

全國公立高級中學

106 學年度指定科目第五次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：107 年 3 月 1~2 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. The notorious car dealer was accused of _____ deceiving the customer about the condition of the used car.
(A) randomly (B) intentionally (C) accordingly (D) certainly
2. After leaving college, the graduates _____ on their trip around the world with high hopes.
(A) embarked (B) perished (C) discriminated (D) exerted
3. Brunch is always a great idea to catch up and _____ with friends and family.
(A) dwell (B) convert (C) interpret (D) mingle
4. In the ancient tomb, the archaeologists were surprised to find that many of the delicate ceramic pots, tools, and jewelry remained _____ or nearly so.
(A) explicit (B) intact (C) ridiculous (D) operational
5. A heartbeat is a single cycle in which your heart's _____ relax and contract to pump blood.
(A) stimuli (B) supplements (C) chambers (D) intervals
6. Students are encouraged to attend speeches, because they can always _____ knowledge and enthusiasm from the inspiration provided by lecturers.
(A) undermine (B) withstand (C) precede (D) derive
7. The book _____ the reader with its keen observations of the profound changes which Taiwan has gone through for the past century.
(A) abolishes (B) astonishes (C) ascends (D) aspires
8. The conference is _____ to Artificial Intelligence (AI), exploring numerous applications and huge possibilities in the field of AI.
(A) reflective (B) pathetic (C) reluctant (D) relevant
9. According to research, adolescents who attend schools and live in communities where socioeconomic differences are larger are more _____ to become bullying victims.
(A) righteous (B) irritable (C) vulnerable (D) hospitable
10. Much to our _____, the climate had changed and the rain was continuously pouring down, which ruined our vacation.
(A) dismay (B) deterioration (C) splendor (D) coherence

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

We cross our fingers in several situations: when we are wishing for good luck (or wishing to avoid bad luck) and when we are saying something untrue 11 we want to avoid being held accountable. The statements that go along with these situations are “Keep your fingers crossed” and “It doesn’t count; I had my fingers crossed.” These situations have in common the feature of potential danger; thus the gesture serves as protection from bad luck or from the penalties normally 12 lying.

Why should crossed fingers provide protection? This is because they are 13 Dr. Desmond Morris, a famous zoologist and ethologist, and his colleagues call a “cryptic version” of the sign of the cross—a version early Christians could have employed without attracting the attention of pagan eyes. Only after its origins were obscured by 14 repetition did the twined fingers pattern “come out into the open as a light-hearted social gesture, performed by Christians and non-Christians 15.”

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|----------------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 11. (A) that | (B) what | (C) for which | (D) of which |
| 12. (A) deprived of | (B) kept up with | (C) preoccupied with | (D) associated with |
| 13. (A) × | (B) what | (C) how | (D) why |
| 14. (A) well-behaved | (B) far-sighted | (C) plain-speaking | (D) long-standing |
| 15. (A) both | (B) alike | (C) also | (D) either |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Oceans 16 expand as they are heated. The global warming already under way could therefore push worldwide sea levels to more than six feet. One third of the world’s population that lives within 60 kilometers of coastlines would be threatened.

A rise of less than two feet in sea level might flood 20 percent of Bangladesh, 17 25 million people. Egypt could lose 20 percent of its productive land, the United States, between 50 and 80 percent of its coastal wetlands. A six-foot rise could wipe out the 1,190-island Maldivian archipelago.

Average global temperatures may rise by 4.5 degrees centigrade by the year 2030. To understand the 18 of this occurrence, one must realize that the planet’s climate has not varied by more than 2 degrees centigrade over the past 10,000 years and that during the last Ice Age global temperatures averaged some 5 degrees colder than now.

A six-foot sea level rise, dramatic 19 that might be, would be among the milder consequences of a global warming. Agriculture would be hardest hit. Wheat production would have to move north, where barren soil could 20 crop reduction. The production of rice—crucial to the diets of 60 percent of the world’s population—would suffer in a drier world.

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|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 16. (A) inevitably | (B) exclusively | (C) deliberately | (D) impulsively |
| 17. (A) to displace | (B) displaces | (C) displacing | (D) being displaced |
| 18. (A) endurance | (B) magnitude | (C) speculation | (D) enhancement |
| 19. (A) as | (B) like | (C) although | (D) since |
| 20. (A) arise from | (B) come across | (C) bring down | (D) result in |

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

Growing in a lush grove, giant sequoia trees can stand up to 325 feet tall and live as long as 3,000 years. Their grand size makes *Sequoiadendron giganteum* seem remote and 21, but these trees that only grow on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada need fire to reproduce.

Fire helps giant sequoias in many ways. Small, green cones full of seeds 22 germination grow near the crown of the trees, yet without fire or insects to crack open the cone, the seeds remain 23 inside. Green cones can live with viable seeds inside them for up to twenty years. Fire dries out the cones, 24 them to crack open and deposit their seeds on the forest floor.

Giant sequoias have many trees and shrubs growing around their bases. A mixture of debris from these smaller plants coats the forest floor, creating a barrier that 25 falling seeds from reaching the rich soil. Shade from the smaller plants also makes the ground level too cool for tiny seeds to survive. Fire eradicates these problems. Brush and smaller trees are destroyed, leaving sunny patches and a clear forest floor, perfect for germinating seeds. Fire 26 the soil, allowing seeds to fall into the mineral-rich earth and gather moisture that was previously drawn by larger plants. Tiny sequoia seeds then have a chance to 27 to the size of their huge cousins. As the forest debris builds up again, the seedling is 28 from the cold and seed-eating creatures.

Only a small 29 of seeds ever germinates and grows to adulthood. Too much sun, not enough moisture, or an unexpected fire can kill young, barely rooted seedlings. Even trees that are two or three years old can die when nature is not in perfect 30. However, fire remains one important part of the life cycle of the giant sequoia and a normal part of life in the forest.

- (A) trapped (B) grow (C) inaccessible (D) prevents (E) diversifies (F) percentage
(G) irresistible (H) enabling (I) protected (J) balance (K) awaiting (L) loosens

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

After ten years of construction, the Aswan High Dam was completed on July 21, 1970 in Egypt. Located on the Nile River just north of the border between Egypt and Sudan, the dam was supposed to control the frequent cycles of flooding and drought within Egypt, to provide hydroelectric power, and to increase Egypt's food supply.

At 111 meters high and about 3.8 kilometers wide, the dam was a marvel of construction. 31 However, it was worth it if it could solve the problem that had plagued Egyptian civilization for thousands of years—the flooding of the Nile River.

In addition to preventing flooding of the Nile, the dam brought electricity to households and villages across Egypt. 32 The dam prevented the Nile from flooding, but it was the reservoir behind the dam that provided a source of fresh water for the Egyptian people. 33

Before the dam could be built, 90,000 Egyptian peasants and Sudanese Nubian nomads had to be relocated. As for the important historical sites, UNESCO worked on gathering international financial support to remove them before the area was flooded. 34 To move the temples, the entire temple complex was cut up into huge blocks and then moved out of the way. It was then reconstructed at a safe distance.

While the Aswan High Dam has successfully alleviated the Nile's annual flooding and frequent droughts, this has caused a problem as well. 35 Now, with no flooding, these once nutrient-rich lands have become stripped of their richness and farmers now have to supplement their soil with artificial fertilizers.

- (A) For thousands of years, most Egyptians have lived alongside the Nile and their farmlands have been replenished with nutrients from the annual flooding.
(B) The most notable of these were the two temples of Abu Simbel, built by the ancient Egyptian pharaoh, Ramses II.
(C) This electricity was generated by the dam's 12 turbines, which generate ten billion kilowatt-hours annually.
(D) These annual floods served to restore the farmland fertility with deposited silt.
(E) It cost about \$1 billion to build.
(F) The lake that was created is quite large, with a gross capacity of 168.9 billion cubic meters.

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

Brain drain, which is the action of having highly skilled and educated people leaving their country to work abroad, has become one of the developing countries' concern. Brain drain is also referred to as human capital flight. More and more third world science and technology educated people are heading for more prosperous countries seeking higher wages and better working conditions. This has of course serious consequences on the sending countries.

While many people believe that immigration is a personal choice that must be understood and respected, others look at the phenomenon from a different perspective. What makes those educated people leave their countries should be seriously considered and a distinction between push and pull factors must be made. The push factors include low wages and lack of satisfactory working and living conditions. Social unrest, political conflicts and wars may also be determining causes. The pull factors, however, include intellectual freedom and substantial funds for research.

Brain drain has negative impacts on the sending countries' economic prospects and competitiveness. It reduces the number of dynamic and creative people who can contribute to the development of their country. Likewise, with more entrepreneurs taking their investments abroad, developing countries are missing an opportunity of wealth creation. This has also negative consequences on tax revenue and employment.

Most of the measures taken so far have not had any success in alleviating the effects of brain drain. A more global view must take into consideration the provision of adequate working and living conditions in the sending countries. Another option should involve encouraging the expatriates to contribute their skills to the development of their countries without necessarily physically moving back to their home countries.

36. To address the problem of brain drain, one has to understand _____.
(A) working conditions (B) the employment rate
(C) freedom of work (D) the causes
37. Which of the following is true about brain drain?
(A) It means citizens, regardless of their education levels and skills, leave their countries to work elsewhere.
(B) Brain drain has terrible impacts on the economic development of receiving countries.
(C) Immigration has nothing to do with brain drain.
(D) Brain drain has struck developing countries hard.
38. According to the passage, which statement about push and pull factors is **NOT** correct?
(A) Both push and pull factors can be used to explain why people choose to migrate.
(B) If a society is not stable, it will cause highly skilled people to work abroad.
(C) Giving immigrants adequate intellectual freedom is categorized as a push factor.
(D) High salary will attract science and technology educated immigrants to work in other countries, which is a pull factor.
39. To limit the negative impact of brain drain, expatriates should _____.
(A) come back to their home countries for good
(B) try to help their home countries even though they live overseas.
(C) provide good working conditions for their home countries
(D) create pressure on the governments of the sending countries

第 40 至 43 題為題組

Kissing as a means of expressing affection seems to have developed more elaborately in Western cultures than in Eastern ones. Anthropologists report many instances in which peoples of non-Western societies are mystified or shocked by the practice. In the 1860s, an English traveler, Winwood Reade, offered his lips to an African girl and was furiously turned down by her. The poor girl thought that he was going to dine off her, and she ran for her life! The Romans, on the other hand, had already developed kissing to such an art that they had three terms for the custom: basium for the kiss between acquaintances, osculum for that between close friends, and suavius for that between lovers. Our kissing heritage, obviously, comes from Rome.

It is too simple to say, however, that the West kisses and the rest of the planet does not. Gavelock Ellis, a psychologist, makes a useful distinction between the tactile and the **olfactory** kiss, suggesting that both varieties, in different ways, may come from infantile and even animal impulses. In the Western-style tactile kiss, it is the mouth that is the focus of activity. Ellis surmises that behind the desire to press lip to lip are three antecedent instincts: the suckling instinct of the infant, the maternal impulse to lick the young, and the instinct (observable in mammalian mating) for the male to bite the female. In the olfactory kiss, on the other hand, we see a survival of the primitive sniffing instinct. The old joke about Eskimos rubbing noses has, in fact, a sound ethnographic basis, and the Eskimos are not alone in this activity. Numerous people around the world touch not lips, but cheeks or noses, and the biological origin of this may well be the desire to sniff prey or food.

40. What is the first paragraph mainly about?
- (A) Different views on kisses.
 - (B) Diverse types of kisses.
 - (C) Specific features of kisses.
 - (D) Various types of kissing taboos.
41. Which of the following statement is true?
- (A) Winwood Reade's kissing behavior was considered culturally acceptable in the African country.
 - (B) The Romans made a clear cut to distinguish kisses between lovers or between acquaintances.
 - (C) Sniffing behavior turns into physical lip contact that people practice today.
 - (D) The Eskimos smell people when they want to find a perfect match.
42. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**olfactory**" in the second paragraph?
- (A) Gentle.
 - (B) On impulse.
 - (C) Of smell.
 - (D) Rough.
43. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Both lips and mouth play the main role in the tactile kiss.
 - (B) Tactile kiss originates from the primitive impulse to hunt.
 - (C) Olfactory kiss has sexual associations.
 - (D) Kisses develop from the sensitivity of the infant's lips to contact with his mother's nipple.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

A revolution in people's understanding of crime is quietly overthrowing some established doctrines. Until recently, criminologists looked for the causes of crime almost entirely in the offenders' social circumstances. There seemed to be no shortage of circumstances to blame: weakened, chaotic or broken families, ineffective schools, antisocial gangs, racism, poverty, and unemployment. However, increasingly it is becoming clear that crime is the outcome of an interaction between social factors and certain biological factor, particularly for the offenders who, by repeated crimes, have made public places dangerous.

The most compelling evidence of biological factors for criminality comes from two studies—one of twins, the other of adopted boys. Since the 1920's, it has been understood that twins may develop from a single fertilized egg, resulting in identical genetic endowments—identical twins—or from a pair of separately fertilized eggs that have about half their genes in common—fraternal twins. A standard procedure for estimating how important genes are to a trait is to compare the similarity between identical twins with that between fraternal twins. When identical twins are clearly more similar in a trait than fraternal twins, the trait probably has high heritability.

There have been about a dozen studies of criminality using twins. More than 1,500 pairs of twins have been studied in the United States, the Scandinavian countries, Japan, West Germany, Britain and elsewhere, and the result is qualitatively the same everywhere. Identical twins are more likely to have similar criminal records than fraternal twins. For example, the late Karl P. Christiansen, a Danish criminologist, using the Danish Twin Register, searched police, court and prison records for entries regarding twins born in a certain region of Denmark between 1881 and 1910. When an identical twin had a criminal record, Christiansen found his or her co-twin was more than twice as likely to be involved in crime as a fraternal twin.

44. What is the best title of this passage?
- (A) Cultural Differences in Twins Crime (B) Crime Causation: Biological Theories
(C) The Cause and Effect of Criminology (D) The Twin Debate in American Criminology
45. Among the many factors, which one the following is **NOT** related to crime?
- (A) Fertility. (B) A criminal co-twin.
(C) Genes. (D) Family background.
46. Which of the following is a finding of the studies mentioned in the passage?
- (A) Criminal behavior has deeper roots in biology than in social circumstances.
(B) The influences of parental nurturing account for criminal behaviors.
(C) Identical twins are more likely to commit crimes than fraternal twins.
(D) Biological factors are at play in criminality as well as social factors.
47. What is the ratio of crime between identical twins and fraternal twins when a co-twin becomes a criminal?
- (A) 1 to 1.5. (B) 1 to 1. (C) 2 to 1. (D) 1.5 to 2.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

In the 1920s, Mexican artist Diego Rivera (1886–1957) revived the art of painting frescoes, large murals done on fresh plaster. Rivera's frescoes appeared on the outside walls of buildings in Mexico City, in plain sight of any passerby. This brought art out of the elite galleries by catering to the upper class and literally to the public.

Rivera attracted controversy for his belief that the working class should wield more political power. His dominant artistic subject in his art was as expansive as his frescoes: the role played by laborers in the past, present, and future of humanity. Many of his frescoes depict a progression through time and can be read as time lines from left to right. For example, on the left side of a fresco, there might be field workers hunched over in fatigue and surrounded by the tools of their trade. On the right side, after they have moved through history, the same workers stand tall, radiating strength and confidence. Such empowerment of the worker was the bright future Rivera envisioned for all the workers of the world.

Rivera received various prestigious commissions while he was in the United States. In the 1930s, he was commissioned by the Ford Motor Company to paint a twenty-seven-panel fresco in the Detroit Institute of Arts. The fresco entitled Detroit Industry portrays some of the varied groups that shaped American culture and constituted its workforce. The central panel on the north wall shows the manufacture of a 1932 Ford V-8 engine, and the central panel on the south wall shows the production of this same car's exterior. Smaller panels depict workers in a variety of other Detroit industries, such as medicine, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals. The fresco is a dynamic work that, by capturing the energy, humanity, and collective achievement of the Detroit workers, celebrates all working men and women. The greatest achievement of Diego Rivera's career still stands there and continues inspiring many people and later artists.

48. What is the article mainly about?
- (A) How Diego Rivera discovered his artistic methods.
(B) The ways in which Diego Rivera's radical politics affected his art work.
(C) The amazing range of styles Diego Rivera explored in his lifetime.
(D) A great and compassionate Mexican muralist and his continuing influence today.
49. Why did Diego Rivera's works arouse wide discussion?
- (A) He advised to mend the gap between the upper class and the middle class.
(B) He advocated to involve the working class in more political participation.
(C) He suggested that the influence of the upper class in politics should be restricted.
(D) He recommended that the rights of Detroit employees should be respected and protected.
50. Based on the passage, which characteristic can be seen in Diego Rivera's frescoes?
- (A) They contain repeating shapes, patterns, and symmetry.
(B) They are understandable, even with abstract themes.
(C) They feature recurring images of farmers and laborers.
(D) They depict and imitate subjects as real as possible.
51. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the fresco, Detroit Industry?
- (A) Commissioned by Ford, the fresco represents only the development of the motor industry.
(B) It is made up of twenty-seven panels on the north and south walls of a building.
(C) Diego Rivera used the Ford motor factory as the model for the fresco.
(D) It is created as a tribute to the city's manufacturing base and labor force of the 1930s.

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. 根據學者說法，聊八卦（gossip）讓我們能傳遞重要資訊，同樣也能跟親朋好友聯絡感情。
2. 我們應該接受聊八卦是人類生活重要的一部分，因為社交圈的規模能避免我們短壽。

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：2017 年臺灣舉辦「世界大學運動會」，很多運動員的奮鬥史因此被報導，也鼓舞許多年輕人。但也常見運動明星因個人行為不佳，而登上新聞版面，最後隕落體壇。請以此為主題，寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞。文分兩段，第一段探討運動員對年輕人產生的影響，第二段請舉一位或數位曾影響過你的運動員作為例子，描述你自身的個人經驗。