



全國公私立高級中學

一〇〇學年度學科能力測驗第一次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：100年7月25~26日



英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共 2 大題

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，修正時應以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題請在「答案卷」上作答，務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。

祝考試順利

第壹部分：單選題(72%)

一、詞彙(15%)

說明：第 1 題至第 15 題，每題 4 個選項，其中只有一個是最適當的答案，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 1 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Writing has never been easy for me; maybe I can't _____ my thoughts very well to a blank sheet of paper that is staring at me.
(A) translate (B) collect (C) transfer (D) explain
2. In English spelling rules, there always seems to be a(n) _____ to which the rule does not apply.
(A) decision (B) opposition (C) extension (D) exception
3. Peter was not upset when he was laid off because he had been told, when hired, that it was only a _____ job.
(A) secondary (B) conservative (C) temporary (D) contemporary
4. Betty should have been here two hours ago. _____, she is not coming.
(A) Apparently (B) Influentially (C) Automatically (D) Narrowly
5. Whenever Lindsay steps into a department store, she has the _____ to buy new clothes and shoes.
(A) access (B) impulse (C) source (D) clue
6. Being the only child in her family, Dolly often feels lonely and talks to her _____ friend, as if he really existed.
(A) creative (B) intelligent (C) intimate (D) imaginary
7. The evidence was so strong against the defendant that it didn't seem possible that he could prove his _____.
(A) confidence (B) innocence (C) connection (D) investigation
8. We had a wonderful time last night. We did not _____ the performance to be as excellent as it was.
(A) respect (B) inspect (C) accept (D) expect
9. People usually _____ their views because their ways of seeing things change as they get older.
(A) modify (B) clarify (C) purify (D) notify
10. Jessica's parents are very _____ people and give her a lot of freedom.
(A) frugal (B) sociable (C) liberal (D) hostile
11. Beyoncé is a very popular singer. Whenever she has a concert, there are no _____ seats left at all.
(A) valid (B) vacant (C) vivid (D) vital
12. English is more _____ used in international intercourse than any other languages today.
(A) typically (B) profoundly (C) widely (D) repeatedly
13. He _____ all the "No Smoking" signs and lit up a cigarette.
(A) ignored (B) abolished (C) announced (D) observed
14. You face a terrible _____ because either choice you make will have unfortunate consequences.
(A) punishment (B) coincidence (C) dilemma (D) strategy

15. Allen is a reserved man. I have _____ seen him display any sign of emotion.
(A) merely (B) frequently (C) roughly (D) rarely

二、綜合測驗(15%)

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答案，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 1 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

16-20 題為題組

A Wall Street tycoon fell in love with a Broadway chorus girl and for several months was with the shapely miss every day, 16 her to lunch at fashionable restaurants and to midnight suppers after theater. The couple was seen everywhere together. Finally, this big businessman decided he wanted to 17 the actress his wife. Being as cautious about marriage as he was about business (he had not gained his fortune by chance), he had no doubts about hiring a private detective to pry into his girlfriend's past and thus prevented himself 18 making a hasty decision that he might regret later. The detective did a thorough job of investigating. At last he turned in his report.

"Miss Laura has a clean reputation. The woman's past is completely 19, and her associates have always been people of high rank. There is no trace of scandal whatsoever in her background. 20 there is anything at all suspicious, it is this: recently Miss Laura has been seen in the company of a businessman of questionable reputation."

16. (A) and takes (B) taking (C) took (D) takes
 17. (A) marry (B) have (C) become (D) make
 18. (A) against (B) off (C) from (D) on
 19. (A) mysterious (B) tragic (C) spotless (D) meaningless
 20. (A) Whether (B) When (C) Although (D) If

21-25 題為題組

According to some legends, Cloud Gate is the name of the oldest known dance in China. In 1973, choreographer Lin Hwai-min 21 this classical name for his dance company: Cloud Gate Dance Theatre of Taiwan. Cloud Gate's rich repertoire has its roots in Asian myths and folklore, 22 it brings these age-old stories a new perspective. The company 23 a group of dancers whose training includes Chi Kung, meditation, martial arts, Chinese Opera movement, modern dance, and ballet. Cloud Gate enjoys high acclaim and popularity overseas as well as at home. 24 its importance locally and internationally, on August 21, 2003, Taiwan's government proclaimed the day "Cloud Gate Day" and named the street on 25 the company's office lies "Cloud Gate Lane." This was the first time in Taiwan's history a day and place were named after a living artist or an active artistic organization.

21. (A) called (B) invented (C) adopted (D) created
 22. (A) since (B) but (C) or (D) as
 23. (A) takes over (B) turns into (C) consists of (D) depends on
 24. (A) In accordance with (B) In relation to (C) In exchange of (D) In recognition of
 25. (A) which (B) what (C) that (D) where

26-30 題為題組

In the world of technology, most of the big names belong to men. But it's time for them to move over and make room for Cher Wang, the co-founder and the chairperson of the HTC corporation. Although 26 a wealthy family, she persistently created her own success. Her drive paid off, 27 evidenced by the fact that she and her husband Wenchi Chen, the CEO of VIA Technologies, made Forbes' 2009 list of billionaires.

But Wang's success is not only 28 hard work. HTC's history shows she also has plenty of vision and innovation. The company launched a smartphone predecessor in 1997 when the 29 wasn't ready for it yet and was the first manufacturer to create a device for Google's Android mobile platform in the HTC dream, which was released in October of 2008.

Cher Wang is a woman 30 her time.

26. (A) came from (B) inherited from (C) born into (D) passing down
27. (A) it (B) that (C) so (D) as
28. (A) because (B) due to (C) owing (D) as a result
29. (A) consumers (B) technology (C) market (D) businesses
30. (A) ahead of (B) on top of (C) in front of (D) behind

三、文意選填(10%)

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」。各題答對得 1 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804-1864), one of America's all-time major authors, had many disappointments in his literary career. Being of a melancholy 31, he was apt to become gloomy about his future as a writer. Pessimism was his bitterest enemy.

Three different times in his life Hawthorne was 32 from his government job and had to take writing as a livelihood. At such times he became moody and could see nothing 33 the dark side of life. Had it not been for his understanding wife Sophia, he might very possibly have abandoned literature altogether.

On one especially 34 occasion, Hawthorne returned home with the announcement that he had lost his government position. "What will we do, Sophia?" he 35 in dismay. "This is the end."

American literature is indebted to Sophia for 36 happened next. Instead of 37 her husband for losing his job, she went to the cupboard, took down pen, ink, and paper and placed them on the table. Then, touching her husband affectionately, she smiled and said, "Just think of it! Now you'll be completely 38 to write the book you've had in mind and couldn't find time for."

Sophia's positive attitude 39 Hawthorne to muster up enough courage to sit down at the table and begin to work. The result was *The Scarlet Letter*, Hawthorne's 40 novel and one of the most valuable contributions to American literature.

- (A) what (B) but (C) sighed (D) nature (E) free
(F) finest (G) discouraging (H) caused (I) dismissed (J) scolding

四、閱讀測驗(32%)

說明：第 41 題至第 56 題，每題 4 個選項，請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個答案，畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 2 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

41-44 題為題組

There are many misconceptions about alcoholism in the United States. For example, many people think that alcoholics are careless, pleasure-seeking people who have moral problems that make them easier prey for liquor. Actually, alcoholics often feel guilty about their drinking and are very self-conscious around other people. Alcoholics quite often have a low self esteem and are sensitive about what people may think of them. Another common myth is that the alcoholics are always drunk, but it is not true. In fact, there are three types of alcoholics. **Episodic** drinkers, for instance, drink only now and then, but each of their drinking episodes ends in overindulgence. Habitual excess drinkers are also only occasionally drunk, but their episodes are much more frequent than those of the episodic drinker. The addict is a person who must drink continually simply in order to function. It is the addict who needs medical assistance to withdraw from the support of alcohol.

41. What may be the best title for this passage?
- (A) Alcoholism in America. (B) Types of Alcoholics.
(C) Alcoholism: Fact and Myth. (D) Alcoholism: Cause and Cure.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Misunderstandings about alcoholism are common.
(B) Alcoholics are not always drunk.
(C) Habitual drinkers drink more frequently than episodic drinkers.
(D) Episodic drinkers never overindulge.
43. The passage suggests that _____.
- (A) alcoholics are basically immoral
(B) most alcoholics are emotionally disturbed people
(C) more habitual drinkers become addicts than episodic drinkers
(D) alcoholics are careless people who feel guiltless about their drinking
44. The word **episodic** in this passage means _____.
- (A) regular (B) constant (C) uncontrollable (D) occasional

45-48 題為題組

There's always been a nature vs. nurture debate regarding individuals' athletic success: is it more decided by hard work or natural ability (or a *combination of both*)? Especially prevalent is the question: are black people somehow hard-wired to do better in sports?

A study led by Duke professor Andre Bejan looked into two of the most oft-cited examples of the argument – whites' relative dominance in swimming vs. blacks' dominance in running. What it found was that natural gifts *do* make quite a difference – but maybe not how you'd expect.

The study's findings were based on the centers of gravity found in West African runners' vs. European swimmers' bodies – or, in other words, where their belly buttons are. The runners had higher centers of gravity (i.e. longer legs), while the swimmers' were lower (i.e. longer torsos).

This **matters** because, for the runners, longer legs are equal to longer strides. For swimmers, it's about, as Bejan put it, "surfing the wave created by the swimmer." Longer torso is equivalent to longer wave. Remember Michael Phelps? He is an athlete with the ideal swimming body type.

The study's findings are intriguing – even if they just confirm what many have long suspected, it's nice to have hard evidence backing the argument that human biology – of all races – does indeed affect athletic performance.

45. This passage is most likely taken from _____.
- (A) an economic journal (B) a piece of sports news
(C) a travel brochure (D) a magazine on international trade
46. According to the passage, athletic success is determined by athletes' _____.
- (A) race (B) geographical origin
(C) hard work (D) belly button placement
47. According to the study mentioned in the passage, it can be inferred that Michael Phelps _____.
- (A) has lower center of gravity
(B) has higher center of gravity
(C) has a short body
(D) has longer legs
48. The word **matters** in the fourth paragraph means _____.
- (A) to surprise and upset someone
(B) to have an important effect on something
(C) to make someone who is anxious feel calmer
(D) to be the most noticeable feature of something

49-52 題為題組

Glaciers are formed by fallen snow that gets compressed into solid ice over a period of time. This snow keeps on freezing and thawing (depending on the climate and temperature) and finally gets converted into ice. Glaciers are also known as “rivers of ice” because they are not stationary but moving constantly like the water of a river; only much slower, from a few millimeters a day to a few meters a day.

It is normal for glaciers to melt. Glaciers either break off into smaller icebergs and melt directly into the sea, or melt on land and form rivers that will empty into the sea. However, glacier ice is melting much faster today than expected. This has serious effects on the earth, mostly negative.

Ice glaciers are able to deflect almost 80% heat of the sun, absorbing approximately 20% heat. This figure becomes opposite when sunlight falls on earth. So, the loss of glacier will in turn help in increasing global temperatures. In addition, the loss of glacier ice will result in fresh water shortage because living creatures on earth depend on the melting water from glaciers for their fresh water supply through lakes and rivers. If ice glaciers on high altitudes melt rapidly, it will lead to a sudden increase in water input to rivers, causing floods all along the rivers. Besides, the melting water will cause a rising sea level. The effects of this are of unimaginable magnitude. Coastal regions across the globe will have to relocate because of flooding, soil erosion, and contamination of underground fresh water with salt water. These will be felt first in America (north, central, and south) and most of Asia.

The effects of melting ice glaciers are currently affecting the entire planet. We can not stop the glaciers from melting faster than they should do, but we can help reduce global warming. It will help to make earth a less hazardous place to live in.

49. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage?
- (A) How glaciers are formed.
(B) The effects of melting ice glaciers.
(C) How slow glaciers move.
(D) How to reduce the emission of carbon dioxide.
50. When sunlight falls on earth, how much of heat will be deflected back?
- (A) 20% (B) 40% (C) 60% (D) 80%

51. Which of the following effects of melting glaciers is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) The rise of sea level. (B) Fresh water shortage.
(C) Disappearance of many animal species. (D) Excessive flooding.

52. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- (A) Glaciers are not immovable.
(B) The effects of melting glaciers are mostly negative.
(C) The earth has yet to be influenced by the effects of melting glaciers.
(D) Melting glaciers will make the coastal areas unsuitable places to live in.

53-56 題為題組

Coco Chanel (19 August 1883 – 10 January 1971) was born as Gabrielle Bonheur Chanel in France. Her mother died when she was only 12, and her father left the family. As a result, she had to live in an orphanage. It was then she learned how to sew clothes. When she was 18, she left the orphanage to make her own way in the world with her needle.

Chanel took up a job as a café singer during the years between 1905 and 1908. It was then that she started to use the name “Coco.” First a mistress of a wealthy French industrialist heir then of a rich English military officer, Chanel drew on the resources of these patrons in setting up a millinery shop in Paris in 1910. The two men also helped her find customers, and her simple hats for women became popular among elite circles.

Soon Coco Chanel was expanding to fashion design. By 1920s, her designer wear had become a rage. Chanel revolutionized fashion with her innovative design. Before that time, clothes for women were fussy, with big, long skirts, lots of fabric and corsets and padding. The clothes were difficult to put on and restricted the wearer. Chanel’s hassle-free and comfortable designs, short skirts and pants, and casual look were in sharp contrast to the fashions popular in the previous decades. The new look of design appeared for the first time in the women’s fashion history. In fact, Chanel was inspired to create this look by the clothes men wore. She wanted to give women the same freedom of movement in their clothes that men had, and Chanel herself sometimes dressed in mannish clothes.

Chanel’s fashions had a staying power, and didn’t change much from year to year – even generation to generation. Most importantly, she freed women from old-styled fashion. Her extraordinary influence was such that she was the only person in the field to be named on *Time 100: The Most Important People of the Century* in the 20th century.

53. Chanel learned the skills that helped her create her fashion empire when _____.

- (A) she sang at cafés
(B) she was a mistress of a rich French industrialist heir
(C) she was a mistress of a wealthy English military officer
(D) she lived in the orphanage

54. Which of the following about Chanel is correct?

- (A) Her parents named her “Coco” after her grandmother.
(B) Her rich lovers supported her in the beginning of her career.
(C) She sold women’s clothes and perfume in her first shop.
(D) She is the only woman named by *Time* as one of the most important people in the 20th century.

55. Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), the celebrated English nurse, was **least** likely to wear _____.

- (A) long, big skirts
(B) a corset
(C) a short skirt with a casual look
(D) clothes with lots of fabric and padding

56. Coco Chanel has a great influence on fashion because _____.
- (A) she liberated women's fashion
 - (B) she rose from a humble beginning to an innovative fashion designer
 - (C) she was the first woman who wore mannish clothes in public
 - (D) she helped create modern fashion industry

第貳部分：非選擇題(28%)

一、中譯英(8%)

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，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 我們不可能準確地預測地震何時會發生。
2. 但是我們可以事先採取預防措施將損害減到最低。

二、英文作文(20%)

說明：1. 依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長約 100 至 120 個單詞 (words)。

提示：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫出一個涵蓋連環圖片內容並有完整結局的故事。

