律文件 (B)可怕的後果 (C)無障礙設施 (D)違法行為。作答關鍵為空格前的 **violate tax laws**（違反稅法）以及空格後的 **fail to report money earned**（沒有申報收入），可知答案應選(D)。
18. 本題測驗形容詞子句的簡化用法。原句可寫為...the earners who are involved...，省略關代和 **are** 之後，僅保留過去分詞 **involved**，故答案選(B)。
19. 本題測驗能否選出符合文意的轉承詞。先釐清四個轉承詞的意思：(A)所幸 (B)暫時 (C)相反地 (D)不用說。依第三段和第四段的內容來看，對一般人而言，合法所得都可能未如實申報，更何況是犯罪分子，他們的非法所得更不能如實申報，故本題應選(D)，來承接這兩段的文意。
20. 本題測驗能否選出符合文意的片語。先釐清四個片語的意思：(A)犯了……罪 (B)被稱為 (C)沉迷於 (D)與……相容。本句的主詞是 **the offending party**，解釋為「違反規定、法律的一方」，在此處是指逃漏稅，故答案選(A)。



### 三、文意選填（占10分）

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題為單選題，每題 1 分。

#### 第 21 至 30 題為題組

Engineer and inventor Laurence Kemball-Cook has spent a lot of time researching wind and solar power possibilities. However, when he finally came up with a(n) 21 way to generate eco-friendly energy, he started down a completely different renewable energy avenue. What Kemball-Cook's invention ran on wasn't particles of light or puffs of air, but 22.

Pavegen tiles are a special type of smart pavement block. Triangular in shape, these incredible little power cells can be laid along busy city walkways and pavements to generate electricity. Every time a pedestrian steps on a tile, it is gently 23 down, triggering a generator at each of its three corners. The more soles land on a tile, the more "manpower" can be 24 into electrical energy.

Currently, 270 Pavegen tiles covering a floor space of eighty square meters can, with the aid of just 120 walkers, 25 one kilowatt (kW) of power. This amount of electricity is enough to run a laptop for five-sixths of the day. It's also 26 to microwave 21 frozen pizzas, or dry twenty heads of wet hair with a hairdryer.

On a busy shopping street in the heart of cities like London, roughly 200,000 to 500,000 pedestrians 27 up and down all day and late into the night. In such regularly 28 pedestrian zones, these tiles have the potential to generate enough power to light up that entire road around the clock.

One final feather in Pavegen's cap is that its tiled systems can be used to 29 and record pedestrian numbers throughout metropolitan areas. Such data could help marketers to identify prime advertising 30. It could also greatly assist with city planning and design.

Kemball-Cook's technology is still just taking its first steps in the clean energy industry. But there is no doubt that his sustainable solution has gotten off on the right foot!

- |             |              |                |                 |                |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| (A) produce | (B) squeezed | (C) frequented | (D) pedestrians | (E) locations  |
| (F) novel   | (G) pace     | (H) track      | (I) transformed | (J) sufficient |

命題出處：龍騰 克漏字開外掛 Unit 41 Energy

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

試題中譯：

工程師兼發明家羅倫斯·肯博爾·庫克已花了大量時間研究風能和太陽能的可能性。然而，當他終於想出一種新穎的方式來生產環保能源時，他走上了一條完全不同的可再生能源道路。肯博爾·庫克的發明並非依賴於光粒子或空氣的氣流，而是行人。

**Pavegen** 磚是一種特殊類型的智能步道磚。這些令人難以置信的小型發電單位呈三角形狀，可以鋪設在繁忙的城市步道和人行道上用以發電。每當行人踩在一塊磚上時，它會被輕輕擠壓，觸發其三個角落的發電機。愈多的腳掌踏在磚上，就有愈多的「人力」能夠被轉化

為電能。

目前覆蓋八十平方公尺地面的 270 個 **Pavegen** 磚，只需 120 名行人的幫助，就能產生一千瓦的電力。這電量足以讓一臺筆記型電腦運行六分之五天。它也足夠微波加熱 21 個冷凍披薩，或用吹風機吹乾二十頭溼漉漉的頭髮。

在像倫敦這樣的市中心的繁忙購物街上，每天到深夜有大約 20 萬到 50 萬名行人來回走動。在這樣經常被造訪的步行區域，這些磚塊有可能產生足夠的能量，不分晝夜地照亮整條街道。

最後一項讓 **Pavegen** 引以為傲的成就是，它的鋪磚系統可以用來追蹤和記錄整個大都會地區的行人數量。這些數據有助於行銷商找到最佳的廣告地點。它還可以在城市規劃和設計方面提供很大的幫助。

肯博爾·庫克的技術在潔淨能源產業中仍然處於起步階段。但毫無疑問，他的永續解決方案已經走出正確的一步！

21. 本題要填形容詞，因為後面有名詞。作答線索是空格後的 **completely different**（截然不同的），可推論出他想出的辦法應不同於以往的方式，故選(F) **novel**（新穎的）。
22. 本題要填名詞，因為本句運用了平行結構 **not A but B**（不是 A 而是 B），**particles of light or puffs of air** 為名詞片語，可知空格也是名詞。下一段介紹 **Pavegen** 磚如何產生電力，靠的是行人的行走，故選(D) **pedestrians**（行人）。
23. 本題要填過去分詞，因為前面有 **is**。根據前後語意，「每當行人踏上一塊磚，它都會被輕輕……，觸發其三個角落的發電機」，故選(B) **squeezed**（壓下）。
24. 本題要填過去分詞，因為前面有 **be**。根據前後語意，空格應選(I) **transformed**（轉化），構成搭配詞 **be transformed into**「被轉化為」。
25. 本題要填原形動詞，因為插入語 **with the aid...** 的前面有 **can**。在所有選項中，只有(A) **produce**（產生）是最符合語意的用法。
26. 本題要填形容詞。此段的後半部舉例說明一千瓦的電力可以如何被使用，作答關鍵為前一句的形容詞 **enough**，強調這樣的電量「足以」讓筆電運轉一段時間，故空格應填入 **enough** 的同義詞，選(J) **sufficient**（足夠的），構成搭配語 **be sufficient to + VR**（足以……）。
27. 此段的寫作時態為現在簡單式，本題要填入一般動詞。主詞為空格前的 **pedestrians**（行人），描述行人的動作多半與走動有關，故選(G) **pace**（走動）。
28. 本題要填過去分詞，此處作為形容詞使用。前一句提及市中心的購物街道上，每天都會有許多行人來往走動，故可推斷這些步行區是被頻繁使用的，故選(C) **frequented**（常被造訪的）。此處的 **frequent** 是動詞，解釋為「常去（某處）」，是比較正式的用法。**frequent** 最常見的字義是「頻繁的」，作為形容詞。
29. 本題要填原形動詞。根據前後語意，「**Pavegen** 磚可以用來……和記錄整個都市區域的行人數目」，故選(H) **track**（追蹤）。
30. 本題要填名詞。由前一句的 **metropolitan areas** 可推知，這些數據與區域和位置有關，故選(E) **locations**（地點）。



#### 四、篇章結構（占8分）

說明：第 31 題至第 34 題為單選題，每題 2 分。

##### 第 31 至 34 題為題組

Somewhere between 15 and 35 kilometers above Earth, around five kilometers higher than the altitude most commercial airplanes travel at, lies a crucial collection of air. Compared to the rest of our atmosphere, this lofty layer contains a high concentration of an important colorless gas consisting of three oxygen atoms in each molecule. 31 And, that section of the sky where it seems to feel most at home is the ozone layer.

32 More than any other section of the atmosphere, it is able to absorb a significant portion of the solar radiation assaulting our planet on a daily basis. What's more, it has a particular appetite for what's known as "UVB." A rather cruel component of UV light, UVB can be extremely harmful to marine life and crops. It's by no means humans' best friend either, and has been associated with eye lens damage and various skin cancers. 33 This is something all living creatures should be very grateful for.

However, the giant hole in this layer—measured to be roughly three times the size of Brazil in September 2023—should be just as alarming. Ever since the 1970s, manmade chemical compounds and processes have released large amounts of chlorine (Cl) and bromine (Br) into the atmosphere. These are two ozone-molecule-destroying gasses. 34

Fortunately, if we mend our ways and continue to cut down on industrial pollution and other environmentally unfriendly practices, the ozone can naturally be restored. If we fail to do so, however, our future will remain very much up in the air.

- (A) The transparent gas we are referring to is none other than ozone.
- (B) They have therefore been largely to blame for the ozone being gradually depleted in this way.
- (C) International agreements like the Montreal Protocol aim to phase out ozone-depleting substances.
- (D) The ozone layer acts as a natural shield, significantly reducing the amount of UVB that reaches the Earth's surface.
- (E) The reason why such a distant accumulation of a non-solid element is so important to life on this planet is quite simple.

命題出處：龍騰 克漏字開外掛 Unit 33 Environment

參考答案：31. A 32. E 33. D 34. B

試題中譯：

在地球上 15 至 35 公里之間的高空處，比大多數商用飛機的飛行高度高出約五公里，存在一層極為重要的氣體。與我們大氣層的其他部分相比，這個高空層含有高濃度的重要無色氣體，氣體中每個分子包含三個氧原子。我們所說的透明氣體，正是臭氧。而天空中讓這些氣體最舒適自在的地方就是臭氧層。

如此遙遠的非固態元素聚集體為何對這地球上的生命如此重要，原因很簡單。它比大氣層的任何其他部分更能吸收每天襲擊我們星球的大部分太陽輻射。更重要的是，它對所謂的「紫外線 B」有特別的吸引力。紫外線 B 是紫外線中造成很大傷害的成分，對海洋生物和農作物可能極為有害。它也非人類最好的朋友，並且與眼睛晶狀體損傷和各種皮膚癌有關。臭氧層為一道天然屏障，能大幅減少到達地球表面的紫外線 B 的量。這是所有生物都應該要無比感激的事。

然而，臭氧層中的巨大破洞——在 2023 年 9 月測量的大小約是巴西面積的三倍洞——應該同樣令人驚恐。自 1970 年代以來，人造化合物和製程釋放大量的氯 (Cl) 和溴 (Br) 進到大氣中。這是兩種破壞臭氧分子的氣體。因此，他們是臭氧逐漸消耗的主因。

幸運的是，如果我們能改變作為，繼續減少工業汙染和其他對環境不友善的做法，臭氧可以自然恢復。然而，如果我們做不到這點，我們的未來會如何將是未知數。

(C)像蒙特婁議定書這樣的國際協議旨在逐步淘汰破壞臭氧層的物質。

31. 本題測驗能否掌握段落內容的連貫性。空格前提到「某個無色的氣體」，而下句則說到該氣體(下句中的 it)在臭氧層中最是自在，可見空格內容在揭示該氣體就是臭氧。故選(A)。
32. 本題測驗能否掌握段落主題句。空格為第二段首句，可見為本段之主題句。從本段各支持句所述可知本段在說明臭氧層對地球的好處，選項(E)說明了此氣體對地球有多重要，而空格後文進而描述了它的功用，故選(E)。
33. 本題測驗能否掌握段落內容的連貫性。空格前提到紫外線 B 的壞處，而空格後說到地球上的生物都應該要無比感激，可見空格內容應在陳述臭氧層能減少紫外線 B 對地球的影響，選項(D)的 significantly reducing (大幅減少) 也呼應了前文的文意，故選(D)。
34. 本題測驗能否掌握段落內容的連貫性。空格前提到兩種破壞臭氧層的氣體，而選項(B)內容正好接續說明這兩種氣體 (They) 是造成臭氧層破洞的元兇，故選(B)。

## 五、閱讀測驗 (占24分)

說明：第 35 題至第 46 題為單選題，每題 2 分。

### 第 35 至 38 題為題組

People often have difficulty guessing Sireli Maqala's nationality. The reason for this is that Sireli was born and raised in a very small and remote island nation. Even today, its total population remains well under a million people, the majority of whom live on one of two major islands.

Sireli grew up on the smaller of **the two**, Vanua Levu, which the Maqalas then shared with around 112,000 compatriots. It is a long, thin, triangular island measuring 180 kilometers from end to end. At its widest, it is only around 50 kilometers wide. Sireli's hometown of Labasa lies more toward the island's northeastern point. It has a fairly large Indian community and plays quite an important role in the local sugar industry. Vanua Levu's only other town lies more or less directly opposite on its south coast, and its economy is, thanks to the popular diving spots nearby, more centered around tourism.

Sireli's parents had once hoped that, after passing all the necessary high school exams, the young graduate would be boarding a ferry and making the four-hour journey to Viti Levu. This is a larger, more circular island around 64 kilometers southwest of Vanua Levu and is also home to their nation's capital, Suva. They imagined Sireli enjoying all the sights of the big city and enrolling as a student of land management at the country's oldest university, the University of the South Pacific.

Their child, however, had other plans. Being a talented athlete, Sireli decided to pursue his dream of becoming a professional rugby player instead. The youngster thus joined a local club and later went on to represent the country's national Rugby Sevens team. The cherry on the cake was when Sireli returned home in August 2021 with an Olympic gold medal.

Rugby is one of the legacies of this country's colonial past and has become its national sport. With around 80,000 registered players, two Rugby World Cup Sevens titles, and now a second Olympic gold medal to its name, the country undoubtedly considers the sport an important part of its culture. This country is Fiji.

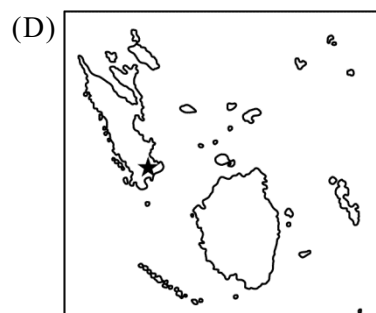
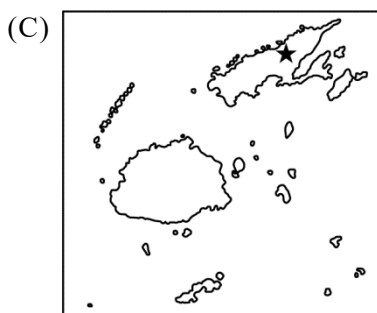
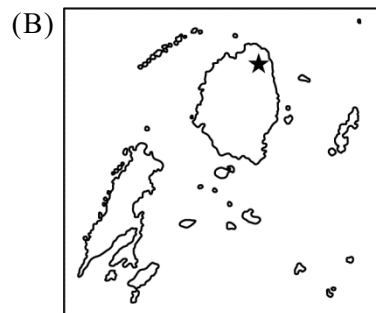
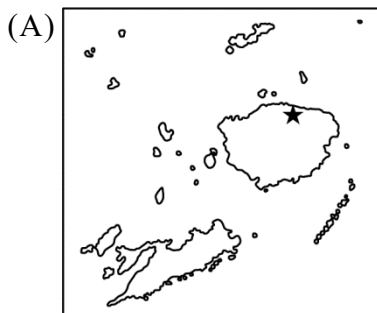
35. Which of the following does this passage **NOT** reveal to readers?

- (A) The size of Vanua Levu.
- (B) Sireli Maquala's nationality.
- (C) The age of Sireli Maquala.
- (D) Aspects of the country's economy.

36. To whom or to what do the words "**the two**" refer to at the start of the second paragraph?

- (A) The pair of island nations described here.
- (B) Vanua and Levu, two major local islands.
- (C) The two islands that make up this country.
- (D) The pair of islands that are the country's biggest.

37. According to the passage, which of the stars (★) below is most likely to represent where Sireli Maquala was born and raised?



38. What does the passage imply about rugby in Sireli's country of birth?
- (A) It was brought to these Pacific islands by previous colonizers.
  - (B) It used to be played on these shores but is now a thing of the past.
  - (C) In spite of its popularity, local players cannot make a career out of it.
  - (D) Apart from its cultural value, it allows the country to host World Cups.

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 4 回

參考答案：35. C 36. D 37. C 38. A

試題中譯：

大眾通常猜不到西雷利·馬卡拉（Sireli Maquala）的國籍，原因是西雷利出生及成長在一個極小且偏遠的島國。甚至今日，其總人口仍然遠低於一百萬人，其中大部分人都住在兩座主要島嶼的其中一座。

西雷利是在這兩座島之中較小的瓦奴亞列武島長大。島上除了馬卡拉一家人還住著約 11.2 萬名同胞。這是一座狹長的三角形島嶼，兩端長 180 公里，而最寬處只有約 50 公里寬。西雷利的家鄉拉巴薩位置更偏於島嶼的東北角。拉巴薩有個相當大的印度社區，在當地糖業扮演了相當重要的角色。瓦奴亞列武島另一個僅有的城鎮差不多就坐落在拉巴薩的相對處，也就是在島嶼的南岸，而多虧附近有熱門的潛水景點，其經濟重心更著重在旅遊業。

西雷利的雙親曾盼望，在西雷利成功通過所有必要的中學測驗後，這個年輕的畢業生能夠搭上渡船經四小時航程前往維提島。維提島在瓦奴亞列武島西南方約 64 公里處，是一個較大也較圓的島嶼，而且也是國家首都蘇瓦的所在地。他們想像西雷利會享受大城市的一切景象，並在這個國家最古老的大學——南太平洋大學，註冊成為土地管理系的學生。

然而，他們的孩子另有安排。身為一個有天份的運動員，西雷利反而決定要追尋夢想，成為一名職業橄欖球員。因此這個年輕人加入一支當地的橄欖球俱樂部，之後成為國家七人制橄欖球隊的代表選手。2021 年八月，西雷利帶著奧運金牌返鄉，更是錦上添花。

橄欖球是這個國家過去被殖民時遺留下的產物，也成為他們的國民運動。綜觀全國約有 80,000 名正式球員、兩次世界七人制橄欖球冠軍，現在名下還有第二面奧運金牌，這個國家無疑是將橄欖球視為其文化中極重要的一部分。這個國家，就是斐濟。

35. 下列何者在文章中**並未**透漏給讀者？

- (A) 瓦奴亞列武島的大小。
- (B) 西雷利·馬卡拉的國籍。
- (C) 西雷利·馬卡拉的年齡。
- (D) 該國的經濟層面。

36. 第二段一開始的「the two」指的是誰或是什麼？

- (A) 在此描述的兩個島嶼國家。
- (B) 瓦奴亞島和列武島，兩座主要的當地島嶼。
- (C) 構成這個國家的兩個島。
- (D) 這個國家最大的兩座島。

37. 根據本文，下列哪一個圖中的星號最能代表西雷利·馬卡拉出生及成長之地？

38. 本文暗示橄欖球在西雷利的祖國有什麼意涵？

- (A)它是由之前的殖民者帶到這些太平洋島上。
- (B)它以前是在海岸邊比賽，但是現在已經成過去式了。
- (C)雖然受歡迎，當地球員無法以此為職業。
- (D)除了文化價值，它也讓該國能夠舉辦世界盃球賽。

第 39 至 42 題為題組

Global warming is real, and natural disasters are gaining in both frequency and severity as a result. Some regions are more fortunate than others and are relatively free of disasters, but most people need to worry about hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, landslides, floods, fires, or droughts. This means that for most of us, disaster-proofing our homes should be a priority. The following list provides some of the key issues to keep in mind.

Stock a pantry: When a disaster occurs, it often becomes difficult or impossible to visit the local supermarket for food and water. That is why it is vital to have an adequate amount on hand at all times. Canned fruit and vegetables, rice and noodles, jams and jellies can all be stored for ages. A well-stocked freezer is also essential; even if there is a power outage, the food inside will maintain its freshness and can be used in the initial few days. It is most urgent to have at least a one-week supply of drinking water.

Purchase a generator: Electrical power is often the first thing to go, so having an on-site source of electricity can be a real blessing. However, make sure it is stored in clean, dry space or it may prove useless.

Prepare survival packs: If your house becomes damaged or unlivable, tents, sleeping bags, tools, blankets, flashlights, batteries, and first-aid kits will assist your family in getting through the first days of disaster recovery.

Update your insurance coverage: Disasters are often accompanied by loss of property and, too often, loss of life. If you then discover that your insurance coverage has ended or is insufficient, you may find yourself facing **another even greater disaster**.

Build a community with neighbors: Disasters strike communities, not individuals, so it is vital that bonds with neighbors remain tight before, during, and after a disaster occurs. Until emergency services can arrive on the scene, nearby residents are often the primary support group you will need to rely on. For those members of the community who have failed to make the preparations outlined here, the need will be even greater.

39. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) How to build strong community relationships.
- (B) How to survive an earthquake or other disasters.
- (C) How to prepare and protect one's home prior to a disaster.
- (D) How to deal with the local government in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

40. According to the passage, which of the following is the most important item for the pantry?
- (A) Canned vegetables.
  - (B) Lots of drinking water.
  - (C) Plenty of frozen food supplies.
  - (D) Rice, noodles, bread, and other essentials.
41. Why does the author mention “**another even greater disaster**” in the fifth paragraph?
- (A) To suggest buying more insurance than necessary.
  - (B) To discuss the physical dangers of natural disasters.
  - (C) To advise on the importance of community support.
  - (D) To highlight risks of inadequate insurance after a disaster.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is an opinion, but **NOT** a fact?
- (A) Houses often become unlivable as a result of a disaster.
  - (B) Power outages are common in the early stages of a disaster.
  - (C) A new generator might be the most important purchase a homeowner can make.
  - (D) The intensity and occurrence of natural disasters is on the rise because of global warming.

命題出處：龍騰【模模考】英文科學測模考試題本 第 7 回

參考答案：39. C 40. B 41. D 42. C

試題中譯：

全球暖化是真實存在的，因此自然災害的頻率和嚴重程度也都在增加。有些地區比其他地區幸運，相對沒有災害，但大多數人需要擔心颶風、颱風、龍捲風、山崩、洪水、火災或乾旱。這意味著對我們大多數人來說，房屋防災應該是首要任務。以下列表提供了一些需要牢記的關鍵問題。

儲備食品：當災難發生時，前往當地超市購買食物和水常會變得困難或不可能。這就是為什麼始終保持足夠的數量至關重要。罐裝水果和蔬菜、米和麵條、果醬和果凍都可以保存很長時間。一個儲備充足的冰箱也是不可或缺的；即使停電，裡面的食物也會保持新鮮，可以在最初幾天使用。最迫切的是至少要備有一週的飲用水。

購買發電機：電力經常是最先中斷的，因此擁有現場的電力來源會是一件幸運的事。但是，請確保其存放在乾淨、乾燥的地方，否則可能會毫無用處。

準備救生包：如果您的房子受損或無法居住，帳篷、睡袋、工具、毯子、手電筒、電池和急救箱將幫助您的家人度過災害復原期的初期。

更新您的保險範圍：災難時常伴隨著財產損失，更常的是，生命喪失。如果你屆時發現你的保險範圍已終止或不足，你可能會發現自己面臨另一場更大的災難。

與鄰居建立社群關係：災難襲擊的是社區，而不是個人，因此在災難發生之前、之際與之後，與鄰居保持緊密的聯繫至關重要。在應急部門到達現場之前，附近的居民時常是你將需要仰賴的主要支援團體。對於那些未能做好概述於此之準備的社區成員來說，需求將更大。



39. 本文主要討論了什麼？

- (A)如何建立牢固的社群關係。
- (B)如何在地震或其他災難中生存。
- (C)如何在災害發生前做好準備並保護自己的家園。
- (D)自然災害發生後如何與地方政府打交道。

40. 根據本文，下列哪一項是食品儲藏室最重要的物品？

- (A)蔬菜罐頭。
- (B)大量飲用水。
- (C)充足的冷凍食品供應。
- (D)米、麵條、麵包和其他生活必需品。

41. 為什麼作者在第五段提到「**another even greater disaster**」？

- (A)建議購買多於所需的保險。
- (B)討論自然災害的身體危險。
- (C)就社區支持的重要性提出建議。
- (D)強調災後保險不足的風險。

42. 根據本文，下列哪一個陳述是觀點，但不是事實？

- (A)災難導致房屋常常變得無法居住。
- (B)災難初期停電很常見。
- (C)一臺新發電機可能是房主可以購買的最重要的物品。
- (D)由於全球暖化，自然災害的強度和發生率呈上升趨勢。

#### 第 43 至 46 題為題組

The Namib is a dry and deadly environment of sand, storms, and sun. A coastal desert situated along the west coast of southern Africa, this region receives a miserable average of less than 50 mm of rain a year. Daytime temperatures can soar in excess of 45°C, and the long, windy nights are reported to be freezing. People are thus often surprised to learn that such an uninviting stretch of land, which is almost entirely bare of plant life, might well be home to the oldest living things on Earth.

Though scientists usually refer to it as the welwitschia, this miracle plant goes by many different and rather colorful, local names. “Onion of the desert,” “headless tree,” “long-haired thing,” and “two-leaved-cannot-die” are just some of the ways in which its highly unusual structure is described in the languages spoken in this corner of the globe. So alien-like in appearance is this evergreen species, in fact, that the Austrian flower expert and medical doctor for whom it was officially named, Friedrich Welwitsch, is said to have simply knelt down in wonder upon first seeing it in 1859.

When he had gotten his breath back and rubbed his eyes, a kneeling Dr. Welwitsch would have observed a very short, woody stem along with a circular mass, well over 1 meter in diameter,

of long, flat, twisted, and leathery leaves. We now know today that welwitschias always have at most two leaves proceeding from the base of their short, branchless stems. These continue growing throughout the plant's lifetime and often become awfully entangled as they spread out on the sandy desert floor.

Considering that welwitschias regularly live for well over 1,000 years, it's no wonder that each of these bizarre leaves can reach impressive lengths of up to 6 meters. Researchers even claim that certain of these unique plants are somewhere between two and three thousand years old, which would mean that a welwitschia alive today might have been around during China's Zhou dynasty. Weird indeed it might be, but, when it comes to survival, the welwitschia is a wonder.

43. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- (A) The Desert That Cannot Die
- (B) The Namib's Deadliest Plant
- (C) Two Leaves or Not Two Leaves
- (D) Africa's Famous Two-Leaved-Cannot-Die

44. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true?

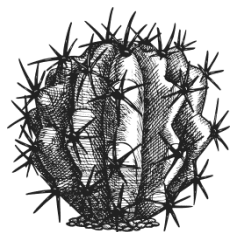
- (A) Paragraph 1 shows just how harsh conditions for desert plants can be.
- (B) Paragraph 2 describes how all the other names for the plant have disappeared.
- (C) Paragraph 3 reveals the key to this plant's unique ability to survive.
- (D) Paragraph 4 describes the physical appearance of the plant in vivid detail.

45. Which of the following is **NOT** discussed in the passage?

- (A) How locals have put this plant to good use over the years.
- (B) How long this very unusual species is able to remain alive.
- (C) The various physical characteristics of the species in question.
- (D) The explorer for whom the plant was named over a century ago.

46. Which of the following would most likely depict the focus of this passage?

(A)



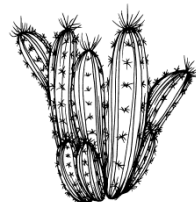
(B)



(C)



(D)



命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 5 回

參考答案：43. D 44. A 45. A 46. C

試題中譯：

納米比沙漠是一個有沙、風暴和烈日的致命乾燥環境。這片海岸沙漠位在非洲南部西岸沿線，此區的平均年雨量不到 50 毫米，相當悲慘。白天的溫度可竄升至超過 45°C，而據報導漫長多風的夜晚則是天寒地凍。因此人們時常很驚訝得知這樣一片讓人卻步幾乎寸草不生

的土地，竟可能是地球上最古老生物的所在地。

雖然科學家通常稱它為「百歲蘭 (welwitschia)」，但這棵神奇植物其實有許多不同且相當多采多姿的當地名稱。「沙漠洋蔥」、「無頭樹」、「長髮東西」以及「死不了的兩葉樹」，這些只是世界上這個偏僻地方所說的一些語言在描述這個極度不尋常的植物模樣時的一些稱呼。事實上，這個常綠物種的外表如此奇特，據說奧地利的花卉專家及醫學博士 Friedrich Welwitsch 在 1859 年首次見到它時，便大感驚奇直接跪下了，而百歲蘭的學名就以他的名字正式命名。

當還跪著的 Welwitsch 博士回過神來揉揉雙眼，他觀察到一個極短的木質莖連著一大團直徑遠超過 1 公尺、扁長扭曲像皮革般的葉子。我們現在知道百歲蘭最多就只有兩片葉子，從短而無分支的莖底部長出來。這兩片葉子在此植物的一生中持續生長，而且由於它們在沙漠地面上擴長，時常會纏成一大團。

考慮到百歲蘭通常存活超過 1,000 年，難怪這些奇特的葉子每片可長達驚人的 6 公尺。研究人員甚至宣稱這些獨特植物中的某些有兩、三千歲了，這代表著今日一棵活著的百歲蘭可能大約從中國的周朝就已經存在了。它確實長得怪異，但若談到生存，百歲蘭是個不可思議的東西。

43. 下列何者是最適合本文的標題？

- (A) 不會死亡的沙漠
- (B) 納米比沙漠最致命的植物
- (C) 兩片葉子或非兩片葉子
- (D) 非洲知名的不死兩葉植物

44. 根據本文，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A) 第一段顯示環境條件對沙漠植物有多嚴苛。
- (B) 第二段描述這種植物所有其他的名字如何消失。
- (C) 第三段透露了這植物獨特生存能力的關鍵。
- (D) 第四段以生動細節形容這種植物的外貌。

45. 下列何者沒有在本文中討論到？

- (A) 當地人多年來如何善用這種植物。
- (B) 這極為特殊的物種能夠存活多久。
- (C) 本文討論的物種外表的各種特徵。
- (D) 超過一個世紀前這植物以他為名的探險家。

46. 下列何者最可能描繪出本文的主題？

## 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。限在答題卷標示題號的作答區內作答，並依規定用筆作答。

### 第 47 至 50 題為題組

#### From Despair to Hope: Two Refugees' Stories

Millions of people worldwide are forced to flee their homes due to various reasons, like war, populations. Wherever they are urgently in need of shelter, food, and medical care, the persecution, natural disasters, etc. The UNHCR provides vital aid for these vulnerable UNHCR's help and support are crucial in helping them rebuild their lives.



My name is Zuhur. I fled Syria in 2011 when the civil war broke out. At the time, I was 31 years old, with a family to care for. We escaped to Lebanon, hoping for safety, but life here has been incredibly challenging. I thought we'd return home in a few months, but 13 years later, we're still here. Like many other refugees, we rely on aid from the UNHCR for nearly everything,

but this support is decreasing. I used to be a nurse in Syria, but legally, I can't work here. My children are growing up in uncertainty, and their education has been disrupted. The rising cost of food and utilities makes daily life a constant challenge. I dream of returning to Syria one day, but I know my country is still far from safe. If going back isn't an option, I hope to find a place where my children can go to school and have a future that isn't overshadowed by war and loss. We're just trying to survive day by day, but I still hold on to hope that better days are ahead.



My name is Sohikul, and I'm an 18-year-old Rohingya. Life as a Rohingya has always been filled with fear in Myanmar, and the violence in 2017 made it unbearable. The Myanmar government refused to recognize us as citizens. They labeled us "illegal immigrants" even though our families had lived there for generations.

They drove us out through brutal military campaigns. They burned our villages and attacked our people. My parents, brother, and sisters were all killed trying to escape, and I was the only one who managed to reach Bangladesh alive. Life in the refugee camp was extremely difficult. The camp was overcrowded and lacked basic necessities. I couldn't see a future there. Out of desperation, I decided to risk everything on a dangerous boat journey to Indonesia, hoping to find safety and freedom there instead. The journey was terrifying—my fellow refugees and I spent weeks at sea with little food and water. After enduring countless hardships, I finally arrived in Indonesia. However, life remains difficult here as well. Finding food, shelter, and basic security is still a daily struggle.

- 47-48. 請從文本中找出最適當的**單詞** (word) 填入下列句子空格中，並視句型結構需要做適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，並符合全文文意。**每格限填一個單詞** (word)。( 填空，每格 2 分)

Because of war, persecution, natural disasters, or other crises, millions of people have no choice except for 47 their homes. These refugees often feel so 48 that they risk their lives and attempt dangerous journeys to other countries.

49. From (A) to (F) below, choose the **ONES** that are true for both Zuhur and Sohidul. ( 多選題，4 分)
- (A) Without a fixed residence, both keep moving from place to place.
  - (B) Both are looking forward to going back to their homeland someday.
  - (C) Both fled their homeland because of military campaigns.
  - (D) Neither of them can afford daily necessities.
  - (E) They both have families to attend to in refugee camps.
  - (F) In spite of daily hardships, both remain optimistic about the future.
50. What do “**these vulnerable populations**” refer to in Zuhur’s and Sohidul’s stories? ( 簡答，2 分)

命題出處：龍騰 Read for SDGs Unit 10 Reduced Inequalities

參考答案：47. fleeing 48. desperate 49. C, D 50. refugees

試題中譯：

全球有數百萬人因戰爭、迫害、天然災害等原因被迫離開家園。聯合國難民署 (UNHCR) 為這些弱勢群體提供必要的援助。無論他們在何處迫切需要庇護、食物和醫療，UNHCR 的幫助和支持對他們重建生活至關重要。

我的名字是 Zuhur。我在 2011 年敘利亞內戰爆發時逃離了家園。當時我 31 歲，有家庭需要照顧。我們逃到黎巴嫩，渴望找到安全之地，但這裡的生活極其困難。我原以為幾個月後就能回家，但 13 年過去了，我們仍然留在這裡。像許多其他難民一樣，我們幾乎一切依賴 UNHCR 的援助過活，但這些支持正在減少。我曾在敘利亞擔任護理師，但在這裡我無法合法工作。我的孩子們在不確定的環境中成長，他們的教育也被中斷。食物和水電費用的上漲讓日常生活充滿挑戰。我夢想著有一天能重返敘利亞，但我知道我的國家仍然充滿危險。如果無法回去，我希望能找到一個地方，讓我的孩子能上學，有一個不被戰爭和失落陰影籠罩的未來。我們只能努力一天一天地生存下來，但我仍然抱著希望，相信未來會有更好的日子。

我叫 Sohidul。我是一名 18 歲的羅興亞人。身為羅興亞人，在緬甸的生活一直充滿恐懼，而 2017 年的暴力事件讓這種恐懼達到了極限。緬甸政府拒絕承認我們是公民。他們稱我們是「非法移民」，儘管我們的家族已在那裡生活了好幾代。他們透過殘酷的軍事行動將我們趕出來。他們燒毀我們的村莊、攻擊我們的人民。在逃亡過程中，我的父母、兄弟和姐妹全都喪生，而我是唯一活著逃到孟加拉的人。難民營的生活極其艱難。那裡過度擁擠，缺乏基本生活必需品。我無法在那裡看到未來。出於絕望，我決定賭上一切搭船前往印尼，希望能在那裡找到安全和自由。那段旅程相當可怕——我和其他難民在海上度過了幾個星期，幾乎沒有食物和水。經歷了無數的艱辛後，我終於抵達印尼。然而，即使在這裡，生活仍然困難重重。尋找食物、住所和基本安全依然是我們每天的挑戰。

47-48. 因為戰爭、迫害、天然災害，或其他危機，數以百萬計的人除了逃離家園以外別無選擇。這些難民常常絕望到拿性命冒險踏上逃往其他國家的危險旅程。

跟本題對應的訊息在第一段 Millions of people worldwide are forced to flee their homes due to various reasons, ....和 Sohidul 故事裡的 Out of desperation, I decided to risk everything....。

第一格前面是介系詞片語 **except for**，判斷動詞 **flee** 應加 **ing**；第二格前面是 **feel so**，判斷應填形容詞 **desperate**。

49. 從以下(A)到(F)中，選出對 Zuhur 和 Sohidul 都正確的選項。

(A)沒有固定的住所，兩人都不斷四處遷徙。

(B)兩人都期待著有一天能回到自己的祖國。

(C)兩人都因軍事行動而逃離自己的祖國。

(D)他們倆都買不起日用品。

(E)他們在難民營都有家庭要照顧。

(F)儘管每天都很困難，但兩人都對未來保持樂觀。

(A)不正確，Zuhur 跟家人逃離敘利亞後，就在黎巴嫩的難民營待了十三年，並未持續逃難。(B)不正確，Sohidul 沒有表示想要回到緬甸。(E)不正確，Sohidul 的家人都在逃難中被殺，只有他一個人抵達難民營。(F)不正確，Sohidul 無論在孟加拉或印尼都對未來不表樂觀。

50. 「這些弱勢群體」是指 Zuhur 和 Sohidul 故事裡的什麼對象？

根據第一段，「這些弱勢群體」因為各種因素流離失所，成為聯合國難民署協助的對象，呼應 Zuhur 和 Sohidul 對於他們自身故事的描述，可知這些弱勢群體指的是難民。

評分標準：

(1)完全正確（包括選字及字形變化），得 2 分。

(2)字形錯誤或者拼字錯誤，得 1 分。

(3)空白、答案錯誤或與答案無關者，得 0 分。



## 第參部分、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：依題號將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 現代的忙碌生活方式使得許多人沒什麼時間自己準備食物。
2. 難怪餐飲外送服務在近年來相當流行，因為它讓人們可以在家中享用新鮮、美味的餐點。

命題出處：龍騰【模模考】英文科學測模考試題本 第 8 回

參考答案：

1. The busy lifestyle/way of life in modern times/days leaves many people with little time to prepare their own food. 或 Due to the busy lifestyle in modern times, many people don't have much time to prepare food by themselves.
2. Not surprisingly/Unsurprisingly/It's no wonder that/It's not surprising that/It's no surprise that the food delivery service has become (very) popular in recent years, as/since/because/for it allows people to enjoy fresh and tasty/delicious meals at home.

評分標準：(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)相同之拼字錯誤或文法錯誤，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（占20分）

說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

以下有三項剛完成開發之手機應用程式：

應用程式一：  
Food Scanner



利用此程式掃描食物或菜餚，  
可以立刻知道其成分與營養。

應用程式二：  
Health Tracker



此程式會隨時提醒使用者身體  
健康狀況，並在罹患疾病時發  
出通知。

應用程式三：  
Fortune Teller



此程式會預測使用者未來幾小  
時內會發生什麼事情，精準率  
達 80%。

如果只能在你的手機下載其中一個應用程式，你會選擇哪一個？請以此為主題，寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段，第一段說明你的選擇及理由，並舉例說明你將如何使用這個應用程式。第二段說明你不選擇另兩個應用程式的理由。

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 6 Technology

參考範文：

All three apps are quite useful and sophisticated, but the one I would choose to install would be Health Tracker. I actually have a wide variety of medical problems that I need to monitor daily, and this app would allow me to keep tabs on most of them. I'm most concerned about my blood pressure, so I try to walk 10,000 steps every day and rarely take public transportation. Health Tracker will record every step I take and give me an hourly progress report. This would come in handy, letting me know if I need to adjust my walking routine. I can also upload my daily blood pressure results. The app will then perform an analysis and issue day-by-day or week-by-week reports. I can then browse all these reports at the end of the day, amazed by how much data would be at my fingertips.

I think the other two apps—Food Scanner and Fortune Teller—would be of less assistance to me. In Taiwan we are surrounded by wonderful food, but I am intelligent enough to know which I can eat and which I should avoid. Most foods sold in the night market are too greasy and too high in calories for me. However, some drinks prepared with fresh fruit and not too much sugar are probably okay, but I don't need an app to tell me this. I'm also not interested in hearing about the future. In the event that the app predicted something horrible was about to take place, I would likely become frantic and distracted in anticipation of all the terrible things about to happen. Besides, my phone already has an earthquake warning. What else do I need to know?

評分標準：

評分重點仍在於內容須符合題目要求，提供充分、具體之說明，句構語法及用字適切，以及拼字與標點符號使用得當；內容充實以及語言能力表現佳應是考生得分之重要元素。

英文作文依考生在內容、組織、文法句構、字彙拼字之表現評分，各項得分加總後給予一個整體分數，再依總分 1 至 20 分，分為下述五等級：特優（19-20 分）、優（15-18 分）、可（10-14 分）、差（5-9 分）、劣（0-4 分）。在仔細評閱考生的作答內容後，再依其內容是否切題、組織是否具連貫性、句子結構與文法、用字是否適切表達文意，及拼字與標點符號使用是否正確等要項，進行評分；為確保評分一致性，在試閱時，閱卷者皆必須完全熟悉及理解各分項的評分標準。字數明顯不足者，扣總分 1 分，未分段者，亦扣總分 1 分。