

# 全國公私立高級中學

103 學年度學科能力測驗第二次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：103 年 9 月 3~4 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. The scientist was so \_\_\_\_\_ in his experiment that he didn't hear his cellphone ring.  
(A) faithful (B) absorbed (C) dependent (D) conscious
2. Instead of taking pills, Ed employs a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ milder way to lose weight—controlling his food intake.  
(A) gradually (B) relatively (C) precisely (D) eventually
3. As long as you can \_\_\_\_\_ your fear and believe in yourself, there will be nothing that comes in your way.  
(A) conquer (B) receive (C) intend (D) attempt
4. When reading the same poem, readers may have different \_\_\_\_\_ based on their own points of view.  
(A) distributions (B) suggestions (C) interpretations (D) constitutions
5. The teacher was glad to see that her students had a \_\_\_\_\_ for knowledge. They listened attentively in class and were eager to learn.  
(A) usage (B) range (C) thirst (D) quest
6. Staying up whole night preparing for the mid-term, I experienced a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ headache in the morning and could not even concentrate on my tests.  
(A) splitting (B) terrific (C) mental (D) influential
7. Her hands have become chapped and \_\_\_\_\_ after working as a cleaning lady in a restaurant for years.  
(A) apart (B) rough (C) upset (D) tense
8. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ our sense of judgment when purchasing things. Never should we fall for the overstatement on the ads.  
(A) promote (B) indicate (C) achieve (D) exercise
9. Cybercrimes have become a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ problem. People all over the world can fall victim to them.  
(A) curious (B) unique (C) global (D) limited
10. People took to the streets and \_\_\_\_\_ outside the Legislative Yuan to express their disapproval of the law.  
(A) negotiated (B) demonstrated (C) commanded (D) interrupted
11. The boss puts a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on teamwork. He values cooperation more than the ability of any individual.  
(A) courtesy (B) guidance (C) compassion (D) emphases
12. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ our words carefully before we say them because words sometimes cut like a sword.  
(A) launch (B) calculate (C) recall (D) weigh
13. Having a height of one hundred and eighty-eight cm, Maria Sharapova is the most \_\_\_\_\_ player among female tennis athletes.  
(A) consistent (B) beneficial (C) alternative (D) prominent
14. Mr. Wang makes a list of his New Year \_\_\_\_\_. Among all the goals he wishes to achieve, taking regular exercise tops all the others.  
(A) resolutions (B) appointments (C) necessities (D) disciplines
15. Tourists nowadays use GPS or Google map to \_\_\_\_\_ where they are. They no longer have to worry about getting lost in a foreign country.  
(A) locate (B) correspond (C) surround (D) hesitate

## 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

Known as “Nessie,” the Loch Ness monster is believed to be a dinosaur-like creature living in Loch Ness in Scotland. The first record of people witnessing the monster can 16 the 6<sup>th</sup> century, and the modern legend of Nessie began in 1933 when a local newspaper described how a Mrs. Mackay encountered the creature in the lake. 17 the news began to circulate far and wide, both reporters and visitors flocked to the lake with cameras, hoping to snatch some photos of the mysterious creature.

The first photo of the Loch Ness monster didn't show up until April, 1934. A doctor in London sent a photo of a dinosaur-like beast with a long neck emerging out of the waters to a newspaper. The photo created quite a(n) 18 and the hot news quickly spread around the world. However, this photo turned out to be a fake. In 1993, a man named Christian Spurling confessed that he and his friends faked the picture themselves 19 a practical joke.

In July 2003, BBC reported that an extensive investigation of Loch Ness by a BBC team, using 600 separate sonar beams, 20 no trace of a “monster.” The team concluded that Nessie simply did not exist.

- |                   |                 |                  |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) result in | (B) get through | (C) date back to | (D) keep track of |
| 17. (A) With      | (B) As          | (C) Though       | (D) Unless        |
| 18. (A) sensation | (B) threat      | (C) exposure     | (D) accident      |
| 19. (A) by        | (B) with        | (C) from         | (D) as            |
| 20. (A) finding   | (B) which found | (C) was found    | (D) found         |

## 第 21 至 25 題為題組

In 1976, an English man Stephen Pile formed “The Not Terribly Good Club.” 21 for membership, one only had to be terribly bad at something and attend the meetings. During these meetings, people gave public demonstrations of things they could not do, such as painting or singing, and gave 22 on things they knew nothing about. Stephen Pile kept a record of all these unsuccessful events, and published them as *The Book of Heroic Failures* three years later.

The stories included examples of incompetence, such as “the world's worst tourist,” who spent two days in New York, believing he was in Rome; “the slowest completion of a crossword puzzle,” which took 34 years, and the burglar who wore metal armor 23 he should be bitten by the guard dog. The armor made so much noise that he got caught, and it was too heavy for him to run away. Included in *The Book of Heroic Failures* 24 an application form for membership to “The Not Terribly Good Club.” Amazingly, within two months of the book's publication, the group had received 20,000 applications to join, and the book topped the chart of the bestsellers. 25 his sudden fame, Pile was kicked out of his own club, and the club itself soon disbanded: it had become too successful.

- |                        |                    |                  |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 21. (A) Qualifying     | (B) Qualified      | (C) To qualify   | (D) Qualification  |
| 22. (A) presentations  | (B) opportunities  | (C) interactions | (D) philosophies   |
| 23. (A) in order that  | (B) in case that   | (C) so that      | (D) but that       |
| 24. (A) had            | (B) has been       | (C) was          | (D) it is          |
| 25. (A) As a result of | (B) With a view to | (C) For fear of  | (D) In addition to |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

It is generally believed that Alzheimer disease mostly troubles elderly people. It impairs a person's ability to recall memories, both distant and as 26 as a few hours before. Although there is not yet a cure for the illness, there may be hope for a cure with a protein called nerve growth factor. The protein was produced by nerve cells in the same region of the brain 27 Alzheimer's occurs. Based on this relationship, scientists designed an experiment to test whether doses of nerve growth factor could reverse the effects of memory loss caused by Alzheimer's. Using a group of rats with impaired memory, the scientists gave half of the rats doses of nerve growth factor while giving 28 half a blood protein as a placebo, thus creating a control group. At the end of the four-week test, the rats 29 the nerve growth factor performed equally to rats with normal memory abilities. 30 the experiments do not show that nerve growth factor can stop the general process of deterioration caused by Alzheimer's, they do show that it can be a potential means to slow the process significantly.

26. (A) familiar (B) upcoming (C) ancient (D) recent  
27. (A) which (B) what (C) where (D) why  
28. (A) another (B) other (C) the other (D) one  
29. (A) to give (B) that gave (C) giving (D) given  
30. (A) While (B) Since (C) If (D) Despite

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

Mia, a kindergarten teacher, was a friendly and lovable person. She enjoyed teaching kids, and was 31 to helping the needy. Everyone around her all thought that she was an angel, anyone but herself.

Deep in Mia's heart, there was a huge secret that she didn't dare to 32. It was like a nightmare that haunted her and made her feel that she was someone else 33. Over time, she thought that the feeling of guilt would gradually disappear, but at night, bad dreams again and again reminded her how terrible she had been and what wrong things she had done.

Mia had 34 bad deeds in the little corner shop owned by Mr. Lott. As a young and cheeky girl, she took advantage of Mr. Lott's kindness and generosity. Every time Mia passed by the little shop, she shoplifted candies. Little did she know that behind Mr. Lott's charitable deeds was a huge financial problem that troubled and 35 him. Several years later, one day, Mr. Lott realized that he could 36 afford the shop. He had no choice but to put up the FOR SALE sign.

The next morning, help came to Mr. Lott in an unexpected way. An envelope was delivered to his house. Inside it, there were a letter and a huge sum of money that was 37 enough to help Mr. Lott restart his business. It was in the name of M, and the letter was filled with 38 of regret.

After reopening his shop, Mr. Lott spent most of his time helping his community, and in 39 to his kindness, business returned. Years later, Mr. Lott still had no chance of knowing who the mysterious M was, but in the end of the story, Mr. Lott was definitely not the only person to feel happy. Mia was 40 happy because she finally had a chance to turn over a new leaf and let go of her unwanted past.

- (A) no longer (B) more than (C) lines (D) entirely (E) response  
(F) devoted (G) committed (H) agonized (I) equally (J) reveal

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

Pierre-Auguste Renoir was born in France in the year of 1841. Ever since his childhood, he has discovered his talent and passion for painting. In 1862, he entered the Paris School of Fine Arts, where he met Claude Monet and other artists who would also be part of the Impressionist movement. Renoir and Monet painted together in a style called “in the open air,” in which they painted their works outdoors to capture natural light as it sparkled on water. This unique style later helped them discover that shadows are not black but reflect the color of the objects surrounding them.

In 1871, Renoir went to the banks of the River Seine. However, members of the Paris Commune, the local authority, were unhappy with his intrusion. Fortunately, an influential leader in the commune whom Renoir had protected from an earlier occasion saved Renoir from a splash in the Seine. Three years later, Renoir’s work hung in the first Impressionist exhibition.

Light, happiness, love, and friendship, are among Renoir’s themes. He captured the hearts of Parisians and quickly became a master. His painting *Le Moulin de la Galette* of 1876 shows his bright and cheerful nature. Though he created Impressionist art, he also concentrated on the structure and balance of the painting instead of merely dwelling on the technique. The painting *Luncheon of the Boating Party* of 1881 captures his friends’ happiness and laughter on a healthy day of boating. Sunlight fills the scene of patrons, actors, businessmen, politicians, middle-class workers, writers, and artists. Renoir’s future wife, Aline, sits at the table playing with a puppy. In the same year, he painted *The Bathers*. In it, he emphasizes the outlines of figures, a method contrary to Impressionism.

Renoir painted well into his later years, despite his suffering from severe arthritis when he was old. At the age of seventy-eight, Renoir passed away at his home. He had lived a full and happy life.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Renoir’s famous paintings and his styles.  
 (B) The history and characteristics of Impressionism.  
 (C) A very short biography of Pierre-Auguste Renoir.  
 (D) Renoir’s contributions and influences on modern art.
42. According to the themes in Renoir’s paintings, which one of the following might **NOT** appear in Renoir’s works?
- (A) A widow sitting sadly in a dim house.  
 (B) A group of kids happily playing together.  
 (C) A couple hugging each other on the grass.  
 (D) Friends that hang around chatting casually.
43. Please put the following events in an order according to their time sequence.
- [1] Renoir married his wife, Aline.  
 [2] Renoir experienced serious arthritis.  
 [3] Renoir had his first Impressionist exhibition.  
 [4] Renoir finished the painting *Luncheon of the Boating Party*.  
 [5] Renoir met Claude Monet and other Impressionists for the first time.
- (A) 4→1→3→2→5      (B) 1→5→3→4→2      (C) 3→5→4→1→2      (D) 5→3→4→1→2
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Renoir was once nearly thrown into the River Seine.  
 (B) Monet and Renoir were both from the Paris School of Fine Arts.  
 (C) The painting *Le Moulin de la Galette* is one of Monet’s famous works.  
 (D) Renoir’s paintings do not always follow the methods and styles of Impressionism.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

If you walk through the Amazon rainforest today, you will definitely find it steamy, warm, damp and thick. However, would it have been the same if you had been there around 15,000 years ago, during the last ice age? For the last decades, scientists have been arguing about how rainforests like the Amazon might have reacted to the cold, dry climates of the ice ages. Till now, there hasn’t been a satisfying answer.

Rainforests like the Amazon play a vital role in **mopping up** CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and helping to slow global warming. The trees in the Amazon currently take in nearly 500 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> each year, which is the total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> giving off in the UK a whole year. Yet how will the Amazon react to the climate change in the future? If it becomes drier, will it still survive and continue to draw down CO<sub>2</sub>? By carefully studying and analyzing how rainforests were in the face of climate change in the past, scientists hope that they will be able to learn in advance how rainforests will react to the future climate change.

To study the climate in the past, scientists need to look at fossilized pollen kept in lake muds. Unfortunately, it's a strenuous and tough task to get into the Amazon rainforest to collect the needed information. Going back to the last ice age means drilling deep down into lake sediments, which requires specialized equipment and heavy machinery. There are very few roads and paths in the rainforests, and there are hardly places to land helicopters. Rivers seem to be the easiest access to the forest, but this still leaves vast areas between the rivers completely unsampled. So far, only a handful of cores have been drilled and very limited sources have been found. None of them provide enough information to prove how the Amazon rainforest reacts to climate change.

45. What can be the best title for this passage?
- (A) A Big Mystery: Rainforests and Climate Changes.  
(B) A Difficult Journey: A Trip into the Amazon Rainforest.  
(C) A Time Travel: What Were Rainforests Like 15,000 Years Ago?  
(D) A New Scientific Discovery: How rainforests react to hot weather.
46. What does the phrase "**mopping up**" in the second paragraph mean?
- (A) Turning into. (B) Exchanging for. (C) Giving out. (D) Taking in.
47. According to the passage, what is **NOT** the difficulty in collecting information in the rainforest?
- (A) There are very limited ways to get into the rainforest.  
(B) It's not easy to bring the needed equipment into the rainforest.  
(C) Scientists can hardly stand the weather condition in the rainforest.  
(D) The area in the rainforest is too vast for scientists to locate exact spot for information.
48. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?
- (A) It's impossible to prove how climate changes in the Amazon rainforest.  
(B) It's important to drill deep down into lake sediments to collect information.  
(C) It's necessary to have specialized equipment and machinery to study the past climate.  
(D) It's hard to collect information for studies of the past climate in the Amazon rainforest.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

**Setting:**

The story is set in 1899, at a time when the Industrial Revolution and the feminist movement were beginning to emerge yet the society was still overshadowed by the prevailing male dominance of the nineteenth century. The novel opens on Grand Isle, a popular summer vacation spot for wealthy Creoles from New Orleans. The second half of the novel is set in New Orleans.

**Themes:**

Readers and scholars have been discussing the novel's themes for a hundred years. Early critics condemned the book for its extramarital affairs in the plot, but from the 1960s on, most scholars and readers have had a different attitude and have come to think of its writer, Kate Chopin, as the first woman writer in the USA to accept passion as a legitimate subject for serious, outspoken fiction, and they see Chopin as one of America's important authors focusing on women's lives.

Since 1960s, some readers focus on themes related to women's search for selfhood, for self-discovery or identity. Others also focus on women's revolt against conformity, often against gender conformity or against social norms that limit women's possibilities in life. Still others focus on women's experience of motherhood, pregnancy, or childbirth.

**The main characters:**

• **Edna Pontellier**

Main protagonist who, while in a disappointing marriage to Léonce Pontellier, falls in love with Robert Lebrun when she and her family spent a summer on Grand Isle.

- **Léonce Pontellier**

Edna's husband, a successful and materialistic businessman.

- **Robert Lebrun**

A gentle and charming young man who falls in love with Edna during her summer on Grand Isle.

- **Madame Adèle Ratignolle**

The symbol of the "mother-woman," a loving wife and mother whom Edna befriends on Grand Isle. She is a completely different type of woman from Edna. Their friendship continues while they were back in New Orleans.

**Climax:**

The climax of the novel is difficult to ascertain, as Edna Pontellier's series of awakenings all possess a certain climactic quality. Most readers view Edna's suicide in the end of the novel as the definitive climax. Other possible climaxes include the moment when she declares her love aloud to Robert Lebrun and the two finally kiss.

49. Where can you most likely read this passage?  
 (A) In a fairy tale collections. (B) On a book review website.  
 (C) From the domestic news section of a newspaper. (D) In a report on contemporary art.
50. According to the passage, which is **NOT** readers' focus when they read the novel?  
 (A) The novel's influence on the Industrial Revolution.  
 (B) The protagonist's self-discovery and the quest of her own identify.  
 (C) The constraints from society and the male dominance that women faced.  
 (D) The experiences of being a woman, a wife and a mother shown in the novel.
51. Which one of the following statements about Edna Pontellier is true?  
 (A) She is a devoted wife who takes great care of her family and husband.  
 (B) Her affair outside her marriage was understood and accepted in her time.  
 (C) Her friend Madame Adèle Ratignolle serves as a sharp contrast to her.  
 (D) She falls in love with Robert Lebrun but never dares to reveal her true feelings.
52. According to the passage, which one of the following statements is **NOT** true?  
 (A) The novel has a tragic ending in which the protagonist ends her life by herself.  
 (B) The novel has a universal theme and clear climax that readers can easily identify.  
 (C) The novel arouses certain debates due to its description of disloyalty to marriage.  
 (D) From the 1960s, Kate Chopin's writing has been viewed daring and is widely accepted.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Imagine you're at a party full of strangers. You're nervous. How do you start a conversation? Fortunately, you've got something that sends out energy at tiny chips in everyone's name tag. The chips send back name, job, hobbies, and the time available for meeting, etc. Making new friends becomes simple. This hasn't quite happened in real life, but the world is already experiencing a revolution using RFID technology.

An RFID tag with a tiny chip can be fixed in a product, under your pet's skin, even under your own skin. Passive RFID tags have no energy source—batteries because they do not need it. The energy comes from the reader, a scanning device which sends out energy (for example, radio waves) that starts up the tag immediately. Such a tag carries information specific to that object, and the data can be updated. Already, RFID technology is used for recognizing each car or truck on the road and it might appear in your passport. Doctors can also put a tiny chip under the skin that will help locate and obtain a patient's medical records.

Take a step back: decades ago, you would have heard about the coming age of computing. One example is that your refrigerator would know when you needed to buy more milk. The concept was that computer chips could be put everywhere and send information in a smart network that would make ordinary life simpler.

RFID tags are a small part of this phenomenon. However, human right supporters are nervous about the possibilities of such technology. It goes too far tracking school kids through RFID tags, they say. We imagine a world in which a beer company could find out not only when you bought a beer but also when you drank it, and how many beers, accompanied by how many biscuits.

When Marconi invented radio, he thought it would be used for ship-to-shore communication, not for pop music. Who knows how RFID and related technologies will be used in the future? Here's a wild guess: Not for buying milk.

53. What is the purpose of this passage?  
(A) To predict the applications of RFID technology.  
(B) To convince people of the uses of RFID technology.  
(C) To explain the benefits brought about by RFID technology.  
(D) To warn people of the possible risks in adopting RFID technology.
54. What do passive RFID tags chiefly consist of?  
(A) Radio waves. (B) Chips. (C) Batteries. (D) Scanning devices.
55. Why are some people worried about RFID technology?  
(A) Because kids will be supervised by their parents.  
(B) Because their private lives will be greatly affected.  
(C) Because market competition will become more fierce.  
(D) Because customers will be forced to buy more products.
56. What does the last paragraph imply about the RFID technology in the future?  
(A) It will bring about some problems. (B) It will never be used for pop music.  
(C) It will be limited to communication uses only. (D) It will be widely acknowledged and used.

## 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. 根據新聞報導，越來越多年輕人發現只憑大學學歷很難找到高薪的工作。
2. 專家建議大學生找到自己的優勢並提升能力，以便能使自己更有競爭力。

### 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，寫一篇涵蓋所有連環圖片內容且有完整結局的故事。

