

臺北區 105 學年度第一學期
第一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 ~ 2 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. Tina signed up for a fitness class, hoping that she could gain more _____ strength.
(A) annual (B) physical (C) racial (D) typical
2. The manager has been under _____ pressure to come up with a good way to boost the sales. He will be fired if he fails to do so.
(A) ordinary (B) available (C) enormous (D) violent
3. As the patient's condition _____ day by day, the doctor is afraid that he cannot survive this week.
(A) worsens (B) regrets (C) withdraws (D) advances
4. Joseph is waiting _____ for the result of the interview. He wants to work in that company very badly.
(A) vividly (B) obviously (C) anxiously (D) immediately
5. This cell phone company has spent a great deal of money on marketing in order to _____ their products globally.
(A) promote (B) purchase (C) persuade (D) propose
6. The famous dance group is going to give ten _____ during its visit in Taiwan.
(A) acceptances (B) performances (C) consequences (D) instances
7. Tommy has been a _____ customer of this supermarket. He has its golden membership and can save a lot of money every time he shops there.
(A) moral (B) flexible (C) loyal (D) capable
8. Victor's idea of building a castle on the far-away island was _____ as impractical.
(A) resisted (B) exposed (C) arrested (D) dismissed
9. This historic building is well-_____. Visitors can know what life was like in the nineteenth century.
(A) inspired (B) confirmed (C) expanded (D) preserved
10. My college roommate, Bob and I have a _____ interest in backpacking. We have traveled to several countries together.
(A) mutual (B) frequent (C) sincere (D) numerous
11. After staying in this hotel for five days, I can say without _____ that it offers the best service that I have ever received.
(A) rejection (B) exception (C) hesitation (D) formation
12. This bicycle is too big for my four-year-old son. His feet can _____ reach the pedals.
(A) frankly (B) barely (C) equally (D) casually

13. Cindy couldn't _____ to watch her pet horse suffer so much pain, so she decided to let it be put to death.
(A) injure (B) devote (C) bear (D) fold
14. The public housing was built to ease the financial _____ that many people have in buying their own houses.
(A) target (B) security (C) reward (D) burden
15. Robert spoke no French when he first immigrated to Paris. Language _____ was a serious problem for him.
(A) solution (B) barrier (C) harmony (D) disaster

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

Every standardized test has to be reliable and valid at the same time. Test reliability refers to the degree to which a test is consistent and stable in measuring what it 16. to measure. Test validity, 17., refers to the degree to which the test actually measures what it claims to measure.

Both concepts can be illustrated by a scale. If the scale is reliable, it tells you the same weight every time you step on it 18. your weight has not actually changed. Yet, if the scale is not working properly, this number may not be your actual weight. In that case, the scale is not valid. For the scale 19. valid and reliable, not only does it need to give you the same reading every time you step on it, but it also has to measure your actual weight.

Switching back to testing, the situation is 20. the same. A test can be reliable, meaning that the test-takers will get the same score no matter when or where they take it. But that doesn't mean that it is valid or measuring what it is supposed to measure. A test can be reliable without being valid. However, a test cannot be valid unless it is reliable.

16. (A) opposes (B) examines (C) intends (D) contains
17. (A) hence (B) besides (C) indeed (D) however
18. (A) rather than (B) as long as (C) even though (D) no matter how
19. (A) to be (B) being (C) is (D) will be
20. (A) familiarly (B) essentially (C) hardly (D) originally

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Safari is a Swahili word from the Arabic *safara*, to travel. It entered the English language during those years of 21. with Africa. When adventurous explorers and hunters traveled through the continent, people said they were “on safari”.

Today the modern safari is very different from those old times. It still involves wildlife, 22. other than that, the term has been repurposed to mean something entirely new. Safaris are now for

admiring animals in the wild, 23 a host of other adventures. In fact, 24 supporting local conservation efforts and wildlife sanctuaries, safaris have largely developed into holiday trips that actually benefit the wildlife of Africa. As opposed to hunting animals, visitors get to encounter them and help make a difference in 25 the wildlife. Safari companies either actively contribute towards conservation projects or help generate tourism revenue which is used to manage wildlife projects and game reserves.

21. (A) fascination (B) recognition (C) inflation (D) destruction
 22. (A) thus (B) unless (C) but (D) and
 23. (A) such as (B) along with (C) up to (D) as well
 24. (A) from (B) for (C) as (D) by
 25. (A) observing (B) replacing (C) protecting (D) invading

第 26 至 30 題為題組

The number of lonely and isolated older people in Britain will grow to 2.2 million by 2021, due to rising rates of divorce and childlessness, according to an independent research organization Demos.

Social trends such as the growing number of people 26 alone have increased the risk of people becoming socially isolated in old age, Demos warns today. Their report warns that 27 will be hit hardest by the breakdown of traditional family and community networks because they cannot afford Internet access, 28 could help them find new friendships and get information and services to maintain their independence. Demos also says the freedom that many young people enjoy when living alone becomes a 29 if they become housebound in later life. It recommends a transformation of older people's services to ensure they help people learn to be self-supporting, 30 they were in their youth. Alternatively, older people are encouraged to become volunteer mentors who could, for example, provide advice and support to peers being discharged from hospital.

26. (A) living (B) lived (C) to live (D) are living
 27. (A) the lonely (B) the poor (C) the elderly (D) the sick
 28. (A) where (B) that (C) who (D) which
 29. (A) privilege (B) retreat (C) threat (D) delight
 30. (A) in case (B) just as (C) even if (D) if only

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

It is true that dogs communicate with body language mostly but they are far from a silent 31. So what do a dog's barks mean? There are three different ways in which a dog can 32 their barks. They can change the pitch, the frequency, and the duration.

High pitched barks are usually happy and 33, whereas low-pitched barks can show

aggression and a warning to stay away. So the higher pitched a bark, the less you need to worry. The lower pitched a bark, the more likely a dog is feeling threatened and aggressive.

A dog would change the frequency of a bark to show the 34 it is feeling in a situation. A rapidly repeating sound shows a dog feels the situation is highly important and pressing, while single barks or a series of barks spaced out with long pauses shows a dog is not really too 35 with what is happening.

As to duration, generally, the longer a dog makes a sound, the more likely it is that the dog is making a conscious decision about making that sound and hence the more 36 the actions they are planning. As an example, a dominant dog faced with a perceived threat will make a deep and long sounding growl which means he is serious about 37 his ground and will not back away. He has made a conscious decision to sound out his 38 and his aggressive intentions. On the other hand, a more timid dog in a 39 situation will make shorter bursts of growling that are not sustained too long. This 40 that the dog is unsure and a little worried about the present situation. Instead of showing aggression, he may well stand down and back away.

- (A) urgency (B) confidence (C) vary (D) similar (E) deliberate
(F) standing (G) bothered (H) species (I) suggests (J) welcoming

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

How do I even begin to describe Mr. Chen? He is definitely one of the most memorable teachers during my high school years. To do him justice, he is a nice English teacher, but not the kind of nice teacher whom you would love wholeheartedly. He is a nearsighted, middle-aged man who doesn't smile on weekdays. In fact, Mr. Chen is known for being stifflingly strict with his students. He is a demanding teacher who always sets up high standards for his students.

Having a good command of English, I was always getting Mr. Chen's attention. Under his instruction, I participated in many English-related contests at my school. Though I won many prizes, I was never good enough in Mr. Chen's eyes. I remember one time I had my composition graded by him. When I got it back, it was dripping with horrifying red-inked comments by Mr. Chen. Frustrated, I went to his office, hoping he would show me how to improve my writing. Impatiently he lectured me, "I have told you many times that you have to provide concrete examples to support your argument. And can you please refrain from using clichés like 'Time is money'? Here is a book on writing skills. Go home and read it. I expect to see a refreshingly original composition next time."

Though I thanked Mr. Chen for his book at that time, I was actually feeling humiliated. So **agitated** was I that I put away the book and never laid a finger on it. After that, I always avoided eye contact when talking to Mr. Chen. After graduation, I even made no attempt to go back to school to

visit him. I guess it was his stifling strictness that kept me from approaching him. Last night, after three years, when I was sorting my old books, I involuntarily opened the book Mr. Chen gave me. Surprisingly, I found a note stuck on the last page of the book saying, “Dear Scott, I know you have a lot of potential to become a great writer. I’m proud to have you as my student. Yours, Mr. Chen.” I was again **agitated** after reading Mr. Chen’s comment. Only this time, tears rather than fury welled up in my eyes.

41. According to the passage, what is true about Mr. Chen?
- (A) He does not have any children.
 - (B) He enjoys cracking jokes with students.
 - (C) He would push his students to do their best.
 - (D) He likes to humiliate students with poor grades.
42. Which of the following would most likely be Mr. Chen’s comment on the author’s writing in high school?
- (A) Poor organization
 - (B) Messy handwriting
 - (C) Too many grammar mistakes
 - (D) Little support for your point
43. In the story, the author avoided eye contact when talking to Mr. Chen because _____.
- (A) his writing did not improve at all
 - (B) he could not see clearly without his glasses
 - (C) he was upset about Mr. Chen’s insensitivity
 - (D) he thought his English was better than Mr. Chen’s
44. The author’s **agitation** at the end of the story could most possibly arise from his _____ for Mr. Chen.
- (A) disgust
 - (B) contempt
 - (C) sympathy
 - (D) appreciation

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Whether they are a hot chocolate topping treat, in the form of a sugar-coated animal, or roasting over a campfire, marshmallows are a favorite treat for many people. However, marshmallows weren’t always the everyday treat that we know today. Marshmallows were once so rare that only pharaohs could eat them. Fortunately, remarkable advances in technology have helped bring tasty, fresh marshmallows to all of us. They are now enjoyed all over the world.

The origin of marshmallows can be traced back to 2000 B.C., when ancient Egyptians discovered a wild herb growing in marshland from which a sweet substance could be drawn out. This substance, the sap of the marshmallow plant, was combined with a honey-based candy recipe to create a confection so delightful that it was reserved only for the pharaohs and the gods.

In the 1800s, candy makers in France combine the marshmallow sap with egg whites and sugar and whip by hand to create the first marshmallows as we know them today. The treat became popular so quickly that candy makers developed the starch mogul system using corn starch molds to form the marshmallows so that they could be made faster. Doctors also used the sap combined with egg whites

and sugar to form a hard meringue that was sold as a medicinal candy to soothe sore throats, suppress coughs and heal wounds.

Another important development of the marshmallow production came when in 1948, Alex Doumakes (son of the founder of Doumak, Inc.) patented the marshmallow extrusion process, revolutionizing marshmallow production by making it fast and efficient. In extrusion, the marshmallow mixture is pressed through tubes, then cut into equal pieces, cooled and packaged. This new process allowed enough marshmallows to be produced that they became an everyday sweet treat and staple for favorite family recipes.

45. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) How to make marshmallows at home.
 - (B) The growing popularity of marshmallows.
 - (C) The development of marshmallow production.
 - (D) Why marshmallows are enjoyed all over the world.
46. According to this passage, a marshmallow does **NOT** fall into the category of a _____.
- (A) plant
 - (B) confection
 - (C) meringue
 - (D) treat
47. The starch mogul system was developed because _____.
- (A) some doctors wanted to use marshmallows to heal wounds
 - (B) marshmallows were in high demand and needed to be made faster
 - (C) forming marshmallows with corn starch molds was time-consuming
 - (D) candy makers wanted to experiment with different marshmallow flavors
48. Which of the following is true about marshmallows?
- (A) They have been found to have medicinal benefits for people.
 - (B) They were very popular among the common people in ancient Egypt.
 - (C) The modern version of marshmallows did not emerge until the twentieth century.
 - (D) The extrusion process made the manufacture of marshmallows more labor-intensive.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Certain bottlenose dolphins in Laguna, southern Brazil, have apparently taught themselves to work as a team with fishermen, creating a win-win for both the marine mammals and humans. A study on the dolphins, published in the latest *Royal Society Biology Letters*, has found that the most helpful ones also turn out to be particularly cooperative and social with each other, perhaps explaining why some wild dolphins decide of their own free will to work with humans, while others do not.

Through behavior matching with humans, cooperative dolphins in Laguna drive mullet schools towards a line of fishermen and signal via stereotyped head slaps or tail slaps, when and where fishermen should throw their nets. Such effort is not entirely charitable on the part of the dolphins. Fish that escape the nets often swim right into the mouths of the dolphins, which have learned to wait for that fulfilling moment.

With little surprise, it is also found that cooperative dolphins turned out to spend more time together, even when not assisting humans. They appear to have their own social network within the larger local population of bottlenose dolphins. Some scientists suspect that ecology, genetics and

social learning could be driving and maintaining the wild dolphin subset's unique relationship with humans. The human side of this dolphin-fishermen interaction is maintained through inter-generational information transfer, that is, teaching by elders, and it is likely that a similar process is used to transmit complex behavioral traits between generations of dolphins, as found in other localized behaviors, such as “sponging”—an activity in which dolphins carry sponges in their beaks to protect their sensitive snouts from sharp rocks when searching for food along the seafloor.

49. From which of the following is the passage **LEAST** likely to be taken?
- (A) A critical biography
 - (B) A wildlife magazine
 - (C) A zoology journal
 - (D) A daily newspaper
50. Why do the bottlenose dolphins in Laguna help humans catch fish?
- (A) They do it for fun.
 - (B) They do it out of charity.
 - (C) They are trained by people to do so.
 - (D) They can benefit from such behavior.
51. Which of the following is **NOT** suspected to be the cause that maintains the bottlenose dolphins' special interaction with humans?
- (A) ecology
 - (B) genetics
 - (C) domestication
 - (D) social learning
52. Based on this passage, what can be inferred about the bottlenose dolphins in Laguna?
- (A) They are the smartest of all the dolphins.
 - (B) They know how to use tools to protect their snouts.
 - (C) The males are responsible for hunting for the whole population.
 - (D) The elders use squeaking sounds to teach youngsters how to cooperate with humans.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Across-the-board lifestyle changes including a better diet and more exercise can lead not only to a better physique, but also to swift and dramatic changes at the genetic level, according to U.S. researchers. In a small study, the researchers tracked 30 men with low-risk prostate cancer who decided against traditional medical treatment such as surgery and radiation or hormone therapy.

The men underwent three months of major lifestyle changes, including eating a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, beans and soy products, moderate exercise such as walking for half an hour a day, and an hour of daily stress management methods such as meditation. As expected, they lost weight, lowered their blood pressure and saw other health improvements. But the researchers found more profound changes when they compared prostate biopsies taken before and after the lifestyle changes. After the three months, the men had changes in activity in about 500 genes—including 48 that were turned on and 453 genes that were turned off. The activity of disease-preventing genes increased while a number of disease-promoting genes, including those involved in prostate cancer and breast cancer, shut down, according to the study published in the journal *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*.

The research was led by Dr. Dean Ornish, head of the Preventive Medicine Research Institute in Sausalito, California, and a well-known author advocating lifestyle changes to improve health. “It’s an exciting finding because so often people say, ‘Oh, it’s all in my genes, what can I do?’ Well, it turns out you may be able to do a lot.” Ornish, who is also a faculty member in the University of California, San Francisco, said in a telephone interview. “In just three months, I can change hundreds of my genes simply by changing what I eat and how I live? That’s pretty exciting.” Ornish also concluded that, “the implications of our study are not limited to men with prostate cancer.”

53. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To persuade people to make positive lifestyle changes.
(B) To emphasize the importance of scientific research.
(C) To introduce a new treatment for prostate cancer.
(D) To illustrate the genetic make-up of humans.
54. Which of the following is **NOT** a traditional medical treatment for cancer?
- (A) surgery (B) radiation (C) hormone therapy (D) meditation
55. Which of the following statements about the research is true?
- (A) The research was published by University of California, San Francisco.
(B) The research subjects were reluctant to receive traditional medical treatment.
(C) The researchers expected neither health improvements nor genetic activity changes.
(D) The turned-on disease-preventing genes were found to outnumber the turned-off disease-promoting genes.
56. It can be inferred that Dr. Dean Ornish now believes that _____.
- (A) solely an all-vegetarian diet can help people become cancer-free
(B) both prostate cancer and breast cancer are genetically predetermined
(C) changing what one eats and how one lives can affect one’s genetic activities
(D) more research needs to be done to determine if this particular study result is gender specific

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. 近年來有愈來愈多的臺灣年輕人選擇到國外工作。
2. 他們所追求的不僅是高薪，還有更好的生活品質。

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，寫出一個涵蓋連環圖片內容並有完整結局的故事。

