

全國公立高級中學

108 學年度學科能力測驗第一次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：108 年 7 月 30~31 日

英文考科

— 作答注意事項 —

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。

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。

- The board committee didn't give full consideration to this issue and jumped to a _____ conclusion.
(A) severe (B) vivid (C) hasty (D) precise
- Any electronic _____ are not allowed in this examination room. So, if you have a cellphone with you, please drop it into this box.
(A) devices (B) manuals (C) borders (D) labors
- To protect the environment, many consumers stop using plastic packages and _____ to eco-friendly alternatives such as paper bags and fabric cup sleeves.
(A) respond (B) object (C) switch (D) transfer
- The leaders of the two companies shook hands on the deal, signed a written _____, promising to work together in the future.
(A) contrast (B) contact (C) conduct (D) contract
- I don't like the tight schedule in this travel plan. Could you make it more _____ so that I can enjoy the trip leisurely?
(A) gigantic (B) flexible (C) concrete (D) clumsy
- Clothes made of wool will _____ and become smaller if you wash it with water. To prevent this, you can try dry cleaning.
(A) shrink (B) twist (C) sparkle (D) absorb
- The main _____ of the 2015 Paris Agreement is to reduce the emission of greenhouse gas and avoid the risks of rising temperature.
(A) objective (B) opposition (C) resistance (D) involvement
- In public transportation, we should _____ our seats to the elderly, the disabled, and the pregnant.
(A) expose (B) retreat (C) yield (D) attach
- The logic of insurance is _____ simple: it promises a compensation for future losses in exchange for a periodic payment.
(A) merely (B) fairly (C) namely (D) solely
- The government's housing subsidies are limited to families of low and _____ income; wealthy people are excluded from this policy.
(A) accurate (B) remarkable (C) primitive (D) moderate
- When the astronaut, Neil Armstrong, stepped on the moon on July 20, 1969, this event was celebrated globally as a _____ for humankind.
(A) triumph (B) harmony (C) minority (D) territory
- The boy is seventeen years plus ten months old today, _____ still not yet an adult defined by law, so he is not supposed to make his own medical decisions at this moment.
(A) thoroughly (B) initially (C) sincerely (D) technically
- The saying "Beauty is in the eye of the beholder" implies that each individual _____ the idea of beauty according to their own biased, genetic, cultural, or emotional needs.
(A) confesses (B) guarantees (C) tolerates (D) interprets

14. The WAIS test is a kind of tool _____ used to measure a person's IQ. It has been recognized by psychologists worldwide as an effective index.
(A) conventionally (B) dramatically (C) considerably (D) temporarily
15. Google search engine can analyze the online footprints of its users and deliver corresponding advertisements to people's web browsers, which increases an ad's probability of targeting its most _____ customers.
(A) dreadful (B) potential (C) reluctant (D) artificial

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，並畫記在答案卡之「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

At one dark windy night, Sam got drunk and was meandering his way home. He got turned around and walked through a graveyard, ending up going astray instead of taking the 16 road home. The wind howled louder, and Sam thought he could hear a voice calling his name. 17, he tumbled and fell down into an open grave. The hole was very deep and inside it was pitch black. After his eyes got adjusted to the 18, Sam seemed to see a mystic and vague figure sitting beside him. The form called his name and slowly moaned to him, "You can't get out..." At this, Sam gave a shout of terror and leapt up in the air, catching the edge of the hole with his hands and 19 out for his very life.

Inside the grave, an old man sighed in resignation. Sam's neighbor Tony had fallen into the hole several minutes before Sam. Too old to climb out, Tony thought that they might help each other out together. Now Tony had to wait until morning and get someone to bring him a 20 so that he could get out by himself. The wind kept howling, and Tony was wondering if he was lucky enough to have another person falling down for him.

16. (A) remote (B) regular (C) casual (D) similar
 17. (A) Fortunately (B) Suddenly (C) Generally (D) Originally
 18. (A) darkness (B) moisture (C) distance (D) weight
 19. (A) to climb (B) climb (C) climbed (D) climbing
 20. (A) collar (B) bucket (C) ladder (D) helmet

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Juicing vegetables has become a nutrition fashion, claiming to "cleanse" your body and digestive organs while giving you all the same benefits of the food in a drinkable package. Is it too good to be true? It is! 21 it is fresh squeezed, cold pressed, made from concentrates, or 100% juice, vegetable juice of all kinds invariably breaks down to the same thing: sugar.

The fruits and vegetables used in the juice 22 have the same health benefits you get from chewing them. This is mainly because the process of juicing ruins the fiber, the nutrition that fills you up, promotes your gut health, and helps regulate your blood sugar. Also, some of the vitamins and minerals get 23 too, and in the end you are actually just left with the sugar. Drinking a glass or bottle will cause your blood sugar levels to soar and then drastically decline, leaving you hungry and 24 causing you to overeat.

Food is made to be eaten in dishes, not to be drunk in cups. So make vegetables the stars of your 25, not the stars of your beverages. This way, you will get all the fiber, all the vitamins, and all the minerals you need from your meals.

21. (A) Whether (B) Although (C) Because (D) Whatever
 22. (A) in fact (B) no longer (C) at best (D) of course
 23. (A) maintained (B) secured (C) destroyed (D) blended
 24. (A) scarcely (B) formally (C) eventually (D) particularly
 25. (A) recipe (B) utensil (C) cleanser (D) cuisine

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Hypnosis, a practice that makes people seemingly fall asleep and unconsciously follow some orders, is perhaps one of the most misunderstood practices in psychological treatment. Obviously, most of the misunderstandings over hypnotherapy 26 people's knowledge about stage hypnotism. The truth is that stage hypnotism is essentially a theatrical performance meant to amaze or confuse the audience and thus has 27 in common with clinical hypnosis. Hypnosis, however, is a psychological treatment whose effects have been proven useful, now widely applied by psychiatrists.

Hypnosis is often used to get rid of bad habits, to overcome insomnia, and to recall forgotten memories. Hypnotists will give suggestions to people under hypnosis, which is an important mechanism in the clinical 28. The positive suggestions that people are given while hypnotized are 29 "post-hypnotic suggestions" because they are intended to take effect after the person is awake. Post-hypnotic suggestions seem to get into the mind easily, perhaps through the "back door" of consciousness. While under hypnosis, many people are much more open to helpful suggestions than they usually 30 and tend to obey orders willingly. For people who are troubled by mental problems, hypnosis can be a good choice.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 26. (A) appeal to | (B) stem from | (C) deal with | (D) result in |
| 27. (A) much | (B) something | (C) more | (D) little |
| 28. (A) procedure | (B) infection | (C) equipment | (D) experiment |
| 29. (A) divided into | (B) robbed of | (C) referred to as | (D) compared with |
| 30. (A) are | (B) do | (C) will | (D) should |

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

Most people know that having a smoke alarm in the house is important in case of a fire. But there are still some other simple ways that can 31 your chances of survival. Keeping your doors closed, for example, is one of the useful tips. A closed bedroom door could mean the 32 between life and death.

Four decades ago, the 33 time you had to escape from a house fire was 17 minutes. Today, it's estimated to be three minutes or less. Why? This is because people now live in large spaces with wide and open floor plans. This means when a fire breaks out, the flames have fewer 34 to burn through as they move from one room to another. Moreover, because of the plastics in 35 and household items nowadays, fire is more toxic and burns faster than before. Modern people, in short, run greater risks in case of a fire.

With so little time to escape from a blaze, every 36 second becomes very valuable. Keeping your bedroom door closed can give you that precious time when flames 37. In a fire, a room with an open door can reach up to 1,000 degrees Fahrenheit (538 degrees Celsius). However, if the door stays 38, the temperature in the room can be as low as 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees Celsius). This is because a closed door can 39 the flow of oxygen, which is one of the fuels that keep the fire burning. Meanwhile, most of the heat is constrained on the other side.

Of course, heat and fire are not the only dangerous 40 in a blaze. In a fireplace, most deaths are caused not by burns but by smoke. A closed door also keeps smoke from billowing into the room, giving you the fresh air you need. By closing your doors, you can surely have more chances of getting out alive.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| (A) average | (B) added | (C) frustrate | (D) furniture | (E) increase |
| (F) strike | (G) obstacles | (H) elements | (I) difference | (J) shut |

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

Bees around the globe are under huge threat and gradually disappearing. To arouse people's awareness about the role of bees in the food system as well as the grave situation they are facing, Anna Haldewang, a senior at Savannah College of Art and Design in the USA, created a bee drone, called Plan Bee. It is a robotic flower pollinator, mimicking how bees pollinate flowers and crops.

The bee drone is a hand-sized yellow-and-black device. Haldewang wanted to maintain the classic yellow-and-black color of a bee, but had no intention of imitating the appearance of the insect. Hence, Plan Bee looks nothing like a bee, but has a shape of a flower if it is flipped upside down. The device has a foam core, a plastic body and a pair of propellers on top of it so that it can fly in the air. Its body is divided into six sections, each of which has tiny holes underneath to suck pollen from a flower into the device. When it hovers over another flower, the pollen inside is blown out for cross-pollination.

The bee drone was devised initially to act as an educational tool. It is much larger than a bee so that students can see clearly the process of pollination. At present, Haldewang has no specific schedule to put the drone into action since the concept is still in its early stages, and there is still some room for improvement as well. However, she indeed hopes that in the near future, there will be a final product on the market, and the drone can be used in large-scale farming.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) The crisis bees are facing nowadays.
 (B) The introduction of an innovative device.
 (C) The difficulty of manufacturing a new device.
 (D) The difference between an artificial bee and a real one.
42. What is Haldewang's original purpose for devising Plan Bee?
- (A) To facilitate farming. (B) To assist bees in pollinating.
 (C) To prevent bees from extinction. (D) To educate people about the significance of bees.
43. Which of the following descriptions about Plan Bee is true?
- (A) Plan Bee is no bigger than a bee.
 (B) Plan Bee mimics the shape of a bee.
 (C) Plan Bee can suck pollen from flowers.
 (D) Metal is the main material used to make Plan Bee.
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The bee drone will go into mass production in a year.
 (B) All high schools in America are equipped with bee drones now.
 (C) Haldewang will devise a brand new bee drone to replace the first one.
 (D) Haldewang hopes that the bee drone can eventually be marketed for use on farms.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Dear Ashley,

I am 35 years old now. My wife and I are thinking about buying a house of our own. But frankly, I am worried about taking on a mortgage, especially when I know some friends lost their homes during the financial crisis years ago. Also, we have significant student loan debt. Is buying a house really better than renting one? What should young people do about housing when they have already troubled by student loans?

Dear Renter,

Is it cheaper to rent a house or buy a house? In equilibrium, the answer is: The prices are about the same. Why?

Imagine this situation: the prices of renting are very high. You can buy a house and rent it out and still have lots of money left at hand—even after paying the mortgage, necessary costs of maintenance, and the like. If this is the case, the market will adjust. People will flock into the house market, buy properties, and then rent them out. But as people who seek to rent a house have more options, rental prices will fall to the point where it is close to the overall cost of owning.

On the other hand, if the rental prices are very low, people will stop buying properties lest they should lose money. As there are fewer houses available for house-hunters, the rental prices will go up until it can cover the overall cost of owning. Economists call this “equilibrium,” which means it will cost you almost the same money to rent or to buy.

Student loans may influence your credibility when you try to apply for a mortgage, but they shouldn't be the only reason why you don't buy a house. Your house mortgage is collateralized by the value of your house, so unless the rental price of your house is so low that it can no longer cover your monthly mortgage, it is not a debt in the same way as your student loan is. So before you make your final decision, you had better observe the house market in your neighborhood.

45. What does the renter want to know?
(A) What equilibrium is in economics. (B) How to apply for a mortgage.
(C) How to make money to pay for debts. (D) Whether it is worthwhile to buy a house now.
46. According to the passage, what will happen if house rents are very high?
(A) The cost of maintenance will rise.
(B) The cost of buying a house will go down.
(C) More people will swarm into the house market.
(D) The cost of owning will cost renters an arm and a leg.
47. According to Ashley, which of the following may be the reason why the renter should **NOT** buy a house?
(A) The renter cannot win the support of his wife.
(B) The renter has already paid for all his student loans.
(C) The renting value cannot cover the mortgage.
(D) The global financial crisis is over.
48. What can we infer from Ashley's responses?
(A) Ashley encourages the renter to buy a house now.
(B) Ashley advises the renter to keep renting a house now.
(C) Ashley is angry about the renter's misunderstanding of equilibrium.
(D) Ashley doesn't offer a definite answer to the renter's question.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

The Byzantine liras, the earliest bowed string instruments in Europe, date back to the 9th century, when they were used to accompany religious songs and poems. But the earliest record of a violin-like instrument is in a painting from the 1530s, entitled “Madonna of the Orange Tree,” painted by Gaudenzio Ferrari. In the picture, an angel is playing an instrument which has the characteristics of a violin. However, unlike the modern four-stringed violin, the instrument in the picture is three-stringed. Later, in an essay in 1556, the French composer Philibert Jambe de Fer gave a clear description of the violin as we know it today. As for the origin of the violin, there is good evidence that it was created in northern Italy, in the vicinity of Milan, but exactly who made it remains uncertain. It is commonly accepted that the first modern four-stringed violin was built by a **luthier**, Andrea Amati, from Cremona, Italy in the first half of the 16th century. However, the exact date is still unconfirmed.

Between the 16th and 19th centuries, the design of the violin underwent some alterations because of changes in musical style and demands from violinists and composers. For instance, the fingerboard was made a little longer and tilted a little more for higher notes and more volume. Also, the neck of the violin was lengthened to raise the pitch, and the bass bar was made heavier to allow a greater string tension. Early in the 19th century, the familiar chinrest was invented.

49. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) An introduction to violin makers. (B) The illustration of violin components.
(C) The history of the violin. (D) The steps in making a violin.
50. What does the word “**luthier**” in the first paragraph refer to?
- (A) A musical instrument in medieval times.
(B) A document which is preserved well.
(C) A merchant who sells violins.
(D) A person who makes stringed instruments.
51. According to this passage, why did violin makers make several adjustments to the instrument?
- (A) They wanted to improve the sound produced by violins.
(B) They thought the original violins didn't look graceful.
(C) They wanted to add some variety to the appearance of the violin.
(D) They had to follow the new regulations of violin making.
52. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Andrea Amati is credited with making the first bowed string instrument.
(B) The modern violin has four strings, whereas the instrument in Ferrari's painting has three.
(C) The creator of the first violin has recently been confirmed.
(D) Philibert Jambe de Fer is regarded as the greatest violinist of all time.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Do you have difficulty pooping when your routine is changed, for example, when you go on a business trip to other cities or stay away from home for a weekend vacation? If so, you are in good company. A study showed that nearly 40 percent of people experience “traveler's constipation,” or the difficulty in pooping while away from home.

People's brain and mindset play an important role in the making of traveler's constipation. The stress of traveling can make it difficult for people to poop while they're away. This is because the gut, which is nicknamed “the second brain,” has millions of neurons that line the intestines. These neuron cells play a role in digestion, though little is understood about how they work. What is clear, however, is that things like anxiety can affect the way this “second brain” functions. The changing state of mind during a holiday trip may stop the neurons from functioning the way they usually do.

Apart from neurons, the microbes in the gut also matter. “Any time you leave your general habitat, it is throwing your gut microflora off balance,” says Brooke Alpert, a registered dietician in New York. Constant movement can stimulate the gut bacteria, and sitting on a plane or in a car for long periods of time can cause the intestines to clog. Another possible reason is time differences. Many people have a normal routine of bowel movement and poop at regular intervals. But when a jetlag happens or a new time zone moves the pooping schedule ahead or backwards by a few hours, it can disrupt that routine and cause constipation.

Because everyone's microbiome is different, there's no **elixir** for preventing traveler's constipation. However, if the symptoms do occur, you can take some steps to regulate your bowel movements—eat right, drink plenty of water, exercise, and relax. When your brain and body get used to the new environment, everything will be back to normal.

53. Which of the following topics is **NOT** mentioned in this passage?
- (A) The timings when traveler's constipation happens.
(B) The reasons why people have traveler's constipation.
(C) The harms that traveler's constipation does to the guts.
(D) The methods to ease the symptoms of traveler's constipation.
54. Which of the following is **NOT** a cause of traveler's constipation mentioned in this passage?
- (A) Stress and anxiety. (B) Motion sickness.
(C) Sitting still for a long time. (D) The shift between time zones.
55. What is the meaning of the word "elixir"?
- (A) A magic medicine. (B) A weak excuse.
(C) A persuasive argument. (D) A rewarding experience.
56. According to this passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) When away from home, there are more people suffering from traveler's constipation than those who don't.
(B) The gut is known as "the second brain" because there are a lot of neurons in the intestines.
(C) Neurons in the intestines can influence digestion by controlling the microbes in the gut.
(D) Eating right and drinking water are two known ways to prevent traveler's constipation.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二大題，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。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

- 在臺灣最近舉辦的幾場國際賽事裡，本地選手的優異表現，令我印象深刻。
- 我期許自己有朝一日也能在某個特定領域裡獲得佳績，成為下一個臺灣之光。

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：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，然後寫出一篇涵蓋每張圖片內容且結局完整的故事。

