

臺中區國立高級中學 103 學年度
大學入學第二次學科能力測驗聯合模擬考

英文考科

考試日期：103 年 12 月 18~19 日

— 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. The employee doubled his sales in six months and received _____ for his great work by getting a bonus.
(A) recognition (B) temptation (C) destruction (D) nutrition
2. Kate took aspirin to _____ her headache. It worked quickly and the pain was gone.
(A) thrive (B) relieve (C) disguise (D) recycle
3. As the only child in his family, Tom is _____ of loneliness and can't stand being alone.
(A) fond (B) scared (C) worthy (D) capable
4. The workers plan to stage a strike to force their employer to make _____. They expect him to give in to their demand and raise their pay.
(A) limitations (B) concepts (C) standards (D) concessions
5. Being bossy and selfish, Emily tends to _____ people and things around her to get what she wants.
(A) interpret (B) manipulate (C) negotiate (D) enforce
6. It was a formal party. It was not _____ for you to wear casual clothes to that occasion. The way you dressed yourself was out of place.
(A) appropriate (B) hostile (C) flexible (D) ridiculous
7. The CEO publicly denied the _____ of selling wasted oil as cooking oil. However, with more hard evidence presented, the CEO will surely face a harsh penalty.
(A) abundance (B) accusation (C) conviction (D) endeavor
8. India successfully _____ its independence in 1947, following a series of non-violent and civil disobedience social movements. It took 47 years for the country to reach the goal.
(A) attained (B) occupied (C) contributed (D) resumed
9. To stand a better chance of winning the game, the coach screened all the players and selected the most _____ ones to join the team.
(A) dreadful (B) contemporary (C) bountiful (D) competent
10. The rumor that Mr. Eaton was murdered has no _____. All clues clearly point to a suicide.
(A) gratitude (B) foundation (C) landmark (D) mischief
11. Young children can't _____ fact from fiction. They view them as the same.
(A) suspend (B) burst (C) motivate (D) distinguish
12. My proposal is only _____ different from yours. On the whole they follow the same guidelines.
(A) slightly (B) directly (C) globally (D) drastically
13. New Taipei city has the highest population _____ in Taiwan, with almost four million people living there.
(A) prosperity (B) discharge (C) enrollment (D) density

14. People say that one of the keys to a happy marriage is learning to _____. However, I don't like this idea because it implies sacrificing my own needs for someone else's.
(A) compromise (B) recruit (C) relish (D) accommodate
15. Several passengers were _____ injured in the accident; some were pronounced dead when they were admitted to the hospital.
(A) virtually (B) severely (C) gradually (D) currently

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

When it comes to modifying children's behavior, scientists remind us of the impact that TV shows might 16 on kids. In one of the studies that examine how modifying television content affects the development of young children aged 3 to 5, researchers report that six months after families reduced their kids' 17 to aggressive and violence-filled TV programs, kids demonstrated statistically significant improved behavior 18 children whose TV program list went unchanged. And the improvements—declines in aggression and being hard to get along with and 19 in healthy social behaviors such as empathy, helpfulness and concern for others—can last up to 12 months. Therefore, experts 20 TV and other media use by children under age 2 and say it should be limited to less than 2 hours a day for older children.

16. (A) work (B) put (C) have (D) cast
17. (A) exposure (B) interaction (C) opposition (D) communication
18. (A) in response to (B) similar to (C) in terms of (D) compared to
19. (A) lack (B) increases (C) plunge (D) losses
20. (A) insist (B) discourage (C) advise (D) recommend

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Comic books started out as an entertainment for children and illiterates. However, this is 21 the case, as comic books have held an important place in many cultures. Japan is a salient example among them. Japanese comic books, 22 *manga* in Japanese, are a major industry in the country, making up nearly one fourth of all publications in the country. *Manga* 23 different genres: action, detective, romance, mystery, fantasy, among others. With the popularity of Japanese comics around the globe, translations of Japanese *manga* have gained a worldwide readership—in some cases equaling or 24 surpassing the sales of domestic comics. These days, comics have made its way into academics. University degrees in comic studies are available so one can take a class on the writing of comic books. Comics have become a phenomenon that cannot be taken 25. One can't say that comics are just for kids anymore.

21. (A) at most (B) no longer (C) as a result (D) instead of
22. (A) called (B) are called (C) having called (D) have been called
23. (A) bursts into (B) wears out (C) comes in (D) appeals to
24. (A) even (B) yet (C) seldom (D) thus
25. (A) seriously (B) personally (C) badly (D) lightly

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Leadership makes a difference in how a company performs. Speaking of leadership, words such as “service” and “humility” seem 26, as leadership is often associated with “strong” and “dominance.” However, according to experts in corporate relationships, servanthood is the first step to leadership. Servant leaders care about their subordinates’ personal growth 27 corporate goals. Leaders who are willing to serve put themselves in the shoes of their followers and seek to understand their points of view. When employees believe they are growing as they go after company goals, they get motivated to be 28 to their work and this, in turn, leads to a high performing corporation. Servant leadership encourages a culture 29 all workers willingly care for and help one another. In an environment of service, organizations 30 and individual members benefit immensely.

26. (A) diligent (B) irrelevant (C) flexible (D) stressful
27. (A) as well as (B) rather than (C) no matter what (D) as soon as
28. (A) diminished (B) determined (C) devoted (D) decorated
29. (A) which (B) how (C) where (D) who
30. (A) flourish (B) suffer (C) transfer (D) rely

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

In October 2014, WHO officially declared Nigeria free of Ebola virus transmission. This is a 31 success that shows that Ebola patients can be cured. To the world, how Nigeria ended Ebola outbreak is worth telling in detail. The Ebola virus was introduced into Nigeria in July 2014 when a(n) 32 Liberian man arrived by airplane at Lagos, Africa's most populous city. The man, who died in hospital 5 days later, triggered a chain of virus transmission that passed on to a total of 19 people, 7 of 33 died. According to WHO, the end of an Ebola virus disease in a country can be announced 34 42 days have passed and no new cases have been detected.

This 42-day period starts from the last day that any person in the country had 35 with a confirmed or probable Ebola case. On 20 October, Nigeria 36 that 42-day mark and is now considered free of Ebola transmission. WHO complimented the Nigerian Government on its strong leadership and effective 37 of the response that included the rapid establishment of an Emergency Operations Center. When the first Ebola case was confirmed in July, health officials immediately utilized technologies and infrastructures from WHO and other partner organizations to help find cases and 38 potential chains of transmission of Ebola virus disease.

WHO, United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), UNICEF and other partners supported the Nigerian Government with expertise in outbreak investigation, risk assessment, case tracing and clinical care. Strong public awareness campaigns, 39 up with early engagement of traditional, religious and community leaders, also played a key role in successful containment of this outbreak. The Nigerian government and staff in the WHO country office are aware that the country is still 40 to another imported case, so the surveillance system remains at a level of high alert. Nigeria has planned to ensure that the country is well prepared for other imported cases of the disease.

- (A) whom (B) once (C) track (D) reached (E) infected
(F) vulnerable (G) coordination (H) teaming (I) contact (J) spectacular

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

Bonnie Parker (born 1911) and Clyde Barrow (born 1909) were one of the most infamous criminal couples in American history. Bonnie Parker was born into a poor family in Dallas and lost her father at the age of four. She was only five feet tall and 90 pounds (about 41 kg). Being a part-time waitress and amateur poet, she was bored with life and wanted something more. At the age of 16, she got married to Roy Thornton, a fellow high school dropout. Though their marriage broke down with Roy's constant absence and imprisonment, they never got divorced.

Bonnie's life was to change dramatically when she met Clyde Barrow, then 21 and unmarried. Clyde was a fast-talking, small-time thief from an impoverished Dallas family. He hated poverty and wanted to make a name for himself. Soon after their first encounter, he was arrested for a burglary and sent to jail. He escaped, using a gun Bonnie had **smuggled** to him, was recaptured and was sent back to prison. Clyde was paroled in February 1932, rejoined Bonnie and resumed a life of crime.

At first they only committed smaller crimes, such as burglary and theft. From 1932 to 1934, during the height of the Great Depression, their gang evolved from petty thieves to nationally-known bank robbers and murderers. They left a trail of violence and terror in their wake as they crisscrossed the countryside. The two outlaws were believed responsible for at least 13 murders, including two policemen, as well as several robberies and kidnappings. The spree ended when they were betrayed by a friend and shot dead in a police ambush on May 23, 1934. The couple was shot more than 50 times. Their car was riddled with bullet holes, representing the duo's life of extreme violence.

41. How old was Bonnie when she first met Clyde?
 (A) 16 (B) 19 (C) 21 (D) 24
42. Bonnie and Clyde had a lot in common EXCEPT their _____.
 (A) birth place (B) poor family background
 (C) dissatisfaction with real life (D) love of literature
43. What does the word "smuggle" in the second paragraph mean?
 (A) To keep a record of something. (B) To give up on something.
 (C) To ensure that something will be done. (D) To transport something illegally.
44. Which of the following statements about Bonnie and Clyde is true?
 (A) Bonnie quit school and got married as an adolescent.
 (B) Clyde replaced Roy to become Bonnie's lawful husband.
 (C) Bonnie and Clyde terrorized the countryside for a total of five years.
 (D) Bonnie and Clyde claimed responsibility for thirteen crimes in their lifetime.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

People who have heart failure, cancer or lung disease have good reason to be worried about their health conditions. People who have merely lost their sense of smell might not be so concerned. However, a new study suggests the loss of smell is a much stronger indicator of imminent death than a diagnosis of heart failure or cancer.

Researchers at the University of Chicago administered a simple smell test to 3,005 participants aged 57 to 85. Each participant was asked to identify five common scents: peppermint, fish, orange, rose and leather. Then the research team followed up with all the participants five years later. A whopping 39 percent of the people who could identify only one of the five scents died within five years, while for those who could recognize two or three of the five smells, meaning that they had moderate smell loss, only 19 percent of them died. Among the people who could correctly identify all five scents, just 10 percent died. In other words, those who completely failed the smell test were almost four times more likely to die within five years than those with a healthy sense of smell.

The researchers called the results “strikingly robust” but carefully pointed out that this isn’t a cause-and-effect relationship. Having an impaired sense of smell doesn’t cause premature death, but rather seems to indicate that something is seriously wrong. They note that **olfactory system** has self-regenerating stem cells, so its decline may indicate a larger failure of the body to repair itself.

The study wasn’t able to identify the causes of death for the participants, because the health survey didn’t obtain that information. Despite the definite weakness of the research, the results are still noteworthy, and may eventually provide a cheap and quick test that physicians can use to help identify serious health problems that might otherwise go undetected.

45. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) How common scents can boost our immune system.
 - (B) How a smell-based test helped the patients at risk.
 - (C) How our sense of smell is associated with our lifespan.
 - (D) How participants died after taking a smell test.
46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) A declining sense of smell in older people is a strong predictor of death.
 - (B) Lung cancer patients can outlive those with an impaired sense of smell by five years.
 - (C) Smelling the five scents in the test may increase the risk of early death.
 - (D) One-tenth of the participants died in five years after the smell test.
47. The “olfactory system” in the third paragraph is most likely to be part of the _____ system.
- (A) digestive
 - (B) circulatory
 - (C) respiratory
 - (D) sensory
48. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) The researchers are going to figure out how the smell-test participants died.
 - (B) A useful clinical test can be developed in the future.
 - (C) Smell loss can result from the regeneration of stem cells.
 - (D) The smell of peppermint is stronger than that of leather.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Most people think celebrities get whatever they want. But the truth is quite the opposite. Imagine not being able to take your dog for a walk in the park, or people peeking in your windows on a regular basis. Imagine strangers chasing you down the street, trying to shoot you—with cameras. All they want is merely a photo, but a single photograph can make or break the career of a celebrity. Therefore, in spite of their strong dislike, celebrities sometimes work with photographers to stage their own “photo ops” in the hope of getting into the tabloids and gossip magazines. Tabloids follow a simple business plan. They print whatever sells best, which mostly means gossip and photos. To get a **scoop** photo, a paparazzo will work like a detective, developing a network of spies to provide him with information. He may bribe employees working close to where a target lives, or make friends with workers in restaurants and salons frequented by the celebrity. Once the information sounds good, the paparazzo is ready to strike. He will not hesitate to sneak into private parties as a guest, or pull fire alarms just to get his target out into the street where he/she can be photographed. He may even give offence to irritate the celebrity. After all, “Celebrity punching the photographer” sounds like a catchy headline.

There are laws, of course, established to regulate paparazzi. California’s law, pushed by Governor and former movie star Arnold Schwarzenegger, went into effect in 2006. However, anti-paparazzi laws have aroused disagreements among the public, as they represent a limiting of press freedom. Some say celebrities have less right to privacy than other people. This delights paparazzi, who see it as a green light that justifies their deeds, however offensive or dangerous they are. But veteran paparazzi claim that they never engage in chases, and that it is only the newbies who are causing problems. Why make laws for the whole profession over the criminal acts of a few bad people?

In the end, most agree money is at the root of the problem. Photos of celebrities making mistakes are worth too much. That, in turn, means the problem lies in the public appetite for peeping.

49. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
(A) Hunger Games: The Challenging Path to Fame
(B) The Lord of the News: Paparazzi's Adventure
(C) Star Wars: Celebrities' Battle with Paparazzi
(D) Behind the Scenes: Paparazzi and Controversy
50. The word "scoop" in the first paragraph most likely means _____.
(A) a keepsake (B) a news story (C) a fashion guide (D) a specialized spoon
51. Which of the following is **NOT** true, according to the above passage?
(A) A paparazzo may get his shots by ruining a joyous party.
(B) Tabloids hunt for news about celebrities' private life.
(C) There has been lots of dispute over anti-paparazzi laws, since the laws invade some people's privacy.
(D) Celebrities have mixed feelings toward photographers, who can make or break celebrities' career.
52. From this passage, we can infer that _____.
(A) the interaction between celebrities and paparazzi will still be doubtful and hard to interpret
(B) paparazzi will learn to be less offensive due to public rage and the enforcement of anti-paparazzi laws
(C) more and more people will get involved in the chase and hunt for celebrities making mistakes
(D) the public appetite for peeping will lead to reconstruction of social values

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Walmart Stores, Inc., is an American multinational retail corporation that operates chains of large discount department stores and warehouse stores. While you may not have heard of Walmart, it is as synonymous with retail stores as 7-Eleven is with convenience stores, being very popular in America and countries outside of America.

Walmart was founded by Sam Walton in 1962. His ideas of competitive pricing and excellent customer support changed the face of the retailing business. Instead of taking in all of the profits as most wholesalers of his time, he earned profits based on volume and sharing his good fortune with his customers. Sam's competitors thought his ideas would never work. As it turned out, Walmart's success exceeded Sam's expectations. This unconventional philosophy earned him a "rags to riches" lifetime story, for Mr. Walton earned a salary of only \$75.00 per month in 1940.

In 1950, after gaining early retail experience, Sam Walton opened his own store called "Walton's" in Bentonville, Arkansas. In 1962, Sam Walton opened his first chain discount department store in Rogers, Arkansas. His assistant named it "Walmart." Walmart became incorporated in 1969 and the proceeds financed a steady expansion of the business. In 1977, it had grown to 153 stores. This was a tremendous accomplishment in only 15 years, most of it being attributed to lower prices and top-notch customer backing. Four years later, auto services, fine jewelry, and pharmaceuticals were added to the booming business, making it the Walmart, which is so familiar to millions of people today. According to the Fortune Global 500 list in 2014, it is the largest retailer in the world with over 11,000 stores and over two million employees in 27 countries.

For the sake of his business and for the people it served, Sam Walton had always striven for success. In 1998, he was included in Time's list of 100 most influential people of the 20th. In 1992, he was awarded the Medal of Freedom Award by President George Bush for all his pioneering efforts in retail industry. Sam Walton died in 1992, shortly after receiving the Medal of Freedom.

53. The passage mainly focuses on _____.
(A) the awards Sam Walton received
(B) Sam Walton's commitments to the retail industry
(C) a brief history of Walmart and its creator
(D) how Walmart got started

54. Sam Walton _____.
- (A) offered his employees more competitive salaries
 - (B) earned profits based on service rather than sales
 - (C) had a humble beginning
 - (D) was awarded the Medal of Freedom shortly after his death
55. Which of the following statements is true based on the passage?
- (A) Sam Walton was the one who came up with the name “Walmart” for his first chain store.
 - (B) Sam Walton didn’t expect Walmart to be such a success.
 - (C) Sam Walton was cautious and traditional in conducting business.
 - (D) Initially, Sam Walton’s rivals were optimistic about the outcome of Sam Walton’s marketing strategies.
56. What is the key point in the third paragraph?
- (A) Walmart has grown by leaps and bounds since the early 1960s.
 - (B) Roger, Arkansas is the birthplace of Walmart chain stores.
 - (C) Walmart diversified its products and service at the request of customers.
 - (D) Sam Walton’s early experience in retail contributed to Walmart’s huge success.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。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。

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. 隨著大考的來臨，Susan 壓力很大並且常因成績不好而感到沮喪。
2. 她父母不僅鼓勵她，也建議她有效率地利用時間和做些消遣活動來放鬆。

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(英文名字必須假設為 Andy 或 Ann)和一位好朋友(英文名字必須假設為 Christopher 或 Tanya)計畫環島旅行已半年，交通及一切住宿都安排妥當，你們兩位都很期待。但出發前一天突然發生一件事，讓你必須取消此行。請寫一封信告訴你的好友。第一段說明這個突發的事件是何事，第二段表達你的歉意和你所提出的補救之道。

請注意：1. 須使用正確的書信格式

2. 為避免評分困擾，請使用上述提示的名字在信末署名，不得使用自己真實的中文或英文姓名。