

全國公私立高級中學

103 學年度學科能力測驗第三次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：103 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. My friend asked me to lie for her. I said no, because that is against my _____.
(A) principal (B) diploma (C) motivation (D) philosophy
2. The technical department enthusiastically hired Ms. Lane because she was _____ in the use of computers.
(A) profound (B) proficient (C) promising (D) profitable
3. Excited about winning the award, Mina walked up to the podium and _____ an impressive acceptance speech.
(A) devoted (B) disappointed (C) delivered (D) disguised
4. The news about toxic waste dumping _____ the anger of many viewers of the news broadcast.
(A) aroused (B) rose (C) raised (D) arose
5. Paul based his conclusion on what he inferred from the _____, not on what he actually observed.
(A) explanation (B) expression (C) explosion (D) evidence
6. The budget airline ran a(n) _____ on the front pages of some major newspapers, vowing to take full responsibility for the plane crash.
(A) appreciation (B) apology (C) approach (D) approval
7. There are between 11,000 and 18,000 species of grasshoppers _____ and they're found everywhere except the Poles.
(A) furthermore (B) worldwide (C) throughout (D) straightforward
8. The Earth is _____ by an ocean of gases called the atmosphere, which contains the air that most living things breathe.
(A) illustrated (B) graduated (C) preserved (D) surrounded
9. Meteorologists _____ hurricanes into five categories depending upon how strong the hurricane is.
(A) clarify (B) justify (C) classify (D) modify
10. Born deaf and blind, Mike was _____ because he could not see or hear and had to rely on touch to discover the world.
(A) managed (B) unexpected (C) frustrated (D) supposed
11. According to research, in hot weather, people tend to lose their _____ and therefore eat less.
(A) weight (B) balance (C) direction (D) appetite
12. Unlike those exciting sports, with people crashing into each other or running fast, golf is a game of _____ and finesse. If you lose focus, you can't play it well.
(A) dedication (B) disagreement (C) transportation (D) concentration
13. Although doing voluntary work takes up a lot of time, the volunteers find helping others _____, for they gain much in return.
(A) rewarding (B) stingy (C) aggressive (D) fortunate

14. The coach of the team _____ their World Cup failure to a lack of preparation but not bad luck.
(A) contributed (B) attributed (C) contrasted (D) compared
15. The authorities concerned are taking necessary measures to prevent any possible _____ of Ebola virus disease, a mysterious and deadly one found in Africa.
(A) outline (B) outcome (C) outbreak (D) outlook

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

While books by Dr. Seuss have 16 to children and adults alike, very few actually know anything about Dr. Seuss himself. Born in 1904, Dr. Seuss was given the name Theodor Seuss Geisel. In college, while writing for the school newspaper, he created the pen name Dr. Seuss, under 17 he continued to write for his whole life. Upon graduation, he began to pursue a career as a cartoonist for a newspaper. However, once the United States was involved in World War II, Seuss used his talent and helped to make various types of war movies and 18 films to train soldiers. The war experience, 19 his experience as a journalist, led to his passion to write and illustrate his own children books. With the release of *The Cat in the Hat*, Dr. Seuss became world famous and his persistence paid off. For years afterwards, Dr. Seuss continued to write and illustrate many all-time favorites in his own unique style, and won many awards throughout his writing career. Many of his works were 20 for television and movies, which makes the name, Dr. Seuss, become very popular in children's literature. Although Dr. Seuss passed away at the age of 87 in 1991, his books and illustrations continue to live on.

16. (A) amused (B) amazed (C) assumed (D) appealed
 17. (A) that (B) it (C) which (D) what
 18. (A) anxious (B) animated (C) illuminated (D) precious
 19. (A) for (B) as (C) since (D) along with
 20. (A) adopted (B) accused (C) adapted (D) activated

第 21 至 25 題為題組

There are only 74 of them 21 in the world, and their natural habitat is disappearing as a result of severe pollution, freshwater diversions, underwater noise, and habitat degradation. They're the rare and biologically distinct Taiwanese white dolphin (*Sousa chinensis*), and the International Union for Conservation of Nature has listed the species "critically 22".

Inhabiting about 3km to 5km off the west coast between Miaoli and Tainan counties, the white dolphin is named "Matsu's fish" by local fishermen, 23 it's often spotted around the time of the birthday of the goddess Matsu, the 23rd day of the third month of the lunar calendar. White dolphin 24 it's called, it is not really white. The skin color of this unusual species changes from gray to pink or white as it matures. Sadly, like the other wild dolphins worldwide, Matsu's fish faces a variety of natural dangers; however, the most overwhelming threat to their existence is still man. 25 the number falling to 74, the clock is ticking on the Taiwanese white dolphin and efforts are needed to save it from extinction.

21. (A) live (B) to live (C) left (D) that living
 22. (A) tangled (B) devastated (C) proclaimed (D) endangered
 23. (A) therefore (B) since (C) so (D) whereas
 24. (A) as (B) although (C) for (D) so
 25. (A) As for (B) Resulting in (C) With (D) In terms of

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Rainbow is a natural phenomenon when the sun comes out after or during a rainstorm. It is caused when sunlight shines through drops of water in the sky at 26 angles. When white sunlight enters a raindrop, it exits the raindrop a different color. When light exits lots of different raindrops at different angles, it produces the red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet that you see in a rainbow. Together, these colors are known as the spectrum. These colors can sometimes be seen in waterfalls and fountains 27. Besides, all rainbows are full circles; however, the average observer only sees approximately the upper half of the arc.

You might also know double rainbows. In a double rainbow, light reflects twice inside water droplets and forms two arcs. In most double rainbows, the colors of the top arc are opposite from 28 in the bottom arc. In other words, the 29 of colors starts with purple on top and ends with the red on bottom. In addition, rainbows sometimes appear as white arcs at night. These rainbows are called moonbows and are so rare that 30 people will ever see one. Moonbows are caused by moonlight shining through drops of water.

26. (A) ordinary (B) specific (C) optimistic (D) supplementary
27. (A) no longer (B) by no means (C) at least (D) as well
28. (A) what (B) that (C) which (D) those
29. (A) sequence (B) consequence (C) sequel (D) separation
30. (A) a lot of (B) a couple of (C) very few (D) more or less

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

Do you have any idea that the teddy bear you've slept with is actually a part of American history? 31 perhaps the most famous bear of all time, teddy bear is more than 100 years old, and its name came from a United States president, Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt.

It all began in November 1902, 32 Roosevelt took a trip to the South to 33 a land disagreement between Mississippi and Louisiana. While there, the president went hunting for bears. After hours of searching, Roosevelt and his group had not 34 any wild animals. Finally, his guides captured a bear and suggested the president shoot it so that he wouldn't go home 35. Roosevelt flatly refused, deeming this cruel and unsportsmanlike.

When word of the president's kind act spread, a political cartoonist by the name of Clifford Berryman picked up on the story for *The Washington Star* newspaper, drawing a picture of the bear and Roosevelt 36 up his hand to say "No." The cartoon was seen all over the country, making the president, who was already popular, a hero. 37, a candy shop owner in Brooklyn, NY asked his wife to make a stuffed toy bear for sale. He 38 it in the shop window with a copy of the cartoon and a sign that read, "Teddy's Bear." That bear sold big, especially after President Roosevelt gave his official 39 for his name to be used. Eventually, the "s" was dropped and Teddy's Bear became simply the teddy bear. More than a century later, teddy bears have never lost popularity; nowadays November 14 has been 40 American Teddy Bear Day. And all can be traced back to that one hunting trip of Roosevelt.

- (A) settle (B) Meanwhile (C) designated (D) empty-handed (E) As
(F) holding (G) displayed (H) permission (I) come across (J) when

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

Native to the Australian wilds, koalas initially were difficult to keep alive in zoos. Because koalas eat nothing but fresh leaves of eucalyptus trees, zoos provided them with an unlimited supply of eucalyptus leaves. One zoo even planted eucalyptus trees itself to make sure that the koalas had an abundant supply of leaves. However, koalas kept in captivity used to die within a year upon their arrival at the zoo.

Eventually it was discovered that eucalyptus trees that are less than five years old sometimes generate hydrocyanic acid in their leaves. Even small quantities of this acid can be fatal to koalas. In the wilderness, the koalas' senses tell them which eucalyptus trees are dangerous, and they simply move on to another tree to find leaves that are safe to eat. But in captivity, when given leaves **contaminated** with acid, the koalas were left with two options only: eat the poisonous leaves or get starved. Either option was fatal to the trapped koalas.

Fortunately, today's zoos use special tests to distinguish between poisonous eucalyptus leaves and safe ones, and now koalas are eating well and thriving in zoos.

41. What does the word **contaminated** mean?

- (A) carried (B) poisoned (C) grown (D) brought up

42. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about koalas?

- (A) Koalas can be found in the wild of many countries.
(B) Koalas eat leaves of many trees, including eucalyptus trees.
(C) In the past, koalas couldn't live longer than one year if they were sent to zoos.
(D) Only wild koalas know how to distinguish safe and dangerous eucalyptus leaves.

43. What is the purpose of this article?

- (A) to inform (B) to persuade (C) to entertain (D) to express opinion

44. What tone does the author establish in the article?

- (A) sad (B) hopeful (C) humorous (D) worried

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Imagine arriving on an isolated island in the midst of the Pacific Ocean halfway between Tahiti and South America to find gigantic heads carved in stone along the coastline greeting you. This is what Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen saw in 1722 on Easter Sunday, and the 64-square-mile island is believed to be the most remote inhabited place on earth.

In the native language, the island and the people are called *Rapa Nui*. The enormous statues are named *moai* and each *moai* is placed upon a large flat base called *ahu*. According to legend, 1,300 years ago the first king of Easter Island, *Hotu Matu'a*, arrived by canoe. Along with him were seven different races, which became the seven tribes of *Rapa Nui*. On the island there are seven *moai* who do not watch over the land like most of the statues with their backs to the sea. These *moai* represent the kings of other Polynesian islands, and they stare out beyond the island, across the ocean to the west, and remember where they came from.

The reasons why the islanders constructed the giant stone statues shaped like heads remain mysteries. However, the process by which they made these fascinating statues is fairly certain. Easter Island had several high cliff walls consisting of a particularly soft rock. The statue builders began to carve huge figures in the soft rock deposits and also made use of the varying colors that appeared in the rock to make sculptures even more vivid. The completed statues were tremendous human figures with grim expressions on their faces. While most *moai* range between 6 and 30 feet tall and weigh as much as 80 tons, one *moai* was 65 feet tall and weighed 270 tons! What's more unbelievable about the creation is that the sculptors could move these statues to the *ahu* without any help of modern machines or sophisticated tools. First the statues were broken off of their rock bases. Then, using ropes tied to the trunks of palm trees, the artisans would carefully slide the statues down the slopes of the cliff walls. The journey to the *ahu* could be as long as 20 kilometers.

45. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The history of Easter Island.
(B) The life of the first king of Easter Island.
(C) The large and old statues on a faraway island.
(D) The origin of a native language and *Rapa Nui* on a small island.
46. According to the passage, the *moai* are in fact _____.
(A) aliens
(B) gods that the islanders worshipped
(C) statues made to direct ships
(D) the islanders' ancestors
47. Which statement about Easter Island is **WRONG**?
(A) Before Roggeveen arrived, descendants of *Hotu Matu'a* had been living on the island for centuries.
(B) Easter Island is located in the South Pacific Ocean.
(C) The island has been populous.
(D) There are soft rocks on the island which can be made for sculpture.
48. Which statement about *moai* is **WRONG**?
(A) All the *moai* on the island have their faces toward the sea.
(B) People don't really understand why the statues were created.
(C) It is believed that ancient people transported the statues with ropes and wood.
(D) *Moai* are lively because they were carved from rocks with varying colors.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

The Silk Road was not really a road, nor was it made out of silk. As a matter of fact, the name referred to the trade route leading from the Mediterranean Sea to East Asia. Along this 4,600-mile route businessmen traveled to trade goods, including silk and spices from ancient China and gold and silver from Rome, Italy. Few people traveled the entire distance of the Silk Road because it was long and dangerous. The route included deserts and mountains, and contained the risk of meeting bandits. In addition to goods, ideas and technological inventions were also exchanged along the Silk Road, some of which were the magnetic compass and the printing press.

Among the very first Europeans to explore the fabled empire of China are the famous Italian adventurers, Marco and Nicolo Polo. In 1274, the brothers set out on a trading expedition from Italy, through brutal deserts and towering mountains, and it was not until 1298 that they arrived in eastern China. They traveled over 4,000 miles in all. In China, Marco Polo even worked for Kublai Khan, the founder of the Yuan Dynasty, a division of the Mongol Empire. Polo detailed his experiences and findings in China in his own book, where he introduced materials and inventions never before seen in Europe, including paper money, a printing press, porcelain, gunpowder and coal. He also described the vast wealth of Kublai Khan, as well as the geography of northern and southern China. Europeans were very interested in the products Polo described. However, since trading for them along the Silk Road was dangerous, expensive and **impractical**, European rulers began to wonder if there was a sea route to the east to get the products they wanted at a reasonable price.

49. What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) The introductions of technological inventions traded along the Silk Road.
(B) The adventures of Marco and Nicolo Polo.
(C) The ups and downs of the Yuan Dynasty.
(D) The story of a historically important trade route and its influences.
50. While traveling in China, Marco Polo observed many new discoveries. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the discoveries?
(A) cigarettes
(B) gunpowder
(C) coal
(D) paper money

51. Which statement about the Silk Road is **WRONG**?
- (A) Besides goods, many innovative ideas were traded along the Silk Road.
 (B) Ever since Marco Polo, European rulers had chosen the Silk Road as the main and sole route to import Eastern products.
 (C) Marco Polo's journey to China took 24 years to complete.
 (D) Marco Polo used to work for Kublai Khan and even wrote a book on what he had seen in the East.
52. Based on this article, what could the word **impractical** possibly mean?
- (A) ridiculous (B) negative (C) definitive (D) too difficult

第 53 至 56 題為題組

In Greece, people made a list of selected ancient architectural and sculptural accomplishments they thought everyone should see. This list was named the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, and the Greeks chose seven wonders, for this number symbolized perfection in their culture.

Of all the seven ancient wonders, the Great Pyramid of Giza is the only one still standing and also the oldest. Its estimated date of construction is 2584 B.C. Though not knowing how the pyramid was built, people know that it took over twenty years to complete. For almost 5,000 years until the Eifel Tower was built in 1889, the Great Pyramid was believed to be the tallest structure in the world.

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon are listed as the second wonder. This wonder is special because people do not know for sure if it existed. Old books say the garden was built around 600 B.C. and located on the bank of the Euphrates River, which is near south of Baghdad, Iraq. Supposedly built by Nebuchadnezzar around 600 B.C., the garden was to please the king's wife, Amuhia.

The Greeks also added a couple of their own structures on the list of ancient wonders. The Statue of Zeus (Jupiter) was built in Olympia, Greece in 457 B.C., for the purpose of honoring the Greek god Zeus. The statue, as tall as a four-story building, was made of wood and decorated with gold and ivory. Unfortunately, the statue was destroyed by a fire. Another wonder is a big statue finished in 226 B.C. and named the Colossus of Rhodes, the same size as the Statue of Liberty and placed at the entrance to a harbor to honor the sun god, Helios. In addition to the two, the Temple of Artemis (Diana) at Ephesus was built around 550 B.C. to honor the goddess of hunting, nature, and fertility, and is located in what is now Turkey. Considered the most beautiful structure on earth, the marble temple unfortunately was later burned down.

Another wonder resided in Turkey was the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus finished around 350 B.C. This tomb was built in memory of King Mausolus of Caria. Some of the best artists and craftsmen of the time period helped build and decorate this beautiful tomb. Later, several earthquakes damaged the shrine.

The only wonder built for a practical use was the Pharos of Alexandria, a lighthouse off the coast of Egypt during the third century B.C. In the daytime, a very large mirror inside this lighthouse reflected sunlight to help warn ships that they were getting close to the shoreline; at night, a fire was lit to help sailors. The lighthouse was later ruined by earthquakes as well.

The Seven Wonders are unknown to many people because most of them were destroyed so long ago. Even so, from the detailed stories about them we realize just how much the ancients progressed and their determination to build magnificent structures that have stood the test of time without today's technology!

53. Which of the following countries did **NOT** have one of the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World?
- (A) Greece (B) Turkey (C) Egypt (D) Afghanistan
54. From the passage, we know that the structures and places were considered wonders because _____.
- (A) they survived many wars (B) they were holy
 (C) they were extraordinary (D) people would visit them to gain inspiration
55. Based upon the passage, we know that all of the Seven Wonders _____.
- (A) are well known by public (B) were established by humans
 (C) no longer exist (D) were related to Greek gods and goddesses

56. According to the article, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) The Temple of Artemis and the Mausoleum were both built on the Greeks' religious belief.
 - (B) The Hanging Gardens of Babylon were the second oldest of the ancient wonders.
 - (C) The Pharos of Alexandria used different ways in day time and night time to guide ships.
 - (D) People can visit the Great Pyramid of Giza nowadays.

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. 近幾十年來，台灣的結婚率已經大幅滑落，而離婚率則持續攀升。
- 2. 雖然越來越多年輕人不再認為結婚是一種必要，但婚姻本身仍會在現代社會佔有一席之地。

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。

