

108 年學科能力測驗第一次模擬考試

英文考科

108-W1

命題範圍：第一冊

— 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。

1. What the woman said to the old man was really _____. No wonder he blew his top and shouted in anger.
(A) defensive (B) impressive (C) offensive (D) suppressive
2. Many online stores nowadays offer free _____ on holidays to attract more customers.
(A) discount (B) convenience (C) championship (D) delivery
3. Never spending even one day in Japan, Mark, a native speaker of Chinese, is able to speak and write Japanese _____.
(A) gratefully (B) comfortably (C) fluently (D) frequently
4. The Internet changes everything, especially the way we buy and receive goods. Many online stores have gradually _____ stores in reality.
(A) replaced (B) collapsed (C) removed (D) criticized
5. James tried to _____ the teacher that he had done his math homework, only to leave it at home, but the teacher did not buy his story.
(A) serve (B) declare (C) control (D) convince
6. Although my mother said nothing, the _____ on her face showed how disappointed she was about my test result.
(A) explanation (B) gratitude (C) outlook (D) expression
7. With determination and persistence, the singer _____ her dream and made the best performance on the stage in Taipei Arena.
(A) organized (B) completed (C) inspected (D) realized
8. Anyone who is suffering from minor backache is advised to take a hot bath to _____ the uncomfortable feeling.
(A) refuse (B) soothe (C) release (D) adopt
9. The yoga _____ asked everyone to slowly lie down on the floor and pay attention to their breath.
(A) athlete (B) dictator (C) beggar (D) instructor
10. After some discussion and votes, we finally reached the conclusion that the _____ of the upcoming graduation party would be "The Sparkling Future."
(A) concert (B) theme (C) content (D) account
11. It is an old tradition to set off _____ during Chinese New Year, but we should always handle them carefully to prevent getting burned.
(A) firecrackers (B) additions (C) campaigns (D) fireplaces
12. Our school offers _____ scholarship opportunities for ethnic minority students, and those in need are encouraged to apply for them.
(A) abundant (B) beneficial (C) financial (D) favorable
13. A constant loss of appetite and dizziness over the course of one week are the typical _____ of this disease.
(A) conditions (B) channels (C) systems (D) symptoms
14. Being able to speak several languages makes you stand out and more _____ in the job market.
(A) common (B) competitive (C) crucial (D) excessive
15. After a(n) _____ silence, the boy plucked up the courage and told the old lady he was the one breaking her windows.
(A) ignorant (B) awkward (C) relative (D) spiritual

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

Most people would say that they see the world with their eyes, but this is not always the case for some patients with brain injuries. Dr. Oliver Sacks, a professor of neurology at the NYU School, helps patients with these kinds of problems. Many of his patients' experiences are tragic, but sometimes they may seem funny 16.

One of his patients, P, came to Sacks because he had difficulties identifying 17 images. For example, he would sometimes pat the top of a fire hydrant or parking meter, 18 it to be the head of a child. During their first talk in the clinic, Sacks found P was a well-educated and charming man with great imagination and almost assumed there had been nothing wrong with P.

Sacks then gave P several tests, including recognizing abstract shapes and even cartoon drawings. After a reflex test, when P 19 to put on the shoes on his own, he paused and looked at his foot and then his shoe, seeming baffled. He finally put a hand to his foot and said, "This is my shoe, yes?" 20, he couldn't tell the difference between his shoe and foot. He once even tried to lift his wife's head off because he mistook it for a hat!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 16. (A) by accident | (B) pretty well | (C) at all | (D) as well |
| 17. (A) mixed | (B) visual | (C) valuable | (D) objective |
| 18. (A) thinking | (B) thought | (C) think | (D) having thought |
| 19. (A) was leaving | (B) left | (C) was left | (D) had left |
| 20. (A) Apparently | (B) Definitely | (C) Particularly | (D) Normally |

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Effective conversation skills improve the interpersonal relationship by helping you understand others and be understood. However, not everyone is talented at communication; instead, it is an 21 skill. One of the rules of thumb of becoming a good conversationalist is being an 22 listener.

When you are having a conversation with someone, show an active interest in them while maintaining eye contact with the person you are talking to. On top of that, do not 23. Chances are that you really have something important in mind, or you want to voice your opinion, but be sure to wait until the speaker is done talking. Also, give 24 feedback to show your involvement in the conversation. 25, you can ask questions to help develop the conversation, such as "What did you do next?" or "Can you give me more details?" Always bear in mind that the best conversationalist is not the one who has witty things to say but the one who is willing to listen.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| 21. (A) explored | (B) acquired | (C) equipped | (D) informed |
| 22. (A) interesting | (B) effective | (C) attentive | (D) accurate |
| 23. (A) interfere | (B) interrupt | (C) disturb | (D) distract |
| 24. (A) adequate | (B) correct | (C) brilliant | (D) thankful |
| 25. (A) Consequently | (B) Likewise | (C) Otherwise | (D) For instance |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Over the past four decades, health experts 26 us that tightly-controlled fat intake with adequate exercise be the key to staying slim. It is a prevailing dietary wisdom that the more calories we take in, the more likely we are to gain weight. However, Stanford University researchers indicate that it is the type of food we eat that matters 27 the number of calories we consume.

In the study, two 28 were compared: one in low carbs but high in fat and protein, and the other one low in fat but high in carbs. They found that people who ate limited carbs and unlimited fat and protein 29 more weight. A conclusion is reached that digestible carbs such as corn, potatoes, rice, bread, and pasta, are the culprit for weight gaining. Exercise, 30, has been proved to offer mental and physical health benefits but isn't actually so essential for weight loss. Of course, this is not to say calories matter the least, but the study may somehow ease our guilt about indulging in some fried chicken once in a while.

26. (A) advise (B) advised (C) are advising (D) have advised
27. (A) rather than (B) relative to (C) as a result of (D) along with
28. (A) meals (B) diets (C) parties (D) sides
29. (A) have lost (B) lost (C) lose (D) were lost
30. (A) in addition (B) on the other hand
(C) furthermore (D) in other words

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

We have been told flying is an extremely safe means of 31, but sometimes airplanes crash, which raises our 32 over flight safety. In fact, most commercial flights are absolutely safe, yet small private planes crash at a rate similar to that of car accidents.

If these smaller aircraft are excluded, reasons for air crashes can be divided into four 33: human error, weather, machine error, and sabotage. Human error is the most common reason 34 these accidents. A 2014 crash, for example, killed 7 and such a tragedy could have been avoided if the pre-flight checklist had been carried out 35. Another fatal factor is bad weather conditions, such as heavy snow and thick fog, which significantly 36 visibility. Mechanical failures 37 23% of the fatality, mostly due to engine failure, but this is far less likely to happen in large commercial aircraft than in smaller propeller planes. Finally, the most 38 cause is sabotage, making up 7% of airplane crashes, but as with 39 strike, the risk posed by sabotage is much less than we 40. According to a statistic, the odds of experiencing a deadly flying are one in seven million! So, by learning how safe flying is, we can be more relaxed on our next flight and spend more time enjoying the view from the airplane.

- (A) lightning (B) unlikely (C) reduce (D) completely (E) contributing to
(F) anxiety (G) believe (H) account for (I) categories (J) transportation

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

Most people are familiar with the gender wage gap: the difference between how much male and female are paid in the workplace, and many efforts have been made to improve the wage inequality. However, another gender gap existing within college enrollment may have been neglected. In many countries, college lecture halls are filled by more women while men become the minority. It is believed the gap will keep expanding worldwide. Educators have proposed some theories to explain the seemingly decline in males' interests in college degrees.

First, boys are more active physically and thus may have difficulty sitting long hours in the classroom, which leads to their behavior problems and influences their learning at school. Secondly, girls of the same age mature faster than boys, and on average spend more time reading and getting themselves ready for schoolwork. In comparison, young boys need more attention and support from outside sources to prepare for higher education. Another key reason is that economically speaking, many high-paying jobs, such as repair, construction, and technology, do not require a college degree.

Some reports claim the gender enrollment gap has stabilized in recent years; however, many senior high schools in the US start to offer support lessons to help young boys apply for colleges. Some colleges have **racked their brains** to draw male students, such as sending extra mailings or paying intensive attention to male applicants.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) The problems in higher education.
 - (B) The challenges boys face at school.
 - (C) More women than men are attending colleges.
 - (D) A comparison of the gender difference in wage.
42. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true according to the passage?
 - (A) Female students may spend more time preparing for schoolwork.
 - (B) Many high-paying jobs for men do not always require a college degree.
 - (C) Male students are active in learning.
 - (D) Many senior high schools in the US help male students to enter colleges.
43. Which is one of the reasons mentioned for the decreasing number of male college students?
 - (A) Current learning settings may be a hard experience for boys.
 - (B) There are fewer males around the world.
 - (C) Boys are not interested in learning.
 - (D) Young boys learn as well as girls of the same age.
44. What does the phrase "**racked their brains**" mean in the last paragraph?
 - (A) Offering more chances.
 - (B) Delivering some documents.
 - (C) Thinking very hard.
 - (D) Solving difficulty.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Have you ever wondered why some people can always miraculously escape from the itchy and irritating mosquito bites while some appear to be delicious to these annoying pests? Not surprisingly, there are several reasons causing some people to become the target of these tiny bloodsuckers. Of course, we can always do something to prevent mosquito bites, but some people are doomed to be victims.

One study shows people with type O blood are twice more likely to be bitten by one certain mosquito species than those with type A, while type B is in the middle. Undoubtedly, type O blood is universally needed even to some mosquitos. Being sweaty also increases the possibility of getting bitten because lactic acid and bacteria in sweat are strong signals for hungry mosquitoes, which means runners and others engaging in summer outdoor activities are under high risk of becoming blood donors. Pregnancy is another factor responsible for mosquito bites. Pregnant women tend to breathe out more air, and mosquitoes are attracted to the carbon dioxide in their breath. Worst still, the body temperature of pregnant women is often higher than that of normal ones, which makes these mothers-to-be easily soaked with sweat and become meals of mosquitoes.

The pinky itchy bumps on the skin left by these tiny pests will get better within a few hours later, but for some people with sensitive skin, symptoms may last a few days and even turn into a serious infection. A simple and safe way to avoid these buzzing pests is to cover yourself up as much as possible when you're outdoors. And remember to stay away from warm, unclean, and damp places, such as pits, ponds, or pools, where mosquitoes tend to breed.

45. From which of the following is the passage the least likely to be taken?
(A) A biology magazine. (B) A medical journal.
(C) A travel guide. (D) A column of health.
46. Which of the following groups is more likely to avoid mosquito bites?
(A) People who just completed a marathon.
(B) People who are taking a deep breath.
(C) People who are wearing long sleeves and pants.
(D) People who have a higher body temperature.
47. According to the passage, which of the following descriptions about mosquitoes is true?
(A) All mosquitoes prefer type O blood than type A.
(B) Mosquitoes appear in groups.
(C) Mosquitoes are more active in summer.
(D) Mosquitoes may gather in dirty and wet places.
48. What is the common symptom of mosquito bites?
(A) The bite area will get seriously infected.
(B) The bite area will be painful.
(C) The bite area will cause an allergic reaction.
(D) The bite area will be swelling and slightly red.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Around the world, up to five million people live in the volcanic hazard zones. We all know volcanoes can cause a massive amount of destruction whenever they erupt. They can wipe out the whole city like what happened to Pompeii in the ancient Roman Empire, where more than two thousand people were buried under a layer of thick ash. The 1980 Mount St. Helens eruption seriously shut down the entire region when more than 185 miles of roads and 15 miles of railways were damaged with most airline trips over the Northwest canceled. However, it is not before long life is back to normal in these disaster-stricken regions: Pompeii is now a popular tourist spot and people still live and work beneath Mount. St. Helens.

It may sound strange to build homes near volcanoes and work nearby. However, for those living around volcanoes, there are more positives than negatives. The lava, minerals, and hot ash released by volcanoes increase soil fertility for agriculture. For example, there are three living volcanoes on the Indonesia island of Java, which allows farmers to yield more rice crops every season. The heat from volcanoes can be used to generate power as well. The country of Iceland gets around 25% of their electricity for domestic and industrial use this way. Most importantly, volcanoes bring in great profits to locals as tourists all over the world are willing to pay a lot just to gaze upon these Mother Nature's displays, which creates many job opportunities and supports local business development.

Living close to a volcano could be dangerous, but people's fear of a volcano eruption is equivalent to the fear of any natural disaster such as earthquakes, floods, or typhoons. Statistically, volcanoes have caused the least damage to lives. Meanwhile, thanks to better disaster management in many parts of the world, residents of volcanic regions can be informed of the approaching eruption in advance and are able to evacuate their homes in time.

49. How did life change years after the eruption of Mount St. Helens?
- (A) All the residents moved away. (B) The whole region was ruined.
(C) Only few scientists visited there. (D) People got back to normal life.
50. Which is **NOT** given as a reason why people live near volcanoes?
- (A) Inexpensive housing. (B) Rich soils for agriculture.
(C) Employment opportunities. (D) Abundant energy.
51. Which is true about people living near volcanoes?
- (A) Most of them moved away.
(B) Electricity is offered for free.
(C) The fear of volcano eruption disturbs their daily lives.
(D) Volcanoes bring them more advantages.
52. What can be inferred from the third paragraph?
- (A) Natural disasters cannot be predicted.
(B) Living near volcanoes is life-threatening.
(C) Advanced technology helps save people's lives.
(D) The volcano eruption is the deadliest natural disaster.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Reality television is nothing new at all. The genre has existed in some forms or another over the past two decades, but the current explosion of popularity of reality TV has become a global trend. Reality television covers various themes: game, competition, documentary, job search, etc., featuring a cast of unknown individuals who are not professional actors although celebrities may participate in some shows. Unscripted real-life situations and participants' true feelings captured by hidden cameras are usually the high point. While what participants or contestants experience during the filming of these reality shows may be worth exploring, the authenticity of reality shows is often called into questions.

So, how real is the "reality" presented to viewers? "Not very," answered Mike Fleiss, the creator and executive producer of "Bachelor," one of the most commonly-known and long-lasting reality TV programs in the US. He pointed out what viewers watched in these shows was mostly well-planned and conflicts were made into the environment to boost viewership. Some critics say the term "reality" may be an inappropriate description in some types of programs in this genre since they do not reflect reality and the storyline is usually generated in advance with participants being coached to act in certain ways.

Another problem is that in some competition-based programs, improper acts such as betrayal, lies, and conspiracy, are acceptable in order to be more entertaining; adult viewers watching reality TV may have the strong ability to recognize what they are watching is dramatized, but young viewers tend to accept them as a reflection of real life. To a certain extent, these shows are no different from promoting negative values among the young audience. Banning all reality TV shows is not a realistic solution. Therefore, parents should care about the contents that their children are watching on TV, or at least, make an initial check for them.

53. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of reality shows according to the passage?

- (A) True feelings. (B) Scripted storyline.
(C) Hidden cameras. (D) Unprofessional actors.

54. How did Mike Fleiss think about reality TV?

- (A) It shows the real-life experience.
(B) It results in more conflicts.
(C) It may be fake.
(D) It catches the true reaction from participants.

55. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?

- (A) The viewership of reality TV has declined.
(B) The term "reality" describes the feature of reality shows.
(C) Ordinary people can become celebrities through reality shows.
(D) The participants may act according to the storyline.

56. What might be the negative influence caused by competition-based reality shows?

- (A) They are not entertaining.
(B) They may encourage bad behavior.
(C) They upset some participants.
(D) They do not exactly reflect the real-life situation.

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。

- 大部分的學生普遍沒有養成閱讀的習慣，他們總是為考試而讀書。
- 不論是為了閱讀的樂趣或者求取知識，學生們都應培養閱讀的能力。

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：根據報導，臺灣 10~20 歲的兒童及青少年普遍睡眠不足。請寫一篇文章說明：1. 充足睡眠的重要性，2. 描述你個人曾經熬夜的經驗與原因。

英文考科解析

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(C)	(D)	(C)	(A)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(B)	(D)	(B)	(A)	(A)	(D)	(B)	(B)
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
(D)	(B)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(B)	(A)	(D)	(D)	(A)	(B)	(B)	(B)
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
(J)	(F)	(I)	(E)	(D)	(C)	(H)	(B)	(A)	(G)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(C)	(C)
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56				
(C)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(A)	(D)	(C)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(B)				

第壹部分：單選題

一、詞彙題

1. (C) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】這個女人對這位老人說的話真是冒犯人。難怪他怒氣沖天，憤怒地叫囂著。
(A)防禦性的 (B)令人印象深刻的 (D)鎮壓的；壓抑的
2. (D) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】現在許多網路商店在假日提供免費送貨服務以吸引更多顧客。
(A)折扣 (B)便利 (C)擁護者；擁護
3. (C) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】馬克的母語為中文而且從未在日本待過，但他卻能夠流利地說寫日語。
(A)感激地 (B)舒適地 (D)經常地
4. (A) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】網路改變了一切，特別是我們購物和接收商品的方式。許多網路商店已逐漸取代實體商店。
(B)倒塌 (C)除去 (D)批判
5. (D) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】詹姆斯試圖說服老師他真的做了數學作業，不料卻把它放在家裡，但老師並不相信他說的話。
(A)服務 (B)斷言；宣稱 (C)控制
6. (D) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】我母親什麼也沒說，但從她臉上的表情看來，她對我的考試結果感到非常失望。
(A)解釋 (B)感激 (C)前景；觀點
7. (D) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】憑著毅力和堅持，這位歌手實現了她的夢想，並在臺北小巨蛋的舞臺上做出了精彩演出。
(A)組織 (B)完成 (C)檢驗
8. (B) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】任何患有輕微背痛的人都可以洗個熱水澡以緩解不舒服的感覺。
(A)拒絕 (C)釋放 (D)採納
9. (D) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】瑜伽教練要求每個人慢慢地在地板上躺下來而且專注在自己的呼吸上。
(A)運動員 (B)獨裁者 (C)乞丐
10. (B) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】經過一番討論和數次投票後，我們終於得出結論：即將舉行的畢業舞會的主題將是「閃耀的未來」。
(A)音樂會 (C)內容 (D)帳戶
11. (A) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】在農曆新年期間放鞭炮是一個古老的傳統，但我們應該小心處理它們以防止被燒傷。
(B)添加 (C)運動（尤指政治、商業或軍事的） (D)壁爐
12. (A) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】我們學校為少數民族的學生提供豐富的獎學金機會，並鼓勵有需要的學生提出申請。
(B)有益的 (C)財政的；經濟的 (D)有利的
13. (D) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】一週內持續的食慾不振和頭暈是這種疾病的典型症狀。
(A)條件 (B)管道；頻道 (C)系統
14. (B) 【難易度】★★☆
【解析】能夠說數種語言可以讓你在就業市場中脫穎而出，更具競爭力。
(A)普通的 (C)關鍵的 (D)過度的；格外的

15. (B)

【難易度】★★★

【解析】在一陣尷尬的沉默之後，這個男孩鼓起勇氣告訴那位老太太他是那個打破她的窗戶的人。
(A)無知的 (C)有關係的；相關的 (D)精神上的；神聖的

二、綜合測驗

第 16 至 20 題為題組

【選文中譯】

大多數人會說他們用眼睛看世界，但對於一些腦損傷患者來說並非總是如此。紐約大學神經學教授 Oliver Sacks 博士幫助患者解決這些問題。他的許多病人的經歷都很悲慘，但也有些故事很有趣。

他的一位病人，P，因為難以識別視覺圖像而求助於 Sacks。例如，他有時會拍打消防栓或停車計時器的頂部，認為它是一個孩子的頭。在他們第一次在診所的談話中，Sacks 發現 P 是一位受過良好教育、迷人且充滿想像力的人。Sacks 幾乎以為 P 沒有任何問題。

然後 Sacks 給 P 做了幾個測試，包括識別抽象形狀甚至卡通圖畫。在經過反射測試後，當 P 自己要穿上鞋子時，他停了下來，看著他的腳，然後看著他的鞋子，感到困惑不已。他最後伸出一隻手放在腳上說：「這是我的鞋子，是嗎？」顯然，他無法區分他的鞋子和腳。他甚至試圖抬起妻子的頭，因為他把它誤認為是一頂帽子！

【字詞解釋】

neurology (n.) 神經學；神經病學 visual (adj.) 視覺上的
hydrant (n.) 消防栓 parking meter 停車收費器
abstract (adj.) 抽象的；純理論的 baffle (v.) 使困惑；使迷惑

16. (D)

【難易度】★★☆

【解析】依上下文意判斷，應為「也」。

(A)意外地 (B)非常好 (C)絲毫；一點（用於否定句與疑問句）
(D)一樣；也

17. (B)

【難易度】★★☆

【解析】後面有提及 P 錯認消防栓或停車計時器，所以他的視力有問題。

(A)混合的 (B)視覺的 (C)有價值的 (D)客觀的

18. (A)

【難易度】★★☆

【解析】分詞構句：S + V, Ving (省略 and)。原文應是 he would sometimes pat...or parking meter and think...

19. (C)

【難易度】★★★

【解析】leave sb. to V 讓某人去（做）……

此處使用被動式，be left to...

20. (A)

【難易度】★★☆

【解析】依上下文意，此處應該填「顯然地」。

(A)顯然地 (B)絕對地 (C)特別地 (D)一般地（副詞）

第 21 至 25 題為題組

【選文中譯】

有效的會話技巧幫助你了解他人，同時也能讓你為他人所理解，進而改善人際關係。然而，溝通技巧並不是與生俱來的，相反的，它是一種後天習得的技能。成為一名善於溝通的人的經驗法則之一就是要先成為專心的傾聽者。

當你與他人談話時，要主動表現出你的關注，同時與你正在交談的人保持目光接觸。最重要的是，不要打斷對方的談話。即便你可能真的有一些重要的想法，或者想表達自己的意見，但一定要等到對方說完話再說。另外，適時地提供些意見來表示你對談話內容的參與度。比如說可以提出問題來延伸你們的談話內容，像是「接下來你做了什麼？」或者「能給我更多詳細內容嗎？」要牢記一點，最好的溝通者並不需要是個風趣詼諧的人，而是願意傾聽他人的人。

【字詞解釋】

interpersonal (adj.) 人際的 attentive (adj.) 專心傾聽的
interrupt (v.) 打斷（其他人說話）adequate (adj.) 適當的；合乎需求的
involvement (n.) 參與 witty (adj.) 風趣的；詼諧的

21. (B) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】前面提及這樣的能力並不是與生俱來的，所以可得知這是後天習得的。acquired 在這裡是過去分詞轉形容詞。
(A)探索的 (B)獲得的；習得的 (C)配備的 (D)通知的
22. (C) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】由第二段的第一句可推測出答案應為「專心傾聽的」。
(A)有趣的 (B)有效果的 (C)專心傾聽的 (D)準確的
23. (B) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】由接下來的敘述可推測出應該是「打斷」之意。但要注意以下幾個字的不同用法：
interfere with (interfere 是不及物動詞)
disturb：指干擾到對方的安寧或平靜的狀態而不是指事情的進行。
distract 為及物動詞
(A)干擾 (B)中斷 (C)干擾 (D)使分心；干擾
24. (A) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】由上下文敘述應可推論出要提供「適切」的回饋。
(A)足夠的；合乎需求的 (B)正確的
(C)傑出的；明亮的 (D)表示感謝的
25. (D) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】後面有舉例，所以這裡應該是 for instance。
(A)於是；結果 (B)同樣地 (C)否則 (D)例如

第 26 至 30 題為題組

【選文中譯】

在過去的四十年中，健康專家告訴我們，嚴格控制脂肪攝入和適當的運動是保持苗條的關鍵。一般人都知道，攝入的卡路里越多，體重增加的可能性就越大。然而，史丹佛大學的研究人員指出，我們所吃的食物類型遠比我們消耗的卡路里數量更有關係。

這項研究中比較了兩組飲食：一組是低碳水化合物，但脂肪和蛋白質含量高，另一組脂肪含量低，但碳水化合物含量高。他們發現，那些攝取一定量碳水化合物但不限制脂肪和蛋白質攝取量的人會減掉更多的體重。結論是易消化的碳水化合物，如玉米、馬鈴薯、大米、麵包和義大利麵食，是體重增加的罪魁禍首。另一方面，運動已被證明可以提供身心健康的好處，但實際上對於減肥並不是那麼重要。當然，這並不是說卡路里一點都不重要，但這項研究可能或多或少能減少我們因偶爾狂吃了些炸雞而產生的罪惡感。

【字詞解釋】

intake (n.) 攝取量；吸入
carb (n.) 碳水化合物 (carbohydrate 的非正式說法)
protein (n.) 蛋白質
digestible (adj.) 容易消化的
conclusion (n.) 結論

26. (D) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】由 over the past four decades 可知要用完成式。
27. (A) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】由 however 推論可得知接下來的敘述應該是與前面說法有差異，所以 rather than 符合文意要求。
(A)而不是 (B)與……有關 (C)因為……；由於……
(D)與……一起
28. (B) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】由後面文意可推測這是兩組不同的飲食組合。
29. (B) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】由前後時態可判斷應為主動過去式。
30. (B) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】in addition 與 furthermore 通常用來支持前面的說法，但這裡提及另一個有差異性的觀點，所以是 on the other hand。
(A)另外 (B)另一方面 (C)而且 (D)換句話說

三、文意選填

第 31 至 40 題為題組

【選文中譯】

我們經常聽人說飛行是一種非常安全的交通方式，但有時飛機失事，那會引發我們對飛行安全的擔憂。事實上，大多數商業航班絕對安全，但小型私人飛機失事的比例和汽車事故差不多。

若不包含這些小型飛機，空難發生的原因可分為四類：人為錯誤、天氣、機械錯誤或蓄意破壞。人為錯誤是導致這些事故的最常見原因。例如，2014 年的一次空難造成 7 人死亡，但如果飛行前的安檢有徹底執行，這種悲劇就可以避免。另一個致命因素是惡劣的天氣狀況，如大雪和濃霧，這大大降低了能見度。機械故障占死亡事故的 23%，主要是由於發動機故障，但這在大型商用飛機上發生的可能性遠小於小型螺旋槳飛機。最後，最不可能的是蓄意破壞，它造成 7% 的飛機失事，但所帶來的風險比我們想的低很多，就像被雷擊的機率一樣。根據一項統計，遭遇空難的機率是七百萬分之一！了解了飛行的安全性，下次我們搭飛機時可以更輕鬆一點，花更多的時間在飛機上好好欣賞窗外的風景。

【字詞解釋】

raise (v.) 升起；提出；引起
aircraft (n.) 飛機
rate (n.) 比率；速度
mechanical (adj.) 機械性的

contribute to (v.) 導致
commercial (adj.) 商業性的
sabotage (n.) 蓄意破壞
statistic (n.) 統計數值
account for (v.) 占……
propeller (n.) 螺旋槳；推進器
lightning strike (n.) 雷擊

31. (J) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】of 之後應填名詞詞組，means 有「手段、方法或工具」之意。
a means of transportation 一種交通工具
32. (F) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】raise 這裡有「提高」或「引起」之意，所有格 our 之後應填名詞，選項中唯有 anxiety 符合文意。
33. (I) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】應填為名詞，由前後文推論應選 categories 種類、類別。
34. (E) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】原句應該是 the most common reason which contributes to...分構之後成為...contributing to。
35. (D) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】這裡需要副詞的用法。
36. (C) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】which 可以表前面所說之事，這裡需要填動詞。
37. (H) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】這裡應填入動詞，由後面的數字 23% 可推測出應填「占了」。
38. (B) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】在 cause 之前應該是形容詞，unlikely 是形容詞，不是副詞。
39. (A) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】由語意推論應為 lightning，lightning strike 為雷擊。
40. (G) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】這裡應填入動詞，由前文推論可知應為「比我們想的低」。

四、閱讀測驗

第 41 至 44 題為題組

【選文中譯】

大多數人都熟悉性別工資差距：工作場所男女薪酬之間的差異，有關當局也不斷的在改善工資不平的問題。然而，另一個因大學註冊比例所造成的性別差距卻被忽視。在許多國家，愈來愈多的女性出現在大學課堂上，而男性則成為少數。一般認為這個差距會不斷擴大，而且這是個全球化的趨勢。教育工作者提出了一些理論來解釋為何男性似乎對大學學位興趣降低的原因。

首先，男孩在體能上的活動力比較強，因此可能難以長時間坐在教室裡，這會導致他們一些行為上問題，並進而影響他們的學習。其次，同齡的女孩通常較為成熟，且平均來說，她們花更多時間在閱讀和做好課業準備上。相較之下，男孩們需要更多的關注和外部的支持來為高等教育做好準備。另一個關鍵原因是從經濟角度來說，許多高薪工作像是修理、建築和技術性的工作不需要大學學位。

一些報告聲稱近年來性別入學率差距已經穩定；然而，美國有許多高中開始提供配套課程來幫助年輕的男孩申請大學。一些大學則絞盡腦汁吸引男學生入學，例如發送額外的郵件或密切關注男性申請入學者。

【字詞解釋】

workplace (n.) 職場
enrollment (n.) 註冊
minority (n.) 少數
propose (v.) 提出
economically (adv.) 經濟上地；節約地
seemingly (adv.) 看起來似乎；就事實來看地
claim (v.) 宣稱
inequality (n.) 不平等
college lecture (n.) 大學講座
apply for (v.) 申請
construction (n.) 建築物；建造

41. (A) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】根據本文，主要討論的內容是什麼？存在高等教育中的問題。
(B)男孩在學校面臨的挑戰。
(這是造成的原因之一，但不是本文要討論的主要議題)
(C)上大學的女性多於男性。
(D)性別工資差異的比較。
42. (C) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】根據本文，下列哪一項陳述不正確？男學生在學習上比較積極。
(A)女學生可能會花更多時間準備學業。
(B)許多男性高薪工作並不需要大學學位。
(D)美國許多高中幫助男學生進入大學。
文中有提及男孩的活動力較強，長時間坐在教室可能導致學習上的不專注。
43. (A) 【難易度】★★★
【解析】下列哪一項是有提到的男性大學生人數減少的原因之一？現行的學習環境或許對男生不利。
(B)全世界的男性人數較少。(內文未提及)
(C)男孩對學習不感興趣。(文中提及「教室」型態的學習可能不適合，但沒說男性不喜歡學習)
(D)年輕男孩和同齡女孩學得一樣好。

44. (C) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】在最後一段中「racked their brains」是什麼意思？非常認真思考。
 (A)提供更多機會。
 (B)發送文件。
 (D)解決難題。

第 45 至 48 題為題組

【選文中譯】

你有沒有想過為什麼有些人總能奇蹟般地逃過那些使人發癢且煩人的蚊子叮咬，而有些人對這些蚊子來說卻是美味的？一點都不意外，造成某些人成為這些小吸血鬼的目標的原因有好幾個。當然，我們能採取措施防止蚊蟲叮咬，但有些人天生就是受害者。

一項研究顯示，O 型血的人被某種蚊子叮咬的可能性比 A 型血的人高兩倍，而 B 型則位於中間。毫無疑問，那些蚊子和全世界的人一樣都需要 O 型血。出汗也會增加被咬的可能性，因為汗液中的乳酸和細菌對飢餓蚊子是強烈信號，也就是說，跑步者和其他從事夏季戶外活動的人是成為捐血者的高危險群。懷孕是導致蚊子叮咬的另一個原因。孕婦往往呼出更多的空氣，蚊子易被呼出的二氧化碳所吸引。更糟糕的是，孕婦的體溫往往要高於正常體溫，這使得這些準媽媽容易流汗，成為蚊子的大餐。

蚊子叮咬過後的皮膚會癢癢以及產生紅腫，通常幾小時後會好轉，但對於一些皮膚敏感的人來說，症狀可能會持續幾天，甚至會變成嚴重的感染。有個簡單而能安全的避免這些惱人害蟲的方法，那就是在戶外時盡可能地遮蓋住自己的身體。並且要記住：遠離溫暖、不乾淨和潮溼的地方，如水坑、池塘或水池，蚊子在這些地方特別容易繁殖。

【字詞解釋】

miraculously (adv.) 奇蹟似地	itchy (adj.) 使人發癢的
irritate (v.) 使發怒；使發炎	bloodsucker (n.) 吸血生物；水蛭
be doomed to (v.) 註定會……	lactic acid (n.) 乳酸
donor (n.) 捐贈者	pregnancy (n.) 懷孕
carbon dioxide (n.) 二氧化碳	bump (n.)(v.) 腫塊；表面隆起
damp (adj.) 潮溼的	pit (n.)(v.) 坑；礦井；使凹陷
swell (v.) 腫脹；膨脹	

45. (C) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】這段文章最不可能節錄自下列哪一項？旅行指南。

- (A)生物學雜誌。
 (B)醫學期刊。
 (D)健康專欄。

46. (C) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】下列哪一組人較有可能避免蚊蟲叮咬？穿長袖和長褲的人。

- (A)剛剛完成馬拉松比賽的人。
 (B)深吸一口氣的人。
 (D)體溫較高的人。

47. (D) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】根據本文，下列哪些關於蚊子的描述是真的？蚊子可能聚集在骯髒和潮溼的地方。

- (A)比起 A 型血，所有蚊子都更喜歡 O 型血。（並非所有蚊子）
 (B)蚊子成群結隊的出現。（文中未提及）
 (C)蚊子在夏天更活躍。（文中未提及）

48. (D) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】蚊蟲叮咬的常見症狀有哪些？被叮咬的地方會腫起來且有點紅。

- (A)被叮咬的地方會嚴重感染。（不一定）
 (B)被叮咬的地會痛。（文中未提及）
 (C)被叮咬的地方會引發過敏。（文中未提及）

第 49 至 52 題為題組

【選文中譯】

在世界各地，多達 500 萬人生活在火山危險區。我們都知道火山爆發時會造成嚴重破壞。火山爆發能毀滅整個城市，就像古羅馬帝國的龐貝城，當時有兩千多人被埋在一層厚厚的灰燼之下。1980 年的聖海倫火山爆發嚴重封閉了整個地區，超過 185 英里的道路和 15 英里的鐵路被損壞，整個西北方上空的大多數航空旅遊路線都被取消了。然而，不久之後在這些受災地區，生活又恢復正常：龐貝城現在是一個受歡迎的旅遊景點，人們仍然在聖海倫火山下生活和工作。

在火山附近居住與工作可能聽起來很奇怪。然而，對於那些生活在火山周圍的人來說，火山的優點比缺點多。火山釋放的熔岩、礦物質和火山灰提高農業土壤的肥沃度。例如，印度尼西亞爪哇島上有三座活火山，這讓農民每一季收成更多的稻米。來自火山的熱能也可用於發電。冰島利用這種方法獲得約 25% 的電力提供家庭和工業用途。最重要的是，火山為當地人帶來了巨額的利潤，因為世界各地的觀光客都樂於掏出一筆錢來一窺這些大自然的奇景，這也為當地帶來許多就業機會並支持當地的商業發展。

靠近火山居住可能很危險，但人們對火山噴發的恐懼程度跟地震、洪水或颱風等任何自然災害差不多。據統計，火山對生命造成的損害最小。同時，由於世界許多地方的災害管理得到了改善，火山地區的居民可以提前獲知即將到來的火山爆發，並能夠及時撤離他們的家園。

【字詞解釋】

hazard (v.)(n.) 危險；冒險	wipe out (v.) 消滅；澈底摧毀
ash (n.) 灰；灰燼	eruption (n.) 爆發；噴發
region (n.) 區域	disaster-stricken (adj.) 受災的
mineral (n.) 礦物（石）；礦物質	equivalent (adj.)(n.) 相等的；相等
generate (v.) 產生	
evacuate (v.) 疏散；撤出	

49. (D) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】聖海倫火山爆發數年後，生活如何變化？人們恢復了正常生活。

- (A)所有的居民都搬走了。
 (B)整個地區都被毀了。
 (C)只有少數科學家訪問那裡。
 文中的第一段未有提到居民生活恢復正常。

50. (A) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】下列哪一個不是人們居住在火山附近的原因？廉價的住房。

- (B)肥沃的種植土壤。
 (C)就業機會。
 (D)豐富的能源。

51. (D) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】下列關於住在火山附近的人的敘述何者為真？火山帶給他們更多優點。

- (A)大多數人搬走了。
 (B)免費提供電力。
 (火山的資源有利於發電，但未提及免費提供居民電力)
 (C)火山噴發的恐懼擾亂了他們的日常生活。

52. (C) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】從第三段可以推斷出什麼？先進的技術有助於挽救人們的生命。

- (A)自然災害無法預測。
 (B)住在火山附近是危及生命的。
 (D)火山爆發是最致命的自然災害。
 文中提及火山地區的居民可以提前獲知即將到來的火山爆發。

第 53 至 56 題為題組

【選文中譯】

真人實境電視存在已久。在過去的二十年中，這種類型的節目到處都可見，但是真人秀電視目前的爆紅程度儼然是全球性的。真人實境秀包括各種主題：遊戲、競賽、紀錄片、求職等，節目的特色是素人演員的參與，有些名人也會參加某些節目。隱藏照相機會捕抓到不照稿的演出情況和參與者的真實感受，這些正是節目最精采的地方。參與者或參賽者在拍攝這些真人秀期間的體驗可能值得我們探討，但真人秀的「真實性」是有待質疑。

那麼，觀眾看的「現實」有多真實？《單身漢》是美國最知名、最持久的真人秀節目之一，它的創作者和執行製片人 Mike Fleiss 回答說：「不怎麼真實」。他指出這些節目大多是精心策劃的，衝突也是刻意被帶入來提高觀眾收視率。一些批評這些節目的人認為，「現實」這個詞用在某些類型的節目中可能不恰當，因為它們不是真實的狀況，而且節目中的情節是事先預設好的，演員們是按劇本演出的。

另一個問題是，在一些比賽型態的節目中，為了提高娛樂效果，一些諸如背叛、謊言和陰謀之類的不正當行為是可以接受的。成人觀眾可能有很強的能力知道他們正在觀看的東西是「戲劇化的」，但年輕觀眾容易信以為真。在某種程度上，這些表演無異於鼓勵孩子們負面價值觀。禁止所有真人秀電視不是可行的做法。因此，父母應該關心他們的孩子在電視上看的内容，或者至少對這些節目進行初步篩選。

【字詞解釋】

explosion (n.) 爆炸；激增	documentary (n.) 紀錄片
feature (v.) 以……為特色	unscripted (adj.) 不用劇本的
contestant (n.) 參賽者	authenticity (n.) 真實性
executive (n.)(adj.) 高階主管	commonly-known (adj.) 眾所皆知的
viewership (n.) 收視率	coach (v.)(n.) 指導；訓練
reflection (n.) 倒影；反射；反映	

53. (B) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】根據此段落，以下哪一項不是真人秀的特色？按劇本演出。

- (A)真實感受。
 (C)隱藏的相機。
 (D)不專業的演員。
 真人秀的特色是沒有預設的劇本。

54. (C) 【難易度】☆☆☆
 【解析】Mike Fleiss 是如何看待真人秀的？可能是假的。

- (A)它顯示了現實生活狀況。
 (B)它會導致更多衝突。
 (D)它捕抓到參與者的真實反應。
 在第二段，Mike Fleiss 回答 "Not really"。

55. (D) 【難易度】★★☆

【解析】由第二段可以推論以下哪一點？參與者或許是按設計好的腳本演出。

- (A)真人實境秀收視率下降。
- (B)「真實」這個字適切的反應真人秀的內容特色。
- (C)普通人可以透過真人秀成為名人。

56. (B) 【難易度】★★☆

【解析】競賽型的真人秀節目可能帶來什麼負面影響？它們可能會鼓勵不良行為。

- (A)它們沒有娛樂性。
 - (C)它們讓參與者感到心煩。
 - (D)它們並不能完全反映現實生活中的情況。
- 第三段提及「這些表演無異於鼓勵孩子們負面價值觀」。

第貳部分：非選擇題

一、中譯英

1. Most students as a whole // do not { form
develop // the habit of reading, // and
cultivate
they always read for { tests.
exams.
= Generally speaking, // most students do not { form
develop // the habit of reading, //
cultivate
and they always read for { tests.
exams.
2. Either reading for fun // or gaining knowledge, // students should { form
develop //
cultivate
(their) reading { ability.
skills.

評分標準

1. 每小題滿分4分，每題分4個段落，每段落1分。
2. 每個錯誤扣0.5分，相同之拼字錯誤只扣分一次。每段落最多扣1分。
3. 句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣0.5分，只扣一次。

評分標準

等級	特優	優	可	差	劣
給分	19-20	15-18	10-14	5-9	0-4
參考標準	內容豐富，結構完整，文法順暢，幾無錯誤。	內文與架構可，文法順暢，錯誤少。	內容與文法的使用尚可，錯誤不多。	字數勉強足夠，文法與拼字錯誤多。	字數少，幾無正確完整句子。

英文作文分項式評分指標

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。(5-4分)	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。(3分)	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。(2-1分)	文不對題或沒寫(凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算)。(0分)
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。(5-4分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。(3分)	重點不明、前後不連貫。(2-1分)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。(0分)
文法、句構	全文幾無文法、格式、標點錯誤，文句結構富變化。(5-4分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。(3分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。(0分)
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字、大小寫錯誤。(5-4分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字、大小寫錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。(3分)	用字、拼字、大小寫錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。(2-1分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。(0分)

108 年學科能力測驗第一次模擬考試 英聽考科解答

108-W1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
(B)	(C)	(A)	(B)	(C)(D)	(A)(D)	(B)(D)	(A)(B)	(A)(C)	(A)(D)	(C)	(B)	(D)	(B)	(C)
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
(D)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(A)	(B)	(D)	(C)	(C)	(D)	(A)	(A)	(B)	(A)	(D)
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40					
(C)	(A)	(B)	(D)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(A)	(A)	(B)					