

全國公私立高級中學

103 學年度學科能力測驗第四次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：103 年 12 月 18~19 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 largest oil providers have the potential to hold the world hostage if they decide to _____ the oil price.
(A) arise (B) arouse (C) raise (D) rise
2. A moist air current brought heavy rain on southern Taiwan, _____ the closure of schools and offices in Tainan and Kaohsiung, where severe flooding has been reported.
(A) acquiring (B) forcing (C) promising (D) relieving
3. As a teacher, David tries to _____ students to do their best and extend their own personal limits.
(A) isolate (B) negotiate (C) motivate (D) tolerate
4. The continuous rain _____ the Wangs' holiday and they had to work out a new plan.
(A) exhausted (B) overlooked (C) ruined (D) survived
5. The cooking pot has _____ which are characteristic of the brand, such as "stay cool" handles.
(A) features (B) measures (C) pleasures (D) treasures
6. The passengers on a northbound train received a full refund for the price of their tickets due to a 90-minute _____ caused by an abnormal signal on the Taiwan High Speed Rail.
(A) crash (B) delay (C) launch (D) tension
7. A deadly explosion caused by a gas _____ in Kaohsiung killed 30 people, injured more than 250 and sent flames shooting 15 stories into the air.
(A) barrier (B) exit (C) leak (D) rescue
8. After trying many different jobs, Sabrina finally found _____ as a journalist.
(A) approval (B) fulfillment (C) insurance (D) permission
9. Rachel's _____ way of handling her money saved a fortune for her family.
(A) casual (B) economical (C) liberal (D) urgent
10. In order to instill _____ qualities in him, the boy's parents devoted a lot of effort to his discipline and education.
(A) desirable (B) flexible (C) inferior (D) vacant
11. The doctor put her on a _____ fitness plan including regular exercise and low-fat food.
(A) fragrant (B) generous (C) peculiar (D) strict
12. My friend Lisa is a _____ person. She is level-headed and calm and always makes wise decisions.
(A) desperate (B) grateful (C) moody (D) sensible
13. The old couple has been _____ dependent on each other in almost everything since their son got married and moved to Australia.
(A) initially (B) mutually (C) separately (D) visually
14. Cell phones have so effectively integrated themselves into our daily lives that some people can _____ imagine a future without them.
(A) barely (B) frequently (C) normally (D) vitally

15. When my sister was looking for a job, she _____ checked her messages to see if anyone had called for an interview.
(A) accidentally (B) constantly (C) originally (D) reluctantly

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

Crystal Morrow's first day as a DeKalb County 911 operator proved to be the ultimate test after the months of training she spent preparing for the job. During the first half of her Monday shift Morrow had answered several calls including one for a burglary in progress and 16 for a house fire.

Then, just four hours into her day, she picked up a call from what seemed like a very 17 voice. "I heard her voice, and I saw her name pop up on the screen. 'Wait. This is my aunt,'" said Morrow. "I did freeze. My hands froze over the keyboard but I knew I had to 18 and get the call in." Her aunt was calling for help because Crystal's father had gone into diabetic shock.

While she was panicking inside, Morrow learned from her training to remain calm and was able to 19 the emergency call with her aunt. Throughout the exchange, there was no indication that Morrow was distressed. Morrow walked her aunt step-by-step through 20 needed to be done and sent an ambulance to her father. The caller never knew that the 911 operator who was helping her was her niece.

16. (A) another (B) other (C) others (D) the other
 17. (A) delightful (B) familiar (C) rare (D) strange
 18. (A) break up (B) drop out (C) go ahead (D) step down
 19. (A) delete (B) interact (C) mention (D) process
 20. (A) how (B) that (C) what (D) which

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Being a comedian is one of the trickiest, scariest and most competitive professions you can pursue in the world, but somebody's got to do it. 21, comedians make people laugh for a living. However, they don't do this by just telling a few jokes in the pub. Professional comedians make a living by getting out there and making the public laugh during organized comedy events, concerts, films and TV shows.

A comedian's main purpose is to provide 22, but the daily work activities that comedians perform are not all about getting up on stage, telling some cheerful stories, collecting a paycheck and going home for a 23 rest. No, no! Life as a comedian is no laughing matter. To be successful, you should have great amounts of confidence, drive, ambition, determination and talent. 24 that, you need to be prepared to put in a lot of hard work.

Depending on the kind of comedy that you do, some typical work activities may include training for physical comedy routines or rehearsing jokes to 25 the timing right. Every comedian has his or her own technique for being funny. To be successful as a comedian, you just need to understand how you can do what you do best.

21. (A) Consequently (B) Essentially (C) Previously (D) Recently
 22. (A) entertainment (B) imagination (C) mystery (D) reflection
 23. (A) good-earned (B) good-earning (C) well-earning (D) well-earned
 24. (A) Except for (B) In spite of (C) On top of (D) Rather than
 25. (A) get (B) have (C) let (D) take

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Ecotourism is a form of tourism which focuses on appreciation and protection of the natural environment, with eco-tourists traveling to regions of ecological interest around the world. Quite often it is assumed that ecotourism involves jungle expeditions and 26 in tents in some remote corner of the globe because ecotourism is often advertised with pictures of tribal people, forests, animal-life and accommodation in tents or tree-houses. Ecotourism holidays, 27, can take place in any part of the world from some remote place in Africa to some highly popular tourist city in Europe or United States.

While an eco-traveler may choose to travel in the cheapest way, backpacking or on foot, ecotourism can be luxurious too. Plenty of luxury hotels place a heavy emphasis on ecotourism by giving 28 respect to carbon footprint, organic food, protection of natural habitat of animals, avoiding cultural shock to local people and so on. Most eco-travelers are nature-lovers, who want to help protect the environment and help with water conservation and adaptation of energy-29 means of traveling. As an eco-traveler, you should 30 that ecotourism is a special opportunity for you to live and view life in the way people do in other parts of the world.

26. (A) stay (B) stayed (C) staying (D) to stay
27. (A) besides (B) however (C) otherwise (D) therefore
28. (A) appropriate (B) jealous (C) legal (D) overnight
29. (A) consuming (B) efficient (C) mechanical (D) stingy
30. (A) bear in mind (B) put aside (C) run a risk (D) watch out

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

If we think of advertising as a way of spreading information in order to do business, we might say advertising began ages ago. When a man brings some of his crops to market and stands there shouting his wares, isn't he really 31 a "commercial"?

Long before printing was invented, traders would make signs on walls to call attention to their products. And merchants hung out signs 32 pictures of boots, or gloves, or whatever they sold, as a way of "advertising" their business. The town crier was also used to advertise in olden times.

Advertising, 33 we know it, really began with the invention of printing. A small poster advertising a certain religious book was actually 34 by William Caxton in 1480.

With the coming of printing, and especially the newspaper, advertising 35 from just being an announcement about something to being an argument and 36 to make people buy the product. Weekly papers printed in England as 37 as the 1650's had advertising for coffee, chocolate, and tea. In June, 1666, the London Gazette actually issued a supplement, an addition to the 38 newspaper, that contained nothing but advertising!

Today, advertising is considered a "science" 39 an art. Research is done, studies are made of 40 tastes and habits, and ads are tested and checked, so that there will be the greatest return for the money spent.

- (A) as (B) as well as (C) consumer (D) delivering (E) developed
(F) early (G) printed (H) regular (I) suggestion (J) with

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

That little “a” with a circle curling around it that is found in e-mail addresses is most commonly referred to as the “at” symbol. Surprisingly though, there is no official, universal name for this sign. There are dozens of strange terms to describe the “@” symbol.

Before it became the standard symbol for electronic mail, the “@” symbol was used to represent the cost or weight of something. For instance, if you purchased 6 apples, you might write it as 6 apples “@” \$1.10 each. With the introduction of e-mail came the popularity of the “@” symbol. The “@” symbol or the “at sign” separates a person’s online user name from his mail server address. For instance, wdavid1956@google.com. Its widespread use on the Internet made it necessary to put this symbol on keyboards in countries that have never seen or used the symbol before. As a result, there is really no official name for this symbol.

The actual origin of the “@” symbol remains a mystery. History tells us that the “@” symbol might have stemmed from the tired hands of the medieval monks. During the Middle Ages before the invention of printing presses, every letter of a word had to be painstakingly written by hand for each copy of a published book. The monks that performed these long, tedious copying duties looked for ways to reduce the number of individual strokes per word for common words. Although the word “at” is quite short to begin with, it was a common enough word in texts and documents that medieval monks thought it would be quicker and easier to shorten the word “at” even more. As a result, the monks looped the “t” around the “a” and created it into a circle—eliminating two strokes of the pen.

41. The passage talks mostly about _____.
- (A) the history of @ (B) the development of @
(C) the invention of @ (D) the interesting facts of @
42. We can tell that _____.
- (A) @ will soon get a proper name
(B) the symbol @ came from the word “at”
(C) e-mail addresses may one day go without @
(D) @ might not have saved the medieval monks any labor
43. According to the passage, who was/were most likely to have invented the @ symbol?
- (A) An e-mail server. (B) The first e-mail user.
(C) Businessmen of old times. (D) Monks in the Middle Ages.
44. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) People use quite a few terms to describe the symbol @.
(B) Monks in the Middle Ages took a lot of time and effort copying books.
(C) E-mail users started to use the symbol @ much earlier than businessmen.
(D) Because of the popularity of the Internet, the symbol @ has been globally put on keyboards.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Soaring above Manhattan, New York’s skyline sits at the heart of an urban area that spans three states and includes approximately 19 million people. Yet much of New York City’s life depends on a vast underground network.

Subways and tunnels transport millions of people every day. Wires and cables carry electricity and telecommunications signals. Ducts supply steam and gas. Pipes provide clean water and carry wastewater away.

Most people take this underground infrastructure for granted—but not New York City’s Department of Design and Construction. Working with other agencies and coordinating with private utilities, it oversees much of the unseen city.

Parts of the underground system date back to the early 1800s. Others came later as the city grew. Public records are incomplete, however, and private utility companies often don’t have full data either. Even when information is available, workers must take great care to avoid disrupting utilities.

Good records do exist for New York's 6,000-plus miles of water mains and its comparable amount of sewer lines. Yet roughly two-thirds of the pipes are more than 60 years old. And even \$500 million in construction funds can update less than one percent of the total network each year. Minimizing disruption matters too.

Water and sewer lines may not seem glamorous. Yet, maintaining and upgrading those facilities is crucial. "These infrastructures are the very basic life-supporting networks of our society," says Assistant Commissioner Dino Ng. "You have to understand the technology and how to apply the technology correctly."

45. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To describe the underground infrastructure of New York City.
 - (B) To warn New York residents of the potential danger under the urban area.
 - (C) To question the safety of the New York underground infrastructure.
 - (D) To appeal to New York residents to care about their underground network.
46. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as parts of the New York underground network?
- (A) The tunnels.
 - (B) The skyline.
 - (C) The wires and cables.
 - (D) The ducts and pipes.
47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Private utilities oversee the underground network.
 - (B) Millions of people travel to and from New York via subways and tunnels.
 - (C) It takes great care and large amounts of money to maintain and upgrade the network.
 - (D) The Department of Design and Construction does not take the infrastructure for granted.
48. Why is minimizing disruption of utilities important?
- (A) Because most of the pipes are very old.
 - (B) Because it's hard to apply the technology correctly.
 - (C) Because information about the underground system is not available.
 - (D) Because the annual budget for maintenance and updating is not vast enough.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Nelson Mandela was a man of inspiration to thousands of South Africans. But who inspired Mandela? Where did he get his ideas about how to end apartheid in his country? One of the people Mandela turned to was Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Indian movement for independence from Great Britain and an activist for the rights of Indians in South Africa.

Gandhi became an activist while on a train journey in South Africa. Although he had a first-class ticket, he was ordered to move to the third-class car because he was not white. When he refused, the conductor pushed him off the train. Gandhi sat and shivered that wintry night in the railway station, wondering if he should fight for his rights or go home to India. He decided to stay and fight.

For the next 20 years, he fought against the indignities to which his countrymen were subjected in South Africa. For example, Indians were not allowed to vote nor be outside after 9:00 p.m. without a special permit. Gandhi paid dearly for his resistance, with years in prison and a beating by a mob that almost killed him.

Despite his personal hardship, however, the years in South Africa strengthened Gandhi's belief in the equality of all mankind and formed his ideas on how best to fight injustice. He believed in using nonviolent techniques of passive resistance to challenge repressive governments. His strategies of non-violent resistance inspired anti-racist movements around the world, including the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa.

Nelson Mandela studied the teachings of Gandhi and his ideas for fighting apartheid. He felt that he and Gandhi were spiritual brothers linked through decades and across continents, joined by a "common ground" and a "shared passion in pursuit of justice and happiness." Mandela explained, "Gandhi's liberation methods forged unity among the apparently powerless."

49. The focus of the passage is _____.
- (A) the Indian movement for independence
 - (B) Nelson Mandela's ideas to end apartheid in South Africa
 - (C) Mahatma Gandhi's strategies of non-violence resistance movement
 - (D) the similarities between Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi
50. According to the passage, during Gandhi's stay in South Africa, _____.
- (A) he worked as an active lawyer
 - (B) he was put in jail for several years
 - (C) Indians were forced out of their houses after 9:00 p.m.
 - (D) he started to organize non-violent resistance movement for India's independence
51. Gandhi's belief and ideas are best described in the _____ paragraph.
- (A) second
 - (B) third
 - (C) fourth
 - (D) last
52. Based on the information given, _____.
- (A) Mandela and Gandhi were born in the same family
 - (B) Mandela revealed Gandhi's deep influence on him
 - (C) Mandela thought he was inferior to Gandhi in many ways
 - (D) without Mandela, Gandhi's liberation methods would not have reached anywhere

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Do you know anybody who is afraid of high places, or someone who is afraid of closed places? There are people who are afraid of crowds, or being touched by others. There is a name for behaving this way: it is called a "phobic reaction", and we say the person has a "phobia." In fact, everyone is afraid of something, including fear of cats, dogs, reptiles, men, women, number 13, screams, computers, haunted nights, books, teachers and so on. It all depends upon the person's mentality to a particular object or a given situation.

Is something "wrong" with such people? Are they "sick" in some way? No, but we might say they are suffering from some emotional disturbance. Something upsets them or has upset them in the past very strongly. And such a person is trying to deal with this emotional disturbance. It is called "emotional pain," just as you will try to deal with physical pain.

We all react to emotional upsets. But some people, who feel this emotional stress more strongly or whose power of resistance is weaker, try to deal with this emotional pain in an unnatural, unusual way. One way is to develop a phobia, which is unreasonable fear of a specific thing, such as fear of high places, or closed-in places. An interesting thing about a phobia is that the thing the person is afraid of is usually a thing or situation he can avoid. After all, nobody forces people to climb to high places or get into closed places. And as long as a person can avoid these things, he feels fine. He doesn't have what is called "anxiety."

Why should a particular person have a fear of high places? The truth is, he is really afraid of something else, or perhaps felt afraid of something else when he was a child. It might have been his father whom he loved and feared at the same time. He didn't want to admit he was afraid of his father. So he substituted a fear of high places, which is a symbol of his father. And since he can avoid high places, he can avoid facing the fact that he is afraid of his father. All of this seems very complicated? But the human being and how he behaves is a very complicated matter!

53. The passage is mainly about _____.
- (A) the myths and facts of phobias
 - (B) the risks of developing a phobia
 - (C) how to deal with physical and mental pains
 - (D) things, places and situations for people to avoid

54. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
(A) Nobody can escape what he or she fears.
(B) It's unnatural for people to be afraid of something.
(C) People can never deal with their mental disturbance.
(D) A phobia of a person may be a substitute for some other fear of his or hers.
55. The author describes a phobia as _____.
(A) boring (B) physical (C) specific (D) unreasonable
56. The author does not discuss _____ in the passage.
(A) different types of phobias (B) how doctors treat phobias
(C) the definition of "phobic reaction" (D) why some people develop a phobia

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. 偶像崇拜在世界各地的青少年之間極為普遍，這可能對他們的思考和行為有極大的影響。
2. 青少年在崇拜偶像時培養正確的價值觀和判斷力非常重要。

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。

