

臺北區 105 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 ~ 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. According to research, half of men _____ salary offers, while only 12% of women discuss their salary with their supervisors.
(A) boast (B) discard (C) decline (D) negotiate
2. Zika virus caused more problems than previously assumed. It is obvious that WHO _____ underestimated the threat it posed.
(A) shortly (B) initially (C) scarcely (D) subsequently
3. When the baseball player hit a grand slam home run to win the game, all of the team's fans went into _____.
(A) captivity (B) oppression (C) ecstasy (D) dismay
4. Hit and run incidents are on the increase; hence, people _____ changes to traffic rule penalties to improve the situation.
(A) regulate (B) tolerate (C) propose (D) restrict
5. Working-class people are frustrated by _____ promises to raise their wages, so they plan to go on strike.
(A) hollow (B) constant (C) regular (D) various
6. Color-blind people have problems _____ red from green, so they mustn't be issued a driver's license.
(A) differentiating (B) isolating (C) distorting (D) extinguishing
7. In order to create a sustainable future, governments and businesses _____ to make sound environmental policies.
(A) culminated (B) allocated (C) collaborated (D) meditated
8. Smiling is a language that _____ national and cultural barriers. People all over the world understand what a smile conveys.
(A) subdues (B) smothers (C) nourishes (D) transcends
9. The death of his parents was really _____ for him. We didn't see his smile for a long time.
(A) cumulative (B) traumatic (C) intricate (D) sarcastic
10. The hut at the beach is Tom's favorite retreat. There he can enjoy the _____ and quiet without being disturbed.
(A) magnitude (B) obscurity (C) autonomy (D) solitude
11. Martha Hoffman is an artist whose work will undoubtedly _____ the test of time; it will definitely remain popular in the future.
(A) detain (B) fabricate (C) outnumber (D) withstand

12. Following a serious _____ with a passing car, the cyclist lost consciousness and was sent to a nearby hospital immediately.
(A) illusion (B) collision (C) perception (D) equation
13. The new program allows users to _____ the information they have just deleted within seconds.
(A) retrieve (B) peddle (C) migrate (D) trespass
14. Vickie sat there deep in _____ of the problem she was now faced with. But even after thinking for a long while, she still couldn't find a solution.
(A) confrontation (B) contemplation (C) melancholy (D) predicament
15. The two runners crossed the finish line almost _____, so the judges had to check the video tape again to determine the winner.
(A) simultaneously (B) casually (C) originally (D) unavoidably

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

Are self-driving cars safe? Self-driving test cars haven't been at fault, but they have caused crashes 16 five times the rate of conventional cars, a new study finds. Even when the figures are adjusted to take into account that many accidents 17 conventional cars go unreported, the study from the University of Michigan's Transportation Research Institute found that the rate is still twice as high.

However, the researchers also note the 18 of their findings because the overall finding of higher accident rates for self-driving cars is based on the comparison from a tiny pool of 50 autonomous test cars in California, versus 269 million conventional cars as of 2013. Besides, the injuries from all the self-driving car accidents in the data have all been 19.

The bottom line: 20 self-driving vehicles were not at fault in any crashes and they caused less severe injuries than conventional cars, it appears that they are getting in more accidents.

16. (A) with (B) by (C) from (D) at
17. (A) involve (B) to involve (C) involving (D) involved
18. (A) limitations (B) advantages (C) regulations (D) contributions
19. (A) severe (B) maximum (C) flexible (D) insignificant
20. (A) Even though (B) As long as (C) Once (D) Whether

第 21 至 25 題為題組

The adoption of Bitcoin can happen in the unlikeliest of places. Taiwan is one such place where the growth of digital currency has taken outsiders by surprise.

The very nature of Bitcoin makes it a favored currency among international travelers 21 they can avoid the hassles of currency conversions and the hefty fees related to it. But in order for them to use the digital currency at any destinations, there must be enough merchants that accept it.

Taiwan is becoming a travel hotspot for Bitcoin lovers mainly because of the high adoption rates. Tourists have a handful of alternatives when it comes to 22. Bitcoin House Taiwan is apparently one of the popular ones among backpackers and tech-nomads. There are also places that conduct tours and special trips for Bitcoin. Furthermore, there are Bitcoin events held on a regular basis 23 one can drop in and meet members of the Taiwanese Bitcoin community.

If a tourist wants to further 24 Taiwan, then he / she may need Taiwanese Dollars, which can be easily procured from sites like Local Bitcoins. All these factors make it easier for tourists and backpackers to visit Taiwan and pay for most of their trip with just Bitcoin. It will help the tourists reduce costs 25 benefiting tourism in the long run. It is highly expected that more and more members of the Bitcoin community from across the world would like to visit the place just to plan their whole holiday with Bitcoin.

21. (A) if (B) so (C) as (D) while
 22. (A) cuisine (B) transportation (C) accommodation (D) entertainment
 23. (A) how (B) where (C) that (D) what
 24. (A) invest (B) explore (C) promote (D) broaden
 25. (A) as well as (B) for fear of (C) except for (D) despite

第 26 至 30 題為題組

While the augmented reality (AR) based smartphone game Pokémon Go has taken off like wildfire globally, researchers have now figured out health benefits that such games can bring to users. According to the researchers, Pokémon Go stimulates 26 amounts of physical activity in many game players.

The combination of AR technology, geocaching and other novel techniques 27 innovative active video games (AVGs) has potential personal and public health implications, the researchers noted. To catch Pokémon Go monsters, players have to log hours of walking as they 28 chase the animated Pokémon creatures displayed on their smartphones.

The wide 29 of the AR game has broken many a record. While on a normal day, it is being used twice 30 the Facebook app on Android. The popular app from Niantic Labs also has had the most first-week downloads since Apple launched its iOS app store eight years ago. Apparently, Pokémon Go mania will leave its mark on history.

26. (A) substantial (B) concrete (C) demanding (D) voluntary
 27. (A) creates (B) creating (C) created (D) to create
 28. (A) mentally (B) utterly (C) physically (D) socially
 29. (A) indulgence (B) prevalence (C) capacity (D) identity
 30. (A) frequently (B) more often (C) the number of (D) as much as

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

The choice of princess, bride, or dancer did not really allow Rayouf Alhumedhi to show her personality in a chat room she was creating. As a Muslim teenager in Germany who wears a head scarf or hijab, she was disappointed by the standard emoji 31 on her smartphone keyboard. She wrote to Apple, but received no response. So, she has 32 a proposal and emailed it to the Unicode Consortium, which oversees standards for the symbols on keyboards. Her plea 33 Jennifer Lee, a former New York Times reporter, who became a co-author of the proposal.

“In the age of digitalization, pictures prove to be a 34 element in communication,” the proposal says. “Roughly 550 million Muslim women on this earth 35 themselves on wearing the hijab. With this enormous number of people, not a single space on the keyboard is 36 for them.” A continuing debate in Europe over Muslim women’s covering themselves 37 this summer, especially in France. The country’s beach towns on the Riviera sought to ban full-body swimwear known as the “burkini.” Several of the bans were later 38 following international controversy.

Muslim women who wear head scarves were among the 39 one million migrants who arrived in Germany in the past year. Many migrants have reported to be sworn at and spit on while waiting for a bus or sitting on a park bench, just for being Muslim.

Alhumedhi was quoted in an online discussion as saying, “I would like to be represented and acknowledged. It might seem baffling, but when I wear the head scarf, I actually feel 40 because I’m in control of what I want to cover. The head scarf allows for people to see past a woman’s beauty and see her for her knowledge.”

- (A) liberated (B) options (C) drawn up (D) overturned (E) pride
(F) crucial (G) approximately (H) escalated (I) appealed to (J) reserved

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

From runaway to Harvard graduate, Liz Murray tells an engaging, powerfully motivational story about turning her life around after growing up the neglected child of drug addicts. She simply made it with her never-give-up spirit and hard work.

Murray was born to poor, drug-addicted, and HIV-infected parents in New York. At age 15, she was left homeless after her mother’s death from AIDS and started to rely on friends or mostly fend for

herself on the streets. She learned to scrape by, foraging for food and riding subways all night to have a warm place to sleep.

During that tough time, Murray met Perry Weiner, the founder of Humanities Preparatory Academy. With his help, she began attending an alternative high school. As a hardworking student, she always arrived on time or even early for the classes, often completing her assignments in the hallways and subway stations where she slept. Furthermore, she even squeezed four years of high school into two. Though she started high school later than most students and remained without a stable home, she showed her strong will for not giving up, which eventually led her to a New York Times scholarship and acceptance to Harvard.

As the founder and director of Manifest Living, Murray now works as a professional speaker, dedicating herself to inspiring more young people. Her inspirational story was made into a film in 2003, and her biography *Breaking Night* was released in 2010 and made the New York Times Best Sellers list. From homeless to Harvard, it was indeed a long yet meaningful journey that Liz Murray made, which also clearly shows that “_____”

41. From which of the following is the passage most likely to be taken?
(A) A memoir. (B) A film review. (C) A business journal. (D) A fashion magazine.
42. What is the article mainly about?
(A) How a HIV-infected girl became a famous writer.
(B) How a homeless girl strove for her academic success.
(C) How a girl helped her parents conquer drug addiction.
(D) How a girl promoted her educational beliefs as an inspiring speaker.
43. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to the article?
(A) Murray completed high school within two years while she was still homeless.
(B) Murray’s story was revealed by the film and thus helped her win a scholarship.
(C) Murray spent most of her time roaming about the streets after her mother died.
(D) Murray wrote about her life story in a book, which became immensely popular with people.
44. Which of the following best suits the blank “_____” in the last sentence?
(A) Happiness resides not in possessions but in the soul.
(B) It is only those who do nothing that make no mistakes.
(C) The best preparation for tomorrow is doing your best today.
(D) We can reach any heights, no matter who we are and where we are from.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Ballet originated in Renaissance Italy as a way of controlling people in court with acceptable forms of behavior, such as the manner in which people stepped, bowed, or took someone’s hand. At that time, **a grasp of the etiquette** could make or break one’s success as a courtier.

In the 16th century, ballet was brought to France by Catherine de’ Medici, the Italian wife of King Henry II. Since more elaborate steps and unifying themes were taught to nobles, the focus of ballet shifted from participation to performance; thus, more theatrical trappings, like professionally designed sets, a slightly raised platform, and a stage with curtains and wings, were required.

It was not until the 17th century that ballet reached its peak in France because of Louis XIV, who had been trained in ballet since childhood. During his reign, he had performed over 80 roles in 40 ballets, either mostly as a leading role or some minor comedic parts. Due to his fondness of ballet, ballet performances increased, and dancing became an essential skill for all the gentlemen of the era.

However, Louis XIV's main contribution to ballet was not merely as a performer. Through his cooperation with Jean-Baptiste Lully and Molière Beauchamp, the director of Royal Music Academy and the famous playwright respectively, the Royal Academy of Dance was founded in 1661. Later in 1669, another ballet academy was established—the Paris Opera Ballet, which still survives today as the oldest ballet company in the world. Since then, ballet has moved away from the royal court to the theater and developed into a grand spectacle.

With the advent of Romanticism, ballet was gradually expanded to include themes of fantasy and folklore. Though the influence of ballet in France waned, other countries, such as Russia, began to play a major role in its further development.

45. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The History of Ballet
 - (B) The Development of Ballet Skills
 - (C) The Anecdote of the Court Life in Europe
 - (D) The Impact of Royal Academy of Dance on Modern Dancing
46. What does “**a grasp of the etiquette**” refer to?
- (A) The holding of one's hands.
 - (B) The decoration of the stage.
 - (C) The manner of proper speech.
 - (D) The understanding of the ballet gestures.
47. Which of the following is **NOT** discussed in the article?
- (A) How ballet lost its favor in France.
 - (B) Why theatrical trappings emerged along with ballet.
 - (C) How ballet was introduced to France.
 - (D) Why ballet was emphasized during the reign of Louis XIV.
48. What can we infer from the article?
- (A) Every gentleman had to engage in ballet performances as a leading role to fawn on Louis XIV.
 - (B) Citizens couldn't enjoy ballet performances in theaters until the dancing was brought to Russia.
 - (C) Practicing ballet well might have been one of the key factors that decided a courtier's success in Italian court during the 15th century.
 - (D) Both Royal Academy of Dance and Paris Opera Ballet have become famous theaters for international ballet performances today.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

For 40 years, the Montessori School has served as a non-profit, private educational institute for children aged from 3 to 12. The teachers nurture and cultivate each child's curiosity while providing a strong foundation for continued academic success. The Montessori School provides a warm, vibrant,

educational home designed to foment a love of learning and help all children reach their fullest potential at their own unique pace. The school strives to educate the whole child and inspire children to be caring, socially responsible participants in their community and world. Multi-age classrooms allow the children to learn from one another and become valued contributors to the classroom community.

The Montessori School's mission is for children and families to experience an individualized education that builds the foundation for a lifetime of success and a love of learning through specialized teachers, lessons, and materials. Their approach to education is based on the philosophy and methods of Maria Montessori, the first Italian female physician who founded the first Montessori school in Rome in 1907. Dr. Montessori believed that the goal of the educational process is to cultivate a child's natural desire to learn. In this vein, the teacher carefully prepares the classroom environment and directs the activity of the classroom, but it is the child who learns. Dr. Montessori observed that children are motivated through the work itself and that children, like adults, learn best by doing rather than by being filled with facts. Concentration, determination, and purpose established in early childhood lead to confident, successful learning later in life. At the Montessori School, children learn how to observe, think, and evaluate, and experience the joy of learning.

To sum up, unlike traditional models of education, the Montessori School works to provide an inclusive environment with abundant learning resources, and it never discriminates on the basis of race, sex, religion, creed, national origin, ancestry, ethnicity, handicap, or sexual orientation. It is now a preferable choice for young children and parents alike.

49. Which of the following may **NOT** be a feature of the Montessori School?
- (A) The initiative of students being enhanced. (B) The role of a teacher as a lecturer.
(C) A well-prepared learning environment. (D) A discrimination-free classroom.
50. Which of the following is most likely said by Maria Montessori?
- (A) Education is the vaccine for violence.
(B) Children need models more than they need critics.
(C) Education is not acquired by listening to words, but through experiences in which the child acts on his environment.
(D) The only moral lesson suited for a child—the most important lesson for every time of life—is this: Never hurt anybody.
51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) To facilitate learning, students in the Montessori School are arranged to different classes according to their age.
(B) The Montessori School resembles traditional models of education, where students take the initiative to experience the joy of learning.
(C) Teachers in the Montessori School devotes themselves to cultivating self-oriented children who place individual achievement over anything else.
(D) Dr. Montessori believed that since children possess the natural desire to learn, a classroom with abundant resources helps students' spontaneous learning.

52. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) The Montessori School aims to help children build the foundation for academic success.
- (B) In the classroom of the Montessori School, children are given the opportunity to learn whatever interests them without restriction.
- (C) The Montessori School has provided children with an equal and liberal learning environment where they can reach their utmost potential.
- (D) Teachers in the Montessori School spare no effort to educate children to be caring, socially responsible participants in their community and world.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Music Therapy is the clinical and evidence-based use of music interventions to accomplish individualized goals within a therapeutic relationship by a credentialed professional who has completed an approved music therapy program. Music therapy interventions can be designed to promote wellness, manage stress, alleviate pain, enhance memory, improve communication, and provide unique opportunities for interaction. Research in music therapy supports the effectiveness of interventions in many areas, such as facilitating movement and overall physical rehabilitation, increasing motivation to engage in treatment, providing emotional support for clients and their families, and creating an outlet for expression of feelings. Because music therapy is a powerful and non-threatening medium, unique outcomes are possible. The advent of music therapy may benefit certain populations, including those suffering from autism, Alzheimer's disease, mental disorder, and chronic pain. Take the seniors for example. Music therapy treatment is efficacious and valid for those who have functional deficits in physical, psychological, cognitive, or social functioning. Research results and clinical experiences attest to the viability of music therapy even in those who are unresponsive to other treatments. Music is a form of sensory stimulation, which provokes responses due to the familiarity, predictability, and feelings of security associated with it.

What do Music Therapists do? After assessing the strengths and needs of each client, qualified music therapists develop a treatment plan with goals and objectives and then provide the indicated treatment. Music therapists structure the use of both instrumental and vocal music strategies to improve functioning or facilitate changes that contribute to life quality. **They** may improvise or compose music with clients, accompany and conduct group music experiences, provide instrument instruction, direct music and movement activities, or structure music listening opportunities. Music therapists are usually members of a health care interdisciplinary team, and they implement programs with groups or individuals that display a vast continuum of needs, from leisure time classes and community involvement to bedside care.

53. What does the word "**They**" in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) Music strategies.
- (B) Musical instruments.
- (C) Music activities.
- (D) Music therapists.

54. Which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
- (A) In some cases, music therapy has been proved useful when traditional medical treatments fail.
(B) Music therapists only have to specialize in the field of music to provide patients with proper treatments.
(C) Through music, people's emotional responses could be provoked by virtue of familiarity and predictability.
(D) Besides the use of vocal and instrumental music, music composition and the experience of conducting may also be applied in music therapy.
55. Which of the following group of people may **NOT** need music therapy?
- (A) Patients with a bone fracture. (B) Pregnant women in labor.
(C) Those eager to have a nose job. (D) Students under academic pressure.
56. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To list what a successful music therapist must be equipped with.
(B) To explain what music therapy involves and what a therapist does.
(C) To introduce how music therapy might replace traditional treatments as a powerful and non-threatening medium.
(D) To emphasize how music therapy helps to alleviate the symptoms of autism, Alzheimer's disease, and mental disorder.

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. 社群媒體讓人們能透過文字、照片、影音，隨時隨地表現自我和分享訊息。
2. 有時候，這些內容不僅會在網路上快速散播，而且會引發很多討論，甚至成為新聞話題。

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：我們自小到大，從什麼都不會，到慢慢地學會了技能、認知（觀念或價值觀）、處事的能力，成就了現在的自己。請描寫在成長過程中，你如何學會了某一項技能（或認知或處事的能力）以及這個經驗給你帶來什麼樣的影響或啟發。