

臺北區 103 學年度第一學期  
第一次學科能力測驗模擬考試

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. David Wang is such a \_\_\_\_\_ teacher that he always tells funny jokes to make his students laugh, so few students fall asleep in his class.  
(A) strict                      (B) humble                      (C) humorous                      (D) precise
2. Grace \_\_\_\_\_ how teenagers spent their pocket money in her term paper; in it she gave her opinions and comments in detail.  
(A) explored                      (B) regulated                      (C) preserved                      (D) distributed
3. The importance of a healthy diet can't be too \_\_\_\_\_. After all, we are what we eat.  
(A) devised                      (B) functioned                      (C) approved                      (D) emphasized
4. Since the couple often argued angrily over small things, they could no longer \_\_\_\_\_ each other and decided to get divorced.  
(A) overthrow                      (B) tolerate                      (C) isolate                      (D) intensify
5. Many schoolchildren are seen as overweight because they \_\_\_\_\_ too much junk food, such as French fries, or fried chicken.  
(A) define                      (B) inspect                      (C) consume                      (D) motivate
6. My father is a \_\_\_\_\_ person that he usually behaves in his own way and I really can't change his mind.  
(A) compassionate                      (B) conventional                      (C) stubborn                      (D) dependable
7. Maggie did not always go jogging to stay fit. She just did it \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.  
(A) spiritually                      (B) ambitiously                      (C) occasionally                      (D) realistically
8. Sarah plans to study abroad next month, and now she works as a waitress \_\_\_\_\_ at a fast food restaurant.  
(A) temporarily                      (B) distantly                      (C) typically                      (D) aggressively
9. Mark is just an \_\_\_\_\_ of mine; we are not close friends. In reality, I don't know much about him.  
(A) acquaintance                      (B) inventor                      (C) operator                      (D) immigrant
10. Marlin writes a regular \_\_\_\_\_ for the newspapers in which she always talks about the personal lives of movie stars.  
(A) portrait                      (B) continent                      (C) democracy                      (D) column
11. There was a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ about whether to reduce tax, but no final decision was reached.  
(A) creation                      (B) permission                      (C) imagination                      (D) discussion
12. In order not to catch a cold, Sandra usually puts a \_\_\_\_\_ on the bed to keep herself warm on cold days.  
(A) chimney                      (B) blanket                      (C) colony                      (D) solution
13. Some scientists think polar bears will become \_\_\_\_\_ within 50 years if we do not try our best to protect them from dying of hunger.  
(A) proper                      (B) clumsy                      (C) visible                      (D) extinct

14. Lily is a pretty and \_\_\_\_\_ young girl, who is 175 cm tall and weighs 53 kgs. No wonder she looks like the models in the magazines.  
(A) slim (B) obvious (C) innocent (D) gentle
15. The interior decoration of the famous steak house still \_\_\_\_\_ an old style, though its customers wanted it to look fashionable.  
(A) identified (B) retained (C) summarized (D) evaluated

## 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。

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

In 1904, New York's modern subway system was officially opened – changing the city forever. 16, there were always terrible traffic jams on Broadway. Alfred Ely Beach, the young owner of the magazine Scientific American, 17 an idea – to build an underground railway. But, due to the corruption of William Tweed, director of public works, Beach had to get consent to build his underground railway by 18 it was to be a mail delivery system.

Beach and a small group of men began digging a 19 under Broadway in the dark of night. The entire enterprise was kept secret, as dirt was hidden in the basement of a building Beach bought for that purpose. 20, the work went well and the subway was open to the public on March 1, 1870. It was a huge success – carrying over 400,000 passengers in its first year of operation.

16. (A) From then on (B) For the time being (C) Before that (D) In contrast  
 17. (A) thought of (B) let go of (C) caught up with (D) got along with  
 18. (A) admitting (B) imaging (C) pretending (D) arguing  
 19. (A) channel (B) tunnel (C) square (D) planet  
 20. (A) Originally (B) Furthermore (C) Nowadays (D) Fortunately

### 第 21 至 25 題為題組

By feeding on nothing but blood and targeting their prey late at night, vampire bats sure seem like creatures from a horror movie. But in real life, they're probably 21 more afraid of you than you are of them. For one thing, these shy creatures, which live in the southern U.S. and the forests of Central and South America, 22 attack people. And, to the horses, cattle and other livestock they usually feed on, they're more like small mosquitoes than vicious monsters.

A vampire bat bites by using its sharp teeth to make a shallow 23 in its victim's skin. The bite is painless, though, and the loss of blood is small (about 1 cubic cm/0.06 cubic in). Beyond our imagination, vampire bats aren't as scary or harmful as their name would make you believe. 24, they're intelligent and caring creatures. They have even been known to 25 orphans and help other bats in need. So please, don't be scared of the vampire bats the next time you find yourself face-to-face with one at a zoo!

21. (A) very (B) much (C) few (D) many  
 22. (A) rarely (B) merely (C) almost (D) recently  
 23. (A) bean (B) fever (C) glue (D) cut  
 24. (A) As a result (B) In fact (C) On the one hand (D) At last  
 25. (A) reject (B) adopt (C) bury (D) pursue

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Henry David Thoreau (July 12, 1817 - May 6, 1862) was an American author, poet, philosopher, naturalist, and historian. He is best known 26 his book *Walden*, a reflection upon simple living in natural surroundings, and his essay *Resistance to Civil Government* (also named *Civil Disobedience*), an argument for disobedience to an unjust state.

Thoreau's books, articles, essays, journals, and poetry are over 20 27. He worked hard on history and philosophy, where he anticipated the methods and findings of ecology and environmental history, two 28 of modern-day environmentalism. He was also deeply interested in the idea of survival in the face of hostile elements, and historical change; 29, he insisted on abandoning waste and illusion in order to discover life's true essential needs.

Thoreau was a lifelong abolitionist, delivering lectures that attacked the Fugitive Slave Law while 30 the writings of Wendell Phillips and defending abolitionist John Brown. Thoreau's philosophy of civil disobedience later influenced the political thoughts and actions of such notable figures as Leo Tolstoy, Mohandas Gandhi, and Martin Luther King, Jr.

26. (A) for (B) to (C) as (D) with  
27. (A) chapters (B) calendars (C) shapes (D) volumes  
28. (A) sources (B) poisons (C) tribes (D) emperors  
29. (A) on the contrary (B) at the same time (C) on average (D) before long  
30. (A) completing (B) ignoring (C) praising (D) possessing

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。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

According to new estimates released by WHO, in 2012 around 7 million people died - one in eight of total global deaths - as a result of air pollution 31. This finding more than doubles previous estimates and confirms that air pollution is now the world's largest 32 environmental health risk. Reducing air pollution could save millions of lives.

WHO estimates indoor air pollution was linked to 4.3 million deaths in 2012 in 33 cooking over coal, wood and biomass stoves. The new estimate is explained by better information about pollution exposures among the estimated 2.9 billion people living in homes using wood, coal or dung as their 34 cooking fuel.

Regionally, low- and middle-income countries in the WHO South-East Asia and Western Pacific Regions had the largest air pollution-related 35 in 2012, with a total of 3.3 million deaths linked to indoor air pollution and 2.6 million deaths related to outdoor air pollution.

"Cleaning up the air we breathe 36 non-communicable diseases as well as reduces disease risks among women and vulnerable 37, including children and the elderly..." said Dr Flavia Bustreo, WHO Assistant Director-General Family, Women and Children's Health

"The risks from air pollution are now far greater than 38 thought or understood, particularly for heart disease and strokes," said Dr Maria Neira, Director of WHO's Department for Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health. "Few 39 have a greater impact on global health today than air pollution; the evidence 40 the need for immediate action to clean up the air we all breathe." he added.

Later this year, WHO will release indoor and outdoor air quality guidelines on household fuel combustion in 1600 cities from all regions of the world.

- (A) risks (B) signals (C) single (D) households (E) burden  
(F) groups (G) prevents (H) previously (I) exposure (J) primary

## 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。

## 第 41 至 44 題為題組

Founded by Hans Wilsdorf and Alfred Davis in London, England in 1905 as Wilsdorf and Davis, Wilsdorf and Davis at that time was importing Hermann Aegler's Swiss movements to England and placing them in quality watch cases made by Dennison and others. These early wristwatches were sold to jewellers, who then put their own names on the dial. The earliest watches from Wilsdorf and Davis were usually hallmarked "W&D" inside the caseback.

In 1908, Wilsdorf registered the trademark "Rolex" and opened an office in La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. The company name "Rolex" was registered on 15 November 1915. The book *The Best of Time: Rolex Wristwatches: An Unauthorized History* by Jeffrey P. Hess and James Dowling says that the name was just made up. One story, never confirmed by Wilsdorf, is that the name came from the French phrase *horlogerie exquisite*, meaning "exquisite clockwork." Wilsdorf was said to want his watch brand's name to be easily pronounceable in any language. Besides, "Rolex," whose five letters have the same size, allows to be written symmetrically. It was also short enough to fit on the face of a watch.

In 1919, Wilsdorf left England and moved the company to Geneva, Switzerland, where it was established as the *Rolex Watch Company*. Its name was later changed to *Montres Rolex, SA* and finally *Rolex, SA*. Upon the death of his wife in 1944, Wilsdorf established the Hans Wilsdorf Foundation in which he left all of his Rolex shares, making sure that some of the company's income would go to charity.

Forbes ranked Rolex No.57 on its 2012 list of the world's most powerful global brands. It is the largest luxury watch brand, producing about 2,000 watches per day, with revenues of approximately US\$4.5 billion in 2012. The company is still owned by a private trust and shares are not traded on any stock exchange.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) To explain why Forbes ranked Rolex.
  - (B) To tell the history of the Rolex watch company.
  - (C) To introduce the life of Wilsdorf and his wife.
  - (D) To impress readers with the functions of a Rolex watch.
42. Why did Wilsdorf set up the Hans Wilsdorf Foundation after his wife's death?
- (A) He wished to donate money to charities.
  - (B) He believed that Rolex could become a powerful global brand one day.
  - (C) He wanted to make sure that he could sell his shares at a good price.
  - (D) He hoped to produce more watches per day.
43. Which of the following might be true about "Rolex" when it was first named ?
- (A) It came from a French phrase, meaning working hard.
  - (B) Wilsdorf wanted it to be short enough for people to remember.
  - (C) Wilsdorf hoped that people could pronounce it easily in any language.
  - (D) When writing letters, Wilsdorf wanted to put the word "Rolex" on his envelopes.
44. When was "Rolex" registered as a company name based on the passage?
- (A) In 1919.
  - (B) In 1908.
  - (C) In 1915.
  - (D) In 1905.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Whaling has been an important part of Japanese society for over 1,000 years. Recently, however, it has come under fire from countries and organizations who strongly oppose this practice. It is important to be familiar with the history of whaling in Japan if one wants to fully understand the issue.

Whaling in Japan dates back to the seventh century during the Yamato-Asuka period in ancient Japan. The oldest Japanese book in existence, called the Kojiki, recorded that the Emperor Jimmu, the first emperor of Japan, ate whale meat. In addition to the Kojiki, whaling is also mentioned in numerous other historical writings in Japan.

The 17th century saw a dramatic development in whaling techniques in Taji, Wakayama. In 1606, Wada Chubei founded a system that involved hunting in groups. He also introduced a hand-held harpoon. Later on, Wada Kakuemon introduced the Amitori hou, a safe and efficient whaling net technique that has greatly improved the industry since.

The Meiji era, 1868-1912, saw the introduction of power-driven vessels with guns designed, though a lot of fishermen opposed the practice. Many whaling villages built Whale Shrines, or Kujira Jinja, to worship the whales they hunted as gods. Whaling in Japan aimed to provide the Japanese people with as many resources, not just oil and animal protein, as possible. A famous proverb in Japan says, "There's nothing to throw away from a whale except its voice." This is quite different from the American whaling of the past that was solely aimed to extract oils for the industry sector.

During recent whaling seasons Japanese whalers have encountered resistance from members of the anti-whaling conservation group Sea Shepherd led by Captain Paul Watson. Watson devotes all his efforts to stopping Japanese from whaling and feels that "Whaling is a dying industry and has no place in the 21st century".

45. According to the passage, when might the earliest whaling in Japan start?
- (A) About 1000 years ago.
  - (B) About in the 7th century.
  - (C) About in the 17th century.
  - (D) About in 1868.
46. Which of the following is correct in order of development of the whaling technique?
- (A) Net→harpoon→gun
  - (B) Net→gun→harpoon
  - (C) Gun→harpoon→net
  - (D) Harpoon→net→gun
47. Why did many whalers oppose the introduction of vessels with guns according to the passage?
- (A) It was severely criticized by many countries and organizations.
  - (B) The Emperor Jimmu ate whale meat.
  - (C) They wanted to hunt in groups.
  - (D) None of the above.
48. What does "There's nothing to throw away from a whale except its voice." probably mean?
- (A) Whaling is a dying industry and is not important in the 21st century.
  - (B) Almost every part of the whales can be used.
  - (C) The Americans want to get oils from whales.
  - (D) The Japanese build shrines to worship whales as gods.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Jules is now in his sixties, and is one of the homeless people who live on the street; he buys a newspaper most days. Today, with his fellow **tramps**, he reads about yesterday's student demonstrations.

Like many of the tramps who live under the bridges in Paris, Jules was not so poor. A long time ago, he was in the navy, and like many who have been to sea for a long time, he has stayed slim and fit. Despite the strict organization on board ship, he loved the life and had the opportunity to see many countries. He visited Poland and Russia, and in South Africa, he realized what he valued in each country was the people he met.

After many happy years in the Navy, he had to retire. The good things in life always come to an end. His mother and father had long since died and he's lost touch with his other relatives. He came to Paris and became an industrial designer. He was happy, although it wasn't the same as the sea. He never wanted to get married and have children.

And then there was the period of darkness. He smiles sadly. He shrugs his shoulders and looks at his hands. There are tears in the corner of his eyes. There is something that he can't bring himself to talk about. "It all went wrong," he whispers.

He was silent for a minute, and then recovered. He began to talk more loudly. "Look at me now-it makes me angry. And what about the President? He's been in power for years, and look what he's done for us. Nothing! I'm still out on the streets and I live the life of a dog."

49. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **tramps** in the second line?

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| (A) The homeless. | (B) Demonstrations. |
| (C) Relatives.    | (D) Families.       |

50. What did Jules think of the President?

- (A) He did not have enough time to change things.  
 (B) He should have done more to help people like him.  
 (C) He should drive people living under the bridges in Paris away.  
 (D) He should help people in the navy to visit different countries.

51. Why did Jules have to change his job based on the passage?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (A) He was too old to stay in the navy. | (B) He did not have a good time in the navy. |
| (C) He wanted to be near his relatives. | (D) His parents died suddenly.               |

52. What is the writer's attitude toward Jules?

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| (A) Cold.    | (B) Unfriendly.  |
| (C) Jealous. | (D) Sympathetic. |

第 53 至 56 題為題組

The Amish way of education in general has increasingly been different from that of modern society. The Amish in Lancaster, PA build and maintain their own church-funded, one-room schoolhouses, where children study a curriculum that emphasizes basic skills - reading, writing, spelling, geography and practical math, plus both English and German. Each school houses an average of 30 students, which are within walking distance of their homes. Teachers are typically single Amish women who are chosen by a local school board of parents for their academic ability and commitment to religious values and Amish views.

The Amish do not usually educate their children past the eighth grade, believing that the basic knowledge offered up to that point is sufficient to prepare one for the Amish lifestyle. There is no option to attend modern public school, nor a higher education institution. The Amish in Lancaster, PA believe that either of these options would pull children away from their community's families and church traditions, threatening their values with individualism, competition, and rational thinking. In 1972, the United States Supreme Court officially ruled that the Amish could not be forced into compulsory high school education.

Because the Lancaster, PA Amish believe that classroom learning represents only half of the knowledge needed to make one's way as an adult, farming and homemaking skills are an extremely important part of a child's education. Therefore, after formal schooling is completed, Amish children typically receive some vocational schooling, or "education by doing," once a week. They learn about the operation and techniques of farming, or the trade of their father. Boys start helping out with plowing and other related jobs at an early age, and girls work with their mother and sisters.

53. Why do the Amish usually not educate their children past the eighth grade?
- (A) They only have one-room and church-funded schools.
  - (B) They have to work with their fathers and mothers after school.
  - (C) They have had enough basic knowledge to help them get used to the Amish lifestyle.
  - (D) They have already learned to speak both English and German before the 8th grade.
54. What is **NOT** true about an Amish teacher according to the passage?
- (A) The teacher must be a typical Amish woman.
  - (B) The teacher needs to have good academic ability.
  - (C) The teacher must come from a modern public school.
  - (D) The teacher must have strong Amish values and views.
55. Why do the Amish people not want their children to go to modern public school?
- (A) The United States Supreme Court officially ruled that they could not.
  - (B) They think that going to modern public school would harm their traditional values.
  - (C) The children have to learn the skills of farming with their fathers.
  - (D) There are not enough compulsory high schools.
56. What can we learn from the passage about the Amish?
- (A) The Amish children do not receive much formal schooling.
  - (B) They learn farming and homemaking skills after they become an adult.
  - (C) They emphasize some basic skills instead of their family and church traditions.
  - (D) Their way of education is increasingly similar to that of modern society.

## 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. 人們受教育的目的之一就是要獲得適應變遷的能力。
2. 一旦能處理危機，克服各種挑戰，人就會成長與成熟。

### 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：你的奶奶將過 95 歲生日，你父母將大肆慶祝一番。你(英文名字必須假設為 Jack 或 Jill)打算寫一封信邀請你最好的朋友(英文名字必須假設為 Ken 或 Barbie)來參加奶奶的慶生會。信中第一段請說明寫信目的並描述奶奶的偉大之處。第二段請詳述這個會令人印象深刻的慶生會活動。  
請注意：必須使用上述的 Jack 或 Jill 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。