

龍騰文化

114 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。

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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. When the company's website went down, John contacted the IT department to _____ the problem immediately to avoid potential loss.
(A) vanish (B) address (C) spark (D) destroy

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 5 Environment

參考答案：B

試題中譯：當公司的網站當機時，John 立即聯絡資訊部門來處理問題，以避免有潛在的損失。

(A)消失 (B)處理 (C)引起 (D)毀壞

2. The player's impressive performance in the championship solidified her _____ among the top players in the world of badminton.
(A) status (B) scent (C) barrier (D) session

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：A

試題中譯：該選手在冠軍賽中的出色表現鞏固了她在羽球世界頂尖選手中的地位。

(A)地位 (B)香味 (C)障礙 (D)一段時間

3. Tim's English teacher asked him to rewrite his assignment because his _____ handwriting was too difficult for her to read.
(A) slender (B) critical (C) messy (D) vivid

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：C

試題中譯：Tim 的英文老師要求他作業重寫，因為他字跡太過潦草讓她難以閱讀。

(A)纖細的 (B)重要的 (C)潦草的 (D)生動的

4. The exhausted runner felt his legs give way, causing him to _____ on the track.
(A) argue (B) collapse (C) propose (D) strengthen

命題出處：龍騰【模模考】英文科學測模考試題本 第 2 回

參考答案：B

試題中譯：疲憊不堪的跑者感覺雙腿發軟，導致他倒在跑道上。

(A)爭論 (B)倒下 (C)建議 (D)加強

5. Thanks to the detailed _____ provided by the witness, the police were able to arrest the robber within hours.
(A) violence (B) representative (C) account (D) condition

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 1 People

參考答案：C

試題中譯：多虧目擊者提供的詳細描述，警方才能夠在數小時內逮捕搶匪。

(A)暴力 (B)代表人 (C)描述 (D)狀況

6. The year 2020 _____ some of the worst disasters ever, including severe forest fires across the globe and the deadly COVID-19 pandemic.

(A) transferred (B) witnessed (C) distributed (D) revealed

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：B

試題中譯：2020 年見證了一些有史以來最嚴重的災難，包括全球各地慘烈的森林大火和致命的流行病 COVID-19。

(A)轉移 (B)見證 (C)分發 (D)揭示

7. With the growing popularity of food-ordering apps, many food delivery companies have seen a significant rise in _____.

(A) revenue (B) attendance (C) compensation (D) preference

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 2 回

參考答案：A

試題中譯：隨著訂餐應用程式愈見普及，許多餐點外送公司的營收都可見到明顯成長。

(A)營收 (B)出席 (C)賠償 (D)偏好

8. Whether zoos should exist has been debated for quite some time since many people believe it is inhuman to keep animals in _____.

(A) prospect (B) hostage (C) abundance (D) captivity

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 6 回

參考答案：D

試題中譯：動物園是否應該存在已備受爭議好一段時間了，因為許多人認為囚禁動物是不人道的。

(A)前景 (B)人質 (C)豐富 (D)囚禁

9. The Cape Buffalo, also known as the death buffalo, is one of the most _____ animals on the planet. They usually use their huge bodies and powerful horns to ward off potential threats.

(A) informative (B) imperative (C) dependent (D) aggressive

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 8 Animals

參考答案：D

試題中譯：非洲水牛，也被稱為死亡水牛，是地球上最具攻擊性的動物之一。牠們通常用巨大的身體和強大的角來抵禦潛在的威脅。

(A)益智的 (B)緊急的 (C)依賴的 (D)有侵略性的

10. Journalists are expected to report news _____, but their personal perspectives may influence their reporting sometimes.

(A) objectively (B) hostilely (C) consistently (D) persuasively

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：雖然記者被期望客觀地報導新聞，但他們的個人觀點有時可能會影響他們的報導。

(A)客觀地 (B)有敵意地 (C)始終如一地 (D)有說服力地

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

According to historians, the ancient Roman poet Virgil composed the work he is most famous for, the *Aeneid*, sometime between 29 and 19 BC. This epic poem, 11 nearly 9,900 lines, is written in Latin, of course, and is traditionally divided into twelve books.

12, it tells the tale of the hero Aeneas and his faithful band of Trojan companions. It describes their escape from Troy following its sacking by the Greeks and their perilous journey by sea to the shores of Italy. It also relates the story of their 13 to establish not only a new home for themselves but also a new civilization.

Along the way, the crafty and courageous Aeneas must 14, leave a lovesick queen Dido behind, and avoid being captured by the one-eyed giant, Polyphemus. He must also 15 into—and safely return from—the underworld, the land of the dead, and then lead his countrymen in war against the bloodthirsty Rutuli tribe. Finally, in Book XII, Aeneas must defeat Turnus, the ruler of the said tribe in single combat if his people are to have any hope of founding Rome, a proud new city to equal fallen Troy.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) making up | (B) which made up | (C) made up of | (D) is made up of |
| 12. (A) In short | (B) Meanwhile | (C) At last | (D) In addition |
| 13. (A) medal | (B) quest | (C) cradle | (D) record |
| 14. (A) corner the market | | (B) top the charts | |
| | (C) access new data | (D) brave raging storms | |
| 15. (A) descend | (B) transform | (C) disguise | (D) commute |

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：11. C 12. A 13. B 14. D 15. A

試題中譯：

根據史學家，古羅馬詩人維吉爾大約是在西元前 29 至 19 年期間創作了 he 最著名的作品《伊尼亞斯紀》。這部史詩巨作為將近 9,900 行詩句組成，毋庸置疑是以拉丁文寫成，且傳統上分為十二卷。

簡而言之，這是敘述英雄伊尼亞斯和他一群忠實的特洛伊夥伴的故事。它描述他們被希臘人擊敗後逃離特洛伊城，並經由海路抵達義大利海岸的危險旅程。詩中也提到了他們追求建立自己的新家園以及新文明的故事。

一路上，足智多謀且無所畏懼的伊尼亞斯必須勇敢面對風雨肆虐、拋下相思成疾的皇后

Dido，還要不被獨眼巨人 Polyphemus 抓到。他也必須落入陰間（即亡者的國度）並且安全返回，然後再帶領他的同胞對戰嗜血的 Rutuli 部落。最後在第十二卷，如果伊尼亞斯的人民懷有建造羅馬的希望，想建造一座能夠匹敵衰落特洛伊的驕傲新城市，他必須在一戰擊敗 Rutuli 部落的領導者 Turnus。

11. 此題考分詞片語用法。原句可還原成 This epic poem, which is made up of nearly 9,900 lines, is written in...，句中省略了 which is，故選(C)。
12. 觀察上下文，文章第一段已提到此篇詩作有十二卷，相當龐大，而本文後兩段開始簡述故事內容，故可推測答案為(A)。(A)簡而言之 (B)同時 (C)最後 (D)此外
13. (A)獎牌 (B)追求 (C)搖籃 (D)紀錄
14. (A)壟斷市場 (B)高居榜首 (C)取得新資料 (D)面對風雨肆虐
15. 此題考細節。從句中 the underworld, the land of the dead 來判斷，並且要 safely return，可推知應為描述移動狀態的動詞，四個選項中(A)最為符合。(A)落入 (B)轉變 (C)偽裝 (D)通勤

第 16 至 20 題為題組

As if we didn't have enough on our plates when it comes to reversing climate change, mankind is destroying the natural world in a way that's very hard to 16. It's a disturbing reality that demands immediate attention and action.

Worldwide, tons of leftover food is ending up in the bin three times a day. These unfinished meals are crowding landfills and emitting harmful greenhouse gases, 17 the environment. In fact, scientists estimate that if global food loss and waste were a country, it 18 be the third largest emitter of greenhouse gases after the U.S. and China.

Thankfully, we now have the technology to tackle this problem head-on. Online platforms dedicated to ensuring that no bite is wasted are springing up everywhere. An app like Olio, for instance, presently operates in over fifty countries. It 19 consumers or companies who wish to share perfectly good, unfinished food for free 19 people nearby who are willing to collect it instead of letting it go to waste. Olio estimates its platform has facilitated the sharing of over 30 million portions of food that would have 20 been thrown away. Households, restaurants, hotels, and supermarkets are using this service to significantly cut waste, costs, and labor while filling hungry bellies and simultaneously reducing environmental damage.

16. (A) stomach (B) shoulder (C) elbow (D) mouth
17. (A) cracking down on (B) taking a heavy toll on
(C) getting to the bottom of (D) making an issue of
18. (A) will (B) must (C) may (D) would
19. (A) sandwiches...between (B) attaches...to
(C) matches...with (D) guards...against
20. (A) otherwise (B) therefore (C) namely (D) moreover

命題出處：龍騰 克漏字開外掛 Unit 35 Environment

參考答案：16. A 17. B 18. D 19. C 20. A

試題中譯：

彷彿人類在扭轉氣候變遷方面做得還不夠似的，我們還以一種難以容忍的方式破壞自然界。這是一個令人憂慮的事實，需要立即關注並採取行動。

全球每天都會有三次大量的剩餘食物最後都被扔進垃圾桶。這些未吃完的食物塞滿了垃圾掩埋場，並排放有害的溫室氣體，對環境造成嚴重傷害。事實上，科學家估計，如果將全球糧食損失和浪費視為一個國家，那麼它將排在美國和中國之後，成為第三大溫室氣體排放國。

慶幸的是，我們現在擁有技術來直接解決這個問題。致力於確保沒有一口食物浪費的線上平臺隨處大量湧現。例如，像 Olio 這樣的應用程式目前在超過 50 個國家使用。它將那些希望免費分享完好的、未吃完的食物的消費者或企業，與願意收集這些食物而不是任其浪費的附近人士進行配對。Olio 估計，其平臺已經促成了超過 3000 萬份食物的分享，不然這些食物本來會被丟棄。家庭、餐廳、飯店和超市都在使用這項服務來大幅減少浪費、成本和勞動力，還能填飽飢餓的肚子，並同時減少環境破壞。

16. 本題測驗能否選出符合上下文文意的單字。從空格後的 **disturbing reality**，可知這種破壞自然界的方式是令人不愉快且難以忍受的，故選(A) **stomach**。本題四個選項皆為身體部位或器官，但都可以當動詞使用，其語意如下：(A) **stomach**（容忍；忍受） (B) **shoulder**（承擔） (C) **elbow**（用手肘推開） (D) **mouth**（用嘴型示意，但不發出聲）。
17. 本題測驗能否選出符合上下文文意的慣用語。先釐清每個慣用語的意思：(A) **crack down on** 制裁；嚴厲處罰 (B) **take a heavy toll on** 對……造成嚴重破壞 (C) **get to the bottom of** 釐清某事的真相或緣由 (D) **make an issue of** 對……小題大作。根據文意，食物浪費會排放有害的溫室氣體，對環境造成破壞，可推論答案應為(B)。
18. 本題考的是假設語氣的用法。從 **if...were...** 可知，此為與現在事實相反的假設語氣。此句型為：If S + **were/過去式動詞...**, S + **would/could/should/might + VR...**。根據此句型，空格所在的主句必須使用 **would, could, should, might** 其中一個助動詞，故選(D)。
19. 本題測驗能否選出符合上下文文意的搭配詞語。四個詞組的語意如下：(A) **sandwich A between B** 把 A 夾在 B 的中間 (B) **attach A to B** 將 A 固定或附加於 B (C) **match A with/to B** 將 A 與 B 配對 (D) **guard A against B** 保護 A 免於 B。從文意可知，該應用程式是媒合雙方以進行食物共享的計畫，故選(C)。
20. 本題測驗能否選出符合上下文文意的單字。根據文意，若未使用 Olio 平臺，食物將會被丟棄或浪費。而 **otherwise** 表「不然；若非則……」，符合此句文意，故選(A)。**otherwise** 表示在不同情況下的對比或替代情況，強調特定行為的不同結果。其他選項語意：(B) **therefore**（因此） (C) **namely**（也就是說） (D) **moreover**（此外）。

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

Technology involves applying scientific knowledge in order to create or improve upon advanced machines or equipment. This is precisely what Willis Carrier did in 1902, when he 21 a mechanical invention that would fundamentally transform the way people experienced summer. His innovative air conditioning system ended up changing far more than just the season, however—it changed the world.

Carrier's eureka 22 came on a humble train platform. One day, while standing on one of these everyday surfaces and staring into the fog, he suddenly 23 upon a brilliant idea. Why not have warm, humid air pass over a liquid cooling agent that could absorb heat and moisture, and turn the liquid into a gas in the process?

All one would have to do then was to separate the cooled air from this newly formed 24, redirecting the former into the space that required cooling, and the latter into a coil or chamber where the heat could be released. Over time, the temperature of the cooling agent would drop enough to return it to a liquid state, allowing it to be reused 25 to extract heat from more warm air.

For the first time, Carrier's 26 refrigeration cycle allowed us to create cooler, more comfortable indoor environments at will, all year round. As a result, large-scale food production 27 as items such as produce and meat could be preserved more easily. In addition, an artificially cooled indoor cinema was suddenly the perfect 28 from the sweltering summer heat outside. Before long, the new technology was being used to render long-distance passenger flights 29, to cool computer servers that were constantly calculating, and to build huge shopping malls for the masses.

Ever since, Carrier's brilliant innovation has been cooling and drying our homes, hospitals, offices, schools, factories, vehicles, and 30 every other indoor space imaginable. It is utterly impossible to imagine modern life without the ubiquitous benefit of air conditioning.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|----------------|---------------|------------|
| (A) hit | (B) boomed | (C) pioneered | (D) ingenious | (E) refuge |
| (F) possible | (G) vapor | (H) repeatedly | (I) virtually | (J) moment |

命題出處：龍騰 克漏字開外掛 Unit 46 Technology

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

試題中譯：

科技涉及運用科學知識以創造或改善先進的機器或設備。這正是威利斯·開利在 1902 年所做的事情，當時他開創了一項機械發明，徹底改變了人們對於夏季的體驗。然而，他的創新空調系統最終改變的不僅僅是季節——它改變了世界。

開利靈光乍現的時刻是在一個不起眼的火車月臺上。有一天，當他站在這尋常的月臺地

上，凝視著霧氣時，他突然想到一個絕妙的主意。為什麼不讓溫暖潮溼的空氣通過能夠吸收熱量和溼氣的液體冷卻劑，並在過程中將液體轉變為氣體呢？

接下來所要做的就是將被冷卻的空氣和新形成的蒸氣分離開來，將前者重新引導到需要冷卻的空間，將後者引入到一個盤管或室中，讓熱量釋放出來。隨著時間的推移，冷卻劑的溫度會下降到足以使其恢復為液態，可重複使用以從更多溫暖的空氣中提取熱量。

開利巧妙的冷卻循環首次使人類能夠一整年隨意創造更為涼爽舒適的室內環境。因此，大規模的食品生產蓬勃發展，因為像是農產品和肉類等物品可以更容易保存。此外，人造的涼爽室內電影院突然成為躲避室外酷暑的完美庇護所。不久之後，這項新技術開始用於實現長途客運航班，也用來冷卻不斷運算的電腦伺服器，以及建造給大眾的大型購物中心。

從那時起，開利的卓越創新發明一直為我們的家園、醫院、辦公室、學校、工廠、車輛，以及幾乎所有能想像到的室內空間降溫和除溼。如果沒有空調無所不在的好處，我們完全無法想像現代生活會是什麼樣子。

21. 本題要填動詞，且須為過去式動詞。空格後描述該發明改變人們體驗夏季的方式，且空格下一句又提到關鍵字 **innovative**（創新的），可回推答案應為(C) **pioneered**。**pioneer** 有二義：(1) (v.) 開創；做先鋒 (2) (n.) 先驅；創始人。
22. 本題要填名詞。從空格前的 **eureka** 可推論答案應為(J)。**eureka moment** 意指「恍然大悟；靈光一閃的時刻」。該詞語之由來與古希臘科學家阿基米德（**Archimedes**）有關。據說當時，阿基米德在浸滿水的浴缸中洗澡時，突然意識到可以使用浮力原理來解決一個問題。當他發現這個解決方法時，他激動地大喊「**Eureka!**」，這個詞在希臘文中意為「我找到了」或「我發現了」。於是，**eureka moment** 後來便成為描述某人投入思考或探索時，突然迎來靈感的瞬間。
23. 本題要填動詞，且能與後面的 **upon** 形成慣用語。唯一的答案為(A)。**hit upon/on** 表「某人突然想到某個點子」，而且必須以「人」當主詞。
24. 本題要填名詞。空格後提到的 **the former** 指的是 **cooled air**（被冷卻的空氣），而 **the latter** 則指本題的單字。從後面的敘述 **the heat could be released** 可知空格所填名詞會被引導到某個空間以釋放其熱能，可回推該單字應為(G) **vapor**（蒸氣）。
25. 本題要填副詞以修飾 **reused**。從空格前的描述，可知該冷卻系統是循環運作，再從空格下一段首句提到的 **refrigeration cycle**（冷卻循環）更可確定答案應為(H) **repeatedly**（重複地）。
26. 本題要填形容詞。根據文意，開利發明的冷卻循環系統是前所未見的，且為人類帶來舒適的環境，可推論答案應為(D) **ingenious**（巧妙的；製作精巧的）。
27. 本題要填動詞，且須為動詞過去式。從空格後的描述可知，冷卻系統的發明使食物容易保存，因此食物得以大量生產，故選(B) **boomed**（增長；蓬勃發展）。
28. 本題要填名詞，且與後面的 **from** 形成搭配詞組。因電影院配有空調系統而成為熱門的避暑場所，可得知答案應選(E)。**refuge** 意為「庇護（所）；避難（所）」，後面搭配 **from...**，表「避開……」。
29. 本題要填形容詞。空格前的 **render** 表「使得；使成為」，用法為 **render + O + adj.**。再從

上下文描述可推知答案應為(F)。

30. 本題要填副詞，修飾 **every**。從上下文可知，現代社會中幾乎每個室內空間都配有冷氣，因此答案應選(I)。

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

Few pastimes are as relaxing and refreshing as soaking in a steamy hot spring on a wintry day. Its pleasant, mind-clearing fumes gently energize fortunate bathers in a warm and comforting cloud. 31 Despite this, not many soaking souls give much thought to the geothermal forces at work that make such indulgence possible.

As scholars familiar with the word's Greek roots should be able to tell you, "geothermal" literally means "Earth's heat." The reason why we can enjoy hot springs is due to the thermal energy trapped in the crust of our remarkable planet. 32 Another is the energy left over from when the globe was formed billions of years ago.

Today, certain places scattered over its surface are what one might literally call geothermal hotspots. 33 Producing geothermal energy of this nature usually involves channeling underground hot water or steam sources in order to rotate turbines. Such systems thus create renewable energy which is far cheaper and more eco-friendly than fossil fuels, both in terms of extraction and usage.

34 Over a quarter of the country's electricity needs are met with the aid of geothermal applications, and power production capacity in this field currently stands at just under 800MW. What's more, over 90% of the homes on this snowy but scenic island are heated in various geothermal ways. Best of all, this energy-giving earthly heat doesn't look like it will cool down anytime soon!

- (A) Heat generated by the decay of radioactive material is one cause of this warmth.
- (B) At the same time, its mineral-rich waters soothe and revive tired limbs and aching muscles.
- (C) One particular geothermal hotspot that's making excellent use of its planet-provided power is Iceland.
- (D) They are areas where geothermal steam and springs occur in such abundance that they can even be harnessed to generate power.

命題出處：龍騰 克漏字開外掛 Unit 41 Energy

參考答案：31. B 32. A 33. D 34. C

試題中譯：

很少有消遣能像在冬日裡泡在熱氣騰騰的溫泉裡一樣放鬆和提神。它令人愉悅、淨化心靈的水霧緩緩地為幸運的沐浴者在溫暖舒適的雲霧中注入活力。同時，其富含礦物質的水可以舒緩和恢復疲勞的四肢和痠痛的肌肉。儘管如此，沒有多少泡湯者會認真思考是地熱力量

的作用，使這樣的享受成為可能。

熟悉這個詞的希臘字根的學者應該能告訴你，「地熱」字面上的意思是指「地球的熱量」。我們之所以能夠享受溫泉，原因在於被困在我們這個獨特星球地殼中的熱能。由放射性物質衰變所產生的熱量是造成這股熱能的其中一個原因。另一個原因是地球在幾十億年前形成時留下的能量。

如今，分布在地表的某些地方就可能照字面被稱為地熱熱點。這些地方的地熱蒸汽和泉水豐富，甚至可以被利用來發電。要製造這種特性的地熱能，通常需要引導地下熱水或蒸汽源以讓渦輪機旋轉。這樣的系統創造了比化石燃料更為便宜和環保的可再生能源，無論是在提取還是使用方面。

能確實充分利用由地球提供的能量的地熱熱點是冰島。該國四分之一以上的電力需求都由地熱應用來滿足，而該領域的發電量目前接近 800 兆瓦。而且，在這個多雪但風景如畫的島上，有超過 90% 的家庭都是透過各種地熱方式來供暖的。最重要的是，這種賦予能量的地球熱量似乎還不會很快就冷卻！

31. 本題測驗能否掌握段落內容的連貫性。由第一句提到泡湯是個令人放鬆（relaxing）與提神（refreshing）的活動，第二句接著說明泡湯的好處：energize fortunate bathers，可推測空格這句亦接續說明泡湯的好處，故選(B)。
32. 本題測驗能否掌握段落內容的連貫性及代名詞所指涉的對象。空格前一句提到被困在地殼內的地熱，而空格後一句則說明地熱的另一個（Another）熱能來源，故本題應選(A)，舉例說明其中一個熱能來源，選項中的 this warmth 指的就是前面提及的地熱。
33. 本題測驗能否掌握段落內容的連貫性及代名詞所指涉的對象。空格前一句點出地表上有某些地方被稱為「地熱熱點」，可推測空格這句應該介紹地熱熱點的特色，故本題應選(D)，選項中的主詞 They 指的就是前一句的 geothermal hotspots。
34. 本題測驗能否掌握段落主題句。空格後提及 Over a quarter of the country's electricity needs....，可推論前一句應提及某個國家，故選(C)，該國是指冰島（Iceland）。

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

The boomerang, a kind of throwing stick, is undoubtedly one of the most iconic items associated with Australia. Most commonly, a boomerang is made of wood and shaped like a wide letter V. The two symmetrical wings have a curved airfoil shape, which, after being thrown in a spinning manner, causes the boomerang to ascend while moving forward, turn back in a circular motion, then descend and return to be caught by the thrower.

Based on ancient rock art in Australia, use of boomerangs among Australian Aboriginals goes back as early as 50,000 years ago, a staggering 45,000 years before the Great Pyramids of Giza were built. From this artwork, we know that boomerangs were used as a weapon to hunt mammals such as kangaroos, but historical studies show that the Aboriginals also used them as battle clubs,

musical instruments, fire-starters, and recreational toys. Boomerangs themselves are an art form, as they are often painted or carved with tribal patterns and imagery. They range in size from 10 to 185 centimeters, though the most common size is in the 25- to 75-centimeter range. In modern times, due to their aesthetic appeal, they have become a popular souvenir item, though the ones sold to tourists are often a non-returning (i.e. purely decorative) variety.

While boomerangs are most often associated with Australian Aboriginals, the tools have been independently invented by numerous cultures around the world. A boomerang made of mammoth tusk and dating to 30,000 years ago has been found in Poland, while ancient inhabitants of South India used them to hunt birds and rabbits. When the tomb of King Tutankhamun, the most famous of ancient Egyptian pharaohs, was discovered, it was found to contain an impressive collection of boomerangs.

Today, boomerangs come in a variety of designs, occasionally with three or even four wings. There are boomerang throwing competitions, and several astronauts have tested and proven that boomerangs function identically under zero gravity.

35. Which of the following shows a common boomerang, as described in the passage?

(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



36. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as a possible use for a boomerang?

(A) As jewelry.

(B) To strike others.

(C) As a decoration.

(D) For killing wildlife.

37. Which of the following words are used in the passage to refer to the boomerang?

a. tomb b. club c. tool d. thrower e. variety f. weapon

(A) a, b, c, f

(B) b, c, d, e

(C) c, d, e, f

(D) b, c, e, f

38. Which of the following statements is true about boomerangs?

(A) They are never larger than one meter in size.

(B) They move in a different way in outer space.

(C) They can be made of materials besides wood.

(D) Their distribution is limited to Asia and Australia.

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：35. A 36. A 37. D 38. C

試題中譯：

迴力鏢是一種投擲棒，無疑是與澳洲相關最具代表性的物品之一。最常見的迴力鏢是以木頭製成，形狀宛如一個寬口的英文字母 V。對稱的雙翼具有彎曲的機翼形狀，此形狀讓迴

力鏢在以旋轉方式拋出後，會於前進的同時上升，再以繞圈方式轉回，然後下降返回由投擲者抓住。

根據澳洲的古岩石藝術，澳洲原住民使用迴力鏢的歷史可以追溯到 50,000 年前之遠，比建造吉薩大金字塔更早了 45,000 年，相當驚人。我們從岩石藝術中可得知，迴力鏢是用來作為狩獵像是袋鼠等哺乳動物的武器，但歷史研究顯示原住民也將它們當作戰鬥棍棒、樂器、點火器以及娛樂玩具。由於迴力鏢經常被繪製或刻上部落紋路和圖像，本身就是一種藝術形式的呈現。迴力鏢的尺寸從 10 至 185 公分不等，但最常見的則是落在 25 至 75 公分之間。在現代，因迴力鏢具有藝術感的外形迷人，已成為廣受歡迎的紀念品，儘管賣給遊客的往往是無法返回（即純裝飾用）的類型。

雖然迴力鏢最常與澳洲原住民聯想在一起，其實這類工具在世界各地的許多文化中已有獨立發明。在波蘭，發現了可溯及 30,000 年前以猛獁象牙製成的迴力鏢；而南印度的先古居民則是用來捕獵鳥類和兔子。當古埃及最著名的法老王——圖坦卡門國王的陵墓被發掘而出時，裡頭也發現收藏著令人印象深刻的迴力鏢。

時至今日，迴力鏢有各式各樣的設計，偶爾會有三或甚至四個鏢翼。迴力鏢也有投擲競賽，幾名太空人已測試並證實了在零重力的環境中，迴力鏢的作用依舊相同。

35. 下列哪一張圖片呈現的是如文章所述常見的迴力鏢？

36. 下列何者不是文章中提到迴力鏢可能的用途？

- (A)作為首飾。 (B)打擊他人。 (C)作為裝飾。 (D)殺死野生動物。

37. 下列哪些詞彙在文章中用來指涉迴力鏢？

- a. 陵墓 b. 棍棒 c. 工具 d. 投擲者 e. 類型 f. 武器

38. 下列關於迴力鏢的敘述何者正確？

- (A)它們的大小從不會超過一公尺。 (B)它們在外太空以不同的方式運動。
(C)它們除了木材也可以用其他材料製成。 (D)它們的分布僅限於亞洲和澳洲。

第 39 至 42 題為題組

In the 1840s, millions of Americans migrated westward in pursuit of a better life: more space, more affordable land, more prosperous careers, and a freer environment to raise their families. In 1848, when gold was discovered in the mountains of northern California, thousands more came seeking fortune and fame in the California gold fields. Some found riches and glory, some found only disenchantment, and some—like the Donner Party—found disaster.

Two brothers—George and Jacob Donner—left Illinois in April 1846 leading a group of 87 emigrants in 20 wagons, more than half of whom were under 18 years of age. They soon merged with other parties from the east and together departed Independence, Missouri in May 1846. They were the last large group of the season, but this starting date was considered very late for the upcoming 4–5-month cross-country journey. This delayed departure was their first miscalculation, but it was followed by a **second, more fateful one** a few months later. Realizing time was of the essence, George Donner opted to navigate a new trail called the Hastings Cutoff, which was

rumored to be 400 miles shorter and could save one month of travel time. This trail, however, was unfamiliar and poorly marked and eventually led the party straight into tragedy.

In the high elevations of the Sierra Mountains, an axle on one of the wagons broke, and the entire party halted to make repairs. That night, five feet of snow fell, trapping the Donner Party. They could neither go forward nor backward, so they set up camp and decided to wait out the winter. Tragically, they were unprepared for this crisis, and within three weeks their food allotment had been totally consumed. Now facing starvation, they began eating their horses, grass, leaves, bones, and eventually...one another.

In the spring of 1847, 47 members of the original Donner Party—about half—finally emerged from the mountains. Both Donner brothers had perished; in fact, most of the survivors were aged 18 or younger. A long expedition that had begun full of dreams and ambition had ultimately ended in a nightmare for all.

39. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To describe a tragedy from history.
- (B) To describe life in the eastern US in the 1840s.
- (C) To warn people against taking shortcuts.
- (D) To argue the importance of following one's dream.

40. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a reason people made the long trip to California?

- (A) It was difficult to find good, high-paying jobs in the east.
- (B) House and land prices had become very expensive.
- (C) The environment in the east had become too polluted.
- (D) The dream of wealth was difficult to resist.

41. What does the phrase “**a second, more fateful one**” in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) Running out of food during winter.
- (B) Breaking an axle in the Sierra Mountains.
- (C) Making a delayed departure from Independence, Missouri.
- (D) Choosing the Hastings Cutoff in hopes of saving travel time.

42. According to the passage, which of the following people would have been most likely to survive the expedition led by Donner?

- (A) An older leader of the group.
- (B) A strong middle-aged male emigrant.
- (C) A 30-year-old mother of two.
- (D) An adolescent.

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. A 40. C 41. D 42. D

試題中譯：

1840 年代，數百萬美國人向西移民，追求更好的生活：更多的空間、更便宜的土地、更繁榮的職業以及更自由的環境來養家活口。1848 年，當北加州山區發現金礦時，又有成千上

萬的人來到加州金礦尋求財富和名聲。有些人發現了財富和榮耀，有些人只發現幻滅，有些人（比如唐納大隊）則發現了災難。

喬治·唐納和雅各布·唐納兩兄弟於 1846 年 4 月帶領一群共 87 名移民搭著 20 輛馬車離開伊利諾伊州，其中一半以上不滿 18 歲。他們很快就與來自東部的其他隊伍合併，並於 1846 年 5 月一起離開密蘇里州獨立市。他們是這個季節的最後一個大型團體，但這個出發日期對於即將到來的 4 至 5 個月的跨越全國旅程來說，被認為非常晚。這次的延遲出發是他們第一次誤判，但幾個月後又發生了第二次更致命的誤判。喬治·唐納意識到時間至關重要，因此選擇了探索一條名為黑斯廷斯近道的新路線，這條路線謠傳縮短了 400 英里，可以節省一個月的旅行時間。然而，因為這條小路很陌生而且標示不清，最終導致隊伍陷入悲劇。

在內華達山脈的高海拔區，一輛馬車的一根車軸斷了，整個隊伍停下來修理。當晚，降雪有五英尺厚，困住了唐納大隊。他們既不能前進，也不能後退，於是他們紮營，決定等待冬天過去。不幸的是，他們對這場危機毫無準備，三週內他們的食物配額就被耗盡了。如今面臨飢餓，他們開始吃馬、草、樹葉、骨頭，最後……吃人。

1847 年春天，原唐納大隊中的 47 名成員（大約一半）終於從山裡出現。唐納兄弟均已喪生；事實上，大多數倖存者都是 18 歲或年紀更小的人。一場最初充滿夢想和野心的漫長探險，最終成為所有人的一場惡夢而告終。

39. 本文的主要目的是什麼？

- (A)描述歷史上的一場悲劇。 (B)描述 1840 年代美國東部的生活。
(C)告誡人們不要走捷徑。 (D)論證追隨夢想的重要性。

40. 根據本文，下列哪一項不是人們長途旅行到加州的原因？

- (A)在東部地區很難找到好的高薪工作。 (B)房價和土地價格變得非常昂貴。
(C)東部地區環境汙染嚴重。 (D)財富的夢想難以抗拒。

41. 第二段中的「**a second, more fateful one**」指的是什麼？

- (A)冬天食物耗盡。 (B)在內華達山脈折斷車軸。
(C)延後從密蘇里州獨立市出發。 (D)選擇黑斯廷斯近道，希望節省旅行時間。

42. 根據本文，下列何者最有可能在唐納領導的長征中倖存下來？

- (A)隊伍中的一位年長領袖。 (B)一位強壯的中年男性移民。
(C)一位有兩個孩子的 30 歲母親。 (D)一位青少年。

第 43 至 46 題為題組

For decades, India's time zone has been a hotly debated issue. Back in 1884 when time zones were officially established, two time zones were used—Bombay Time and Calcutta Time. Indian Standard Time (IST) was introduced in 1906, but Calcutta Time and Bombay Time continued to be maintained after India's independence in 1947, until 1948 and 1955 respectively. The current single time zone, though a legacy of British rule, is often viewed as a symbol of unity. Yet, not everyone thinks it is a good idea.

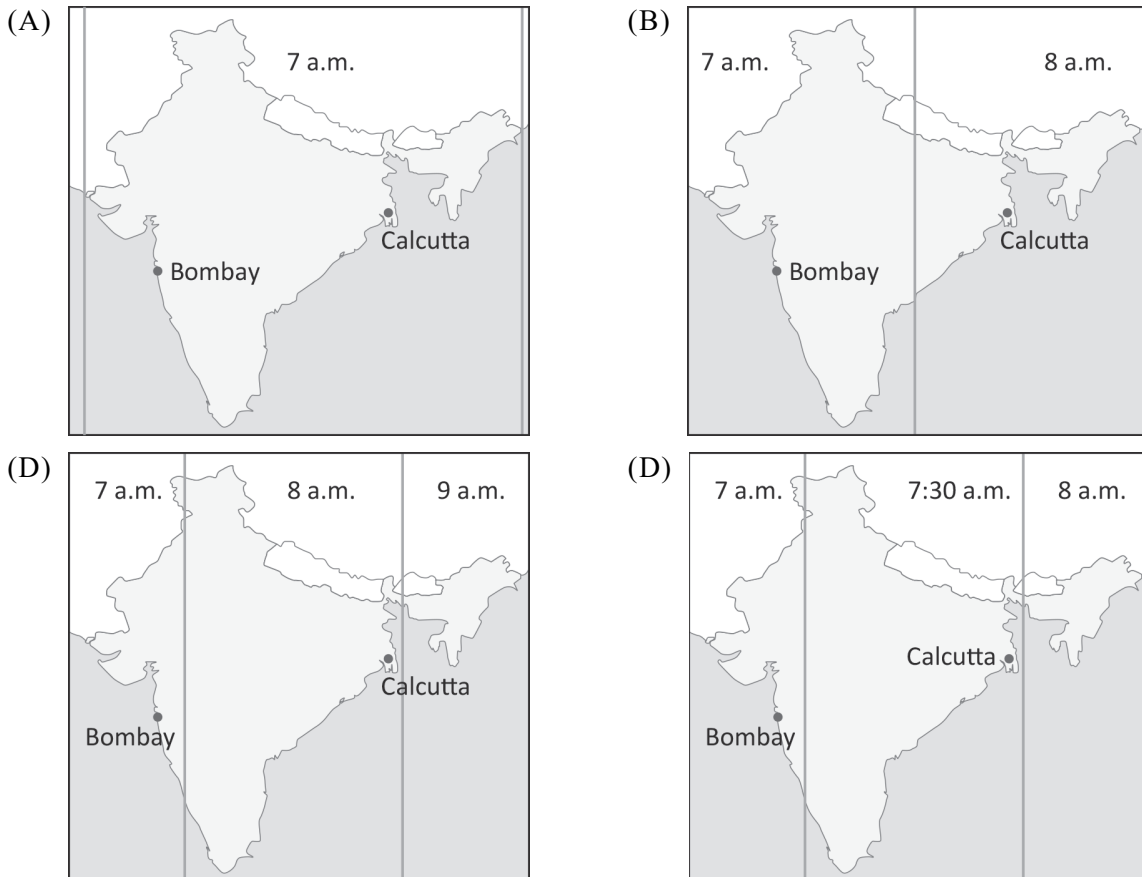
India stretches 3,000 km from east to west, spanning roughly 30 degrees longitude. This

corresponds to a two-hour difference in mean solar time, based on the position of the sun in the sky. Thus, the sun rises nearly two hours earlier in the east than in India's far west. In Northeastern states, sunrise can be as early as 4 a.m. in summer and sunset by 4 p.m. in winter, much earlier than the official working hours. This results in great loss of daylight hours and more consumption of electricity, and often reduced productivity.

Meanwhile, recent studies point out that the current system leads to a serious problem in education for some students. Nationwide, the school day starts at roughly the same time; thus, children go to bed later and have reduced sleep in west India, where the sun sets later. Such sunset-induced sleep deprivation is more **pronounced** among the poor, mostly due to their noisy environment and lack of sleep-inducing facilities like window shades or indoor beds. On average, an hour's delay in sunset time reduces children's sleep by 30 minutes, and an hour's delay in annual average sunset time reduces education by about 0.8 years. As a result, children living in locations with later sunsets are less likely to complete primary and middle school education.

Despite various requests and proposals for multiple time zones, the government is keen to retain the current system. Reasons provided include prevention of confusion and safety issues regarding railway and flight operations.

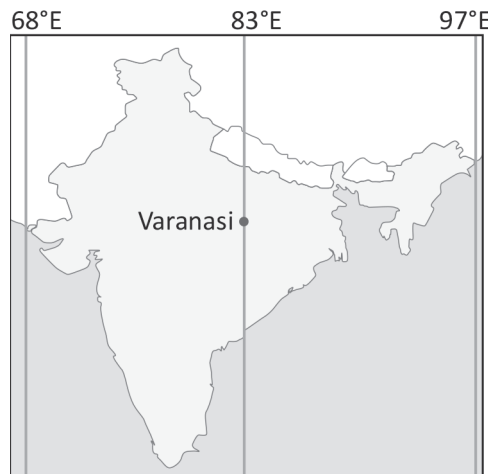
43. Which of the following illustrates the Indian time zone system since 1955?



44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “**pronounced**” in the third paragraph?

- (A) Serious. (B) Flexible. (C) Distant. (D) Noisy.

45. According to the passage, which of the following is a supporting argument for multiple time zones?
- (A) The number of traffic accidents can be reduced.
(B) Children may have better-quality sleep and education.
(C) India may have more energy resources to generate electricity.
(D) The country may rid itself of the impact of British colonization.
46. According to the passage, when is most likely the sunset hour in December in the city of Varanasi shown on the map?



- (A) 7 p.m. (B) 6 p.m. (C) 5 p.m. (D) 4 p.m.

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 7 Education

參考答案：43. A 44. A 45. B 46. C

試題中譯：

幾十年來，印度的時區一直是一個受到激烈爭論的問題。早在 1884 年正式建立時區時，就使用了兩個時區——孟買時間和加爾各答時間。1906 年引進印度標準時間（IST），但加爾各答時間和孟買時間在 1947 年印度獨立後繼續保留，分別持續到 1948 年和 1955 年。當前的單一時區雖然是英國統治的遺產，但通常被視為統一的象徵。然而，並不是每個人都認為這是個好主意。

印度從東到西綿延 3,000 公里，跨越大約 30 度經度。根據太陽在天空中的位置，這對應於平均太陽時間的兩個小時差異。因此，印度東部比最西部的日出時間早近兩個小時。在東北部各州，日出最早可在夏季凌晨 4 點開始，冬天日落時間可在下午 4 點之前，比正式上班時間早很多。這會導致大量的日光時間損失和更多的電力消耗，並且通常會降低生產力。

同時，最近的研究指出，現行系統導致一些學生的教育出現嚴重問題。在全國，上學日大致在同一時間開始；因此，在印度西部，日落時間較晚，孩子們上床較晚，睡眠減少。這種日落所引起的睡眠不足在窮人中更為明顯，主要是由於他們的環境嘈雜，缺乏窗簾或室內床鋪等誘發睡眠的設施。平均而言，日落時間延遲一小時會使兒童的睡眠減少 30 分鐘，而每年平均日落時間延遲一小時會使教育減少約 0.8 年。因此，生活在日落較晚地區的兒童完成小學和中學教育的可能性較小。

儘管對多個時區提出了各種要求和建議，但政府仍熱衷於保留當前的系統。提出的理由包括防止混淆和鐵路和航班營運方面的安全問題。

43. 以下哪一項說明了自 1955 年以來的印度時區系統？

44. 以下哪一項與第三段中的「**pronounced**」一詞的含義最接近？

- (A)嚴重的。 (B)靈活的。 (C)遙遠的。 (D)嘈雜的。

45. 根據文章，以下哪一項是支持多時區的論據？

- (A)可以減少交通事故的數量。 (B)兒童可能有更好的睡眠和教育品質。
(C)印度可能有更多的能源來發電。 (D)該國可能擺脫英國殖民的影響。

46. 根據本文，地圖上顯示的 Varanasi 市十二月的日落時間最有可能是什麼時候？

- (A)下午 7 點。 (B)下午 6 點。 (C)下午 5 點。 (D)下午 4 點。

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

Macho Man Health Club “Get your body in shape, and keep it in shape” <u>Club Offerings for Members</u>	
A. Aerobics Center Before you can get your body in shape, it's vital to get that most important muscle—the heart—in peak condition. That starts with cardio training. Make use of one of our 30 exercise bikes or try the Cardio Circuit: a series of six activities (jumping rope, knee lifts, squat jumps, etc.) that takes 20 minutes to complete and is designed to burn calories and increase energy. After 20 minutes, your heart will be pumping, and those extra pounds will be disappearing.	B. The Weight Room If you're looking to build muscle and create a perfect bodybuilder's body, this is the place for you. We offer an excellent combination of free weights and lift machines, so you can target your workout to match your body's needs. If you're not a fan of weights, our resistance bands also do the trick. And don't forget, weight training is also a key component in staying lean, so if your goal is to keep in shape, make sure to add weight work to your overall workout.
C. The Classroom New to the world of exercise? Why not start with a class or two led by one of our top-flight trainers? Let our experts check your technique, so you can be sure to maximize efficiency. Classes are also a great way to meet other members. Find a training buddy and push each other to success. A new monthly schedule of classes is posted on the 1 st of every month. Our yoga classes are especially popular.	D. Spa & Juice Bar After your workout, visit the spa for a massage or a sauna. It's a great way to unwind and relax. Also, stop by and talk to our dietitian, Jane Alexander, who can offer tips on improving diet and avoiding unwanted calories. Finally, how about a tasty, vitamin-rich juice or smoothie to top off your exercise routine? A full menu of seasonal fruit drinks is available. <i>Note: Refreshments at the Juice Bar are not included in your membership fees.</i>

- 47-48. 請根據健身俱樂部的文宣內容，選出最適當的單詞 (word)，分別填入下列兩句的空格，並視語法需要作適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，且符合全文文意。
(填空，4 分)

By 47 members' technique, trainers can ensure that individuals get maximum benefit from their workouts.

Jane Alexander, the on-site dietitian, can help members' diet improvement and the 48 of unnecessary calories.

49. Which noun phrase in the passage means "an important part or element of a larger whole"? (簡答，2 分)

50. From (A) to (F) below, choose the statements that are true about Macho Man Health Club. (多選題，4 分)

- (A) Macho Man Health Club only offers private, one-on-one classes.
- (B) The Aerobics Center focuses on strengthening the heart.
- (C) Each activity in the Cardio Circuit takes 20 minutes to complete.
- (D) Free fruit juices and smoothies are available after your workout.
- (E) Those interested in crafting an eye-catching body shape should visit the Weight Room.
- (F) The Classroom adjusts its course offering twice a year.

命題出處：龍騰【模模考】英文科學測模考試題本 第 2 回

參考答案：47. checking 48. avoidance 49. a key component 50. B, E

試題中譯：

男子漢健身俱樂部 「強健體魄，維持健美好身材」 俱樂部會員設施	
A. 有氧運動中心 在鍛鍊出健美的身材之前，一定要讓最重要的肌肉——心臟——處於顛峰狀態。這得先從心臟訓練開始。利用我們的 30 輛健身腳踏車之一，或試試健心循環區：一套六種活動（跳繩、提膝、深蹲跳等），完成時間 20 分鐘，這套活動是設計來燃燒熱量及提升活力。20 分鐘後，你的心臟會變得更強健，同時減去身上多餘的體重。	B. 舉重室 若想鍛鍊肌肉，打造健美先生般的完美身材，來這裡就對了。我們提供一組絕佳的自由重量和舉重機，所以你能集中鍛鍊想強化的部位。若你不喜歡舉重，我們的彈力帶也有同樣的效果。別忘了，重訓也是維持精實的關鍵要素，因此倘若你的目標是保持身材，就務必把重訓加入整體的健身計畫中。

C. 教室

你是運動領域的新人嗎？何不先上一、兩堂由我們最頂尖教練指導的課程？讓我們的專家檢視你的技巧，確保你能發揮最佳的運動效果。上課也是遇見其他學員的好方法。找個訓練夥伴，互相督促、達到目標。新的月份課程表於每月一號公布。我們的瑜伽課尤其熱門。

D. 水療館與果汁吧

健身後，來水療館按摩或洗個桑拿浴吧。這是放鬆身心的好方法。此外，順道來跟我們的營養師 **Jane Alexander** 聊聊，她可以提供你如何改善飲食及避免攝取多餘熱量的訣竅。最後，來杯美味可口、富有維生素的果汁或奶昔來當例行運動的結尾如何？我們有完整的當季水果飲品菜單。
注意：果汁吧的點心飲料並未包含在會員費內。

47. 透過檢查會員的技巧，教練可以確保運動者從鍛鍊中獲得最大收益。
48. 現場營養師 **Jane Alexander** 可以協助會員飲食的改善並避免不必要的熱量。
49. 文中哪個名詞片語的意思是「更大整體重要的一部分或元素」？
50. 從下面的(A)到(F)中，選出關於男子漢健身俱樂部正確的說法。
- (A)男子漢健身俱樂部僅提供私人一對一課程。
- (B)有氧運動中心著重於增強心臟功能。
- (C)健心循環區的每項活動需要 20 分鐘才能完成。
- (D)運動後可享用免費果汁和奶昔。
- (E)有興趣塑造吸睛體型的人應該去舉重室。
- (F)教室課程每年調整兩次。

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. 隨著電動汽車愈來愈普及，對高效電池的需求也在不斷增長。
2. 雖然這類電池是用來對抗氣候變遷，但生產它們的過程對環境卻會造成負面影響。

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 2 回

參考答案：

1. As electric cars are becoming more popular/With the increasing popularity of electric cars,
there is a(n) growing/increasing need for highly/extremely efficient batteries.
或
As electric cars are becoming more popular/With the increasing popularity of electric cars, the
demand for super-efficient batteries is growing.
2. Although/While such batteries are meant/used/intended to fight/combat climate change, the
process of producing them has a negative impact on the environment/can negatively affect the
environment.

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：請仔細觀察以下圖片，並以此為題，寫一篇英文作文。文分兩段，第一段請描述圖片，並說明圖片中所呈現的問題。第二段請描寫你對該問題的個人感想及看法，以及可以如何改善該問題。



命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 8 Animals

參考範文：

I'm sure you have seen stray dogs such as the one in the picture on occasion, for they used to dwell in every neighborhood in Taiwan. There was a time when it seemed that you would see more strays like this than those being walked by responsible owners. These dogs would often call the sidewalk outside a particular store home, and you would bump into them every day as you passed by. They would often sit in the same place, with their energy largely gone due to sickness and a lack of nutrition. For food, they were dependent on whatever they could gather from garbage cans or handouts from friendly passersby. They were almost dirty, and like the dog in the photo, their skin would be red and raw from scratching the parasites that inhabited their bodies. It was at the same time both an annoying and heartbreaking sight, and you probably said to yourself, "Can't someone solve this situation?"

I was devastated when I saw pictures like that. Fortunately, Taiwan has shown that solutions do exist as stray dogs have been on the decline for several decades. Today, clean healthy dogs far outnumber homeless strays. Public awareness was raised by the joint efforts of local governments and local media: the former by creating laws addressing responsible pet ownership and the latter by posting updates and photos like the one above. In addition, residents have been encouraged to adopt family pets from shelters, so once vulnerable animals can be safely reintroduced into society. Finally, children—as well as adults—have been educated to accept pets as family members for life. For the public's safety, it was imperative that solutions to the stray dog crisis be found. Taiwan's success has shown that as a society we have the capability to come together to create positive outcomes. Good for us!

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。