

108 學年度全國高級中學

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 ～ 3 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



版權所有・翻印必究

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. Despite media pressure, the mayor refused to _____ on the rumor concerning his extra marital affair.
(A) outline (B) remark (C) declare (D) buzz
2. In times when the concept of human rights did not prevail, prisoners used to be treated like animals, _____ soundly by warders for their misbehavior and disobedience.
(A) whipped (B) absorbed (C) delivered (D) spoiled
3. However bad the situation we _____, we should always confront it with courage and face the challenge bravely.
(A) emerge (B) conquer (C) assume (D) encounter
4. Peggy always has _____ for the poor and the disadvantaged. As a matter of fact, she donates money and food to charities on a monthly basis.
(A) appointment (B) deficiency (C) intention (D) sympathy
5. Public officials must be clean-fingered; any accusation of bribery in _____ with their duties will probably deprive them of their jobs.
(A) crisis (B) regulation (C) connection (D) harmony
6. The undisguised and _____ conversation of the young couple made other people on the bus uncomfortable and embarrassed.
(A) intimate (B) realistic (C) identical (D) luxurious
7. A series of vaccine scandals in China, including years of illegal sales of _____-refrigerated vaccines and locally-produced substandard vaccines, came to light in March and July respectively.
(A) strictly (B) mutually (C) improperly (D) unfortunately
8. Oscar left school at sixteen and worked briefly as a travel _____, believing that this job would allow him to see the world.
(A) household (B) pioneer (C) detective (D) agent
9. Some animals will exhibit their territorial behavior when other animals get too close. They will become very _____; watch out when you approach them.
(A) conventional (B) aggressive (C) spiritual (D) industrial
10. Tina's problem with her parents is a(n) _____ example of poor communication and generation gap.
(A) prime (B) historic (C) annual (D) classical

11. Worried about the disappearance of their precious heritage, the tribal leaders work very hard to _____ their culture and traditions for generations to come.
(A) repair (B) knit (C) dodge (D) preserve
12. The second-hand car Gilbert bought was a real bargain. Not only did it save him a large amount of money but it is still in _____ good condition.
(A) financially (B) reasonably (C) consciously (D) automatically
13. Much to everyone's relief, health officials have _____ the epidemic to the infected area, managing to prevent the disease from spreading globally.
(A) restricted (B) founded (C) engaged (D) defined
14. Due to poor rainfall, a new water-rationing _____ is to be put in place. It's time to conserve water.
(A) opportunity (B) schedule (C) attempt (D) occasion
15. Workers on temporary contracts struck for _____ employment arrangements; they demanded better rights and benefits as well as a secure retirement.
(A) technical (B) individual (C) permanent (D) conclusive

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

One year's stay as an exchange student at Mountainburg High School in Arkansas, USA, was really an unforgettable memory for me. 16. my host family, I experienced American culture and went on several fun-filled holidays. Two of the most remarkable ones were Thanksgiving and Christmas. Thanksgiving, a traditional American festival, 17. a big feast with all family members gathering together, offered me a chance to have the most traditional Thanksgiving dinner, which included mashed potatoes, turkey and zucchini. Christmas was also fabulous. On Christmas Eve, not only did I relish 18. gourmet dinner, but I also heard extraordinary stories of Jesus from my host father. By the fireplace, we chatted, prayed and then gave each other presents.

Besides experiencing their cultural events, I shared some of mine with them. On Mid-Autumn Festival, I made pineapple cakes and brewed oolong. 19. my family would do in Taiwan, we watched the moon at the porch and shot the breeze! During the Chinese New Year, I taught them how to make boiled dumplings. Together we rolled the wrapper, prepared well 20. fillings, and wrapped them — into funny shapes! All of us were enjoying that afternoon, a moment when everyone got fully involved in the same thing.

16. (A) With a view to (B) Thanks to (C) By means of (D) Regardless of
17. (A) featuring (B) featured (C) to feature (D) features
18. (A) another (B) the other (C) other (D) many a
19. (A) While (B) Though (C) Since (D) As
20. (A) composed (B) wretched (C) flavored (D) scattered

第21.至25.題為題組

Have you ever felt worse after taking a new medication? Well, one study published in Science Translational Medicine suggests that such 21. might not be the drug's fault but may result from the "inactive" ingredients in the drug, such as binding materials, dyes, preservatives, and flavoring agents. The report indicates that these inert ingredients can cause allergic reactions or adverse effects in certain patients who are 22. such compounds as gluten, lactose, or special dyes. The study analyzed a database of more than 42,000 prescription medicines and over-the-counter medicines, finding that an average pill consists of eight inactive ingredients, 23. some containing 20 or even more. Most of the worrisome ingredients are in small amounts in most medications, 24. ; the tiniest amount can add up because 39 percent of the seniors have been found to take at least five prescription medicines daily. The study advises that color-free or preservative-free drug products 25. priority to whether you have a known allergic reaction to an inactive ingredient or not. After all, the potential impact of these inert ingredients can never be underestimated.

21. (A) ineffectiveness (B) irresponsibility (C) imbalance (D) disconnection
22. (A) loaded with (B) opposite to (C) faint with (D) sensitive to
23. (A) for (B) with (C) whereas (D) despite
24. (A) accordingly (B) furthermore (C) though (D) namely
25. (A) are given (B) be given (C) must be given (D) should give

第26.至30.題為題組

The Republic of Cameroon is at the crossroads between West and Central Africa. The nation 26. by many African countries, the only coast in Cameroon is part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean on the west coast of Africa. When the Portuguese arrived in 1472, they noted an abundance of lobsters in the Wouri River, which was later renamed Rio dos Camaroës, 27. the "River of Shrimps" in Portuguese.

Cameroon's diverse geography and culture have made this country nicknamed "Africa in miniature." Geographically, Cameroon is a mixture of all the 28. geographical features in Africa — coastlines, volcanic mountains, grass plains, rainforests and deserts. It also has miscellaneous indigenous groups, speaking different native languages and practicing varied customs. The history of once being a British and French 29. further makes it one of the few countries in the world that use both English and French as the official languages.

However, to many football fans, Cameroon is more known for its football. The impressive and awesome performances since the 1990 World Cup have made Cameroon's national team a formidable 30. to its counterparts. In a word, Cameroon is a perfect place to see how African traditional and tribal culture meets with modern culture in this Africa in miniature.

26. (A) borders (B) is bordered (C) bordering (D) bordered
27. (A) and (B) but (C) or (D) rather
28. (A) specific (B) vacant (C) previous (D) global
29. (A) lord (B) reserve (C) colony (D) ownership
30. (A) minority (B) competitor (C) advantage (D) representative

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 has long been known that African elephants have the best smell in the world of animals. The elephant's trunk is strikingly 31. for its shape, size, and diverse capacities. Basically, no other animal can pluck a leaf with the nostrils. Aside from the amazing gripping 32., the elephant's sense of smell is also exceptional. The elephant has been proven to 33. over 2,000 genes related to the olfactory system, which is much more than all the other mammals'. Elephants are likely to utilize these genes to sense all the items in their surroundings, including foods and dangers. Researchers have found that elephants in Angola are able to 34. TNT and then avoid landmines. Another study even collected a variety of data and came to the conclusion that elephants are capable of telling two Kenyan tribes apart based on 35. clues. The researchers have found that they can instinctively shun the Maasai, who often brutally 36. them with spears to display their masculinity, rather than the Kamba, a farming people who are friendly to them.

One major reason for elephants to have such a remarkable sense of smell is that in the vast savannah, they usually have to find water and plants at a(n) 37.. In addition, they must be able to discriminate between plants that look 38.. A researcher has verified this by placing two containers in front of elephants with two different leaves 39. inside. The subjects in the experiment always 40. to pick the one with the leaves they were fond of, and skip the other one with their hateful food. Perhaps evolution does successfully help elephants adapt to the environment they live in.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| (A) distance | (B) ability | (C) managed | (D) detect | (E) possess |
| (F) attack | (G) similar | (H) hidden | (I) unique | (J) scent |

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

On a stifling sweltering summer day, nothing can beat staying indoors and enjoying a glass of iced tea with air-conditioning on. The air conditioner is definitely on the top list of modern inventions. In fact, humans have long made efforts to cool off a hot, muggy space ever since ancient Egyptians hung wet rugs over the doorways to have water evaporate so as to lower the room temperatures. Despite numerous attempts at cooling experiments over thousands of years, the modern air-conditioner was not born until a young engineer, Willis Carrier, devised a system to cool the air and reduce humidity in 1902.

What most people do not know is that Carrier's unit was not intended for humans; it was for machines, instead. Back then, the Sackett-Wilhelms Lithographing and Publishing Company was plagued by a serious printing problem due to awful air quality. The excessive humidity inside the printing factory **wreaked havoc** on the paper as well as color calibration. Carrier was appointed to solve this problem, so he contemplated for a while and then devised a mechanical unit, where air was sent through coils cooled by water. Thanks to the invention of oscillating fans made possible by Nikola Tesla's creation of alternating current motors, Carrier's innovation was a success. His unit was able to keep humidity at 55% inside the printing factory, which was equal to 108,000 pounds of ice used daily to keep the air cool. The modern air conditioner thereby came into existence.

After Carrier's game-changing machine, another engineer, Stuart Crammer also designed a similar air-cooling device, and firstly coined the term — air conditioning. More and more factories and mills started to use air conditioning, and then cinemas followed suit, which made for the phenomenon, "summer blockbusters." The first air-conditioner installed in a private residence was in a Minneapolis millionaire Charles Gates' home in 1914. Today, air conditioning has become a regular fixture or fitting in many homes around the world. Had it not been for air conditioning, a desert city like Las Vegas or Dubai would not have witnessed population growth.

41. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) The origin of air conditioning.
 - (B) The history of frozen products.
 - (C) Different methods of cooling a home or work place.
 - (D) The advantages and disadvantages of air conditioning.
42. Who was the first to use the words "air conditioning?"
- (A) Willis Carrier.
 - (B) Nikola Tesla.
 - (C) Stuart Crammer.
 - (D) Charles Gates.
43. What does the phrase "**wreak havoc**" in the second paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) To shine brightly.
 - (B) To cause trouble.
 - (C) To improve the appearance.
 - (D) To design a particular pattern.
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The first air conditioner was intended for rich people living in big houses.
 - (B) "Summer blockbusters" accidentally led to the invention of air conditioning.
 - (C) Willis Carrier made use of tons of ice to create the first air conditioning unit.
 - (D) Desert cities without air conditioning are not suitable for humans to live in.

第45.至48.題為題組

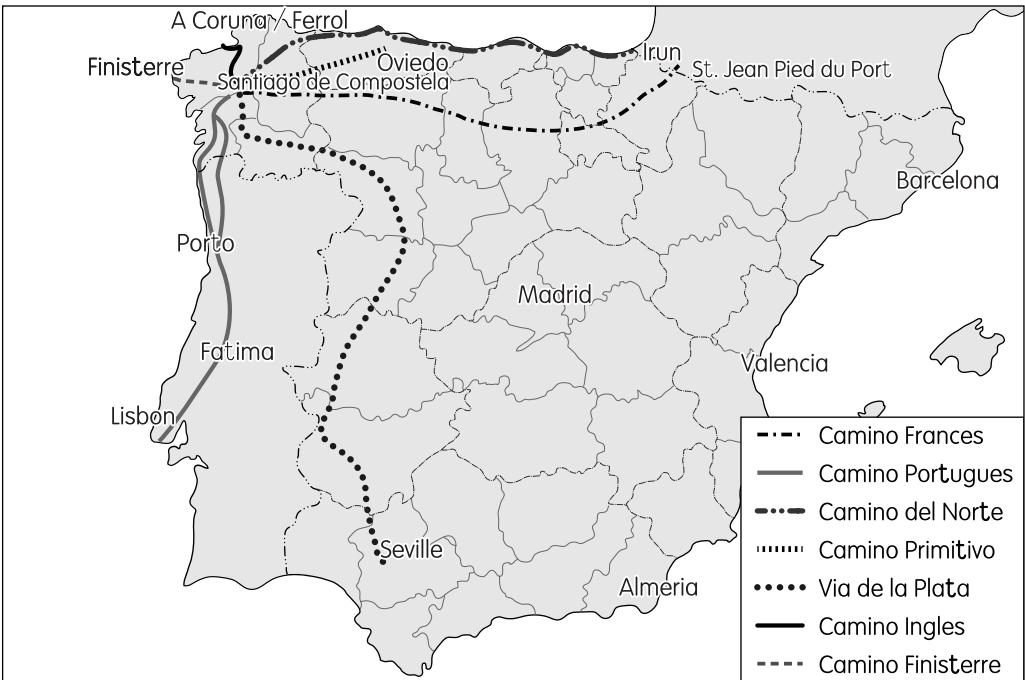
The Camino de Santiago, known as “the Way of St. James” in English, is a beloved travel destination for tourists as well as pilgrims. Every year, hundreds of thousands of people from all walks of life walk the Camino de Santiago. Strictly speaking, the Camino de Santiago is not one single way; rather, it’s a massive network of various routes, resembling a river system, stretching across a large part of Europe. These routes lead to the same destination — the tomb of St. James in Santiago de Compostela, located in north-west Spain.

The Camino de Santiago can be traced back to the early 9th century, when the body of St. James the Apostle was accidentally discovered. As the king then, Alfonso II, learned of this, he had a chapel built in this holy spot, which was later reconstructed into a large cathedral to attract more pilgrims. Incredible human flow has been going on ever since, and lots of monasteries, churches, hospitals and towns were established along the routes. Though it once decayed after the 14th century, the Camino de Santiago resurged in the late 20th century.

Nowadays, as one of people’s bucket lists, the Camino de Santiago is not so much a religious journey as a retreat for self-dialogue or simply seeking growth. Young men in their gap year, depressed people who encounter the biggest obstacle in life, cancer patients, and people who have never been out of their own country, taking a bold leap, are all walking the Way.

Before tourists set out for the Camino de Santiago, it’s advised that they study the routes carefully and wisely choose the best route, depending on the month, distance, their personal preferences and how much time they have. The oldest and most popular route is Camino Frances, which is a good choice for starters. For those who enjoy coastal views, Camino Portuguese and Camino Ingles can meet their expectations.

With most paths fairly flat, walking the Camino de Santiago is not strenuous, but continuing walking it for over ten or twenty days is definitely a challenge. The Camino de Santiago is a life-changing experience. Contact us and book a tour with us, and you are sure to fulfill your dream!

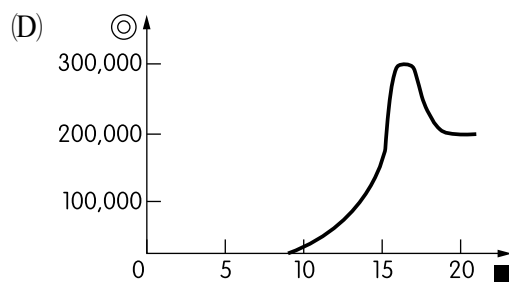
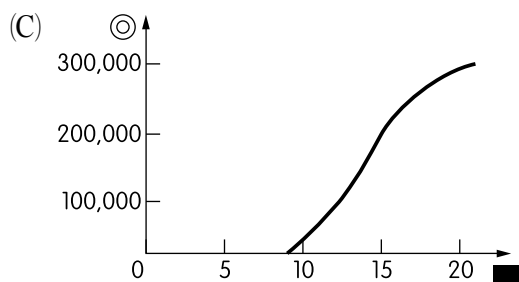
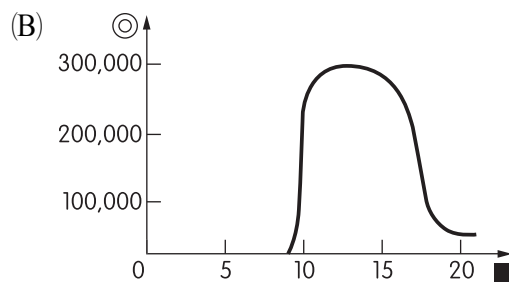
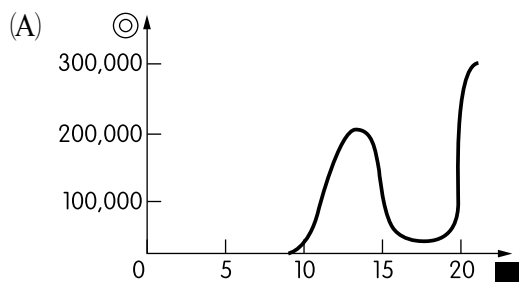


45. Where is this passage most likely to appear?

- (A) A book review.
- (B) A travel website.
- (C) A textbook on geography.
- (D) A magazine about exercise.

46. Which of the following **BEST** describes the popularity of the Camino de Santiago?

(◎ People who walk the Camino de Santiago / ■ Century)



47. Which route would a traveler choose if he or she prefers a challenge for a long trip, and wants to avoid beaches and other tourists?

- (A) Camino Frances. (B) Camino de Norte. (C) Camino Portuguese. (D) Via de Plata.

48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- (A) The Camino de Santiago covers more than one country.
- (B) Those who walk the Camino de Santiago usually hope to make a change in their life.
- (C) People who took the Camino de Santiago hundreds of years ago were mostly Christians.
- (D) People can have a good time doing extreme sports when taking the Camino de Santiago.

第49.至52.題為題組

Vanilla extract is a common ingredient in many people's cooking and baking, and it is usually within arm's reach in their kitchen. Natural vanilla is even better for artisan bakers or cooks, who desire nothing but good quality. However, their finished products are getting more and more expensive because the price of natural vanilla has been skyrocketing, and its worth nowadays is as much as that of silver by weight.

The basic reason for expensive vanilla is the difficulty to cultivate it. It takes three years on average for vanilla vines to become fully mature, and they only bloom once a year. To make matters worse, the blooming period only lasts for one day. Though vanilla is native to Mexico, 80% of it comes from Madagascar due to the severe deforestation in its natural habitat in Mexico. However, with the lack of bugs or birds responsible for pollinating the flowers, farmers in Madagascar have to pollinate vanilla flowers by hand within the very day, which is not only time-consuming but also labor

intensive. On top of that, with the trend of consuming an organic and natural diet, more consumers opt for pure and natural vanilla extracts. To meet consumers' need, large food companies like Nestle and Hershey started to replace artificial ingredients with natural ones, which brought about a price jump. Growing vanilla is nerve-racking and volatile since Madagascar is prone to cyclones. As climate change worsens, violent storms become frequent. When a cyclone destroys vanilla crops, the farmer will not have any yield until three years later. The supply is constantly dropping due to these factors. No wonder the once ordinary vanilla turns into a rare and expensive delicacy.

Despite the vanilla's price spike, farmers did not actually profit from it. Instead, bigger middlemen and **speculators** did by stocking unsold vanilla harvested green. They held vanilla beans off the market so as to make the price soar and make a fortune afterwards. There are not many ways to ease the vanilla crisis. Perhaps before the governments step in, we could switch to other natural seasonings, instead of assisting raising the vanilla price.

49. What is the purpose of this passage?

- (A) To explain why vanilla is so expensive.
- (B) To introduce a variety of vanilla products.
- (C) To describe how terrible vanilla farmers' life is.
- (D) To demonstrate how to grow vanilla of good quality.

50. According to the passage, what can we know about growing vanilla?

- (A) Storms in Madagascar often do damage to vanilla crops.
- (B) 80% of vanilla vines will bloom, and the rest are likely to die.
- (C) It takes little time to grow vanilla, but processing its extract is time-consuming.
- (D) A lot of insects and birds help pollinate the flowers of vanilla vines in Madagascar.

51. According to the passage, who are "**speculators**" in the last paragraph?

- (A) People who process vanilla beans.
- (B) People who predict the price of vanilla.
- (C) People who buy vanilla and sell it at a higher price.
- (D) People who study different ways of growing vanilla vines.

52. What can we infer from the passage?

- (A) Vanilla that weighs as much as silver is considered of good quality.
- (B) Places other than Madagascar do not have excellent vanilla growing skills.
- (C) The Madagascar government has tried to control the price of vanilla, but in vain.
- (D) Despite the high price of vanilla, farmers usually cannot sell it and make a fortune by themselves.

第53.至56.題為題組

Well goes the saying, "**A lie told often enough becomes the truth.**" Attributed to many propagandists like Vladimir Lenin, Joseph Goebbels, and Adolph Hitler, this saying is now being proved to be true by psychologists. In a study, participants were given two categorized trivia statements — one is true (something like "A prune is a dried plum") and the parallel version is untrue (something like "A date is a dried plum"). They were asked whether the item was true or false. Two weeks later, the same participants underwent the same procedure, but this time mixed with some new

items. Another two weeks later, the same procedure took place again. The result showed that the statements that had been displayed in the first and second phase were more likely to be regarded as true regardless of whether it is true or false. Another study conducted by Vanderbilt University further indicated that repetition makes a statement seem more plausible, whether it is actually a fact or fiction, known or unknown. The research team also found that repetition effect is so strong that repeating falsehoods could even overpower our prior or existing knowledge.

The tendency to believe information to be true after repeated exposure is called the illusory truth effect. Psychologist Tom Stafford suggests the reason behind by saying that “our minds are prey to the illusion of truth effect because our instinct is to use short-cuts in judging how plausible something is.” Namely, to make quick judgments, we tend to rely on something familiar to us and that’s why repetition can even make known lies sound more believable. Stafford thus recommends double-checking why we believe what we have believed by asking ourselves “Does it sound plausible because it is really true or just because we have been told that repeatedly?” To sum up, by tracking the origin on any claim and arming ourselves with powers of reasoning, we can help guard against the illusory truth effect and avoid falling for any propaganda, advertising, or fake information from news media.

53. Which of the following is the **BEST** title for the passage?
- (A) How the Illusion of Truth is Created
 - (B) Who Is to Blame for Illusion of Truth
 - (C) Illusion of Truth in Our Daily Life
 - (D) Ways to Guard against Illusory Truth Effect
54. How does the author argue for “**A lie told often enough becomes the truth**” in the first paragraph?
- (A) By comparing real stories about famous propagandists.
 - (B) By conducting several studies and offering valid references.
 - (C) By showing experimental findings of varied studies.
 - (D) By repeating the detailed information again and again.
55. Based on the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about the illusory truth effect?
- (A) It occurs when we depend more on instinct than rationality.
 - (B) It is often used in propaganda, advertising, and fake news.
 - (C) It sways people’s judgements of truth or falsity.
 - (D) It turns something untrue into a real truth by its nature.
56. Which of the following people does **NOT** fall into the trap of the illusory truth?
- (A) Winnie thinks highly of a certain political candidate because of much exposure in the press.
 - (B) Christopher believes the news is true because he has found some well-grounded references.
 - (C) Darby believes the new policy to be good because many of her friends are talking about it.
 - (D) Eeyore posts what has been shared hundreds of times on his IG with a comment “sound true.”

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二大題，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），若因字跡潦草、未標示題號、標錯題號等原因，致評閱人員無法清楚辨識，其後果由考生自行承擔。作答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. 未來數十年，人工智慧（AI）將為我們創造巨大的價值，但也可能會取代人類一半以上的工作。
2. 當沒有特殊技能的人可能因 AI 崛起而失業，我們最好現在就想一想可以為這樣的趨勢做些什麼。

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： 位於北歐的瑞典（Sweden）在去年夏天締造史上最高溫。十五歲少女葛莉塔·通貝里（Greta Thunberg）在暑假結束開學時決定不去上學，轉而到國會門前靜坐，身旁放了一塊板子，上面寫著：「為氣候而罷課」（School Strike for the Climate）。她表示，「既然大人們都不理會我們的未來，我又為何要在意？」

請以此新聞事件為素材，試以 Amy Wang 的身份以英文在個人臉書（Facebook）發文，第一段說明你是否認同通貝里以罷課手段喚醒政治人物正視全球暖化（Global Warming）議題，並述明理由。第二段以 Although I'm not as brave as Greta Thunberg, ... 開頭書寫，提出自己如何從自身做起，協助緩解全球暖化。

