

台北市立建國高級中學 101 學年度英文科代理教師甄選筆試試題

I. Vocabulary—25%

Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

1. Several demonstrators in the angry crowd did their best to ____ a riot.
(A) instigate (B) hobble (C) subvert (D) nullify
2. When we opened the box, we noticed that the toy was _____. Its arms and legs were broken off and the head seemed squashed out of shape.
(A) instantaneous (B) tenacious (C) tarnished (D) defective
3. Mary was extremely ____ when she heard that she had a test the next day.
(A) perturbed (B) destitute (C) offended (D) desolate
4. A neutral third party often ____ contract talks between labor and management.
(A) cite (B) mediate (C) decoy (D) impart
5. Paul excels in swimming, running, and basketball. He seems to have a(n) ____ for sport.
(A) authority (B) integrity (C) aptitude (D) magnitude
6. In spite of Miriam's ____ praise of Walter, I was not convinced of his ability.
(A) ardent (B) affluent (C) austere (D) agitated
7. Jill claims that running five miles a day has built up her ____.
(A) stamina (B) amulet (C) mantra (D) enigma
8. The lawyer's ____ questioning intimidated the witness.
(A) balmy (B) resilient (C) affable (D) brusque
9. Last night's heavy rains have turned the field into a ____, delaying the planting of seeds for several days.
(A) grimace (B) gaffe (C) mire (D) bonanza
10. The entire surface of the black cloth had been ____ with colored threads stitched in elaborate patterns.
(A) embellished (B) demeaned (C) discerned (D) lolled
11. We pruned the branches of the maple tree that ____ on our property.
(A) encroached (B) imposed (C) cajoled (D) bequeathed
12. Stan ____ meat eating when he became a vegetarian.
(A) conferred (B) renounced (C) culminated (D) stipulated
13. Business News Magazine did a story on Jack's ____ from driver to CEO of Maxi Corporation.
(A) dominance (B) enunciation (C) ascendancy (D) forage
14. A full legal analysis of the agreement requires the ____ of every sentence written in the contract.
(A) debacle (B) glut (C) dissection (D) vehemence
15. The board put ____ pressure on the teachers to improve test scores or lose the jobs.
(A) overt (B) eclectic (C) sublime (D) lethargic
16. The Supreme Court judges maintain ____ positions when considering cases..
(A) opaque (B) effusive (C) vintage (D) compliant
17. TV cameras were focused on the ____ scene as Amanda rescued the cat in the tree.
(A) chafed (B) dreary (C) mesmerizing (D) careening
18. During her concert tour, Ginger Star will ____ the famous songs from her early days.
(A) reprise (B) bemoan (C) defray (D) conjure
19. We left food and water for the ____ alley cat.
(A) gaunt (B) foreboding (C) wry (D) voracious
20. Jack was on the ____ at Tops Supermarket, looking to fill his stomach with complimentary food samples.
(A) prowl (B) proxy (C) prone (D) probe
21. The CEO ____ denied allegations that his company's factory in China was a sweatshop where workers were forced to work in a factory with conditions "comparable to those of third world countries."
(A) gingerly (B) vehemently (C) implicitly (D) reciprocally
22. After days of relentless rain that doubled the water in the reservoir, northern Taiwan will see a

___ from the downpour.

- (A) roster (B) levity (C) respite (D) kindred

23. There was a great ___ between the opposing generals, and each wanted to destroy the other.

- (A) premonition (B) enmity (C) apprehension (D) conflagration

24. The city council decided to ___ the design of the new park, so now construction can begin in earnest next week.

- (A) revamp (B) vilify (C) distain (D) exculpate

25. We beefed up our newest laptop with some new features, making it a ___ product in the market.

- (A) nascent (B) pernicious (C) incredulous (D) formidable

II. Cloze Test—25%

Questions 26—30

Each year, around the world, somewhere between 45,000 and 60,000 people die from snakebite. Those who ___26___ bites from some species of snake, such as the Thai viper, may find the flesh surrounding the bite destroyed, or other ___27___ horrific side effects. However, ___28___ the lethal nature of snakes, funnel-web spiders and stonefish, their venom can be put to good use in medical research and diagnosis. Research at an Australian university will mean that venom can be used in a diagnostic kit to save the lives of snakebite victims. The researchers have been provided with funding and equipment to analyze and ___29___ toxins from such snakes as taipans, king browns, death adders, and tiger snakes.

The venoms of these snakes ___30___ considerably, and preliminary research has indicated a number of areas where the work may have major commercial significance for research, diagnosis, and medicine.

26. (A) conquer (B) experience (C) encounter (D) inflict
27. (A) equally (B) exponentially (C) intermittently (D) tentatively
28. (A) besides (B) despite (C) accepting (D) regarding
29. (A) gauge (B) estimate (C) identify (D) interpret

30. (A) vary (B) suffice (C) overlap (D) evolve

Questions 31—35

In his book *Demand: Creating What People Love Before They Want It*, author Adrian Slywotzky writes that companies must ___31___ their tactics if they want to sell more products. Instead of relying on marketing, advertising and offering discounts, firms must first understand people. This ___32___ the focus to developing products that connect with consumers' aspirations and emotions. Often, companies design good products and services that are functional without building in features that make the products great.

Slywotzky offers the example of Zipcar, the car rental service that makes cars available for rent by the hour. The service made sense, and there was a ___33___ market for Zipcar. But Zipcar's location strategy was ___34___ market acceptance. The problem was that the company was expanding into too many cities, forcing a wide scattering of locations. To solve this, Zipcar reduced the number of cities and created more locations in high-density areas, providing customers with ___35___, ten-minute walks to Zipcar locations.

31. (A) relay (B) uphold (C) modify (D) scrutinize
32. (A) shifts (B) highlights (C) wields (D) relates
33. (A) fluctuating (B) prohibitive (C) clinical (D) significant
34. (A) preventing (B) improving (C) converting (D) abstaining
35. (A) expendable (B) convenient (C) nominal (D) strenuous

Questions 36—40

Doctors and researchers are debating the use of memory reducing drugs for sufferers of post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD). One of the new drugs, propranolol, has been shown effective at ___36___ the effects of traumatic events in patients. If given within a few hours of the event, propranolol reduces the strong emotions associated with the event. Many PTSD victims have trouble sleeping, experience nightmares, and suffer from debilitating anger and anxiety. Propranolol ___37___ these effects and helps the patients to forget the traumatic event.

But some psychiatrists worry that reducing or eliminating memories will __38__ real, long-term recovery. They say the memory-blunting drugs alter the fundamental identity of the patients. Without the ability to recall memories, patients could develop other emotional problems that they would have difficulty __39__ in traditional therapy. Supporters of memory-blunting drugs contend that emergency room patients should be given the __40__ of whether or not to take the medicine.

36. (A) dampening (B) enhancing (C) demeaning (D) investigating
37. (A) compromises (B) analyzes (C) maximizes (D) minimizes
38. (A) enhance (B) imbed (C) petrify (D) hamper
39. (A) identifying (B) mystifying (C) satisfying (D) perfecting
40. (A) qualm (B) verdict (C) quota (D) option

Questions 41—45

Stradivarius violins are known for their perfect sound and pitch, but there are a __41__ number of them available. Because of this short supply, the cost of them is beyond the reach of most musicians. So, three Minnesota men sought to replicate the instruments using x-ray technology. Dr. Steve Sirr, a radiologist, took nearly 1,000 CT scans of a Betts Strad owned by the Library of Congress. The aim was to get precise __42__ outside and inside of this 308-year-old violin, and then copy its construction.

After studying the x-ray images, violinmakers John Waddle and Steve Rossow, had a detailed __43__ of what made the Betts Strad so special. They precisely carved wood and carefully __44__ the pieces into their modern version of a Stradivarius. While their instrument produces great sound, some experts are __45__ of the instrument, saying it's impossible to duplicate the aged wood found in old violins.

41. (A) qualified (B) limited (C) pervasive (D) finished
42. (A) dimensions (B) estimates (C) compromises (D) situations
43. (A) perspective (B) opinion (C) narration (D) taboo
44. (A) redefined (B) demonstrated (C) assembled (D) supplemented

45. (A) protective (B) envious (C) skeptical (D) complicit

Questions 46—50

Annually, thousands of tourists fly to Barbados to swim and snorkel with large sea turtles. This tiny Caribbean island is home to four endangered __46__ ; hawksbill, leatherback, loggerheads and green turtles. Dozens of companies offer visitors the chance to put on snorkeling masks and dive into the crystal blue waters for an intimate encounter with these giant, yet __47__ sea creatures. While the turtles seem friendly and curious toward snorkelers, people are __48__ not to feed or grab the turtles.

Although adult turtles can grow to over 200 pounds, their path to get there is __49__ . A female turtle may lay hundreds of eggs each summer but it's estimated that only one in 1,000 hatchlings __50__ natural predators like birds and sharks to survive into adulthood. So, Barbados has enacted laws to protect the turtles, whose numbers have fallen due to overfishing.

46. (A) brands (B) candidates (C) species (D) examples
47. (A) capricious (B) agile (C) elongated (D) obstinate
48. (A) advised (B) retained (C) instilled (D) prompted
49. (A) treacherous (B) volatile (C) imperative (D) sublime
50. (A) teleport (B) elapse (C) elude (D) accrue

III. Passage Completion—25%

Choose the best completion for each blank.

Questions 51—55

A	merits	B	edge	C	equivalency	D	structured
E	repercussions	AB	advent	AC	exponentially	AD	capacious
AE	subtle	BC	upwardly	BD	complications	BE	distinct

In many cultures, families prefer boys over girls when it comes to having babies. With the __51__ of cheap ultrasounds, parents can find out the sex of the baby at the fifteenth week of pregnancy. As a result, a __52__ imbalance in the population ratios of boys to girls is developing. Demographers say that some places in Asia have unnatural ratios of 120 boys to 100 girls being

born. As a result, there will be severe societal __53__ in the near future.

To try and reverse this trend, advertisers are creating campaigns to educate parents about the benefits of having girls. For example, recent statistics show that girls are more likely to attend and graduate from college. And this educational __54__ will help girls to earn higher incomes in the future than men. Surprisingly, __55__ mobile parents also often choose boys over girls. Hopefully, the new ad campaigns will encourage parents to accept both sexes.

Questions 56—65

A	functional	B	Utilizes	C	assistance	D	in the form of
E	versions	AB	off-the-cuff	AC	on the go	AD	miniature
AE	potential	BC	Spinoff	BD	dominant	BE	in place of

Watches have become less popular as people carry cellphones that also serve as timepieces for them. But the wristwatch may be making a comeback __56__ smart-watches. When Apple introduced the iPod Nano, Steve Jobs made a(n) __57__ remark about how the __58__ music storage device may someday be worn as a watch. This humorous comment about the __59__ use of the Nano led many people to start experimenting with the idea of a smart-watch.

Today, WIMM Labs, a __60__ from Apple, has introduced the WIMM One, a fully __61__ smart-watch for busy people __62__. The WIMM One __63__ Wi-Fi and enables users to access email, text messages and voicemail. It also has GPS services, providing directional __64__, and provides calendars and weather updates. Future __65__ of the WIMM One will allow apps to be downloaded, and like the iPod Nano, will also play music.

Questions 66—75

A	salve	B	Tundra	C	lure	D	invaders
E	seemingly	AB	predators	AC	don	AD	game
AE	not so	BC	Striking	BD	scalding	BE	sprawled

Not many people think of vacationing in Churchill, Manitoba, with its cold weather and frigid __66__, but there is a unique attraction there to __67__ tourists. Beluga whales, with their __68__ white skin and smiling faces, await visitors looking for adventure. For two months in the summer, hearty tourists can __69__ wetsuits, and then jump into the __70__ waters of Hudson Bay to swim with the belugas. The whales seem to welcome the __71__, as they squeak and squeal in an attempt to communicate with the humans who have entered their waters.

But Churchill’s other large animal residents are __72__ friendly. While they look cute and cuddly, polar bears are dangerous __73__, and when they are hungry they consider humans to be fair __74__. Most of the time, the polar bears are seen __75__ out on the ice. But when they become active, humans are advised to keep their distance.

III. READING COMPREHENSION—25%

Read the following passages. Then answer the questions.

Questions 76--78

Wemo Media has introduced theBlu, a virtual underwater world on the Internet. Rather than being in a traditional brick and mortar building, theBlu is created by animators and programmers located around the globe. These artists and geeks produce the visuals where they are—Seoul, Mumbai, Los Angeles and various other places—then upload their programs to Wemo’s website. This concept allows people to be in the locations that they are portraying in theBlu, which has evolved into a life-like aquarium of the world.

TheBlu shows sea creatures in their natural habitats and offers a wide variety to online viewers. By showing these environments, Wemo Media hopes to raise awareness of the human effect on the ecosystems of the world’s oceans. The website charges users a monthly fee and also generates revenue by selling artwork of the artists’ creations. Such detail is used in creating the artworks that many people think they’re real.

76. How is TheBlu different in how it is organized?

(A) Underwater cameras send videos to the site.

- (B) The contributors aren't located in one place.
- (C) Wemo Media is a staffed by volunteers.
- (D) There are several headquarters in the world.

77. What is the goal of theBlu?

- (A) To establish underwater sanctuaries for fish.
- (B) To increase knowledge of changing conditions.
- (C) To build aquariums in India, Korea and the U.S.
- (D) To provide employment for environmental activists.

78. What is one form of income for theBlu?

- (A) Selling fish for people's aquariums.
- (B) Charging an annual fee for viewers.
- (C) Marketing images of the online visuals.
- (D) Asking for donations from site visitors.

Questions 79--80

Many MBA graduates from the top schools in America are reversing course and going overseas for their first job. In the past, these students would seek employment in America in order to strengthen their resumes before heading abroad. But with the sluggish economy in America, many companies have reduced their hiring, forcing grads to look elsewhere for jobs. One place that is attracting much interest is India. With its high-growth economy and sizzling tech industry, India offers many opportunities for new startups.

The Internet field in America is saturated, so many of the MBA's see potential in joining Indian firms. Not only do these firms offer the possibility of high income in the near future, but they also offer valuable international business experience. So far, thousands of MBA graduates have applied for positions in India, and recruiters are finding the students more willing than previous grads to take risks on unknown firms.

79. Based on the passage, what is one reason MBA grads are looking to India to start their careers?

- (A) Their schools offer exchange programs.
- (B) American firms are not paying enough.
- (C) The financial situation in America is not good.
- (D) Indian firms offer free trips back to America.

80. Based on the passage, how do today's MBA grads differ from their predecessors?

- (A) They'll work for less famous companies.
- (B) They usually speak several languages.
- (C) Their goals for success are less ambitious.
- (D) They are less inclined to travel overseas.

Questions 81--85

In his book, *We Are All Weird*, writer Seth Godin claims that being normal isn't the norm anymore when it comes to consumer preferences. In the past, companies could identify the largest segment of the population, usually the middle hump of a bell curve, and design single products to market to this large group. But today, consumers are demanding more specialized products, forcing companies to create a broader array of product offerings.

Godin identifies four reasons for this flattening of the bell curve. First, with advances in technology, anybody can be a creator and offer their products worldwide, at a low cost, over the Internet. Large factories are not required in today's marketplace to have a successful niche company. Second, as incomes rise, people have more choices. Instead of focusing on survival, more consumers have enough disposable income to be selective buyers.

Third, marketers have become increasingly savvy, so they are instantly able to communicate their information to pockets of consumers who were ignored previously. And finally, because of the Internet and social media, unique individuals and their preferences are no longer isolated. Specialized groups of buyers can unite online and form significant purchasing segments, even though they may be located on different continents.

81. Why is it not necessary to have a large manufacturing facility to succeed today?
- (A) There aren't as many products to make.
 - (B) Factory owners are more willing to share their ideas with the public.
 - (C) Firms and individuals can identify small segments to target.
 - (D) Computerized machines can now take the place of people.
82. How do people who were once overlooked now win in today's marketplace?
- (A) By joining a group via online networks.
 - (B) By spending more money than other groups.
 - (C) By demanding that firms lower their prices.
 - (D) By writing personal emails to manufacturers.
83. What is the flattening of the consumer bell curve causing companies to do?
- (A) To redesign the look of their statistical graphs.
 - (B) To increase the number of items they produce.
 - (C) To focus on designing one central product.
 - (D) To increase their prices to maintain profit levels.
84. Based on the passage, how have increases in the standard of living impacted consumers?
- (A) Most people can now buy an automobile.
 - (B) People can be choosier with their purchases.
 - (C) A majority of purchases are now done online.
 - (D) Consumers have to pay more for basic items.
85. What is the overall theme of Seth Godin's book?
- (A) There are a lot of strange people in the world.
 - (B) It's normal to expect average products.
 - (C) The Internet has caused market confusion.
 - (D) Customization has replaced mass marketing.

Questions 86--90

Hiram Bingham, a Yale University professor, is credited with discovering Machu Picchu in

1911. Actually, other explorers had seen Machu Picchu prior to 1911, but Bingham aggressively promoted his "discovery," so he is inaccurately credited with finding the lost city in the Andes. The native Incas inhabited Machu Picchu in the 1500's and ruled most of South America until being conquered by Spanish Conquistadors, who never found the city. Because of its remote location, it remained hidden for four hundred years.

Today, Machu Picchu faces different invaders—tourists—who threaten its existence. With the advent of frequent, reasonable airfares and the Internet, Machu Picchu is known globally as one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. As a result, the number of daily visitors has risen from 500 in 1988, to 2,000 today. Conservationists predict that the increased foot traffic will cause structural damage to the site. This may lead to most areas of Machu Picchu being restricted, which would prevent tourists from walking throughout the entire area.

But, the increased tourism has helped the area's residents. Aguas Calientes, the town at the base of the mountain below Machu Picchu, now provides many hotel and restaurant jobs for poverty-stricken Peruvians.

86. Why has Machu Picchu become such a popular destination in the past two decades?

- (A) More hotels are available for tourists.
- (B) Flights to Peru are more convenient.
- (C) The number of visitors has quickly risen.
- (D) More citizens of Peru now visit the site.

87. Why was Machu Picchu a mystery for four hundred years?

- (A) The Spanish invaders hid all of their maps.
- (B) It is situated in a place that isn't easily seen.
- (C) The Incas wanted to keep tourists out.
- (D) Very little information was on the Internet.

88. Based on the passage, which group of people benefit from the popularity of Machu Picchu?

- (A) Local citizens in search of decent income.

- (B) Conservationists interested in doing research.
- (C) Tour guides who sell tickets to Machu Picchu.
- (D) Conquistadors who plunder ancient artifacts.

89. Why is Hiram Bingham known as the explorer who found Machu Picchu?

- (A) He was the first to see it in nearly 400 years.
- (B) The Peruvian government gave him credit.
- (C) Yale University conducted tours to the site.
- (D) He boldly spread the news of his visit there.

90. What is a concern of some people who wish to preserve Machu Picchu?

- (A) Rising prices may make tours too expensive.
- (B) There aren't enough hotels for many tourists.
- (C) Air and water pollution have caused residents to lose their jobs.
- (D) High numbers of tourists could have a negative impact on the buildings.

Questions 91—97

It can be demonstrated quite satisfactorily that although Romanticism does not erupt into painting until the very end of the eighteenth century, it is comparatively untrammelled in literature long before this date. One might remember in this connection not necessarily Jean-Jacques Rousseau, often invoked almost automatically as the patron saint of the movement, but a novelist like the Abbe Prevost, who, in the 1730s and 1740s, writes novels with a full repertory of Gothic effects, such as crepe-hung mortuary chambers and doomed travelers who insist on telling their life stories to their hapless neighbors in stage-coaches. Even more relevant than the novelists are a number of dramatists who accomplish a revolution in theatrical behavior which is of singular importance for the *morphology* of Romanticism. Nivelle de la Chaussee, Diderot, and their numerous and more obscure followers create a type of dramatic genre which calls for the actors to go out of their way to give *gratuitous demonstrations* for the intensity with which they feel. For a long time these demonstrations were confined to tragic-comedies, or *comedies larmoyantes*, in

which the gesticulating characters, often morbid, always extravagant, were united at curtain fall, but when they were transposed to a form of tragedy, dealing with contemporary problems, as they were in the works of the pre-Revolutionary dramatist Louis-Sebastien Mercier, one is already very close to the more rhetorical aspect of Romantic paintings.

91. It can be inferred from this passage that ____.

- (A) Rousseau's novels predate those of Abbe Prevost.
- (B) most critics concur that French Romanticism began with Abbe Prevost's works.
- (C) Nivelle de la Chaussee is most famous for his novels.
- (D) Romantic paintings often depict emotional contemporary issues.

92. It can be inferred from this passage that Romantic works often include

- (A) scenes in gloomy interiors
- (B) battles with Goths.
- (C) discussions with neighbors.
- (D) vividly decorated chambers.

93. The word "morphology" most closely means

- (A) structure
- (B) sickness
- (C) psychology
- (D) revolution

94. The "gratuitous demonstrations" are

- (A) free of charge
- (B) calm portrayals
- (C) not directly tied to the plot
- (D) gratifying scenes

95. The "*comedies larmoyantes*" are characterized by

- (A) the overwrought emotionalism of the characters.
- (B) the subdued control of the action.
- (C) complicated rhetoric.

(D) extravagant sets.

96. The last sentence in the passage is

(A) a periodic sentence.

(B) a run-on sentence.

(C) a metaphorical conclusion.

(D) an attack on the dramatist Mercier.

97. Most likely, the passage is part of

(A) a historical study of drama.

(B) a textbook on history.

(C) a study of Romanticism.

(D) a political history of France.

Art begins with abstract decoration, with purely imaginative and pleasurable work dealing with what is unreal and non-existent. This is the first stage. Then Life becomes fascinated with this new wonder, and asks to be admitted into the charmed circle. Art takes life as part of her rough material, re-creates it, and refashions it in fresh forms, is absolutely indifferent to fact, invents, imagines, dreams, and keeps between herself and reality the impenetrable barrier of beautiful style, or decorative or ideal treatment. The third stage is when Life gets the upper land, and drives Art out into the wilderness. That is the true decadence, and it is from this that we are now suffering.

Take the case of the English drama. At first in the hands of the monks, Dramatic Art was abstract, decorative, and mythological. Then she enlisted Life in her service, and using some of life's external forms, she created an entirely new race of beings, whose sorrows were more terrible than any sorrow man has ever felt, whose joys were keener than lover's joys, who had the rage of the Titans and the calm of the gods, who had monstrous and marvelous sins, monstrous and marvelous sins, monstrous and marvelous virtues. To them she gave a language different from that of actual use, a language full of resonant music and sweet rhythm, made stately by solemn cadence, or made delicate by fanciful rhyme, jeweled with wonderful words, and enriched with lofty and gave them masks, and at her bidding the antique world rose from its marble tomb. A new Caesar stalked through the streets of risen Rome, and with purple sail river to Antioch. Old myth and

legend and dream took shape and substance. History was entirely rewritten, and there was hardly one of the dramatists who did not recognize that the object of Art is not simple truth but complex beauty. In this they were perfectly right. Art itself is really a form of exaggeration; and selection, which is the very spirit of art, is nothing more than an intensified mode of over-emphasis.

But Life soon shattered the perfection of the form. Even in Shakespeare we can see the beginning of the end. It shows itself by the gradual breaking-up of the blank-verse in the later plays, by the predominance given to prose, and by the over-importance assigned to characterization. The passages in Shakespeare—and they are many—where the language is uncouth, vulgar, exaggerated, fantastic, obscene even, are entirely due to Life calling for an echo of her own voice, and rejecting the intervention of beautiful style, through which alone should life be suffered to find expression. Shakespeare is not by any means a flawless artist. He is too fond of going directly to life, and borrowing life's natural utterance. He forgets that when Art surrenders her imaginative medium she surrenders everything.

98. The author of this passage is most likely

(A) a poet.

(B) a novelist.

(C) an art critic.

(D) a journalist.

99. The author relies principally on which of the following to substantiate his thesis?

(A) illustration by example

(B) process analysis.

(C) deductive reasoning.

(D) an accumulation of facts.

100. Above all else, the author reveres

(A) beauty.

(B) life.

(C) Shakespeare.

(D) English drama.

電腦閱卷答案卡

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畫記說明

- 請使用2B鉛筆作答。
- 畫線要粗黑、清晰，不可出格，擦拭要清潔，若畫線過輕或污損不清，不為機器所接受，考生自行負責。
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28	A	B	C	D	E
29	A	B	C	D	E
30	A	B	C	D	E
31	A	B	C	D	E
32	A	B	C	D	E
33	A	B	C	D	E
34	A	B	C	D	E
35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E
40	A	B	C	D	E
41	A	B	C	D	E
42	A	B	C	D	E
43	A	B	C	D	E
44	A	B	C	D	E
45	A	B	C	D	E
46	A	B	C	D	E
47	A	B	C	D	E
48	A	B	C	D	E
49	A	B	C	D	E
50	A	B	C	D	E

51	A	B	C	D	E
52	A	B	C	D	E
53	A	B	C	D	E
54	A	B	C	D	E
55	A	B	C	D	E
56	A	B	C	D	E
57	A	B	C	D	E
58	A	B	C	D	E
59	A	B	C	D	E
60	A	B	C	D	E
61	A	B	C	D	E
62	A	B	C	D	E
63	A	B	C	D	E
64	A	B	C	D	E
65	A	B	C	D	E
66	A	B	C	D	E
67	A	B	C	D	E
68	A	B	C	D	E
69	A	B	C	D	E
70	A	B	C	D	E
71	A	B	C	D	E
72	A	B	C	D	E
73	A	B	C	D	E
74	A	B	C	D	E
75	A	B	C	D	E

76	A	B	C	D	E
77	A	B	C	D	E
78	A	B	C	D	E
79	A	B	C	D	E
80	A	B	C	D	E
81	A	B	C	D	E
82	A	B	C	D	E
83	A	B	C	D	E
84	A	B	C	D	E
85	A	B	C	D	E
86	A	B	C	D	E
87	A	B	C	D	E
88	A	B	C	D	E
89	A	B	C	D	E
90	A	B	C	D	E
91	A	B	C	D	E
92	A	B	C	D	E
93	A	B	C	D	E
94	A	B	C	D	E
95	A	B	C	D	E
96	A	B	C	D	E
97	A	B	C	D	E
98	A	B	C	D	E
99	A	B	C	D	E
100	A	B	C	D	E