

全國公私立高級中學

102 學年度指定科目第五次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：103 年 3 月 4~5 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 題至第 10 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「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。

1. The recent food scandal has left consumers wondering how to make purchases. However, without any agreement made, there has been no _____ among experts and government on food safety.
(A) preference (B) implement (C) breakdown (D) consensus
2. The coach's inspiring speech raised the _____ of the baseball team and gave them momentum to fight with the rival team.
(A) harness (B) morale (C) agony (D) venture
3. The prosecutor asserts that they will not _____ the name of the suspected murderer until they discover the conclusive evidence.
(A) reveal (B) interfere (C) retrieve (D) forecast
4. Groups offering stray cats or dogs for adoption will definitely give the animals a vaccination to _____ the spread of rabies.
(A) halt (B) transit (C) boost (D) covet
5. Some warriors were _____ obedient to the general, but, as a matter of fact, were absolutely ignorant of what he said in the end.
(A) abruptly (B) literally (C) seemingly (D) hastily
6. Gina is _____ mature for a girl of her age. She was good at tackling problems in her class.
(A) mutually (B) drastically (C) considerably (D) relatively
7. The mayor's turning a blind eye to the bank robbery was regarded as a(n) _____ consent to the crime.
(A) implicit (B) distinctive (C) urgent (D) dynamic
8. If we cut down on the use of _____ products, we can greatly reduce the amount of garbage we produce.
(A) martial (B) recycled (C) explosive (D) disposable
9. The _____ of the death penalty is still controversial. For some, it violates human rights to put an end to others' lives.
(A) abolishment (B) exposure (C) oppression (D) adjustment
10. On account of the devastating earthquake, the costume party last night had to be _____ until the end of this month.
(A) forbidden (B) unfolded (C) postponed (D) soothed

二、綜合測驗 (占 10 分)

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「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。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

Once poorly ranked educationally, Finland now ranks first among the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) nations on the PISA (Program for International Student Assessments) and has drawn worldwide attention due to its achievement in education. The transformation of Finnish education system could be traced back to the 1970s. It was not until 2000, when the first results from the PISA, a standardized test given to 15-year-olds in more than 40 global venues, that the educators 11 their success.

There are no mandated standardized tests in Finland. Hence, no ranking, comparison, competition between students, schools and regions exist in Finland. Shifting and sorting children into so-called ability grouping was 12.

Equality is the most important word in their education. All children, 13 being disabled, less intelligent, disadvantaged, or physically challenged, were all put in the same classroom, with lots of teachers' help 14 to make sure no child would be left behind. The distinctions between the weakest and the privileged students are the smallest in the world. 15 those who are severely disabled, the government will find a place in Finland's expanded system of vocational high school, trying to help them prepare to work in restaurants, hospitals, construction, offices and so on. "We are interested in what will become of them in life", a deputy principal said.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. (A) beware of | (B) inform of | (C) shed light on | (D) were conscious of |
| 12. (A) embraced | (B) encouraged | (C) implemented | (D) eliminated |
| 13. (A) though | (B) no matter | (C) now that | (D) despite |
| 14. (A) accessibly | (B) available | (C) assessed | (D) attaining |
| 15. (A) Ever since | (B) Thanks to | (C) Even for | (D) Except for |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Decoupage is an art and craft technique where existing images or photographs are utilized to decorate home accessories or articles of furniture. Originally, this art form was known as "poor man's art" 16 the modest amount of money it took. In ancient times, whoever couldn't afford to employ an artist to have their house 17 could still acquire quite exhilarating effects with cut-outs pasted on and covered with multiple coats of varnish or lacquer.

In combination with special paint effects and layers of varnish, common objects, like the box or items of furniture become more functional. Each layer is covered with multiple coats 18 the original appearance disappears and the delightful result resembles painting or inlay work. In a decoupage, the images used, for the crafters' personal preference, might be overlapped, spaced out, wrapped around the corners of the object or cut off. The background surface of the object might appear 19 or covered thoroughly; it might be painted first or left natural.

This versatile technique allows crafters to makes patterns and pictures look as though painted on the decoupage object. For crafters, this hobby will 20 give the crafter hours of pleasure and compliments for their finished work. Senses of achievement and satisfaction are beyond description for them.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) regardless of | (B) owing to | (C) rather than | (D) but for |
| 17. (A) to be furnished | (B) been furnishing | (C) furnishing | (D) furnished |
| 18. (A) until | (B) unless | (C) before | (D) however |
| 19. (A) stationary | (B) vertical | (C) visible | (D) shabby |
| 20. (A) desperately | (B) impulsively | (C) efficiently | (D) definitely |

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。

第21至30題為題組

The United States military has announced plans to develop special armored suits that will be worn by their soldiers in the near future. The goal is to 21 troops in the field with more protection, better communication technology, and improved weapon systems in order to make them more 22 in combat. While the suits will not be as technologically advanced as the ones worn by the Marvel Comics superhero, the people in 23 of the development program claim that they will revolutionize modern combat.

Called the Tactical Assault Light Operator Suits, or TALOS, the suits will be made of a special material that is lightweight and comfortable to wear, but becomes very hard when 24 by something such as a bullet. Over this material, soldiers will also be equipped with an external frame which will 25 robotically controlled arms and legs which are designed to give the wearer 26 strength and mobility. In addition to enhanced 27 and maneuverability, the suits will feature built-in computers with advanced communication systems and 360-degree night vision goggles, giving each individual soldier unparalleled access to information on the battlefield. A final 28 which is expected to help soldiers remain in fighting condition is an array of sensors which monitor everything from body temperature and heart rate to how much water the soldier should be drinking.

The developers of the suit expect it to be ready for use in ground 29 within three years. The hope is that it will not only make American soldiers more formidable adversaries on the battlefield, but that it will also 30 the number of casualties suffered in combat.

- (A) include (B) plus (C) effective (D) reduce (E) extra (F) provide
(G) protection (H) increase (I) feature (J) charge (K) operations (L) hit

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。

第31至35題為題組

Recently, some experts suggested that pregnant women take a precautionary approach and cut down on food in plastic containers or cans. They highlighted “endocrine-disrupters” found in certain plastics, BPAs and phthalates included, disrupt normal foetal development.

31 It is ubiquitous, and widely used in consumer goods, such as water bottles, food containers, toys, cosmetics, paints, medical and electrical equipment. 32 Some have shown that BPA can seep into food or beverages from containers made with BPA, hence posing a serious threat to our health. 33 Now that BPAs exist in lots of containers we use, it seems that people can't live without things containing BPA. The following are some steps suggested to reduce our exposure to such chemicals. First, seek out BPA-free products. With more and more BPA-free products coming to market, it is vital for consumers to purchase products labeled as BPA-free. If a product isn't labeled, keep in mind that some plastics marked with recycle codes 3 or 7, perhaps, are made with BPA. Second, cut back on cans. 34 Third, avoid heat. The National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences is strongly against microwaving polycarbonate plastics or putting them in the dishwasher. 35 Last but not least, use alternatives. Make it a habit to use glass, porcelain or stainless steel containers for hot foods and liquids instead.

- (A) The plastic may break down over time and allow BPA to leach into foods.
- (B) It wasn't noticed until some researchers unveiled the hazardous impact of it.
- (C) Not only should we make all plastic fully recyclable, but we should also avoid excessive plastic production for applications that are not obviously useful.
- (D) Others claim that it may be related to breast and prostate cancer, heart disease, hormone imbalances in babies and increased risk of asthma.
- (E) Stay away from canned foods as much as possible since most cans are likely to be lined with BPA-containing resin.
- (F) BPA, standing for bisphenol A, is an industrial chemical that has been used to make certain plastics and resins since the 1960s.

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，請畫記在答案卡之「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。

第 36 至 39 題為題組

Syria's ongoing civil war, which has been raging for over two and a half years, has led to what United Nations observers have called the worst humanitarian disaster of the 21st century. In terms of the human toll, it is estimated that well over 100,000 people have lost their lives with countless more injured. What is even more troubling to some, however, is the number of refugees that the conflict has created. As many as five million people have had to flee their homes within the country itself, and an additional two million people have left Syria altogether. That figure amounts to over a quarter of the entire Syrian population.

For aid workers, it is the Syrian refugees that have fled to neighboring countries that pose the greatest challenge. Jordan, Syria's largest neighbor to the south, has taken in a great many of these people. The Za'atari Refugee Camp, located near the border in an area of barren desert, is now the second-largest refugee center in the world, with a population of over 120,000 people. Those in the camp have limited access to basic necessities such as clean drinking water, adequate food and medical care. Living in such harsh conditions, many are suffering from health issues, and rates of child death have increased alarmingly.

In addition to physical health problems, it has been reported that many refugees' mental health has also **deteriorated**. Rates of depression and anxiety in the camps have skyrocketed due to feelings of hopelessness and despair, especially among young people. Many have lost their homes and all of their possessions. Others have suffered even worse, losing family members and loved ones, and witnessing terrible acts of violence. It is feared that if the war drags on indefinitely and more and more people are forced to leave their homes and become refugees, an entire generation of Syrians may be lost.

36. Since the war began, the number of Syrian refugees at home and abroad has _____.
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (A) increased by 40% | (B) been less than seven million |
| (C) reached 25% of the whole population | (D) been more than the human toll |
37. Which of the following is **NOT** a problem that Syrian refugees have been suffering from?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (A) Too little drinkable water. | (B) Not enough health care. |
| (C) Increasing child death. | (D) Pressure to fight in the war. |
38. What does the word "**deteriorated**" in the third paragraph mean?
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (A) Expanded. | (B) Worsened. |
| (C) Interfered. | (D) Spread. |

39. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **WRONG**?
- (A) It is predicted that the young generation may be eliminated if the war continues.
 - (B) One of the refugee camps many Syrians have gone to is located near a desert.
 - (C) Many older people in the camp are suffering from hopelessness and despair.
 - (D) The refugee crisis in Syria has caused the United Nations great concern.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

In the past decade, the Croatian city of Dubrovnik has become one of Europe's most popular vacation destinations. Located in the southernmost part of the country, across the Adriatic Sea from the Italian city of Bari, Dubrovnik thrills visitors with its stunning architecture and spectacular natural beauty. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1979, the city traces its origins back to the 7th century, though most of the present architecture was constructed between the 15th and 19th centuries.

The biggest draw for tourists is the old walled town which is considered by many to be one of the best examples of a walled city in the world. The walls were built to protect the city from attack by land or sea and cover a total distance of close to two kilometers. For a fee, tourists can walk along the tops of the walls, which are up to 25 meters tall and offer wonderful views of the city streets below. Within the town walls, there are many attractions ranging from palaces and churches to market places and art galleries. One of the most famous sites is Onofrio's Fountains, built 800 years ago to collect rainwater and ensure that the city had a constant supply of fresh water. And of course there are hundreds of fine restaurants, many of which are among the top-rated eating establishments in the country.

Getting to and from Dubrovnik is easy since there is an international airport located just south of the city which services all major centers across Europe. Many visitors, however, come by boat. The city has a port large enough and deep enough to accommodate towering cruise ships that sail the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas. Those who come to Dubrovnik must remember to bring lots of money, however. Due to its popularity, prices for accommodation and restaurant meals are the highest in the country.

40. According to the passage, the most popular tourist attraction of Dubrovnik is _____.
- (A) the palaces
 - (B) the city views
 - (C) Onofrio Fountains
 - (D) the old town
41. Which of the following about Dubrovnik is correct?
- (A) The old walled town was built about fourteen centuries ago.
 - (B) It is one of the cheapest cities in Croatia.
 - (C) People can come visit the city by luxury cruise liners.
 - (D) It is one of Italy's neighboring cities to the north of the Adriatic Sea.
42. When visitors stroll around the old town, they cannot _____.
- (A) take in spectacular ocean views
 - (B) see breathtaking architecture
 - (C) enjoy a delicious meal
 - (D) admire great art works
43. The walls were built to _____.
- (A) protect the city from strong winds
 - (B) block violent tidal waves
 - (C) stop foreign invaders
 - (D) form a national border

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Enteroviruses, ever-present viruses spread among children as well as infants through direct contact with virus shed from the gastrointestinal or upper respiratory. Enteroviruses can be found in respiratory secretions of an infected person such as saliva, sputum, or nasal mucus. Other people may become infected by direct contact with secretions from an infected person or by contact with **contaminated** surfaces or objects, like a drinking glass or telephone. Parents, teachers, and child care center workers may also become infected by pollution of the hands with stool from an infected infant during diaper changes.

The clinical syndromes are comprised of hand-foot-and-mouth (HFV) disease, herpangina, myocarditis, aseptic meningitis, and pleurodynia. Patients with enterovirus infections may first present with symptoms like summer cold or threatening as encephalitis, myocarditis, or neonatal sepsis. Enteroviral infections annually contribute to large numbers of emergency department visits, which resulted in direct medical costs ranging from \$69-771 per case. The considerable economic and medical effects of enteroviral infections are distributed worldwide and are most likely to occur during the peak months of summer and fall. However, up to now, no vaccine is available for the enteroviruses, apart from polio. It is suggested that general cleanliness and frequent hand washing are probably the most effective method to reduce the spread of these viruses.

44. What is the article mainly about?
- (A) The relation between the sanitation condition and enteroviruses.
 (B) The practice and effect of washing hands on enteroviruses.
 (C) The brief introduction to enteroviruses and its prevention.
 (D) The social and economic impact of enteroviruses.
45. The following are the symptoms of enteroviruses **EXCEPT** _____.
- (A) summer cold (B) neonatal sepsis
 (C) encephalitis (D) kidney failure
46. In the first paragraph, which of the following words is closet in meaning to the word "**contaminated**"?
- (A) Industrialized (B) Untidy
 (C) Stainless (D) Purified
47. Which of the following facts about enteroviruses is **NOT** correct?
- (A) Other than polio, no vaccine is found effective.
 (B) Enteroviruses occur during summer days in temperate areas.
 (C) Having good sanitary habits and washing hands can prevent the spread of enteroviruses.
 (D) Enteroviral infections have significant economic burden and medical impacts on our society.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Born in 1997, Jack Thomas Andraka, the recipient of the 2012 Gordon E. Moore Award, the grand prize of the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair, is an inventor, scientist and cancer researcher. Perceived as a teen prodigy, Andraka succeeded in developing a new, rapid, and less expensive method to detect an increase of a protein indicating the presence of pancreatic, ovarian, and lung cancer during early stages.

On account of the death of his uncle, Jack was motivated to find a cure of lethal pancreatic cancer. With a five-year survival rate of 6 percent, people diagnosed with pancreatic cancer, one of the most lethal cancers, have the slightest chance of survival. The diagnosis is always devastating, because when the lethal cancer was found, it has spread already. In view of this, Jack began to strain every effort to try various methods of detecting and preventing cancer growth, plus, terminating the growth before the cancer cells become invasive.

In order to receive laboratory assistance, Jack contacted 200 professors at Johns Hopkins University and the National Institutes of Health. Being rejected by 199 professors, ultimately he got a positive reply from Dr. Anirban Maitra, Professor of Pathology, Oncology, and Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine. The result of his project was a new dipstick type diagnostic test for pancreatic cancer using a unique paper sensor, resembling that of the diabetic test strip. This strip examines the level of mesothelin in blood or urine, a pancreatic cancer biomarker, to determine if a patient has early-stage pancreatic cancer. **It** is over 90 percent accuracy, 168 times faster, 26,000 times less expensive, over 400 times more sensitive than the current diagnostic tests. In addition, it just takes five minutes to run the whole test. The test is also applied to detecting ovarian and lung cancer with efficiency, due to the same mesothelin biomarker they have in common.

48. What is the best title of this passage?
(A) The Silent Killer — Pancreatic Cancer
(B) Breakthrough in Pancreatic Cancer Treatment
(C) The Autobiography of Jack Andraka
(D) Jack Andraka — the Teen Prodigy of Pancreatic Cancer
49. Why is pancreatic cancer a lethal disease?
(A) It lacks early detection and a rapid, sensitive, inexpensive screening method.
(B) The medical expenditure is unaffordable for patients.
(C) The diagnosis process takes a long time and is hard to carry out.
(D) The paper sensor strips fail to meet the demand in the laboratory.
50. According to the passage, which statement is **NOT** correct?
(A) Motivated by the death of a family friend, Jack determined to find a cure of deadly pancreatic cancer.
(B) Jack failed to find a professor to support his proposal, exclusive of Professor Anirban Maitra.
(C) Jack's test can also be applied to detecting ovarian and lung cancers due to the same mesothelin biomarker they have in common.
(D) Mesothelin biomarker serves as a means to successfully curb the outbreak of pancreatic cancer.
51. What does the word "It" in line 7 in the third paragraph refer to?
(A) Pancreatic cancer
(B) Mesothelin biomarker
(C) The test strip
(D) The laboratory

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明子題號（1、2）。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 這場演唱會是如此的受歡迎以至於所有的票都銷售一空，更別提有令人滿意的位子了。(So...)
2. 如果我們當初儘早先訂好票，就不會錯過這場極棒的表演了。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

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

提示：從古到今，快樂一直是許多人所追求的東西。然而，每個人對快樂的定義都不盡相同。有人覺得擁有健康的身體是件快樂的事，而有人認為追求物質的滿足才是真正的快樂。對你而言快樂究竟是什麼？文章請分兩段，第一段寫對你而言快樂是什麼？第二段請寫你要如何得到真正的快樂？

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 最近接連發生的食品醜聞已經讓消費者不知道該如何購買商品。然而，專家和政府間在食品安全上一直沒有達成共識。
(A) 偏好 (B) 工具 (C) 崩潰 (D) 共識
- 教練鼓舞人心的談話提升了棒球隊的士氣，並提升了隊員們與對手球隊競爭的動力。
(A) 馬具 (B) 士氣 (C) 極大的痛苦 (D) 冒險
- 檢察官聲稱，直到他們找到確切的證據前不會洩露公布謀殺案嫌疑人的姓名。
(A) 洩露 (B) 妨礙、干預 (C) 收回 (D) 預測
- 提供收養流浪貓或狗的團體一定會在領養動物前讓動物接種狂犬病疫苗，以防止狂犬病的傳播。
(A) 停止 (B) 運輸 (C) 促進 (D) 覬覦
- 有些戰士們表面上對將軍表現出服從的態度。然而，最後他們卻完全不理會他說的話。
(A) 魯莽地 (B) 字面上地 (C) 表面上地 (D) 倉促地
- 吉娜和同年紀的女孩相比相對地成熟。她很擅長解決班上的問題。
(A) 互相地 (B) 急遽地 (C) 體貼地 (D) 相對地
- 市長對銀行搶案視而不見的舉動被視為對犯罪的默認。
(A) 不言明的 (B) 獨特的 (C) 急迫的 (D) 動態的
- 如果我們減少可丟棄產品的使用量，我們就可以大大地降低所產生的垃圾量。
(A) 軍事的 (B) 回收的 (C) 爆炸的 (D) 可丟棄的
- 死刑的廢除仍具爭議性。對有些人而言，結束別人的生命違反人權。
(A) 廢除 (B) 暴露 (C) 壓迫 (D) 調適
- 因為嚴重的地震，昨晚的化妝舞會必須延期到本月底。
(A) 禁止 (B) 展開 (C) 延遲 (D) 安慰

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

【字詞補充】

- standardized (adj) 標準化的
- venue (n) (事件、行動等的)發生地；集會地
- physically challenged (adj) 經受生理考驗的(即：體殘的，殘疾的)
- distinction (n) 差異
- deputy (n) 代表、代理人
- mandated (adj.) 規定的、明定的

曾在教育方面評比落後的芬蘭，如今已被國際經濟合作發展組織就國際學生教育評估(PISA)將芬蘭整體表現評為全球第一。也因為他們在教育方面的高度躍進而引起全世界的矚目。芬蘭教育體系的改革要追溯到 1970 年代，但一直到西元 2000 年，當 PISA 就全球超過 40 個以上的區域，針對 15 歲的青少年所做的測試結果出爐，全球教育界才意識到芬蘭在教育方面的成就。

在芬蘭沒有統一標準的能力測驗，也因此學生及學校與地區之間沒有產生所謂的排名與競爭。他們取消了將學生依程度進行分門別類的所謂能力分班制度。

在芬蘭教育裡，一律平等是最主要的關鍵字。所有學童，即使是有障礙的、不聰穎的、貧困的或是有肢體殘障的，一律都編排在同一班級，再配合大量的老師教學上幫助，來確認學童們沒有人落後。芬蘭學生優劣間的學習差異為全球最低，甚至對重度

障礙的學生，政府也會藉由職業學校系統的延伸，讓孩子為能進入餐廳、醫院、建築大樓、辦公室等工作場所謀生而做好準備。一名代理校長說過：“我們對孩子日後會成就什麼更有興趣”。

- (A) 小心；提防 (B) 知道 (C) 闡述 (D) 意識到
(A) 應為 were aware of (B) were informed of 被告知
- (A) 接受 (B) 鼓勵 (C) 執行 (D) 排除
- (A) 雖然 (B) 不論 (C) 既然 (D) 儘管
(A) though/although + S + V, S + V 雖然…
(B) no matter + 疑問詞(how、what、when) 不論
(D) despite + N/Ving 儘管…
- (B) 此處表附帶狀況 with + O + OC(adj), with lots of teachers' help(O) available(OC),故選(B), (A) 可接近的；應改為 accessible (B) 可取得的 (C) 評估的 (D) 正獲得的；應該為 attained
- (A) 從…以來 (B) 幸虧 (C) 甚至對於 (D) 除了…之外不包括

第 16 至 20 題為題組

【字詞補充】

- decoupage (n) 剪紙裝飾
- varnish (n) 清漆，亮光漆
- original (adj) 最初的，本來的
- exhilarating (adj) 令人振奮的
- inlay (n) 鑲嵌物
- expenditure (n) 消費；支出
- lacquer (n) 漆
- thoroughly (adj) 完全地
- versatile (adj) 多才多藝的

剪紙裝飾是一種藝術及工藝的技術，這種巧思利用既有現存的影像及照片，用來裝飾家中飾品及家具。這種藝術的形式因為花費少所以常被稱為窮人的藝術，在古代，沒有錢請藝術家來裝潢家中的人可以用這樣的方式，剪出想要的圖案貼上去，再塗上層層的亮漆，讓家中的家具或是牆壁有同樣裝潢的效果。

與特殊效果的油漆和亮光漆結合，像盒子或家具這樣一般的物品就會變得更具實用性。經過一層一層的覆蓋多道塗層，直至原貌消失的過程，最後完成這賞心悅目的作品，就像是繪畫或鑲嵌作品一樣。剪紙藝術中，所使用的圖像，會依工匠個人的偏好挑選，作品有可能是重疊的，間隔開出，捲繞在物體的角部或切斷等都有可能。物品的表面也許會被全部覆蓋或是以自然的原貌呈現。

這樣的工藝，透過工匠剪出一些圖案，讓整個物件看起來這些裝飾好像是畫上去的一樣，栩栩如生。對於工匠而言，經過幾個小時的巧思匠心，所完成的作品，必然能為他們帶來快樂跟別人的讚美。對他們而言，這種成就感是無法言喻的。

- (A) 不論 (B) 因為 (C) 而不是 (D) 若非
- (A) 被裝潢 (B) 正在裝潢 (C) 裝潢 (D) 已裝潢
此處為 have + O + OC 的用法，此處為房子被裝潢。故選過去分詞(D) furnished
- (A) 直到 (B) 除非 (C) 在…之前 (D) 然而
- (A) 靜止的 (B) 垂直的 (C) 可見的 (D) 破爛的
- (A) 急迫地 (B) 衝動地 (C) 有效率地 (D) 必然地

三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題為題組

【字詞補充】

- armored suit 裝甲衣，盔甲衣
- combat 戰鬥
- Marvel Comics 驚奇漫畫
- in charge of + N 負責…
- material 材質，材料
- communication technology 通訊科技
- advanced 先進的，進步的
- superhero 超級英雄
- revolutionize 徹底改革
- lightweight 輕量的

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| overtop of this 在這之外 | be equipped with +N 配備有... |
| external 外在的, 外部的 | frame 結構, 骨架 |
| robotically controlled 機器人控制的 | |
| mobility 機動性 | enhanced 增大的 |
| maneuverability 可操作性 | feature 以...為特色 |
| built-in 內建的 | communication system 通訊系統 |
| night vision goggles 夜視鏡 | individual 個別的, 個人的 |
| unparalleled 無比的, 無雙的, 空前為有的 | |
| access 存取(資料) | battlefield 戰場 |
| an array of +N 一系列..., 一批... | |
| sensor 感應器 | monitor 監控 |
| heart rate 心率 | developers 開發者 |
| ground operations 地面作戰, 地面軍事行動 | |
| formidable 令人畏懼的, 難以對付的 | |
| adversary 敵人, 敵手 | casualty 傷亡人員 |

美國軍方已宣布計畫在不久的將來為士兵研發特殊盔甲, 目的是為了提供軍隊更完善的保護, 更好的通訊系統與更精進的武力系統, 以便使其能更有效率的作戰。即便是該盔甲在技術上將不如驚奇漫畫中的超級英雄所配帶的先進, 負責該項研發的發展部門仍宣稱此項裝備將徹底顛覆現代的戰爭。

這套盔甲被稱為輕量型作戰攻擊盔甲, 由一種特殊輕量型並穿著舒適的材質所製造, 一旦遇到外物襲擊, 如子彈, 其質地就會變硬。在這個布料外面, 士兵會配備外部的結構裝備, 包含機器人控制的手臂和腳, 此項的設計在提供穿的人額外的力道及機動性。除了增強保護作用與可操作性, 該盔甲更內建有高度通訊技術與 360 度夜視鏡的電腦, 提供戰場中的士兵空前未有的管道方便截取任何資料。讓士兵保持最佳戰備狀態的終極特色就是一系列的感應器, 可監控例如體溫、心跳, 到該士兵應該補充多少的水份等的大小事。

該盔甲的研發者預期三年內可供地面作戰使用, 希望這不只是使美國士兵在戰場上對敵人更具懾的作用, 更可減少在戰爭中的死傷人數。

21. provide sb/sth with sth 提供某人(某物)某物
22. make them more effective 使他們更有效
make sb/sth+adj.
23. in charge of+N 負責...
24. when hit by something...= when it is hit by something 本句為省略掉主詞, 保留連接詞的分詞構句
25. include 包括, 包含
26. extra 額外的
27. enhanced protection 增強的防護
28. feature 特色
29. ground operations 地面作戰行動
30. reduce the number of casualties 減少傷亡的人數

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

【字詞補充】

precautionary (adj) 預先警戒的; 小心的
 endocrine (adj) 內分泌(腺)的 phthalates 鄰苯二甲酸鹽
 ubiquitous (adj) 到處存在的, 普遍存在的
 prostate (adj) 前列腺(的) asthma (n) 氣喘(病), 哮喘
 bisphenol A (n) 雙酚甲烷 A resin (n) 樹脂
 polycarbonate (n) 聚碳酸酯 hazardous (adj) 有危險的; 冒險的
 最近專家建議孕婦應該採取事先預防的方式並減少食用以塑膠容器包裝或罐頭中的食物, 因為內含的毒素 BPA 及鄰苯二甲酸酯會影響正常的胎兒發展。

BPA 也就是所謂的酚甲烷, 它是一種工業用的化學物品, 從 1960 年代起, 就被普遍地使用在製造某些塑膠跟樹脂上。它無所不在並被這些物質廣泛使用在消費者每天所使用的產品中, 例如: 瓶裝水、食物容器上、玩具、化妝品、油漆、醫藥或是電子產品上。一直到研究人員揭露這種成分會對人體產生有害的影響, 這個問題才被注意到。有些人指出 BPA 可溶入容器或是飲料內, 對我們的健康造成威脅。其他人宣稱它可能與乳癌、前列腺癌、心臟疾病、嬰兒賀爾蒙失調和氣喘的風險增加有關。既然 BPA 存在我們所使用的容器中, 我們的日常生活似乎無法遠離

它。但以下我們提供幾個建議用以減少接觸含 BPA 化學成分的物品。首先, 找找不含 BPA 的容器, 隨著有更多不含 BPA 容器問世, 我們可以買到更多標示不含 BPA 的物品。假如產品中沒有標示, 那多注意一下編號 3 跟 7 的可回收塑膠品, 因為他們是用 BPA 做成的。第二點, 盡量不用罐頭。儘可能不吃罐頭食物, 因為大多數的罐頭含有 BPA 的樹脂。第三點, 避免加熱, 國家環境科學中心強烈建議不應把聚碳酸酯做成的塑膠容器微波, 或是把這些產品放進洗碗機中。時間一久, 塑膠會分解因而溶入食物內。最後一點, 使用替代品。例如玻璃、陶瓷或是不鏽鋼容器來裝食物或是湯品之類的食物。

(C) 我們不僅應該讓所有塑膠品可以回收, 更應該避免過度使用那些沒什麼用的塑膠製品。

31. 根據前後文此次應為介紹 BPA 為何, 故選(F)
32. 根據前後文前句提到 BPA 的廣泛使用, 後句則提到這些含 BPA 的容器會在加熱的過程中產生對健康有害的有毒物質。故應選為(B)
33. 前句為有些人(some)提到 BPA 的容器會在加熱的過程中產生對健康有害的有毒物質, 故此處應為其他人(others)所提到 BPA 製成的容器會對健康產生的負面影響, 故選(D)
34. 前句提到要降低罐頭食物的使用。故此處應闡述要遠離此類食品, 故選(E)
35. 加熱過程中 BPA 會釋放到食物中, 故選(A)

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

【字詞補充】

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| ongoing 進行中的, 不間斷的 | rage 肆虐 |
| United Nations observer 聯合國觀察員 | |
| humanitarian 人道主義的 | countless 數不清的 |
| refugees 難民 | conflict 衝突 |
| flee 逃離 | additional 額外的 |
| altogether 全部, 完全 | figure 數字 |
| amounts to 總計 | quarter 四分之一 |
| population 人口 | neighboring 鄰近的 |
| pose 造成 | border 邊境 |
| barren 貧瘠的 | access 接近的機會, 管道 |
| necessity 必需品 | adequate 足夠的 |
| medical care 醫療照顧 | harsh 嚴峻的, 惡劣的 |
| conditions 環境, 條件 | health issues 健康問題 |
| alarmingly 驚人地, 令人擔憂地 | mental health 心理健康 |
| deteriorate 惡化 | depression 憂鬱 |
| anxiety 焦慮 | skyrocket 突然高昇 |
| despair 絕望 | possessions 財產 |
| witness 目睹 | acts of violence 暴力的行為 |
| drag on 拖延 | indefinitely 無限地 |
| generation 世代 | |

敘利亞的內戰已持續激烈衝突為期超過兩年半了, 這使得聯合國觀察人員已稱該國內戰為 21 世紀中最空前慘烈的人道主義災難。就死亡人數來說, 據估計, 已超過十萬人失去生命及更多數不清的人受傷。然而, 令一些人更煩惱的問題則是戰爭衝突所產生的大批難民。境內有多達五百萬人口被迫逃離家園, 在國內流亡。更有兩百萬人已經完全逃出境外, 總數已達整個敘利亞人口總數的四分之一。

對救援人員而言, 逃到鄰近國家的敘利亞的難民是一項最大的挑戰。約旦為敘利亞南邊最大的鄰國, 已接收了大多數的難民。位處於邊境一處貧瘠的沙漠內的 The Za'atari 難民營, 是世界第二大的難民中心。總人數超過十二萬人。這些在難民中心的難民, 連乾淨的飲用水、足夠的食物與藥品等基本需求都嚴重受限與缺乏。在如此艱困的環境, 許多人健康出現問題, 孩童的死亡率更是以驚人的速度增加。

除了身體健康方面的問題, 據報導, 許多難民的心理健康也逐漸惡化。在難民營裡憂鬱與焦慮的突升, 歸因於他們喪失希望與陷入絕望中, 特別是在年輕人身上更為明顯。很多人失去家園與所有財產。有些更嚴重的是失去家人及所愛的人, 親眼目睹暴行慘事發生。如果戰事繼續無限地拖延下去, 恐怕會有更多人

生於 1997 的 Jack Thomas Andraka，是 2012 年的英特爾國際科學與工程大獎，戈登·摩爾大獎的得主。他既是發明家、科學家也是一位癌症的研究者。被公認為一個少年天才，他成功研發出一種新的、快速的、價格上親民的方法來找出當胰臟癌、卵巢癌及肺癌初期時，能測出特殊蛋白質增加的方法。

因為叔叔之死，Jack 努力找出能夠治療救不活的胰臟癌。一般來講，一旦發現罹患致命性的胰臟癌，通常只有百分之六的人能活到五年，能存活的機率不高。因為一旦發現，它已擴散，所以診斷出的結果通常是必死無疑。鑑於此，Jack 開始努力找出不同的方法，來檢測及防治癌症的生長。此外，並在癌細胞擴散前抑制其生長也下了一番苦功。

為了得到實驗室的協助，Jack 聯絡 200 位任教於 Johns Hopkins 大學及衛生署的教授。但一開始，有 199 位教授拒絕了他的要求。但最後，他得到一位任教於 Johns Hopkins 醫學院的病理學、腫瘤學、化學、生物分子學工程教授 Dr. Anirban Maitra 的回覆。而他的研究結果是用一種特殊的試紙，來測出胰臟癌發生時所釋出的特別蛋白質的比例。這種方法有點像測糖尿病的測試方法。它用以測得血液或是尿液中的間皮素，它是一種胰臟癌的生化標誌，用來診斷病人是否是罹癌前期。其準度超過九成，且比現行的測試速度快了 168 倍，費用少了 26000 倍，敏感度更是達 400 倍之多。此外，只需五分鐘就可以斷定罹癌與否。這個方法也適用於檢測肺癌及卵巢癌，因為這兩種癌症與胰臟癌有相同生化標記的「間皮素」。

48. 以下何者為這篇文章最適合的標題？

- (A) 無聲的殺手—胰臟癌
- (B) 胰臟癌治療上的突破
- (C) Jack Andraka 自傳
- (D) Jack Andraka—治療胰臟癌的少年天才

49. 為什麼胰臟癌是一種致命的疾病？

- (A) 缺乏早期檢測和快速、靈敏、價格低廉的篩查方法。
- (B) 患者負擔不起醫療開支。
- (C) 診斷過程耗時，需要很長的時間且很難執行。
- (D) 感應試紙無法符合實驗室的需求。

50. 根據這篇文章，以下何者為非？

- (A) 因為親人的亡故，Jack 決定找出治療致命的胰臟癌的方法。
- (B) 除了 Anirban Maitra 之外，Jack 未能找到一個能支持他的提案的教授。
- (C) 由於相同的間皮素的生物標誌物，Jack 的測試也可應用於檢測卵巢癌和肺癌。
- (D) 間皮素的生物標誌物成功地遏制胰臟癌發生。

51. 第三段第 7 行「It」所指為何？

- (A) 胰臟癌 (B) 間皮素的生物標誌物 (C) 試紙 (D) 實驗室

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. So popular was / the concert that / all the tickets were sold out, / let alone a satisfactory seat.

2. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Had we bought the ticket} \\ \text{If we had bought the ticket} \end{array} \right. / \text{ as early as } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{we could} \\ \text{possible} \end{array} \right. /$

$\text{we wouldn't have missed} / \text{ such a wonderful performance.}$

評分標準：

1. 每錯 1 個拼字或文法扣 0.5 分。
2. 每一題以斜線劃分為四小部分，每小部分各占 1 分。
3. 該小部分最多扣 2 次 0.5 分。
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

參考範文：

There is no denying that happiness is the most desirable thing that most people want to attain. Leading a life without happiness is just like sailing on the sea without a lighthouse, both regarded as meaningless and hopeless. As far as I am concerned, it is a blessing to be in good health. Being healthy means possessing great happiness. A man with health has the energy to fulfill his dream and is able to tackle things happening around him.

Health is of great significance to me. The followings are the

steps for me to stay fit. First and foremost, a balanced diet and proper exercise are both indispensable in my life. In addition to eating properly, I should make it a rule to exercise every day. Secondly, it is essential for me to keep a good mood. Keeping in a good mood not only enables me to embrace the obstacles in my life in a positive manner but also helps me enjoy my life to the fullest. Last but not least, make good use of my time and arrange some recreational activities lest I should be occupied by heavy schoolwork. I have to follow the steps above and take good care of my body. I am strongly convinced that only with good health can my life become more colorful and enjoyable.

評分標準：

| 等級 | 給分 | 英文作文給分參考標準說明 |
|----|---------|--|
| 劣 | 0~4 分 | 份量：只寫兩三行。 正確性：幾無正確句子。 組織：全文毫無組織或根本完全離題。 |
| 差 | 5~9 分 | 份量：字數勉強足夠。 正確性：文法或拼字錯誤很多。 組織：內容平平，但各段草率帶過。 |
| 可 | 10~14 分 | 份量：字數足夠(約 120 字)。 正確性：文法使用尚可，錯字不多。 組織：有內容，但段落比重(如草草結尾)或轉承語使用欠佳。 |
| 優 | 15~18 分 | 份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法順暢，錯字少。 組織：結構完整交代。 |
| 特優 | 19~20 分 | 份量：字數足夠(120 字或以上)。 正確性：文法和字彙使用富變化，幾無錯字。 組織：內容創新(如加入個人想法)，段落分配適當。 |

英文作文採整體式評分，分為五等級：特優(19-20 分)、優(15-18 分)、可(10-14 分)、差(5-9 分)、劣(0-4 分)，批改老師於閱讀完考生試卷後，於腦海裡產生一個整體分數，再以分項式評分標準檢閱是否符合整體印象分數，分項式評分指標包含下列 5 項：內容(5 分)、組織(5 分)、文法、句構(4 分)、字彙、拼字(4 分)及體例(2 分)。另外，字數不足扣 1 分；未依提示分段扣 1 分。

| | 內容 | 組織 | 文法、句構 | 字彙、拼字 | 體例 |
|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 劣 | 文不對題或沒寫(凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算)。(0分) | 全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0分) | 全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。(0分) | 只寫出或抄襲與題意無關的零碎字詞。(0分) | 違背基本的寫作體例或格式，標點、大小寫等錯誤甚多。(0分) |
| 差 | 主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。(2-1分) | 重點不明、前後不連貫。(2-1分) | 文法錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分) | 用字、拼字錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分) | 格式、標點、大小寫等有錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(1分) |
| 可 | 主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。(3-2分) | 重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(3-2分) | 文法錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。(3-2分) | 字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(3-2分) | 格式、標點、大小寫幾無錯誤。(2-1分) |
| 優 | 主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。(5-4分) | 重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。(5-4分) | 全文幾無文法錯誤，文句結構富變化。(4-3分) | 用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字錯誤。(4-3分) | |

被迫離開家園，成為難民，整個敘利亞的世代將從此沒落。

36. 自從戰爭開打，敘利亞難民在國內外的總人數已達_____。
(A) 增加 40% (B) 少於七百萬人
(C) 到達全國總人數的 25% (D) 超過死亡人數
由第一段的最後兩句可知，敘利亞的國內外難民合起來已經超過了 25%。所以選(D)
37. 下列敘述何者非敘利亞難民所遭遇的問題？
(A) 過少的飲用水。 (B) 醫療照護不足。
(C) 孩童死亡率增加。 (D) 面臨參戰的壓力。
文章第二段最後兩句，以及第三段中所提到難民遇到的問題裡，並沒有提到對於去打仗的壓力，所以選(D)
38. 第三段中“deteriorated”這個字義為？
(A) 擴展 (B) 惡化 (C) 介入 (D) 散布
deteriorated 惡化
39. 根據本文下列敘述何者是錯誤的？
(A) 如果戰事持續，可預見年輕的一代將被毀滅。
(B) 其中一個敘利亞難民前往的難民營位於沙漠區。
(C) 許多老人在難民營飽受頓失希望與絕望之苦。
(D) 在敘利亞的難民危機已引起聯合國的高度關切。
第三段第二句提到：由於無助及絕望，難民營裡的憂鬱及焦慮情況急遽上升，特別是年輕人。所以選(C)

第 40 至 43 題為題組

【字詞補充】

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| decade 十年 | destination 目的地 |
| southernmost 最南方的 | thrill 使興奮 |
| stunning 極美的，令人震驚的 | architecture 建築 |
| spectacular 壯觀的，壯麗的 | declare 宣布 |
| heritage 遺產 | |
| trace its origins back to... 追溯它的由來至... | |
| present 目前的 | construct 建造 |
| draw 吸引人的事物 | attack 攻擊 |
| fee 費用 | attraction 吸引人的事物，景點 |
| rage from...to... (範圍)從...到... | |
| art gallery 美術館，藝廊 | ensure 確保 |
| constant 不斷的 | supply 供給 |
| top-rated 最高級的，最受歡迎的 | |
| establishments 企業，機構 | international 國際的 |
| service 為...服務 | accommodate 容納 |
| towering 高聳的 | cruise ship 郵輪 |
| sail 航行 | the Adriatic Sea 亞得里亞海 |
| the Mediterranean Sea 地中海 | popularity 人氣 |
| accommodation 住宿 | |

在過去十年間，位於克羅埃西亞的杜布洛尼克，已成為歐洲最受歡迎的旅遊勝地之一。它座落於該國最南端，與義大利的巴里市隔著亞得里亞海相望。杜布洛尼克以它令人嘆為觀止的建築與壯觀的自然美景吸引觀光客前往。在 1979 年時被列為聯合國世界遺產的杜布洛尼克，該城歷史更可追溯到第七世紀，雖然現在城內的建築多半建於 15~19 世紀間。

最大吸引觀光客前往的原因就是該市境內的舊城，已被喻為世界有城牆古城區的最佳範例。整座城牆當初是為保護整座城免受來自陸路和水路的外襲所建造，其總距離約兩公里。觀光客付費就可以延著城牆上方漫步，從 25 公尺高的地方，將整座城內街道風光一覽無遺。城牆內有許多景點，從皇宮、教堂到市場、美術館。最著名的景點之一就是 800 年前所建造的歐諾弗里耶水池，用以收集雨水及確保整座城用水無虞的水池。當然城裡也有數百間享有盛名，評價極佳的美食餐廳。

往返於杜布洛尼克非常簡單，因為在該市南方有一座國際機場，將可帶旅客到歐洲各個主要城市。然而許多到訪的人選擇坐船前往。城內有一個港口，港深且大到足以容納航行於亞得里亞海與地中海的郵輪。不過，到杜布洛尼克，請記得要帶多一點錢，因為該城市人氣，使得城內的住宿、餐廳的餐點費用，都居該國之冠。

40. 根據本文，杜布洛尼克最受歡迎的旅遊景點為_____。
(A) 皇宮 (B) 市景 (C) 歐諾弗里耶水池 (D) 舊城區
由第二段第一句可知，最受歡迎的景點是舊城區。所以選(D)

41. 關於杜布洛尼克何者正確？
(A) 舊城建於約 14 個世紀前
(B) 是克羅埃西亞最便宜的城市之一
(C) 人們可以坐豪華遊艇前往
(D) 它是義大利的鄰近城市之一，並位於亞得里亞海的北邊
由第三段第二和第三句可知，人們可以搭豪華郵輪到該城市去。所以選(C)
42. 當人們在舊城中漫步時，他們不能夠_____。
(A) 看到自然海景 (B) 看到令人屏息的建築
(C) 享受美味餐點 (D) 欣賞藝術作品
由第二段最後三句可知，走在舊城區裡，並無法看到海景，所以選(A)
43. 城牆被建造來_____。
(A) 保護城市免受強風侵襲 (B) 阻斷猛烈的潮汐海浪
(C) 阻止外來的入侵 (D) 建立國家邊界
由第二段第二句可知，城牆是為了保護該城不受攻擊而建的，所以選(C)

第 44 至 47 題為題組

【字詞補充】

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| gastrointestinal (adj) 胃腸的 | respiratory (adj) 呼吸的 |
| saliva (n) 涎，唾液 | sputum (n) 唾液 |
| mucus (n) 黏液 | |
| herpangina (n) 疹性咽喉炎 | myocarditis (n) 心肌炎 |
| neonatal (adj) 新生兒的 | sepsis (n) 敗毒病 |
| aseptic meningitis 無菌性腦膜炎與腦炎 | |
| enteroviral 腸病毒 | pleurodynia 流行性肋肌痛 |
| enteroviral encephalitis 腦炎 | myocarditis 心肌炎 |

腸病毒是一種透過直接接觸潛伏在上呼吸道或是腸胃內的病毒所引起的疾病。好發於小孩或是嬰兒。診斷時，可以從患者的呼吸道分泌物，例如口水、唾液或是鼻水發現腸病毒。其他人會因為直接接觸患者的分泌物或是觸摸過患者所摸過的任何物品而感染到腸病毒。例如患者用的玻璃水杯或是電話。父母、老師或是托育中心的員工更可能因為換尿布時，手摸到感染腸病毒小孩的糞便而感染。

臨床上的症狀包含了手、口、足上的症狀，咽喉炎、心肌炎、無菌式腦膜炎、流行性肋肌痛。感染到腸病毒的患者初期症狀包括了夏季感冒，有時會帶有具有致命的腦炎、心肌炎或是敗血症。每年的腸病毒感染常是醫院急診的大宗，而每一個個案的醫療花費大約從 69 美元到 771 美元之間。在全世界中，好發於夏季和秋季間的腸病毒感染，常耗掉經濟上及醫療上可觀的費用。然而，到目前為止，除了小兒麻痺病毒外，腸病毒沒有疫苗。所以，專家建議保持清潔跟常洗手也許是減少病毒傳染最有效的方式。

44. 本篇主旨為何？
(A) 衛生狀況和腸病毒之間的關係
(B) 洗手的方式對預防腸病毒的效果
(C) 腸病毒簡短介紹及預防方式
(D) 腸病毒對社會及經濟的影響
45. 腸病毒的症狀不包括_____。
(A) 夏季感冒 (B) 新生兒敗血症 (C) 腦炎 (D) 腎功能衰竭
46. 在第一段中，contaminated 意思相近於下列哪一個字？
(A) 工業化的 (B) 污穢的 (C) 無瑕疵的、不鏽的 (D) 純化的
47. 以下關於腸病毒的事實何者為非？
(A) 除小兒麻痺病毒外，沒有一種疫苗有效。
(B) 腸病毒發生於溫帶地區的夏天。
(C) 良好的衛生習慣及勤洗手可預防腸病毒的傳播。
(D) 腸病毒對社會造成顯著的經濟負擔和醫療影響。

第 48 至 51 題為題組

【字詞補充】

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| prodigy (n) 天才 | pancreatic (adj) 胰的 |
| ovarian (adj) 卵巢的 | lethal (adj) 致命的 |
| devastating (adj) 破壞性極大的，毀滅性的 | |
| terminate (v) 使停止，使結束 | invasive (adj) 侵入的 |
| dipstick (n) 量油尺 | |
| mesothelin biomarker (n) 間皮素的生物標誌物 | |