

## 新竹區高級中等學校

## 110 學年度學科能力測驗聯合模擬考試

## 英文考科

## —作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 ~ 4 冊

考試時間：100 分鐘

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 除題目另有規定外，非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 考生須依上述規定劃記或作答，若未依規定而導致答案難以辨識或評閱時，恐將影響成績並損及權益。
- 答題卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

選擇題計分方式：

- 單選題：每題有  $n$  個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項。各題答對者，得該題的分數；答錯、未作答或劃記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

祝考試順利



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## 第壹部分、選擇題（占 62 分）

### 一、詞彙題（占 10 分）

說明：第 1. 題至第 10. 題，每題 1 分。

- John F. Kennedy, 35<sup>th</sup> president of the U.S., is famously \_\_\_\_\_ as saying, “Ask not what your country can do for you—ask what you can do for your country.”  
(A) adapted (B) quoted (C) transmitted (D) inspired
- Exercising in the scorching sun for long hours on a hot summer day increases the risk of heatstroke, which may cause vomiting, high body temperature, \_\_\_\_\_, etc.  
(A) dizziness (B) plague (C) solitude (D) limb
- The candidate’s chances of winning the election seemed increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ after the press exposed his sexual affair with his secretary.  
(A) lofty (B) minimum (C) abstract (D) slim
- The water pipe under the kitchen sink is leaking. You had better get a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to check and repair it as soon as possible.  
(A) authority (B) executive (C) sculptor (D) plumber
- Please fill out the form and submit your application by mail using the stamped envelope \_\_\_\_\_ in the letter.  
(A) enclosed (B) slipped (C) accompanied (D) disposed
- Any investment \_\_\_\_\_ involves risk, so always think twice before you put money into the stock market.  
(A) particularly (B) habitually (C) inevitably (D) objectively
- Rachael’s job as the note taker is to type up the taped \_\_\_\_\_ of the discussion during the meeting word for word.  
(A) access (B) transcript (C) craft (D) profile
- The electric power company \_\_\_\_\_ the power failure last night to the wild winds that brought down utility poles and power lines across the city.  
(A) dodged (B) reflected (C) hastened (D) attributed
- It is reported that some wild animals are spotted wandering on the \_\_\_\_\_ streets during the coronavirus lockdown.  
(A) artificial (B) primitive (C) vacant (D) dynamic
- After days of \_\_\_\_\_ negotiations, the two hostile countries finally agreed to a ceasefire for the time being.  
(A) pessimistic (B) tedious (C) compatible (D) gracious

## 二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題 1 分。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

Nothing is more disturbing than the mosquito buzz around our ears when we are sound asleep. But why do mosquitoes buzz in our ears? Well, they simply can't 11. it.

In fact, the buzz is just a by-product of the beating of mosquitoes' wings. The buzzing sounds are made when mosquitoes flap their wings in flight. Both male and female mosquitoes buzz. But the buzz you hear is most likely from a female mosquito. You won't be bothered by the drone of the males, because they feed on flower nectar, and couldn't care 12. about humans roaming around. However, female mosquitoes need a blood meal after mating in order to have enough energy to produce eggs. They are attracted to heat and carbon dioxide, which we constantly produce with our breath. The carbon dioxide we exhale stimulates female mosquitoes to start host-seeking. Actually, they aren't so much attracted 13. to our ears as they are to our heads in general, where we expel the most carbon dioxide. The reason why we think they tend to buzz in our ears is that the closer they are to our ears, the louder the sounds.

Moreover, scientists have discovered that there's more to the buzz 14. just flying. The sound is actually important in helping them find suitable mates. Annoying as the female drone is to us humans, it is 15. to male mosquitoes. Upon hearing the sweet vibrations, male mosquitoes set their wings in a flurry in search of their goddesses. After all, as the saying goes, "One man's meat is another man's poison." While humans try to keep the buzz away, male mosquitoes go after it.

11. (A) help                      (B) handle                      (C) resist                      (D) bear  
 12. (A) much                      (B) anything                      (C) more                      (D) less  
 13. (A) specifically              (B) equally                      (C) intentionally              (D) randomly  
 14. (A) but                      (B) rather                      (C) than                      (D) as  
 15. (A) rumor                      (B) music                      (C) inspiration                      (D) appreciation

第 16 至 20 題為題組

When Microsoft included a series of photos of Antelope Canyon in its Windows 7 desktop background themes in 2009, it helped put this place on the map. Then, in 2014, Antelope Canyon again captured people's imagination when *Phantom*, a photograph taken there, was sold at the highest price in history.

Today, Antelope Canyon is, without doubt, the most photographed canyon in northern Arizona. To be more 16., it is a slot canyon, a tiny narrow canyon formed by the powerful rush of water into the cracks in the rock bed. The cracks erode away 17., deepening the passageways and smoothing the hard edges of the rocks. The intermittent flash floods, along with the sandstorms during dry seasons, rub the walls of the canyon to appear wavy, swirly, and stripy.

To appreciate the stunning natural wonders of Antelope Canyon, you will have to get down into an unbelievably narrow corridor through a series of ladders and 18. stairs. From above, sunlight filters into the space through the narrow opening, creating stunning views. The ever-moving sun 19. bounce light back and forth across the wavy walls, creating a dazzling display of color, light, and shadow. The views in the canyon change constantly as the sun moves across the sky. You will certainly be awestruck by its unearthly beauty whenever you come.

However, as the name suggests, a slot canyon is longer and deeper than it is wide. It can be treacherous for those who enter since it offers few ways in or out. 20. a flash flood occurs, it can be a matter of life and death. So, be sure to check out the weather predictions before you visit it.

16. (A) precise (B) general (C) obscure (D) truthful  
17. (A) against time (B) over time (C) behind the times (D) at times  
18. (A) stone-carving (B) carving-stone (C) stone-carved (D) carved-stone  
19. (A) shadows (B) brightness (C) eclipses (D) angles  
20. (A) Since (B) Once (C) Wherever (D) Unless

### 三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第21.題至第30.題，每題 1 分。

#### 第21.至30.題為題組

Few historical figures in the world have a creative reputation comparable to that of Leonardo da Vinci. He was a true genius who graced the world with his 21. from 1452 to 1519. His natural genius 22. so many disciplines that he exemplified the term “Renaissance man.” A painter, engineer and scientist, he left a significant legacy not only in the 23. of art but of science as well. Nowadays, many people know him through his famous paintings *Mona Lisa* and *The Last Supper*, but there are some interesting facts about this master that few people know.

First of all, in modern American culture, it's 24. to call people by their last names, such as Trump and Biden. However, if you refer to Leonardo da Vinci as Da Vinci, then you are 25. wrong. Because his parents never got married, his full name at birth was simply Leonardo. Born in a Tuscan hamlet near Vinci in Italy, he took on the name Leonardo da Vinci, meaning Leonardo from Vinci, to 26. himself from other Tuscan Leonardos of his time. Today, the book and the movie *The Da Vinci Code* are 27. held accountable for the widespread use of Da Vinci as his last name. However, in the art circle, he is simply Leonardo.

Another thing many don't know about Leonardo is that he is left-handed. Besides, the hundreds of his notebook pages that have survived time reveal a(n) 28. habit of the artist. That is, he often wrote backward, from the right side of the page to the left. In addition, he wrote in mirror script, that is, in the 29. direction of normal handwriting, so it would only be readable when the page was held up to a mirror. Some speculate that he did so to be secretive. Only when he was writing something 30. for other people did he write in the normal direction. Others suggest that, as a lefty, he could avoid smearing ink on his hand by writing this way.

- (A) utterly (B) crossed (C) reverse (D) distinguish (E) commonly  
(F) realm (G) peculiar (H) presence (I) customary (J) intended

## 四、篇章結構（占 8 分）

說明：第31.題至第34.題，每題 2 分。

第31.至34.題為題組

Airbrushing, by definition, means retouching photos to remove flaws or enhance images. For example, it can eliminate unwanted shadows and distracting background images or add a scenic background to a car advertisement to make the car appear to cruise down a mountain road. 31. In the days before digital media, airbrushing involved painting with an airbrush. Today, the development of new technologies and image editing software allows for almost endless manipulation of images.

Almost every advertisement employs some airbrushing. 32. Some assert that advertising is a fantasy created to convince consumers to buy a product to inch themselves closer to ideals. Some advertisers claim that it's their job to make a product look as attractive as possible. However, the catch is that the images you see don't reflect reality or only remotely resemble the actual photographs. Some argue that airbrushing is deceitful. Some even accuse it of harming consumers' well-being since exposure to overly perfected beauty images can lead to body dissatisfaction, depression, and anxiety. 33.

With a wealth of evidence suggesting serious body image problems resulting from these misleading images, some companies have come under fire for applying the technique in their advertisements. Dove was probably the first company to respond to this ethical issue. In 2004, it pledged to ditch digital manipulation and present people of all sizes, ages, and ethnicities the way they really are. In 2009, the Advertising Standard Authority in the UK changed or withdrew 2,397 advertisements for being misleading. From then on, more and more leading brands have joined in the anti-airbrushing campaign.

34. That's why authoritative organizations still accept a limited amount of airbrushing in ads. What we need is probably a healthy balance between advertisers and retouchers.

- (A) It then opens the debate of whether airbrushing is ethical or not.
- (B) However, if customers were to see advertisements without any retouching, it would be highly doubtful whether they would want to buy the products.
- (C) From smoothing skin to enlarging muscles, airbrushing men and women to "perfection" has become the norm in the advertising media.
- (D) It can also add to models, enlarging eyes, lengthening legs, or increasing the size of breasts.

## 五、閱讀測驗（占 24 分）

說明：第35.題至第46.題，每題 2 分。

### 第35.至38.題為題組

Earlier this year, China successfully sent its Long March 5B rocket into an orbit above the Earth. However, it started to lose height from then on. The debris from the rocket made an uncontrollable entry into the Earth's atmosphere at 29,000 kph. Finally, it landed some 45 km from the Maldives in the Indian Ocean. Fortunately, no injuries were recorded. Yet, this incident not only raised eyebrows in the international community but also called the world's attention to the issue of space debris again.

Mankind's first expedition into space took place in 1957, when the Soviet Union launched the first artificial satellite in history. To date, more than 4,000 satellites have been sent into orbit, let alone other spacecraft. With so much traffic traveling into space, **is it any wonder that a little trash has been left behind?** You can find it floating in space, orbiting the Earth, or lying on the surfaces of other planets. According to NASA estimates, there are at least 23,000 pieces of debris greater than 10 centimeters long circling the Earth, along with another 500,000 smaller objects. They are now whizzing at speeds of up to 36,000 mph around the Earth and can reenter the atmosphere at any time. While in orbit, space debris menaces commercial communications satellites, manned spacecraft, and the International Space Station. Pulled by the gravitational field, the space trash moving in orbits lower than 600 km above the Earth normally falls back within a few years while the debris orbiting at altitudes higher than 1,000 km can continue circling the Earth for a century or more.

With approximately 900 rocket stages in low-Earth orbits, it's surely urgent that we do something to prevent the uncontrollable impacts made by these objects. NASA, along with the US Department of Defense, has built up a space surveillance network, which keeps track of larger pieces of space trash to avoid collisions with working satellites or spacecraft. Future plans include a cooperative effort among the governments of many nations to stop littering space and clean up the trash already there. Some private companies also jump at the business opportunity to engage in the invention of space litter-pickers. And prospects are looking good.

35. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Space Debris: Past and Future
- (B) Space Debris: Who to Blame?
- (C) Space Debris: Threats and Removal
- (D) Space Debris: Conflicts and Dilemma

36. What does the author mean by the words, "... **is it any wonder that a little trash has been left behind?**"

- (A) He has no doubt about the possibility of debris being left in space.
- (B) He is questioning the chances of space littering by spacecraft.
- (C) He is refuting the claim that only a little trash is left behind in space.
- (D) He is suggesting an urgent problem to be dealt with immediately.

37. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Some private companies have successfully collected space trash, preventing it from hitting the Earth.
- (B) The oldest man-made debris in space could have lingered above the Earth for more than 80 years.
- (C) China took full responsibility for the tracking and safe landing of the debris from Long March 5B.
- (D) The higher altitude the space debris orbits at, the longer it remains in orbit.

38. What could be included in the paragraph following this passage?

- (A) The Korean movie *Space Sweepers*, in which the lead character's job is to collect space debris.
- (B) On-going space cleaning projects by private startups.
- (C) The damage and casualties that may be caused by the impact of space debris on a populated area.
- (D) What the international community has done or is doing to remove space debris.

第39.至42.題為題組

The Rafflesia is a genus of flowers with 28 known species, all of which produce huge blooms. It can exceed 3 feet in diameter and weigh over 20 pounds. Among all the species, the Rafflesia arnoldii is ranked the largest flower in the world. With no roots, no stems, or leaves, the Rafflesia is off most people's radar for what a flower should look like. In full bloom, this reddish-brown flower has five one-inch-thick speckled rubbery petals and an orb-shaped central chamber with a circular opening at the top. Within lies a disk covered with spiked structures, which botanists name "processes," but are unsure of their functions.

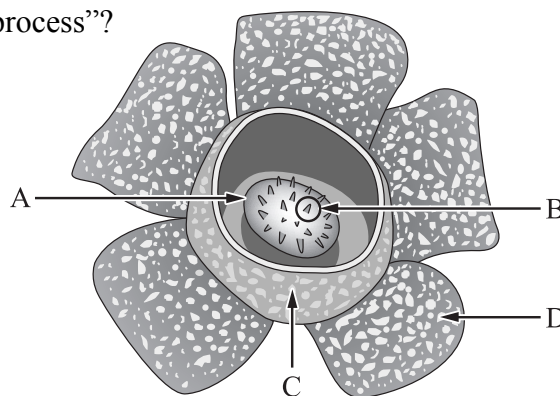
In addition to its enormous size and extraordinary look, the Rafflesia is a parasitic plant. The bud rises directly from the stem of its host plant, from which it derives water and nutrients. The Rafflesia is so dependent on the host plant that it no longer engages in photosynthesis, the process by which plants convert sunlight into chemical energy. Like some prank of nature, the Rafflesia is also one of the world's smelliest plants. It stinks like rotting meat. The repulsive smell is the strongest around noon on the third or fourth day of the bloom, which lasts little more than a week. Unpleasant as it is, the odor is vital to the plant's survival in attracting its pollinators.

Native to the rain forests of Southeast Asia, the Rafflesia is now on the verge of extinction. The buds and blooms are harvested for food and sold for their medicinal properties. Thai people consider them a delicacy while Malaysian women drink Rafflesia tea to stop internal bleeding and shrink the womb after childbirth. Furthermore, the host vines that the Rafflesia depends on are disappearing because of logging. To make matters worse, the Rafflesia cannot grow in captivity and thus is markedly decreasing in number.

As for saving the endangered Rafflesia, one practical solution is to conserve the land where Rafflesia colonies and their host plants thrive. Another is to promote the Rafflesia as a tourist attraction. It would not only attract funds for conservation work but also convince the locals that the flower is more valuable left to grow than cut for sale.

39. In the picture, which part of the Rafflesia is called a “process”?

- (A) A
- (B) B
- (C) C
- (D) D



40. Where can you find this article?

- (A) In a tourist brochure.
- (B) In the Guinness World Records.
- (C) In an encyclopedia.
- (D) In a medical journal.

41. Which of the following does **NOT** threaten the existence of the Rafflesia?

- (A) It cannot be cultivated in a garden or a laboratory.
- (B) It only thrives in the rain forests.
- (C) It is used as traditional herbal medicine by the locals.
- (D) Its host plants are being cleared off because of deforestation.

42. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the Rafflesia?

- (A) The repulsive smell of the flower drives many insects away, including its pollinators.
- (B) We should keep the Rafflesia low-profile so that it wouldn't be destroyed by human activities.
- (C) The bloom of the plant can last for at least a week and is the smelliest when it starts to wither.
- (D) Unlike other plants, it does not photosynthesize to sustain its life.

第43.至46.題為題組

No tale in the Bible is as seductive as the love affair of Samson and Delilah. Samson was like a biblical Hercules or a Marvel superhero. Before his birth, his mother couldn't have a child. Then an angel appeared to her, foretelling that she would give birth to a son even though she was **barren**. The angel also warned her not to allow the child to shave his hair. As Samson grew up, he became a man of immense strength gifted by God.

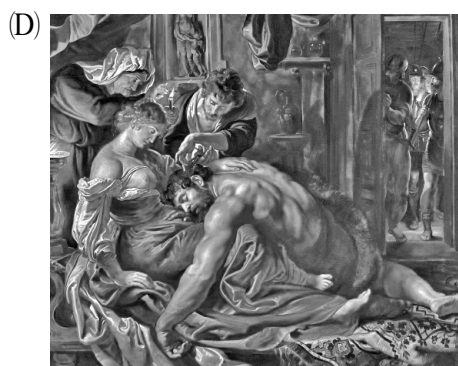
One day, on his way to ask for a Philistine woman's hand in marriage, Samson was attacked by a lion. He miraculously ripped it apart barehanded. It was then that he first discovered his enormous strength. On his wedding day, he had a violent fight with the Philistines, and the bride ended up marrying someone else. Samson's weakness for beautiful Philistine women soon drove him into the arms of Delilah. However, the Philistines bought Delilah off with 1,000 silver coins to find the secret of Samson's strength in order to capture him. She implored him to confide his secret, but he lied to her three times. Delilah nagged persistently until Samson finally revealed the secret: his long hair. As he slept, Delilah betrayed him and had his hair cut. He was enslaved by the Philistines.

One day, the Philistines brought Samson to the Temple of Dragon, and bound him to two pillars as a display for the amusement of the worshipers. Samson prayed to God for the return of his power. God responded by sending him a final burst of strength, with which he brought down the entire temple, killing himself and all the others.



The story of Samson has inspired many artists, including Peter Paul Rubens. His *Samson and Delilah* depicts the tense moment when a Philistine approaches Samson to cut off his hair as he lies asleep on Delilah's lap. Delilah is depicted with her breasts exposed. Her left hand is on Samson's right shoulder while his left arm is draped over her legs. The painting is now displayed in the National Gallery in London.

43. Why does the author compare Samson to a biblical Hercules or a Marvel superhero?
- (A) He is a man of superhuman strength.  
 (B) He is an imaginary character in the Bible.  
 (C) He is a superhero with no weaknesses.  
 (D) He is the subject of many artistic works.
44. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Delilah?
- (A) She was a beautiful Philistine woman like Samson's previous lover.  
 (B) She took bribes from Samson's enemies to uncover the secret of his strength.  
 (C) She shaved off Samson's hair when he was asleep on her lap.  
 (D) She reported to the Philistines after she got the secret of Samson's enormous strength.
45. The word "**barren**" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) mortal  
 (B) infertile  
 (C) underage  
 (D) reluctant
46. Which of the following is Rubens' painting *Samson and Delilah*?



## 第貳部分、混合題（占 10 分）

說明：本部分共有 1 題組，每一子題配分標於題末。限在標示題號作答區內作答，選擇題使用 2B 鉛筆作答，更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。非選擇題請由左而右橫式書寫。

### 第47.至50.題為題組

Date: June 27, 2021

From: Management, ABC Business Bank

To: All Employees

Subject: Policy Amendment

In the last couple of months, we have noticed that there has been a serious increment in the number of employees reporting late to work. The company is in dire need of formulating a stricter policy for habitual latecomers to the office.

Thereupon, this is to notify all the employees that the company has decided to change its late coming policy, which will be implemented with effect from July 1, 2021. Earlier, the company imposed a standard fine of 50 dollars on those who failed to report to work on time more than three times a month. The new policy requires that full pay of one day be deducted from the salary of such an employee. This is to make sure that all the employees will take this policy seriously and everyone reports to work on time.

Punctuality and discipline are considered keys to the success of an organization. As the employees arrive late at work, the operation and overall productivity of the company are adversely affected. If the employees come on time, we will be able to meet the man-hours and also our targets.

This is a serious issue and demands immediate action. Everyone is required to abide by this new policy. We hope that everyone will follow it in a true sense. Let's all work towards the growth of our company.

Regards,

Management, ABC Business Bank

Date: March 20, 2021

From: Management, XYZ Technologies Ltd.

To: All Employees

Subject: Policy Change Notice

It has been observed over the last three months that the office start time was not being strictly followed. The Management has found a sudden increase in the number of latecomers in the past year. Nine

out of twenty employees were late by 10 to 15 minutes. In view of this alarming situation, we would like to bring to your notice the recent changes in policy made by the Management regarding employees coming late to work. The amendment will come into effect as of April 1, 2021. The late coming policy has been reformulated as follows:

- All employees must reach the office 5 minutes before the start of office time.
- An employee will be considered a latecomer if he/she is late to the office by 10 minutes and more.
- If the late comings pile up to more than three in number within a month, a penalty of 80 dollars, which is twice the original fine, will be incurred.

The purpose of the policy change is to put habitual latecomers back on track since late comings have considerably affected the company’s productivity. Our company always values and stresses discipline, and coming to work on time is one of the values we focus on.

Each and every employee has to comply with this policy change in letter and spirit. We are positive that we will see improvement in our productivity and competitiveness with your reporting to work on time.

Regards,  
Management, XYZ Technologies Ltd.

47. What are the purposes of these two letters? (2 分)

- (A) To make an inquiry.
- (B) To make a complaint.
- (C) To place an order.
- (D) To make an announcement.

48. Identify the **synonymous phrases/words** (phrases/words with nearly the same meaning) used in these two letters. ( 填空，每小題 1 分)

	Synonym Pair 1	Synonym Pair 2
ABC Business Bank	(1) _____	abide by
XYZ Technologies Ltd.	increase	(2) _____

49. Fill in the penalties according to the passage. ( 填空，每小題 1 分)

	Original penalty	New penalty
ABC Business Bank	(1) _____	(2) _____
XYZ Technologies Ltd.	(3) _____	(4) _____

50. What do the new policies mentioned in the two letters have in common? (2 分)

- (A) The time when the changes in policy will take effect.
- (B) The time when the employees are supposed to report for work every day.
- (C) The number of late comings that will induce a penalty.
- (D) The condition under which an employee is considered late for work.

## 第參部分、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「答題卷」標示題號之作答區內，作答時不必抄題。

### 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「答題卷」上。  
2. 請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 在現今社會中，多數人堅稱沒有足夠的時間來達成工作與家庭的要求。
2. 即使有很多省時的裝置來促進他們的工作效率，很多人仍然過著沒有休閒活動的忙碌生活。

### 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：現代人喜愛飼養貓狗，也常帶貓狗出門。雖有寵物友善餐廳，但也常見飼主將寵物帶至一般餐廳用餐。下圖為民眾至某餐廳用餐的圖片。你認為圖中呈現的是什麼景象？你對這個景象有何感想？請根據此圖，寫一篇英文作文。文分兩段，第一段描述圖片的內容，包括其中人、事、物以及發生的事情；第二段則以顧客或餐廳經營者的立場，表達你對這件事情的看法。

