

全國公私立高級中學

104 學年度學科能力測驗第二次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：104 年 9 月 8~9 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. Research shows that there is no _____ relationship between how much a person earns and whether he feels good about life.
(A) contrary (B) immortal (C) responsible (D) significant
2. The suspect _____ hitting his neighbor but denied intending to kill her when questioned by the police.
(A) admitted (B) desired (C) opposed (D) recognized
3. More often than not, old superstitions seem _____ to well-educated people.
(A) artificial (B) incredible (C) natural (D) stingy
4. There was a feeling of gloom and _____ in the office when the news of the job cuts was announced.
(A) depression (B) fulfillment (C) harmony (D) satisfaction
5. When Kevin realized the importance of foreign languages, he took to studying English with great _____.
(A) ceremony (B) enthusiasm (C) imagery (D) similarity
6. Tammy screamed and shivered _____ at the sight of a snake moving across the mountain path in front of her.
(A) curiously (B) involuntarily (C) regrettably (D) spiritually
7. The designs used in the indigenous arts and crafts of this tribe are _____. You can't find the same ones elsewhere.
(A) essential (B) familiar (C) realistic (D) unique
8. A _____ friend will not desert you when you are caught in a difficult situation.
(A) diligent (B) furious (C) genuine (D) urgent
9. Sometimes, children do not understand their parents' _____; instead, they think it is nagging.
(A) concern (B) impact (C) routine (D) virtue
10. Some people argue that the death penalty does not _____ reduce the number of murders.
(A) consciously (B) emotionally (C) necessarily (D) originally
11. I hate people who _____ the ending of a film that I haven't seen before.
(A) calculate (B) impress (C) present (D) reveal
12. The newspaper reports that the team made heroic efforts to _____ the crew of the sinking ship on the stormy night.
(A) associate (B) prevent (C) rescue (D) spare
13. The award-winning martial arts film was about the _____ of a female assassin during the Tang Dynasty.
(A) consequence (B) legend (C) resource (D) substance

14. Jill likes to _____ the relationship between the human mind and behavior; she has decided to major in psychology in college.
(A) explore (B) interact (C) negotiate (D) participate
15. The staff don't mind the new work _____, but they would oppose taking a cut in wages.
(A) appetite (B) ingredient (C) origin (D) schedule

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 I was a kid, my mom liked to make breakfast food for dinner every now and then. And I remember one night 16 when she had made dinner after a long, hard day at work. On that evening so long ago, my mom placed a plate of eggs, sausage and 17 burned biscuits in front of my dad. I remember waiting to see if anyone noticed! Yet all my dad did was 18 his biscuit, smile at my mom and ask me how my day was at school. I don't remember what I told him that night, but I do remember watching him smear butter and jelly on that biscuit and eat every bite!

When I got up from the table that evening, I remember hearing my mom 19 to my dad for burning the biscuits. And I'll never forget what he said: "Honey, I love burned biscuits." Later that night, I went to kiss Daddy good night and I asked him 20 he really liked his biscuits burned. He wrapped me in his arms and said, "Your mamma put in a hard day at work today and she's real tired. And besides - a little burned biscuit never hurt anyone!"

16. (A) in general (B) in particular (C) in question (D) in sum
 17. (A) extremely (B) nervously (C) occasionally (D) scarcely
 18. (A) account for (B) fall for (C) reach for (D) send for
 19. (A) apologize (B) complain (C) question (D) scold
 20. (A) as (B) if (C) that (D) when

第 21 至 25 題為題組

The month of May is always very hot in India. However, this year's heat wave was so severe that it would go down in record books 21 the second-deadliest in India and the fifth in the world! Though the entire Indian subcontinent was suffering, the worst hit were the southern states, where temperatures had reached as high as 117°F (47.7°C). Things were 22 better in the north where Delhi is situated. On Wednesday May 27th, the 112° F (44.4°C) temperature experienced in the Indian capital 23 melting the asphalt road surfaces in certain areas.

Government officials had been urging the residents of the most severely affected areas to stay indoors, especially 24 11 am and 4 pm when the temperatures were the highest. However, it is hard to do in a country where 29% of the people live below the poverty line. The heat 25 over 1,800 lives. Some of the victims were elderly or homeless, but farmers and minimum wage construction workers that survived on daily income also lost their lives while trying hard to earn a living.

21. (A) as (B) for (C) on (D) with
 22. (A) no less (B) no more (C) not much (D) not many
 23. (A) brought in (B) cut in (C) lay in (D) resulted in
 24. (A) among (B) between (C) during (D) until
 25. (A) claimed (B) consumed (C) crashed (D) cured

第 26 至 30 題為題組

An old wives' tale is a type of urban legend, similar to a proverb, which is generally passed down by old wives to a younger generation. Such "tales" usually 26 superstitions, folklore, or unverified claims with exaggerated or untrue details. Old wives' tales exist for everything from health to pregnancy to 27 the weather. Who exactly are these old wives, and why do they seem to have an opinion about everything? Before modern medicine and technology, women were the keepers of medical information. They delivered babies, healed the sick, and were 28 experts in nutrition, children, folk medicine, herbs, and death. The "old wives" of these tales were most likely just wise village women—grandmothers, mothers, midwives, and healers. Perhaps once 29 in truth, nowadays old wives' tales are synonymous with unsupported traditional beliefs and urban legends. Although some old wives' tales are just 30 superstitions, some may really have a nugget of truth. Today old wives' tales are still common among children in school playgrounds.

26. (A) composed of (B) consist of (C) make up (D) set up
27. (A) forecast (B) forecasts (C) forecasting (D) forecasted
28. (A) considered (B) regarded (C) taken (D) viewed
29. (A) root (B) rooting (C) rooted (D) to root
30. (A) bright (B) logical (C) silly (D) wise

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

Everybody knows that colors are connected with certain feelings. For example, why do some people paint the walls of their rooms yellow and others pink? The same is 31 in stores. Producers want us to feel something when we look at their products. Green, for example, tries to show the quality of a product, how good it is for us or for our 32. It also signalizes that the product is healthier, has less fat and maybe fewer calories. Red, 33, is an aggressive color that is often used for packaging food. Red wants us to become hungry or thirsty. Purple is a color that is very 34. It indicates that it is something special. Producers use purple to show that something is of good quality. Blue is not very 35 found in food packaging because there are not very many foods that have a blue color.

Colors are often associated with flavors. An orange flavored product uses an orange packaging; any other color would be 36. Chocolate and other foods with cacao in them often use brown packaging. Colors can also have different meanings in different cultures and countries. Green, 37, is not widely used in Egypt, maybe because the country's national color is green.

Consumers are aware that certain foods or beverages must have certain colors. When Pepsi 38 a crystal clear cola in 1992, it thought that consumers would buy it because clear meant pure and healthy. After a few months Pepsi found out that a cola had to be dark-colored. Crystal Pepsi failed and the company 39 of the market. Advertising professionals often need to look at a product through the consumer's 40 when choosing a color. The right packaging colors can truly improve the sales of a product but choosing a wrong color could end in failure.

- (A) brought out (B) environment (C) eyes (D) for example (E) often
(F) on the other hand (G) pulled it out (H) rare (I) true (J) unnatural

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

You're at your favorite restaurant, enjoying a meal. A diner at the next table is puffing on a cigarette, letting out a cloud of smoke. Because smoking isn't allowed in the restaurant, you're thinking about asking the smoker to put the cigarette out. But before you protest, consider this: Your neighbor may not be smoking at all.

Electronic cigarettes, also known as smokeless cigarettes, e-cigarettes, or e-cigs, are an alternative method of consuming nicotine, the addictive chemical found in tobacco. Manufacturers often design e-cigarettes to look like regular cigarettes, but they contain no tobacco and don't require a match -- or any flame at all.

An e-cigarette is a battery-powered device that converts liquid nicotine into a mist, or vapor, that the user inhales. There's no fire, no ash and no smoky smell. E-cigarettes do not contain all of the harmful chemicals associated with smoking tobacco cigarettes, such as carbon monoxide and tar.

Manufacturers and satisfied customers say the e-cigarette is a healthier alternative to tobacco cigarettes, which cause millions of deaths every year. Some users say e-cigs have helped reduce their "smoker's cough," sharpened their senses of taste and smell, and even improved their sleep.

The electronic cigarette was invented by Chinese pharmacist Hon Like, who patented the device in 2003 and introduced it to the Chinese market the following year. Numerous companies are now selling e-cigarettes to customers around the world. But as e-cigarette smoking -- or "vamping" as it's sometimes called -- has grown in popularity, some have concerns about its safety, including the possibility that the vapor created by the devices contains dangerous chemicals.

41. We can tell that customers of the e-cigarette use it to _____.
- (A) delay quitting smoking (B) show off to non-smokers
(C) avoid making any cloud of smoke (D) get a similar feel to tobacco smoking
42. Unlike traditional cigarettes, electronic cigarettes _____.
- (A) aren't allowed in a restaurant (B) is lighted up by a battery/batteries
(C) will not arouse any protest from others (D) will not make users become addicted to them
43. According to the passage, users of e-cigarettes used to _____ when smoking traditional cigarettes.
- (A) cough a lot (B) sleep quite well
(C) be free from carbon monoxide (D) have keen senses of taste and smell
44. We can infer from the passage that _____.
- (A) e-cigarettes are too expensive for young smokers to afford
(B) electronic cigarette sales have been on the decrease around the world
(C) despite its growing popularity, there are worries about the safety of e-cigarettes
(D) e-cigarette users most commonly continue to smoke traditional cigarettes

第 45 至 48 題為題組

The phrase "liar, liar, pants on fire" is chanted throughout childhood to publicly humiliate a liar among his peers. Now, in adulthood, white lies can become more extensive and often believable, making it difficult to tell a truth from a lie. However, a recent study points out the most common patterns in the subconscious language of lying, from eye contact to tone of voice.

TV shows and folk wisdom have suggested commonly held beliefs for spotting liars, but the truth is they are not always accurate. When it comes to story details, liars often place extra emphasis in the details using formula language. A liar tends to give too much information and they often struggle to repeat their original performance if asked to recount the events in opposite order. A 2012 study published in the journal *Discourse Processes* found liars tend to avoid “I” statements and use third-person pronouns like “he” and “she” instead. This allows the liar to distance themselves from and owning the lie.

When it comes to body language, liars are very tactful in their corporal language. Typically, people who are speaking honestly will maintain eye contact for about 60 percent of a conversation. A liar will, on the other hand, often engage in more eye contact than this. Also, liars will subconsciously point their feet towards the exit of the room. Although liars believe they can maintain their emotions under control, some may accidentally reveal a duping delight. This is a smile from the liar when they think they have successfully deceived. Duping delight and leaked expressions are similar in the sense that true emotions tend to “leak” through when someone nods his/her head while denying or shakes his/her head while agreeing.

45. What is the main point of this passage?
- (A) White lies among adults. (B) Body language and lying.
(C) Childhood lies and adulthood lies. (D) Patterns in the subconscious language of lying.
46. The chant about liars among children implies that _____.
- (A) it is universal to grow up with lies (B) lying is common to people of all ages
(C) liars deserve some kind of punishment (D) it is unkind to humiliate a liar in public
47. Normally, a liar _____.
- (A) avoids eye contact with people
(B) will be more careful in choosing his/her words
(C) often starts his/her statement with “I think...”
(D) always hides his/her delight after having successfully deceived
48. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Liars are likely to offer a lot of information about their stories.
(B) Liars’ facial expressions may not match the context of what they’re saying.
(C) However careful a liar may be, his/her body language often gives him/her away.
(D) There is no way to figure out how liars try to convince others they’re telling the truth.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Robots make me nervous—especially the ones which seem to think for themselves. I was embarrassed to admit this till I heard that Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, felt the same way. Gates said in an interview with the social networking and news website Reddit: “I am in the camp that is concerned about super intelligence. First, the machines will do a lot of jobs for us and not be super intelligent. That should be positive if we manage well. A few decades after that, though, the intelligence is strong enough to be a concern.”

Maybe the problem with computers too clever for us is not that they are evil or rebellious like some we’ve seen in sci-fi movies. What could put us in danger is that they might be too efficient. That’s what philosopher Nick Bostrom from the Future of Humanity Institute at Oxford University believes. He says that machines are indifferent to humans and in pursuit of their own goals, the destruction of people might be just collateral damage. Bostrom gives us an example: A machine whose only goal is to produce as many paperclips as possible might look at human bodies as extra material for paperclips and go after you. Because it is, well, a machine, it would not take pity on you.

Well, maybe I don't have to worry about my laptop and kitchen appliances yet. After I use them I can always pull the plug. But in the future, machines might find a way to prevent us from switching them off. That's a scary thought! It's a good thing that American writer Isaac Asimov thought about how far robots can go and left us his three laws of robotics. **They** state that a robot may not hurt a human being or allow the human being to come to harm. I'm glad my machines at home are "dumb." All my vacuum cleaner wants to take over is the carpet in my living room. Let's hope they don't create an appliance which wants to take over the world!

49. The author quotes Bill Gates' remarks to _____.
- (A) predict the disasters super clever computers will bring about
 - (B) emphasize the unlikeliness for computers to get super intelligent
 - (C) highlight his embarrassment about robots being able to think for themselves
 - (D) show he is not the only one that feels concerned about robots' super intelligence
50. The author thinks that human beings might be put in danger when computers get _____.
- (A) dumb
 - (B) extremely efficient
 - (C) evil
 - (D) rebellious
51. The pronoun "**they**" in the third paragraph most likely refers to _____.
- (A) Bill Gates' interviews
 - (B) Isaac Asimov's laws of robotics
 - (C) the author's kitchen appliances
 - (D) computers with super intelligence
52. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) The author is sure that one day an appliance will be invented to take over the world.
 - (B) Bill Gates feels that computers might one day become too strong for human beings to manage.
 - (C) Nick Bostrom thinks machines, in pursuit of their own goals, will do damage to human beings.
 - (D) Isaac Asimov foresaw the development of robots and left his three laws of robotics for later generations.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

If you grew up watching classic Disney movies such as "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" and "Cinderella," or reading the Little Golden Book version of "Pinocchio," you're probably accustomed to thinking of fairy tales as wholesome entertainment for young children.

That's why it may come as a shock to watch "Snow White" again as an adult and realize that it's a bit horrible. For example, when the jealous queen orders the huntsman to kill Snow White, she demands that he bring back the girl's heart in a jewel box as evidence of his violent deed. And that's just the relatively **sanitized**, Disneyfied version. In the early 19th-century version published by the German brothers Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm, the queen wants to devour Snow White's lungs and liver.

The original versions of most of these fantasy stories are filled with plot twists that belong in a modern horror film. In part, that's because fairy tales didn't start out as children's stories, but rather as tawdry folktales that grownups told for entertainment after the kids went to bed.

When the Grimms published their first edition of "Nursery and Household Tales" in two volumes in 1812 and 1815, they aimed it at adults. Only after disappointing sales did they decide to tone down the material and make it suitable for kids. The tales mostly came from friends and relatives, which the brothers significantly revised. Many were variations of French fairy tales already written by people like Charles Perrault.

But even after the authors **sanitized** them, they didn't totally eliminate the scary stuff. That's because fairy tales were intended not just to entertain children, but also to educate them about the consequences of evil deeds. Psychologist Bruno Bettelheim, for one, argued that the creepy stuff helps children to grow emotionally, by allowing them to grapple with fears that are a part of growing up.

53. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?
(A) Fairy Tales Are More Than True
(B) Fears and Scary Things in Fairy Tales
(C) Fairy Tales Way Darker Than You Realized as a Kid
(D) Disney Fairy Tales vs. Grimm Brothers' Fairy Tales
54. As is used in the passage, the bold-type word **sanitize** means “_____.”
(A) to make sanitary by cleaning or sterilizing
(B) to add undesired details to a plain folktale
(C) to maintain the original spirit of the stories
(D) to make more acceptable by removing unpleasant features
55. Why did the Grimm brothers tone down their “Nursery and Household Tales?”
(A) Its first edition was not a commercial success.
(B) They thought fears should be a part of growing up.
(C) German grownups thought they should write something for kids.
(D) These tales were taken from folklores in both Germany and France.
56. One important message the author wants to convey to the reader is that _____.
(A) fairy tales did not start out as stories to entertain children
(B) the scary stuff should be totally eliminated from fairy tales
(C) fairy tales should provide healthy entertainment for children only
(D) the Disney “Snow White” was as horrible as the original version

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. 目前臺灣 65 歲以上的人占總人口的百分之十二。
2. 預估到 2028 年的時候，三個工作人口得扶養一個老年人。

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：有些人空閒時喜歡往外跑，有些人則喜歡留在室內打發空閒。你個人偏好哪一種方式？為什麼？請寫一篇英文作文，第一段說明你會選擇哪一種方式度過空閒並說明理由，第二段請說明你空閒時最常從事的活動及它或它們給你帶來的樂趣和好處。