

大學入學考試中心
109學年度指定科目考試試題

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、詞彙題（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. When John proposes an idea, people in his office always lend their support. He feels lucky to have _____ like them.
(A) villains (B) executives (C) colleagues (D) intruders
2. As last year's MVP (Most Valuable Player), Joan is _____ to the basketball team. No other player can replace her.
(A) indispensable (B) comprehensible (C) affordable (D) permissible
3. The researcher warned that the results of the study needed to be interpreted with _____ because the sample size was not big enough to make firm conclusions.
(A) metaphor (B) caution (C) enthusiasm (D) impulse
4. Although the small group of soldiers was greatly _____ by their enemy, they fought with great courage and finally won the battle.
(A) initiated (B) contradicted (C) outnumbered (D) triggered
5. Mr. Wise received an award for his _____ to the needy children and the elderly in the neighborhood.
(A) competence (B) prospect (C) momentum (D) devotion
6. One simple yet good way to _____ your love for your family is to express it directly in words.
(A) manifest (B) resemble (C) execute (D) instruct
7. Cloning animals has been very controversial. Some people consider it a medical breakthrough, while others think it is _____ and should be prohibited.
(A) legitimate (B) inclusive (C) unethical (D) nonmilitant
8. Animals that stay in groups are more likely to find food and detect danger than a _____ animal—multiple pairs of eyes are better than one.
(A) contagious (B) rigid (C) distinctive (D) solitary
9. On the first page of her new book, the writer _____ all the people who helped in the publication of the book.
(A) contemplates (B) acknowledges (C) inquires (D) regulates
10. Due to the recession, it is not easy for people to get _____ paid jobs, even if they are highly educated and well-trained in the field.
(A) compatibly (B) decently (C) relevantly (D) virtually

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

The Consumer Protection Act in Taiwan was enacted on January 11, 1994. The Act demonstrated the government's efforts to protect consumers' rights and interests. The Consumer Protection Commission, the current Consumer Protection Committee, 11 the supervisor and coordinator for the various consumer protection organizations that put this law into practice. In order to improve the well-being of consumers in Taiwan, the Committee advocates fair trade and 12 pricing for goods and services. The Committee also organizes educational programs to raise consumer awareness, and is active in assisting consumers involved in 13 with businesses or manufacturers.

Since its establishment, the Consumer Protection Committee has taken measures that emphasize product safety and sanitation. These measures also ensure that all labels and advertisements 14 to regulations. In addition, the Committee collaborates with various international consumer protection organizations to respond to problems involving cross-border trade and business. 15 its regulatory power and administrative resources, the Committee plays a crucial role in protecting consumers in Taiwan.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 11. (A) serves as | (B) fights for | (C) persists in | (D) corresponds to |
| 12. (A) prominent | (B) essential | (C) reasonable | (D) intensive |
| 13. (A) references | (B) shortages | (C) purchases | (D) disputes |
| 14. (A) conform | (B) conformed | (C) conforming | (D) to conform |
| 15. (A) From | (B) With | (C) Despite | (D) Beyond |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Scientific discovery can take various forms. One of them is "serendipity," the luck of finding valuable things unintentionally. Serendipity was at work when Alexander Fleming discovered penicillin, the antibiotic miracle.

Fleming had long been known for having an untidy laboratory. One morning in 1928, this 16 proved very fortunate. It was his first day coming back to work after a long vacation. Before the vacation, he 17 in the sink a number of petri dishes in which he had been growing bacteria. While he was sorting through the long 18 dishes of germs that morning, he observed that some of the dishes were contaminated with a fungus, which had ruined his experiment. He was about to 19 the dishes, but he noticed that in one dish, the bacteria had failed to grow in the area around the fungus. This accidental finding gave rise to subsequent research that led to the discovery of penicillin—a drug that has since saved millions of lives.

Chance 20, however, may not be enough to make key discoveries like this. The scientist must have a prepared and open mind to detect the importance of the unforeseen incident and to use it constructively.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 16. (A) merit | (B) opinion | (C) scandal | (D) disorder |
| 17. (A) would pile | (B) had piled | (C) was piling | (D) might have piled |
| 18. (A) disabled | (B) excluded | (C) unattended | (D) misunderstood |
| 19. (A) toss out | (B) get off | (C) catch up | (D) carry on |
| 20. (A) alone | (B) alike | (C) above | (D) ahead |

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

Robert Stroud (1890–1963) was an American prisoner who reared and sold birds and became an ornithologist while in prison. He became known as the “Birdman of Alcatraz.” Despite this 21, he actually kept birds only at Leavenworth Prison, before he was transferred to Alcatraz.

Stroud is one of the most notorious criminals in American history. He was convicted of first-degree murder and sentenced to death by hanging in 1916. His mother desperately 22 for his life. Finally, in 1920, President Woodrow Wilson changed his death sentence to life 23 without parole. But because of Stroud’s unpredictable and violent outbursts, the warden directed that Stroud be placed in a 24 unit to live out his sentence in total isolation.

While at Leavenworth (1912–1942), Stroud developed a 25 interest in birds after finding an injured sparrow in the prison yard. He was given a special right to 26 birds and maintain a lab inside his two prison cells. It was felt that this activity would allow for productive use of his time. As a result of this 27, Stroud was able to author two books on canaries and their diseases. He had raised nearly 300 birds in his cells, carefully studying their habits and physiology. He even developed and marketed medicines for various kinds of bird 28. Although it is widely debated whether the remedies he developed were 29, Stroud was able to make scientific observations that would later benefit research on the canary species.

In 1942, Stroud was transferred to Alcatraz. He spent the next seventeen years there, but was not allowed to keep pets. While there, he wrote two more manuscripts, but these were never published because it was 30 by the prison authorities. In 1963, he died in a medical center in Missouri.

- (A) keen (B) breed (C) release (D) banned (E) supportive (F) imprisonment
(G) illness (H) separated (I) nickname (J) effective (K) pleaded (L) privilege

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

Gladiators were combatants who fought against criminals, wild animals, and each other during the time of the Roman Empire. They were armed with deadly weapons and in most cases fought till either one of them accepted defeat or was killed. 31 Roman people enjoyed the sight of blood and violent death. They crowded into the arenas to watch gladiator games, just like we watch football, baseball, and tennis matches today.

32 Some were slaves bought from different lands under Roman control, and some were prisoners of war. Most of the others were volunteers, a group which once accounted for half of all gladiators. The majority of the gladiators were Thracians, Gauls, and Africans. These combatants were generally skilled fighters and were paid for their services. 33 All of the fighters, both male and female, were well looked after by their owners and rewarded after winning fights.

Roman historians sometimes called gladiators *hordearii*, a Latin term which means “barley eaters” in English. 34 Chemical analyses of the bones found in a gladiator graveyard indicated that the typical food eaten by gladiators was wheat, barley, and beans. 35 In addition to a plant-heavy diet, gladiators drank plant ashes to fortify the body after physical exertion and to promote better bone healing. The diet that gladiators followed may be unconventional by modern athletic standards, but in the days of the Romans, this was the diet of heroes.

- (A) Gladiators were recruited from different sources.
- (B) The origins of gladiators were obscure and mysterious.
- (C) Recent research findings suggest that this name was likely literal.
- (D) There is evidence to suggest that females also participated in gladiator contests.
- (E) Gladiators fought for the entertainment of Rome's rich and mighty, as well as for the public.
- (F) Also, there was little sign of meat or dairy products in the diet of almost all of these professional fighters.

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

Early civilizations often built drainage systems in urban areas to handle rainwater that ran down the street during a storm. The Romans constructed elaborate systems that also drained wastewater from the public baths. However, as the population of the cities grew, the old drainage systems became overloaded. During the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing waste was added to sewage, which increased the need for more efficient sewage treatment. In the mid-19th century, the first steps were taken to treat wastewater.

Sewage or wastewater treatment in modern times is the process of removing harmful physical, chemical, and biological elements from wastewater and house sewage. The whole process starts with screening out large objects such as paper and wood, and removing heavy materials like dirt. The screened wastewater is then ready to go through a series of concrete tanks for further treatment. In the second step, the sewage passes into the primary tanks. Here, human waste, called sludge, settles to the bottom while oils and grease float to the top, where they are collected. At the same time, organic matter like eggshells or coffee grounds in the sewage is broken down into smaller substances. The remaining sewage then enters the secondary tanks for the third stage of treatment. The solids that were not treated in the primary tanks are removed here through decomposition, which digests the material. Then, the liquid sewage is filtered through sand. This filtering process gets rid of almost all bacteria, as well as other solid particles that remain in the water. Finally, the wastewater flows into the last tanks, where the chemical chlorine is added to kill the remaining bacteria. After the bacteria are destroyed, the chlorine is eliminated from the water, and the treated clean water is discharged into a river or the ocean.

36. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The elements of sewage.
 - (B) The treatment of wastewater.
 - (C) The history of draining systems.
 - (D) The ways to control manufacturing waste.
37. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason for developing more effective systems to deal with wastewater?
- (A) Population growth.
 - (B) Increasing manufacturing waste.
 - (C) Overloaded drainage systems.
 - (D) Heavy rainfall due to climate change.
38. Which of the following can be removed in the primary tanks?
- (A) Wood.
 - (B) Heavy material.
 - (C) Grease.
 - (D) Organic matter.
39. What is the main reason that liquid sewage needs to go through sand?
- (A) To eliminate bacteria.
 - (B) To drain water.
 - (C) To dissolve solid particles.
 - (D) To remove oil.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

The planet's deepest point is in the Pacific Ocean's Mariana Trench, which lies miles below the sea surface. According to a new study published in *Nature Ecology & Evolution*, even in this remote locale, creatures cannot escape pollution.

A team of researchers recently sent a remotely operated vehicle into the depths of the Mariana Trench. They found that extraordinarily high levels of forbidden industrial chemicals are contaminating marine life more than 7 miles deep in the trench. The small hard-shelled marine life that the robotic submarine brought to the surface was polluted with toxic chemicals, with toxin levels 50 times greater than those of the most heavily polluted rivers in the world.

These pollution levels were not the only alarming aspect of the discovery. The types of compounds found were all considered "persistent organic pollutants" (POPs), meaning they stick around in the environment for a very long time. Two of the most prevalent types are PCBs and PBDEs. PCBs were once used in many industrial applications, but were outlawed in the United States in the 1970s after being linked to cancer. Similarly, PBDEs were used in a wide range of products—from electronics to couch cushions. Neither chemical breaks down in the environment.

These compounds stick to the surface of materials like plastic. Many creatures mistakenly eat this colorful but toxic material, causing the POPs to build up in their bodies, lurking in their fat tissues. When these sea creatures die, their **POP-riddled** bodies sink to the ocean floor, where deep-sea marine life eat their remains. POPs are therefore transferred to other creatures along the food chain.

The Mariana Trench is many miles away from any industrial source. This suggests that these pollutants travel over long distances despite having been prohibited worldwide decades ago.

40. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The decrease of polluted creatures in the food chain.
- (B) Using remote control in research on marine pollution.
- (C) Pollution of the deep sea by persistent toxic chemicals.
- (D) Types of chemical pollution caused by industrial applications.

41. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**POP-riddled**" in paragraph 4?

- (A) Operated by POPs.
- (B) Filled with POPs.
- (C) Completed with POPs.
- (D) Discarded by POPs.

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

- (A) PCBs are often used in making electronic products.
- (B) Chemicals washed down to the ocean stay on the surface.
- (C) The deepest point of the Mariana Trench is free from pollution.
- (D) A robotic vehicle was used to help study pollution in the Mariana Trench.

43. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Marine pollution poses a threat to human health.
- (B) Strict regulations are being developed to stop ocean pollution.
- (C) PCBs and PBDEs become less harmful over long periods of time.
- (D) Chemical pollution is more serious in rivers than in industrial areas.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

The All Blacks, New Zealand's national rugby team, is widely credited for bringing the "haka" to the world stage. Immediately before kick-off, the whole team will issue a warlike chant, stamping their feet, slapping their thighs, rolling their eyes, flicking their tongues, and making aggressive gestures in unison. This performance before each match, which is intended to heighten their morale and intimidate opponents, is a sight to behold. No other international sporting team possesses a pre-match ritual as powerful as the famed All Blacks haka.

What does “haka” mean? Haka is often thought of as a broad term for Māori war dances traditionally used to intimidate the enemy and prepare the warriors for battle. Most people believe it was performed either on the battlefield prior to engaging the enemy, or as the warriors were leaving their own village en route to a battle. But in the language of Māori, the word haka simply means a dance. The dance is accompanied by a chant that expresses emotions or tells ancient stories. While many haka should be performed by males, there are some haka that can be performed by anyone, male or female. There are even some women-only haka.

Thanks to the All Blacks, two of the haka have become widely renowned: *Ka Mate* and *Kapa o Pango*. The former was composed by a Māori chief in the early 1800s about how he outsmarted his enemies. It was first performed by the All Blacks in 1906. The latter was written specifically for the team in 2005. They are now performed interchangeably by the All Blacks.

Today, different varieties of haka are performed on various ceremonial occasions—from receiving distinguished guests to birthdays, weddings, or the funerals of chiefs and people of high status. Though the **practice** had traditionally been limited to Māori communities, it has now spread far beyond that. Māori and New Zealanders of European heritage alike view doing the haka with a sense of pride, both on the rugby field and outside it. The haka has become the most recognizable symbol of New Zealanders as a people.

44. Which of the following best describes the tone of this article?

- (A) Cynical. (B) Humorous. (C) Pessimistic. (D) Respectful.

45. According to the passage, for what purpose do the All Blacks perform the haka?

- (A) To anger their opponents. (B) To gain public attention and fame.
(C) To boost their own spirits. (D) To show respect to their ancestors.

46. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “**practice**” in the last paragraph?

- (A) Sport. (B) Performance. (C) Competition. (D) Occupation.

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

- (A) The traditional Māori haka is limited to use by male Māori warriors in battle.
(B) The original meaning of haka in Māori is a war dance accompanied by songs.
(C) The All Blacks have taken turns performing *Ka Mate* and *Kapa o Pango* since 1906.
(D) Haka are now used for important events by both Māori and non-Māori New Zealanders.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

In 2015, President Obama of the USA signed the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), replacing the Bush-era No Child Left Behind (NCLB) that had been in effect since 2001. This new Act provides states with more decision-making power regarding curriculum, instruction, and assessment. Below are some big-picture ideas influencing many states as they approach the assessment task.

One important idea is flexibility. For years, states have used standardized K-12 assessments, similar to the SAT and ACT for college application, to measure student achievement. They are easy to use, but they fail to give a complete picture of how a student is progressing. Thus, states are rethinking one-size-fits-all standardized assessments and are instead considering personalized, student-centered assessments in schools. Obviously, the task is difficult and time-consuming. Fortunately, modern technology can help solve this **dilemma**. For instance, computer adaptive assessments can automatically adjust questions based on a student’s performances on the previous questions. This mechanism prevents the computer from giving questions that are obviously too easy or too difficult for the student. It thus allows teachers to quickly assess a student’s level of understanding and provide instant feedback to help in the learning process.

Another idea is multi-subject testing. Several states have started to incorporate subjects beyond the traditional math and reading items in their K-12 assessments. All 50 states include tests on science at least twice prior to senior high school, and some are now starting to include social studies, government, or economics. Some states are also moving toward assessing multiple subjects on one test, for example, reading and social studies.

A third idea is the emphasis on students' learning process. In pursuit of a student-centered approach, many states are putting more emphasis on assessments throughout the learning process rather than on traditional end-of-year summative tests. Teachers are encouraged to accumulate data at different points in their students' learning process. These data together present a more complete picture of a student's learning.

The last idea regards the purpose of assessment. Assessment should be used to inform both teachers' instruction and students' learning. Teachers can modify their teaching based on students' performance on tests; students can identify their own problems and make plans for improvement.

48. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Computers and Assessments
- (B) The Four Components of ESSA
- (C) Student-Centered Curriculum and Instruction
- (D) From NCLB to ESSA, with a Focus on Assessment

49. What does the word "dilemma" in paragraph 2 refer to?

- (A) The choice between SAT and ACT.
- (B) The choice between NCLB and ESSA.
- (C) Whether or not to use student-centered assessment.
- (D) Whether or not to replace computer-based assessment.

50. Which of the following is an emerging new subject in the ESSA assessment?

- (A) Math.
- (B) Reading.
- (C) Science.
- (D) Economics.

51. If the following sentences were to be included in the passage, which paragraph should they go to?

One good example is that many teachers today are asking students to keep a learning portfolio, which is a purposeful collection of student works at different points of time in the semester. This portfolio exhibits students' effort, progress, and achievements in one or more areas of the course.

- (A) Paragraph 2.
- (B) Paragraph 3.
- (C) Paragraph 4.
- (D) Paragraph 5.

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），若因字跡潦草、未標示題號、標錯題號等原因，致評閱人員無法清楚辨識，其後果由考生自行承擔。作答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. 早期的博物館只開放給中上階層，而且參觀者必須事先申請進入許可。
2. 現今多數人可以親自或透過線上導覽，享受探索文化珍寶的樂趣。

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：維護校園安全是校園內每個成員的責任，請寫一篇英文作文，說明應該如何維護校園安全。文分兩段，第一段說明校園安全的重要性及校園內可能發生的安全問題；第二段說明身為校園的一份子，你覺得校內成員應該採取哪些作為以維護校園安全。

109 學年度指定科目考試

英文考科選擇題答案

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

109 學年度指定科目考試 英文考科非選擇題閱卷評分原則說明

109 學年度指定科目考試英文考科閱卷籌備工作，在正式閱卷前，於 7 月 7 日先召開評分標準訂定會議，由正、副召集人及協同主持人共 11 位，參閱了約 3000 份試卷，經過一天的討論，訂定評分標準，並選出合適的評分參考樣卷及試閱卷，編製成《閱卷參考手冊》供閱卷委員參閱及試閱。

本年度共聘請了約 77 位大學教授擔任閱卷委員。7 月 9 日上午 9:00 召開試閱會議，首先由召集人提示今年度中譯英及英文作文之評分標準，並舉例配合說明；接著由各組分組進行試閱。參與評分之教授須根據《閱卷參考手冊》提供之參考樣卷評分原則，分別評閱各試閱卷，並於試閱後討論評分結果，務求評分標準一致，確保閱卷品質。為求慎重，試閱會議之後，正、副召集人及協同主持人於閱卷第一天上午 11:00 進行第一次評分標準再確定會議，確認評分原則後才開始正式閱卷。

中譯英部分，每小題 4 分，原則是每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，相同的錯誤只扣一次。英文作文的評分標準是依據內容、組織、文法句構、字彙拼字四個項目給分，字數明顯不足則扣總分 1 分。正式閱卷時，每份答案卷以隨機方式配卷給兩位委員評閱，若二者分數差距超過重閱標準，由協同主持人進行第三閱，第三閱分數若大於或小於前兩閱分數時，則由召集人與副召集人／協同主持人一人（含）以上，共同決定第四閱分數。

今年的中譯英考題，題型與過去幾年相同，考生須將兩個中文句子譯成正確、通順且達意的兩個英文句子，兩題各占 4 分，共計 8 分。第一句「早期的博物館只開放給中上階層，而且參觀者必須事先申請進入許可」的英譯，首重在時態應使用過去式，「早期的」為 early 或 earlier，「中上階層」為 upper-middle class，「參觀者」為 visitors，「事先」為 beforehand 或 in advance，「必須」為 had to，「申請」為 apply for，「進入許可」可譯為 admission 或 entry permit。第二句「現今多數人可以親自或透過線上導覽，享受探索文化珍寶的樂趣」應使用現在式，「線上導覽」譯為 online tour，「探索」的動詞則以 explore 為佳，「文化珍寶」則為 cultural treasure。

今年英文作文主題為「校園安全」，依作答提示第一段說明校園安全的重要性與校園內可能發生的校園安全問題，第二段說明身為校園的一份子，你覺得校內成員應採取哪些作為以維護校園安全。英文作文評分重點仍在於內容是否達到題目的要求（特別是第一段應明確包含兩個重點）、是否提供充分、具體之說明、句構語法及用字是否適切，以及拼字與標點符號是否使用得當。說明充分以及語言能力表現佳應是考生得分之重要元素。