

110 學年度全國高級中學
學科能力測驗雲端模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1~2 冊

考試時間：100 分鐘

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、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，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。

1. Our teacher encouraged all of us to _____ any opportunity to challenge ourselves and to broaden our horizons.
(A) arouse (B) boast (C) grab (D) recall
2. To be honest, John is a habitual liar. There is _____ any truth in his words and you had better not trust him.
(A) hardly (B) boldly (C) ideally (D) probably
3. To ease her worries, Judy did a lot of research and _____ several doctors once the result of her physical checkup came through.
(A) advised (B) consulted (C) determined (D) emerged
4. Having been through plenty of ups and downs in business herself, Michelle was simply being _____ when she reminded you to hold back your ambitions.
(A) delighted (B) selfish (C) informal (D) realistic
5. Starting a family is no longer Jim's _____ at the moment. In fact, it is now secondary to landing a job with a stable income.
(A) approach (B) continent (C) essence (D) priority
6. You shouldn't be so _____ about others' business. I believe you already have enough problems of your own to deal with.
(A) concerned (B) identified (C) preserved (D) reflected
7. The _____ of police officers in the room made everyone feel uneasy and anxious. No one had expected them to appear for the occasion.
(A) process (B) procedure (C) presence (D) permission
8. When people have a toddler or a little baby in the family, they must cover all the _____ edges of furniture to lower risks of injury.
(A) cautious (B) current (C) instant (D) sharp
9. You must follow the prescription of your _____ closely, or your chest pain and bouts of dizziness are unlikely to go away.
(A) accountant (B) participant (C) physician (D) contestant
10. Many students go for difficult or colloquial _____ in their writing, without knowing that it does not help them convey their messages clearly or properly.
(A) applications (B) expressions (C) indications (D) observations

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

Since 1935, the board game Monopoly has been a popular choice to bring fun to social gatherings. However, the game itself did not merely serve the purpose of entertaining guests or friends. 11., most people will be surprised to learn that it played a crucial role in helping prisoners escape in World War II.

In the beginning, Germany and her various charity organizations were permitted to 12. board games to war prisoners. After all, it was assumed by the Nazis that playing the games would help distract those captives, hence 13. the possibility of a prison break. Spotting a chance for a brilliant escape plan, MI9, a branch of British intelligence agency, worked closely with the manufacturer of Monopoly and local charities. 14., they stuffed the game sets with survival tools such as the silk map of several European countries, miniature compasses, real banknotes, ropes and knives, and had them 15. into the prison. The strategy successfully aided in the escape of British soldiers, and the whole scheme was not made available to the public until 1980 by the British government.

11. (A) By comparison (B) In reality (C) Therefore (D) Otherwise
 12. (A) relieve (B) conserve (C) portray (D) distribute
 13. (A) reduce (B) reduced (C) reducing (D) would reduce
 14. (A) However (B) In contrast (C) On average (D) For example
 15. (A) deliver (B) delivered (C) delivering (D) to deliver

第16.至20.題為題組

Japanese have a special way to celebrate imperfections in life. “Kintsugi” is a tradition of mending broken ceramics with powdered gold or silver. It has its roots dating back over five centuries, believed to have started when Japanese artisans frowned upon tea cups repaired with metal staples and thus 16. find other more aesthetic means of repair. Meaning “to join with gold” literally, kintsugi has artists start at the edges of a breakage to “glue” the broken pieces together. In fact, so popular has kintsugi become that it is not 17. to see artisans break ceramics on purpose, only to decorate the broken pieces with powdered gold to highlight the breakages.

18. hiding cracks or breakages, kintsugi serves to bring attention to imperfections of a piece of artwork. As a philosophy, it is interpreted as a way to remind people of human fragility and vulnerability, and to 19. past mistakes or missteps as an accepted part of life. Our failures and flaws make us mature and mellow, 20. the gold seams or repairs boost the aesthetic and financial value of art. Maybe we can all learn from this distinctive way of viewing imperfections, whether in art or in life.

16. (A) applied to (B) belonged to (C) resolved to (D) yielded to
 17. (A) universal (B) uncommon (C) practical (D) sensible
 18. (A) In addition to (B) In view of (C) In terms of (D) Instead of
 19. (A) associate (B) confine (C) perceive (D) seize
 20. (A) just as (B) only if (C) even if (D) although

三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第①題至第⑩題，每題 1 分（選項不考慮大小寫）。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填入各小題。

21. It is fairly obvious that the automobile industry has been speaking to men as its target customers. One needs to look no further than most car ①, where masculinity is brought into focus. That is, male drivers take center stage, while females are often ② as impressed passengers only. Even in most crash tests, male dummies are used rather than female ones, which ③ a heightened risk to female drivers, as the safety ④ for cars are designed mostly with men in mind.

However, the timing is now ⑤ for an overdue shift and adjustment. These days, women ⑥ 62% of all car buyers, and influence over 85% of all the purchase decisions in the U.S. “Equal Vehicle for All Initiative” was ⑦ introduced so as to make driving a safer and more pleasant experience for drivers regardless of gender. On the top of the list is to include female dummies in crash tests. For the first time ever, such tests ⑧ various factors such as female physiques and muscle tones. ⑨, their driving habits and reactions in the event of an accident are taken into consideration. Despite being often ⑩ in the past, dummies modeled after pregnant drivers will be put in place to make safety tests more inclusive. Hopefully, with more advanced technology, accidents can be reduced and safety improved.

- (A) therefore (B) additionally (C) poses (D) features (E) commercials
(F) allow for (G) account for (H) ripe (I) overlooked (J) depicted

四、篇章結構 (占 8 分)

說明：第①題至第④題，每題 2 分。每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(D)選項中分別選出最適當者填入各小題。

22. For those having bad reactions to milk yet still craving for the taste of it, they may have a sound reason to celebrate. A team in Israel has been committed to developing a kind of milk made from yeast, which looks, smells and tastes quite similar to regular milk but will not cause discomfort to people with lactose intolerance.

Dr. Tuller from Tel Aviv University has been driven by the public’s growing awareness of the environmental impact of the dairy industry to launch their experimental project. ①. In fact, methane is a much more powerful greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. Raising healthy cows is also impossible without feeding them with plenty of proteins, the production of which is yet another significant contributor to global warming. ②. Still another equally strong motivator behind Dr. Tuller’s work is the often-reported inhumane or cruel practices at animal ranches far and wide. ③. Also, to boost production, cows are often injected with growth hormones that leave the animals with greater pains and physical suffering.

While Dr. Tuller and his team have been devoted to manipulating gene expressions in the production of vaccines or antibodies for the past decade, they are now well on their way to producing a cow-milk substitute. ④. Hopefully, this technology can come to fruition in the near future, and can be employed in the production of other dairy products as well.

- (A) Farm animals are force-fed in crowded and poorly maintained spaces that often go unnoticed by the authorities.
- (B) Both afore-mentioned concerns make for sound reasons to seek a more environmentally-friendly alternative to regular dairy products.
- (C) That is, dairy cows consume green pastures and emit methane as they digest, not to mention using up a huge amount of valuable water supply.
- (D) They aim to take a gene from a living organism to plant it in another organism to make it a “factory” producing the target protein or milk affordably.

五、閱讀測驗（占 24 分）

說明：第23.題至第34.題，每題 2 分。

第23.至26.題為題組

While sites of tragedy may not be our preferred tourist attractions, dark tourism does appeal to an increasing number of travelers with a different agenda in mind. Featuring visits to places associated with human suffering and misery, dark tourism answers travelers’ desire to feel a similar thrill to going skydiving or bungee jumping. Well-established locations such as Auschwitz, Ground Zero and Chernobyl have registered record number visitors, and so have sites of regular pain and death, such as the Ganges River in India and Nepal, where tourists pay to snap photos of local funerals with all the gruesome details.

Despite its popularity, dark tourism does beg the question of whether it is education or exploitation. Ethical issues arise when such sites are reduced to nothing more than tourist attractions. For some, dark tourism profits from death, and seldom benefits the victims of a disaster or tragedy or their family. Some tourists probably don’t have the faintest idea of the political, historical, or religious context and hence fail to act maturely or responsibly.

However, I would argue that such places still deserve our attention and a spot on our itinerary. Yet, our attitude of respect is everything. We shouldn’t simply rush through those spots, but immerse ourselves in the narratives of the victims, whose stories must be told and remembered for generations to come. Visiting those sites of tragedy can be a real-life history lesson and a humbling experience, exposing us to an experience that would otherwise be unimaginable in our sheltered lives. The tours will bring attention to the causes of man-made disasters, which hopefully will keep us from falling into the same traps. It helps visitors stay grounded, put the history into perspective, and avoid foolish mistakes. As one philosopher put it, _____. Dark tourism does serve more than just economic purposes but educational and historical ones.

23. How is the information organized in the passage?
- (A) An example → Different aspects of the issue → Public concerns.
 - (B) A definition → Opposing opinions → Author's perspective.
 - (C) A concept → Voices of supporters → Other examples.
 - (D) Personal experience → Different views → A conclusion.
24. Which of the following comments is most likely to be made by the author of this passage?
- (A) "Controversies caused by dark tourism are few and far between, so they need not be taken seriously."
 - (B) "Dark tourism is anything but an ideal way of travel, as it disrespects the memory of the dead and those left behind."
 - (C) "Students going on a tour of dark tourism can learn lessons that teach more than just knowledge but humility and respect."
 - (D) "Photo-taking in any form is not supposed to be allowed at those sites of dark tourism in order to be respectful."
25. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Comparison of the excitement brought by dark tourism.
 - (B) Places of interest for people choosing dark tourism.
 - (C) Reasons why some people disapprove of dark tourism.
 - (D) Voices of those involved in the dark tourism industry.
26. Which of the following sentence is best placed in the blank _____?
- (A) "Those who cannot remember the past are doomed to repeat it."
 - (B) "Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life."
 - (C) "If life were predictable, it would cease to be life, and be without flavor."
 - (D) "It is during our own darkest moments that we must focus to see the light."

第27.至30.題為題組

To lower stress levels, enhance cognitive function, or to improve general health, forgiving can be just as effective or essential as following a balanced diet and sticking to regular workout. The act itself is quite impactful, helping both forgivers and **transgressors** come to terms with what has happened. Forgiving is not a cultural-specific notion, as there is no religion but encourages reconciliation with others over their wrongdoings.

However, reasons why people forgive vary from culture to culture. In more collectivistic cultures, such as those in Asia, people tend to put the interest of their group or community ahead of that of their own. Despite lingering anger or frustration, they may still choose to forgive for the sake of social harmony. Individualistic cultures, on the other hand, emphasize personal gains, and hence often forgive in order to soothe their conscience or to relieve a burden. Western cultures are presumably more individualistic ones, yet the line can be blurred when it comes down to personal levels, hence people's various reasons to forgive.

While people may forgive on different grounds, language also influences how they convey forgiveness differently. The English word "forgiveness" does not translate well to some languages.

For example, in Ghana, an African country boasting over 50 languages, forgiveness does not come in a single word but is best communicated through a whole sentence. In Zulu, a language spoken in South Africa, “*ubuntu*” is synonymous with showing compassion toward **transgressors**, while in Sierra Leone, “*fambul tok*,” the closest equivalent to forgiveness, originates from the tradition of settling issues with the extended family in mind. In the similarly collectivistic Chinese-speaking culture, various phrases denoting forgiveness can be used, depending on the severity of the issue in question and whether people feel like addressing **transgressors** directly.

All in all, people may forgive for various reasons, but it always pays to learn how culture and language may have something to do with people’s decision to forgive and forget.

27. Which of the following is the closest definition of the word “**transgressors**”?

- (A) People who are responsible for a mistake or a crime.
- (B) People who are attempting to avoid taking responsibility.
- (C) People who are supposed to forgive others.
- (D) People who are eager to apologize for their action.

28. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the passage?

- (A) Forgiveness is beneficial whether we are offering or receiving it.
- (B) It is impossible to define a culture or country as generally collectivistic or individualistic.
- (C) People from the same culture may forgive others for different reasons.
- (D) It is worth learning the different factors in people’s reason to forgive others.

29. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Offering forgiveness can sometimes mean compromising with or going against how we feel personally.
- (B) The more languages are spoken in a country, the more collectivistic the country will certainly be.
- (C) Asian countries are usually more collectivistic than African and Western countries.
- (D) There is a general way to offer forgiveness that works in nearly every culture and language.

30. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Different reasons to forgive.
- (B) Language differences surrounding forgiving.
- (C) The value in forgiveness.
- (D) Opinions against forgiveness.

第31.至34.題為題組

Every year, Taiwanese consume over a hundred thousand tons of mushrooms, which makes growing mushrooms a multi-billion dollar industry in Taiwan. In fact, mushrooms owe a great deal of their popularity to the health benefits and affordable price. Scientifically-proven to be effective in preventing different cancers, mushrooms are also rich in dietary fiber that is favored by people with digestion issues.

Truth be told, most people are unaware that behind the huge success of mushroom farmers lie a potential food safety concern and an environmental cost. In Taiwan, mushrooms are grown on recycled

sawdust, namely, the chopped or sliced pieces of wood which are then compressed together. However, in Taiwan, only 500 to 700 hectares of forests are permitted for legal felling annually, while the sawdust needed to cultivate a year's worth of mushrooms requires at least 2,000 hectares of woods. Drift wood in the wake of typhoons may make up for the gap. Other sources range from discarded furniture and scraps from wood factories to trimmed branches from street trees. Alarmingly, not every packet of mushroom is checked for heavy metals or harmful chemicals, which are by-products of low-quality sawdust. How to ensure a safe, sustainable, and environmentally-friendly supply of sawdust hence becomes a pressing issue worth considering.

Fortunately, an answer was found in Hengchun Township, Ping Tung County. There, white popinac used to be a foreign species which occupied a great deal of land yet offered few economic benefits. Most white popinac trees were felled and chopped up as firewood. Now, local businessmen have been turning white popinac to quality and affordable sawdust which can be sold to mushroom farmers. Hopefully, by keeping a close eye on the sawdust, in addition to other elements of mushroom-growing such as the environment and fungi strains, Taiwanese farmers can produce high-quality mushrooms comparable to other expensive imports.

31. What is the purpose of this passage?

- (A) To describe how much Taiwanese favor mushrooms as a food ingredient.
- (B) To highlight an alternative to common sources of sawdust in Taiwan.
- (C) To emphasize the difficulty that farmers have in finding enough sawdust in Taiwan.
- (D) To confirm that the mushrooms we regularly have contain harmful chemicals.

32. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- (A) Most of the average public are aware of the potential problems of mushroom growing.
- (B) There is a legal limit over how many trees we can cut down every year in Taiwan.
- (C) The government has been paying close attention to how sawdust is obtained by mushroom growers.
- (D) White popinac is of no use except for being turned into sawdust for mushroom farmers in Taiwan.

33. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Increasing numbers of Taiwanese include mushrooms in their meals.
- (B) Further research is needed to confirm whether eating mushrooms is healthful.
- (C) Mushroom farmers are likely to choose different sources of sawdust.
- (D) Sawdust is the most important factor in growing high-quality mushrooms.

34. How is the information of this passage organized?

- (A) In order of time.
- (B) In order of importance.
- (C) By problem and solution.
- (D) By comparison and contrast.

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。非選擇題請由左而右橫式書寫，作答時不必抄題。請依題意要求作答，否則將酌予扣分。

第35.至38.題為題組

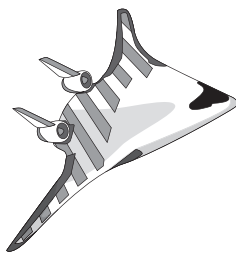
Despite the current slump in the aviation industry brought by COVID-19, innovation efforts to come up with more advanced aircraft have never been stronger. In light of the environmental impact of a single commercial flight and future passenger needs, the aim of aircraft innovation has been focused on manufacturing airplanes that produce less noise, discharge less greenhouse gases, bring down the cost of operation, and hopefully, make the most of runway spaces to reduce congestion and delays.

Curiously, as innovative as idea of the planes may sound, planes of the future resemble anything but creations from science fiction. It takes a much closer look to find the cutting-edge innovations, such as fiber composites, memory alloy, and virtual-reality windows, among others. Currently, the model with the greatest hype and promise is the Aurora D8, or the D8 Airliner. Jointly funded and developed by the government, universities and industry leaders, Aurora D8 has a wider and oval-shaped body, or fuselage, for higher passenger capacity and greater lift, as well as more leg room for passengers. It also moves the engines from the wings, where they usually are for our current commercial planes, to the rear end, or the back of the plane above the tail. It is assumed that such a change is crucial in enhancing energy efficiency. However, no plans have been proposed so far to install winglets, or sheet-like devices attached nearly vertically to the tip of the wings, despite their promise to reduce drag and help lift a plane with less resistance.

Projected to be in service in 2035 at the earliest, Aurora D8 will not guarantee much-awaited supersonic flights, nor will it halve the air fare as anticipated by cash-strapped travelers. Yet, it is going to provide a timely answer to our current challenging environmental problems.

35. Which of the following pictures is most likely to be Aurora D8? (2 分)

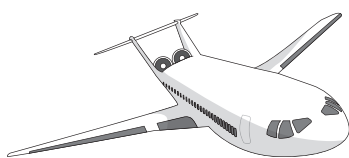
(A)



(B)



(C)



(D)



36. Which of the following is true according to the passage? (2 分)
- (A) Maintenance of the innovative plane is going to cost more than our current models.
 - (B) Ticket price for the new and improved airplane is going to decrease as people have hoped.
 - (C) Only government agencies are involved in the development and innovation of Aurora D8.
 - (D) The new airplane in question may disappoint or fail people's expectations in some ways.
37. What is the author's attitude toward Aurora D8? (2 分)
- (A) The author is slightly disapproving of its appearance.
 - (B) The author is convinced of its potential as a solution.
 - (C) The author believes better models are on the horizons.
 - (D) The author still has a lot of doubts on the new model.
38. Below is a table of information on Aurora D8. Please fill in the blanks with words or phrases from the passage. However, please fill in "Not given" if the answer can't be found in the passage above. (4 分, 每一格 1 分)

Aurora D8	
Reasons for development	Environmental concern, ①.
Promises of the new model	Reducing ②, greenhouse gases, operational cost, congestion, delays.
Risk involved in development	③.
Areas of proposed changes	Fuselage, wings, ④.
Attitude of the public	Not given.

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。
2. 請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

39. 不可否認的是，許多高中學生習慣吃便利商店的微波食品，或是路邊攤賣的油炸零食。
40. 然而，家人準備的餐點其實比較營養且健康，能提供他們一天所需的活力。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：1. 依提示寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

41. 提示：假設上大學之後，你選擇住在學校宿舍，為了和室友保持良好關係，請寫一封信給未來的室友，第一段介紹你的生活作息以及可能需要室友包容的地方，第二段請針對寢室內可能發生的衝突或是意見不合之處提出解決的方案，或是提出大家可以依循的生活公約，並要說明理由。信中不得透漏自己真實姓名以及學校。信件開頭 **Dear roommates**，信末以 **Jack** 或 **Jill** 署名。

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