

全國公私立高級中學

107 學年度學科能力測驗第四次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：107 年 12 月 20~21 日

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

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。

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. Our English teacher gave us some more example sentences to _____ our memory of the usage of this word, which was taught in the previous lesson.
(A) motivate (B) dispense (C) contest (D) refresh
2. Millions of England fans went wild in _____ as they witnessed history—the first time ever England won a shootout in World Cup history.
(A) proportion (B) celebration (C) intimacy (D) stereotype
3. Most political observers described Trump-Kim summit in Singapore as “lacking in _____.” Specifically, nothing concrete came out of the meeting.
(A) generosity (B) potential (C) substance (D) treasury
4. Emma’s _____ cheerful nature makes her always look on the bright side of life.
(A) passively (B) partially (C) remotely (D) eternally
5. The famous soccer player has a(n) _____ tattoo of an eagle covering his right shoulder and arm, which looks like a real one.
(A) elaborate (B) invisible (C) solemn (D) fragrant
6. Though times are bad, there are still _____ opportunities for well-qualified and well-prepared job seekers.
(A) abstract (B) artificial (C) effective (D) abundant
7. Edward is a straight-forward person, so he always means _____ what he says.
(A) literally (B) mutually (C) indirectly (D) cautiously
8. Studies show that early _____ to piano practice can help build up children’s language skills. This will probably prompt more parents to force their kids to take piano lessons.
(A) refusal (B) proposal (C) adventure (D) exposure
9. Thanks to advances in assisted reproduction, the death of the last male northern white rhino doesn’t necessarily mean _____ for the species.
(A) shortage (B) extinction (C) intuition (D) milestone
10. Education resources are not evenly _____ across schools in cities and rural areas. No wonder students in rural areas are performing worse than those in cities.
(A) distributed (B) reckoned (C) flourished (D) alienated
11. The suicide bombing was an act of _____ triggered by the collective injustice that the bomber’s community suffers.
(A) liberty (B) revenge (C) landslide (D) welfare
12. When the judge saw the fans of the accused superstar screaming in the courtroom, he immediately _____ the police to arrest them.
(A) accessed (B) cultivated (C) summoned (D) obtained

13. Cashless businesses were once a(n) _____ case in some specific shopping venues, but now, cashless is fast on its way to becoming the norm.
(A) intense (B) crucial (C) isolated (D) prior
14. In modern countries, delayed completion of education, marriage, and parenthood all contribute to _____ idea of when adulthood begins.
(A) draining (B) shifting (C) annoying (D) opposing
15. When the chilly wind started to blow in the evening, many pedestrians on the street _____ their hands into the pockets.
(A) sprained (B) bathed (C) tucked (D) twisted

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，並畫記在答案卡之「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

A ban on the use of plastic straws, utensils and cocktail picks came into force in Seattle on July 1, 2018. Under the rule, food service businesses in the city will have to provide customers with “compliant options,” such as straws _____ 16 _____ compostable paper or compostable plastic. If businesses do not comply with the new rules, they may face a fine of \$250.

The issue of plastic waste is becoming increasingly serious. Over 8 million tons of plastic _____ 17 _____ the world’s oceans each year, according to the United Nations Environment Program. Europeans produce 25 million tons of plastic waste annually, and less than 30 percent of this is collected for recycling.

Seattle’s move is to respond to the numerous attempts by authorities and businesses to _____ 18 _____ the impact of plastic on the environment. Earlier this June, _____ 19 _____, McDonald’s announced that it would move away from using plastic straws in its U.K. and Ireland restaurants. The fast-food giant said it would start a phased adoption of paper straws at all 1,361 of its sites in the two countries. The _____ 20 _____ is set to start in September and be completed by 2019. Hopefully, this environmentally friendly act will be adopted by more other food businesses.

16. (A) make of (B) are made of (C) making of (D) made of
17. (A) paves the way for (B) finds its way into (C) makes way for (D) gives way to
18. (A) weaken (B) increase (C) retreat (D) release
19. (A) in short (B) before long (C) for example (D) that is
20. (A) occurrence (B) precaution (C) monument (D) transition

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Netflix is a popular company that offers movies, games, and television shows on DVDs shipped via mail to the subscribers’ address for a monthly fee. They also offer streaming via television. People can binge-watch Netflix shows as long as they have time.

If binge-watching Netflix shows all day long sounds like a dream job, then look no further _____ 21 _____ this job posting. The streaming company is seeking an “editorial analyst,” whose job is to “watch, research, rate, tag, explain and write analysis for movie and TV content” for their catalogue. _____ 22 _____, Netflix needs someone to watch hours and hours of TV and movies for them; after viewing, he or she should help _____ 23 _____ the content into proper genres. This is definitely a(n) _____ 24 _____ career for anybody who’s incurably addicted to watching Netflix’s endless offerings in their free time.

According to the 25 requirements for the job, the ideal candidate will be “passionate about movies and TV with in-depth knowledge of the entertainment industry” and should be able to live and work in Los Angeles. For more details, please contact Netflix.

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|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 21. (A) than | (B) after | (C) into | (D) for |
| 22. (A) For one thing | (B) In other words | (C) As a result | (D) In addition |
| 23. (A) investigate | (B) squeeze | (C) classify | (D) translate |
| 24. (A) infectious | (B) generous | (C) exhausting | (D) enviable |
| 25. (A) qualification | (B) credibility | (C) documentary | (D) incentive |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

As small and large businesses are worried about hackers, it is worthwhile understanding them more. Why do hackers, well, hack? It often starts with a need for thrills and for acknowledgement. It is not always the money 26 that attracts them to run a risk; more often than not, it is a need for the adrenalin rush that comes from breaking impenetrable defenses and proving themselves to other hackers. According to several coders, that triumphant moment of knowing their own power is something of a crucial 27. It's like they have pulled off something significant in their life.

The sense of idealism and an overwhelming belief in the power of technology to 28 some social problems drive many young coders. Hackers tend to have an acute, heightened sense of what is right and what is wrong, and much of their behavior is based on 29 they interpret what they see as injustice or unfairness. This heightened sense of social injustice is one of the characteristics that supports many hackers. That is what, in particular, leads to the formation of hacktivist groups like Anonymous, which tries to correct what they 30 to be social injustices. Knowing more about why hackers hack will help people take precautions against hacking.

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|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 26. (A) on call | (B) on offer | (C) in reply | (D) for free |
| 27. (A) tug of war | (B) rite of passage | (C) rule of thumb | (D) point of view |
| 28. (A) set right | (B) call off | (C) blend with | (D) put aside |
| 29. (A) why | (B) when | (C) while | (D) how |
| 30. (A) boast | (B) applaud | (C) claim | (D) defend |

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

You're freaked out because some strange person, animal, or thing is pursuing you. Just when you think you have nowhere to escape, you wake up in a cold sweat. Experts who study nightmares say this is a pretty typical bad-dream 31. There's often some threat of death, injury or destruction, and you're trying to escape. If you've experienced a(n) 32 event, such as a car accident, or maybe a military combat, it's also common for your nightmares to 33 these specific situations.

But nightmares come in all shapes and sizes. In some instances, a bad dream's setting or events may be innocent, but the emotions the dreamer feels are ones of terror, disgust or distress. For that reason, when nightmares are really 34, they can cause real health trouble, such as depression and insomnia. Thus, if one has 35 one nightmare every night, that's the first warning sign to notice.

Startled wake-ups are another common 36 of a clinical nightmare disorders. Some researchers say startled waking 37 true nightmares from mere bad dreams, but there is no hard line between the two. For people who have severe nightmare problems, it's also common is for them to 38 try to stay awake in order to avoid having nightmares; when they do have a nightmare, they often don't sleep for the rest of the night.

This lost sleep has “massive” implications for a person’s health. Chronic poor sleep can cause a whole 39 of mental and physical health issues, including depression and heart disease. Treating a person’s nightmares can lead to significant improvements in their sleep and other suicide-linked mental health disorders. Therefore, it’s essential for them to 40 a doctor appointment. After all, they all want to get rid of nightmares.

- (A) distinguishes (B) schedule (C) traumatic (D) actively (E) nearly
(F) relive (G) scenario (H) frequent (I) feature (J) range

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

Stephen King’s tales are the kind that inspires the question, “What happened to you as a child?” His latest novel is no different. In the new thriller *The Outsider*, King explores the idea of being in two places at the same time and, of course, an unspeakable crime. The so-called “King of Horror” said that he was partly inspired by an Edgar Allan Poe short story called *William Wilson*. “The guy is at school, another guy comes to school who looks just like him, dresses like him, and has the same name,” King said. “And the thing that came to my mind is, what would a story be like if the evidence that somebody committed a horrible crime was ironclad. But if the evidence that the person had was a perfect alibi, what if that was also ironclad?”

The story of *The Outsider* centers on a little league coach named Terry Maitland who is accused of a crime that is supported by DNA evidence and seen by witnesses, and yet he has a perfect alibi, which proves his innocence. It turns the town upside down.

King, who has published more than 50 best-selling books over the past 44 years, said *The Outsider* was one of those “magic books” that seemed to tell itself. “Sometimes you have to kind of pull them through. And this one kind of pulled itself through,” he said of the story. Despite his liking for tales of horror, he said ideas usually come to him while living an ordinary life.

“It’s like what they say about sharks. They have to keep swimming and feeding all the time. But you don’t do it on purpose,” he said. “I go to the market, I shop, but every now and then I’ll see something. Sometimes it’s two things that come together that give me an idea. And I don’t keep a notebook or anything like that because I feel like the bad ideas would just sort of float away, but the good ones have a tendency to stay.”

41. Based on the passage, what’s the main muse for Stephen King’s intriguing stories?

- (A) He imitates other famous writers. (B) He is observant in his daily life.
(C) He listens to other’s life stories. (D) He takes notes every day.

42. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true about Stephen King?

- (A) He is a writer with a lot of best sellers.
(B) He is a writer without a fixed writing style.
(C) He is sometimes inspired by other writers.
(D) His latest novel is a horrible and mysterious story.

43. Why did Stephen King mention sharks in the last paragraph?

- (A) To point out a similarity. (B) To personalize sharks.
(C) To alert his readers. (D) To present a contrast.

44. Where does the passage most likely come from?

- (A) A movie review. (B) A best-seller list. (C) A movie trailer. (D) A TV interview.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

There's an amazing diversity of greeting customs around the world. In Tibet, sticking out your tongue can be a way of welcoming people. In New Zealand, Maori greet each other by touching noses. Ethiopian men touch shoulders, and in the Democratic Republic of Congo, male friends touch foreheads. In many Asian countries, people bow to each other when meeting. And in some European countries, as well as Arab countries, hugs and kisses on the cheek are more the norm. However, the most common physical way to greet people around the world is now the handshake.

Handshaking has become so **ubiquitous** that you may never have thought about why people shake hands. The history of the handshake dates back to the 5th century B.C. in Greece. It was a symbol of peace, showing that neither person was carrying a weapon. At that time, the handshake was actually more of an arm grab. It involved grabbing each other's forearms to check that neither man had a knife hidden up his sleeve. Some say that the shaking gesture of the handshake started in Medieval Europe. Knights would shake the hand of others in an attempt to shake loose any hidden weapons.

While handshaking is still the most ubiquitous greeting around the world, it may be losing ground in the US. The fist bump, made by making a fist and lightly touching knuckles, may be a more fashionable greeting recently. For many people, it's a pragmatic choice. Many survey participants said they preferred the fist bump because they were afraid of catching germs by shaking hands. Perhaps one day, the once-taken-for-granted handshake will be totally replaced by fist bump.

45. What's the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Latest Greeting Trend in the World
(B) How to Make Friends Around the World
(C) Different Symbols of Peace Around the World
(D) Different Ways of Greeting Around the World
46. Based on the passage, why did people shake hands in the very beginning in history?
- (A) Out of curiosity. (B) To show appreciation.
(C) Out of peaceful intention. (D) To attack each other.
47. What does the word "**ubiquitous**" mean in the second paragraph?
- (A) Common. (B) Unique.
(C) Precious. (D) Exclusive.
48. What does the author think of handshaking?
- (A) It may be a thing of the past. (B) It may give rise to an outbreak of a disease.
(C) It is here to stay. (D) It may become unique to the U.S.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

The use of Video Assistant Referees (VAR) is one of the most polarizing issues in modern football. The technology has been **rolled out** in Italy, Spain and the USA, among other countries, each to varying degrees of success. Now, it has been used on the biggest stage of all: the 2018 World Cup. The technology was only used to correct "clear and obvious mistakes"—to allow or disallow goals, award or deny penalties, show or rescind red cards, or correct instances of mistaken identity when a referee disciplines the wrong player.

FIFA President Gianni Infantino has been a vocal advocate of VAR for some time, regularly voicing his support for the developing use of the technology. He was also consistent in his opinion that the 2018 World Cup should be its grand premiere. Infantino stressed the need for "continuing tests" but insisted that its use would make football a fairer game.

Meanwhile, UEFA are yet to be convinced that video assistants are the way forward for the European game. UEFA President Aleksander Čeferin said, “Fans see the VAR screen all the time but nobody knows how it works.” “For me, it might be a good project but we shouldn’t rush it,” he added. Like many others, he also fears it could ruin the flow and feel of the game.

But supporters of VAR continue to argue that on the biggest world stages, there should be no room for error. VAR will ensure that decisions are fair and that the best team wins. Besides, to avoid interrupting the game flow, VAR will be used to correct only significant mistakes. To them, the use of VAR in the 2018 World Cup has been an effective, giant leap in the right direction.

49. Based on the passage, what’s the main purpose of the use of VAR on the football field?
- (A) To relieve the load of referees.
(B) To replace field judges.
(C) To prevent players from fouling.
(D) To ensure a fair game.
50. Which of the following words is closest to the phrase “**rolled out**” in meaning in the first paragraph?
- (A) Launched. (B) Proved. (C) Clarified. (D) Expected.
51. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) VAR has been used in all football leagues.
(B) VAR has its supporters and opponents.
(C) VAR was first introduced in the 2018 World Cup.
(D) Most VAR advocates are from Europe.
52. Based on the passage, what is the author’s attitude toward the use of VAR?
- (A) Negative. (B) Conservative. (C) Neutral. (D) Doubtful.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

For more than 60 years many women in Saudi Arabia were stuck in the passenger seat, but now they can finally sit behind the steering wheel. Until June 24 this year, only men were allowed driving licenses, so while there was no formal ban on women driving, they couldn’t drive legally either. But now the rules have been changed, and Saudi Arabia has started to issue driving licenses to women. Earlier in June women have started to receive Saudi licenses, all of whom had already been given a driving license from another country. The Saudi Arabian government said more than 2,000 women got their driving licenses in the first week. Thousands of women have now signed up for driving lessons as new female-only programs have sprung up.

In the past women who drove in public risked being arrested and fined. This often meant that families had to hire private drivers to transport their female relatives. This is because the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia follows a particularly strict brand of Islamic law known as “Wahhabism.” It says that men and women should be kept separate and that women should wear veils to cover themselves. It’s also the law in Saudi Arabia that every woman must have a male guardian. This is often a relative or the woman’s husband. Thus, some people there said women didn’t need to drive, because they don’t travel without a man who can drive for her.

The previous leader of Saudi Arabia started to relax some of the laws around what women could do back in 2011. But this change about driving is said to be down to the current king’s son Mohammed bin Salman, who was given the job of ambassador to the U.S., and is in charge of a plan to reform and transform society in Saudi Arabia by 2030. To make **this** happen he says the country needs to increase the number of women in the workforce, and they need to be able to drive to work. The crown prince says it was “the right decision at the right time.” He says the question of whether women should drive is “neither religious nor a cultural issue,” but he says he understands there might be “social issues,” as not everyone in Saudi Arabia supports the changes.

53. Based on the passage, what's the main purpose of lifting the ban on women drivers in Saudi Arabia?
- (A) To give women equal rights in Saudi Arabia.
(B) To encourage females to enter the workplace.
(C) To conform to the strict Islamic law.
(D) To reduce the cost of hiring private drivers.
54. Based on the passage, which of the following doesn't refer to the same person?
- (A) Mohammed bin Salman.
(B) The Ambassador to the U.S.
(C) Wahhabism.
(D) The crown prince.
55. What does the word "**this**" in paragraph 3 refer to?
- (A) To allow women to drive.
(B) To be an ambassador to the US.
(C) To motivate more women to work.
(D) To modernize Saudi Arabia by 2030.
56. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) There was a clear Islamic law prohibiting women from driving.
(B) Women in Saudi Arabia tend to enjoy more freedom than before.
(C) Women in Saudi Arabia hadn't been issued driver's licenses for nearly 60 years.
(D) The ban lifting is met with some disagreement.

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。

- 有時候，人們會不自覺地養成拖延的壞習慣，而讓待辦事項清單上的有些工作未完成。
- 拖延是一種普遍的現象，常常起因於人們無法明白該任務的重要性。

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：現代人生活中都充滿了各種壓力，大人、小孩都如此，當然青少年也不例外。請寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段，說明你生活中主要的壓力來源為何？第二段，描述平時面對壓力時，你都是如何紓解、對抗壓力的。