

龍騰文化

115 學年度學科能力測驗全真模擬試卷

英文考科

請於考試開始鈴響起，在答題卷簽名欄位以正楷簽全名

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正帶（液）。
- 除題目另有規定外，非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答題卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正帶（液）。
- 考生須依上述規定畫記或作答，若未依規定而導致答案難以辨識或評閱時，恐將影響成績。
- 答題卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

選擇題計分方式：

- 單選題：每題有 n 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項。各題答對者，得該題的分數；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。
- 多選題：每題有 n 個選項，其中至少有一個是正確的選項。各題之選項獨立判定，所有選項均答對者，得該題全部的分數；答錯 k 個選項者，得該題 $\frac{n-2k}{n}$ 的分數；但得分低於零分或所有選項均未作答者，該題以零分計算。

祝考試順利

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龍騰文化

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第壹部分、選擇題（占 62 分）

一、詞彙題（占10分）

說明：第 1 題至第 10 題為單選題，每題 1 分。

二、綜合測驗（占10分）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題為單選題，每題 1 分。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

As of 2023, about 32% of people in the US had at least one. And if you still don't have one yet, you must have considered getting one at some point in your life, for they have become one of the most popular and trendy forms of self-expression. Many consumers like to create their own unique design and then pay top dollar to have them 11 in place. In the past, shops selling these items were usually 12 small narrow alleys in the rough parts of town. Today, high-class salons can be found in large numbers right downtown on the busiest and most fashionable streets. In case you still can't guess the stylish product under discussion, let me 13. We're talking about tattoos!

Flip through the pages of a celebrity magazine or website, and it seems as if every entertainer or sports star has two or three 14. Walk through any university or high school campus, and you're likely to witness the same phenomenon. After all, this is how most trends develop. They move from the fashion pages to the main street.

Curiously, a second corresponding trend has also developed in recent years: tattoo removal clinics. Tattoos were thought to be 15 additions, but most of them can now be safely and cleanly removed through new technological advancements. So if you've ever considered having a tattoo, why not just go and get one?

- | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 11. (A) to putting | (B) putting | (C) to put | (D) put |
| 12. (A) deprived of | (B) accused of | (C) restricted to | (D) recommended to |
| 13. (A) engage in meaningful conversations | | (B) clear up the mystery | |
| (C) organize your ideas for productivity | | (D) explore topics for debate | |
| 14. (A) under control | (B) with caution | (C) on display | (D) by accident |
| 15. (A) permanent | (B) remarkable | (C) systematic | (D) tolerable |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

In most countries, local law requires any person who works for an income to pay tax on those earnings. Tax bureaus are established to calculate and process these compulsory contributions to state revenue, and there are certain legal implications for anyone failing to 16.

Despite the imposition of penalties, fines, and even prison sentences on citizens that violate tax laws, such 17 remain fairly common. For example, many people often fail to report money earned through informal, non-corporate arrangements.

Consider, for the sake of argument, a music tutor receiving cash for teaching piano lessons, or a babysitter collecting similar, undocumented payments for services rendered. Though both of these activities are perfectly legal in themselves, the earners 18 do need to declare this source of revenue to the authorities so that they can be taxed accordingly.

_____19_____, criminals also choose not to disclose financial figures related to illegal transactions. Profits that they might enjoy as a result of selling stolen goods, for instance, will not be reported. Nor will winnings obtained at illegal gambling houses.

In both cases, nonetheless, the offending parties are _____20____ “tax evasion.” In other words, they are deliberately using unlawful means to deprive the state of taxes it is legally entitled to.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 16. (A) forbid | (B) diminish | (C) comply | (D) assemble |
| 17. (A) legal documents | | (B) dreadful consequences | |
| | (C) accessible facilities | | (D) unlawful practices |
| 18. (A) involving | (B) involved | (C) to involved | (D) to be involved |
| 19. (A) Fortunately | (B) For the time being | (C) On the contrary | (D) Needless to say |
| 20. (A) guilty of | (B) referred to as | (C) addicted to | (D) compatible with |

三、文意選填（占10分）

說明：第21題至第30題為單選題，每題1分。

第21至30題為題組

Engineer and inventor Laurence Kemball-Cook has spent a lot of time researching wind and solar power possibilities. However, when he finally came up with a(n) _____21____ way to generate eco-friendly energy, he started down a completely different renewable energy avenue. What Kemball-Cook’s invention ran on wasn’t particles of light or puffs of air, but _____22____.

Pavegen tiles are a special type of smart pavement block. Triangular in shape, these incredible little power cells can be laid along busy city walkways and pavements to generate electricity. Every time a pedestrian steps on a tile, it is gently _____23____ down, triggering a generator at each of its three corners. The more soles land on a tile, the more “manpower” can be _____24____ into electrical energy.

Currently, 270 Pavegen tiles covering a floor space of eighty square meters can, with the aid of just 120 walkers, _____25____ one kilowatt (kW) of power. This amount of electricity is enough to run a laptop for five-sixths of the day. It’s also _____26____ to microwave 21 frozen pizzas, or dry twenty heads of wet hair with a hairdryer.

On a busy shopping street in the heart of cities like London, roughly 200,000 to 500,000 pedestrians _____27____ up and down all day and late into the night. In such regularly _____28____ pedestrian zones, these tiles have the potential to generate enough power to light up that entire road around the clock.

One final feather in Pavegen’s cap is that its tiled systems can be used to _____29____ and record pedestrian numbers throughout metropolitan areas. Such data could help marketers to identify prime advertising _____30_____. It could also greatly assist with city planning and design.

Kemball-Cook’s technology is still just taking its first steps in the clean energy industry. But there is no doubt that his sustainable solution has gotten off on the right foot!

- (A) produce (B) squeezed (C) frequented (D) pedestrians (E) locations
(F) novel (G) pace (H) track (I) transformed (J) sufficient

四、篇章結構（占8分）

說明：第 31 題至第 34 題為單選題，每題 2 分。

第 31 至 34 題為題組

Somewhere between 15 and 35 kilometers above Earth, around five kilometers higher than the altitude most commercial airplanes travel at, lies a crucial collection of air. Compared to the rest of our atmosphere, this lofty layer contains a high concentration of an important colorless gas consisting of three oxygen atoms in each molecule. 31 And, that section of the sky where it seems to feel most at home is the ozone layer.

32 More than any other section of the atmosphere, it is able to absorb a significant portion of the solar radiation assaulting our planet on a daily basis. What's more, it has a particular appetite for what's known as "UVB." A rather cruel component of UV light, UVB can be extremely harmful to marine life and crops. It's by no means humans' best friend either, and has been associated with eye lens damage and various skin cancers. 33 This is something all living creatures should be very grateful for.

However, the giant hole in this layer—measured to be roughly three times the size of Brazil in September 2023—should be just as alarming. Ever since the 1970s, manmade chemical compounds and processes have released large amounts of chlorine (Cl) and bromine (Br) into the atmosphere. These are two ozone-molecule-destroying gasses. 34

Fortunately, if we mend our ways and continue to cut down on industrial pollution and other environmentally unfriendly practices, the ozone can naturally be restored. If we fail to do so, however, our future will remain very much up in the air.

- (A) The transparent gas we are referring to is none other than ozone.
(B) They have therefore been largely to blame for the ozone being gradually depleted in this way.
(C) International agreements like the Montreal Protocol aim to phase out ozone-depleting substances.
(D) The ozone layer acts as a natural shield, significantly reducing the amount of UVB that reaches the Earth's surface.
(E) The reason why such a distant accumulation of a non-solid element is so important to life on this planet is quite simple.

五、閱讀測驗（占24分）

說明：第 35 題至第 46 題為單選題，每題 2 分。

第 35 至 38 題為題組

People often have difficulty guessing Sireli Maquala's nationality. The reason for this is that Sireli was born and raised in a very small and remote island nation. Even today, its total population remains well under a million people, the majority of whom live on one of two major islands.

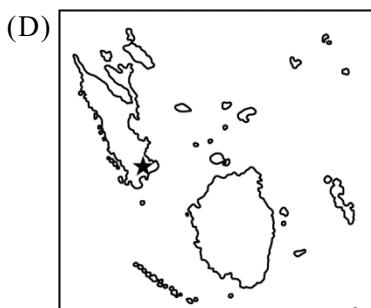
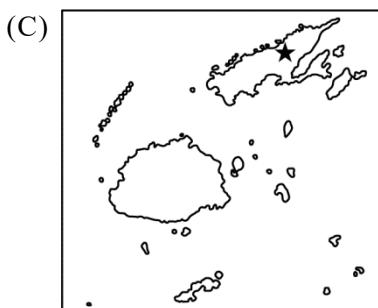
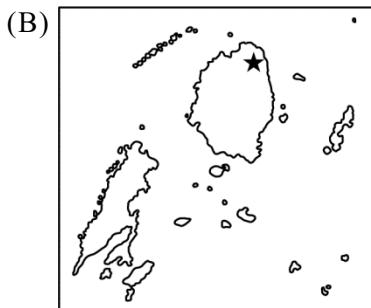
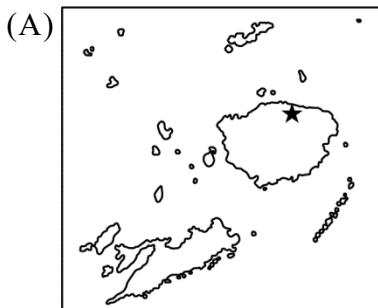
Sireli grew up on the smaller of **the two**, Vanua Levu, which the Maqualas then shared with around 112,000 compatriots. It is a long, thin, triangular island measuring 180 kilometers from end to end. At its widest, it is only around 50 kilometers wide. Sireli's hometown of Labasa lies more toward the island's northeastern point. It has a fairly large Indian community and plays quite an important role in the local sugar industry. Vanua Levu's only other town lies more or less directly opposite on its south coast, and its economy is, thanks to the popular diving spots nearby, more centered around tourism.

Sireli's parents had once hoped that, after passing all the necessary high school exams, the young graduate would be boarding a ferry and making the four-hour journey to Viti Levu. This is a larger, more circular island around 64 kilometers southwest of Vanua Levu and is also home to their nation's capital, Suva. They imagined Sireli enjoying all the sights of the big city and enrolling as a student of land management at the country's oldest university, the University of the South Pacific.

Their child, however, had other plans. Being a talented athlete, Sireli decided to pursue his dream of becoming a professional rugby player instead. The youngster thus joined a local club and later went on to represent the country's national Rugby Sevens team. The cherry on the cake was when Sireli returned home in August 2021 with an Olympic gold medal.

Rugby is one of the legacies of this country's colonial past and has become its national sport. With around 80,000 registered players, two Rugby World Cup Sevens titles, and now a second Olympic gold medal to its name, the country undoubtedly considers the sport an important part of its culture. This country is Fiji.

37. According to the passage, which of the stars (★) below is most likely to represent where Sireli Maquala was born and raised?



38. What does the passage imply about rugby in Sireli's country of birth?

- (A) It was brought to these Pacific islands by previous colonizers.
- (B) It used to be played on these shores but is now a thing of the past.
- (C) In spite of its popularity, local players cannot make a career out of it.
- (D) Apart from its cultural value, it allows the country to host World Cups.

第 39 至 42 題為題組

Global warming is real, and natural disasters are gaining in both frequency and severity as a result. Some regions are more fortunate than others and are relatively free of disasters, but most people need to worry about hurricanes, typhoons, tornadoes, landslides, floods, fires, or droughts. This means that for most of us, disaster-proofing our homes should be a priority. The following list provides some of the key issues to keep in mind.

Stock a pantry: When a disaster occurs, it often becomes difficult or impossible to visit the local supermarket for food and water. That is why it is vital to have an adequate amount on hand at all times. Canned fruit and vegetables, rice and noodles, jams and jellies can all be stored for ages. A well-stocked freezer is also essential; even if there is a power outage, the food inside will maintain its freshness and can be used in the initial few days. It is most urgent to have at least a one-week supply of drinking water.

Purchase a generator: Electrical power is often the first thing to go, so having an on-site source of electricity can be a real blessing. However, make sure it is stored in clean, dry space or it may prove useless.

Prepare survival packs: If your house becomes damaged or unlivable, tents, sleeping bags, tools, blankets, flashlights, batteries, and first-aid kits will assist your family in getting through the first days of disaster recovery.

Update your insurance coverage: Disasters are often accompanied by loss of property and, too often, loss of life. If you then discover that your insurance coverage has ended or is insufficient, you may find yourself facing **another even greater disaster**.

Build a community with neighbors: Disasters strike communities, not individuals, so it is vital that bonds with neighbors remain tight before, during, and after a disaster occurs. Until emergency services can arrive on the scene, nearby residents are often the primary support group you will need to rely on. For those members of the community who have failed to make the preparations outlined here, the need will be even greater.

39. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) How to build strong community relationships.
- (B) How to survive an earthquake or other disasters.
- (C) How to prepare and protect one's home prior to a disaster.
- (D) How to deal with the local government in the aftermath of a natural disaster.

40. According to the passage, which of the following is the most important item for the pantry?

- (A) Canned vegetables.
- (B) Lots of drinking water.
- (C) Plenty of frozen food supplies.
- (D) Rice, noodles, bread, and other essentials.

41. Why does the author mention “**another even greater disaster**” in the fifth paragraph?

- (A) To suggest buying more insurance than necessary.
- (B) To discuss the physical dangers of natural disasters.
- (C) To advise on the importance of community support.
- (D) To highlight risks of inadequate insurance after a disaster.

42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is an opinion, but NOT a fact?

- (A) Houses often become unlivable as a result of a disaster.
- (B) Power outages are common in the early stages of a disaster.
- (C) A new generator might be the most important purchase a homeowner can make.
- (D) The intensity and occurrence of natural disasters is on the rise because of global warming.

第 43 至 46 題為題組

The Namib is a dry and deadly environment of sand, storms, and sun. A coastal desert situated along the west coast of southern Africa, this region receives a miserable average of less than 50 mm of rain a year. Daytime temperatures can soar in excess of 45°C, and the long, windy nights are reported to be freezing. People are thus often surprised to learn that such an uninviting stretch of land, which is almost entirely bare of plant life, might well be home to the oldest living things on Earth.

Though scientists usually refer to it as the welwitschia, this miracle plant goes by many different and rather colorful, local names. “Onion of the desert,” “headless tree,” “long-haired thing,” and “two-leaved-cannot-die” are just some of the ways in which its highly unusual structure is described in the languages spoken in this corner of the globe. So alien-like in appearance is this evergreen species, in fact, that the Austrian flower expert and medical doctor for whom it was officially named, Friedrich Welwitsch, is said to have simply knelt down in wonder upon first seeing it in 1859.

When he had gotten his breath back and rubbed his eyes, a kneeling Dr. Welwitsch would have observed a very short, woody stem along with a circular mass, well over 1 meter in diameter, of long, flat, twisted, and leathery leaves. We now know today that welwitschias always have at most two leaves proceeding from the base of their short, branchless stems. These continue growing throughout the plant’s lifetime and often become awfully entangled as they spread out on the sandy desert floor.

Considering that welwitschias regularly live for well over 1,000 years, it’s no wonder that each of these bizarre leaves can reach impressive lengths of up to 6 meters. Researchers even claim that certain of these unique plants are somewhere between two and three thousand years old, which would mean that a welwitschia alive today might have been around during China’s Zhou dynasty. Weird indeed it might be, but, when it comes to survival, the welwitschia is a wonder.

43. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?

- (A) The Desert That Cannot Die
- (B) The Namib’s Deadliest Plant
- (C) Two Leaves or Not Two Leaves
- (D) Africa’s Famous Two-Leaved-Cannot-Die

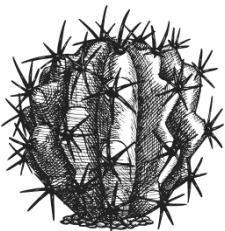
44. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Paragraph 1 shows just how harsh conditions for desert plants can be.
- (B) Paragraph 2 describes how all the other names for the plant have disappeared.
- (C) Paragraph 3 reveals the key to this plant’s unique ability to survive.
- (D) Paragraph 4 describes the physical appearance of the plant in vivid detail.

45. Which of the following is NOT discussed in the passage?
- (A) How locals have put this plant to good use over the years.
 - (B) How long this very unusual species is able to remain alive.
 - (C) The various physical characteristics of the species in question.
 - (D) The explorer for whom the plant was named over a century ago.

46. Which of the following would most likely depict the focus of this passage?

(A)



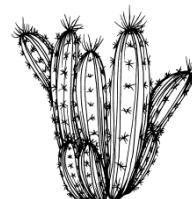
(B)



(C)



(D)



第貳部分、混合題（占 10 分）

說明：本部分共有 1 題組，每一子題配分標於題末。限在答題卷標示題號的作答區內作答，並依規定用筆作答。

第 47 至 50 題為題組

From Despair to Hope: Two Refugees' Stories

Millions of people worldwide are forced to flee their homes due to various reasons, like war, populations. Wherever they are urgently in need of shelter, food, and medical care, the persecution, natural disasters, etc. The UNHCR provides vital aid for these vulnerable UNHCR's help and support are crucial in helping them rebuild their lives.



My name is Zuhur. I fled Syria in 2011 when the civil war broke out. At the time, I was 31 years old, with a family to care for. We escaped to Lebanon, hoping for safety, but life here has been incredibly challenging. I thought we'd return home in a few months, but 13 years later, we're still here. Like many other refugees, we rely on aid from the UNHCR for nearly everything, but this support is decreasing. I used to be a nurse in Syria, but legally, I can't work here. My children are growing up in uncertainty, and their education has been disrupted. The rising cost of food and utilities makes daily life a constant challenge. I dream of returning to Syria one day, but I know my country is still far from safe. If going back isn't an option, I hope to find a place where my children can go to school and have a future that isn't overshadowed by war and loss. We're just trying to survive day by day, but I still hold on to hope that better days are ahead.



My name is Sohidul, and I'm an 18-year-old Rohingya. Life as a Rohingya has always been filled with fear in Myanmar, and the violence in 2017 made it unbearable. The Myanmar government refused to recognize us as citizens. They labeled us "illegal immigrants" even though our families had lived there for generations. They drove us out through brutal military campaigns. They burned our villages and attacked our people. My parents, brother, and sisters were all killed trying to escape, and I was the only one who managed to reach Bangladesh alive. Life in the refugee camp was extremely difficult. The camp was overcrowded and lacked basic necessities. I couldn't see a future there. Out of desperation, I decided to risk everything on a dangerous boat journey to Indonesia, hoping to find safety and freedom there instead. The journey was terrifying—my fellow refugees and I spent weeks at sea with little food and water. After enduring countless hardships, I finally arrived in Indonesia. However, life remains difficult here as well. Finding food, shelter, and basic security is still a daily struggle.

- 47-48. 請從文本中找出最適當的單詞 (word) 填入下列句子空格中，並視句型結構需要做適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，並符合全文文意。每格限填一個單詞 (word)。(填空，每格 2 分)

Because of war, persecution, natural disasters, or other crises, millions of people have no choice except for 47 their homes. These refugees often feel so 48 that they risk their lives and attempt dangerous journeys to other countries.

49. From (A) to (F) below, choose the **ONES** that are true for both Zuhur and Sohidul. (多選題，4 分)

- (A) Without a fixed residence, both keep moving from place to place.
- (B) Both are looking forward to going back to their homeland someday.
- (C) Both fled their homeland because of military campaigns.
- (D) Neither of them can afford daily necessities.
- (E) They both have families to attend to in refugee camps.
- (F) In spite of daily hardships, both remain optimistic about the future.

50. What do “**these vulnerable populations**” refer to in Zuhur’s and Sohidul’s stories? (簡答，2 分)
-

第參部分、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「答題卷」標示題號之作答區內，作答時不必抄題。

一、中譯英（占8分）

說明：依題號將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

- 現代的忙碌生活方式使得許多人沒什麼時間自己準備食物。
- 難怪餐飲外送服務在近年來相當流行，因為它讓人們可以在家中享用新鮮、美味的餐點。

二、英文作文（占20分）

說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)。

以下有三項剛完成開發之手機應用程式：

應用程式一：
Food Scanner



利用此程式掃描食物或菜餚，可以立刻知道其成分與營養。

應用程式二：
Health Tracker



此程式會隨時提醒使用者身體健康狀況，並在罹患疾病時發出通知。

應用程式三：
Fortune Teller



此程式會預測使用者未來幾小時內會發生什麼事情，精準率達 80%。

如果只能在你的手機下載其中一個應用程式，你會選擇哪一個？請以此為主題，寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段，第一段說明你的選擇及理由，並舉例說明你將如何使用這個應用程式。第二段說明你不選擇另兩個應用程式的理由。