

110 學年度全國高級中學  
學科能力測驗模擬考試

## 英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 ~ 5 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。

1. The head of the \_\_\_\_\_ is a popular speaker because everyone enjoys his stories of how he built his company.  
(A) enterprise (B) surrender (C) memorial (D) resignation
2. John came up with a \_\_\_\_\_ idea for our class project that has never been done before and everyone seemed impressed with the innovative idea.  
(A) brief (B) present (C) realistic (D) novel
3. People in authority may \_\_\_\_\_ their power by making unreasonable demands or bossing others around.  
(A) abuse (B) satisfy (C) smash (D) resume
4. Despite the negative signs, the coach \_\_\_\_\_ firm in her belief that our team will beat our rivals eventually.  
(A) preserves (B) deserves (C) remains (D) maintains
5. Public bike rental systems like U-Bike have made cycling an increasingly popular \_\_\_\_\_ of transportation for tourists and commuters.  
(A) content (B) frame (C) means (D) status
6. Max never keeps money in the banks but prefers making risky \_\_\_\_\_ because he believes it is the only way to guarantee handsome rewards.  
(A) approaches (B) insurances (C) investments (D) reservations
7. Unlike her \_\_\_\_\_ husband, Connie is fairly liberal and gives her children plenty of freedom to decide what they want with their life.  
(A) beneficial (B) conservative (C) identical (D) obsessed
8. Judy bears striking \_\_\_\_\_ to her twin sister, and most people can hardly tell them apart.  
(A) notification (B) resemblance (C) identification (D) prominence
9. The more people are vaccinated, the more likely we are to \_\_\_\_\_ the impacts potential outbreaks of COVID-19 will bring about in the future.  
(A) alienate (B) designate (C) identify (D) withstand
10. While the new \_\_\_\_\_ proposed by the Ministry of Education draws some criticism, some believe it can meet the needs of students living in a digital age.  
(A) curriculum (B) tournament (C) orientation (D) revolution

## 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

Norway is the first country in the world that has passed a law on retouched or edited photos on sites such as Facebook or Instagram. The new regulation requires that a label showing the pictures have been changed or edited 11. to any image manipulated by advertisers or influencers. This is a move intended to protect Internet users, especially adolescents, 12. psychological harm caused by unrealistic beauty standards and body images.

Despite that, the regulation has met with its share of criticism and naysayers. Some believe the new law would only arouse more people's interest in images with photo manipulation. 13., more Internet users will be tempted to figure out what is enhanced in the image. Some may further learn how to craft the photos they want to share on the social media. The new rule does not help 14. the core issue of misleading images because people may, instead, be driven to extremes to achieve the desired look. Research into the effects of the new regulation is still ongoing, and experts argue that other methods such as support groups and counseling are worth 15., too. While the end of debate seems nowhere in sight, authorities worldwide can surely learn from Norway's treatment of this important issue.

11. (A) attach                      (B) attaching                      (C) attached                      (D) be attached  
12. (A) from                      (B) without                      (C) across                      (D) upon  
13. (A) Otherwise                      (B) In conclusion                      (C) For instance                      (D) In contrast  
14. (A) address                      (B) deliver                      (C) determine                      (D) request  
15. (A) consider                      (B) considering                      (C) being considered                      (D) to consider

第 16. 至 20. 題為題組

Japanese minimalism was once a well-practiced philosophy in Japan. It has recently made a comeback, decades after the country's being immersed in a market economy that gave rise to more waste and careless spending. 16. consumerism that encourages excess living and spending, minimalism requires people to cut down on anything unnecessary, whether in art, culture, or life in general.

Take interior design for example. A key aspect of minimalism is the wide use of natural materials, such as wood and bamboo, 17. soft lighting as well as indoor plants into the design. In a house decorated in a minimalist style 18. articles of furniture set wide apart to allow for enough space. One can hardly see excessive cluttering and decorations in the room. The same principle can be applied to cooking, fashion, and architecture, 19.. With the principle that "the less is more," minimalism is synonymous with simplicity, discipline, and 20. with nature. Whether it encourages people to reconnect with their cultural roots or to adopt a fresh perspective on life, Japanese minimalism does provide great food for thought for everyone.

16. (A) As opposed to (B) Based on (C) Speaking of (D) On account of  
17. (A) confirming (B) elaborating (C) integrating (D) transforming  
18. (A) has (B) is (C) are (D) have  
19. (A) on the contrary (B) first and foremost (C) sooner or later (D) just to name a few  
20. (A) abundance (B) concern (C) fantasy (D) harmony

### 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

Throughout history, different cultures have treated death differently, but most believe it is a topic best avoided. The ancient Hebrews, for example, considered dead bodies 21., and they paid little attention to the afterlife. By the same token, early American Indians made it a point to shoot arrows into the air in the wake of a funeral to 22. spirits. Even the practice of building a tombstone, as some scholars suggest, may have its roots in people's desire to keep spirits 23. deep in the ground.

In modern times, many people are still reluctant to 24. their fear of death despite the fact that death is a universal life lesson all mortals must take. The 25. in medical science seem to make death less fearful. Nevertheless, modern medicine and technology further render this looming specter more 26. and mechanical, with many more cases in which the dying wait for death lonely and without dignity. When topics of death need bringing up publicly, most people still tend to beat around the bush, choosing to 27. different euphemisms as a coping mechanism, rather than discuss the issue openly. So, children are often 28. by adults from the harsh reality of death as well.

Yet, our flight away from confronting death calmly is by no means one 29. strategy; instead, it gives rise to more regret and sorrow. Such 30. is unhelpful in guiding us to see through the true face of death, but it may even heighten our fear of demise. However much we attempt to stall decease, death will arrive at length. Why not prepare ourselves in advance and brave this inevitable outcome of life?

- (A) denial (B) advances (C) soothing (D) sheltered (E) undesirable  
(F) ward off (G) settle for (H) acknowledge (I) sealed (J) prolonged

## 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

With commercial flights to outer space capturing public imagination, how astronauts or space travelers carry out their daily routine in space has become a focus of attention lately. 31. Up until now, it has been a standard practice for astronauts to store and carry their feces and urine with them, on top of their sweat-stained underwear, gym clothes, and else. 32. While being far from ideal and environmentally-friendly, it seems to be the best compromise as yet.

A much-awaited change is on the horizon, though. It is a joint effort spearheaded by NASA and a multinational consumer goods corporation, Procter & Gamble Co. (P&G). 33. Other possibilities, such as bacteria-resistant clothing materials and stain removal tools, have also been in various stages of development as well. All these are to make what space travelers wear clean and reusable. Feasible as the project sounds now, all designs are required to pass the test of weightlessness. 34. As urine and sweat are recycled for drinkable water, so is the wastewater from laundry. Well, humans have always been pushing the limits in exploring outer space. Hopefully, such innovations will benefit not only astronauts but also people living in some arid regions in the near future.

- (A) An even greater challenge lies in reclaiming the laundry water for drinking and cooking, given the lack of access to water in outer space.
- (B) Aiming to solve the hygiene problems astronauts are faced with, the company is developing detergents and washer-dryers specifically for space.
- (C) Only when the filth and stink are past the point of being bearable will the load be dumped along with the entire set of clothing.
- (D) One issue of interest is personal hygiene, namely, how they stay clean and dispose of human waste in a less embarrassing manner.

## 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

For enthusiasts of the Olympics, the opening parades of athletes marching on behalf of their country, with their heads held high and their chest puffing out in pride behind their national flag, are no less a highlight than the games. What might strike one as curious, however, is that athletes in the closing ceremony don't seem to march in the same manner as they do when the games begin. That is, they casually saunter into the arena in no particular order, mingling amongst themselves and even pausing for random photoshoots for spectators in the stands. In fact, Olympians used to march in a scripted and disciplined fashion in the closing ceremony. The change came in the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne.

1956 was a year defined by international turmoil, as countries were entangled in one crisis after another. The Soviet Union was exhausting all possibilities to stop revolutions from breaking out in Hungary, while Israeli troops were engaging Egyptians, which was known as Suez Canal Crisis. Several European countries along with China therefore called for the cancellation of the Olympics in 1956. Taiwan, of course, was not spared such global tensions, either. To make matters worse, the political conflicts further escalated, rendering many competition venues another arena to settle a score. A water polo match between Hungary and Russia ended up in a brawl; athletes were bleeding and their national flags were torn.

All this chaos prompted John Ian Wing to make a seemingly impossible appeal. Frustrated to witness the Olympic spirits **in jeopardy** due to the political interference, this Australian citizen of Chinese descent wildly suggested one march where all athletes mix together regardless of nationality. His appeal was not adopted until the last day before the closing ceremony, and it was decades later that his name was publicized by the Olympic authorities. With a humble wish to see countries from the globe mingle as one nation in this global village, Mr. Wing did help the 1956 Melbourne Games end on a positive note.

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

- (A) A host city of the Olympic Games.
- (B) The way the Olympic Games used to end.
- (C) A cause of international chaos.
- (D) Political figures involved in the conflicts.

36. Which of the following can be inferred from the information in the second paragraph?

- (A) Taiwan was threatened to withdraw from the Olympics in 1956 for the first time.
- (B) The 1956 Olympics would have been cancelled but for the intervention of some countries.
- (C) What happens in politics may have an unpredictable impact on other aspects of life.
- (D) Water polo is a sport where athletes tend to get violent with one another.

37. Why did Mr. Wing make an appeal to the Olympic authorities?
- (A) Because he believed in the unity of nations.
  - (B) Because he was a passionate fan of sports games.
  - (C) Because he had a conflict with Olympic authorities.
  - (D) Because he was under political pressure.
38. What does it mean when something is **in jeopardy**, as in the last paragraph?
- (A) Something is likely to cause even more conflicts.
  - (B) Something is at risk of being harmed or damaged.
  - (C) Something is becoming highly sought-after.
  - (D) Something is challenging people's beliefs.

第39.至42.題為題組

Animal conservation is important but it can actually be a tricky matter, especially when it comes to the allocation of funding and resources. To arouse public awareness and interest, some endangered animals are chosen to be “flagship species,” modeling for NGOs, government agencies, or other organizations working on animal conservation. They are species well-adored and extensively featured in the mass media, thereby receiving the great majority of resources. A great percentage of these charismatic creatures share human-like traits, such as front-facing eyes, a large-bodied physique, or upright posture, making human beings relate to them easily.

While working as symbols or icons to advocate conservation, flagship species do crowd out other species that are not popular, eye-catching, or representative enough. Actually, when it comes to priorities given to which kind of animals, there are always many facets for people to ponder over. “Are the target animals popular with key figures in business or politics?” “Will the target animals contribute to the economy?” “Are the target animals likely to survive with the limited funding?” All these questions will determine the fate of an endangered species.

One model that has already been implemented on a large scale is to take into account the cost to recover a species. Also, with the help of analytical tools, the target species' possibility of becoming extinct can be assessed. ❶ While it is helpful with limited budgets to attach great importance to cost-effectiveness, still another model prioritizes threatened species based on their uniqueness, namely, animals that are rare in nature or species that can represent an entire branch of evolutionary history.

In conclusion, animal conservation entails many risks and concerns. Although flagship species do play an indispensable and effective role in encouraging donations and arousing more public attention to campaigns on animal welfare and nature conservation, singling out a number of species as flagships may further distract more people from many more species that also deserve our attention and protection. It is fine to love pandas and tigers, but any group who truly cares about animal conservation ought to inspire more people to love other species as well.

39. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (A) Any animal that shares humans' traits can be a flagship species.
  - (B) Politics can be a factor in people's decisions on conservation.
  - (C) The mainstream of conservation is to find animals that bear evolutionary origins.
  - (D) A balanced ecosystem can be compromised as long as extinct animals can be brought back.
40. According to the passage, which is **NOT** true about flagship species?
- (A) They will crowd out other species in the wild so they are kept in natural reserves.
  - (B) They are selected to promote the importance of animal conservation.
  - (C) They suggest that some species are more popular targets of conservation efforts.
  - (D) They are often in the media for people to learn about how they become endangered.
41. Which of the following sentences can be put in blank     ❶     ?
- (A) "Critics believe fair allocation of funds is all but impossible without the participation of the public."
  - (B) "Followers of this approach will give priorities to more urgent cases or species that are most likely to vanish for good."
  - (C) "In other words, the more isolated a given species is, the more funding and attention it will receive."
  - (D) "After all, focusing on the environment will also be helpful for other species sharing the same habitat."
42. What is the author's attitude toward flagship species in animal conservation?
- (A) Fully supportive.
  - (B) Slightly concerned.
  - (C) Certainly opposing.
  - (D) Quite optimistic.

第43.至46.題為題組

It might be hard for us to imagine having Coca-Cola as the only drink instead of fresh water. Yet, it has been the case in San Cristóbal for the past few decades.

Located in southeastern Mexico, San Cristóbal, once a rainy place, can only enjoy potable water every other day. Water does trickle down from public pipes, but it's all but undrinkable, with too much chlorine. The locals find water purifiers unaffordable or even unimaginable. Hence, they end up drinking Coca-Cola, which is produced locally and far more readily available than tap water. With residents there drinking on average more than two liters of Coca-Cola on a daily basis, the real price to pay for such an alternative to plain water, however, is the sacrifice of people's physical health. Diabetes has been one of the leading causes of death, second only to heart disease, though the latter also has a lot to do with one's sugar consumption. Struggling with obesity and the many chronic diseases is now defining many local people's adolescence and adulthood. Annually, more than 3,000 lives of San Cristóbal are claimed due to their unhealthy drinking habit.

The culprit, as most locals believe, is the bottling plant for Coke, a Mexico-based multinational food company owned by Femsá. The plant, with its contribution to the government's tax revenue, has long been granted daily access to more than 300,000 gallons of water in San Cristóbal to churn out the



popular beverage, which account for a great percentage of fresh water available for use daily. However, hardly has locals' life improved despite the success of the plant, and the locals are convinced that forcing the factory out of their town would be the solution to their problems. Hence, boycotts and protests are common occurrences, with many buildings burned and torched. Meanwhile, the company cites over-population and poorly-planned infrastructure as reasons for water shortage, in addition to global warming. The company has promised to build a water treatment facility as compensation and cut down on promotions for the soft drink, but tension still runs high and skepticism lingers, and will likely stay so in the days to come. People still feel bitter and furious, despite all that has been done.

43. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) A fact that sugary drinks should be banned whenever possible.
- (B) How a town has been paying the price for economic development.
- (C) A place where a popular soft drink has improved people's standard of living.
- (D) Why infrastructure projects account for a big part of government budget.

44. Which of the following is **NOT** the reason why people in San Cristóbal choose to drink Coca-Cola instead of fresh water?

- (A) Coca-Cola is far more accessible than fresh water in San Cristóbal.
- (B) The tap water is rich in chlorine and water purifiers are unaffordable to the locals.
- (C) San Cristóbal has long been suffering water shortage because of extreme weather.
- (D) A huge amount of fresh water is spared for the production of sugary drinks.

45. What is the author's view on the future of San Cristóbal, Mexico?

- (A) The government has nothing to do with locals' well-being.
- (B) The bottling plants for Coca-Cola must work with the government.
- (C) Coca-Cola is likely to become even more popular in the future.
- (D) Local residents don't seem to stand much chance in improving their life.

46. How is information organized in the passage above?

- (A) Problems → Author's opinions → Future problems.
- (B) Problems → A recognized cause → Author's opinions.
- (C) Problems → Current crises → Different views.
- (D) Problems → Conflicts and arguments → Peaceful resolution.

## 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

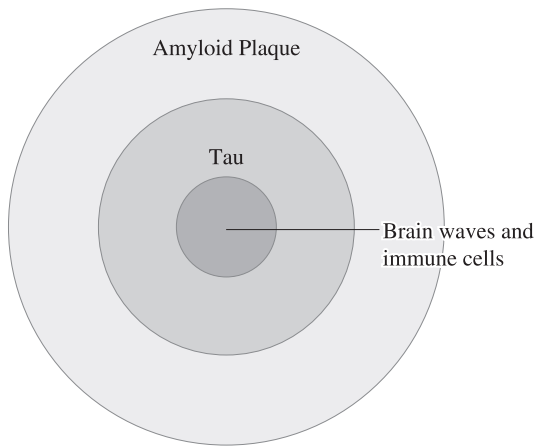
**① These days, Alzheimer’s disease (AD) troubles more than 7% of the elderly population in Taiwan.** While there hasn’t been any known cure for the ailment, doctors have been targeting the accumulation of amyloid plaques, a type of protein, in the brain of patients suffering from the disease. Yet, they are now convinced that amyloid is only one of the factors in the progression of AD and that treating amyloid alone is not as effective in slowing down the course of AD as previously believed. Since the promise of the medication is limited, which is proven to only alleviate the symptoms, the medical and pharmaceutical industry have increasingly shifted their attention to another protein called tau. **② Tau is responsible for memory and navigation, and is linked to cognitive decline especially when it is found moving to other brain regions.**

**③ Besides the two proteins mentioned above, scientists studying brain waves involved in learning and memory have found the role of gamma waves.** Gamma waves are found weaker in patients with AD. If this type of brain waves can be boosted, patients’ ability to learn and remember shall theoretically improve to a great extent. Scientists plan on achieving this by stimulating brain cells with varying frequencies of light and sound in a portable device. **④ So far, the results on human tests have been promising.** What’s more, immune cells may play a part in dealing with AD. Not only do they serve as our first defense against germs and viruses, but they are indispensable in clearing out amyloid build-up. People’s immune system weakens as they advance into old ages, when AD is more likely to strike. Boosting our immune defense is supposed to halt or prevent AD, yet this is only a tentative assumption at best for the time being since it hasn’t been tested on human subjects so far.

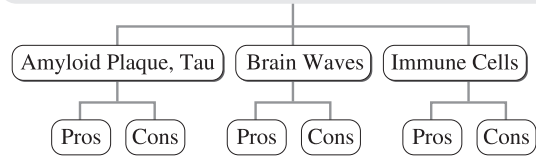
Undeniably, Alzheimer’s disease is difficult to treat and cure. **⑤ However, with our best minds working on the solutions, there’s still a reason for optimism.**

47. Which of the following graphs best outlines the passage? (2 分)

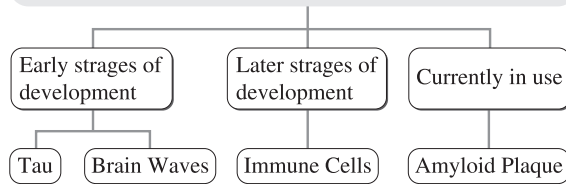
(A) Primary causes of Alzheimer's Disease



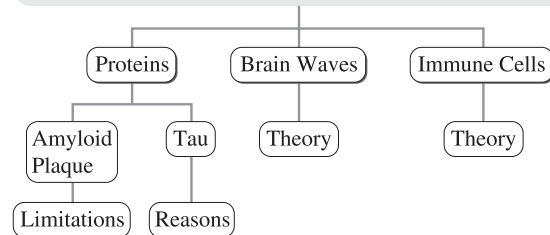
(B) Pros and cons of current treatment for Alzheimer's Disease



(C) New techniques in treating Alzheimer's Disease



(D) Potential treatment focus for Alzheimer's Disease



48. Where are you most likely to read this passage? (2 分)

- (A) Classified ad.
- (B) Advice column.
- (C) Promotional flyer.
- (D) Scientific journal.

49. A fact is a statement that is true, while an opinion is someone's feeling or belief about a topic. Which of the sentences numbered from ❶ to ❺ are facts or opinions? (Facts / Opinions 各占 1 分，各小題須全對才給分，共 2 分)

Facts	
Opinions	

50. Please fill in the blanks below with words or phrases from the passage above. (每格 1 分，共 4 分)

It is believed that our past medication for Alzheimer's disease deals with ❶ only, instead of the root cause, so scientists now focus on three other targets. Tau, for instance, is a type of ❷ just like amyloid, and it will spread to other brain regions as the disease worsens. Human brain waves, or ❸ waves in particular, are also the focus of attention, and early results prove that boosting brain waves improves our memory. Our ❹ may also be indispensable, because they help clean out amyloid and other germs and viruses.

## 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. 在社群媒體上，常常有廣告推銷各式各樣的商品，從日常必需品到電子產品都有。
2. 然而，有很高比例的消費者最後收到仿冒品，或是有瑕疵的產品，且很難要求退款。

### 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：下列圖表為臺灣高中生使用校園內三樣設施的統計數據。請同學寫一篇兩段的文章，第一段請描述圖表呈現的趨勢。第二段請分享這張圖表是否符合你自己的校園生活經驗，並具體告知原因，如某些設施為何比較熱門。文中不得透漏自己學校名稱或是姓名。

