

南區高級中學 102 學年度
第二學期大學入學指定科目模擬考試

考試日期：103 年 5 月 5~6 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. After the _____ tornado, people donated money and medical supplies to lend a helping hand to those sufferers.
(A) sentimental (B) destructive (C) ambitious (D) brilliant
2. Students in Asian countries like Korea, Japan, and Taiwan _____ most of their time in studying.
(A) consume (B) resume (C) withdraw (D) connect
3. For many students, summer is _____ with vacations and fun in the sun. They take it as a break from homework, projects and learning.
(A) symbolic (B) conscientious (C) acquainted (D) synonymous
4. The news that Afghanistan underwent a horrible bomb explosion arouses worldwide attention. Security now is a top _____ to governments around the world.
(A) priority (B) facility (C) integrity (D) penalty
5. The Westin Lima Hotel, the tallest building in Peru, has 301 guest rooms and _____ the nation's largest convention center.
(A) smuggles (B) perishes (C) boasts (D) conveys
6. The senior student was accused of bullying younger ones, but he denied the accusation and insisted that he would not _____ harm anyone.
(A) flexibly (B) approximately (C) deliberately (D) punctually
7. On the wedding day of Prince William and Catherine Middleton, thousands of onlookers gathered along the procession route to offer their _____.
(A) congratulations (B) complaints (C) corporations (D) contracts
8. Regarded as a black sheep, Gina has been gradually _____ from her family. They seem to be indifferent to anything that happens to her.
(A) delivered (B) alienated (C) dissuaded (D) discouraged
9. The two men were arrested on the spot when they were _____ cutting rare trees in the conservation park.
(A) illegally (B) barely (C) loosely (D) aptly
10. Winning numerous academic medals and graduating from a well-reputed college, Sam is deemed a young man of _____ with a rosy future waiting ahead.
(A) perseverance (B) properties (C) prospects (D) patience

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

Though an armless pianist, Liu Wei won the 2010 final of the TV show “China’s Got Talent” and soon became an international hero, 11 story inspired many physically-challenged people. At the age of 10, Liu touched a wire and was seriously injured by electric shock. 12, he lost his arms. Yet he managed to learn to dress, swim, use a computer and even write. When he turned 18, he decided to pursue a career in music, using his toes to play the piano. He once said there were only two choices for people like him: they could choose 13 to abandon all dreams 13 to struggle without arms to live an outstanding life. Obviously, he 14 the latter. Then on the CGT stage, he performed brilliantly to a packed audience and was crowned the winner of CGT. When all the judges praised him and 15 him to keep on pursuing his dreams, the 23-year-old champion said he would try and then optimistically added, “At least I have a pair of perfect legs.”

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 11. (A) his | (B) one’s | (C) what | (D) whose |
| 12. (A) To sum up | (B) On the contrary | (C) As a result | (D) By all means |
| 13. (A) both ; and | (B) either ; or | (C) neither ; nor | (D) no sooner ; than |
| 14. (A) took over | (B) opted for | (C) gave up | (D) applied to |
| 15. (A) appealed | (B) dissuaded | (C) forced | (D) urged |

第16至20題為題組

Typically, to get a job, you need a repertoire of “hard skills,” a term 16 to a person’s knowledge and technical skills. Yet, to sustain a career, you need “soft skills.” In fact, recent research has found the importance and value of soft skills are growing daily, and 17 soft skills help people excel in a job. Here are the top two important soft skills. The first and the most important one is attitude. A positive attitude can be 18 — you influence your coworkers, and eventually lift the performance of the whole team. The other soft skill you should equip yourself with is creativity. Creative skills not only 19 innovation but also increase efficiency. Employees with creativity are certainly an invaluable asset to the team and company. 20 a competitive advantage, as employers worldwide have increasingly recognized that they need to value soft skills in their workers, cultivating soft skills such as being positive and creative is definitely a must for job hunters.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) refers | (B) referred | (C) is referred | (D) referring |
| 17. (A) what | (B) such | (C) that | (D) which |
| 18. (A) contagious | (B) precautionous | (C) nourishing | (D) disputable |
| 19. (A) preserve | (B) classify | (C) thrive | (D) boost |
| 20. (A) Gain | (B) To gain | (C) Gaining | (D) Gained |

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

Hamlet is Shakespeare's longest play and one of the most powerful tragedies. Not surprisingly, the title role Hamlet is 21 the most influential fictional character. Also, his famous soliloquy "To be, or not to be," has won him 22 fame. The tragic story goes like this:

On the castle, the ghost of Hamlet's father reveals to Hamlet the secret that he was murdered by Hamlet's uncle, Claudius, who takes the 23 and marries Hamlet's mother. After that, Hamlet becomes 24 to prove his uncle's guilt. In his persistent confusion, he keeps questioning the ghost's trustworthiness: What if the ghost is not a true spirit, 25 an agent of the devil? What if killing Claudius results in haunting memories? Hamlet 26 agonizes over what he perceives as his cowardice.

To test the Ghost's words, he asks a group of actors to do a recreation of the murder. In the middle of the play, his uncle goes crazy and is proven guilty. Hamlet then confronts his mother 27 Polonius, father of Hamlet's girlfriend Ophelia, is hiding behind the curtain. Thinking it's Claudius, Hamlet stabs the curtain and kills Polonius. Hearing her father's death, Ophelia goes mad and drowns in a river. Her brother Laertes decides to kill Hamlet in revenge and 28 Hamlet to a sword fight. King Claudius plots with him to make Hamlet's death appear accidental, so Laertes puts poison on the 29 of his own sword and Claudius poisons Hamlet's wine. During the duel, the swords chance to be exchanged and Laertes is severely wounded by the poisoned one. Later on, the queen dies because of accidentally drinking the poisoned wine. Though himself 30 wounded, Hamlet stabs Claudius with the poisoned blade and makes him drink the rest of the poisoned drink. In the end, Laertes forgives Hamlet, but the two of them and Claudius all die within a few minutes.

- (A) challenges (B) throne (C) anxious (D) tip (E) while (F) but rather
(G) determined (H) ranked (I) remarkably (J) continuously (K) fatally (L) unsurpassed

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

The first permanent English settlement in the New World was at Plymouth Bay in what is now the state of Massachusetts in 1620. 31 It was then renamed Harvard University after the deceased minister, John Harvard, who willed half his estate and all his books to the college. To this date, Harvard University remains the most prestigious among the more than 2,000 universities in the U.S.

Harvard is not the only great school in the States, of course. In fact, a small industry has grown up to rank the best universities, and year after year, several schools dominate most of these Top Twenty or Top Fifty lists. 32 These eight private universities are collectively called the Ivy League schools.

Why the name and where the term originated? 33 As these eight universities are old, ivy plants have had plenty of time to decorate the outsides of their historic buildings. According to one theory, the term 'Ivy League' was coined by Stanley Woodward in the 1930s. 34

Since Ivy League schools had such an early start, they have exerted a great influence on American society. Their status within national scholarly circles is unparalleled, and they have produced many distinguished graduates. A remarkable number of faculty members of these schools are winners of Nobel and other major prizes. Some of the country's most famous doctors, statesmen, engineers, scientists, and educationists have studied and taught within these ivy-covered walls. 35 Actually, graduates from Ivy League schools do have a much better than average chance to serve as the movers and shakers of the U.S. society.

- (A) Working as New York Herald Tribune sportswriter, he used the term in reference to America's oldest top-notch schools.
- (B) Harvard is nearly always at or close to the top, joined frequently by seven other schools.
- (C) No fewer than 14 U.S. presidents have earned degrees here, including six at Harvard, six at Yale, and two at Princeton.
- (D) Ivy is a vine growing up along the surface of other plants, or the side of old stone buildings on campuses.
- (E) To put in other words, these scholarships are rewarded to the outstanding students regardless of their backgrounds.
- (F) Sixteen years later, a group of successful settlers established an institution of higher learning, called "New College."

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

Have you ever savored "suspended coffee?" The coffee is actually neither a new beverage brewed somewhere up above nor some sort of nectar for well-behaved students. It is the extra cup of coffee purchased for someone in need. According to the official Suspended Coffee website, when a customer buys a coffee and pays for a second one, the barista will log the second coffee as "suspended." That means the transaction has been paused. The café has received the money, but the coffee has not yet been delivered. Then when someone who can't afford a coffee comes in, they can ask the barista if there are any pre-paid coffees. If yes, the person is given a free coffee and the transaction is considered complete.

Though suspended coffee movement is taking the world by storm, this seemingly new philanthropic concept indeed dates back more than 100 years to Naples, Italy, where it is known as "Caffè Sospeso." Legend has it that if good fortune favored a Neapolitan, that person would purchase a celebratory coffee for himself or herself and also an extra cup suspended for someone less fortunate. The practice of suspended coffee was less and less popular after World War II. But during the recent global economic crisis, it was revived and thanks to social networking sites, quickly became a global phenomenon.

The trend has come to Taiwan too and has its localized versions. For example, in Banqiao District of New Taipei City, a noodle stall operator, inspired by the Italian tradition, has served "suspended noodles" since April 2013 to people in **straitened** circumstances. Her story has received considerable media coverage, and the idea of suspended meals has since caught on around the island. Quite a few small restaurants and businesses throughout Taiwan have embraced the idea to provide their own versions of suspended service. And in addition to suspended meals, there are even free haircuts available.

If the above-mentioned gestures of goodwill warm your heart, why not make yourself the next anonymous donor of suspended service?

36. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Free Meals in Taiwan. (B) Accesses to Suspended Coffee.
(C) Movements of Suspended Service. (D) Radical Solutions to Social Problems.
37. What caused the revival of suspended coffee after its popularity decreased in the second half of the twentieth century?
- (A) Bombarding news coverage. (B) Difficult economic situations.
(C) A new craze for coffee. (D) Human nature against philanthropy.

38. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) To have coffee suspended means to have it placed in midair.
 - (B) The practice of suspended coffee originated in Europe.
 - (C) The barista usually puts the name of the patron on the cup of suspended coffee.
 - (D) It costs an arm and a leg to provide suspended service.
39. The word “**straitened**” in the third paragraph means _____.
- (A) shy or awkward in a social situation
 - (B) nervous or embarrassed about one’s appearance
 - (C) suffering from a mental or physical handicap
 - (D) made difficult by financial problems

第 40 至 43 題為題組

Think about the last time you heard someone give a speech or any formal presentation. Maybe it was so lengthy with the speaker’s lecture together with numerous slides containing words and statistics that you were overwhelmed with the data or you just **tuned the speaker out**, barely remembering a tiny bit of what he was supposed to deliver. However, starting out in 1984 in a conference, TED talks are quite another episode that wins over, and fires up the audience.

TED, a nonprofit devoted to ideas worth spreading, believes passionately in the power of ideas to change attitudes, lives and, ultimately, the world. So they are bringing together inspired thinkers and curious souls from three domains—technology, entertainment, and design. In TED conferences, the world’s most fascinating thinkers and doers are requested to give the talk of their lives within 18 minutes or less. The time limit might sound too short to convey much, yet, TED curator Chris Anderson explained it’s “long enough to be serious and short enough to hold people’s attention.” Besides, “by forcing speakers who are used to going on for 45 minutes to bring it down to 18, you get them to think about what they really want to say,” said Anderson.

As a matter of fact, recent neuroscience also shows why the time limit works so well: People listening to a presentation are storing data for retrieval in the future, and too much information leads to “cognitive overload,” which gives rise to elevated levels of anxiety, and the audience will start to resist the speaker.

Taking the time limit into consideration has always been a golden rule to follow in making a public speech. And given the example set by TED speakers, if you are able to boil a highly informative and insightful presentation down to 18 minutes, chances are that you may find yourself receiving rounds of thunderous applause as those TED speakers do.

40. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To recommend good speeches for people to attend.
 - (B) To explain how and when TED talks are given.
 - (C) To inform people how to avoid cognitive overload.
 - (D) To illustrate the factors that make TED talks appealing.
41. In the first paragraph, the phrase “**tuned the speaker out**” means to _____ the speaker.
- (A) look down on
 - (B) lash out at
 - (C) turn a deaf ear to
 - (D) see eye to eye with
42. Which of the following is least likely to be a topic in TED talks?
- (A) What We Can Learn From Galaxies Far Far Away.
 - (B) The Transformative Power Of Classical Music.
 - (C) My Creations: A New Form Of Life.
 - (D) The New Arrivals In Mercy’s Department Store.
43. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Time limit has nothing to do with making a successful speech.
 - (B) The acronym TED is supposed to stand for technology, entertainment and design.
 - (C) TED has been lifted to one of the most profitable businesses.
 - (D) There’s so far no scientific proof to back up the time limit set in TED talks.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

For over 23 years, Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali, President and dictator, had ruled the seemingly peaceful North African country of Tunisia. Then a rather insignificant event in December of 2010 triggered a widespread protest.

On the morning of December 17, 2010, a fruit vendor named Mohammed Bouazizi was slapped by the authorities when protesting against his goods being taken away for lack of a license. The poor and furious young man, instead of resorting to bribery, set himself in flames in the center of the town. His desperate act and tragic death struck a chord in the hearts of his fellow countrymen. Anger against years of oppression, corruption, and unemployment boiled over. Through the rest of December, thousands of Tunisians from all walks of life took to demonstrations and strikes. President Ben Ali turned to the police to silence protesters, leaving 224 protesters shot dead and 94 injured. Despite the repression of the police, the anti-government protests nationwide soon grew unmanageable. In the mid-January, 2011, the president was forced to flee the country and resign power, thus ending his oppressive regime.

This revolution, known to the world by social media from blogs to Facebook pages to Twitter, successfully rallied Tunisian youth to organize an unprecedented protest movement. A journalist thus named it “Jasmine Revolution” with reference to Tunisia’s national flower. Soon the revolution rippled beyond Tunisia, shaking other authoritarian Arab countries like Egypt, Libya, Syria, just to name a few. Spurred by the revolt of Tunisians, people in the Middle East also sought a regime change, ushering what has come to be known as the Arab Spring.

44. When did Ben Ali first assume his presidency?
(A) In 1991. (B) In 1987. (C) In 2010. (D) In 1997.
45. Which statement about Mohammed Bouazizi is CORRECT?
(A) He was shot dead by the police in a demonstration.
(B) He was raised up in an upper-class family.
(C) He burned himself to protest against the authorities.
(D) He led an intensive campaign of civil resistance.
46. What can be inferred from the passage?
(A) People in the Middle East have longed to be free from dictatorship.
(B) Demonstrators in Tunisia were poor laborers and the youth.
(C) Arab Spring refers to an international Flora Expo held in the Middle East.
(D) Electronics technology has little to do with today’s civil rights movement.
47. Which below best describes the event of Mohammed Bouazizi?
(A) Wealth cannot last three generations. (B) A single spark starts a prairie fire.
(C) Charity begins at home. (D) God helps those who help themselves.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

With cosmos tourists already visiting the international space station, a luxury hotel stay in space is no longer an alien idea.

The Galactic Suite Project, run by directors Xavier Claramunt and Marsal Gifra, aspires to offer travelers the “most thrilling and transcendent experience ever” with a stay on board their orbital luxury getaway. The guests will be able to experience a new world of sensations including weightlessness, star gazing, amazing views of planet Earth — not to speak of being aboard a spaceship that takes them from 0 to 28,000 km/h in 10 minutes.

It’s not just the stay in space that will entice the rich and famous to part with their hard-earned money. Unlike NASA astronauts, travelers to Galactic Suite will undergo their astronautic preparation at a luxury hotel on a tropical island in the Caribbean.

Each journey is likely to take 18 weeks including time for training, the stay at Galactic Suite and return spaceship transfers. The price will be slightly more affordable than the current cost for a walk in space (US\$35 million), with a three-day stay estimated at around €3 million (US\$4 million). Claramunt and Gifra believe the trip is a bargain considering “this is the first package deal, as it includes transport from the tourist’s home to the Caribbean island, the training required for journeys into orbit, the flight to the hotel and three-night accommodation in the Galactic Suite.”

Galactic Suite is on schedule to accept its first guests this year, and the project is to develop an “orbital hotel chain” that will orbit the Earth at an altitude of 300 miles (450 km). The design and position in relation to the equator will allow visitors to orbit the Earth 15 times every day — and to see 15 sunrises! What a stunning budget and exciting experience for the humble citizens of Earth!

48. This passage most likely appears in a(n) _____.
- (A) biological journal (B) personal letter (C) astronomy forum (D) travel magazine
49. Where will travelers to Galactic Suite be trained?
- (A) A luxury hotel. (B) NASA Station.
(C) A real-size spaceship. (D) A space center near the equator.
50. How long will travelers to Galactic Suite stay in the Galactic Suite?
- (A) 18 weeks. (B) One month. (C) 15 days. (D) 3 days.
51. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Xavier Claramunt and Marsal Gifra are rather conservative about space travel.
(B) In 2014, there will be 15 sunrises and sunsets on the earth planet.
(C) The Galactic Suite Project will be too expensive for ordinary people to afford.
(D) Travelers would prefer a space walk to a stay in the space resort.

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. 大學生可能搬進宿舍或公寓，所以他們必須學習一些基本生活技能以便獨立生活。
2. 諸如烹飪、洗衣、管理金錢的必要技能將使他們在許多方面受惠。

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：邱吉爾(Winston Churchill)曾說：「克服困難便能獲得良機(Difficulties mastered are opportunities won)。」生活當中，人人都曾遭遇困難，也都有克服困難的經驗。請寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 字，文分兩段，第一段敘述你曾遭遇的一個重大困難。第二段說明你以何種態度及方式去克服，並且簡述在此過程中得到的收穫。

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

第壹部分：選擇題

一、詞彙

- 在**破壞性**的龍捲風侵襲之後，人們捐錢及醫療補給品來援助受害者。
(A) 多愁善感的 (B) 破壞(性)的 (C) 有抱負的 (D) 璀璨的
- 韓國、日本、臺灣等亞洲國家的學生**耗費**很多時間讀書。
(A) 消耗 (B) (中斷後)繼續 (C) 領取；撤回 (D) 連接
- 對許多學生來說，夏天**等同**於假期和陽光下的歡樂。他們將之視為脫離功課、報告和學習的喘息時光。
(A) 象徵的 (B) 有良心的 (C) 認識的 (D) 同義的
解析：be synonymous with 等同於…的
- 阿富汗遭遇恐怖炸彈爆炸的新聞引起舉世矚目。如今安全對全球政府而言是最**優先要務**。
(A) 優先要務 (B) 設施 (C) 正直 (D) 處罰
- Westin Lima 飯店是祕魯最高的建築物，有 301 間客房，並以擁有全國最大的會議中心**自豪**。
(A) 走私 (B) 毀滅 (C) 自豪 (D) 傳達
- 這位高年級生被指控霸凌低年級生，但他否認這項指控並堅稱他不會**故意**傷害任何人。
(A) 有彈性地 (B) 大約 (C) 故意地 (D) 準時
- 威廉王子與凱瑟琳·米爾頓結婚當天，數千名觀眾沿路聚集並給予**祝賀**。
(A) 祝賀 (B) 抱怨 (C) 公司 (D) 合約
- Gina 因被視為害群之馬，逐漸遭到家人**疏遠**。他們似乎對任何發生在她身上的任何事都漠不關心。
(A) 解救(deliver sb. from sth.) (B) 疏遠的
(C) 勸阻 (D) 沮喪的
- 兩名男子在保護區內**違法**砍伐珍稀林木時，當場被捕。
(A) 違法地 (B) 勉強地；幾乎不能
(C) 鬆散地 (D) 適當地
- Sam 獲得許多學術獎項且畢業於知名大學，是公認為擁有大好**前途**等待著他的年輕人。
(A) 毅力 (B) 房產 (C) 前途 (D) 耐心

二、綜合測驗

第 11 至 15 題為題組

劉偉雖是無臂鋼琴家，卻在 2010 年贏得中國達人秀總冠軍，旋即成為國際英雄，**他的**故事鼓舞許多身障人士。他在 10 歲時誤觸電線，遭電擊而身受重傷，**結果**失去雙臂。然而他設法學會穿衣、游泳、使用電腦、甚至寫字。18 歲那年，他決定以音樂為志業，並用腳指頭彈鋼琴。他曾說像他這樣的人只有兩種選擇：**不是**選擇放棄所有夢想，**就是**選擇在沒有雙臂的情況下，奮勇活出非凡人生。而他顯然**選擇**了後者。在中國達人秀的舞台上，他面對滿場的觀眾，精彩絕倫地演出，贏得冠冕。在場所有評審讚美他，並**鼓勵**他繼續追求夢想，此時這位 23 歲的冠軍說他會嘗試，隨後又樂觀地說：「至少我有一雙完美的腿。」

- 此處應選擇兼具**連接詞及所有格的關係代名詞** whose
- (A) 總之 (B) 相反地 (C) 因此；結果 (D) 必定
- (A) 兩者都是 (B) 不是…就是 (C) 既不…也不 (D) 一…就
- (A) 接管 (B) 選擇 (C) 放棄 (D) 申請
- (A) 呼籲；吸引 (vi) appeal to (B) 勸阻 dissuade sb. from V-ing
(C) 強迫 force sb. to V (D) 力勸 urge sb. to V

第 16 至 20 題為題組

通常要謀得一份工作，你需要一些既定的「硬實力」。「硬實力」一詞**意指**個人的知識與技能。然而，要維持一份事業，你需要「軟實力」。事實上，近來研究**發現**，軟實力的重要性與價值與日俱增，而且**也發現**幫助人在工作上出類拔萃的正是軟實力。以下是兩項首要的軟實力。首先最重要的是態度，正向的態度會**感染**他人；你會影響身旁的同事，最終更會提昇整個團隊的表現。另一個你該具備的軟實力是創意，它不但**促進**團隊創新，更能提升效率。具備創意的員工必定是團隊與公司無價的資產。全球雇主愈來愈能體認，**爲了要取得競爭優勢**，他們必須重視員工的軟實力，因此求職者勢必要培養像是正向與創意之類的軟實力。

- 原句爲...a term **which** refers to a person's knowledge and technical skills, 可簡化為 a term **referring** to a person's knowledge and technical skills
- 此句爲 In fact, recent research has found **(that) the importance and value of soft skills are growing daily, and that soft skills help people excel in a job.**其中兩個 that 子句皆爲名詞子句作爲 found 的受詞
- (A) 有感染力的 (B) 警惕的；戒備的
(C) 有營養的；滋養的 (D) 有爭議性的
- (A) 保存 (B) 分類 (C) 興盛 (vi) (D) 增進 (vt)
- 此句語意爲「爲了取得競爭優勢」，選表目的的不定詞片語，當副詞用

三、文意選填

第 21 至 30 題為題組

《哈姆雷特》是莎士比亞最長的劇本，也是最有力量的悲劇作品之一。想當然爾，劇名角色哈姆雷特**獲評**爲影響後世最深的虛構人物，而他那著名的獨白「生存還是毀滅」爲他贏得**無可超越**的名聲。以下就是這悲慘的故事：

在城堡上，哈姆雷特父親的鬼魂告訴他驚人的秘密：他是被哈姆雷特的叔叔克勞迪謀殺的，他奪取**王位**，還娶了哈姆雷特的母后葛楚德。自此之後，哈姆雷特**急切的想要**證明叔叔有罪。在揮之不去的困惑中，他不斷質疑鬼魂是否可信：萬一鬼魂不是真實的亡靈，**而是**魔鬼差來的使者呢？萬一殺了他叔叔只落得時時刻刻被回憶纏擾呢？哈姆雷特**一直**因自認的懦弱而苦惱。

爲了查驗鬼魂的話是否屬實，哈姆雷特請了一幫演員重現先王被謀殺的情景。戲演了一半，他的叔叔抓狂的反應證明了他的罪咎。哈姆雷特接著找母親對質，**當時**他女友歐菲莉亞的爸爸波隆尼爾躲在布簾後。哈姆雷特以爲他是克勞迪，朝布簾刺去，誤殺了波隆尼爾。聽到父親的死訊，歐菲莉亞發狂且溺斃於河中。她的胞兄雷歐提斯決定殺哈姆雷特以報父亡妹死之仇，便**挑戰**哈姆雷特進行一場劍鬥。雷歐提斯和克勞迪同謀，營造哈姆雷特死於意外的假象；雷歐提斯在他的**劍尖**塗上毒藥，克勞迪則在哈姆雷特的酒中下毒。決鬥中，雙方的劍意外調換，雷歐提斯因而遭毒劍重傷。稍後皇后葛楚德因不小心地喝下原要毒死哈姆雷特的酒而死。哈姆雷特雖身受**致命**之傷，仍拿起毒劍刺殺克勞迪，並逼他喝下剩餘的毒酒。最後，雷歐提斯原諒了哈姆雷特，但二人和克勞迪卻都在數分鐘內喪命。

To be or not to be 素來未有定譯：提供數例供參：

- 「生存還是毀滅」(朱生豪)
- 「死後還是存在，還是不存在」(梁實秋)
- 「忍辱偷生，還是一死了之？」(何文匯)
- 「如之何，如之何，真費思量」(古德明)

21. ranked (v.) 被評為……等級
22. unsurpassed (adj.) 無人可超越的
23. throne 王位(n.)
24. be anxious to V 急切想做某事
25. but rather (conj.) 而是
26. continuously (adv.) 不斷地；一直地
27. while (conj.) 當時
28. challenges (v.) 挑戰
29. tip (n.) 尖端
30. fatally (adj.) 致命地

四、篇章結構

第 31 至 35 題為題組

英國人於 1620 年，在新大陸建立的第一個永久殖民地是在普利茅斯灣，也就是今日的麻塞諸塞州境內。**16 年之後，一群事業有成的移民創辦名為「新大學」的高等教育機構。**後來清教徒牧師約翰·哈佛(John Harvard)在遺囑中將半數的資產及所有的書籍捐給學校，於是在他離世後，該機構才被重新命名為哈佛大學。時至今日，哈佛仍是美國兩千多所高等教育學府中，最具聲望的一所。

當然，哈佛不是美國唯一的名校。事實上，已有小行業為評比大學而興起，而年復一年，前 20 或前 50 大名校都由幾所學校包辦。**除了另 7 所常見的大學以外，哈佛幾乎都是排名第一或接近第一。**這 8 所私立大學被總稱為常春藤盟校。

為什麼叫這個名字，這個名稱又是怎麼來的呢？**常春藤是藤本植物，沿著其他植物的表面，或校園內老舊石造建築的石面生長。**由於這 8 所大學都很古老，常春藤有的是時間來裝飾這些校園裡歷史悠久的建築物外觀。根據某個說法，「常春藤聯盟」是在 1930 年代由 Stanley Woodward 所創造的名稱。**身為《紐約先鋒論壇報》的體育記者，他用這個名稱來稱呼這些歷史最悠久的頂尖學府。**

因為常春藤盟校起步如此之早，所以向來對美國社會有極大的影響力。他們在國際學術圈內的地位是無可比擬的，而且已經培育出許多卓越的畢業生。這些學校的許多教職員是諾貝爾或其他大獎的得主。美國國內最著名的醫生、政治家、工程師、科學家和教育學者都曾在這些布滿常春藤的校舍內求學或任教。**多達 14 位的美國總統在此得到學位，其中 6 位畢業於哈佛，2 位畢業於耶魯，還有兩位畢業於普林斯頓。**事實上，常春藤盟校的畢業生的確更有機會成為美國社會舉足輕重的人物。

(E) 換句話說，無論他們的背景如何，這些獎學金是拿來頒給出色的學生。

31. 空格前一句提及“The first permanent English settlement in the New World was at Plymouth Bay...”(在新大陸建立的第一個永久殖民地是在普利茅斯灣)，而(F)項的句子接著說明“...a group of successful settlers established an institution of higher learning, called ‘New College.’”(一群事業有成的移民創辦了一所高等教育機構，稱為「新大學」)，前後句都提到 settler，形成關聯。(F)項句尾描述 New College 這個名稱後，下一句又接著說明“It was then renamed...”(被重新命名)，更確定(F)為正確選項
32. 空格前一句提及“...several schools dominate most of these Top Twenty or Top Fifty lists.”(前 20 或前 50 大名校都由幾所學校包辦)，而(B)項補充說明在排名中“Harvard is nearly always at or close to the top.”(哈佛幾乎都是排名第一或接近第一)，前後語意連貫。後一句又提及“These eight private universities...”(這 8 所大學...)，和(B)項“...joined frequently by seven other schools.”(另 7 所大學常見的學校)，更確定(B)應為正選
33. 空格前一句出現了問句“Why the name and where the term originated?”(為什麼叫常春藤這個名字，還有這個名稱是怎麼來的呢?)，(D)項說明了“Ivy is a vine, growing up along the surface of other plants, or the side of old stone buildings on campuses.”(常春藤是藤本植物，沿著其他植物的表面，或校園內老舊石造建築的石面生長)，而後一句又補充說明“As these eight universities are old, ivy plants have had plenty of time to decorate the outsides of their historic buildings.”(因為這 8 所

大學都很古老，常春藤有的是時間來裝飾這些校園裡歷史悠久的建築物外觀。)，都提到了常春藤在古老建築中的關聯，故確定(D)應為正選

34. 空格前一句提及“... the term ‘Ivy League’ was coined by Stanley Woodward in the 1930s.”(“常春藤聯盟”是在 1930 年代由 Stanley Woodward 所創造的名稱。)，而(A)選項進一步說明“...he used the term in reference to America’s oldest top-notch schools.”補充說明“...he used the term in reference to America’s oldest top-notch schools.”(他用這個名稱來稱呼這些最古老的頂尖學府。)，he 指的正是 Stanley Woodward 這個記者，故確定(A)為正解
35. 空格前一句提及“Some of the country’s most famous doctors, statesmen, engineers, scientists, and educationists have studied and taught within these ivy-covered walls.”(有些在國內最著名的醫生、政治家、工程師、科學家和教育學者都曾在這些布滿常春藤的校舍內求學或任教。)，而(C)選項進一步說明“No fewer than 14 U.S. presidents have earned degrees here...”(多達 14 位的美國總統在此得到學位)。而後一句再補充說明“...graduates from Ivy League schools do have a much better than average chance to serve as the movers and shakers of the U.S. society.”(常春藤盟校的畢業生的確更有機會成為美國社會舉足輕重的人物。))前後句語意連貫，故確定(C)是正確選項

五、閱讀測驗

第 36 至 39 題為題組

你會品嚐過“待用咖啡”嗎？這咖啡不是在某個高掛處煮出來的新款飲品，也不是某種給乖學生的瓊漿玉液，它是為有需要的人額外買的那杯咖啡。根據待用咖啡官方網站，當顧客買了一杯咖啡又付了第二杯的錢，咖啡師傅會將第二杯咖啡註記為「待用」，**意思是交易暫時停止。**咖啡店已經收了錢，但這杯咖啡尚未送出去。當付不出錢的人走進店裡，他們可以問咖啡師傅是否有預先付帳的咖啡，若有，這人便可得到一杯免費的咖啡，而交易才算完成。

雖然待用咖啡的運動正襲捲全球，這個看似新穎的慈善觀念事實上要追溯到一百多年前**義大利的那不勒斯**，當地號稱為 Caffe Suspeso。據傳言，如果好運眷顧某個那不勒斯人，那人要為他/她自己買杯咖啡慶祝，同時為比較沒那麼幸運的人額外買杯咖啡待用。二次大戰後，漸漸不流行待用咖啡的風俗。**但在近來經濟危機期間，它又復甦了**，並且拜網路社群之賜，很快地成為全球普遍的現象。

這股風潮也已吹到台灣，並發展成本地的樣貌。例如在新北市板橋地區，有一個麵攤老闆，受到這個來自義大利傳統的啟發，從 2013 年起提供待用麵給**生活拮据**的人。他的故事受到相當多媒體的報導，從此待用餐的概念在全島流行。全台灣不少小餐廳和企業接受這個觀念，提供他們各自版本的待用服務。除了待用餐之外，甚至有免費剪髮的服務。

如果上述善意的舉動讓你感到溫馨，何不成為下一個匿名的待用服務捐贈者？

36. 本文最好的標題？
 - (A) 免費餐飲在台灣
 - (B) 如何取得待用咖啡
 - (C) 待用服務的運動
 - (D) 社會問題的根本解決之道
37. 何為 20 世紀中後期待用咖啡沒落後再次復甦的原因？
 - (A) 新聞不斷地報導
 - (B) 困難的經濟情勢
 - (C) 咖啡狂熱再起
 - (D) 反慈善的人性
38. 下列敘述何者正確？
 - (A) 咖啡待用意指把咖啡放在半空中
 - (B) 待用咖啡的實行源自於歐洲(起源於歐洲義大利)
 - (C) 咖啡師傅通常將贊助者的姓名放在那只待用咖啡杯上
 - (D) 提供待用服務所費不貲
39. 文中第三段 straitened 這字的意思為何？
 - (A) 在社交場合害羞笨拙的
 - (B) 對外貌感到緊張尷尬
 - (C) 身受心理或身體殘障之苦
 - (D) 因經濟問題而困苦

第 40 至 43 題為題組

想想你最近一次聽到的演講或正式報告。或許因為演講者冗長的演說，還有無數張含有文字及統計數字的投影片，你無法招架那些資料，或是乾脆對演講者充耳不聞，幾乎記不得一丁點演講者想傳遞的訊息。然而開始於 1984 年某場會議的 TED 演說卻截然不同，場場贏得聽眾的心，而且鼓舞激勵了他們。

TED 是非營利機構，致力於傳遞值得推廣的觀點，且熱切相信理念有力量去改變態度、生活，且最終改變全世界。所以他們聚集來自科技、娛樂、設計三領域有靈感的思想家及具有好奇心的人士。在 TED 大會上，世界首屈一指的思想家及實踐者被要求在 18 分鐘內談他們的生活。或許這樣的時間限制聽起來似乎短到無法充份傳達訊息，但主持人克里斯·安德森解釋這段時間「長到可以認真嚴謹，短到足以抓住聽眾的注意力。」而且，「藉由強迫慣於作 45 分鐘演說的講者精簡內容到 18 分鐘，可以讓他們思考什麼是他們真正想傳達的。」

事實上，近來神經科學也顯示這樣的時間限制效果極佳：聆聽演說的聽眾都在儲存資料以備來日取用，而過多的資訊會導致「認知超載」，引發聽眾的焦慮指數升高，進而開始排斥演講者。

考慮時間限制一直是發表公開演說該遵守的金科玉律。有了 TED 演講者所立的典範之後，如果你能將高知識性、具真知灼見的演說精簡到 18 分鐘以內，很可能你會發現自己可以像那些 TED 演講者一樣，贏得如雷掌聲。

40. 本文的主要目的是什麼？

- (A) 推薦人們可以去聽的好演講。
- (B) 解釋 TED 演說如何以及何時舉行。
- (C) 告訴人們如何避免認知超載。
- (D) 說明 TED 演講吸引人的因素。

41. 第一段中 tuned the speaker out 意思是_____。

- (A) 看不起演講者
- (B) 痛斥演講者
- (C) 對演講者充耳不聞
- (D) 與演講者看法完全一致

42. 以下何者最不可能是 TED 演說的講題？

- (A) 我們可從遙遠銀河系學到什麼。
- (B) 古典音樂的轉化的力量。
- (C) 我的創作品：生活新風貌。
- (D) 梅西百貨新上架商品。

43. 從本文我們可以作何推論？

- (A) 時間限制與發表成功演說無關。
- (B) TED 這個頭字語應該是代表科技、娛樂、設計。
- (C) TED 已晉升為最賺錢的公司之一。
- (D) 目前沒有科學研究支持 TED 設定的演說時間限制。

第 44 至 47 題為題組

北非突尼西亞的獨裁總統班阿里(Zine El-Abidine Ben Ali)原已統治了這個看似和平的國家 23 年之久，但在 2010 年 12 月，一件微不足道的事件卻觸發了大規模的抗爭。

2010 年 12 月 17 日早上，名叫 Mohammed Bouazizi(穆罕默德·布瓦吉吉)的水果小販因沒有販售執照而被沒收商品，他提出抗議卻遭執法當局掌摑。這名可憐的憤青沒有採取賄賂的手段，卻在市中心引火自焚。他絕望的舉動與悲慘的死亡觸動同胞的心，長年來因承受壓迫、腐敗、失業所積壓的憤怒在此時沸騰起來，接下來在 12 月期間，數千名來自於各行各業的突尼西亞人民發動示威與罷工。班阿里總統於是動用警力來使抗議群眾噤聲，結果 224 人遭到槍殺，94 人受傷。縱然警方強力鎮壓，但全國的反政府抗議事件很快便難以控制，到了 2011 年 1 月中旬，這位總統被迫逃亡國外，交出權力，結束高壓統治。

這場革命透過諸如部落格、臉書及推特這些媒體社群的報導而舉世皆知，並且順利集結了突尼西亞的年輕人策劃了一次前所未有的抗議行動。有名記者因此參考突尼西亞國花茉莉花而稱之為「茉莉花革命」。不久這個革命便擴及突尼西亞全國，震撼了諸如埃及、利比亞、敘利亞等獨裁統治的阿拉伯國家。受到突尼西亞人民起義所鼓舞，中東地區的人民也尋求政權移轉，迎接「阿拉伯之春」的到來。

註解：「阿拉伯之春」，又稱「阿拉伯覺醒」、「阿拉伯起義」，是指從 2010 年年底在北非和西亞的阿拉伯國家和其它地區的一些國家發生的一系列以「民主」和「經濟」等為議題的社會運動，這些運動多採取公開示威遊行和網路串連的方式，其影響之深、範圍之廣吸引了全世界的高度關注，從 2010 年底開始至今尚未完全結束。
<http://web.lib.fcu.edu.tw/fcutopic/?p=259>

44. 班阿里何時就任總統職位？

因茉莉花革命事件發生時(2010 年)，班阿里已執政 23 年之久，由此推知他在 1987 年就任

45. 關於穆罕默德·布瓦吉吉(Mohammed Bouazizi)，何者為正確敘述？

- (A) 他在示威中遭警方擊斃。
- (B) 他成長於上流階層的家庭。
- (C) 他為抗議政府當局，引火自焚。(第 2 段)
- (D) 他帶領密集的公民抵抗運動。

46. 以下何者可從文章推論而知？

- (A) 中東地區的人民一直渴望脫離獨裁統治。(第 3 段)
- (B) 突尼西亞的示威人士為貧窮勞工和青年人。
- (C) 「阿拉伯之春」是指在中東地區舉行的國際「花卉博覽會」。
- (D) 電子科技與今日的民權運動沒有關聯。

47. 下列何者最能描述穆罕默德·布瓦吉吉的事件？(第 1 段)

- (A) 富不過三代。
- (B) 星星之火足以燎原。
- (C) 慈善先惠及家人。
- (D) 天助自助者。

第 48 至 51 題為題組

在太空旅客已經造訪國際太空站之際，在外太空住豪華旅館已經不再是個怪異的想法了。

銀河套房計畫由兩位執行長 Xavier Claramunt 與 Marsal Gifra 經營，志在提供旅客「有史以來最興奮、最超凡經驗」，讓旅客入住繞著軌道航行的豪華度假艙。貴賓們可望能體驗全新的感官世界：無重力狀態、觀星、地球絕美的景色，更別說是能搭乘 10 分鐘內從時速 0 公里飆升到 280 公里的太空船了。

誘使富人、名人們願意撒下辛苦掙來的錢的，並非只有到太空住宿而已；有別於美國太空總署的太空人，到銀河套房的旅客將會在加勒比海熱帶島嶼的高級飯店為宇宙航行做準備。

每趟旅行可能要花 18 週的時間：包含訓練、銀河套房住宿時間、太空船轉運。跟太空漫步三百五十萬美金的要價相比，這樣的價格稍微讓人負擔得起，預估三天的住宿約三百萬歐元(四百萬美金)。Claramunt 和 Gifra 認為這趟旅行是物超所值，因為「這是第一個套裝行程，費用涵蓋從旅客家中到加勒比海的交通、飛進太空軌道必要的訓練、到太空旅館的航程，以及銀河套房的三晚食宿」。

銀河套房預定要在今年接待第一批客人，而且本計畫將發展成「連鎖軌道旅館」，屆時會在離地 300 哩(450 公里)的高度繞地球軌道航行。太空旅館的設計以及它與赤道的相對位置能讓訪客每天都繞行地球 15 次—而且看到 15 次日出。對於卑微的地球公民而言，這是多驚人的預算，多教人興奮的概念呀！

48. 本篇最有可能出現在_____。

- (A) 生物期刊 (B) 私人信件 (C) 天文論壇 (D) 旅遊雜誌

49. 前往銀河套房的旅客將在何處接受訓練？(第 3 段)

- (A) 高級旅館。
- (B) 美國太空總署的太空站。
- (C) 大小如實物的太空船。
- (D) 接近赤道的太空中心。

50. 到銀河套房的旅客會在銀河套房待多久？(第 4 段)

- (A) 18 週 (B) 1 個月 (C) 15 天 (D) 3 天

51. 下列何者可從文章推論得知？

- (A) Claramunt 和 Gifra 對於太空旅行相當保守。
- (B) 於 2014 年，在地球上將會有 15 個日出和日落。
- (C) 一般人負擔不起銀河套房這麼昂貴的計畫。
- (D) 旅客會比較喜歡在太空漫步而非在太空度假村留宿。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. College students // { might / may } move into the University
- { dorms / dormitories } or { apartments, flats, } // so they { must / have to / need to }
- learn some basic { life / living } skills //
- { so / in order } that they can live independently.
- { in order / so as } to { live / lead / live independently. } an independent life.
2. { Such necessary skills as cooking, / Necessary skills such as cooking, } //
- { doing the laundry, / doing the wash / washing } the clothes, managing money //
- { will benefit them // in many } aspects. ways.
- { will enable them to benefit a lot // in various ways. }

評分標準：

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

【範文】

Life will be extremely dull if one is never faced with difficulties during his or her lifetime, which is especially true to me. It is impossible for me to forget that day, when I stood on the stadium speechless in the English speech contest held at my senior high school. As a student who did well on English exams all the time, it should be easy for me to win an award in such a contest. The outcome, however, was totally different from what I had thought before. Not until then did I realize that I was not that good at speaking English in public, and owing to the experience, my passion for learning English was diminishing gradually.

After noticing my lack of interest in learning English, Jasmine, my senior high English teacher, made every effort to help me regain the confidence in speaking English. Discussing with her about my problem, I decided to pick up a novel and read it aloud page by page, with much emphasis on pronunciation and fluency. Once I had free time at school, the only thing I would do was ask Jasmine to perfect my pronunciation. Little by little, I found it easier for me to converse with Jasmine in English. Much to my surprise, I won first place in the speech contest the next year. Had it not been for Jasmine's constant help, I would have never had the chance to get such an achievement. Now I am determined to be an English teacher and hopefully I can help those who have the same problem as mine in the future.

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有關的零碎字詞。(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)	