

臺中區國立高級中學 104 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

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 4 冊

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。

祝考試順利



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## 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. Don't give overcooked steak to the elders because it's \_\_\_\_\_ and hard to swallow.  
(A) stiff (B) tough (C) rigid (D) organic
2. Tom turned \_\_\_\_\_ when he saw his wife dating his best friend in a department store.  
(A) sensible (B) furious (C) genuine (D) modest
3. I didn't understand this \_\_\_\_\_ sentence until my English teacher explained it to me.  
(A) extensive (B) magnificent (C) stubborn (D) complex
4. The leaders of China and Taiwan met for the first time in their histories on November 7<sup>th</sup> in 2015, an important \_\_\_\_\_ for two states since their split in 1949.  
(A) milestone (B) thread (C) errand (D) obstacle
5. Students must submit their papers today because they know that teacher Zach makes no \_\_\_\_\_ for late assignments.  
(A) contribution (B) confession (C) exception (D) exaggeration
6. To prevent more people from getting Middle-East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), people who have symptoms of MERS are required to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) isolated (B) operated (C) dismissed (D) negotiated
7. As a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, after the terrorist attack in Paris, sports events were cancelled and public schools and many museums were closed.  
(A) coordination (B) manipulation (C) integration (D) precaution
8. The importance of health cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ too much. To stay healthy, we should exercise regularly, keep good hours and have a balanced diet.  
(A) neglected (B) realized (C) illustrated (D) emphasized
9. After years of efforts, Zoe's dream of becoming an astronaut finally came true. The moment she stepped onto the spacecraft, she felt a strong sense of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) compliment (B) entertainment (C) fulfillment (D) investment
10. Lily's computer was infected with a virus, so she \_\_\_\_\_ an anti-virus software to remove all the infected files and programs.  
(A) installed (B) scattered (C) motivated (D) launched
11. Many students gathered around Ministry of Education to \_\_\_\_\_ against the controversial curriculum guideline.  
(A) accuse (B) oppose (C) protest (D) confront

12. Though seriously burned in the dust explosion, Fenny made a \_\_\_\_\_ quick recovery and was discharged after only one-month stay in the hospital.  
(A) permanently (B) conclusively (C) triumphantly (D) miraculously
13. In Taiwan, we are lucky to have many high mountains as natural \_\_\_\_\_ from typhoons. Such high mountains weaken the structure and intensity of a typhoon.  
(A) surroundings (B) barriers (C) wonders (D) landscapes
14. The couple who didn't have any child \_\_\_\_\_ wanted one, so they adopted a boy from an orphanage.  
(A) desperately (B) intentionally (C) reluctantly (D) courteously
15. *Romance of the Three Kingdoms*, one \_\_\_\_\_ novel in Chinese literature, deals with the plots, personal and military battles, and struggles of the three states in the Han Dynasty.  
(A) passionate (B) classical (C) durable (D) superstitious

## 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

Do you know that it is of vital importance for teenage girls to exercise? In a study with about 75,000 Chinese female participants 16. between 40 and 70, the researchers discovered that those women who did exercise on a regular basis in their teens were healthier than 17. who didn't. As for teenage girls who exercised eighty minutes a week, they had a lower risk of dying from diseases. The result of the study also suggests that 18., women can live longer if they develop the habit of exercising 15 minutes a day in their teens. For women, doing exercise in their teens means a longer life, even if they kick the habit in their advanced years. Regardless of adult exercise, teen exercise 19. the chance of suffering from such illnesses as cancer or hypertension. Therefore, the authorities concerned should work hard to promote exercise in teenage years to prolong lifespan and avoid diseases later in life. 20. the research was conducted in China, it is important for women all over the world to pick up the habit of exercising from adolescence.

16. (A) aged (B) aging (C) having aged (D) whose age  
17. (A) that (B) those (C) what (D) anyone  
18. (A) as a result (B) by the way (C) on the whole (D) in other words  
19. (A) seizes (B) deposits (C) boosts (D) reduces  
20. (A) Since (B) Unless (C) While (D) Once

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a combination of different neurodevelopment disorders. ASD patients usually have difficulty 21 social ties and display repetitive and stereotyped patterns of behavior. Other conditions along the spectrum include: Asperger syndrome, childhood disintegrative disorder and pervasive developmental disorder. Despite the fact that ASD differs 22 in character and severity, it influences people of all ethnic, socioeconomic and age groups. According to experts, 1 in 88 eight-year-old children will be an ASD sufferer and boys are four times more 23 to have an ASD than girls.

Up to now, scientists have been working hard to pinpoint what 24 ASD, but chances are that genetics and environment both matter a lot. Researchers have pointed out some genes related to the disorder. Studies on ASD patients have found irregularities in several regions of the brain. 25 studies suggest that people with ASD have abnormal levels of serotonin or other neurotransmitters in the brain. Though these findings are intriguing, there is still a lot more for us to explore to know more about ASD and its patients.

21. (A) to establish (B) establishing (C) and establish (D) by establishing  
 22. (A) diligently (B) significantly (C) numerously (D) considerably  
 23. (A) possible (B) ready (C) likely (D) potential  
 24. (A) makes up for (B) takes account of (C) keeps pace with (D) gives rise to  
 25. (A) The other (B) Still others (C) Another (D) Other

第 26 至 30 題為題組

John Keats was born in 1795 in London and had perhaps the most colorful career of any English romantic poet. At fifteen, he worked as an apprentice and studied medicine in a hospital in London, but he didn't practice medicine later in his life. 26, he devoted himself to writing poetry. However, it was really a pity that throughout his life, only fifty-four poems were published, in three slim 27 and a few magazines. Even so, at each stage of his life, he never stopped 28 the challenges of writing poems in different poetic forms. For his great literary achievements, he was recognized as one of the most influential figures in the Romantic Period, along with Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley.

Although not all people appreciated the beauty of his poems in the beginning, he attracted an even wider following after his death. By the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, he 29 one of the most beloved poets in England. His poetry features sensual imagery, most notably in the series of odes, two of 30 are *To Autumn* and *Ode to Nightingale*. Though Keats died young at 26, his poems and letters have been one of the most analyzed in English literature.

26. (A) Accordingly (B) Likewise (C) Instead (D) Furthermore  
 27. (A) categories (B) volumes (C) kettles (D) surveys  
 28. (A) taking on (B) warding off (C) engaging in (D) bumping into  
 29. (A) should have become (B) would become (C) will have become (D) had become  
 30. (A) them (B) those (C) which (D) that

### 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

Have you ever heard of Reuben Mattus? Probably not, but you definitely have heard about Häagen-Dazs. Reuben Mattus is the creator of the famous ice cream brand, Häagen-Dazs. He once 31 ice cream in New York for his mother's ice cream business. Because he cared a lot about food quality, he 32 making ice cream with the best ingredients. In 1960, Mr. Mattus established a new company 33 his ice cream dream. The brand name for his ice cream is Häagen-Dazs, and it has been one of the best ice cream around the globe till now.

At first, Häagen-Dazs ice cream had only three 34: vanilla, chocolate, and coffee, but Mr. Mattus' eagerness to expand his ice cream business prompted him to travel abroad for better ice cream variety. Among his unique ice cream 35 are dark chocolate from Belgium and vanilla beans from Madagascar, offering fantastic taste experiences.

The Häagen-Dazs brand quickly 36 a large number of ice cream lovers. In the first place, ice cream aficionados could enjoy it only in certain shops in New York, but soon 37 expanded. By 1973, Häagen-Dazs products had been so popular among 38 customers throughout the United States. In 1983, Mr. Mattus decided to sell the Häagen-Dazs brand to The Pillsbury Company, for it also valued 39 quality and innovation in the process of making ice cream. Since then, Häagen-Dazs ice cream has become a global 40, available in about fifty countries worldwide. The same careful attention to quality that Reuben Mattus built into every Häagen-Dazs product still exists today.

- (A) flavors                      (B) superior                      (C) insisted on                      (D) informed                      (E) recipes  
(F) appealed to                      (G) peddled                      (H) distribution                      (I) phenomenon                      (J) dedicated to

### 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

Emily Elizabeth Dickinson (1830-1886) was born in Amherst, Massachusetts, to an economically, politically and intellectually prominent family in the community. Instead of becoming a socialite, Dickinson lived much of her life highly introverted. She was reluctant to greet guests or meet new friends. She lived mostly within the realm of the Dickinson family house and her lifelong allies and closest friends were her family members. Due to her self-seclusion, Dickinson remained single throughout her life.





death. So far, the authorities have made investigations on two continents. Even though Palmer argued that everything was legal and properly addressed, he, along with his hunting guide, still faced a trial and was required to reveal all the details about Cecil's death. To avoid getting into trouble, big airlines rushed to announce they would no longer fly the trophies on their planes after Cecil's death was made known to the public.

While Cecil's death has brought global attention to illegal poaching, other hunters still benefit a lot in the pursuit of their own trophies—but, ironically, it's perfectly legal. That's because of another lesser-known side of big-game trophy hunting: the approved entrapment of animals that are raised, grown, and caged specifically so that the right to kill them can be sold to wealthy risk takers.

Such a practice is called “canned hunting,” and it's actually not uncommon to see photographers at South Africa ranches document such practice with their high-definition cameras. Their pictures reveal that a whole lot of lions and other animals seem unable to escape the same tragic fate as Cecil—just without the global mourning.

45. Which of the following information is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) How Cecil was killed.
  - (B) Who was to blame for Cecil's death.
  - (C) How global community responded to Cecil's death.
  - (D) What punishment the criminals received for killing Cecil.
46. According to the passage, what's the best definition of “**canned hunting**”?
- (A) To hunt animals which are bred for special purposes.
  - (B) To hunt animals whose fur can be used as trophies.
  - (C) To hunt animals that are raised in national parks.
  - (D) To hunt animals that have great economic value.
47. According to the passage, it can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) more and more hunting cases will be reported worldwide but poorly dealt with
  - (B) people might not react so strongly to hunting cases in South Africa in the near future
  - (C) hunters in Africa would stop poaching animals to express their apology for Cecil's death
  - (D) worldwide photographers will help report illegal poachers to the police with their photos
48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Cecil's death led some big airlines to stop transporting poached animals.
  - (B) James Palmer took bribes from wealthy businessmen to kill Cecil as their trophies.
  - (C) Cecil's death caused such a stir that James Palmer even received online death threats.
  - (D) Though canned hunting is legal in Africa, poachers were still questioned about Cecil's death.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

In modern times, many people develop a special taste for spicy foods. Take Chinese people for example. They enjoy a variety of spicy dishes, such as mapo tofu, spicy hot pot and the like. It seems to them that their daily life would not be complete without something spicy. “I like spicy food myself and I eat spicy food almost every day.” commented by Lu Qi, an epidemiologist at the Harvard School

of Public Health. His love for spicy foods drove him to explore the advantages of consuming spicy foods. He collaborated with his coworkers on a study about spicy foods and drawn a conclusion that having a proper dose of chilies every day might actually benefit one's health.

Approximately half a million Chinese people, ranging in age from 30 to 79, participated in the study. The researchers quizzed them on how much they loved fiery foods and followed each study subject for seven years on average. Before the study ended, over 20,000 of the subjects passed away. In the end, the researchers discovered that, in comparison with those who stayed away from spicy foods, the risk of death was 10 percent lower in those who ate spicy foods several times a week. As for people like Lu, who eats chilies every day, they had a 14 percent lower risk of dying. The result applies to men and women alike. Nevertheless, Lu cautions that the study is just about chilies and that chilies are not medicine.

It has been proved in previous studies that capsaicin—the active ingredient in chilies—plays a role in combating inflammation and microbes. But, before you pick up the habit of eating spicy foods, be careful that this study does not prove the cause-and-effect relation. For example, chances are that weaker people avoid spicy foods, making chili lovers appear tougher in comparison. In addition, the authors do not recommend adopting a chili diet if you already have some problems with your sensitive stomach. However, one thing is clear: indulging yourself in spicy food probably won't hurt. **Other than, well, your tongue.**

49. This passage is most likely taken from \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) an editorial from a newspaper
  - (B) a scientific review
  - (C) a guidebook about spicy cuisine
  - (D) a biology textbook
50. Which of the following statements concerning the experiment is **TRUE**?
- (A) The experiment lasted about seven years, and about one-third of the subjects died in the end.
  - (B) Daily chili eaters are less likely to die by 10 percent compared with those avoiding chilies.
  - (C) About half a million people, teenagers and elders included, participated in the experiment.
  - (D) The result of the experiment suggests that eating chili is beneficial to people of both sexes.
51. What does the author imply when he says "**Other than, well, your tongue.**" in the last paragraph?
- (A) Your tongue may be the only place to be hurt when you eat spicy food.
  - (B) Your tongue plays an essential role in protecting your sensitive stomach.
  - (C) Having chilies too often is harmful to some body organs, including your tongue.
  - (D) Picking up the habit of eating chilies harms your body parts, except for the tongue.
52. According to the passage, it can be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) more research will be done on capsaicin for it reduces inflammatory reactions
  - (B) adopting a diet with chilies helps people of all age groups to stay healthy
  - (C) people become healthier and stronger because they eat spicy foods
  - (D) eating spicy foods regularly may be able to extend one's lifespan



第 53 至 56 題為題組

Over the past few years, a lot of linguists have been studying whether language learners can acquire a language more effectively or efficiently with the “lexical chunking approach”—to learn a language in larger “lexical chunks,” or meaningful combinations of words. By definition, chunks are not only fixed idioms or conventional speech patterns, but strings of words that usually appear together as well.

In general, a native speaker has learned thousands of chunks since childhood, and such chunks are found to be stored and processed in the brain as individual units. According to linguist Norbert Schmitt, with plenty of ready-made lexical chunks, language users will have a lesser burden of cognition. This is because they do not need to work through all the possibilities of word selection and sequencing every time they speak.

In fact, using computer to analyze a large number of texts for word usage patterns acts as a backup for cognitive studies of chunking. As linguists and lexicographers compile corpora—a large database of texts—they come to the realization that human languages are so chunky that certain words are usually inextricably collocated with certain others. That’s why a large number of English teachers have been anxious to use corpus findings in their teaching to help students learn more about the word usage patterns. This is usually the case with teachers of English as a second language, for having a better understanding of chunks increases the chance for non-native speakers to achieve nativeness in a language.

Nevertheless, not everybody agrees. A British pedagogue, Michael Swan, has emerged as a major critic of the lexical-chunk approach. While he agrees that teachers should teach collocations to students, he is worried that too much emphasis on high-priority chunks will deprive students of time to learn more about the other important aspects of language—ordinary vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar and so on. Swan also argues that it’s unrealistic, even ridiculous, to expect that teaching chunks will help language learners advance toward nativelike fluency.

The lexical-chunking approach receives both positive and negative reviews, but in the near future, there will definitely be more and more researchers working on how to better teaching effectiveness or efficiency by applying corpus findings in language classroom. There is no denying that lexical chunks have entered the house of language teaching, and they’re “making themselves at home.”

53. The passage mainly focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) the pros and cons of learning through collocations
  - (B) the origin and history of the lexical chunking approach
  - (C) the idea and controversy of learning language through lexical chunks
  - (D) the process and procedure of conducting a lexical-chunk approach in teaching
54. According to the passage, what information do you mostly likely find in a corpus?
- (A) The way a word is used
  - (B) The history of a word
  - (C) The sentence pattern for a word
  - (D) The pronunciation of a word

55. Why does the British writer Michael Swan criticize the lexical-chunk approach?
- (A) Students might confuse one set phrase with another because many collocations look alike.
  - (B) The learning or teaching of grammar and pronunciation in classroom might be overlooked.
  - (C) Computer-based analysis has proved the uselessness of using chunks in language learning.
  - (D) Students might have a heavier burden because they need to remember a lot of collocations.
56. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Whether applying corpus findings in teaching is effective or not remains open to different interpretations.
  - (B) Many English teachers adopt a lexical-chunk approach in teaching to help students achieve nativeness in a foreign language.
  - (C) More research on corpus will be conducted to examine if the chunking approach really benefits students' language learning.
  - (D) Criticized for being unable to help students sound nativelike, the chunking approach is becoming less popular in language classroom.

## 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（1、2）。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 根據官方的統計數字顯示，去年約有八百萬人來臺旅遊，創下歷史新高。
2. 道地美食、豐富的文化資產與人情味都令外國旅客對臺灣印象深刻。

### 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：學測倒數約一個月，假設你從臉書知道你的國中好友（英文名字必須假設為 Mark 或是 Michelle）最近心情低落，整日以淚洗面，面對即將到來的大考也無心準備，因為他／她養了十五年的狗（Candy）被酒駕男子給撞死。請你（英文名字必須假設為 Albert 或是 Zoe）寫一封信安慰並鼓勵他／她趕緊重新振作起來，為即將到來的學測好好衝刺。  
請注意：必須使用上述的 Albert 或 Zoe 在信末署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字。