全國公私立高級中學
101 學年度指定科目第七次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：102 年 5 月 9-10 日

英文考科

---作答注意事項---

考試時間：80 分鐘

作答方式：
- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 未依規定畫記答案卡，致機器掃描無法辨識答案；或未使用黑色墨水的筆書寫答案卷，致評閱人員無法辨認機器掃描後之答案者，其後果由考生自行承擔。
- 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。
第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（占 10 分）

說明：第 1 項至第 10 項，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請塗記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」，各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或塗記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Though most of the buildings were _______ in the air raid, this hundred-year-old church remains intact.
   (A) destroyed  (B) ripped  (C) generated  (D) installed

2. Many people who loved to act waited _______ for hours, without a complaint, just to go through a five-minute audition.
   (A) profusely  (B) patiently  (C) reluctantly  (D) repeatedly

3. According to the Guinness Book of World Records, Agatha Christie is a _______ novelist, whose works rank third as the world's most widely published books after the Bible and those of Shakespeare.
   (A) renowned  (B) anonymous  (C) curious  (D) notorious

4. During an expedition to the North Pole, if you do not follow instructions and stay with the pack, you could meet with a(n) _______.
   (A) incident  (B) downfall  (C) construction  (D) catastrophe

5. It's wise to sign a _______ with the landlord before you rent an apartment so as to avoid unnecessary arguments.
   (A) contract  (B) concept  (C) contract  (D) contrast

6. The science teacher _______ to the class how condensation of water takes place by showing them some computer graphics.
   (A) experiments  (B) theorizes  (C) demonstrates  (D) hypothesizes

7. The hermit did not want to befriend people and preferred to lead a(n) _______ life.
   (A) mean  (B) solitary  (C) miserable  (D) enthusiastic

8. The police confirmed the identity of the robber's _______ after his identity was revealed during the interrogation.
   (A) accomplice  (B) intruder  (C) suspect  (D) criminal

9. We _______ ourselves to grief when our beloved mother died of a sudden heart attack.
   (A) surrounded  (B) surrendered  (C) retreated  (D) reversed

10. John peered into the group _______ as he wanted to know what was making the whirring sound.
     (A) inattentively  (B) interferingly  (C) indifferently  (D) inquisitively

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第 11 項至第 20 項，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請塗記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或塗記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

11-15 項爲題組

A chamber orchestra of twenty children uses instruments fashioned out of recycled materials. The sounds of a classical guitar _______ two big jelly cans while used X-rays serve as the skins of a thumping drum set. A battered aluminum salad bowl and strings tuned with forks which once belonged to an elegant table make a violin. _______. bottle caps work perfectly well as keys for a saxophone.

Word is spreading about these kids from Cateura, a vast landfill outside Paraguay’s capital where some 25,000 families live alongside reeking garbage in abject poverty. Most of these children’s parents eke out livings as trash-pickers, _______ no future for themselves and their children. The orchestra is the _______ of Favió Chavez, a social worker and music teacher. He opened a tiny music school at the landfill five years ago, hoping to keep youngsters out of trouble. _______, he had only five instruments to share, and the kids often grew restless. So Chavez asked one of the trash-pickers to make some instruments from recycled materials to keep the younger kids occupied.
1. (A) come along  (B) come up  (C) come in  (D) come from
2. (A) Interestingly  (B) Depressingly  (C) Purposefully  (D) Outrageously
3. (A) being seen  (B) seeing  (C) and saw  (D) who sees
4. (A) blueprint  (B) breakout  (C) brainchild  (D) outburst
5. (A) Instead  (B) However  (C) Moreover  (D) Therefore

16-20 題為題組

31 October, 2012 World News——The clean-up is still going on across New York and New Jersey after superstorm Sandy 16 into the East Coast. Hundreds of thousands of people are still without power; tens of thousands will have to find accommodation as their houses are ruined and temperatures are dropping.

There’s an urgency to the clean-up operation as another storm is forecast to hit the region later in the week. President Obama canceled three days of campaign events to be back in the White House and 17. If he hadn’t, he would have been accused of trying to save his job, 18 doing it. As it is, he has earned some praise for firmly shouldering the responsibility.

Officials say they hope there will be the minimum amount of 19 on election day. Polling stations are being moved, generators brought in for the electronic voting machines, but turnout is expected to be lower in places 20 there is still no power, or people have been driven from their homes.

16. (A) swung  (B) smashed  (C) swarmed  (D) struck
17. (A) in order  (B) in view  (C) in vain  (D) in charge
18. (A) because of  (B) regardless of  (C) rather than  (D) more than
19. (A) disturbance  (B) corruption  (C) existence  (D) concussion
20. (A) that  (B) where  (C) what  (D) which

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(L)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

21-30 題為題組

It was once observed that anything that was in the world when you were born is normal and natural. Anything that was invented between when you were 15 and 35 is revolutionary and exciting, and anything invented after you’re 35, however, is 21 the natural order of things. Over the past ten years, many over-35s have found themselves 22 sideways by a tsunami of new technology, which, even if it does not follow the order of things, certainly seems 23 more normal and natural to their children.

Technology has so 24 transformed the way children play and interact with each other that parents, and now some neuroscientists, are beginning to question the effect this total 25 of the digital world might be having on the development of their brains. Children are in the vanguard of this technological explosion. They are the ones who are using technology more than anyone and their brains are also more 26. Today’s children will often learn to use a Nintendo DS before they can read, so should we be worried about the hypnotic draw video games seem to have on them?

It is believed that games may not always be the dark force we fear and some might even help make our children smarter. Based on a research of Dr. Paul Howard-Jones, playing video games 27 the brain’s reward system so strongly that the uptake of dopamine, a neurotransmitter associated with motivation, anticipated pleasure and attention, is 28 to that seen when amphetamines are taken. This response helps a person to focus 29 a stimulus-specific way, making video games very good teachers, 30 they don’t always teach what parents expect them to teach.

(A) far  (B) embrace  (C) in  (D) on  (E) though  (F) engages
(G) knocked  (H) completely  (I) similar  (J) plastic  (K) against  (L) regardless
四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (F) 選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

31-35 題為題組

Liberal arts colleges are found in all parts of the world.  31  The liberal arts college is defined as a college or university whose curriculum aims at imparting general knowledge and developing general intellectual capacities, in contrast to a professional, vocational, or technical curriculum.  32  However, a typically two-year exploration of the liberal arts or general knowledge is required of the students before declaring a major.

These colleges encourage a high level of student-teacher interaction at the center of which are classes taught by full-time faculty rather than graduate student teaching assistants.  33  Additionally, the residential experience of living on campus brings a wide variety of cultural, political, and intellectual events to students who might not otherwise seek them out in a non-residential setting.  34

The recent trend of online learning has been explored as a blended or exclusive environment to offer certain courses.  35  This resulted from a trend in the United States toward higher numbers of students enrolling in science and research universities. Thus, some liberal arts colleges are now offering entire degree programs online in addition to offering experimental curricula.

(A) Other features of these colleges include having smaller enrollment, class size and student-teacher ratios than universities.

(B) In the United States, they are certain undergraduate institutions of higher education.

(C) Liberal arts colleges have decided to explore the idea of creating the traditional environment using online technology.

(D) In fact, there are many distinct types of liberal arts colleges because of their unique programs.

(E) A full-time, four-year course of study at a liberal arts college leads students to earning a Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science degree.

(F) They are known for being residential, which means students live and learn away from home, often for the first time, and learn to live well with others.

五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第 36 題至第 51 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

36-39 題為題組

In 1885, a drugstore owner, John Stith Pemberton, created a non-alcoholic drink to replace the banned alcoholic drink in America and sold it as a syrup. Water had to be added before one could drink it. An accidental change of adding soda water instead of pure water by one of Pemberton’s customers the next year made this fizzy drink what we are used to today.

Two of the most important ingredients Pemberton used were cocoa leaves and kola nuts, hence the name—Coca Cola. Cocoa leaves, eaten by the Indians, are used to make drug cocaine and they have not been used in Coca Cola since 1903. Kola nuts were consumed by West Africans and contain caffeine, which is also found in coffee, tea, and chocolate. A glass of modern Coca Cola contains as much caffeine as a cup of instant coffee.
Unfortunately, Pemberton, who did not realize the potential of the beverage becoming a huge international business, sold the business of Coca Cola to another drugstore owner, Asa Candler. Candler further developed and perfected the drink, making Coca Cola the most popular drink when eighty percent of the southern states of America had forbidden alcohol by 1907. Between 1919 and 1933, alcohol was forbidden all over the United States, resulting in the production of many imitations of Coca Cola. In 1916 alone, there were 153 “copies” with names like Soda-Cola, Candy Cola, Cold Cola, Kola-Kola, Kos-Kola and Cay-cola.

Being a popular drink among the army troops, Coca Cola became the drink of the US Army during World War II. Due to the huge consumption demand of the drink, many bottling plants were built all over the world. In 1947, there were 64 new plants in Europe, Asia and Africa. This allowed American soldiers to enjoy the drink worldwide. The famous trademark is known everywhere, and many people see Coca Cola as the symbol of the United States.

36. Coca Cola became a sparkling drink we are familiar with now in ____________.
(A) 1885 (B) 1886 (C) 1916 (D) 1947

37. The ban in alcohol in the United States caused ____________.
(A) Coca Cola to become an alcoholic drink
(B) cocoa leaves not to be used in Coca Cola
(C) Coca Cola to be a huge international business
(D) people to drink Coca Cola as an alternative to drinking alcohol

38. According to the passage, why do people see Coca Cola as a symbol of the United States?
(A) Coca Cola was made official drink of the US Army by the President.
(B) It has the most number of its bottling plants in the United States.
(C) The government of the United States advertises Coca Cola widely.
(D) It was associated with American soldiers sent to many parts of the world.

39. Where is this piece of article most likely to be found?
(A) On a vending machine selling alcoholic drinks.
(B) On a medical magazine dealing with diabetes.
(C) On a display board found in the Louvre Museum.
(D) On the “Heritage” section of the Coca-Cola Museum website.

40-43 課例

When most people in the UK look back on the summer of 2012, it will probably be the successes of the Olympics and Paralympics they remember, not the weather. But for some, the UK’s wettest summer for 100 years—swiftly followed by the worst September storms for thirty years—will have left a far less pleasant legacy. From the Scottish borders to the south-west of England, thousands of homes in the UK have had to cope with the economic and emotional stress caused by flooding.

One of the more innovative ideas of recent years has been homes that float on water—not simply houseboats but fully functioning houses that rise to avoid flooding and help ease development congestion on land. It’s a concept that’s starting to take shape in small pockets around the world, including San Francisco, Seattle and parts of Canada. Here in Europe, it’s the Netherlands, where more than half the land lies below sea level, that is leading the way.

Some undergraduates of a prestigious university in England worked on a project of coming up with a conceptual and technical design for an eco-friendly floating house. Floating houses are still rare in the UK, so with the help from a grant from the Bristol Port Company, the students spent three packed days in the Netherlands to get a closer look at how the houses might work. Back in Bristol, they worked on six conceptual designs and then used a decision matrix, which weighed factors such as cost, practicality and eco-friendliness, to compare their advantages and disadvantages.

The students' final design—a two-storey cylindrical house with a roof terrace and striking copper roof—was both environmentally friendly and economically viable. The bottom half was a partially submerged hollow concrete basement, which would provide buoyancy and additional living space and was held in place by telescopic piles that would allow it to rise with the water.

40. 2012 was an unforgettable year for some British people because ____________.
(A) the Paralympics, unlike the Olympics, was a failure
(B) they had a scorching summer with occasional rain
(C) thousands of people lost their properties in the flood
(D) some students built the first floating house in the country
41. Which of the following statements is a correct interpretation of the phrase “in small pockets” in paragraph two?
   (A) The grant given by Bristol Port Company to the undergraduates is not sufficient.
   (B) The idea of building floating houses starts to grow only in some countries.
   (C) The students’ final design of the floating house is small enough to be put in a pocket.
   (D) Floating houses should not be huge so as to avoid crowdedness on land.

42. Which of the following statements is NOT a fact of the passage?
   (A) The United Kingdom has a scarce amount of floating houses.
   (B) The Netherlands is a leading country in using floating houses.
   (C) A local company offers funds to help students work on the floating house project.
   (D) The final design of the students’ floating house is square in shape.

43. Macy has recently bought a floating house and is going to invite some of her friends over for a house warming party. According to the students’ design, how would she NOT describe her house?
   (A) My house floats completely on water.
   (B) My house looks like a circular birthday cake.
   (C) I have a guest room in the basement.
   (D) The space on the roof top provides me with a garden.

44-47 題目題目

Of the many influences on human behavior, social influences are the most pervasive. The main influence on people is people. When we hear the term social influence, most of us think of deliberate attempts of someone to persuade us to alter our actions or change our opinions. The television commercial comes to mind. But many of the most important forms of social influence are unintentional, and some of the effects we humans have on one another occur by virtue of the simple fact that we are in each other’s physical presence.

In 1898, a psychologist named Tripplett made an interesting observation. He noticed that better speed records were obtained when bicycle racers raced against each other than when they raced against the clock. This observation led him to perform an experiment whereby he instructed children to turn a wheel as fast as possible for a certain period of time. Sometimes two children worked at the same time in the same room, each with his own wheel; at other times, they worked alone. The results confirmed his theory: The child worked faster in coaction, that is, when the other child doing the same thing was present, than when they worked alone.

Soon after Tripplett’s experiment on coaction, it was discovered that the mere presence of a passive spectator was sufficient to facilitate performance. This was discovered accidentally in an experiment by Meumann (1904), who confirmed this audience effect.

It appears that coaction and audience effects in humans are caused by the individual’s “cognitive” concerns about competition and the evaluation of performance that others will make. We learn as we grow up that others praise or criticize, reward or punish our performances, and this raises our drive level when we perform before others. Thus, even the early studies of coaction found that if all elements of competition are removed, coaction effects are reduced or eliminated. Similarly, audience effects are a function of the subject’s interpretation of how much he is being evaluated.

44. Which of the following would NOT be an example of the coaction effect?
   (A) A woman works harder when her boss is in the room than when she is alone.
   (B) Bob’s kids finish their homework faster when he is watching them than when he is not.
   (C) Players on the team work harder when they exercise together than when they each exercise alone.
   (D) Joe and his friends work more slowly when they are together than when each is alone.

45. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
   (A) How people grow up determines their adult behavior.
   (B) Competition and evaluation increase the coaction and audience effects.
   (C) People praise and criticize children as they grow up.
   (D) Competition and evaluation are not related to the coaction and audience effects.

46. According to the passage, Tripplett’s experiment in 1898 _____________.
   (A) supported his theory of coaction effect
   (B) challenged his theory of audience effect
   (C) showed that cyclists race harder against each other than against the clock
   (D) showed the connection between coaction effect and audience effect
47. As it is used in the passage, the phrase "comes to mind" means _________________.
(A) a problem  (B) affecting our thinking
(C) creating confusion  (D) an example

48-51 題為題組

Aspirin
Drug Facts
Active Ingredient Purpose (in each tablet)
Pain reliever/ Aspirin 325 mg ...... fever reducer
Uses
provides temporary relief of
• headache  • pain and fever of colds
• toothache  • menstrual pain
• muscle pain  • minor pain of arthritis
Warnings
Reye’s syndrome: Children and teenagers who have or are recovering from chicken pox or flu-like symptoms should not use this product. When using this product, if changes in behavior with nausea and vomiting occur, consult a doctor because these symptoms could be an early sign of Reye’s syndrome, a rare but serious illness.
Alcohol warning: If you consume 3 or more alcoholic drinks every day, ask your doctor whether you should take aspirin or other pain relievers/fever reducers. Aspirin may cause stomach bleeding.
Ask a doctor before use if you have
• asthma  • stomach problems that persist or recur  • ulcers  • bleeding problems
Stop use and ask a doctor if
• pain worsens or lasts more than 10 days
• fever worsens or lasts more than 3 days
• new symptoms occur  • redness or swelling is present
• ringing in the ears or loss of hearing occurs
Directions
• adults: 1 to 2 tablets with water. Dosage may be repeated every 4 hours, not to exceed 12 tablets in 24 hours.
• children under 12: consult a doctor.

Acetaminophen
Drug Facts
Active Ingredient Purpose (in each gelcap)
Pain reliever/ Acetaminophen 500 mg ...... fever reducer
Uses
• temporarily relieves minor aches and pains due to headache, muscular aches, backache, the common cold, toothache, menstrual cramps, minor pain of arthritis
• temporarily reduces fever
Warnings
Alcohol warning: If you consume 3 or more alcoholic drinks every day, ask your doctor whether you should take acetaminophen or other pain relievers/fever reducers. Acetaminophen may cause liver damage.
Overdose warning: Taking more than the recommended dose (overdose) may cause liver damage. In case of overdose, get medical help or contact a Poison Control Center right away. Quick medical attention is critical for adults as well as for children even if you do not notice any signs or symptoms.
Directions
• do not take more than directed (see overdose warning)
• adults and children 12 years and over: take 2 gelcaps every 4 to 6 hours as needed. Do not take more than 8 gelcaps in 24 hours.
• children under 12 years: do not use this adult Extra Strength product in children under 12 years of age; this will provide more than the recommended dose (overdose) of acetaminophen and may cause liver damage.
48. Which of the following statements best describes Aspirin?
   (A) Aspirin can’t help relieve menstrual pain or arthritis effectively.
   (B) Children and adults recovering from chicken pox should not use this product.
   (C) People with either asthma or ulcers won’t have any side effect of taking Aspirin.
   (D) Ringing in the ears or loss of hearing has something to do with overdoses of Aspirin.

49. Which of the following statements is NOT a proper description of Acetaminophen?
   (A) Acetaminophen helps relieve minor pains or fever temporarily.
   (B) Adults and children 12 years and over are not allowed to take more than 8 gel caps within 24 hours.
   (C) Children under 12 years may suffer from liver damage if provided overdoses of Acetaminophen.
   (D) Quick medical attention is not recommended for both adults and children who take too much of Acetaminophen.

50. Melissa fell sick and went to the doctor’s office with a temperature, severe headache and a sore throat. What would her doctor prescribe to relieve her symptoms?
   (A) Aspirin.  (B) Acetaminophen.  (C) Neither will do.  (D) Both will do.

51. Which of the following descriptions can be best inferred based on the drug facts?
   (A) Children under 12 who don’t have chicken pox can use two tablets of Aspirin to relieve pains.
   (B) Any symptom of nausea or vomiting caused by overdose of Aspirin suggests an early sign of stomach bleeding.
   (C) If one consumes 3 or more alcoholic drinks every day, taking Acetaminophen may cause liver damage.
   (D) The consumption of 3 gelcaps of Acetaminophen per day with 8-hour intervals is recommended for adults and children under 12.

第壹部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

第贰部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

说明：本部分共有二题，选择各题指示作答，答案必须写在「答案卷」上，须标明大题号（一、二）。作答务必使用笔尖较粗之黑色墨水的笔书写，且不得使用铅笔。

一、中译英（占 8 分）

说明：1. 请将以下中文句子译成正确、通顺、达意的英文，并将答案写在「答案卷」上。
2. 请依序作答，并标明小题号（1、2）。每题 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 令早晨通勤者驚喜的是，有些乘客随机開始在地鐵車廂演奏樂器。
2. 哥本哈根愛樂（Copenhagen Phil）快閃表演為通勤者帶來微笑並且溫暖他們的心。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

说明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上写一篇英文作文。
2. 文长至少 120 个单词（words）。

提示：日前受邀來台的哈佛學者 Michael Sandal 在哈佛論壇以公平正義爲主題做了一系列的演講，引起熱烈回響。請在第一段描使你看到社上不符合公平正義原則的現象，並於第二段提出如何改善此現象。
第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙
1. 雖然大多數的建築於空野中被摧殘，但是這棟百年的教堂 依舊完整。  
   (A) 毀滅  (B) 挖掘  (C) 產生  (D) 安裝
2. 許多人把茶葉的確良質性極高，毫無怨言地只求接受  
   五分鐘的試飲。  
   (A) 嚴格  (B) 耐心地  (C) 不情願地  (D) 堅持地
3. 從 CLAIMING『我有一個偉大的概念家』，此作品的總銷售量排名世界第三，僅次於聖經  
   和莎士比亞的作品。  
   (A) 聲名  (B) 姓名  (C) 奇幻的  (D) 姓名陰影的
4. 在北極的探險時，若你永不遵守指示並與隊伍共進退，  
   你可能會受到凍傷。  
   (A) 事件  (B) 堅持  (C) 建造  (D) 廢棄
5. 在你租屋子之前，你應該寫預約訂單的作法，可避免  
   發生不滿的事實。  
   (A) 預約  (B) 概念  (C) 合約  (D) 對比
6. 自然老師貼在電腦電表上示範階層的圖解是如何發生的。  
   (A) 實験  (B) 推理  (C) 示範  (D) 假設
7. 你已經不理想和親朋好友且喜歡住臥室的生活。  
   (A) 密著的  (B) 難耐的  (C) 慢慢的  (D) 熱情的
8. 在他的身分於剎那時曝光，警方確認了那個盜竊犯的  
   身分。  
   (A) 共犯  (B) 侵害者  (C) 嫌疑犯  (D) 罪行
9. 我們還不能當我們描繪的藝術尖銳而詩意的意念崩潰。  
   (A) 依附  (B) 被深埋於  (C) 腐敗  (D) 剃掉
10. John 相信電視節目，想知道到底是甚麼東西發出  
    聲音。  
    (A) 不注意地  (B) 干涉地  (C) 沉迷地  (D) 好奇地
二、綜合測驗
11-15 題為題目

某室內交響樂團的20位孩童使用了回收材料所製成的  
樂器。古典吉他琴的聲音來自於兩個大的電解罐，而用過的  
X 光片成爲了鼓的皮。已被打壞的鋁製沙拉罐和曾是餐桌  
上已上了金屬的兒子組成了小提琴。有趣的是，瓶蓋正好  
成了薩克斯風的按鍵。

關於這些來自 Catena 孩童們的佳作很快就傳開了。

Catena 是一個位於巴塞隆那南部的一個建立在大型垃圾掩埋  
場上的小鎮；約萬五千戶家庭住在發出惡臭的垃圾堆旁，  
過著貧窮的生活。大多數孩童們在垃圾堆中挖掘具有回收價值的回收品當作，在自己及孩子們身  
上都看不到未來。此交響樂團是 Fabi Chavez 是位社工亦  
是音樂老師的點子。五年前，他在垃圾掩埋場的社區開  
辦了一間小小的音樂學校，希望能阻止年輕人操起麻煩。

然而，他只有五隻樂器可用：所以孩子們常常變得焦慮不堪。  
因此，Chavez 親自設計者利用回收材料製成一些樂  
器使孩子們有事可做。

11. (A) 插進  (B) 侵害  (C) 進來  (D) 來自於
12. (A) 有趣地  (B) 放棄  (C) 靈巧地  (D) 殘忍地
13. seeing = who see 的省略
14. (A) 藍圖  (B) 開始包圍  (C) 創作  (D) 爆發
15. (A) 反而  (B) 但是  (C) 而且  (D) 因此

16-20 題為題目

10 月 31 日，2012 年晚會——在超級暴風 Sandy 搖搖  
東岸後，紐約和紐澤西的度假活動進行中。數十萬的人  
們依舊沒有電力供應；數十萬人找不到住處，因為他們的  
房子被毀了， COLLAR 值倒下，他們可能被遺棄。

玩具活動有迫切的需要因為另一個風暴預計在數日後  
來襲。歐巴馬總統於星期三的競選活動，到白宮坐鎮，  
若他不這麼做，他被限制的避免他們的選舉，他們的人  
數會大為減少。

官員們指出他們希望在選舉當天有最少的干擾。投票  
站已移開，發電機已經準備好供應，但這些選民的投 REC  
能去被選購的地方地方選民票數會大為減少。

16. (A) 擔  (B) 阻隔  (C) 侵入  (D) 攻擊
17. (A) 按顺序  (B) 在視野範圍內  (C) 耗費  (D) 負責
18. (A) 因為  (B) 不管  (C) 不是  (D) 超過
19. (A) 影響  (B) 貢獻  (C) 存在  (D) 動作
20. (B) where 關係副詞引導關係子句

三、文法選項
21-30 題為題目

任何你何時出生時已存在世上的東西曾被觀察到是正常而  
自然的。任何你有在十五至三十五年之間所發明的東西是  
革命性且刺激的。然而，任何在你三十五年後發明的東西則  
是 21.(2)遺進步的自然順序。過去十年來，許多在三十  
五歲以上的人會發現自己被新科技的巨浪 22.(G)拉蝕，  
即使不是按照進步的順序，確實對他們的孩子而言似乎  
23.(A) 而正常和自然不過了。

科技如此 24.(H)徹底地改變了孩子們的玩意和彼此間的  
互動方式以至於家長還有一些神經科學家已開始質疑  
25.(B)幼蟲在無數世界對於孩子們的腦部發展所造成的  
影響。孩子們正是此科技爆炸的先鋒，他們使用科技比  
任何人都來得多而且他們的腦部亦較易受 26.(B)影響。  
今日的孩子們往往在會閱讀前就已學會如何玩天堂 DS，所以  
我們是否應該著重電玩玩具對於他們產生錯假的吸引力？

我們相信電玩並非是我們的唯一利勢，有些甚至  
能讓孩子們變聰明。根據 Paul Howard-Jones 博士的研  
究，玩電動遊戲可以強烈地 27.(F)巧合心臟重複的機制，  
此機制  

使用無能於登於所釋放的多巴胺的一種和動機，預期中的好奇心和注意力有關的神經傳遞介質是 28.(G)相同的。這樣的反
應幫助他人，22. (C) 以特定刺激的 22. (B) 方式專注，使電極
成為很好的老師，30. (E) 雖然它們不記得會教家長希望它們
教。

四、篇章結構
31-35 篇章提要
文理學院在世界各地都有名，31. (B) 在美國，文理學
院是高等教育的中心地點，文理學院被定義為最高境界
的一般知識及銳利—般課程的範圍，並有廣泛的渡期職業
的課程不同，32. (E) 在文理學院完成四年全日制課程
的學生將獲得文學士學位或理學士學位。然而，在學生
正式選擇主修之前，必須完成兩年的文理學或相關知識的探
索。
這類的大學鼓勵高成就的新生互動，其課程亦靈活
而非研究所的研究生教育授課。33. (F) 它們也以住宿有名，
意味著學生通常在第一次選課與選修後就住，並學習和
他人相處。此外，校園生活為學生帶來廣大的文化、政
治、社會及文化的活動，而此時的新生於不離開住校就無法找到的。
34. (D) 走其在大學，互動特色包括較低的入學學生及
班級人數和學年比例。

近來研究的趨勢被探究在提供某些課程時是否該
或應該在海外。35. (C) 文理學院決定將其海外探討創造
出一種海外的學位，這是由美國報名科學研究大學的學生
人數越來越多的潮流所導致。因此，有些文理學院現在除了提供
實務性課程外也提供海外學程課程。

五、閱讀測驗
36-39 篇章測試
1883 年，僑居老實 John Stith Pemberton，創造了一種
不含酒精的飲料以取代美國飲者時所禁止的酒精飲料並將
它以蘇打形式販售，且在飲用之處必須加入水。隔年，
Pemberton 的一位顧客空間加蘇打水而純蘇打，使得這
碳酸飲料成為我們今天熟悉的味道。

Pemberton 所使用的兩條最重要原料是可可豆和可樂
果。因此取名可樂可口。可口可樂的可可豆cal熱啲來製
成可口可樂並從 1903 年起不再使用於可口可樂中。非西人食
用可可豆含咖啡因的可樂果，在咖啡、茶和巧克力都有此成分。不
幸的是，可口可樂和可樂含有一樣多的咖啡因。

不幸地，Pemberton 沒查覺到可樂飲料成為龐大國際事業
的潛力，並將可口可樂賣給另一位藥房老闆 Asa Candler。Candler
進一步發展和改良可口可樂，使它到 1907 年時是
美國南部百分之八十的流行飲品中最受歡迎的飲料。1919 至
1933 年間，美國全面禁酒，導致可口可樂出現許多仿製品，
其中 1916 年就有 153 種仿製品，取名為 Soda-Cola、Candy
Cola、Cold Cola、Kola-Cola 及 Cey-ola。

可口可樂公司在除開門外亦非常受歡迎的飲料，在二次大
戰中更成爲美國的指定飲料。如此龐大的需求從製造工
廠在世界各地建立。1947 年，歐洲、亞洲和非洲就有 46
間新工廠投入。這使得美國企業在世界各地廣泛地享用此飲料。
這有名的商標因而眾所周知，而許多人亦將可口可樂視為
美國的象徵。

36. 可口可樂於(B) 1886 年成為碳酸飲料。
(A) 1885 (C) 1916 (D) 1947

37. 美國的禁酒造成了(D) 人們喝可口可樂取代酒。
(A) 可口可樂成爲含酒精的飲料的
(B) 可口可樂不再使用於可口可樂
(C) 可口可樂成爲龐大的國際事業

38. 純水或未經（D）可口可樂視為美國的象徵？
(A) 未被污染的世界各地的美國上空聯想在一起。
(B) 美國上空聯想在一起。

(B) 它在英國有最多的裝瓶廠。
(C) 蘇格蘭茶在可口可樂茶的普遍及可口可樂。

39. 這篇論文最可能出現在哪個地方？
(A) 在販售檯設置的自動販售機上。
(B) 在討論檯的茶點雜誌上。
(C) 在廣告的展示牌上。
(D) 在可口可樂博物館的展示的“歷史沿革”。

40-43 篇章題目
大多數的英國人回憶 1202 年的夏天，他們記得的是
英國在眾多奧運會的成功而電影工業，但對一些人而言，英國
一個百年來最多的夏天—統區在回憶三十年來最重要的
九月份暴雨—會是他們留下的較好回憶。從蘇格蘭的邊界到
英國的西南部，數以千計的英國家庭必須應付因洪水而
帶來的經濟和情感上的壓力。

近來一個新的觀念是洪水在水面上的樣子。不僅僅
是船隻在水中漂浮，甚至普通人也會淹沒。每個國家都
試圖在世界各地實現與海、西雅圖及加拿大的部分區域，在歐洲，
荷蘭是成功的國家因為有超過數千座的海壩在全省。

英國某著名大學的學生著手於一項環保的實物住宅
其概念及技術性的計畫。實物住宅在英國仍然稀少；因此，
蒂莉耶布里斯托爾公司的附加金，學生們在豪華的整個
三天共同著實住宅如何實行。回到布里斯托爾，他們開始進行
六項概念性的設計，然後使用成本估計，實用性及環保性
的解決問題和比較來比較其中的優缺點。

學生們最後設計——一座超過標準的座標網架構頂
的層層相疊的公寓——一棟環保且在環境上可行。這的房子
的底部是在水中的中空地下室，連續提供了實物
及額外的住宅空間，並能依照洪水上水的伸縮自如的柱子
固定。

40. 2012 對英國人而言是難忘的一年因為什麼
(A) 有數以千計的人
(B) 創下失業財產。

41. 下列哪個句子是第二段中的“in small pockets”的正確詮
釋？
(A) 布里斯托爾公司對於學生們的補助金是不足的。
(B) 建造實物住宅的想法是在數個國家成真。
(C) 學生們不久後設計的實物住宅將於口袋中。
(D) 實物住宅不應太大以免造成陸地上的破壞。

42. 以下何者並非是此篇論文的事實？
(A) 學生們最終的實物住宅設計是方形的。
(B) 英國擁有一極少數的實物住宅。
(C) 布里斯托爾公司提供補助金以協助學生們著手於實物住宅設計。

43. Macy 近日買了一本實物住宅並告訴有些她的一些朋友參加
選舉投了一票。根據學生们的設計，她將不會如何形容她的
房子？(A) 我的房子完全浮於水面上
(B) 我的房子看起來像一個圓形的海綿
(C) 我在地下室有間客房
(D) 屋頂上的空間讓我有個花園。

44-47 篇章題目
在眾多人類行為的影響中，社會影響是最普遍、主要
的影響也是人。當我們聽到社會影響一詞，大多數人會
想到一些某事或說服我們改變我們的行為或想法。這
篇文章就是個例子，但大部分的社會影響是無意的而且人
類之所以給予彼此影響是純粹因為我們意識到彼此的存
在 1898 年，一位名叫 Tripplet 的心理学家观察到因有趣的实验。他发现自行车手在互相竞争时会得到比其他竞争者更好的成绩。这个发现促使他进行一项实验：他指示自行车手在某段距离内快速转弯一个车轮；有两名自行车手各自拥有一个车轮在同地同时进行转弯，有时被车轮单独操作。结果证实了他的理论：在共同行动时自行车手的操作速度较快；也就是说，当另一人做同样事情的小朋友在场时比单独操作来得快。

在 Tripplet 的共同行动理论之后不久，有人发现仅有一位旁观者的存在就可以增进表现。Meumann(1904)在试验中无意间发现这个结果，证实了观者效应。

很显然，人类的共同行为及观者效应是由个人对观察者认知和辨识的培养所造成的。由于我们的成年，我们发现到别人会对我们表现的表达给予 Deb 痛或批评，奖励或惩罚，当我们对别人表面的表现在提升我们的动力。因此，即使在共同行为的早期研究中 CCD 仍被测验和共同行为效应理论会降低或消除。相同地，观者效应是受到者用来决定对于自己如何被评价的功能。

44. 下列何者不是共同行为效应的例子？
(A) 当老闆在场时，某些女士会比她单身一人时较认真工作。
(B) 当 Bob 看到他的小犬时，Bob 的小孩会比他不在时较快完成作业。
(C) 球队的球员一起练习时会比起他们单独练习时更认真。
(D) 当 Joe 和他的朋友在一起时会比他们独自一人工作更慢。

45. 最後的一段主旨为何？
(A) 跟握和評價增加了共同行為和觀者效應。
(B) 人們如何成長決定了他們成人時的行為。
(C) 人们會讚美和批評成長的評價所造成的。隨著我們的成長，我們發現到别人會對我們表現的表現在提升我們的動力。因此，即使在共同行為的早期研究中 CCD 仍被測試和共同行為效應理論會降低或消除。相同地，觀者效應是受到者用來決定對於自己如何被評定的功能。

46. 根據本文，Tripplet 於 1898 年的實驗(A) 支持了他 的共同行為效應理論。
(A) 跟握和評價增加了共同行為和觀者效應。
(B) 人們如何成長決定了他們成人時的行為。
(C) 人们會讚美和批評成長的評價所造成的。隨著我們的成長，我們發現到别人會對我們表現的表現在提升我們的動力。因此，即使在共同行為的早期研究中 CCD 仍被測試和共同行為效應理論會降低或消除。相同地，觀者效應是受到者用來決定對於自己如何被評定的功能。

47. 應用於本文，"come to mind"意思為(D) 是一個例子。
(A) 是一個問題 (B) 影響我們的思考 (C) 製造混亂

48-51 填寫空格

**阿斯匹靈**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>藥物說明</th>
<th>有效成分目的(每錠)</th>
<th>營養素說明</th>
<th>有效成分目的(每錠)</th>
<th>營養素說明</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>等於 32 毫克</td>
<td>適合成年及中老年人</td>
<td>500 毫克</td>
<td>適合成年及中老年人</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>功能</td>
<td>暫時緩解下列疼痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解下列疼痛</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>頭痛</td>
<td>飲食，改善睡眠，改善食欲，治療，緩解疼痛</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牙痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肌肉疼痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**乙酸氨基酚**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>功能</th>
<th>暫時緩解下列疼痛</th>
<th>暫時緩解下列疼痛</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>头痛</td>
<td>飲食，改善睡眠，改善食欲，治療，緩解疼痛</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牙痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肌肉疼痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**阿司匹林**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>藥物說明</th>
<th>有效成分目的(每錠)</th>
<th>營養素說明</th>
<th>有效成分目的(每錠)</th>
<th>營養素說明</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>等於 32 毫克</td>
<td>適合成年及中老年人</td>
<td>500 毫克</td>
<td>適合成年及中老年人</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>功能</td>
<td>暫時緩解下列疼痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解下列疼痛</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>头痛</td>
<td>飲食，改善睡眠，改善食欲，治療，緩解疼痛</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牙痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肌肉疼痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**阿司匹林**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>藥物說明</th>
<th>有效成分目的(每錠)</th>
<th>營養素說明</th>
<th>有效成分目的(每錠)</th>
<th>營養素說明</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>等於 32 毫克</td>
<td>適合成年及中老年人</td>
<td>500 毫克</td>
<td>適合成年及中老年人</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>功能</td>
<td>暫時緩解下列疼痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解下列疼痛</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>头痛</td>
<td>飲食，改善睡眠，改善食欲，治療，緩解疼痛</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牙痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肌肉疼痛</td>
<td>暫時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**乙酸氨基酚**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>功能</th>
<th>暫時緩解下列疼痛</th>
<th>暼時緩解下列疼痛</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>头痛</td>
<td>飲食，改善睡眠，改善食欲，治療，緩解疼痛</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牙痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發燒</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肌肉疼痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**阿司匹林**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>功能</th>
<th>暼時緩解下列疼痛</th>
<th>暼時緩解下列疼痛</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>头痛</td>
<td>飲食，改善睡眠，改善食欲，治療，緩解疼痛</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牙痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肌肉疼痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**阿司匹林**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>功能</th>
<th>暼時緩解下列疼痛</th>
<th>暼時緩解下列疼痛</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>头痛</td>
<td>飲食，改善睡眠，改善食欲，治療，緩解疼痛</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牙痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肌肉疼痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**阿司匹林**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>功能</th>
<th>暼時緩解下列疼痛</th>
<th>暼時緩解下列疼痛</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>头痛</td>
<td>飲食，改善睡眠，改善食欲，治療，緩解疼痛</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>牙痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>腰痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>肌肉疼痛</td>
<td>暼時緩解發熱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
第十二部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Much to the surprise / of the morning commuters, / some travelers started playing / or /the morning commuters’ surprise, / began playing / music / randomly. / instruments / in the Metro / at random. / music / randomly.

2. The flash mob performance / by the / Copenhagen Phil / brought smiles and warmed / the hearts of the commuters. / (has) brought smiles to the commuters / and warmed their hearts.

評分標準：1. 每錯一個中文字或英文扣 0.5 分。2. 每一句有斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各佔一分。3. 每小部分最多扣 1.5 分。4. 4 句未大寫或標點符號不當，各扣 0.5 分，至少扣 1 分，未依提示分段扣 1 分。

二、英文作文

英文作文採整體式評分，分為五等級：特優(19-20 分) 、優(15-18 分) 、良(10-14 分) 、可(5-9 分) 、劣(0-4 分)。批改老師於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體印象，再以分項式評分標準檢測是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分標準包括以下 5 類：內容(6 分) 、組織(4 分) 、文字、句構(4 分) 、字彙、句法(4 分)及總體(2 分)。另外，字數不足扣 1 分，未依提示分段扣 1 分。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>等級</th>
<th>給分</th>
<th>英文作文給分參考標準說明</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>劣</td>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>份量：只寫兩句行。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>正確性：幾無正確句子。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>組織：全文毫無組織或根本完無題。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>普及</td>
<td>5-9</td>
<td>份量：字數勉強足夠。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>組織：內容平平，但各段落筆法過。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>可</td>
<td>10-14</td>
<td>份量：字數足夠(約 120 字)。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>組織：有內容，但段落比重(如草草結尾)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>或轉承承使用欠佳。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>優</td>
<td>15-18</td>
<td>份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>組織：結構完整交代。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>特優</td>
<td>19-20</td>
<td>份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>組織：內容創作(如加入個人想法)，段落分明分適當。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>