

107 學年度全國高級中學  
學科能力測驗模擬考試

## 英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1～3 冊

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

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。

祝考試順利



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## 第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

### 一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

說明：第 1. 題至第 15. 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. As a book lover, my brother \_\_\_\_\_ the library. He often reads there all day long.  
(A) brands                      (B) frequents                      (C) multiplies                      (D) repeats
2. A large area of the Arctic sea ice has \_\_\_\_\_ this year, which shows that climate change is worsening.  
(A) hiked                      (B) knotted                      (C) melted                      (D) prayed
3. Bananas nowadays are more or less identical wherever you buy them, for they have almost no genetic \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) capacity                      (B) diversity                      (C) opportunity                      (D) possibility
4. Some people \_\_\_\_\_ happiness as having great wealth. Such people are practically miserable slaves to money.  
(A) define                      (B) harvest                      (C) squeeze                      (D) weave
5. The government is expected to create job opportunities, distribute resources \_\_\_\_\_, and help the needy.  
(A) barely                      (B) fairly                      (C) merely                      (D) nearly
6. As with everyone else, successful people struggle and feel pain, but they do not suffer because they know they are \_\_\_\_\_ their goals.  
(A) behaving                      (B) depositing                      (C) pursuing                      (D) releasing
7. More and more retired people do volunteer work. By doing so, they can not only keep healthy but live a \_\_\_\_\_ life.  
(A) jealous                      (B) meaningful                      (C) primary                      (D) sufficient
8. Several offices of the United Nations are \_\_\_\_\_ in Geneva, Switzerland, so the city is always associated with peace.  
(A) located                      (B) measured                      (C) nicknamed                      (D) overpassed
9. Amazingly enough, a dog's sense of smell is at least 1,000 times more \_\_\_\_\_ than a human's. It has a keen sense of smell.  
(A) considerable                      (B) considerate                      (C) sensible                      (D) sensitive
10. An Internet addict can interact with others \_\_\_\_\_ only in the virtual world. They have difficulty with face-to-face interactions.  
(A) drastically                      (B) fanatically                      (C) properly                      (D) remotely
11. When the early Portuguese explorers first laid eyes on Taiwan in the 1500s, they were \_\_\_\_\_ with the island's beautiful scenery.  
(A) annoyed                      (B) disgusted                      (C) frustrated                      (D) impressed

12. In an M-shaped society, there is a widening \_\_\_\_\_ between the rich and the poor — the rich get richer, and the poor get poorer.  
(A) gap (B) guide (C) principal (D) principle
13. Although the 101-\_\_\_\_\_ skyscraper is not the tallest building in the world, it is one of the most important landmarks in Taipei City.  
(A) floor (B) ground (C) fable (D) story
14. According to a study conducted by San Francisco State University, smartphone overuse has effects \_\_\_\_\_ to opium addiction on the brain.  
(A) familiar (B) similar (C) dizzy (D) drowsy
15. The amount of trash people \_\_\_\_\_ increases as personal income and consumption go up. The importance of recycling cannot be overemphasized.  
(A) confuse (B) refuse (C) produce (D) reduce

## 二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第16.題至第30.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16.至20.題為題組

Blue and white porcelain is one of the finest works of art in China. It is decorated under the glaze with a blue pigment, usually cobalt oxide. The blue and white china can 16. the Tang dynasty (618-907). However, it was not until the Yuan dynasty (1271-1368) that the art reached perfection. In the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, mass production of fine, transparent, blue and white porcelain began in Jingdezhen 17. is widely known as the “porcelain capital” of China.

During the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1912) dynasties, the industry of blue and white porcelain became 18. important. Back then, not only was blue and white porcelain known within the borders of China, but it also received immense popularity in the international trade market. In modern times, blue and white wares are common in forms 19. from dinner sets to vases. The elegant china even 20. songwriters. For example, in 2008, Jay Chou’s song *Blue and White Porcelain* won Best Song of the Year, Best Composer, and Best Lyricist and has been popular so far.

16. (A) be acquainted with (B) be concerned about  
(C) be fed up with (D) be traced back to
17. (A) which (B) , which (C) where (D) , where
18. (A) nearly (B) shortly (C) increasingly (D) repeatedly
19. (A) range (B) ranging (C) ranged (D) to range
20. (A) encourages (B) inspires (C) promotes (D) tightens

第21.至25.題為題組

The Warsaw Zoological Garden is a scientific zoo situated alongside the Vistula River in Warsaw, Poland. The zoo 21. about 40 hectares (99 acres) in central Warsaw. Approximately one million visitors go to the zoo annually, making it one of the busiest zoos in Europe. Home to over 4,200 animals which represent more than 500 species, the zoo plays a crucial role in ecological conservation and is recognized 22. a member of the European Association of Zoos and Aquaria (EAZA) and the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums (WAZA).

23. makes the Warsaw Zoo historically significant is that the premises functioned as a hiding spot for Jews and escapees from the Warsaw Ghetto after the German invasion of Poland during World War II. Zookeepers Jan and Antonina Żabiński ran the risk of losing their lives 24. more than 300 Jews. In 1965, they were 25. the title of Righteous Among the Nations for their contribution, effort, and good will. Their acts of bravery and justice were vividly documented in the novel *The Zookeeper's Wife* by Diane Ackerman and in the 2017 war drama film starring Jessica Chastain.

21. (A) contains                      (B) covers                      (C) includes                      (D) involves  
22. (A) as                              (B) for                              (C) to                              (D) to be  
23. (A) As                              (B) That                              (C) What                              (D) Which  
24. (A) save                              (B) and save                              (C) saved                              (D) to save  
25. (A) allowed                              (B) presented                              (C) granted                              (D) denied

第26.至30.題為題組

The indigenous Taiwanese dog is also known as the “Formosan Dog.” It is well-suited to the uneven topography of Taiwan’s mountainous regions and able to move swiftly through the lush bush. In the past, it was used by villagers not only to assist them in hunting but to guard their houses. The useful dog was, 26., accorded a lowly status.

Through over two decades of efforts made by the Kennel Club of Taiwan and lovers of indigenous Taiwanese dogs, the representatives of over 70 27. countries at the annual convention of the Federation Cynologique Internationale (FCI) in Milan, Italy voted to officially name the indigenous Taiwanese dog the “Taiwan Dog.” The FCI was amazed at the 28. of the breed, praising it for its loyal nature which made it suitable as a guard dog and a companion dog. This dog, which 29. for a long time, was finally given an honorable name: the Taiwan Dog.

The Taiwan Dog mostly has black or earthy yellow fur or is of mixed coloring. An adult male Taiwan Dog usually measures from 48 to 52 cm long and weighs from 14 to 18 kgs, 30. an adult female can measure from 43 to 47 cm long and weigh from 12 to 16 kgs. The dog will generally have a life expectancy of from 13 to 16 years, but can live up to 20 years or even older if receiving good care.

26. (A) besides                      (B) however                      (C) otherwise                      (D) therefore  
27. (A) attentive                      (B) attention                      (C) attending                      (D) attended  
28. (A) adventures                      (B) characteristics                      (C) experiments                      (D) guarantees

29. (A) was ignored (B) had been ignored  
(C) would have been ignored (D) has been ignored
30. (A) for (B) since (C) when (D) while

### 三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第31.題至第40.題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(J)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31.至40.題為題組

“New York is three hours ahead of California, but that does not make California slow. Someone graduated at the age of 22, but waited five years before 31. a good job. Someone became a CEO at 25 and died at 50, while another became a CEO at 50 and lived to 90. Someone is still 32., while someone else has got married. Obama retired at 55, and Trump started at 70. Everyone in this world works 33. their time zone. People around you might seem to be ahead of you, and some may seem to be behind you. But everyone is running their own race, in their own time zone. Do not envy them and do not mock them. They are in their time zone, and you are in yours. Life is about waiting for the right 34. to act. So, relax. You are not late. You are not early. You are very much on time.” (Author Unknown)

In the 35. competitive world, it seems that everyone is competing with someone else all the time — who has the best-paid job, who buys a mansion, who gets married first among friends, etc. Some people are 36. comparing themselves with others. We should learn to philosophically live in our own time zone and run our individual race at our own 37.. There is absolutely no need to compare ourselves with others, feel pressured by others, or allow anyone to pressure us. It is no use 38. others. Instead of being jealous, we should let their success inspire and motivate us to strive harder for what we want to achieve. If we have already worked hard, we only need to keep patient and 39. that our time will come sooner or later. If we are successful and faring well, under no circumstances can we look down on others. People 40. at different times; no one is really superior or inferior to another. As the anonymous passage above teaches us, “Do not envy them and do not mock them.”

- (A) pace (B) single (C) highly (D) envying (E) moment  
(F) blossom (G) securing (H) based on (I) constantly (J) keep in mind

### 四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第41.題至第56.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41.至44.題為題組

As powerful a business magnate as Bill Gates, Warren Edward Buffett serves as the chairman and CEO of Berkshire Hathaway. The successful investor who has a net worth of US\$84 billion is also a notable philanthropist. He has even pledged to give away 99 percent of his fortune to philanthropic causes. He and Bill Gates founded the Giving Pledge in June 2010, a charitable organization whose goal is to encourage the well-to-do to give at least half of their net worth to philanthropy, either during their lifetime or upon their death.

As of August 2010, the total wealth of the first 40 pledgers was \$125 billion. As of April 2011, 69 billionaires had joined the campaign and made a pledge, and by the following year, *The Huffington Post* reported that a total of 81 billionaires had committed. As of 2012, signatories of the pledge included Hasso Plattner, David Rockefeller, Azim Premji, Richard Branson, Elon Musk, Tim Cook, and Sara Blakely. By May 2017, 158 individuals and / or couples were listed as pledgers. Up to the present, the pledge has had nearly 180 signatories from 22 different countries. Most of the signatories of the pledge are ultra-rich, with their pledges being total over \$365 billion. On the Giving Pledge's website, each individual or couple is required to write a letter explaining why they choose to give. Warren Buffett and Bill Gates have been recruiting members.

In fact, the pledge does not dictate that the money is spent in any certain way or towards any particular charity or cause. As the pledge claims to be a moral commitment to give, not a legal contract, there is no obligation for pledgers to actually make any donation. Such being the case, however, it is out of great love that those billionaires make the pledge, and we may well believe that they will really fulfill their commitments to better the world.

41. Who is the chief executive officer of Berkshire Hathaway?

- (A) Bill Gates.                      (B) Elon Musk.                      (C) Tim Cook.                      (D) Warren Buffett.

42. By which year had the Giving Pledge had over 80 signatories?

- (A) 2011.                      (B) 2012.                      (C) 2016.                      (D) 2017.

43. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward billionaires' pledges to give away their wealth?

- (A) Doubtful.                      (B) Hopeful.                      (C) Negative.                      (D) Neutral.

44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- (A) A signatory of the Giving Pledge is allowed to make a donation before he or she passes away.  
(B) A signatory of the Giving Pledge is required to give an account of his or her motive on the organization's website.  
(C) Warren Buffett has pledged to give away almost all of his fortune to philanthropy.  
(D) Because the Giving Pledge is a charitable organization, the pledge is valid and must be fulfilled.

第45.至48.題為題組

Food, clothing, shelter, and transportation are the basic essentials of life. When it comes to transportation, what comes to your mind? "Trains" may pop up in some people's heads.

The history of rail transport dates back about five centuries and includes systems with man or horse power and rails of wood or stone. Modern rail transport systems first appeared in England in

the 1820s. The systems making use of the steam locomotive were the first practical forms of mechanized land transport, and the forms remained for the next one hundred years.

Now, railway systems are considered important transport systems which contribute to development. However, they will cause some problems in time. Take as an illustration the development and problems of Taiwan's railway system.

Although construction on Taiwan's railway system began at the end of the Qing dynasty, not until the Japanese ruled Taiwan did construction on a railway running from Keelung to Kaohsiung start. The railway running along Taiwan's western coastline was completed in 1908, facilitating transport between north and south. It also contributed to rapid development and commercial prosperity in many of the cities lining the west coast. In central Taiwan, for example, the harbor in Lukang was actually the best-off city along the west coast during the Qing dynasty, but as the city was not a part of the rail route, Taichung and Changhua soon surpassed Lukang within no more than fifty years.

More than a century has elapsed, and the population in Taichung, a transport nexus for central Taiwan, has grown from ten thousand people to two million, making it Taiwan's second largest city. However, with a burgeoning population and the need for continual urban development, the railway has now turned out a hindrance for growth, slowing development in the city. The authorities concerned consider it necessary to make the railway go underground or construct raised platforms so that the trains can help the city to continue to grow and prosper.

45. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) The origin and history of railway systems.
- (B) The contributions and problems of railway systems.
- (C) The reasons for the prosperity of mechanized railway systems.
- (D) The reasons for the construction of underground railway systems.

46. When did the first practical forms of mechanized land transport appear?

- (A) In the 1820s.
- (B) In the 1900s.
- (C) About one century ago.
- (D) About five centuries ago.

47. Which place was the richest along the west coast of Taiwan during the Qing dynasty?

- (A) Lukang.
- (B) Taichung.
- (C) Changhua.
- (D) Yunlin.

48. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Taichung is **NOT** true?

- (A) The city is a transport center for central Taiwan.
- (B) The city is second to none in the number of residents.
- (C) After being a part of the rail route, the city started booming.
- (D) The city's present railway system may slow down its development and growth.

第49.至52.題為題組

The earth has undergone five mass extinction events, and the deadliest one, called the Great Dying, occurred 252 million years ago at the end of the Permian geologic period. In this event, over 90 percent of marine species and 70 percent of terrestrial vertebrate species went extinct. An asteroid impact, mercury poisoning, a collapse of the ozone layer, and acid rain are considered possible causes of this mass extinction.

The heavy volcanic activity in Siberia was crucial in the end-Permian event. Geologist Dr. Benjamin Burger identified a rock layer in Utah that might have formed during the Permian and the subsequent Triassic. This identification is important in geology as it discloses the reason for the Great Dying. As in end-Permian samples collected from other locations around the world, he did not find the rare metals related to asteroid impacts in the rock layer. So far, no evidence has shown that an asteroid struck and caused the Great Dying. However, he found high levels of mercury and lead. Mercury has also been identified in end-Permian samples from other sites. Not linked to volcanic ash, mercury and lead are byproducts of burning coal. He also identified a shift from heavier carbon-13 to lighter carbon-12. The latter arises from burning fossil fuels.

The Permian was the end of the Carboniferous, when many large coal deposits were created. The Permian mass extinction event did not coincide with the start of the Siberian volcanic eruptions and lava flows, but 300,000 years later. That was when the lava began to inject underground, and magma burned coal deposits. The burning of coal triggered a series of events that caused the earth's worst mass extinction. Its sulfur emissions created acid rain, which killed forests. Its carbon emissions acidified oceans and warmed the earth, almost wiping out marine life. The dead bodies fed bacteria which produced toxic hydrogen sulfide gas, which in turn killed off more species. The warming of the oceans caused a large amount of methane to release, and therefore global warming worsened. Accordingly, the Great Dying might have resulted from severe climate changes.

49. What is the best title of this passage?

- (A) Climate Change & Mass Extinction
- (B) Natural Selection & Survival of the Fittest
- (C) Timeline of Five Mass Extinction Events
- (D) The Biggest Factor Contributing to Global Warming

50. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** considered the possible cause of the Great Dying?

- (A) Polluted rain.
- (B) Mercury poisoning.
- (C) A collapse of the ozone layer.
- (D) A drastic drop in temperatures.

51. Why is the rock layer Dr. Benjamin Burger identified in Utah geologically important?

- (A) Because it contains no rare metal.
- (B) Because it might have formed during the Permian and the Triassic.
- (C) Because it shows the cause of the Great Dying.
- (D) Because it confirms the heavy volcanic activity in Siberia.

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

- (A) Carbon-13 is caused by burning fossil fuels.
- (B) Sulfur emissions cause acid rain, which produces hydrogen sulfide gas.
- (C) The Permian mass extinction event occurred when the Siberian volcanic eruptions began.
- (D) The Permian mass extinction event caused more than two-thirds of terrestrial vertebrate species to go extinct.



第53.至56.題為題組

As a prestigious management consulting firm, McKinsey & Company conducts qualitative and quantitative analyses to evaluate management decisions. Its consultation has helped to establish many of the norms in public and private sectors and led them to achieve **roaring** success.

The competent consultants of McKinsey & Company design and implement studies to evaluate management decisions. A McKinsey engagement typically lasts between two and twelve months and involves three to six McKinsey consultants.

One of the best-acclaimed McKinsey's models is its 7 steps of problem solving. The following are the steps:

**Step 1 Define the problem.**

To define the problem is to clarify exactly what the problem is and what is needed for the client to get a proper answer. The consultants typically write what they call "a problem definition" that clearly outlines challenges.

**Step 2 Structure the problem.**

The consultants structure the problem so that it can become more manageable. This is often done by building an issue tree which generates a good overview for the consultants and the client to see the different dimensions to the problem.

**Step 3 Prioritize key issues.**

The consultants will try to prioritize the issues from the tree and then determine what issues are the most decisive. They usually apply the Pareto principle, or the 80 / 20 rule. That means 20 % of the issues often cause 80 % of the problem.

**Step 4 Develop an issue analysis and a work plan.**

When the consultants have determined what issues are crucial, they will develop a list of analyses to understand the underlying causes of the problem and how they can be tackled. They will also develop a work plan which states a limited timeframe.

**Step 5 Conduct analyses.**

When the consultants have the list of analyses ready, they will do groundwork, typically by analyzing data, conducting interviews, meeting customers, researching trends, etc. **McKinsey consultants cannot put more emphasis on groundwork.**

**Step 6 Synthesize findings.**

When the consultants are done with all the analyses, they will move into generating insights. At this stage, they combine all the pieces from each of the analyses into a general picture of the problem.

**Step 7 Give a recommendation.**

Finally, the consultants take their synthesis and offer a feasible recommendation to their client. However, this is not the first time when the client sees pieces of the suggested solution. The client is involved throughout each step of the process.

53. Which of the following adjectives can best replace the word "**roaring**" in the first paragraph?

- (A) Amazing.                      (B) Deafening.                      (C) Previous.                      (D) Shallow.

54. Why do McKinsey consultants build an issue tree?
- (A) Because they seek to clarify a problem.
  - (B) Because they seek to structure a problem.
  - (C) Because they seek to analyze key issues.
  - (D) Because they seek to prioritize key issues.
55. “McKinsey consultants cannot put more emphasis on groundwork.” What does that mean?
- (A) They consider groundwork barely important.
  - (B) They consider groundwork extremely important.
  - (C) They put a little emphasis on groundwork.
  - (D) They are not able to put much emphasis on groundwork.
56. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) When a project is far from complicated, one competent McKinsey consultant is enough.
  - (B) If a company needs to slim its workers, it can turn to McKinsey & Company for advice.
  - (C) McKinsey consultants wish their clients to take part in each step of a problem-solving procedure.
  - (D) According to the Pareto principle, for many events, 80 % of the effects come from 20 % of the causes.

## 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。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 臺灣有許多軟、硬體的資源，能在人工智慧方面有所進展。
2. 我們現在需要的是創造力，因為它能產生無可取代的價值。

### 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：社團活動是重要的課外活動。同學可以透過社團活動，增進有別於正規課業的知識、技能，甚至結交朋友。請以此為主題，寫一篇文長至少達 120 個單詞（words）的英文作文。第一段說明你參加的社團，及你在該社團從事的活動或擔任的職務；第二段敘述對你影響最深的社團活動。如果未曾參加社團，第一段請說明理由；第二段說明、敘述自己最喜愛的課後活動。