

全國公私立高級中學

102 學年度學科能力測驗第三次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：102 年 11 月 4-5 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

- 非選擇題共二大題

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 未依規定畫記答案卡，致機器掃描無法辨識答案；或未使用黑色墨水的筆書寫答案卷，致評閱人員無法辨認機器掃描後之答案者，其後果由考生自行承擔。
- 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

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

1. Cycling is very good exercise. It _____ all the muscles of the body.
(A) attaches (B) confirms (C) releases (D) strengthens
2. Environmental pollution seems to be an important _____ in the increase in cancers all over the world.
(A) background (B) factor (C) landmark (D) situation
3. Amelia held the flower as gently as she could, fearing that the _____ stem would break.
(A) delicate (B) loose (C) tough (D) valuable
4. An earthquake may strike so _____ that a matter of seconds can mean the difference between life and death.
(A) consciously (B) gradually (C) narrowly (D) unexpectedly
5. Students can learn more quickly by identifying their own _____ in the subject they are studying and then taking steps to improve in those areas.
(A) applications (B) concerns (C) passions (D) weaknesses
6. Studies have shown that babies in the womb will _____ to sudden loud noises or bright lights that are flashed on the mother's belly.
(A) correspond (B) object (C) react (D) stretch
7. Many people believe if you are _____, better things will happen to you.
(A) conservative (B) furious (C) optimistic (D) suspicious
8. _____ Helena is unhappy about something. She's been walking around looking depressed all day.
(A) Apparently (B) Fortunately (C) Privately (D) Ridiculously
9. My parents cannot speak English, so I have to _____ for them while traveling in the USA.
(A) apologize (B) interpret (C) recognize (D) wonder
10. There is no _____ for hard work when trying to achieve a high standard in any sport.
(A) display (B) foundation (C) reward (D) substitute
11. I don't know what you mean. Can you be a bit more _____ about the problems your computer is having?
(A) clumsy (B) intimate (C) specific (D) visual
12. The sculpture was _____ thought to be a work of Auguste Rodin, but is now proved to have been created by a student of the master.
(A) casually (B) equally (C) originally (D) thoroughly
13. Children often attribute the actions of an abusive parent to their own behavior, and may feel they _____ their treatment.
(A) conserve (B) deserve (C) preserve (D) reserve
14. The driver of the car suffered minor internal _____ from his seatbelt, but was otherwise okay.
(A) complaints (B) injuries (C) obstacles (D) tissues
15. Each person's DNA code is _____ except in the case of identical twins.
(A) changeable (B) efficient (C) practical (D) unique

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

16-20 題為題組

The Sebou custom marks the occasion of a newborn and is followed by all religious sects of Egypt. The ceremony takes place seven days after the birth of the child. A grand feast is prepared, and family members from 16, friends and neighbors are invited to meet the infant for the first time. Gold jewelry in the form of bracelets, amulets and pendants are given 17 gifts. The baby is bathed and dressed in new clothes. It is placed in a cradle, which is decorated and the women surround the cradle and sing. The cradle is gently rocked or shaken while the chanting takes place. The strange part is 18 the mother must step over the cradle, without touching it, seven times. Meanwhile the other women bang vessels, yell and shout and sing at the 19 of their voices, making a deafening din. This ceremony is a sort of cleansing ritual for the newborn, to 20 evil and bad spirits. All the noise and clamor is to show the newborn what a nosy and loud world exists out there.

16. (A) back and forth (B) far and wide (C) few and far between (D) up and down
 17. (A) as (B) for (C) to (D) with
 18. (A) so (B) such (C) that (D) what
 19. (A) bottom (B) depth (C) end (D) top
 20. (A) come up with (B) get rid of (C) make fun of (D) put up with

21-25 題為題組

Canadians highly value their society's diversity and tolerance and are also eager to avoid conflict in everyday conversation. As a result, expressing a strong, negative opinion about any group of people on the basis of ethnicity or cultural customs is often 21 awkward or rude. Describing someone as a "foreigner" has negative connotations in Canada. It implies that the person "does not belong" or "is not welcome here." Describing someone as an "alien" is a 22 insult. Also, it is dangerous to assert that someone is or is not Canadian. Many landed immigrants born 23 have lived in Canada for years and feel patriotic, vote, and consider themselves to be integrated into Canadian society. 24, there have been Canadians who are ethnically Chinese, Japanese, Bulgarian, Sikh, and so on and so on, for many generations. Also, overt displays of "nationalism" make English Canadians extremely 25. English Canadians are quietly and fiercely proud of their country, but patriotic fervor is an intensely private matter and not appropriate for public display.

21. (A) regarded (B) seen (C) thought (D) viewed
 22. (A) humorous (B) pleasant (C) serious (D) trivial
 23. (A) anywhere (B) elsewhere (C) nowhere (D) somewhere
 24. (A) However (B) Moreover (C) In contrast (D) Otherwise
 25. (A) decent (B) improper (C) possible (D) uncomfortable

26-30 題為題組

3D printing is a truly incredible new technology. After taking off in the 21st century, it looks set to become one of the defining technologies in human space travel. Plans are being made to use 3D printing in creating spacecraft and orbital factories but the 26 potential application allows you to print “real” edible food. Researchers at Cornell University have developed a machine that can make biscuits, cakes and even a scallop-based snack in the form of a space shuttle.

The food in space has always received mixed reactions. Astronauts now have the luxury of making things like burritos, but the food served in space has seemed rather 27 than appetizing. Everyone would prefer it if they could have something which best suits their own tastes.

Using edible gel-like mixtures of solids and liquids and flavoring agents, the Fab@Home 3D food printer is able to create an 28 array of different flavors and textures to help keep astronauts from getting bored with their meals. The printer works by mimicking the taste and mouthfeel of different foods.

While it may be quite some time 29 this technology is suitable for general use, it could ultimately be used to 30 all of the nutrients and minerals essential for a healthy diet, and it could even be tailored to individual dietary requirements.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| 26. (A) later | (B) latter | (C) last | (D) latest |
| 27. (A) little | (B) less | (C) more | (D) much |
| 28. (A) awful | (B) expensive | (C) impressive | (D) obvious |
| 29. (A) after | (B) before | (C) unless | (D) when |
| 30. (A) blend in | (B) hunt down | (C) look for | (D) rely on |

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

31-40 題為題組

The word “typhoon” is derived from the Chinese word *tai-feng*. Typhoons are tropical storms in the Pacific Ocean but 31 west of the International Date Line. Storms east of that are called hurricanes.

Taiwan’s Central Weather Bureau classifies typhoons into three categories. The lowest category, “tropical storm”, refers to a 32 with wind speeds of 32.6 m/s or less. Moderate typhoons have wind speeds between 32.7 m/s and 50.9 m/s, and anything 33 than that is classified as a strong typhoon. In media reports and daily conversation, the terms “violent typhoon” and “super typhoon” are often thrown about, but they are not used in 34 classification methods.

On average, three to four typhoons visit Taiwan every summer. The heavy rains and strong winds 35 by typhoons often cause flash floods and landslides. As a result, it is common practice for local governments to announce the cancellation of work and school to 36 the public’s safety. These announcements can come as 37 as halfway through the day, depending on conditions.

With destructive winds and unrelenting rain, typhoons can damage local infrastructure, often causing localized 38 failures and interrupting water supplies. Heavy flooding can cause schools and other organizations to close down for weeks while excess water is 39 and safety checks are run.

When two typhoons are coming together, they may interact with each other and cause the so-called “Fujiwara Effect”. The interaction will eventually 40 the two typhoons to merge into one and unleash massive disasters. The precise results of such interactions depend on factors such as the size of the two typhoons, their distance from each other, and the prevailing atmospheric conditions around them.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| (A) cause | (B) brought | (C) ensure | (D) greater | (E) late |
| (F) official | (G) only | (H) power | (I) system | (J) pumped out |

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

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

41-44 題為題組

Australia is a country known for its free and easy-going lifestyle. Lately, however, people's drinking habits have been changing. More and more Australians are switching their pint of beer for a glass of lemonade or mineral water. A growing number of Australians are leaving alcohol behind, at least for a while.

20 years ago only 6% of Australian adults have never had a drink. Today the number has doubled to 12%. The number for teenagers is similar. The percentage of drinking youngsters has gone down from half in 1990 to a third today. Although Australia still reports a massive drinking problem, people have begun to consider that **binge drinking** and getting drunk just for fun is not the healthiest thing to do.

Other Australians have started campaigning against alcohol. *Hello Sunday Morning* is a website that wants to persuade people to change their drinking habits and comment about it. Since its launch in 2009 almost 10,000 people have registered and blogged about their relationship with alcohol. Overall consumption of users is currently at about 70% of its original level.

Other organizations are *Febfast*, where you give up drinking alcohol for a month, or *DryJuly*, a non-profit organization, that campaigns for a healthy lifestyle.

Australians have not only become aware of the harm that alcohol can do, but also of the costs. They have realized that cutting down alcohol can save them a lot of money which they could use elsewhere. State health costs could also be significantly reduced. Such campaigns can have an effect on people's lifestyles, but it will take some time.

41. The above passage is mainly about _____.
- (A) the drinking culture of Australia
(B) the history of drinking in Australia
(C) the change of drinking habits among Australians
(D) the influence of adult drinking on Australian teenagers
42. The phrase "binge drinking" most likely refers to "_____."
- (A) excessive drinking
(B) healthy drinking
(C) moderate drinking
(D) occasional drinking
43. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- (A) nobody will drink alone in Australia in the long run
(B) the anti-alcohol movement has achieved some success
(C) more adults than teenagers ask *Febfast* for help to quit drinking
(D) *DryJuly* has gained a lot of money from its healthy lifestyle campaign
44. The author seems to be _____ about Australians' efforts to lead a life with less or even no alcohol.
- (A) encouraging (B) indifferent (C) negative (D) worried

45-48 題為題組

The top of the world is a wintry wonderland. Icebergs float in the cold Arctic Ocean. In winter, the temperature often falls to -30°F and the sun never rises. The ocean is surrounded by frozen ground. There are few people or trees, but to polar bears, the Arctic is home.

Polar bears have thick fur, huge paws and other features that make them well prepared for life in their harsh environment. In fact, they need the Arctic sea ice for survival. But climate change is causing larger and larger areas of summer sea ice to melt. Experts say that if warming patterns continue, the Arctic could be free of summer sea ice by 2050. That may cause two-thirds of the world's 20,000 polar bears to be gone by then too. Polar bears can't survive for long on land. Seals are their main source of food. The bears hunt for seals in openings in the sea ice. Polar bears need the ice to get to their prey. In summer, the polar bears that live on land eat very little and wait for the sea ice to return.

With the sea ice forming later in the year and melting earlier, polar bears do not have enough opportunity to hunt and eat. Less sea ice makes it harder for the bears to catch the seals. The bears must swim longer distances between ice packs, and they can't always make it. The ice is also getting thinner. These conditions can cause polar-bear cubs to become separated from their mothers, who provide them with food.

Few people have the chance to see polar bears in the wild. That's where zoos come in. The St. Louis Zoo, in Missouri, is planning a \$20 million polar-bear exhibit, scheduled to open in 2017. The North Carolina Zoo, in Asheboro, plans to open its new polar-bear exhibit in 2014. While there are obstacles to bringing polar bears into the country, some zoo workers are working to show how rescuing **orphaned cubs** could help the species survive. Zoos would provide the cubs with a safe home. Experts would work to breed the bears and keep polar-bear populations healthy.

45. The best title of the passage would be “_____.”
- (A) Polar Bears in Peril
 - (B) Recent Polar Bears Exhibits
 - (C) The Importance of the Arctic Sea Ice
 - (D) Ways to Save the Arctic from Global Warming
46. According to the passage, which of the following statements about polar bears and climate change is **NOT** true?
- (A) The melting of sea ice has made the bears' life harder than before.
 - (B) Global warming is likely to reduce two thirds of the bear population.
 - (C) The bears' unique features enable them to adapt well to climate change.
 - (D) The longer distance between icebergs forced many bear cubs to part with their mothers.
47. The phrase “**orphaned cubs**” in the last paragraph refers to _____.
- (A) baby bears with thick furs and sharp paws
 - (B) young polar bears that have lost their parents
 - (C) young polar bears that swim and hunt with their mothers
 - (D) baby bears that are being bred in two famous zoos in America
48. The last paragraph _____.
- (A) points out the obstacles for bringing polar bears into zoos
 - (B) tells people where to see real polar bears with a small sum of money
 - (C) gives examples of how some zoos are trying to help polar bears to survive
 - (D) offers the reader information about the impact of climate change upon polar bears

49-52 題為題組

Rabies is a disease that infects the brain and spinal cord. The infection is caused by a virus too small to be seen with the ordinary microscope. The rabies virus can infect all warm-blooded animals, but man receives it most often when bitten by a dog infected with the virus. This is why when a human being is bitten by a dog, an effort is always made to find the dog and examine it to see if it might have rabies. It just doesn't pay to take chances!

It isn't easy to tell when a dog has been infected with rabies because it takes such a long time for the disease to show up—usually four to six weeks. At first the dog is quiet, has a fever, and isn't interested in food. Then it becomes excited. Saliva froths from the mouth. It growls and barks, and is likely to bite. After these symptoms appear, it's pretty hopeless. The dog will die in about three to five days.

In human beings, the disease begins much as it does in the dog. A man infected by rabies will be quiet at first. He will have fever and feel strange. Soon he feels his muscles draw strongly together. When he tries to drink, the muscles of his mouth and throat tighten, as if he were in a spasm. The muscle spasms are due to changes in the nervous system. But it was believed that they were due to an actual fear of the water, so rabies was given another name—“hydrophobia,” which means “fear of water,” and is not a true description of the disease.

Death comes from rabies usually when the breathing muscles go into spasm. As you can see, with this disease prevention is of the utmost importance. The bite area must be cleaned thoroughly, and a serum is given within three days of the bite. This acts against the virus before it has a chance to increase and attack the brain. Injections are given each day for a period of two to three weeks. All of this is to prevent the virus from taking hold of the body.

49. The subject of this passage is _____.
- (A) how people get rabies
 - (B) rabies and hydrophobia
 - (C) a killer disease and its prevention
 - (D) how rabies could be controlled now
50. According to the passage, why is it hard to tell if a dog has been infected by rabies ?
- (A) It dies in about three to five days after being infected.
 - (B) It takes quite a long time for the symptoms to show up.
 - (C) Even a normal dog gets quiet and loses appetite sometimes.
 - (D) Dogs are likely to get excited and bark at people around them.
51. Based on the passage, when will a person become hopeless after being bitten by a dog with rabies virus ?
- (A) Soon after the biting.
 - (B) When the person became very silent.
 - (C) Soon after the person is given a serum.
 - (D) When the person's breathing muscles go into spasm.
52. The focus of the fourth paragraph is _____.
- (A) why people get infected of rabies
 - (B) what to do after a person is bitten by a dog with rabies
 - (C) how people can avoid being bitten by stray dogs
 - (D) when to receive injections against rabies virus

53-56 題為題組

Although mainly considered a French dish, escargot (French for snails) have been eaten for many thousands of years. Large quantities of empty shells have been found in the caves of prehistoric man, indicating that in various parts of the world they were a common part of the diet at that time. With the rise of civilization, various cultures, including the Greeks and Romans, have continued to eat snails, often considering them a delicacy.

Today there are over 100 different types of edible snails. In France, only two types are commonly eaten: the Petit-Gris, which is French for Little-Gray, and the Escargot de Bourgogne, which is French for Burgundy Snail. It is possible to collect snails from the wild and eat them, provided you know which ones are edible and where to find them. In France there is a hunting season for edible snails, and they can only be collected during this time. Although restricting snail collection to this hunting period is intended to protect the wild snail population, here and elsewhere in the world the population has been reduced through over-collecting.

Some snails are protected due to population decline and cannot be legally taken. Others may have a hunting season, which is the only time they can be collected. Not all snails are edible. Some have an unpleasant taste while others are poisonous. If collecting wild snails, take local advice to avoid a disappointing meal. The taste of wild snails is affected by what they eat. If they happen to have eaten poisonous plants, they will also become poisonous until the poison has been purged from them.

The increasing scarcity of wild snails has promoted the creation and growth of snail farms, which now grow a proportion of the snails for public consumption. Breeding of edible snails has focused almost entirely on the Petit-Gris rather than the Escargot de Bourgogne. The technical term for farming snails is helici-culture.

53. The passage deals mostly with _____.
- (A) the origin of eating snails in Europe
 - (B) the future of snail farming in France
 - (C) snail collecting and farming in France
 - (D) two most popular edible snails in France
54. Based on the information given in the passage, we can infer that _____.
- (A) the snail was an easy animal for prehistoric hunters to catch
 - (B) Greek snail lovers move to France in search of edible snails
 - (C) over-collecting has led to the extinction of more than 100 species of snails
 - (D) restricting snail collection to a specific hunting period makes wild snails get scarcer

55. According to the third paragraph, _____.
- (A) all wild snails are edible
 - (B) not all wild snails make a delicious dish
 - (C) only locals can collect wild snails legally
 - (D) snail hunting has become illegal in France
56. What factor gave rise to the snail farming industry ?
- (A) The decline of wild snail population.
 - (B) The danger of eating poisonous snails.
 - (C) The growing demand from around the world.
 - (D) The increasing popularity of snail consumption.

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，並標明子題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 現在手機無所不在，有些人一發現手機不在身邊就開始恐慌。
2. 其實，即使你每天關掉手機數小時，你很少錯過什麼重要的事。

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：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。

