

國立臺南二中 108 學年度第二學期第一次期中考高三英文科試題

第一部分：答案請劃記在答案卡上（總分 56%）

I. 詞彙：10%

1. Those who practiced yoga emphasized the complete harmony between body and mind through special exercise, breathing and _____.
(A) consolation (B) persuasion (C) meditation (D) investigation
2. Whenever major criminal cases are reported in society, whether capital punishment should be abolished would arouse a(n) _____ debate. Some strongly support it while others are feverishly opposed to it.
(A) ecstatic (B) pathetic (C) literal (D) vigorous
3. X ray can _____ many objects, so it is often used to detect the physical problems that are hardly visible apparently.
(A) notify (B) penetrate (C) provoke (D) reckon
4. Adventurous investors _____ about rising stock prices heavily invest in the stock market in the hope of being able to sell stocks again at a higher price and make a profit.
(A) speculating (B) contemplating (C) approving (D) undermining
5. Only when some truly _____ evidence is offered can Amelia stand a chance of being cleared of all the charges against her.
(A) impulsive (B) persuasive (C) compulsive (D) responsive
6. How was it possible to walk for an hour through the woods and see nothing _____ of note?
(A) worthless (B) worth (C) worthwhile (D) worthy
7. Shortly after the UH-60 "Black Hawk" crashed, the president visited the victims' family and uttered some words of _____ to pacify their pain.
(A) constitution (B) classification (C) consolation (D) acclamation
8. Upon completing all the questions on the test, Audrey _____ the exam paper to the professor and walked out of the classroom.
(A) submitted (B) accomplished (C) undermined (D) despised
9. Taiwan needs good child-raising policies as _____ for couples to be willing to bear children.
(A) representatives (B) adhesives (C) additives (D) incentives
10. As of the day when the Novel Coronavirus Pneumonia (NCP), namely COVID-19, broke out, the actual death toll in the Mainland China is _____ to be over the officially-released number.
(A) penetrated (B) reckoned (C) approved (D) sympathized

II. 綜合測驗：46%

(1)

A psychological study called the "Scar Experiment" was given to ten voluntary subjects. The purpose of the study was to observe whether a fake scar affected the subjects' self-esteem. After 11. of the purpose of

the study, these voluntary subjects were respectively placed in ten different rooms without mirrors around them. Then, a Hollywood make-up artist put a gruesome scar on the left cheek of each subject. After that, these subjects were told that a sticky substance would be applied 12. the artificial scar would not come off. At this moment, the scar was actually 13. secretly when the subjects were not conscious of this. Later, these subjects were told to stay at different clinics to experience how others react to them. Even though they had no scars on their face, they reported being unkindly treated due to the facial 14.

From the experiment, we learned that our physical deficiency might not affect others' attitudes toward us as 15. as our self-depreciation. The scars and pain we carry inside us are hardly ever obvious to everyone on the outside. It is we that make them 16. through our actions towards others. If we see ourselves as unlovable, worthless and 17., we will often habitually respond towards individuals in an unloving, insecure and discouraging manner. In a sense, such unhealthy mindset with internal scars deeply-rooted over time is associated with the feeling of being less than others, namely, 18. complex in psychological term.

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|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) informing | (B) informed | (C) being informed | (D) they inform |
| 12. (A) even though | (B) so that | (C) for fear that | (D) as long as |
| 13. (A) swept away | (B) torn apart | (C) brought up | (D) slaved away |
| 14. (A) expression | (B) efficiency | (C) bruise | (D) defect |
| 15. (A) soon | (B) deep | (C) much | (D) commonly |
| 16. (A) immortal | (B) miserable | (C) vigorous | (D) visible |
| 17. (A) defective | (B) ecstatic | (C) pathetic | (D) detective |
| 18. (A) maturity | (B) diversity | (C) inferiority | (D) legality |

(2)

Unlike people frequently exposed to the 3C products in the developed countries, the Tibetan people up in the mountains of Tibet live isolated from the rest of the world. Without easy access to the Internet, they can't obtain information at will, 19. play online games. Actually, compared with those living in lower altitude places, Tibetan people might lead a life that most people in the lower altitude places consider tough and can 20. well adapt themselves to. Tibetan people don't think 21. a problem to struggle with high altitude, 22. do they suffer high-altitude-related sickness under such unfavorable circumstances. Living in the remote mountaintop, some Tibetan people, especially the monks, even spend much time meditating in hope of 23. the meaning of life. Such action to have profound thoughts about life, 24., seems to be seldom taken by people in the modern world, most of whom have fallen slave to the high-tech 3C products.

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|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 19. (A) neither | (B) not to mention | (C) rather than | (D) or |
| 20. (A) serenely | (B) particularly | (C) alternatively | (D) hardly |
| 21. (A) this | (B) x | (C) it | (D) of |
| 22. (A) either | (B) nor | (C) not only | (D) seldom |
| 23. (A) penetrating | (B) submitting | (C) feasting | (D) investigating |
| 24. (A) therefore | (B) consequently | (C) furthermore | (D) however |

(3)

Sandeep Shahani, a 12-year-old Indian boy from the lower class of the caste system, worked as a boatman. Though life seemed miserable to him, it never 25. him that he could live a different life through hard work;

instead, he just wanted to 26. in his father's footsteps and become a boatman, despite the fact that he just earned a 27. sum of money—perhaps NT\$2 or so per trip. The only consolation he could find was probably 28. his life might be better than that of those who were born into the lowest class, in which people were 29. for an even harsher life full of inequality and mistreatment. To those born into the lower class of the caste system, life was so despicable that they couldn't imagine ever being treated fairly, let alone in a respectable way.

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|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 25. (A) occurred to | (B) flashed through | (C) came across | (D) dawned into |
| 26. (A) accomplish | (B) sympathize | (C) approve | (D) follow |
| 27. (A) large | (B) handsome | (C) substantial | (D) trifling |
| 28. (A) because | (B) that | (C) whether | (D) what |
| 29. (A) speculated | (B) destined | (C) reckoned | (D) deemed |

(4)

When Helen Keller was only 19 months old, she contracted a fever that 30. her both deaf and blind. At almost seven years of age, her mother and father took her to see the famous inventor, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell 31. advised them to hire a governess for the child.

On March 3, 1887, Anne Mansfield Sullivan, a 32. blind, twenty-one-year-old woman, arrived in Tuscumbia to be Helen's teacher. Anne herself suffered eye problems, so she understandingly tolerated Helen Keller's grumpy behavior resulting from being lost in darkness. 33. patience, understanding and love, Miss Sullivan saved Helen from her "double dungeon of darkness and silence."

To Helen, Miss Sullivan was the most influential person in her life; that's why Helen mentioned that if, 34. some miracle, she were granted three 35., she should gaze long upon Miss Sullivan's face on the first day. She would like to not only see the outline of her face but also study that face and find in it the living evidence of sympathetic tenderness and patience 36. she accomplished the difficult task of her education. Besides, Helen thought that by seeing in Miss Sullivan's eyes she would find the strength of character that had enabled her to stand firm in the face of the 37. as well as the compassion for all humanity Miss Sullivan had revealed to her. 38. Miss Sullivan demonstrated, especially the unyielding qualities, inspired Helen to never give up. 39. Miss Sullivan, Helen Keller would not have become one of the most powerful symbols of triumph over adversity and impressed the world with her great achievements later.

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|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 30. (A) got | (B) let | (C) left | (D) had |
| 31. (A) , who | (B) that | (C) whose | (D) , whom |
| 32. (A) magnificently | (B) vigorously | (C) incredulously | (D) partially |
| 33. (A) But for | (B) With | (C) From | (D) In |
| 34. (A) through | (B) on | (C) by | (D) with |
| 35. (A) seen days | (B) seeing days | (C) days to be seen | (D) days to seeing |
| 36. (A) which | (B) that | (C) whether | (D) with which |
| 37. (A) plight | (B) scrap | (C) refugee | (D) summit |
| 38. (A) That | (B) How | (C) What | (D) Which |
| 39. (A) But that | | (B) If it were not for | |
| | (C) If there have not been for | (D) Had it not been for | |

(5)

Do you feel your life is spinning out of control? If so, having a messy home could be partly to blame. If that's the case, try searching YouTube for "cleanfluencers." You'll find a bunch of interesting Internet celebrities who can help get your life and mind back 40.

Cleanfluencers are social media figures whose goal is to assist people in freeing their lives of clutter. Marie Kondo, for instance, is the epitome of a cleanfluencer: she is famous for giving people 41., simple solutions to tidying their homes and lives. Kondo teaches people to find joy by throwing away items they no longer need. Other well-known cleanfluencers like Mrs. Hinch and Melissa Maker follow in her footsteps. These social media stars create cleaning videos with advice for viewers. They also make a good living by placing product advertisements in their videos. They get many views, enjoying good click through rates (CTR) online. Why do these cleaning stars enjoy such online popularity? Studies show that messy 42. cause our bodies to produce more stress hormones. In turn, this will make us feel as if we're losing control of our lives. Watching cleanfluencers' videos and hearing their useful advice can have a calming effect on our bodies and minds.

43. of the feedback regarding cleanfluencers is favorable. The majority of cleanfluencers are female, and so are their viewers. Thus, some people claim that they promote old stereotypes that women should be homemakers. However, most cleanfluencers disagree with this criticism. They get to keep their homes sparkling clean, while at the same time 44. a successful business that helps others.

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|----------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|
| 40. (A) on earth | (B) to date | (C) in order | (D) on board |
| 41. (A) excessive | (B) skeptical | (C) offensive | (D) practical |
| 42. (A) surroundings | (B) species | (C) replacements | (D) ratings |
| 43. (A) Any | (B) Not all | (C) All | (D) Some |
| 44. (A) they ran | (B) run | (C) running | (D) they running |

(6)

The story of an Iranian woman named Sahar Khodayari caught the world's attention in September 2019. On the steps of a courthouse, Khodayari self-immolated in 45. against her nation's sexist laws; she later passed away from her injuries. She was facing the possibility of a harsh prison sentence for attempting to sneak into a soccer game. Since 1981, Iran has 46. women from attending sports events. Khodayari had tried to enter Tehran's soccer stadium by going dressed as a male fan, but once she was caught, she was immediately jailed and the course of her life changed forever.

The tragic situation 47. outrage all over the world, leading to conversations about how women in Iran are treated. It also brought attention to some of the country's feminist movements, including the fight against the mandatory hijab. One that has spread across social media is #MyStealthyFreedom, started by journalist Masih Alinejad. This movement invites Iranian women to post images of themselves in public without a hijab. Another 48. that has gained a lot of attention encourages women to wear white scarves on Wednesdays as a symbol of defiance against the national dress code.

While the battle for gender equality is far from over, 49. women in Iran are raising their voices against the country's sexist laws in hopes of a better, more equal future for themselves and generations to come.

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|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 45. (A) protest | (B) sketch | (C) vessel | (D) logic |
| 46. (A) fled | (B) varied | (C) banned | (D) spilled |

47. (A) broiled (B) endured (C) halted (D) sparked
 48. (A) authority (B) campaign (C) guarantee (D) decoration
 49. (A) a great many (B) few (C) a little (D) a good deal of

(7)

When it's hard for us to sleep due to a noisy environment, some might put on calming classical music, while others may listen to audiobooks or podcasts. Yet another effective and popular way to 50. distracting background noises is to play white noise.

What is white noise? It's the continuous sound of an even 51. of tones covering the whole range of human hearing. It sounds like a rough yet 52. hiss, and it can mask background noises, so only loud ones are able to cut through. Since the sound range in white noise is evenly spread, there are no details in it for our brains to focus on, which helps us not only relax but also focus our attention on the things we need to take care of. For this reason, white noise is an effective aid for working and studying.

White noise isn't totally beneficial for everyone, 53. It could prevent babies from getting used to other sounds in their surroundings, undermining their ability to deal with noisy environments. White noise played at high 54. can also lead to worsening hearing problems like tinnitus or even cause hearing loss.

As there have been few scientific studies on white noise, the jury is still out on whether it has any 55. long-term benefits. With this in mind, if you want to try 56. to the sounds of white noise, make sure it isn't too loud. Then you can let this comforting hiss relax you into a sound sleep.

50. (A) fall for (B) block out (C) break into (D) look out for
 51. (A) distribution (B) signature (C) accommodation (D) invasion
 52. (A) coughing (B) penetrating (C) soothing (D) outstanding
 53. (A) though (B) either (C) too (D) instead
 54. (A) symmetries (B) costs (C) volumes (D) temperatures
 55. (A) definite (B) serene (C) primitive (D) financial
 56. (A) coming off (B) drifting off (C) putting off (D) paying off

第二部分：答案請寫在答案卷上 (總分 44%)

III. 文意選填: 10%

(A) followed	(B) it	(C) dedicated	(D) neutral	(E) ranked
(F) compared	(G) untouchables	(H) as well as	(I) relaxation	(J) based
(K) departed	(L) lowest			

The caste system is a categorization of people into four hierarchically 1. castes called varnas. They are categorized according to occupation and determine access to wealth, power, and privilege. The Brahmins, usually priests and scholars, are at the top. Next are the Kshatriyas, or political rulers and soldiers. They are 2. by the Vaishyas, or merchants, and the fourth are the Shudras, who are usually laborers, peasants, artisans, and servants. At the very bottom are those considered the 3.. These individuals perform occupations that are considered unclean and polluting, such as scavenging and skinning dead animals and are considered outcastes. They are not considered to be included in the ranked castes.

Since India's independence from Britain in 1947, there has been considerable 4. of rules related to

the caste system. There was more sharing between members of the middle and upper castes, but those in the 5. castes continued to eat separately from the rest. There was also a significant change in occupational goals and pursuits among men from 1954 to 1992. Earlier, most men were 6. to their traditional caste related jobs, but by 1992, most had taken up newer occupations.

Although some caste-7. prejudice and ranking still existed, wealth and power are now less associated with caste. Caste became a lot less significant part of daily lives of people who lived in urban areas 8. to rural areas, but its significance still varies by social class and occupation. Among urban middle-class professionals, caste is not openly discussed and is pretty insignificant, except when 9. comes to marital arrangements. Even then, there are adjustments made with considerations towards education, occupation, and income, 10. religion and language. Although discrimination on the basis of caste has been outlawed in India, it still exists in the community today.

IV. 閱讀測驗：5%

In 1971, Philip Zimbardo and his colleagues set out to create an experiment, known as the Stanford Prison Experiment, one of the best-known in psychology's history. In this experiment, the researchers wanted to know how the participants would react when placed in a simulated prison environment.

A mock prison in the basement of Stanford University's psychology building was set up and then 24 undergraduate students chosen from a larger group of 70 volunteers were selected to play the roles of both prisoners and guards. The volunteers agreed to participate during a one-to-two-week period in exchange for \$15 a day. The 24 volunteers were then randomly assigned to either the prisoner group or the guard group. Prisoners were to remain in the mock prison 24-hours a day during the study. Guards were assigned to work in three-man teams for eight-hour shifts. After each shift, guards were allowed to return to their homes until their next shift. Researchers were able to observe the behavior of the prisoners and guards using hidden cameras and microphones.

While the Stanford Prison Experiment was originally slated to last 14 days, it had to be stopped after just six due to what was happening to the student participants. In this experiment, the prisoners and guards were allowed to interact in any way they wanted; strangely enough, the interactions were hostile or even dehumanizing—The guards began to behave in ways that were aggressive and abusive toward the prisoners while the prisoners became passive and depressed, showing signs of extreme stress and anxiety. Five of the prisoners even experienced severe negative emotions, including crying and acute anxiety and had to be released from the study early. Even the researchers themselves began to lose sight of the reality of the situation. Zimbardo, who acted as the prison warden, overlooked the abusive behavior of the jail guards until graduate student Christina Maslach voiced objections to the conditions in the simulated prison and the morality of continuing the experiment.

The Stanford Prison Experiment is frequently cited as an example of unethical research. The experiment could not be replicated by researchers today because it fails to meet the standards established by numerous ethical codes, including the Ethics Code of the American Psychological Association. Zimbardo acknowledges the ethical problems with the study, suggesting that "although we ended the study a week earlier than planned, we did not end it soon enough." Besides, other critics suggest that the unrepresentative sample of participants

(mostly white and middle-class males) makes it difficult to apply the results to a wider population. Despite some of the criticism, the Stanford Prison Experiment remains an important study in our understanding of how the situation can influence human behavior.

11. What is the best title for the article?
- (A) Biography about A Psychologist Named Philip Zimbardo
 - (B) Research on Mock Prisoners' Psychological State
 - (C) A Flawed Psychological Study: The Stanford Prison Experiment
 - (D) Famous Social Psychology Experiments Ever Performed in History
12. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- (A) Some negative remarks on the Stanford Prison Experiment
 - (B) How the Stanford Prison Experiment was conducted
 - (C) A psychologist's brief historical retrospect to the procedures of his experiment
 - (D) Where the Stanford Prison Experiment was eventually replicated
13. Which of the following statements about the experiment is **NOT** true?
- (A) The aim of the experiment is to see the impact of becoming a prisoner or a prison guard.
 - (B) There were 24 unpaid volunteers serving as prisoners and prison guards respectively.
 - (C) It lasted less than a week and came to a sudden halt because of the ethical concern.
 - (D) The subjects, after being randomly assigned the role to play, were still under supervision.
14. The article can be roughly summarized into four key phrases for each paragraph. Which of the following best illustrates the four key phrases in correct order?
- (A) Introduction → Subjects' Profile → Criticism of the study → Suggestion for future study
 - (B) Introduction → Abstract of the study → Results of the study → Criticism of the study
 - (C) Introduction → Procedure of the study → Limitation of the study → Literature review
 - (D) Introduction → Method of the study → Results of the study → Limitation of the study
15. Which of the following issues is the **LEAST** associated with the Stanford Prison Experiment mentioned in this passage?
- (A) Will human behavior be affected depending on situations?
 - (B) What ethical codes should be supplemented for psychological research?
 - (C) What are the concrete ways to reduce crimes in reality?
 - (D) What are the effects of this social psychology experiment on psychological science?

V. 篇章結構：5%

Born in a war-ravaged country, I was forced to become a refugee at a young age of nine. That day, I stepped off a ship in New York Harbor, and from then on, my life was completely changed because I met a schoolteacher that greatly influenced me. Her name was Marjorie Hurd, the school newspaper advisor and English teacher.

16. She was my mentor and muse.

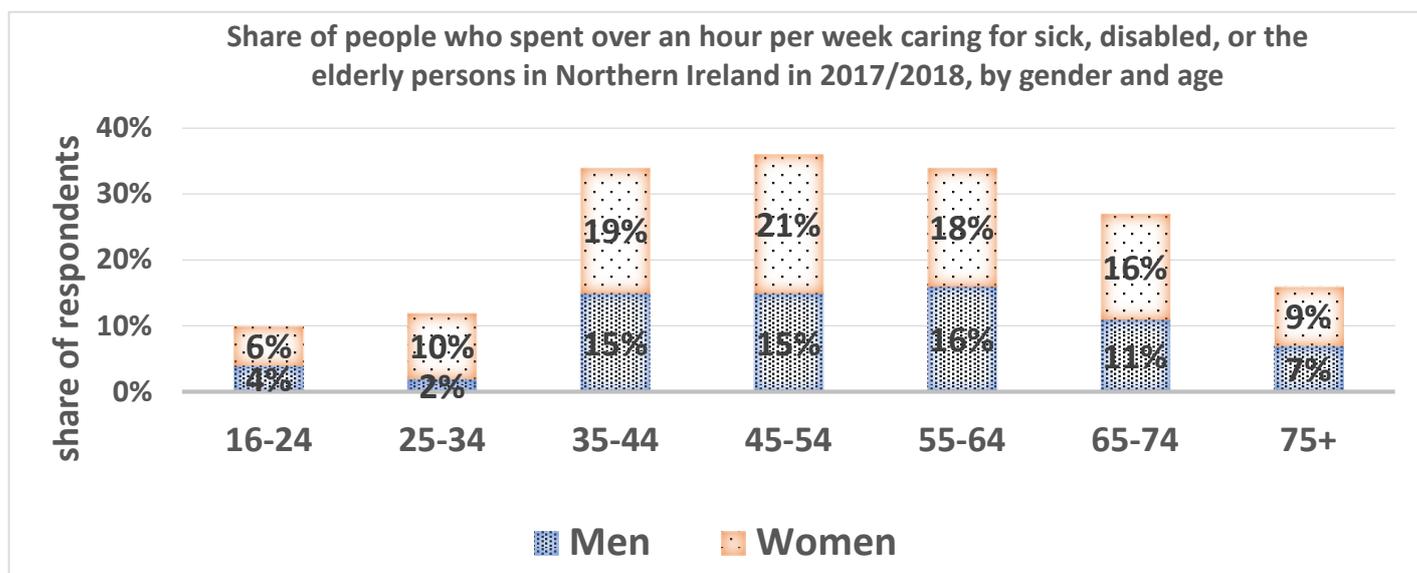
Miss Hurd was strict with her students, especially when she was teaching English. She was always devoted while being goal-oriented in planning her teaching, putting her teaching plan into action, and pushing students to move upwards. 17. And through many class activities like reading stories, involving in group

discussions, and putting out newspaper, etc., I was inspired constantly. Over time, what I had learned in class laid a solid foundation for me to become a journalist by profession later in my life.

I still vividly remembered how the seed of becoming a journalist sprouted in those days. One day, Miss Hurd made us compose an essay from our own experience. Fixing me with a stern look, she wanted me to write about what happened to my family in Greece. Even though I had been trying to put those painful memories behind me, I still got the assignment done. 18. Later, my essay was published in the school paper, which aroused many concerns from my classmates. Miss Hurd also submitted the essay to a contest and it, surprisingly, won a medal. 19. After the local paper wrote about the award, both my father and the Greek community alike took pride in the honor I enjoyed. 20. It was from then on that I followed the literary path Miss Hurd had forcefully set me on, and why later I chose to major in journalism in college.

- (A) I elaborated on how my mother was persecuted, and how my sisters and I were sent into a refugee camp.
- (B) For the first time, I saw the power of the written words.
- (C) Under her spell, I was well drilled in grammar.
- (D) Meanwhile, with my father's encouragement, I decided to do the part-time jobs in journalism.
- (E) Miss Hurd played a crucial role in enlightening me.
- (F) This gave rise to not only the public reaction with sympathy but people's interest in my family's story.

VI. 圖表與問答: 5% (第 21 題~第 23 題, 每題 1 分; 第 24 題 2 分)



21. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the bar chart?
- (A) Men aged 25-34 accounted for a higher percentage of respondents in spending over an hour per week caring for the sick, disabled, or the elderly than those aged 45-54.
 - (B) When it comes to men's caregiving hours per week for the sick, disabled, and the elderly, those aged from 35 to 44 accounted for the smallest percentage of respondents.
 - (C) Regardless of the age groups, women accounted for a higher percentage of respondents than men in caring for the sick, disabled, or the elderly than men in Northern Ireland.
 - (D) Speaking of devoting caregiving hours per week in Northern Ireland, people aged between 55 and 64 accounted for a higher percentage than people of any other age groups.

22. In which age group, there was the largest percentage gap between women's and men's spending over one hour per week caring for the sick, disabled, and the elderly? _____
23. One similarity the age group 16-24 shared with the age group over 75 years is that among the respondents, the portion of women devoted to caregiving hours per week was larger than that of men by _____ percent.
24. **Where** and **when** does the bar chart show some facts about caregiving? **2%** (請寫完整句，否則不計分。)

VII. 片語應用：7% (請填代號，否則不予計分。)

(A) in particular	(B) reasoning with	(C) knows no bounds	(D) shut your eyes to
(E) work our tail off	(F) feasting your eyes on	(G) in the course of time	

March 8, 2020

Dear Johnny,

This is a letter to the effect that I advise you to stop playing online games all day. You used to perform well on academic subjects; however, since you were addicted to online games, you seem to have fallen far behind other classmates in almost all subjects. As your bosom friend, I think I should remind you of the consequences of playing online games all the time. First, long-term exposure to the cellphone screen will eventually do enormous harm to your eyes; this is one of the obvious consequences you shouldn't have 25. What's more, as you rest your eyes upon the animation, you passively receive what's shown without having any active thinking involved, and this hinders your brains' functioning, cognitive development 26. Simply put, you impair your eyesight as well as your learning abilities 27. What a highly cost you are at!

As a matter of fact, I think you should get rid of the bad habit of playing online games as early as possible. Your potential of learning things 28. in the golden days of your youth; it's a pity that you waste time on something meaningless at the cost of your health. I suggest that you replace this bad habit with meaningful activities like doing exercise, joining the readers' club, 29. the beauty of nature, or learning a skill that can boost your personal value. Only by developing your potential to the fullest instead of building castles in the air will you better prepare yourself for the future. I try 30. you about the bad consequences of playing online games and about the alternatives to your present bad habit. I hope you listen to the written word I speak out from the bottom of my heart and take the advice. If you are willing to make changes, we can 31. together, making way for our goal—being admitted to a prestigious college together. I sincerely hope you act wisely in the nick of time.

Sincerely,
Frank

請翻頁繼續作答

VIII. 引導式翻譯：4 分 (總共 8 格，每格 0.5 分)

1. 這間工廠清楚分類產品及訂單，所以能將商品盡快寄送給顧客。
The factory's clear c of its products and orders allows it to be able to deliver purchases to customers as quickly as possible.
2. 怕錯過書籍的出版日期，編輯們從上星期起就埋頭苦幹以求如期完成。
Worried about missing the publication date of the book, the editors have away since last week to meet the deadline.
3. 登山客們似乎失去了方向感而找不到回營地的路。
The hikers to have lost their sense of and could not find the way back to the campsite.
4. 在中式學校，學生被臭罵的機會比被喝采的機會高七倍。
At a Chinese school, the chances of students scolded are seven times higher than of being acclaimed.
5. 即便 Lena Maria 天生只有一條腿且沒有上肢，她以彷彿不是身障者的方式被養育。
Even though Lena Maria was with only one leg and without any upper limbs, she was raised as if she were not challenged.

IX. 翻譯：8% (請依提示作答，否則不予計分。)

1. 我領悟到只要我們不自我設限，無論我們的夢想遠大或渺小都無所謂。(It has dawned...)
2. 好好善用你的聽力，彷彿明日你會受聾聵侵襲。這樣的態度也應該被應用在其他的感官上。

試題結束!

國立臺南二中 108 學年度第二學期第一次期中考高三英文科試題答案卷

第二部分 (總分 44%)

班級:

座號:

姓名:

得分:

III. 文意選填: 10%

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.

IV. 閱讀測驗: 5%

11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
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V. 篇章結構: 5%

16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
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VI. 圖表與問答: 5% (第 21 題~第 23 題, 每題 1 分; 第 24 題 2 分)

21.	22.	23.	24.
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VII. 片語應用: 7% (請填代號, 否則不予計分。)

25.	26.	27.	28.	29.
30.	31.			

VIII. 引導式翻譯: 4% (總共 8 格, 每格 0.5 分)

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____

IX. 翻譯: 8% (請依提示作答, 否則不予計分。)

1. _____

2. _____

