

臺北區 104 學年度第一學期
第二次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 冊～第 3 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。



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. Ebenezer Scrooge was a _____ character in Dickens' classic novel who hardly gave his employee a break even at Christmas.
(A) plain (B) mean (C) natural (D) distinct
2. The Mediterranean has one of the most _____ climates in the world; no wonder it is visited by numerous tourists.
(A) harsh (B) global (C) chilly (D) pleasant
3. The mother could not control her curiosity and took a / an _____ at the picture of her daughter's new boyfriend.
(A) glance (B) attempt (C) extent (D) stumble
4. The protesters hurled some _____ eggs to the corrupt politician who was addressing journalists at a press conference.
(A) absolute (B) rotten (C) brilliant (D) entire
5. Mothers enjoy greater _____ with their children compared to fathers; that is, children are usually closer to their mother.
(A) fantasy (B) preference (C) nursery (D) intimacy
6. With careful _____, the detective found out some vital clues hidden in the crime scene and solved the case.
(A) generation (B) expression (C) investigation (D) objection
7. The Formosan land-locked salmon is one of the _____ that are on the verge of extinction.
(A) phenomena (B) bacteria (C) refugees (D) species
8. Many _____ and runners were hurt during the Boston Marathon bombing a few years ago.
(A) spectators (B) carpenters (C) lecturers (D) merchants
9. Vietnam has been undergoing _____ democratic changes in its policies in the past two decades since the new government took power.
(A) mobile (B) swift (C) conscious (D) original
10. The car accident injured his lower _____ and now he has to go around in a wheelchair.
(A) limbs (B) crumbs (C) matches (D) organs
11. It takes twenty years to build a reputation, but only five minutes to _____ one. So, be careful when you post pictures or articles on the Internet.
(A) ponder (B) ruin (C) imagine (D) delete

12. The factory has been dumping toxic materials into the river for years, _____ the health of the neighboring community.
(A) permitting (B) collapsing (C) interrupting (D) endangering
13. The Taiwanese team proudly received their gold medals with their national flag _____ in the breeze.
(A) shining (B) fluttering (C) reflecting (D) motivating
14. The man of modest means was held in high _____ because he returned a precious jewel he had found to its owner.
(A) boom (B) rhythm (C) esteem (D) master
15. In public places, I always turn off the incoming message sound effects or turn down the _____ so that no one will be disturbed.
(A) exhibit (B) fortune (C) poverty (D) volume

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

The Taipei Bike Sharing System Service Plan, also known as “YouBike,” has enjoyed great popularity since its launch in 2012. Taipei City’s YouBike service, exceeding 40 million trips, 16 not only for its availability (6,406 bikes across 196 rental stations) and a small charge of fee (NT\$10 every half hour for the first 4 hours), but also for other neat features. For instance, each bike is 17 with lights that are powered by pedaling. If pedaling stops, the lights can still last for another 60 to 90 seconds, which enhances safety for riders at night. 18, there is a lock installed under the front basket if one wants to park the bike elsewhere than at the stations. For 19 who worry about not being able to rent bikes at the stations they want, there is an official app for them to check the number of bikes remaining at the nearest stations. 20 all these merits and a one billion budget to spend on this project by 2019, the prospects of Taipei’s YouBike are bright indeed.

16. (A) praised (B) to praise (C) is praising (D) has been praised
17. (A) equipped (B) managed (C) repaired (D) appointed
18. (A) Meanwhile (B) Similarly (C) Furthermore (D) Accordingly
19. (A) anyone (B) those (C) them (D) neither
20. (A) Along (B) As (C) By (D) With

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Holi, one of the major festivals of India, is the most vibrant of all. It is primarily 21 in India, Nepal, and other regions of the world with people of Indian origin. The festival has, in recent times, spread to parts of Europe and North America. This ancient Hindu religious festival commemorates the victory of good 22 evil, brought about by the burning and destruction of the demon named Holika. 23 in March, it also marks the end of winter and the abundance of the upcoming spring harvest season.

The joy of Holi knows no bound. People across the four corners of India, or rather, across the globe rejoice to participate in the festival. In fact, the festival is 24 so much fun that the very mention of the word “Holi” draws smiles and enthusiasm among the people. During the festival, people smear colored powder all over each other’s face, throw colored water at each other, and dance under water sprinklers. 25 an ecstatic festival for playing and laughing, Holi also signifies a day to reunite, forgive and mend ruptured relationships. Therefore, it is regarded as a Hindu version of Thanksgiving.

21. (A) observed (B) inquired (C) conveyed (D) absorbed
 22. (A) for (B) over (C) with (D) beyond
 23. (A) To celebrate (B) Celebrating (C) Celebrated (D) Having celebrated
 24. (A) engaged in (B) stuck to (C) amazed at (D) filled with
 25. (A) In relation to (B) Contrary to (C) Aside from (D) Thanks to

第 26 至 30 題為題組

People today are busy seeking energy from various stones, metals, and plants without realizing that energy is everywhere. 26, nature’s sunlight and soil, among other things, all provide energy. To prevent ultraviolet rays from harming the skin and to 27 against premature aging, protecting oneself from the effects of sunlight has become an important task for everyone. However, people often overlook the importance of sunlight’s energy to the human body. In Scandinavia and the US, close to 10 million people suffer from depression every year. Insufficient sunlight is an important factor. On average, people living in cities spend 80% of their time indoors. Long-term lack of exposure 28 sunshine, in turn, leads to a deficiency in light energy.

Energy in the soil also has a profound influence on human beings. Modern agriculture is overly dependent on fertilizers and pesticides, thus 29 important elements in the soil. Studies show that in ancient times, the upper layers of soil contained at least 84 different minerals, 30 today, the average soil sample has no more than 30. Soil imbalances lead to crops lacking these sources of energy. When people today eat such energy-poor food, they are sure to develop chronic diseases.

26. (A) As a matter of fact (B) On the one hand (C) To be sure (D) What’s even better
 27. (A) avoid (B) guard (C) punch (D) twist
 28. (A) in (B) by (C) under (D) to
 29. (A) reducing (B) reduces (C) reduce (D) will reduce
 30. (A) however (B) as (C) when (D) while

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。請忽略大小寫。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

A good marketing strategy has a positive impact on profitability. In western Japan, a once money-losing railway company was successfully turned into a money-making one by 31 a cat as a mascot. After reading the following story, you might want to hug your cat a little bit tighter to show your affection to your 32 friend.

Tama, a female feline, was assigned to serve as stationmaster by the struggling Wakayama Electric Railway company in Wakayama prefecture as a way to revitalize their lightly-traveled route, the 14-kilometer Kishigawa line 33 downtown of Wakayama city and the outskirt city, Kinokawa. With the regional railway losing money, the nearly 34 Kishi station lost its last staff in 2006 and became an unmanned station. After her service in 2007, Tama proved a hit; her incredible popularity drew domestic and foreign tourists and 35 the local economy. Donning the stationmaster cap and custom-made jacket, Tama 36 sat at the ticket gate to welcome and see off passengers over her eight-year tenure. Tama's cuteness is exploited everywhere — from the cakes and chairs in the Tama-themed café to the adorable cat-shaped station building itself. Particularly, the livery of one rolling stock illustrating a wide 37 of Tama's poses acts as a moving advertisement on the rail and broadcasts the loveliness of Tama along the route.

In 2015, Tama died at the ripe age of 16. An estimated 3,000 mourners, including railway officials, 38 to the tiny Kishi station to pay tribute to her. Because of the Tama effect, the Kishigawa line was able to continue service and the railway company was 39 saved from bankruptcy. 40 was her contribution that Tama received the additional title of “honorable eternal stationmaster” on her funeral.

- (A) therefore (B) dutifully (C) four-legged (D) abandoned (E) connecting
(F) variety (G) employing (H) such (I) flocked (J) boosted

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

Medieval Gothic cathedrals like Notre Dame in Paris attract millions of people every year. Most people are overwhelmed with the ceiling supported by delicate ribs of stones and the walls decorated with stained glass. However, few have ever wondered who built this kind of cathedral and how. Andrew Tallon, a tech-savvy art historian, was the first to use laser scans to deconstruct Gothic architecture and even get inside the heads of the medieval builders.

With the help of 21st-century technology, Tallon intended to unveil the mysteries behind the ancient stones of Notre Dame. The tools he used were laser scans rather than traditional tools, such as plumb bobs, strings, rulers, and pencils. The former boasted exquisite precision while the latter were tedious, time-consuming, and error-prone. Throughout the measuring process, Tallon had the laser beam mounted on a tripod. It swept around the choir of a cathedral and measured the distance between the scanner and every point it hit. Each measurement was represented by a small colored dot. All the dots **congregated** gradually and in the end, created a big 3-D image of the cathedral. According to Tallon, laser scans hardly missed a thing. If it was done properly, the results would be accurate to within five millimeters.

So far, Tallon has discovered some surprising new information about Notre Dame's builders. For example, they sometimes took shortcuts. Tallon's scans have revealed that the western end of the cathedral was a total mess. The interior columns didn't line up and neither did some of the aisles. Rather than fixing these problems, the workers appeared to have built around them. In addition, laser scans have shown that the western facade, built on unstable soil, began leaning forward and to the north. Construction had to be halted until the builders could be confident that the ground had compressed enough to resume.

Apparently, Tallon's work has revolutionized our understanding of how this kind of medieval building was constructed. Next time when we have a chance to visit one of the Gothic cathedrals, we may spend time pondering on the architecture itself.

41. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To tell a historical story about how Notre Dame was built.
 - (B) To talk about the technology and tools used to build Notre Dame.
 - (C) To describe the interior architectural design of Notre Dame.
 - (D) To disclose secrets about the construction of Notre Dame.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Andrew Tallon is true?
- (A) He is an architect who builds churches and thinks like a medieval builder.
 - (B) He is a researcher who is interested in the construction of Gothic churches.
 - (C) He is a scientist who excels at all new technologies of civil engineering.
 - (D) He is a historian who enjoys the legends and tales about medieval cathedrals.
43. What is the word "**congregated**" in the 2nd paragraph most likely to mean?
- (A) Gathered.
 - (B) Operated.
 - (C) Accomplished.
 - (D) Evolved.
44. What is true about this passage?
- (A) Well-formed both inside and outside, Notre Dame is a perfect architecture with a symmetrical design.
 - (B) Though it took more time and effort, the ancient way of measuring a church was just as accurate as the new one.
 - (C) Most people who are fascinated with the beauty of Notre Dame know little about its architectural structure.
 - (D) The builders of Notre Dame paid little attention to how solid the foundation of the cathedral was.

第45至48題為題組

Manny Pacquiao is a Filipino professional boxer. He is the first and only eight-division world champion, winning 10 world titles, as well as being the first to win the lineal championship in four different weight classes. According to *Forbes*, he is the second highest paid athlete in the world as of 2015, benefiting from the fight between him and Floyd Mayweather, the richest contest in boxing history. However, without his tough childhood, it is unlikely Pacquiao would be the boxer he is today.

Manny Pacquiao's transformation from a skinny school dropout to a boxing champion is one of the astonishing rags-to-riches stories. He was born in a poor and violent part of Mindanao, one of the main islands in the Philippines. Until the age of 10, he had never seen a TV set and had never set foot in a town or city. He lived with his family in a single-room hut, in a rugged landscape of coconut palms, dense jungles, and coastal mountains. The boxer—who reportedly bought a US\$12 million Beverly Hills mansion close to Hollywood—had slept outdoors in a large cardboard box every night when he was 10. They were poor even by the wretched standards of other villagers. One uncle, Benito Bequilla, 67, recalls that they were so hard up that they could rarely afford even to eat rice.

His uncle introduced Pacquiao to boxing when the 12-year-old dropped out of school in 1990. He soon realized winning meant money-earning. At the age of 15, he stowed away on a boat to seek out greater opportunities for boxing in the capital, Manila. He slept on the streets or inside the boxing ring of a gym as he continued his training.

Now, despite his success and wealth, Pacquiao is faithful to his roots and always shows his pride in his hard-working countrymen. He endeavors to help them and has even been elected twice to the Philippine House of Representatives. He is a unifying force for his country. In 2009, *Time* magazine featured him in its cover—under the headline “The Great Hope.”

45. Which of the following statements best describes Manny Pacquiao?
- (A) He is paid decently for his profession. Only two athletes have earned more in 2015.
 - (B) He represents the hope for the Filipinos not just because of his boxing feats.
 - (C) He made the cover of *Time* magazine because of his great fortune from boxing.
 - (D) He spares no effort to perfect his skills of boxing, the only profession he goes into.
46. Which of the following statements is true about Pacquiao's childhood and family background?
- (A) He still had no access to TV in 1986.
 - (B) He once earned a living by recycling cardboard boxes.
 - (C) None of his relatives knew anything about boxing.
 - (D) His mother usually made coconut rice for her kids.
47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) No boxer has ever won world titles in nine different weight divisions.
 - (B) Pacquiao started to box mainly because of economic concerns.
 - (C) Pacquiao is so faithful to his roots that he only resides in the Philippines.
 - (D) In 1993, Pacquiao went to the capital, Manila, where he had more chance to box.
48. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) A Living Hollywood Legend
 - (B) Survival Skills in Poverty
 - (C) The Key to Success in Boxing
 - (D) From Zero to Hero

第 49 至 52 題為題組

People ask me, “Are you concerned about self-driving cars?” And I say, “Yes, but I’m terrified of today’s cars.” Thirty thousand people die every year on U.S. roads, and over a million are injured. Ninety-four percent of those crashes are caused by human error. Forty percent of car-crash deaths result from drunk or distracted driving—two things an autonomous car could never do.

With self-driving cars, decision-making will no longer exist in real time. It’s going to shift from a driver sitting behind the wheel, reacting impulsively, to teams of designers sitting behind computers, deliberately anticipating situations the vehicle may need to deal with. **A lot of the liability will probably transfer to companies**—the manufacturers, designers, and suppliers of the various driving systems. They’ll likely be responsible for a greater share of the pie of total crash costs.

“With automation, people will quickly zone out, so we have to decide what level of human engagement we can legally require.”

Cars will learn from experience too—they’ll share enormous amounts of data with one another, getting collectively smarter over time. On the other hand, as with cell phones and the Internet, people will accept the technologies’ benefits for some perceived loss in privacy. Far in the future, you’ll get into a truly self-driving car and say, “I want to go to a good restaurant,” and you may not know, or care, where it’ll take you. We’ll still be vulnerable, just in a different way. A hacker could infect an entire model of car or corrupt a map or interfere with real-time vehicle communications in traffic.

The question now is, “How much of that risk are we willing to take in order to advance a technology that could potentially save a lot of lives?”

49. Where is this article most likely to be found?
- (A) In an autobiography. (B) In a car driver’s manual.
(C) In an insurance contract. (D) In a popular science magazine.
50. What is the author’s purpose of writing this article?
- (A) To raise public awareness of safe driving.
(B) To introduce the pros and cons of self-driving cars.
(C) To decide how much human engagement is legally required.
(D) To advocate the importance of privacy protection.
51. In paragraph 2, what does “**A lot of the liability will probably transfer to companies**” mean?
- (A) Companies will draw more pie charts of crash costs.
(B) Companies will profit from the production of self-driving cars.
(C) Companies will share the responsibility of causing crash accidents.
(D) Companies will be in charge of investigating the crash accidents.
52. Which of the following risks of self-driving technology is **NOT** mentioned in this article?
- (A) Self-driving cars may cause higher casualties.
(B) Users might suffer personal information leaks.
(C) Viruses might be loaded onto car computers.
(D) Traffic communications might not work properly.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Speech making is an art. People may have different concepts about what constitutes a perfect speech and what qualities a great speaker should possess. Yet nobody will deny that a long-winded speaker who keeps rambling without knowing when to stop bores the audience. Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known by his pen name Mark Twain, the American humorist and author of such classics as *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and its sequel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, once illustrated this point with the following anecdote.

It was a summer evening. He and his wife were in a church for a fund-raising campaign. The priest in charge told about refugees who were in dire need of financial support. He detailed the refugees' impoverished situation, including the hovels they lived in, the tattered clothes they wore, the many diseases they suffered and so on. The words struck a chord with everyone on the spot, and the priest soon had the entire audience **agog** with these stories.

Twain had four hundred dollars in his pocket originally put aside for something else, but he could hardly await the priest to finish talking so as to donate them all. However, rather than passing the collection plate at the point, the tireless priest babbled on. The temperature in the church got higher and higher. Twain started to doze, his enthusiasm fading. He was then unwilling to let the priest have the entire four hundred dollars and decided to only give half of it. As the priest kept right on talking, he again lowered his contribution to one hundred dollars. There was no sign of quitting. Finally, the priest stopped and when the plate came around, Twain took ten cents from it. "A thing like that can lead to crime," Twain said.

53. Why did the author mention Mark Twain's story?
- (A) To use Mark Twain as an example of an ideal speaker.
(B) To illustrate Mark Twain's humorous personality.
(C) To prove the author's idea of an unfavorable speech.
(D) To teach the readers some useful tips for speeches.
54. How much did Twain give the priest?
- (A) Two hundred dollars.
(B) One hundred dollars.
(C) Ten cents.
(D) None of the above.
55. What does the word "**agog**" in the second paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) Interested. (B) Exhausted. (C) Annoyed. (D) Relieved.
56. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Most people agree that a detailed speech will make a good speech.
(B) The priest's speech could have been successful hadn't it been lengthy.
(C) All the audience in the church got impatient owing to the hot weather.
(D) Mark Twain thought fund-raising activities would cause crime rates to rise.

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. 在大多數已開發國家，奉獻於事業的女性是受良好教育並充滿雄心的。
2. 今天，許多女性在各行各業皆扮演關鍵角色，不再只是家庭主婦。

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：如果未來你有能力，你想要遷入的是郊區獨棟房屋或是市區的公寓大樓？第一段描述你理想中的房子類別及內外的設施環境，第二段說明你會邀請誰同住，以及做此選擇的理由。請用至少 120 個字詞描述。

