



# 全國公立高級中學

100 學年度學科能力測驗第二次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：100 年 9 月 7~8 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

- 選擇題共 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：選擇題(占 72 分)

### 一、詞彙(占 15 分)

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. As a newcomer, Peter was not \_\_\_\_\_ with the neighborhood and needed someone to show him around.  
(A) skillful                      (B) direct                      (C) familiar                      (D) patient
2. Because Joanna \_\_\_\_\_ to provide all the information on time, the company couldn't accept her application for the job.  
(A) served                      (B) failed                      (C) seemed                      (D) tended
3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ for older children to feel insecure and jealous when there is a newborn baby in the family.  
(A) unique                      (B) private                      (C) humorous                      (D) natural
4. As the saying goes, "Beauty is only skin deep," so we should judge people by their character, not by their \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) appearance                      (B) entrance                      (C) performance                      (D) tolerance
5. In the 1960s, coals were \_\_\_\_\_ with cheap and plentiful oil, and new production methods were introduced.  
(A) replaced                      (B) inspired                      (C) recorded                      (D) prevented
6. Paul the Octopus became internationally famous for correctly \_\_\_\_\_ the winners of Germany's seven matches at the 2010 FIFA World Cup.  
(A) complaining                      (B) predicting                      (C) measuring                      (D) struggling
7. When reading nursery rhymes, songs or poems written for children, we often recall those \_\_\_\_\_ memories of carefree childhood.  
(A) horrible                      (B) loyal                      (C) pleasant                      (D) violent
8. Some animals are considered to stand for particular ideas or meanings; doves, for example, are usually thought of as a \_\_\_\_\_ of peace.  
(A) purpose                      (B) custom                      (C) leisure                      (D) symbol
9. Jay Chou's latest album is \_\_\_\_\_ online now; after paying fees, you can download his songs at home without going out to a music store.  
(A) available                      (B) miserable                      (C) reasonable                      (D) probable
10. Chen Shu-chu, a vegetable vendor in Taitung, was listed as one of the 100 most influential people in 2010 by Time Magazine for her generous donations to charitable \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) attractions                      (B) organizations                      (C) inventions                      (D) communications
11. In many Third World countries, it is very common to see people still living under \_\_\_\_\_ poor conditions, without water and food to support themselves.  
(A) suddenly                      (B) extremely                      (C) silently                      (D) mentally

12. Few people in the class were willing to be friends with Steven, who would use \_\_\_\_\_ language whenever he was in a bad mood.  
(A) necessary (B) confident (C) offensive (D) divided
13. Robert had a great sense of \_\_\_\_\_ when he successfully completed the difficult task on his own.  
(A) fulfillment (B) treatment (C) investment (D) disappointment
14. Shanghai drew large numbers of visitors when it hosted the 2010 World Expo, an event showcasing various technologies and \_\_\_\_\_ from around the world.  
(A) victories (B) reactions (C) cultures (D) sources
15. In early August of 2009, Typhoon Morakot wiped out Xiaolin Village, but \_\_\_\_\_, those villagers trapped in the mountains were rescued in the end.  
(A) generally (B) originally (C) frequently (D) fortunately

## 二、綜合測驗(占 15 分)

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個答案，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

First played in 1981, paintball is a fairly new but very popular sport. It is a game in which players compete, in teams or individually, to eliminate opponents. The game is named so 16 players, often wearing protective masks, use guns to shoot paint bullets at one another in indoor or outdoor fields. Once hit by bullets, players with colorful marks have to quit the game. Rules for paintball vary, but may 17 defending or attacking a particular area, or seizing flags or objects hidden in the field.

In fact, paintball is an effective activity to 18 teamwork as well as an exciting sport. The fast pace and competition in the game require players to work together to 19 winning strategies. In the process, they come to bond as a team and appreciate the importance of cooperation. Obviously, paintball is 20 to the workplace, where people also communicate and cooperate to achieve the same aim.

16. (A) although (B) since (C) while (D) if
17. (A) include (B) compare (C) deliver (D) respect
18. (A) prefer (B) pretend (C) promote (D) protect
19. (A) give up on (B) end up in (C) look up to (D) come up with
20. (A) famous (B) opposite (C) common (D) similar

### 21-25 題為題組

Google Maps, introduced in 2005 by the Internet company Google, is an interactive web mapping service that shows you any part of the world the way it is. People 21 rely on paper maps to find their way around, but now Google Maps has made that much easier than ever. 22 its help, you can quickly find important landmarks like hotels or stations, efficiently make travel plans, and accurately measure distances between two locations. Moreover, because Google Maps offers images taken from satellites, it 23 you to experience a three-dimensional view of city streets.

Although Google Maps brings us much 24, it also causes worries. Various countries have complained that terrorists may use its satellite images to plan attacks. Some people have expressed concern about their own privacy. They think photos 25 on Google Maps are so graphic that their personal lives may be invaded. In response to these complaints, Google has made some major changes, but the public still thinks that the effort is a little too late and not enough.

21. (A) led to (B) refused to (C) used to (D) afforded to  
22. (A) In (B) For (C) With (D) To  
23. (A) makes (B) lets (C) has (D) allows  
24. (A) convenience (B) disaster (C) tradition (D) pressure  
25. (A) show (B) showed (C) shown (D) showing

26-30 題為題組

Sea turtles have existed on earth for over 150 million years. What's so special about sea turtles is their mating behavior and 26 characteristics, as well as their 80-year-long lifespan. Male sea turtles spend their life mostly under the water. 27, females, after mating at sea, need to go ashore on a sandy beach, dig holes to make nests, lay eggs inside, and cover them with sand. 28 looking slow on land with their bony shells, sea turtles can swim fast in the ocean with powerful paddle-like flippers.

Regrettably, these ancient creatures are endangered. For one thing, sea turtles' nesting areas are threatened by commercial activities ashore; the noise and trash made by visitors on the beach may cause female turtles to return to the sea 29 coming offshore to lay eggs. For another, sea turtles are illegally hunted for their meat and shells. People even collect their eggs for food. Indeed, human 30 and hunting have resulted in a sharp decrease in the sea turtle population.

26. (A) creative (B) physical (C) tragic (D) religious  
27. (A) However (B) Then (C) Besides (D) Otherwise  
28. (A) Except (B) Through (C) Despite (D) Without  
29. (A) in addition to (B) because of (C) according to (D) instead of  
30. (A) development (B) encouragement (C) government (D) advertisement

**三、文意選填(占 10 分)**

說明：第 31 題至第 40 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對得 1 分；未作答、答錯、或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Nothing beats a good piece of creamy and smooth chocolate. Due to its mood-enhancing qualities, chocolate has been 31 with Valentine's Day, as a gift for lovers. While chocolate is normally eaten for pleasure, some kinds of chocolate have been proven to offer potential health 32. Dark chocolate, for instance, is rich in antioxidants, found to 33 blood pressure. Accordingly, it has been suggested that eating dark chocolate on a 34 basis can help keep us away from heart disease. Though chocolate has positive effects on our circulatory system, we should pay 35 to its high-calorie content. That is, we may be at high risk of weight gain when such energy-rich food as chocolate is 36 in great quantities. What's worse, chocolate is found to 37 caffeine, an addictive substance. You are very 38 to eat chocolate so often that it becomes your daily sweet. Once you stop eating chocolate, you may experience negative 39 like frustrations and depression.

Given all the facts about chocolate, we now understand that it is perfectly 40 to have an occasional treat of chocolate, which makes us feel good and even does us some good. However, we should remember to do it in moderation.

- (A) regular (B) acceptable (C) connected (D) contain (E) consumed  
(F) emotions (G) lower (H) likely (I) benefits (J) attention

## 四、閱讀測驗(占 32 分)

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

In a classroom in any country, instructors teach more than art, history or language. They also teach culture, for each educational system is a mirror that reflects the ideas and beliefs of the society.

In a Western society such as the United States or Canada, which is known for its national, religious, and ethnic diversities, people highly value individualism and independent thinking. Teachers commonly stress those qualities that make each student special and unique. Rather than memorizing information, students tend to work individually, find answers on their own, and express their ideas freely in class discussions. The Western educational system helps students learn to form their values and opinions at an early age and **take the initiative** — to take action without anyone telling them what to do. However, one drawback to the system is that students may not acquire as many basic rules and facts as those in other countries do.

By contrast, in an Asian society like China, Japan or Korea, which is typically characterized by the same language, history and culture, people place lots of importance on group goals and traditions. Teachers adopt a very formal teaching method in which they lecture and students listen with little interaction. Students work together, help each other with assignments, and recite rules or information they have memorized beforehand. Although the Asian educational system is often criticized for its heavy use of rote memorization, it indeed prepares students for a society that values discipline and self-control. That is, Asian students not only learn much more math and science than Western students, but they also learn the important social skill of collaboration.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Each educational system generally has its own advantages.  
 (B) There is no such thing as a drawback-free educational system.  
 (C) The Western and Asian educational systems have much in common.  
 (D) Cultural differences give rise to different educational systems.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Western students think highly of personal differences.  
 (B) Western students tend to engage in teamwork.  
 (C) Asian students enjoy solving problems by themselves.  
 (D) Asian students learn less basic facts in science.
43. What does the phrase “**take the initiative**” in the second paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) To be unique. (B) To be independent.  
 (C) To be active. (D) To be individual.
44. It can be inferred from the passage that an Asian studying in the U.S. might have greater difficulty \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) sharing thoughts publicly (B) working with peers  
 (C) learning by heart (D) behaving properly

45-48 題為題組

Habits are behaviors that people repeat again and again, often unconsciously — for example, the writer who scratches his nose while working or the student who taps her foot during an exam. According to psychologists, the formation of such habits usually indicates that people are experiencing a problem or some sort of stress, and these habits just serve to relieve the tension that they are under.

Many psychologists suggest that people will maintain a habit only if they can benefit from it. In other words, as soon as that habitual behavior becomes worrisome or even annoying, they may do their best to eliminate it. Kicking a habit, nevertheless, is not easy, for it takes considerable determination and will-power. Luckily, help is at hand. There are ways to do away with your bad habits.

To begin with, find out what causes a habit and make an effort to avoid repeating it under the same conditions. Second, try to relax and take a deep breath to help yourself reduce stress. Third, imagine constantly how good you will feel after getting rid of a pesky habit, so as to be more motivated in the process. What's more, reward yourself for every small improvement. For instance, when trying to break the habit of **procrastination**, you can treat yourself to a movie or concert if you find yourself getting things done on time more and more often. Aside from giving rewards, practice self-control as well. Whenever you feel like performing your habitual behavior, try to resist the urge for a while rather than give in to it immediately. Every time you fight against it, you will become more confident of breaking the habit. Finally, remember not to get discouraged when you find yourself occasionally falling back into your bad habit. Rather, keep your faith, try to focus on your steady progress, and start all over again.

45. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To discuss how people may develop certain habits.
- (B) To explain why people may have trouble kicking habits.
- (C) To suggest what people can do to break habits.
- (D) To indicate when people can benefit from habits.

46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- (A) When engaging in a habitual behavior, one is often unaware of doing so.
- (B) Habits can be good to us in some way in that they can help us relax.
- (C) One will continue to perform a habit until it becomes unpleasant.
- (D) Five useful tips are given by the author for getting rid of habits.

47. Which of the following is **NOT** recommended in the passage as a way to kick habits?

- (A) Visualize how pleased you may feel with the elimination of a habit.
- (B) Determine causes, ignore setbacks, and concentrate on improvements.
- (C) Encourage yourself with “prizes” when your effort pays off.
- (D) Surrender to the temptation to repeat a habit and then resist it.

48. What does the word “**procrastination**” in the third paragraph probably mean?

- (A) The behavior of planning a task at times.
- (B) The behavior of completing a task on time.
- (C) The behavior of doing a task at a later time.
- (D) The behavior of finishing a task ahead of time.

49-52 題為題組

People all need to eat every day and may eat a variety of foods, for example, rice, fruits, vegetables, and meat. Yet, are you aware that sometimes you may expose yourself to health hazards by unknowingly eating spoiled or contaminated food?

According to statistics by health officials, each year millions of people suffer from or even die of foodborne illnesses. Meat, in particular, can be potentially hazardous to one's health. Compared with fruits

and vegetables, whose spoilage is easy to observe by simply looking at them, meat hardly has any obvious signs for people to determine whether it has been contaminated. Though in many countries strict governmental regulations have been imposed on meat producers, some experts estimate that in the U.S., for instance, more than half the meat products sold still contain harmful bacteria.

For the last three decades, much research has been conducted on possible solutions to eliminating those harmful bacteria before meat is sent to markets. One feasible way to do so is through irradiation, a process in which food is treated with radiation to kill bacteria, without affecting the food itself. Free of spoilage-causing elements, irradiated meat can last longer and taste better for a period of time. It might even be cheaper because the cost of preventing spoilage would be greatly reduced.

With all the advantages of irradiated food, people still have some concern over its safety. That is why now irradiation is still used on a relatively small scale. However, food safety experts agree that if consumers were convinced to buy irradiated products and irradiation was implemented on a wider scale, the number of illnesses or deaths from eating contaminated food would definitely decline significantly.

49. In which of the following would the information mentioned in the passage **LEAST** likely be seen?

- (A) A science magazine. (B) A food recipe.  
(C) A medical journal. (D) A health guide.

50. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Some people still doubt if irradiated food does no harm to them.  
(B) Irradiation can be used to freeze harmful bacteria contained in food.  
(C) It is as easy to take notice of contaminated meat as it is of spoiled fruits.  
(D) There has been a regulation in many countries banning sale of meat.

51. According to the passage, the advantages of irradiated meat may include all of the following **EXCEPT** \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) longer preservation (B) more sales  
(C) better flavor (D) fewer cases of illnesses

52. What is the author's attitude toward the application of irradiation in the prevention of food contamination?

- (A) Uncertain. (B) Worried. (C) Hopeful. (D) Indifferent.

53-56 題為題組

Have you ever heard of a time capsule? A time capsule is a tube-shaped container filled with articles from a particular time that is to be buried underground and opened by people living in the future to understand what life was like back then.

The history of time capsules can be traced back to ancient Babylon, when people would put objects under stones set at the bottom of a building. In 1938, the term "time capsule" was used for the first time by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, which buried one in the ground at the site of the 1939 New York World's Fair in celebration of its opening. The contents of the capsule were carefully chosen, with specialists participating in the selection, to represent the life in the 1930s. Among the items placed were newspapers, newsletters, magazines, and common articles, such as a telephone, a can opener, and a lamp of coal. Since then, time capsules began to gain popularity and by the 1950s, they were being buried all over the United States.

In 1987, a businessman in California, Alvin Willis, Jr., added a new twist by turning time capsules into a means of preserving personal belongings and family histories. The idea first struck Willis when he was looking for a time capsule to put in a new addition to his home. He was surprised to discover that no one was making time capsules. Thinking that there might be other people like him, who wanted to pass family mementos on to future generations, he soon started up a business of selling time capsules and became very successful in a short time. To make time capsules meaningful to historians, Willis even suggested that they should also have owners' personal thoughts and feelings about current events. Although Willis expected buyers to bury time capsules somewhere, most of **them** ended up being displayed on shelves and coffee tables as great conversation pieces.

53. What is the best title for the passage?  
(A) Historical Development of Time Capsules.  
(B) Typical Items to Put in Time Capsules.  
(C) Different Uses of Time Capsules.  
(D) Suitable Sites to Bury Time Capsules.
54. Which of the following descriptions of time capsules is accurate?  
(A) People began to put objects in time capsules as early as ancient Babylon.  
(B) In 1938, time capsules were used to include items typical of the life then.  
(C) Time capsules had not been popular with people until the 1950s.  
(D) In 1987, time capsules were officially named so by Willis in his business.
55. Why did Willis want to look for a time capsule in the first place?  
(A) To leave mementos to historians. (B) To have something as a reminder.  
(C) To display a conversation piece. (D) To start up a business.
56. What does the pronoun “**them**” in the last paragraph refer to?  
(A) Time capsules. (B) Buyers. (C) Current events. (D) Historians.

## 第貳部分：非選擇題(占 28 分)

### 一、中譯英 (占 8 分)

說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。  
2. 請依序作答，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 人們直到失去他們的健康才開始了解到健康有多麼寶貴(It is ...that...)。
2. 因此，爲了維持健康，不論我們多忙，我們應該盡可能時常運動。

### 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。

