

龍騰文化

# 112 學年度學科能力測驗全真模擬試卷

英文考科

【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，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、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

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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 至 10 題，每題 1 分。

1. Some districts in underdeveloped countries are \_\_\_\_\_ for drug trafficking and heroin smuggling.

(A) noted (B) notorious (C) tame (D) noble

命題出處：必考高頻率單字，Unit 1，第 20 頁，第 5 題

參考答案：B

試題中譯：在低度開發國家內有些地區以毒品交易和走私海洛英而惡名昭彰。

(A)有名的 (B)惡名昭彰的 (C)溫馴的 (D)高尚的

2. Jack is so sociable that it's easy for him to \_\_\_\_\_ a friendly relationship with many of his neighbors.

(A) stride (B) demote (C) establish (D) relieve

命題出處：必考高頻率單字，Unit 2，第 39 頁，第 9 題

參考答案：C

試題中譯：Jack 是如此擅於社交，因此和他的許多鄰居建立友好的關係對他來說很簡單。

(A)大步走 (B)降級 (C)建立 (D)解除

3. Technological changes \_\_\_\_\_ lead to unemployment in the jobs previously done by labor, which we cannot prevent from happening.

(A) highly (B) suspiciously (C) vividly (D) inevitably

命題出處：必考高頻率單字，Unit 4，第 66 頁，第 1 題

參考答案：D

試題中譯：科技的改變不可避免地造成了勞工失業的問題，這是我們所無法避免的。

(A)非常 (B)懷疑地 (C)生動地 (D)不可避免地

4. The experiment was conducted in an \_\_\_\_\_ container; therefore, it would not be affected by some other factors.

(A) exclusive (B) airtight (C) inquisitive (D) obvious

命題出處：必考高頻率單字，Unit 7，第 127 頁，第 3 題

參考答案：B

試題中譯：這個實驗在密封的容器裡執行，因此它不會被一些其他因素影響。

(A)專有的；獨占的 (B)密封的 (C)好追究的；好問的 (D)明顯的

5. To live an efficient life, we have to arrange the things to do in order of \_\_\_\_\_ and start with the most important ones.

(A) pine (B) priority (C) rapidity (D) decency

命題出處：必考高頻率單字，Unit 11，第 182 頁，第 6 題

參考答案：B

試題中譯：為了過有效率的生活，我們必須根據優先順序安排要做的事，然後從最重要的事著手。

(A)松樹 (B)優先 (C)迅速 (D)體面

6. The doctor took my temperature, felt my pulse, and then \_\_\_\_\_ some medicine for me to take.

(A) prescribed (B) inscribed (C) transcribed (D) subscribed

命題出處：必考高頻率單字，Unit 12，第 200 頁，第 7 題

參考答案：A

試題中譯：醫生量了我的體溫和脈搏後，開了一些藥讓我服用。

(A)開藥方 (B)銘刻 (C)抄寫 (D)訂閱

7. The new tax policy proposed for the next fiscal year has been severely criticized by the \_\_\_\_\_ party leaders.

(A) approval (B) urgency (C) opposition (D) warranty

命題出處：必考高頻率單字，Unit 15，第 259 頁，第 1 題

參考答案：C

試題中譯：為了下一個財政年度而提出的新稅政策，一直被反對黨領袖強烈地抨擊。

(A)贊成 (B)迫切 (C)反對 (D)保證書

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ shows that the student has completed the training and is now able to perform CPR in emergency situations.

(A) calcium (B) certificate (C) stimulus (D) texture

命題出處：學測字彙王 練習題本，Unit 57，第 57 頁，第 6 題

參考答案：B

試題中譯：這份證書顯示該名學生已經完成訓練，現在能在緊急狀況下實施心肺復甦術。

(A)鈣 (B)證書 (C)刺激 (D)質地

9. Wendy has decided to \_\_\_\_\_ her study into a second bedroom so that there will be a place for her parents to sleep when they visit her.

(A) depict (B) conceal (C) convert (D) exceed

命題出處：學測字彙王 練習題本，Unit 51，第 51 頁，第 7 題

參考答案：C

試題中譯：Wendy 已經決定將她的書房改成第二間臥室，以便她父母來訪時有地方睡覺。

(A)描述 (B)隱藏 (C)轉變 (D)超過

10. Owing to a severe \_\_\_\_\_ in the wound on his leg, the patient is now in a critical condition and has to be monitored at all times.

(A) infection (B) defense (C) laboratory (D) adjustment

命題出處：學測字彙王 練習題本，Unit 33，第 33 頁，第 9 題

參考答案：A

試題中譯：由於腳傷嚴重感染，這名病患現在處於生死交關並且須持續接受觀察。

(A)感染 (B)防衛 (C)實驗室 (D)調整

## 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

On July 1, 2019, Taiwan once again introduced key legislation to help protect the environment. This was the day that the first stage of the country's ban on plastic straws went into effect. The aim of the law was to 11 the number of straws from the current level—3 billion per year—to a much more environmentally friendly figure. The ultimate goal will be to eliminate their use completely.

The first stage targeted about 8,000 businesses 12 the on-site sale of beverages: fast-food restaurants, shopping malls, coffee shops, and the like. 13, institutions such as schools and government offices were also included. The initial focus, then, was on controlling the use of plastic straws at indoor facilities. Take-out drinks and delivery services were not affected. Businesses caught breaking the law received a warning for the first offense, but guilty parties received fines of up to NT\$6,000 for a second offense.

Taiwan's EPA admitted that these measures were 14 enough to make a significant difference to the country's overuse of plastics, but a first step only. Due to the local population's love of take-away iced drinks, it seemed 15 no adequate solution could be found. However, the new law is likely to be extended to include take-away beverages sometime in the near future.

- |                     |                    |                  |                     |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 11. (A) increase    | (B) seize          | (C) reduce       | (D) conserve        |
| 12. (A) engaging in | (B) functioning as | (C) ranging from | (D) leading to      |
| 13. (A) Nonetheless | (B) Eventually     | (C) Consequently | (D) Additionally    |
| 14. (A) in general  | (B) by no means    | (C) on purpose   | (D) all of a sudden |
| 15. (A) as if       | (B) if only        | (C) even though  | (D) now that        |

命題出處：【新全勝】英文學測 16 週，Week 12，第 110 頁

參考答案：11. C 12. A 13. D 14. B 15. A

試題中譯：

2019 年 7 月 1 日，臺灣再次推行重要法案，以對環保盡一份心力。那天是臺灣塑膠吸管禁令第一階段生效之日。這項法案旨在將目前的吸管量，從每年三十億降至較環保許多的數字，而其最終目標為全面禁用塑膠。

第一階段以八千家從事飲料銷售的商家為對象，包括速食店、購物商場、咖啡廳等，另外也包含學校、政府辦事處等機構。最初的重點在於控制室內場所塑膠吸管的使用，外帶飲料與外送服務並不受影響。一旦查獲企業違法，初犯者予以警告，再犯則處以高達六千元新臺幣的罰鍰。

臺灣環保署承認這些措施只是第一步，絕無法大幅改變國內塑膠使用量過大的情況。由於國內民眾熱愛外帶冰飲，一時間似乎也想不到一勞永逸的解決方案。然而，短期內應該可

以見到這項新法案擴大範圍，將外帶飲料也包含在內。

11. (A)增加 (B)抓住 (C)降低 (D)保留  
12. (A)從事 (B)具有……功能 (C)範圍從……到…… (D)導致  
13. (A)儘管 (B)最後 (C)因此 (D)此外  
14. (A)一般來說 (B)絕不 (C)故意 (D)突然  
15. (A)彷彿 (B)但願 (C)即使 (D)既然

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Almost everyone in Asia seems to use the LINE messaging app. In less than ten years it has come to 16 most Asian markets. It was developed in 2011 by South Korea's Naver Corporation and was originally intended to compete with another well-known messaging service offered by the Internet company Kakao. However, shortly after launching their new service, Naver discovered they wouldn't be able to cope 17 Kakao's enormous popularity. The project was soon abandoned and turned over to the company's Japanese division. It was not until Naver Korea transferred product development to Naver Japan 18 the software became the tremendous success that it is today.

The first thing the Japanese branch did was to assign the name LINE to the application and establish the LINE Corporation. It was released to the public in June 2011, and within eighteen months had over 100 million users. By 2013 it was Japan's largest social network, and by 2017 LINE had 19 more than 700 million users.

How do we account for LINE's incredible achievement? Obviously, users love the 20 of instant messaging. Photos, files, and cute images can be sent back and forth in no time. Businesses have a new way to advertise their products and connect with potential clients. Best of all, it's available as a free download from the App Store.

16. (A) dominate (B) acquire (C) blossom (D) facilitate  
17. (A) for (B) with (C) about (D) of  
18. (A) where (B) did (C) that (D) when  
19. (A) disputed (B) equipped (C) attached (D) captured  
20. (A) disappearance (B) initiative (C) convenience (D) insistence

命題出處：【新全勝】英文學測 16 週，Week 15，第 141 頁

參考答案：16. A 17. B 18. C 19. D 20. C

試題中譯：

在亞洲似乎人人都在使用 LINE 通訊應用程式。在不到十年的時間內，LINE 便稱霸了大半亞洲市場。LINE 為南韓 Naver 公司於 2011 年研發而成，原本打算與網際網路公司 Kakao 所提供的另一知名通訊服務競爭。然而，LINE 剛上市不久，Naver 便發現他們無法抵擋 Kakao 的超高人氣，不久這項計畫便宣告結束，並移交給日本分部。等 Naver 韓國總部將產品研發轉移到日本分部之後，LINE 這個軟體才有今日的盛況。

日本分部所做的第一件事，是將這個應用程式定名為 LINE，並成立 LINE 公司。LINE 於 2011 年六月公諸於世，不到一年半，用戶便達一億多名。到了 2013 年，LINE 已成為日本最大的社群網路。直到 2017 年，LINE 已累積了七億多名用戶。

LINE 驚人的成績該如何解釋？顯然用戶喜愛即時通訊的便利性。照片、檔案、可愛的圖像，可瞬間來回傳送。企業也有了行銷產品及接觸潛在客戶的新方法。最棒的是，LINE 可在應用程式商店免費下載取得。

16. (A)支配 (B)獲得 (C)開花 (D)促成

17. 此題考片語 cope with (處理)。

18. 此題考 It is...that... 分裂句句型。當 not until 副詞(子句)置於 It is 和 that 之間時，that 後所接的子句不倒裝。

19. (A)爭論 (B)裝備 (C)連接 (D)擄獲

20. (A)消失 (B)積極性 (C)便利性 (D)堅持

### 三、文意選填(占10分)

說明：第 21 題至第 30 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，填入空格中。每題 1 分。

#### 第 21 至 30 題為題組

Are you interested in working in a 5-star beach resort in South Carolina? How about clerking in a gift shop in Crater Lake National Park in Oregon? Not only can you obtain some valuable work experience and 21 a few dollars, but you can also travel and see a bit of the countryside. And on top of all that you can also 22 your language skills. If this sounds like a 23 way to spend a couple of months or maybe even a year, keep reading.

Participation in working holiday programs has been on a steady 24 over the past 10-15 years. Even more significant, the number of countries offering visas to interested applicants has followed a similar upward trend. While the USA, Canada, and Australia are the most popular 25 for Taiwanese passport holders, other possibilities include Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, France, Germany, and New Zealand. And this is only a partial list. A little further investigation will lead you to a much more 26 catalog.

For many Taiwanese, the most common 27 to join a working holiday activity is right after university graduation. It serves as a kind of gap year experience before one takes employment on a full-time basis. Nevertheless, participation is not restricted to recent 28. In fact, working holiday visas are usually available to applicants from 18-30, and in some cases up to 35. And you need not worry about a potential negative effect on your career. Many employers may actually 29 working holidays favorably, especially if an employee's year abroad can have a positive impact on work performance once they return. Many Taiwanese companies, for example, have a 30 need for employees who have worked in an English-speaking environment.

Working holidays—they just may be for you!

- (A) choices (B) complete (C) desperate (D) graduates (E) look upon  
(F) period (G) put aside (H) rise (I) strengthen (J) worthwhile

命題出處：讀霸英文學測五合一，Unit 7，第 63 頁

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

試題解析：

你是否有興趣在南卡羅來納州的五星級海灘度假村工作？在奧勒岡州火山口湖國家公園的禮品店當店員呢？你不僅可以獲得一些寶貴的工作經驗、存一些錢，還可以旅行、欣賞一下郊外。除此之外，你還可以加強語言技能。如果這聽起來像是值得利用幾個月或甚至一年的方式，請繼續往下讀。

在過去的十到十五年中，參與打工度假計劃的人數一直在穩定成長。更重要的是，對感興趣的申請人提供簽證的國家數量也呈現類似的上升趨勢。對持臺灣護照的人，美國、加拿大和澳洲是最受歡迎的選擇，而其他可能性包括奧地利、比利時、捷克共和國、法國、德國和紐西蘭。這只是部分的名單。再進一步研究一下會讓你有更完整的目錄。

對許多臺灣人來說，參加打工度假活動最常見的期間就是大學畢業後。在就業全職工作之前，它可以當作一種空檔年的經驗。但是，參與的不僅限於應屆畢業生。實際上，打工度假簽證通常會發給十八至三十歲的申請人，在某些情況下最高為三十五歲。你不必擔心會對你的職業生涯造成負面影響。事實上，許多雇主可能認為打工度假是贊同的，特別是如果員工在國外的時間對於回國後在工作表現有正面的影響。例如，許多臺灣公司迫切需要曾在英語環境中工作的員工。

打工度假——可能正好適合你！

21. 此段提到打工度假的優點，空格接在 **Not only can you** 之後，可推知需填入原形動詞，可能的選項有(B)(E)(G)(H)(I)，其受詞為 **a few dollars**，因此語意上合理的只有(G)，打工度假除了可以累積工作經驗，還可以讓人存錢。
22. 和前一題一樣，此處空格接在助動詞 **can** 之後，需填入原形動詞，可能的選項有(B)(E)(H)(I)，其受詞為 **language skills**，因此語意上合理的只有(I)，打工度假可以增進語言能力。
23. 空格介於不定冠詞 **a** 和名詞 **way** 之間，可推知應填入形容詞用以修飾該名詞，因此可能的選項有(B)(C)(J)，上述提到打工度假的種種優點，因此應該是利用時間的好方法，故選(J)。
24. 此句在說明打工度假近來發展的狀況，空格前出現 **on a steady**，可推知應填入單數可數名詞，可能的選項只有(F)(H)，而下一句出現 **a similar upward trend**，說明提供簽證的國家也愈來愈多，因此空格應填入 **upward trend** 同義字，故選(H)。片語 **on the rise**，意思是「在上升」。
25. 空格前出現形容詞 (**popular**)，可推知應填入名詞，可能的選項有(A)(D)(F)，而此句的後半提到除了前述國家之外，還有其他可能性 (**other possibilities**)，故填入較相近的字，選(A)。
26. 空格介於 **a much more** 和 **catalog** 之間，可推知應填入形容詞，可能的選項有(B)(C)，前一句提到列出來的國家只是部分名單 (**partial list**)，因此如果深入了解後應該是會找到更多



國家，故填入(B) **complete catalogue** 正好是 **partial list** 的反義詞。

27. 此段說明通常何時會選擇去打工度假以及申請者的年齡，空格前出現形容詞 (**common**)，可推知應填入名詞，可能的選項有(D)(F)，但語意合理的只有(F)，說明打工度假最常見的時機點是大學畢業之後。
28. 此句出現 **nevertheless** 表示語意轉折，前面提到大學畢業後是最常去打工度假的時間，但也不是只有這段時間，空格出現在 **be restricted to** 之後，因此需填入名詞，可能的選項只有(D)，進一步說明不是只有剛畢業的學生才會去打工度假。
29. 空格出現在助動詞 **may** 之後，需填入原形動詞，可能的選項只剩(E)，正好說明雇主如何看待打工度假。
30. 空格介於不定冠詞 **a** 和名詞 **need** 之間，可推知應填入形容詞，可能的選項只剩(C)，表示許多公司迫切需要這樣的員工。

#### 四、篇章結構（占8分）

說明：第 31 題至第 34 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(D)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中。每題 2 分。

##### 第 31 至 34 題為題組

In 1984, the African nation of Ethiopia was suffering from a terrible famine. Thousands of people were starving, and images of the disaster victims were shown on television channels around the world. 31 They recorded the song, “Do They Know It’s Christmas,” raising both awareness and money for the crisis. The leader of these musicians, Bob Geldof, still wished to do more, so he began planning Live Aid, which was to become the largest televised concert in entertainment history.

32 His idea was to have a full-day concert in England followed by another in America. He booked Wembley Stadium in London and JFK Stadium in Philadelphia. Then he had to organize live TV broadcasts on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean. Finally, he needed the most popular bands to agree to perform. This proved to be a huge headache. 33 Still, Geldof pushed on.

On July 13, 1985, over 70,000 fans packed Wembley Stadium. 34 Two hours later, at 9:00 a.m. in Philadelphia, the US show began with over 100,000 rock and roll fans crowded into JFK Stadium. Over 30 US-based bands appeared on the show.

In the end, Live Aid raised more than \$127 million for famine relief. More importantly, it educated music fans in wealthy nations about a deadly crisis on the other side of the world. This, perhaps, was Live Aid’s most valuable accomplishment.

- (A) Geldof began his preparations for this enormous event.
- (B) Bands would commit to perform and then weeks later cancel their promised appearance.
- (C) The concert started at noon with a total of over 20 British-based acts performing.
- (D) In England, a group of musicians decided to try and provide much-needed assistance.



命題出處：讀霸英文學測五合一，Unit 9，第 84-85 頁

參考答案：31. D 32. A 33. B 34. C

試題解析：

一九八四年，非洲國家衣索比亞正遭受可怕的饑荒。數以千計的人挨餓，而世界各地的電視頻道上都播放了災民的影像。在英國，一群音樂家決定嘗試並提供急需的幫助。他們錄製了歌曲「他們知道現在是聖誕節嗎？」喚起人們對這場危機的意識，同時為此募款。這些音樂家的領導者鮑勃·吉爾多夫（Bob Geldof）仍然希望做更多事情，因此他開始策劃拯救生命演唱會（Live Aid），這後來成為娛樂史上最大的電視直播音樂會。

吉爾多夫開始為這場盛大的活動做準備。他的想法是在英國舉行一場全天候的音樂會，接著在美國舉行另一場。他預定了倫敦的溫布利球場和費城的甘迺迪體育館。然後，他需要在大西洋兩岸規劃現場電視直播。最後，他需要最受歡迎的樂團答應演出。事實證明，這事讓人頭痛。樂團會答應願意表演，然後在幾週後取消其承諾的演出。不過，吉爾多夫繼續堅持下去。

一九八五年七月十三日，超過七萬名樂迷擠滿了溫布利球場。音樂會在中午開始，共有二十多個英國團體演出。兩個小時後，在美國費城早上九點表演開始，有超過十萬名搖滾樂迷湧入甘迺迪體育館。有三十多個美國樂團表演。

最後，拯救生命演唱會為饑荒救濟募集了超過 1.27 億美元。更重要的是，它教育了富裕國家的樂迷關心發生在世界另一端的致命危機。也許這是拯救生命演唱會最寶貴的成就。

31. 空格前提到衣索比亞饑荒，有許多災民，而空格後提到他們錄製歌曲，很明顯此處的 **they** 指的並非是災民，因此填入的句子必須提及是哪些人，填入(D)正好解釋了這群人是音樂家，他們想要提供協助，而該協助就是空格後提到的錄製歌曲替災民募款。
32. 文章第一段最後提到鮑勃·吉爾多夫除了錄製歌曲，還想要籌畫演唱會進一步幫助災民。而空格出現在第二段第一句，可推知要填入該段的主題句，而此段就在說明鮑勃·吉爾多夫規劃演唱會的過程，要訂場地、找電視台轉播，以及找樂團來表演，故填入(A)，句中的 **this enormous event** 就是指演唱會。
33. 空格前提到鮑勃·吉爾多夫在找樂團時受到挫折，填入(B)正好說明難處在哪——有些樂團答應演出後卻又反悔。
34. 第三段在說明演唱會當天的情況，空格前提到在倫敦的溫布利球場開唱，空格後提到兩小時後在美國接力演出，填入(C)說明倫敦演唱會的狀況。

## 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

Genealogy—the study of family history—has become increasingly popular in recent years. People want to know who they are and where they come from by learning more about their ancestors. To meet this growing demand, many high-tech companies now offer DNA analysis services. One of the most popular is 23andMe, founded in Sunnyvale, California in 2006.

According to the company's website, 23andMe offers three distinct products, each with its own price and each offering different types of information. The first, called Ancestry and Traits, is the most affordable at \$99. This service provides 80 different reports on the client's ancestors and family tree. The central feature is a detailed analysis of one's ancestors, accurate to 0.1%. For example, it will show what percentage of your DNA can be traced to which region of Italy or Germany or Eastern Europe. As for traits, it reveals if you are likely to be sensitive to the sun or which smells or sounds you may prefer. The second product, Health and Ancestry, is double the price. It includes the same 80 reports as the first product but includes an additional 70 new analyses as well. The focus here is on analyzing the DNA data to discover which type of illnesses you are likely to develop in the future. Reports also expose whether the client is a carrier of any diseases that might possibly be passed on to one's children. The final product is a VIP service that sells for \$499. This product offers reports for two separate individuals, more in-depth analysis, and fast priority service.

Making use of 23andMe's services is quite **straightforward**. The first step in the procedures is completing the online registration and selecting your desired product. A service kit will arrive shortly afterward in the mail. You must provide a sample of your DNA by spitting in a tube and returning it to the company. Within 3–5 weeks you will be able to access your reports through the website. Those interested in family history and curious about possible health situations will find the service helpful.

35. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To sell a product.
  - (B) To introduce the history of a company.
  - (C) To argue the importance of genealogy.
  - (D) To provide an overview of a company's products.
36. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) 23andMe's business is not as good as before.
  - (B) Health and Ancestry provides 150 reports for about \$200.
  - (C) Information about a client's ancestors is neither detailed nor accurate.
  - (D) The VIP service is more detailed, and it takes longer to receive feedback from the company.
37. Which of the following best expresses the writer's opinion of the company and its products?
- (A) Not everyone will find its products to be useful.
  - (B) The company's products and services are overpriced.
  - (C) Genealogy is not real science and people should avoid purchasing these products.
  - (D) Customer satisfaction is very high, so the company must be doing something right.

38. What is the most likely meaning of **straightforward** in paragraph 3?

- (A) Simple. (B) Dishonest.  
(C) Easy to find. (D) Time-consuming.

命題出處：【新全勝】英文學測 16 週，Week 11，第 100-101 頁

參考答案：35. D 36. B 37. A 38. A

試題中譯：

研究家族史的系譜學近年來愈來愈受歡迎。人們想藉由更認識祖先，知道自己是誰以及從何而來。為了滿足此日益增加的需求，現在有許多高科技公司提供 DNA 分析服務。其中最受歡迎的公司之一就是 23andMe，一間 2006 年創立於加州森尼偉爾 (Sunnyvale) 的公司。

根據該公司網站，23andMe 提供三種不同的產品，每一項的價格都不同，所提供的資訊種類也不同。第一項產品的名稱為「祖先與特徵」，價格最便宜，為九十九美元。這項服務提供八十份不同的報告分析客戶的祖先及家譜，最主要的特色是對一個人的祖先的詳細分析，其準確度高達只有百分之零點一的誤差。舉例來說，這份分析報告能顯示在你的 DNA 當中，有多少百分比可追溯至義大利、德國或東歐的哪個地區。至於特徵，這份分析報告能顯示你是否可能對陽光過敏，或你可能比較喜歡哪種味道或聲音。第二項產品是「健康與祖先」，價格是第一項產品的兩倍。跟第一項產品一樣，這項產品也提供了八十份報告，但額外多了七十種新的分析（項目）。這項產品的重點在於分析 DNA 數據，找出你將來可能罹患的疾病種類。這些報告也揭露客戶是否為任何疾病的帶原者，以及這種疾病是否可能遺傳給下一代。最後一項產品是一項 VIP 等級的服務，價格高達四百九十九美元。這項產品為兩人提供報告，分析的內容更深入，並提供便捷的優先服務。

使用 23andMe 服務的方法十分簡單。步驟一是完成網路註冊並選擇你想要的產品。不久你就會在郵件中收到一套服務組合。你必須把唾液吐在一個試管裡，以提供你的 DNA 樣本，然後再把試管寄回公司。在三到五週的時間內，你就能在該公司的網站上讀取你的報告。對家族史有興趣，以及對自己可能的健康狀況感到好奇的人，會覺得這項服務很有幫助。

35. 本文主要的目的為何？

- (A)販賣產品。 (B)介紹某公司的歷史。  
(C)論證系譜學的重要性。 (D)簡單介紹某公司的產品。

36. 根據本文，以下敘述何者正確？

- (A) 23andMe 的生意不若以往。  
(B)「健康與祖先」提供一百五十份報告，價格大約兩百美元。  
(C)關於客戶祖先的資訊既不詳盡也不正確。  
(D) VIP 服務更詳盡，且需要較長時間才能收到該公司回饋的資料。

37. 以下何者最能表達作者對該公司及其產品的看法？

- (A)未必每個人都會認同它們產品很有用。  
(B)該公司的產品與服務價格過高。  
(C)系譜學並非真正的科學，因此人們應避免購買這些產品。  
(D)顧客滿意度非常高，因此該公司的策略肯定是對的。

38. 第三段 **straightforward** 一字最可能的意思為何？

- (A)簡單的。 (B)不誠實的。 (C)容易找到的。 (D)費時的。

第 39 至 42 題為題組

Have you ever called Apple's customer service department about a problem with your iPhone or amazon.com with a question about an order you are waiting for? Have you thought about who you are talking with on the other end of the phone? The speaker probably has strong English skills but doesn't sound quite like a native speaker. Chances are you are not conversing with someone in a basement office at Apple headquarters or an amazon service center, but rather with a representative in one of the hundred call centers located in different areas around the world.

The two countries with the highest concentration of call centers are India and the Philippines. The two reasons that make these locations so attractive are a large pool of university graduates who are fluent in English and a salary scale much lower than that in the developed world. For example, the 700,000 call center workers in India earn an average salary of US\$300 per month, while the one million workers in the Philippines make about \$700. Most call center workers are employed by companies from the US, UK, the Australia, and New Zealand, and these salaries are much less than workers in host companies would demand.

Call centers perform two primary functions. The first is handling customer complaints and inquiries, such as the Apple or amazon customers mentioned above. The second is conducting telemarketing or market research campaigns. This involves calling people in these developed countries to find out their feelings about the products offered by these western companies.

In recent years, there have been growing complaints against the treatment of workers at these call centers. In addition to the low pay offered by the host companies, employee burnout has also become an issue. Typical workers—university graduates, under 30, unmarried—are usually required to work long hours without breaks. They are often required to work all night long as this corresponds with the time most customers in the west are seeking assistance. These overworked, underpaid employees help to keep prices lower on all kinds of products for western consumers.

39. What does this passage mainly discuss?

- (A) How to get a job in a call center.  
(B) General information about the call center industry.  
(C) Salaries offered by companies to their call center employees.  
(D) Different kinds of customer complaints that call center workers must handle.

40. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) India and the Philippines both have high unemployment rates.  
(B) Call centers are usually located in the basement of a company's headquarters.  
(C) Locating these call centers abroad is one way of keeping consumer prices low.  
(D) Most call center employees work for companies from India and the Philippines.

41. In which paragraph might you read about common health problems of call center workers?
- (A) 1. (B) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4.
42. According to the passage, which of the following would likely be hired to work in a call center?
- (A) A young mother hoping to support her young family.  
(B) A young, recent graduate from an Indian business college.  
(C) A retired Philippine worker who is willing to work for a low salary.  
(D) A middle-aged high school graduate who has recently become unemployed.

命題出處：【新全勝】英文學測 16 週，Week 16，第 155-156 頁

參考答案：39. B 40. C 41. D 42. B

試題中譯：

你曾致電蘋果顧客服務部門詢問 iPhone 手機的問題，或曾致電亞馬遜網站詢問你正在等待的訂單問題嗎？你曾想過在電話另一端是誰在跟你通話嗎？對方可能英文能力很強，但聽起來卻不像母語人士。很可能與你交談的人，並不是在蘋果總公司地下室辦公室或亞馬遜服務中心的某人，而是位於世界各地一百個客服中心之一的業務代表。

印度和菲律賓是客服中心密集度最高的兩個國家。這兩個地區之所以如此吸引人，原因有二：英語流利的大學畢業生人數眾多，以及薪資水平遠低於開發國家。例如，印度的七十萬名客服中心員工所賺的平均月薪為三百美元，而菲律賓一百萬名員工的月薪則大約為七百美元。客服中心的員工大多數受僱於美國、英國、澳洲和紐西蘭的公司，而且他們的薪資遠低於母公司的員工所要求的薪資。

客服中心執行兩項主要功能。一是處理顧客的投訴和詢問，例如上述的蘋果或亞馬遜；二是進行電話行銷或市調活動，工作內容包括致電這些開發國家的人，以瞭解他們對這些西方國家提供的產品有何感想。

近年來，愈來愈多人投訴這些客服中心的員工所遭受到的待遇。除了母公司提供的低薪之外，工作倦怠也成為一大問題。一般員工，也就是三十歲以下、未婚的大學畢業生，通常必須長時間不休息地工作，也常需要整夜工作，因為這樣才能配合大多數西方國家尋求協助的顧客的作息時間。這些過勞、低薪的員工使西方國家的消費者能以較低的價格買到各類產品。

39. 這篇文章主要討論什麼？

- (A) 如何找到客服中心的工作。  
(B) 有關客服中心行業的一般訊息。  
(C) 公司提供客服中心員工的薪資。  
(D) 客服中心員工必須處理的各種客訴。

40. 根據本文，以下敘述何者正確？

- (A) 印度和菲律賓的失業率居高不下。  
(B) 客服中心通常位於總公司地下室。  
(C) 將客服中心設於海外是降低消費者物價的一種方式。

(D)大多數客服中心的員工在印度和菲律賓的公司工作。

41. 你可能在哪一段讀到客服中心員工常見的健康問題？

- (A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

42. 根據本文，以下哪種人可能受僱在客服中心工作？

- (A)希望扶養年幼子女的年輕媽媽。  
(B)最近剛從印度商學院畢業的年輕人。  
(C)願意接受低薪工作的退休菲律賓工人。  
(D)最近剛失業只有高中學歷的中年人。

第 43 至 46 題為題組

If you ask anyone what creature they despise most on the face of the earth, I predict 90% will have the same response: mosquitoes. And why not? There are a lot to hate. They are the single most deadly insect on earth, killing or infecting hundreds of thousands of people every year. Their bites also spread disease to livestock and pets. And at the very least, they are a major annoyance to all, interrupting sleep, picnics, and all kinds of outdoor activities. The world would surely be a better place if they went out of existence. Or would it?

Mosquitoes have inhabited the earth for more than 200 million years, so they must have served some purpose. And, in fact, they have. First, they are an essential part of the ecological food chain. While female mosquitoes feed on the blood of humans—among other animals—mosquitoes themselves are the preferred food of birds, bats, and spiders. Fish devour thousands of these winged menaces every day. Once consumed, they are then re-released as nitrogen-rich waste into the environment. Remove them from the ecosystem and **adverse** effects are sure to follow.

They also offer other benefits to the world. While the females are out dining on blood, males feed on nectar from plants and flowers. As they do so, they act as pollinators that help regional plants to thrive. Without their efforts, many plants which offer cover and shelter to a variety of animals and insects would struggle to survive. Again, a mosquito-less world would perhaps present us with a very different and unfamiliar landscape.

Another area of potential assistance is in the field of medical research. Scientists are currently investigating the use of mosquito saliva as a possible treatment in the fight against heart disease, the No. 1 killer of humans worldwide. This would represent a tremendous—and slightly ironic—twist if one of the world's great killers could become one of the world's great saviors.

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

- (A) The Life Cycle of the Mosquito  
(B) A Necessary Bother  
(C) Learning to Love the Mosquito  
(D) Understanding the Dangers of Mosquitoes



44. According to the passage, which of the following would **NOT** be negatively affected if mosquitoes were eliminated from the world?
- (A) Small animals that hide in plants.  
(B) Small animals that feed on mosquitoes.  
(C) Family pets and farm animals.  
(D) Different kinds of plant life.
45. Which of the following best expresses the writer's feelings toward mosquitoes?
- (A) 200 million years is long enough for the world to tolerate mosquitoes.  
(B) The positive benefits that mosquitoes provide for the ecosystem outweigh the negatives.  
(C) Medical science is crazy to think that mosquitoes could offer a cure for heart disease.  
(D) We need to have a balanced view of the positive and negative effects brought about by mosquitoes.
46. What does **adverse** mean in the second paragraph?
- (A) Harmful.                      (B) Helpful.                      (C) Healthy.                      (D) Slight.

命題出處：讀霸英文學測五合一，Unit 5，第 46-47 頁

參考答案：43. B 44. C 45. D 46. A

試題中譯：

如果你問任何人，他們最厭惡地球上的哪種生物，我預計 90% 的人會有同樣的回應：蚊子。為什麼不呢？有很多討厭牠們的理由。牠們是地球上單一最致命的昆蟲，每年殺死或感染數十萬人。牠們的叮咬也會傳播疾病給牲畜和寵物。至少，牠們讓很多人不堪其擾，打斷睡眠、野餐和各種戶外活動。如果牠們不存在，世界一定會變得更好。真的嗎？

蚊子已經在地球上存活了兩億多年，因此牠們的存在一定有某種作用。事實上，牠們確實有。首先，牠們是生態食物鏈很重要的一部分。雖然雌蚊吸食人類和其他動物的血液，但蚊子本身也是鳥類、蝙蝠和蜘蛛的首選食物。每天魚會吞食成千上萬隻的蚊子（長翅膀的威脅）。一旦被吃掉後，牠們便會轉變為富含氮的廢物重新被釋放到環境中。如果將牠們從生態系統移除，有害的影響必將隨之而來。

牠們還為世界帶來其他好處。雖然雌蚊吸血維生，但雄蚊以植物和花朵的花蜜為食。當牠們吸食花蜜時，就像授粉者一樣，幫助當地植物繁衍生長。沒有牠們的努力，那些能為各種動物和昆蟲提供遮蔽和躲避的植物將難以生存。話說回來，一個無蚊子的世界也許會帶給我們一個截然不同且陌生的風景。

另一個潛在能有幫助的領域是醫學研究。科學家目前正在調查使用蚊子唾液作為一種可能對抗心臟病的治療方法，該疾病是全世界人類的頭號殺手。如果世上最大的殺手之一可以成為世上最偉大的救世主之一，這將是很大的轉折，且帶有點諷刺意味。

43. 以下何者是本篇文章的最佳標題？
- (A)蚊子的生命週期                      (B)必要的麻煩  
(C)學會愛蚊子                      (D)了解蚊子的危險



44. 根據這篇文章，如果蚊子在世上滅絕了，以下何者不會受到負面的影響？
- (A)躲藏在植物中的小動物。 (B)以蚊子為食的小動物。  
(C)家中寵物和農場動物。 (D)不同種類的植物。
45. 以下何者最能表達作者對蚊子的感受？
- (A)兩億年的時間足以讓世界容忍蚊子。  
(B)蚊子給生態系統帶來的好處勝過壞處。  
(C)醫學界認為蚊子可以提供治癒心臟病療法的想法太瘋狂。  
(D)我們應以持平的態度看待蚊子帶來的正面和負面影響。
46. 第二段中 **adverse** 一詞意思為何？
- (A)有害的。 (B)有幫助的。 (C)健康的。 (D)微小的。

## 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 49 題為題組

As cultural animals, we humans often think and behave in a cultural way. Religions, as part of culture, indeed uphold certain ideals and values. Believers make these ideals and values part of their lives and develop their own particular beliefs and lifestyles. The following are two persons with different religions.

#### **Lisa, a 45-year-old American**

I'm a Buddhist and practice meditation every day, in order to improve myself by developing the qualities of awareness, kindness, and wisdom. We Buddhists do not worship any gods or God, but we believe in Karma and reincarnation, which are interconnected. Karma represents the most important law in the Universe. It says that a chain of suffering is caused by one's own actions. Therefore, if you cause suffering to other creatures, you will suffer too, either in this lifetime or the next. This chain, however, can be broken if we meditate and do good deeds. Ending suffering in this way also helps us to achieve rebirth.

#### **Omar, a 32-year-old Iranian**

As a devout Muslim, I have to repeat specific prayers based on verses from our holy book, the Quran, five times a day. This is compulsory, but the precise timing varies depending on the worshiper's circumstances. I always say these holy prayers while facing in the direction of Mecca, our holy city. On Fridays, we Muslims enjoy gathering in a large mosque to pray and study. I truly believe that there is only one almighty God who we call Allah. He is the creator of the universe and the source of all good and all evil. Everything that happens is Allah's will. He is a powerful and strict

judge, but also merciful to followers who do good and show religious devotion. We are all His servants.

47. What is the main idea of the article? (2%)

- (A) Religions and cultures are always closely related.
- (B) Religions shape the daily lives and spiritual beliefs of individuals.
- (C) Religions can lead to both cooperation and conflict around the world.
- (D) Religions can be taught and offer people insight into the meaning of life.

48. Complete the table according to the information given in the reading. (5%)

	BUDDHISM	ISLAMISM
Followers	(1) _____	Muslims
Place of worship	not mentioned	(4) _____
Holy Book	not mentioned	(5) _____
Practice	(2) _____	praying (5 times a day)
Beliefs	Karma (3) _____	Everything that happens is Allah's will.

49. "Sometimes an Islamic believer may wonder and say to him/herself: 'I am His devoted follower, I do everything that pleases **Him**, I do all of the things that **He** commands me to do, and yet I still suffer in my life. How come?'"

The **He** and **Him** in the above statement most likely refers to (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (1%). Write down one whole sentence in the reading to justify your answer.

(2) \_\_\_\_\_ (2%)

命題出處：Read It Up! 閱讀素養力，Unit 3，第 10-13 頁

參考答案：47. B 48. (1) Buddhists (2) meditation (3) reincarnation (4) Mosque (5) Quran

49. (1) Allah (2) We are all His servants.

試題解析：

47. 本文以一名佛教徒與一名穆斯林舉例比較，其中列舉出因信仰而有的生活習慣與觀念，故選(B)。

48. 依照第二、三段的兩者描述，依照信徒 (follower)、聚集道場 (place of worship)、經典 (holy book)、活動 (practice) 與信仰 (beliefs) 來做差異比較。

49. 「伊斯蘭」在阿拉伯文，意思是「服從，和平」，依照 Omar 虔誠的穆斯林所秉持的信念，阿拉是所有人的真主，所有人都是他的僕人，所以身為阿拉的子民，要服從指示，如此才會得到阿拉的赦免與得救。在西方聖經裡，大寫 He 或 Him 也有同樣觀念，為「上帝或神」的代名詞。

評分標準：

第 48 題	各小題： (一)完全正確（包括選字及字形變化），得 1 分。 (二)字形錯誤或者拼字錯誤、空白、答案錯誤或與答案無關者，得 0 分。
第 49 題	第 1 小題： (一)完全正確（包括選字及字形變化），得 1 分。 (二)字形錯誤或者拼字錯誤、空白、答案錯誤或與答案無關者，得 0 分。 第 2 小題： (一)完全正確（包括選字及字形變化），得 2 分。 (二)字形錯誤或者拼字錯誤，得 1 分。 (三)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. 許多臺灣年輕人對社群媒體上癮，他們不論在哪裡都能容易地和朋友保持聯絡。
2. 此外，他們感到寂寞或沮喪時，也能藉助社群媒體來忘掉真實生活的問題。

命題出處：翻譯作文 Let's G.O., Chapter 3, Unit 1, 第 63 頁

參考答案：

1. Many Taiwanese young people are/become addicted to social media, and they can easily stay/keep in touch with their friends no matter where they are.
2. In addition, when they feel lonely or depressed, they may turn to social media to forget their problems in real life.

試題解析：

1. be/become addicted to N/Ving 對……上癮 stay/keep in touch with... 和……保持聯繫
2. in addition=additionally=moreover=furthermore=what's more 此外 turn to... 轉向……求助

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）。

提示：你曾透過外送服務平臺訂購餐點嗎？你對這項服務有什麼想法？請根據以下兩張照片的內容，寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段描述這兩張照片中可能發生的事件或故事；第二段則說明你偏好透過外送服務訂餐或是到餐廳用餐，請陳述你的理由。



命題出處：Up! 英文寫作力，Chapter 3，Unit 2，第 72 頁

參考範文：

Drained of energy after a day's toil at school, I relished the prospect of relaxing at home and indulging myself with a luxury French dessert as a reward. Just as I sank into the couch with exhaustion, an excellent idea flashed across my mind—a food delivery platform. I immediately searched for a gourmet patisserie and placed an order for my cherished strawberry mille-feuille. Before long, a delivery man who followed the navigation system on his smartphone came racing into our community on a scooter loaded with a big insulated bag of food. Upon arrival, he hurriedly reached into the bag for my order and handed it to me, with beads of sweat standing out on his forehead. At the sight of my favorite cake, I was flooded with joy mingled with a wave of warmth surging in my heart. I grasped an opportunity to thank him before he mounted his scooter and resumed his journey of delivering culinary delights and happiness to every corner of the city.

Despite all the comfort and convenience of the food delivery service, I personally prefer physical restaurants. To begin with, a delivered meal can't compare with freshly cooked cuisine served at a restaurant. The meal tends to lose its original flavor after traveling a distance, and it is usually packed in a cheap box in sharp contrast to a restaurant's aesthetically decorated dishes. In addition, a restaurant creates a festive atmosphere and a memorable dining experience. I prefer to celebrate at a fancy restaurant on a special occasion and take glamorous photographs there. Last, ordering a meal through a food delivery platform does not cost less than dining out. There is a delivery charge for the service, which varies according to the distance traveled. Therefore, it appears that physical restaurants still hold irreplaceable appeal for me.

在學校辛苦了一天後，我筋疲力盡，憧憬著在家放鬆並且用奢華的法式甜點好好自我放縱一下，當作犒賞。正當我疲累不堪躺在沙發上，一個很棒的點子從腦中閃過——食物外送

平臺。我立即搜尋好吃的甜點店，並為我鍾愛的草莓千層蛋糕下訂單。不久，一位外送員依循智慧型手機上的導航系統，奔馳進入我們社區，機車上載著一個大保溫袋的食物。一抵達後，他就急忙伸進袋子裡拿我訂的餐點，並拿給我，額頭上還冒著汗珠。一看到我最愛的蛋糕，我滿心歡喜，夾帶著一股溫暖湧上心頭。我抓緊機會向他道謝，他就騎上機車，繼續他的旅程，將美食及幸福遞送到城市的每個角落。

食物外送服務儘管有其舒適及方便性，我個人偏好實體餐廳。首先，外送餐點和餐廳現煮的菜餚是無法相比的。餐點經過運送路程，往往失去原先的風味，而且通常都用廉價的盒子打包，跟餐廳裡藝術裝飾的菜餚形成強烈的對比。此外，餐廳營造過節的氣氛及難忘的用餐經驗。在特別場合，我偏好在豪華餐廳慶祝及拍華麗的照片。最後，透過食物外送平臺點餐並沒有比外出用餐花費較少。外送服務有運費，運費隨著旅程而改變。因此，實體餐廳看來仍舊對我有不可取代的吸引力。

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。