

全國公私立高級中學

104 學年度學科能力測驗第三次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：104 年 11 月 5~6 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 building of a power plant in this area lays a _____ foundation for the development of local industry.
(A) remote (B) strict (C) fluent (D) solid
2. Although many people suggest I major in medicine in college, I still _____ on my decision to pursue my interest—physical education.
(A) devote (B) arrest (C) insist (D) divide
3. Without a password or a permission from the boss, no one has the _____ to the database of our company.
(A) scale (B) volume (C) access (D) salary
4. The word “Formosa” in Latin and Portuguese _____ means “a beautiful island.”
(A) literally (B) relatively (C) rarely (D) visually
5. Out of _____, he pushed open the door to see who was making the noises.
(A) generosity (B) curiosity (C) simplicity (D) diversity
6. The company released a new advertisement to _____ the sales of its products.
(A) predict (B) promote (C) commute (D) locate
7. The book you ask for has been checked out. It is not in the library now and thus not _____.
(A) available (B) productive (C) miserable (D) excessive
8. I usually don't lend my car to others, but since you are my best friend, I can make an _____.
(A) intention (B) exception (C) occupation (D) imitation
9. We _____ intended to travel to Japan during this summer vacation, but due to the outbreak of a serious earthquake there, we had to cancel the plan.
(A) gradually (B) eventually (C) infinitely (D) initially
10. This medicine is very effective. After I took the medicine, all the symptoms of my illness _____.
(A) consulted (B) commented (C) vanished (D) exhibited
11. Judy is an alcoholic. She cannot resist the _____ of wine and beer.
(A) suspension (B) instruction (C) motivation (D) temptation
12. Not everyone has the chance to study abroad for free. You really should _____ this valuable opportunity!
(A) seize (B) clarify (C) inhabit (D) accuse
13. In the final inning, a batter hit a homerun and helped the losing team to win! What a _____ ending it was!
(A) grateful (B) dominant (C) dramatic (D) specific
14. In group discussions, every member is supposed to _____ his or her opinions to form a final conclusion.
(A) contribute (B) substitute (C) distribute (D) constitute

15. The fire caused _____ damage to the house; it cannot be repaired or rebuilt anymore.
(A) obedient (B) permanent (C) individual (D) reluctant

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

People talk about time every day. We measure it by the second, minute, hour, week, month, year, 16, and century. But what is time? No one can say exactly what it is. It is one of the greatest 17 of our lives. Even though we don't understand exactly what time is, our ability to measure it is very important. 18, we must all know that it is 9:00 A.M., and stores and offices are open for business. If someone tells you to be somewhere at exactly 5:30, you must both know when that time arrives. Time lets us put things in a definite 19. So we know that breakfast comes before lunch. The reading class is after the writing class. Children can't go out to play 20 school is over. All in all, time enables us to organize our lives.

16. (A) day (B) season (C) clock (D) decade
 17. (A) mysteries (B) sorrows (C) delights (D) motions
 18. (A) For instance (B) In contrast (C) In addition (D) On average
 19. (A) mess (B) puzzle (C) hope (D) order
 20. (A) after (B) until (C) when (D) because

第 21 至 25 題為題組

People have been taking pictures of themselves for years, 21 it was not until 2013 that a name for these self-portraits, *selfie*, really hit the big time and became a new word in the dictionary. A selfie is a picture taken of yourself and planned to be uploaded to Facebook, Twitter, or any other social websites. Some selfies are extreme close-ups, 22 show part of an arm held straight outward, and a few of the great ones even feature the subject standing in front of a mirror so that they can get a full body of their reflections. As inexpensive digital cameras and social media gain popularity, it is never 23 to create a gallery of uploaded profile pictures taken via cell phones or tablets held at arm's length. The younger crowd seems to be especially 24 in the trend, mainly because teens and youngsters are heavier digital users than their counterparts. The rapid development of social media and photography gives 25 to the phenomenon of selfies, and this fashion is not likely to cool down in the coming years.

21. (A) so (B) or (C) yet (D) since
 22. (A) others (B) the others (C) another (D) still the others
 23. (A) convenient (B) difficult (C) possible (D) realistic
 24. (A) injured (B) installed (C) insulted (D) involved
 25. (A) rise (B) risk (C) race (D) rope

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Losing weight is hard work, but most people want to find a fast and easy way to take off fat. Bookstores sell lots of diet books telling readers 26 to lose weight. Some people exercise with special equipment, 27 diet pills, or even have surgery. Some people diet alone because they say dieting should be 28, while some people think “misery loves company” and they need to turn to others for losing weight. The Weight Watchers International is one of the clubs that help people lose weight.

Weight Watchers holds 12000 weekly courses around the world, and instructors teach club members tricks to stay on their diets. Here is one: Eat food off a small plate 29 a big one. A small amount of food on a small plate looks like more than a small amount of food on a large plate. Of course the Weight Watchers 30 a fee for every service they offer, and many participants indeed lose weight—almost with \$320 to lose each pound. Losing weight may mean losing money as well.

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|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 26. (A) what | (B) how | (C) why | (D) which |
| 27. (A) take | (B) make | (C) drink | (D) cook |
| 28. (A) interactive | (B) multiple | (C) public | (D) private |
| 29. (A) as well as | (B) at the sight of | (C) rather than | (D) let alone |
| 30. (A) doubt | (B) guide | (C) charge | (D) decline |

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

Mayday is the word used around the world to make a distress call via radio communications. It's the call that no airplane pilot or ship's 31 ever wants to have to make. *Mayday* signals a life-threatening 32, usually on a ship or a plane. It was the idea of Frederick Mockford, who was a senior radio officer at Croydon Airport in London. He 33 the idea for “*mayday*” because it sounded like the French word *m'aider*, which means “help me.”

Procedure calls for the *mayday* distress signal to be said three times in a 34—*mayday!* *mayday!* *mayday!*—so that it won't be mistaken for another word or phrase that sounds 35 under noisy conditions. A typical distress call will start with *mayday* repeated three times, 36 by all the relevant information that potential rescuers would need, including the location or last known location, current weather, fuel remaining, what type of help is needed and number of people in danger.

Sometimes a *mayday* distress call is sent by one vessel on behalf of another vessel in danger. This is 37 as a *mayday* relay. A *mayday* relay is sometimes necessary if the vessel in danger loses radio communications. If a *mayday* call is repeated and not 38, another vessel hearing the call may attempt to relay it again and again until help is reached. A *mayday* call is not something to be taken 39. In the United States, it's 40 to make a fake distress call. Doing so can land you in jail for up to six years and subject you to a \$250,000 fine!

- | | | | | |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| (A) came up with | (B) captain | (C) emergency | (D) illegal | (E) followed |
| (F) similar | (G) row | (H) known | (I) acknowledged | (J) lightly |

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

A hunger marketing strategy is simple to operate. The business brings products to market with an attractive price to lure potential customers. It then restricts the supply, resulting in an imaginary shortage that can raise prices. Branding is a factor that runs through the entire hunger marketing operation and the strategy must rely on a strong brand appeal. The ultimate effect of hunger marketing is not just to raise prices, but also to establish a brand image. You need to understand your customer before you can create a brand image that will appeal to them.

The best example of a hunger marketing strategy in action is Apple. When they launched new versions of iPhones and iPads, the devices offered innovation, great design and the latest technology to a trendy, fashion-conscious audience. However, Apple always “was not able” to provide enough supply for the market, and the shortage in supplies made customers even crazier about the brand new iPhone. At the time Apple became the richest company in the world, it also built a perfect brand image among customers.

Even though Apple won global market share by adopting this strategy, excessive “hunger” may be dangerous. Hunger marketing works only when potential buyers cannot easily find substitutes, and it may create a backlash if customers learn they were ill-informed about shortages and walk away. A firm’s reputation may also be hurt if its hunger marketing keeps buyers waiting but a product turns out to be disappointing. Hunger marketing strategy may be a double-edged sword, and the question is how a firm ought to implement the hunger marketing appropriately.

41. Apple is an example for _____.
- (A) a company that uses hunger marketing strategy successfully
 - (B) a company whose reputation is hurt because of hunger marketing
 - (C) a company whose brand is so famous that it does not need hunger marketing
 - (D) a company whose hunger marketing strategy is excessive hunger
42. The strategy of hunger marketing does **NOT** include _____.
- (A) selling products at attractive prices
 - (B) promoting the product to global market
 - (C) creating a shortage of the products
 - (D) building a good image for the brand
43. In the second paragraph, by putting the three words “was not able” in a quotation mark, the author implies _____.
- (A) this is the reason why Apple’s marketing strategy was not successful
 - (B) this is how Apple’s marketing strategy differs from other company’s
 - (C) Apple should not solely focus on fashion-conscious audience
 - (D) Apple was actually able to provide enough supply for the market
44. What may result in the failure of hunger marketing?
- (A) Customers can find some other substitutes easily.
 - (B) The number of advertisements is not enough.
 - (C) Research the need of customers in advance.
 - (D) The company itself is not rich enough.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Last month a Canadian teen says she was given punishment for wearing a full length maxi dress because it violated her school dress code by showing her shoulders and back. There are more cases in an ever-growing list that high schools regard shoulders and knees as a battleground for dressing, leggings and yoga pants banned and girls asked to leave their proms because their dresses are considered too sexual.

Many schools respond to criticism of dress codes by citing the importance of maintaining a “distraction free” learning environment, or of teaching young people about the importance of dressing appropriately for different occasions. But when teachers punish girls for wearing clothes deemed “too distracting” for boys to handle, it teaches a damaging lesson. It teaches our children that girls’ bodies are dangerous and that boys are biologically programmed to objectify and harass them.

When a girl is taken out of class on a hot day for wearing a strappy top, because she is “distracting” her male classmates, his education is prioritized over hers. When a school takes the decision to police female students’ bodies while turning a blind eye to boys’ behavior, it sets up a lifelong assumption that sexual violence is inevitable and victims are partially responsible. Students are being groomed to perpetuate the rape culture narrative that sits at the very heart of our society’s sexual violence crisis. It matters very much indeed.

45. What is the main idea of this article?
- (A) Males are biologically stronger than females.
 - (B) Many students do not know how to dress up appropriately.
 - (C) Students should show more respect to school dress code.
 - (D) Dress code in high school will strengthen gender prejudice.
46. In the first paragraph, why was the Canadian girl punished?
- (A) Her dresses were considered too sexual.
 - (B) She did not follow her teacher’s orders in class.
 - (C) She forgot to bring her student ID card in exams.
 - (D) She was seen to walk hand in hand with boys.
47. What is the author’s attitude toward the current dress code in high school?
- (A) neutral
 - (B) critical
 - (C) supportive
 - (D) reserved
48. Which of the following may **NOT** be the author’s suggestion to high schools?
- (A) Schools should watch out for boys’ behavior toward girls as well.
 - (B) It is not simply girl students’ fault to distract boy classmates.
 - (C) Schools should not prioritize boy students’ rights over girls’.
 - (D) To be fair, schools should also set up more dress codes for boys.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Do you follow the mantra: early to bed, early to rise? Or are you a night owl? While some people say that the answer to this question depends on discipline, it may not be quite so obvious. The team of researchers from the University of Leicester used fruit flies to study the genetic variations of those who emerged earlier in the day, versus those who emerged later. Having seen that some fruit flies emerge later, they bred **those flies** to observe. The fact that the researchers were able to breed and produce more late-riser flies clearly demonstrates that there is a genetic basis to this behavior. That your genes cause you to be a late riser is not a **cop-out**, but is in fact now supported by scientific evidence.

This research is of significant importance. A growing number of teens in the U.S., roughly one-third, complain of not getting enough sleep and choosing to sleep in on weekends as a way to compensate for their busy weekdays. In addition, it is a well-documented fact that teens and growing children need roughly 8 to 10 hours of sleep a night. This new study could cast doubt on the simple solution of “they just need to sleep earlier.” It is no longer as simple as that, but rather a much deeper genetic reason as to why they cannot fall asleep and rise earlier.

The new study can also help us understand why the pattern of a nine-to-five job may not make all those following it completely productive. Understanding how our genetic clocks function might make us more aware of the different structures that are needed to make people as productive as possible during a workday.

49. The habit of sleeping time _____.
- (A) can decide the achievement of a person (B) cannot be analyzed by science
(C) differs from culture to culture (D) is influenced by genes
50. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Not everyone is suitable for a nine-to-five job.
(B) Generally speaking, teenagers need to sleep for 8 to 10 hours a night.
(C) Going to bed earlier can solve the problem of not having enough sleep.
(D) Researchers in the University of Leicester breed late-riser flies successfully.
51. The underlined “**those flies**” refers to _____.
- (A) flies that get up late (B) flies that get up early
(C) flies that sleep late (D) flies that sleep early
52. The word **cop-out** means _____.
- (A) a rule (B) an excuse (C) a great progress (D) a kind of medicine

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Love changes everything, but it seems the digital revolution is also changing everything about love. Once upon a time, finding the perfect partner was all about luck, persistence, and fate. But with the unstoppable charge of dating websites and apps, things are now a little different. With the mere click of a mouse button, or a swipe of your mobile phone screen, you can scroll through potential dates as easily as shopping for groceries.

The reasons for this change are pretty obvious. Quite simply, our lives have moved online and on to our mobile phones, so does our search for love. Additionally, the 2008 recession means we're all spending longer hours in the office trying to secure shaky jobs. There's another undeniable added bonus to finding someone online too: ego. You might be attracted to a stranger in a bar, but how do you pluck up the courage to start a conversation? Using a dating website or app eradicates that fear—if they do reject you, no one can witness your blushes.

While dating apps may seem like the solution to all your relationship problems, there are inevitably some drawbacks. By taking yourself out of the real dating world, you are essentially cutting out real attraction. The fact you can't be rejected face-to-face might seem appealing, but this can have a negative impact on your attitudes. If you constantly hide away from any situation you're afraid of, the less emotionally resilient you're likely to become. So while you try to date online, don't forget to look around real life too—you never know who you might click with.

53. What is changed about love?
- (A) It gets harder for people to stay in marriage.
(B) More and more people choose not to get married.
(C) Dating online becomes more and more popular.
(D) People are no longer willing to spend much time in dating.
54. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason of this change?
- (A) The invention of mobile phones. (B) The economic recession in 2008.
(C) The fear of being rejected face to face. (D) More and more strangers in bars.
55. The problems of dating apps do **NOT** include _____.
- (A) spending too much time and money
(B) having negative impacts on attitudes
(C) having trouble in dealing with emotions
(D) losing dating opportunities in real life

56. What can we infer from the conclusion?
- (A) Dating apps still have room for improvement.
 - (B) Dating online is gradually losing its attractions.
 - (C) There will be more people dating online in the future.
 - (D) People should strike a balance between dating online and reality.

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. 咖啡是一種可以提神的飲料，所以許多人吃早餐不能沒有喝杯咖啡。
2. 爲了滿足顧客，便利商店也推出低價咖啡，加速咖啡在臺灣的流行。

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。

