

# 全國公私立高級中學

107 學年度指定科目第七次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：108 年 5 月 7~8 日

## 英文考科

### —作答注意事項—

考試時間：80 分鐘

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：選擇題(占 72 分)

### 一、詞彙(占 10 分)

說明：第 1 題至第 10 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. As a doctor, the top \_\_\_\_\_ of my job is to save the life of my patients, not to make as much money as I can for the hospital.  
(A) casualty (B) hostility (C) priority (D) mobility
2. After the death of Da-ren Fu, a former sports anchor in Taiwan, the issue of euthanasia has \_\_\_\_\_ heated discussions.  
(A) recruited (B) triggered (C) flattered (D) discarded
3. The tour guide uses a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ speaker outdoors so that all the tour members can hear him clearly.  
(A) pathetic (B) amateur (C) portable (D) ashamed
4. The detective analyzed the \_\_\_\_\_ of events and came to the conclusion that the victim was killed before being burned in the house.  
(A) symptom (B) illusion (C) harmony (D) sequence
5. Running a marathon can not only help me build up my physical strength but also \_\_\_\_\_ my mental endurance in the face of exhausting work.  
(A) enhance (B) dispose (C) rehearse (D) deceive
6. Infants and young children are \_\_\_\_\_ to viral and bacterial infections because their immune system is not fully developed yet.  
(A) vicious (B) genuine (C) feasible (D) vulnerable
7. There will be a discount of admission fees \_\_\_\_\_ for females today, because every Wednesday in this night club is lady's night.  
(A) implicitly (B) ultimately (C) cautiously (D) exclusively
8. Heavy \_\_\_\_\_ to online games is perceived as a kind of mental problems, reflecting the user's psychological isolation from the real world.  
(A) addiction (B) convention (C) distraction (D) execution
9. Stephen Hawking's best-seller *A Brief History of Time* is a book which contains \_\_\_\_\_ accounts about the creation of the universe.  
(A) punctual (B) outrageous (C) versatile (D) comprehensive
10. You can \_\_\_\_\_ fresh beef from stale one by observing the color of the meat. Fresh beef is bright red, while stale one is dark red.  
(A) assassinate (B) discriminate (C) accommodate (D) terminate

### 二、綜合測驗(占 10 分)

說明：第 11 題至第 20 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 11 至 15 題為題組

Helicopter parenting, or the practice of hovering over your kids and watching everything they do and constantly worrying about whether they will make the slightest mistake in life, is everywhere. The term first appeared in 1969, in the book *Between Parent & Teenager* by Dr. Haim Ginott and gained 11 in the early 2000s when colleges saw a significant increase in calls from baby-boomer-age parents. The U.S. is not the only culture to have this: in China, the term “Little Emperor Syndrome” 12 the actions of children nurtured by helicopter parents.

Helicopter parents always do their best to make sure their children never make a mistake. Children with helicopter parents may be less able to 13 the challenging demands of growing up, especially when it comes to navigating the complex environment at school. Children who cannot regulate their emotions 14 are more likely to act out in the classroom, to have a harder time making friends, and to struggle more in school. Although many overprotective parents are simply trying to protect their children and 15 them from harm, these parents had better receive some parent education so that their children can have the opportunity to develop appropriate self-regulatory skills by preadolescence.

- |                             |                           |                        |                      |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 11. (A) perseverance        | (B) disturbance           | (C) prevalence         | (D) resemblance      |
| 12. (A) is used to describe | (B) is used to describing | (C) used to describing | (D) used to describe |
| 13. (A) escape from         | (B) deal with             | (C) count on           | (D) put off          |
| 14. (A) jointly             | (B) brutally              | (C) effectively        | (D) desperately      |
| 15. (A) shield              | (B) puzzle                | (C) kindle             | (D) transform        |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Perfume is a mastery of some of the most frequent scents, and also the exquisite combination to produce a unique smell for individuals. Egyptians were believed to be 16 for the origin of perfume. They utilized scents in everything, 17 religious ceremonies to burial preparations and even daily wear. Perfume slowly spread throughout the globe, and for a while, scents were reserved solely for use in religious ceremonies. However, in 1190, perfume began to be produced commercially in Paris, and from there, it 18 into a massive industry rapidly.

Historically, scents derive from the essential oils of plants, animals, and even seaweed, but today, many perfumes are made from synthetic compounds and offer scents that do not exist in the natural world. The scent of Calone, 19, has hints of ozone and metal. Many “musk” scents are now produced artificially as well, both to provide wearers with a more neutral scent undertone 20 to alleviate the need for harvesting from animals. There is debate as to whether synthetic scents are better or worse than natural aromas, but at any rate, it comes to the question of the personal preference of the customer.

- |                    |                  |                 |                   |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 16. (A) passionate | (B) contagious   | (C) available   | (D) responsible   |
| 17. (A) devoted to | (B) ranging from | (C) involved in | (D) consisting of |
| 18. (A) declined   | (B) retreated    | (C) blossomed   | (D) strained      |
| 19. (A) hence      | (B) that is      | (C) in addition | (D) for example   |
| 20. (A) and        | (B) or           | (C) but         | (D) nor           |

**三、文意選填(占 10 分)**

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (L) 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 21 至 30 題為題組

Walk with your keys between your knuckles; text a friend when you arrive home safely; don't drink too much; keep an eye on your drinks; be aware of your surroundings; don't dress too 21; don't go out after dark.... For the good sake of self-protection, women, for the most part, already 22 many of these extensive "safekeeping" routines. However, even if some women are able to 23 harness these "safety" strategies, these routines do not guarantee their safety.

The statistics on violence against women have shown that those we trust are among the most likely ones to hurt us. When women choose not to take pains to follow these routines, it is often because they are with people they trust in familiar places, which makes the use of such routines seem 24. Unfortunately, feeling safe is not always the same thing as being safe, and tragedies often occur at such moments. Following the routines obviously promises not safety but 25 of personal rights. So some women are opposed to such self-limitation of freedom on the basis that it is not promising in protecting women from violence, most of which comes from 26 people.

The "safety" routines are also paradoxical. If women follow the routines, they 27 their worlds and possibilities. Yet, if women don't follow these routines, they are positioned as being to blame for what happens. People tend to 28 the importance of self-protection more than the need to examine the root of violence. The safekeeping routines are problematic in that they shift the 29 on men's violence back to women, preventing us from making cultural, social, and structural changes to avoid violence beforehand. Teaching women to enact safety strategies may simply 30 a sense of false control over our worlds: if we do all of the "right" things, bad things won't happen to us. At best, this makes the safety "advice" unrealistic.

- (A) faithfully      (B) ambitious      (C) emphasize      (D) sacrifices      (E) provocatively      (F) engage in  
(G) redundant      (H) foster      (I) spotlight      (J) restrict      (K) intimate      (L) stature

**四、篇章結構(占 10 分)**

說明：第 31 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (F) 選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，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 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 31 至 35 題為題組

Goldfish may appear small and cute in your home, but in the wild, it is a different story. Right now, Washington state is fighting against an invasion from goldfish: Thousands of goldfish have populated the West Medical Lake and are crowding out the native fish species. 31 While the goldfish may have cost the owners only a few dollars, this ecological mess is going to cost the state an estimated number of 150,000 dollars to fix.

Goldfish were first selectively bred in China 2,000 years ago for food. 32 It was not long before pet owners carried and spread them around the world, eventually getting to North America by the 19th century. Given enough time and resources, goldfish will grow into giant orange monsters, reaching as much as 4 pounds (2 kg), about the size of an American football.

The bigger the size of a goldfish is, the better appetite it has. Goldfish feed on plants, insects, crustaceans, and even other smaller fish. A school of grown-up goldfish can eat up all the food available in a specific area in a short time. 33 During their voracious feeding time, they kick up mud and sediment which can lead to harmful algae blooms that choke the ecosystem. Besides, goldfish are not content to stay in one place. 34 Through their migration, they will bring in foreign parasites and diseases that can do harm to the local ecosystems.

Releasing goldfish into the local stream or lake is a bad idea. If you think you are doing the goldfish a favor by releasing it, you are not! 35 So, consider the wildlife, and think twice before tossing goldfish away.

- (A) By the 14<sup>th</sup> century, goldfish had been promoted from meals on the table to entertainment in the pond.  
(B) The Department of Fish and Wildlife thinks that it is a small number of irresponsible pet owners that cause this disaster.

- (C) They reproduce rapidly and will migrate across multiple bodies of water.
- (D) Besides causing environmental problems, there are other reasons you should keep goldfish in its tank.
- (E) Instead, such an act, though out of good intention, will lead to an ecological disaster.
- (F) But they are not just consuming what other fish need to survive.

## 五、閱讀測驗(占 32 分)

說明：第 36 題至第 51 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 36 至 39 題為題組

A name is perhaps the most important identifier of a person. Names work hard: They can affect who gets into elite schools, what jobs we apply for, and who gets hired. Sometimes our names can even influence what cities we live in, whom we make friends with, and what products we buy, since we are often attracted to things and places that share similarities to our names.

These judgments can start as early as primary school. Teachers tend to hold lower expectations for students with typically black-sounding names while they set higher expectations for students with typically white- and Asian-sounding names. And this early assessment of students' abilities could influence students' expectations for themselves. On this year's French baccalaureate, the exam that determines university placement for high school students, test-takers named Thomas (for boys) and Marie (for girls) tend to score the highest. These are typically white, French, middle- or upper-class names. One could imagine that these students have been given the advantage of high expectations and self-perception, whether or not they have the support that comes with the socioeconomic background associated with their names.

The pronunciation of names also matters. Companies with names that are simple and easy to pronounce tend to see higher investments than more complexly named stocks. People with names easier to pronounce are also judged more positively and tend to be hired and promoted more often than their more obscurely named peers. There are more variables at play than just pronunciation, though. In competitive fields that have classically been dominated by men, such as law and engineering, women with sexually ambiguous names tend to be more successful. A study found that female lawyers with more masculine names—such as Barney, Dale, Leslie, Jan, and Rudell—tend to have better chances of winning judgeships than their female peers with typical feminine names.

From dating to job prospects, a name has remarkable power over the path of its owner's life. If you are going to be parents, be careful about choosing names for your babies!

36. What is the topic of this article?
- (A) The power of names.
  - (B) Racial prejudice.
  - (C) Gender inequality.
  - (D) Stock investment.
37. Based on this article, which of the following is **NOT** one of the influences of names?
- (A) A teacher's expectation.
  - (B) The chance of getting a job.
  - (C) Winning a case on court.
  - (D) A person's sexual identity.
38. According to this passage, what do the names "Thomas" and "Marie" have in common?
- (A) They are the fewest names among the test takers.
  - (B) They imply high social and economic background.
  - (C) They are usually followed by lower expectations.
  - (D) They are both masculine names for females.

39. What can be inferred from this article?
- (A) Asians are a privileged ethnic group in American schools.
  - (B) Female lawyers usually perform better than male lawyers.
  - (C) A male with a feminine name can be more successful than his peers.
  - (D) People tend to ignore companies whose names are easy to pronounce.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

In May 2018, people living in the shadow of the Hawaiian volcano made a hasty evacuation when it suddenly exploded. In fact, it had already been erupting, though at a considerably slow pace, since about 1983 — which raised a question. Why did all those people choose to live near a **ticking time bomb**?

Actually, there are some agricultural, economic, cultural, and scientific reasons for this question. It all starts with the soil. The molten rock that pours forth during a volcanic eruption is known as “magma” when it’s underground and “lava” once it reaches the surface. When magma comes up from below ground, it takes other things up with it, such as some valuable minerals and nutrients that make the soil extra fertile. The result is that on volcanic soil, tomatoes grow plumper, beans grow greener, and flowers grow brighter and more plentifully.

There is also a cultural role that volcanoes play in many civilizations. In Mexico, the active Popocatepetl and the inert Iztaccihuatl are at the center of the Mexican people’s centuries-old legend, and the Aztecs certainly weren’t going to abandon the place closely associated with their cultural heroes. In Iceland, the ruthlessness of the volcano Hekla became a point of pride. Some Christians on the island believed it was literally a gateway to Hell, while others told a tale of a wicked magician driven off by the volcano’s lava bombs.

Today, with the advances of science and technology, the benefits of volcanoes have only increased. In Iceland and New Zealand, for example, geothermal energy plants have come to play a critical role in keeping the countries’ lights on. Plus, the unmatched vistas created by volcanic networks aren’t just pleasant to live near; they’re also a major draw of tourist dollars.

Living near a volcano is like gambling. Whatever the draw is, it seems clear that volcanoes have a lot to offer, and living in their shadows is definitely worth a shot.

40. In the first paragraph, what does “**ticking time bomb**” refer to?
- (A) The large number of tourists.
  - (B) The shortage of food.
  - (C) The Hawaiian government.
  - (D) The Hawaiian volcano.
41. By mentioning the examples of tomatoes, beans, and flowers, what does the author try to explain?
- (A) The toxicity of volcano soil.
  - (B) The benefits of volcano soil.
  - (C) The difference between magma and lava.
  - (D) The plants that can survive in volcano soil.
42. Why are Mexicans and Aztecs unwilling to leave the volcano area?
- (A) For agricultural reasons.
  - (B) For economic reasons.
  - (C) For cultural reasons.
  - (D) For scientific reasons.
43. Which of the following statement is true?
- (A) Helka is a volcano in Mexico.
  - (B) Volcano helps to generate electricity in New Zealand.
  - (C) Gambling is one of the popular activities in volcano areas.
  - (D) A magician in Iceland once protected Christians from volcanic eruptions.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Why do we have two nostrils? Most people don’t spend much time comparing them and simply assume that the second one is there to take over the job when the first one is blocked. But the reality is much subtler.

The two nostrils shift their workload back and forth in a delicate dance called the “nasal cycle.” At any moment, most of the air we inhale travels through just one nostril, while a much smaller amount seeps in through the other. At some point, the nasal cycle reverses course and the workload shifts to the other nostril. The length of time between nostril switching varies, depending on the individual and various other factors, but each cycle usually lasts from 40 minutes to several hours.

Recent research has discovered that nostril switching improves our sense of smell. To understand why, we need to realize that the nasal cycle changes the way air passes through our nose. In the dominant nostril, the air moves very quickly. In the other nostril, it seeps through more slowly. This difference is important because odor-causing chemicals vary in the amount of time they take to dissolve through the mucus that lines our nasal cavity. Chemicals that dissolve quickly have the strongest effect in a fast-moving airstream that spreads them out over as many odor receptors as possible. But chemicals that dissolve slowly are easier to take effects in a slow-moving airstream. If the air rushes by too quickly, the chemicals will be whisked away before they have reached any odor receptors. That is why our nose has both a fast road and a slow lane.

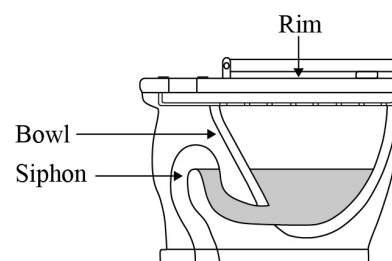
Quite simply, the combination of two nostrils with different airflows gives us a more detailed “smell picture” of the world. Although we could survive perfectly well with a single nostril, our smelling ability cannot do without the nasal cycle.

44. What is a nasal cycle?
- (A) The frequency of human breathing. (B) The shifting workload of two nostrils.  
(C) The amount of time we need to inhale. (D) The speed of air passing through our nostrils.
45. What is the average duration of a nasal cycle?
- (A) Seconds. (B) Hours. (C) Weeks. (D) Years.
46. What will happen in the dominant nostril?
- (A) The air will be seeped through slowly.  
(B) A smaller amount of air will pass through.  
(C) There will be no mucus that lines our nasal cavity.  
(D) Chemicals that dissolve quickly will reach odor receptors.
47. What could happen if we had only one nostril?
- (A) We could not be able to survive. (B) We could become healthier.  
(C) We could lose certain sense of smell. (D) We could improve our sense of smell.

#### 第 48 至 51 題為題組

A flushing toilet uses water to flush liquid and solid waste through a drain to a sewer system. Every toilet commode consists of a bowl, the flushing mechanism, and a refill mechanism like a tank. The most vital component is the bowl and the siphon, which can do all the functions of a toilet without the help of a tank.

The toilet works by a simple mechanism based on gravity. The bowl is attached to a pipe with an S-bend to the sewer. Activating the flush lever lifts a flapper valve in the tank to allow the designated amount of water to flow into the bowl to begin the flushing action. The weight of the water needs to pass a certain threshold to work. You can set up a simple experiment to convince yourself – if you throw a glass of water in the toilet bowl, nothing will happen. But if you fill up a bucket with water and throw its content into the bowl, you will notice almost all of the water is sucked out of the bowl and the bowl makes the recognizable “flush” sound. So for the siphon to work, you need to release a certain amount of water. That gurgling sound at the end of the flush is caused by air entering the siphon tube. The S-shape of the pipe allows standing water to seal off the toilet from the sewer. Thus this layer of water prevents, for instance, nasty



smells from the sewer creeping up through the toilet.

Thanks to the flushing toilet, nearly 50 diseases that can spread through human feces — the most notable of which are dysentery, cholera, and typhoid — are **averted** nowadays. The invention of flushing toilet is indeed a milestone for modern sanitation.

48. Which of the following is **NOT** always necessary for a flushing toilet to work?  
(A) The tank. (B) The bowl. (C) The siphon. (D) A lot of water.
49. What is the function of s-shaped siphon?  
(A) To keep the sewer smell from the restroom.  
(B) To detect potential diseases of the user.  
(C) To supply water into the bowl.  
(D) To decompose human feces.
50. What is the meaning of the underlined word “**averted**” in the final paragraph?  
(A) Checked. (B) Respected. (C) Attached. (D) Avoided.
51. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?  
(A) The S-bend connects the sewer system and the flushing toilet.  
(B) A glass of water will not be able to initiate the flushing mechanism.  
(C) Flushing toilet cannot work in places without gravity such as a space shuttle.  
(D) The gurgling sound should be followed by the flush sound to indicate normal function.

## 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. 一張從海龜體內拔出吸管的照片，使塑膠廢棄物的議題受到全球關注。
2. 爲了響應減塑，有些知名的國際公司推出了替代產品來取代塑膠吸管。

### 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：3D 列印(3D printing)是近年的新興技術，可利用材料印表機印出立體的東西，具有細節精確、設計自由、個人化、可小量生產等優點，例如義大利成功列印出人工髖關節，而荷蘭則用列印的房屋打造出一座社區等等。如果在技術能克服、體積和預算也不限的狀況下，你會想用 3D 列印來做出甚麼東西呢？請你寫一篇 120 字以上的英文作文，第一段請描述你最想列印出來的物品，第二段請說明你想列印這個物品的原因。