

龍騰文化

113 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

【教用卷】

—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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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。

1. The loud noise of something heavy hitting the floor woke me up while I was _____ off to sleep.

(A) fading (B) drifting (C) ceasing (D) blending

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第一回

參考答案：B

試題中譯：當我漸入夢鄉時，被一聲重物撞擊地板的巨響吵醒了。

(A)逐漸消失 (B)緩緩陷入 (C)停止 (D)融合

2. Esther kept tossing and turning last night because of her sense of _____. She regretted having cheated on the exam but dared not tell her parents.

(A) humor (B) fulfillment (C) relief (D) guilt

命題出處：龍騰【新全勝】英文學測 16 週 Week 1 詞彙題

參考答案：D

試題中譯：Esther 昨晚因她的罪惡感而輾轉難眠。她很後悔考試作弊，但卻不敢告訴她的父母。

(A)幽默 (B)實現 (C)寬慰 (D)罪惡

3. Despite _____ opposition from her parents, Joyce insisted on keeping the stray dog she had found at a park.

(A) professional (B) fierce (C) peculiar (D) familiar

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 2 Sports & Exercise

參考答案：B

試題中譯：儘管父母的強烈反對，Joyce 堅持留下她在公園撿到的流浪狗。

(A)專業的 (B)激烈的 (C)獨特的 (D)熟悉的

4. Judy's father was in a good mood last night, so she _____ the opportunity to ask him to buy her a new smartphone.

(A) adjusted (B) browsed (C) mimicked (D) seized

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 6 Technology

參考答案：D

試題中譯：Judy 的爸爸昨晚心情很好，所以她抓住機會要求爸爸買給她一支新的智慧型手機。

(A)調整 (B)瀏覽 (C)模仿 (D)抓住

5. There is a strong _____ between Mike and Louis because they were roommates during their military service.

(A) slave (B) fiction (C) bond (D) empire

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 3 Cultures

參考答案：C

試題中譯：Mike 和 Louis 之間有很強的連結，因為他們在當兵時是室友。

- (A) 奴隸 (B) 虛構的故事 (C) 連結 (D) 帝國

6. The company made a(n) _____ response to the employees' requests, which allowed them to work with a flexible schedule beginning from today.

- (A) fluent (B) original (C) mutual (D) prompt

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 6 回

參考答案：D

試題中譯：這家公司對於員工的要求給了即時回應，允許他們從今天開始有彈性的工作時程。

- (A) 流利的 (B) 原來的 (C) 相互的 (D) 即時的

7. The coastguard in Penghu has successfully stopped a group of people posing as fishermen from _____ illegal cigarettes worthy of half a billion dollars into the country.

- (A) accumulating (B) anticipating (C) switching (D) smuggling

命題出處：龍騰【新全勝】英文學測 16 週 Week 1 詞彙題

參考答案：D

試題中譯：澎湖海巡人員已成功阻止了一群漁民假冒者走私價值五億元私菸進入國內。

- (A) 累積 (B) 預期 (C) 轉換 (D) 走私

8. As social insects, honey bees live together in large family groups. A well-organized honey bee _____ is typically made up of three adult groups: workers, drones, and one queen.

- (A) vacancy (B) prosperity (C) colony (D) facility

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 6 回

參考答案：C

試題中譯：蜜蜂為社會性昆蟲，會以大型家庭群體居住在一起。一個組織良好的蜜蜂群落通常是由三種成蜂群體所組成：工蜂、雄蜂及一隻蜂后。

- (A) 空缺 (B) 繁榮 (C) 群落 (D) 設施

9. People often quarrel or fight over trivial things. To avoid this, we should learn to be more _____ to others and tolerate unintentional mistakes.

- (A) consistent (B) courteous (C) controversial (D) confidential

命題出處：龍騰【新全勝】英文學測 16 週 Week 1 詞彙題

參考答案：B

試題中譯：人們常因為瑣碎小事而爭吵或打架。為了避免這種狀況，我們應該學會對人更有禮貌並包容無心之過。

- (A) 一致的 (B) 有禮的 (C) 有爭議的 (D) 機密的

10. When investigating a bribery case, the prosecutors have to question suspects _____ to prevent them from getting together to conspire to deceive.

- (A) consequently (B) desperately (C) individually (D) considerably

命題出處：龍騰【新全勝】英文學測 16 週 Week 1 詞彙題

參考答案：C

試題中譯：調查收賄案件時，檢方必須個別質詢嫌犯，以防止他們聚集起來串供欺騙。

- (A)因此 (B)不顧一切地 (C)個別地 (D)相當地

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

On the Indonesian island of Bali, ancient cultural traditions are still alive. One of these unique practices has to do with newborn children. Newborns are considered pure and holy beings, more belonging to the spirit world rather than the 11 and impure earth. Therefore, their feet and bodies are not permitted to touch the ground for the first three months of their lives. 12, infants are held by a parent or another adult family member at all times. This is believed 13 their connection to the spiritual world and protect them from the harmful influences existing on earth.

Then, on a child's 105th day of life—210th in some families—the Nyabutin ceremony is held. This 14 the child's passage to the human world. A priest visits the family home to lead the ceremony. The parents first go through a service to make them pure and clean, and then prayers and gifts are offered to the 108 spirits that are believed to 15 the Balinese. Holy water is sprinkled on the child's feet. Then, for the first time in the child's life, his or her feet are allowed to touch the earth.

11. (A) durable (B) coarse (C) moist (D) vacant
12. (A) However (B) Namely (C) Instead (D) Otherwise
13. (A) to preserve (B) to have preserved (C) that preserves (D) that it preserves
14. (A) exaggerates (B) occupies (C) represents (D) installs
15. (A) check out (B) look into (C) see off (D) watch over

命題出處：龍騰 讀霸英文學測五合一 Unit 8 Culture and Art

參考答案：11. B 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. D

試題中譯：

在印度尼西亞的峇里島上，古老的文化傳統仍然存在。這些獨特的習俗之一與新生嬰兒有關。新生兒被認為是純潔而神聖的生物，更屬於靈魂世界，而不是粗俗、不純淨的地球。因此，他們出生後前三個月，腳和身體不可以接觸到地面。取而代之的是，嬰兒要一直由父母或其他成年的家庭成員抱著。人們認為這麼做可以保持他們與靈魂世界的連結，並保護他們免於受到存在地球上的有害影響。

然後，在小孩出生後第 105 天（在某些家庭中是 210 天）舉行 Nyabutin 儀式。這代表了小孩要進入人類世界。一位牧師會到這戶人家中主持儀式。父母首先要進行祝禱儀式，使他

們變得純潔乾淨，然後向被認為會守護峇里島民的 108 位神祇祈禱和獻供。聖水灑在孩子的腳上。然後，這孩子一生第一次他或她的腳可以碰觸地面。

11. 此題考單字字義，空格前出現 *rather than* (而非)，前後語意出現轉折，可推知此處應填入 *pure and holy* (純潔、神聖的) 的相反詞，故選(B)，正好呼應空格後出現 *impure* (不純淨的)。(A)耐用的 (B)粗糙的；粗俗的 (C)潮濕的 (D)空缺的。
12. 此題考轉折詞，空格前提到嬰兒的腳不能碰到地面，而空格這句提到嬰兒要一直抱著，故選(C)，表示沒做前述的事，取而代之的是做後面提及的事。(A)但是；然而 (B)也就是說 (C)作為替代；取而代之 (D)否則；不然。
13. 此題考文法，本句的句型為「sth is believed to VR」表「據相信；據認為」，此句中 *this* 指的是前述嬰兒要一直抱著，腳不能碰到地面一事，故選(A)。
14. 此題考單字字義，此段在解釋 Nyabutin 儀式，而此句在說明 Nyabutin 儀式代表的意思，故選(C)。(A)誇大 (B)占據 (C)代表 (D)安裝。
15. 此題考片語，此句繼續說明 Nyabutin 儀式，父母會向神明祈禱，而神明會保佑當地人，故選(D)。(A)結帳離開；查證 (B)研究；調查 (C)為（某人）送行 (D)守護；照顧。

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Alan Turing is one of the most significant figures in the history of computers, often called the “father of computer science and artificial intelligence (AI).”

Born in London in 1912, Turing graduated from Cambridge 16 a degree in mathematics. In 1936, he published a paper introducing the “Turing Machine,” an abstract mathematical model for the computer. The paper has 17 been described as the most influential piece of writing in the history of mathematics.

During WWII, Turing worked for the British government’s intelligence department, leading a team that 18 coded German messages. His efforts helped the British and their allies defeat opposing forces in several crucial battles. After the war, he helped to develop early computers. However, most of his accomplishments were 19 due to their secret nature.

In 1952, Turing was convicted of homosexuality, which was illegal in England at the time. He lost his job and was forced to take medicine to “cure” his desire to be with men. Two years later, he died of poisoning, a possible suicide. It wasn’t until 2009 20 the government officially apologized for the way Turing had been treated. Today, he appears on the Bank of England £50 note, and a computer science award and many other things have been named after him.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|
| 16. (A) with | (B) by | (C) through | (D) for |
| 17. (A) so | (B) since | (C) as | (D) yet |
| 18. (A) enclosed | (B) cracked | (C) replaced | (D) twisted |
| 19. (A) unconscious | (B) unrealistic | (C) undone | (D) unrecognized |
| 20. (A) but | (B) when | (C) that | (D) did |

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 3 回

參考答案：16. A 17. B 18. B 19. D 20. C

試題中譯：

艾倫·圖靈（Alan Turing）是電腦史上最重要的人物之一，經常被稱作「電腦科學和人工智慧之父」。

圖靈於 1912 年出生於倫敦，畢業於劍橋大學，並擁有數學學位。1936 年，他出版一篇介紹「圖靈機」的論文，那是一套抽象的電腦數學模型。這篇論文自此被認為是數學史上最具影響力的著作。

在二次大戰期間，圖靈為英國政府的情報部門工作，帶領團隊破解德軍的加密訊息。他的成果幫助了英軍與盟國在好幾場重要的戰役中打敗敵軍。戰後他協助開發早期的電腦，然而，因為事關機密，他大部分的成就都未得到認可。

1952 年，圖靈因同性戀而被判定有罪，同性戀在英國當時不見容於法律。他失去工作並被迫服藥來「治療」他想要跟男人在一起的慾望。兩年後他死於中毒，有可能是自殺。直到 2009 年，政府才正式為圖靈之前所受到的遭遇道歉。今天他出現在英格蘭銀行 50 英鎊的鈔票上，且有電腦科學獎及許多其他事物以他為名。

16. 此題考介系詞。從句中 graduated 和 degree 可知是擁有學位畢業，故選(A) with 表「附帶有……」。

17. 此題考可與現在完成式搭配的副詞。since 不論是當作副詞（如本題用法）、介系詞（如 since + 過去某時間點）或連接詞（如 since + S + V-ed），都是用於現在完成式或過去完成式的句子中。

18. (A)圍住 (B)破解 (C)取代 (D)扭曲

19. (A)無意識的 (B)不切實際的 (C)未完成的 (D)不被認可的

20. 此題測驗分裂句用法 It isn't/wasn't until...that...，表「直到……才……」。

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

The deepest, darkest sections of the Earth's oceans have always represented a mysterious and mostly unexplored realm for mankind. This untouched territory has 21 explorers and scientists for centuries. Even today, with all our modern machinery and technology, we still, believe it or not, actually know more about the nature of the 22 of the moon than we do about that of our own ocean floors.

One thing we can be sure of, however, is that they are absolutely 23 with life. Samples gathered from around 5,000 meters below the ocean 24 more than 500 distinct plant and animal species, while a single liter of deep-sea water is home to as many as twenty thousand different species of bacteria.

It remains largely unknown exactly how all of these 25 underwater creatures are able to

thrive at such unforgiving depths. However, there is no doubt that human activity is now posing a major 26 to their well-being as well as their incredible high-pressure environments. Studies indicate that climate change, ocean pollution, and noise pollution have all already severely impacted on the 27 and food chains of watery flora and fauna. Furthermore, recent deep-sea mining efforts aimed at extracting raw materials from the ocean floor are 28 the safety and stability of these fragile ecosystems. In short, they are, because of us, in deep 29.

It is thus 30 that we all work together to protect and preserve ocean life and deep-sea environments as much as we can and as soon as possible. If we do not, countless living treasures of the deep will be lost forever.

- (A) habitats (B) threat (C) trouble (D) contained (E) fascinating
(F) imperative (G) surface (H) intrigued (I) teeming (J) undermining

命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 8 Animals

參考答案：21. H 22. G 23. I 24. D 25. E 26. B 27. A 28. J 29. C 30. F

試題解析：

地球海洋最深、最黑暗的部分一直代表著對人類來說神祕且幾乎未開發的領域。這片未被觸及的領地已吸引探險家和科學家的好奇數個世紀了。即使在今天，不管你信不信，儘管我們擁所有現代機械和技術，實際上我們對月球表面的了解仍然多於對海底的了解。

然而，我們可以確定的一件事是，深海處絕對充滿了生命。從海面以下約 5,000 公尺處收集的樣本包含 500 多種不同的植物和動物物種，而單一公升的深海水中有達兩萬種不同的細菌。

究竟這些迷人的水下生物如何能夠在如此嚴酷的深度繁衍生息，在很大程度上仍不為人知。然而，毫無疑問的是，人類活動現在對牠們的健康以及令人難以置信的高壓環境構成重大威脅。研究指出氣候變化、海洋汙染和噪音汙染已經嚴重影響了水生動、植物的棲地和食物鏈。此外，最近旨在從海底提取原物料的深海採礦活動正在破壞這些脆弱生態系統的安全和穩定。簡而言之，牠們因為我們而深陷困境。

因此，重要的是我們所有人共同努力，盡我們所能並儘快保護且維護海洋生物和深海環境。如果我們不這樣做，無數的深海珍寶將永遠消失。

21. 本題要填動詞，從空格前的 a mysterious and mostly unexplored realm for mankind 和空格後的 untouched territory，其文意可推知未知的深海領域應是吸引探險家和科學家的，故填(H) intrigued。
22. 本題要填名詞，作答線索為空格後出現的 the moon。此外，本句最後的 floors 也與 surface 形成相對的語意，故填(G)。
23. 本題要填動詞，作答線索為空格後的下一句 Samples...more than 500 distinct plant and animal species, while...is home to as many twenty thousand different species of bacteria.，以及 be teeming with 的字詞搭配，故填(I)。
24. 本題要填動詞，空格後出現的 is home to 與 contain 語意呼應，故填(D) contained。
25. 本題要填形容詞，作答線索為第一段的文意，且 intrigued 與 fascinating 相呼應，故填(E)

fascinating。

26. 本題要填名詞，作答線索為空格下一句的 climate change... severely impacted，以及 pose a threat to 的字詞搭配，故填(B) threat。
27. 本題要填名詞，從空格後方出現的 watery flora and fauna「水生動、植物群」可推知填(A) habitats。
28. 本題要填動詞，作答線索為空格前一句出現的 have... severely impacted，本段皆在討論人為活動對海洋環境造成的破壞，故填(J) undermining。
29. 本題要填名詞，作答線索為本段文意與 in trouble 的字詞搭配，故填(C) trouble。
30. 本題要填形容詞，從本段最後的...as much as we can and as soon as possible. If we do not, countless living treasures of the deep will be lost forever.，可推知行動刻不容緩，故填(F) imperative。

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

The practice of audiences throwing tomatoes and other rotten fruit at actors for their poor stage performances dates back to the 1880s. While you may still see this practice in movies now and then, it is no longer considered socially acceptable. 31

La Tomatina is a festival that has been officially recognized since 1952, although it began unofficially in 1945. In that year, some local youths were attending a parade when a fight broke out. 32 The following year, using tomatoes brought from home, teenagers started a similar battle, this time just for fun. Thus began a distinctive, colorful, and messy local tradition.

33 Lasting just over an hour, the fight requires participants to attack one another with slightly overripe fruit provided by local farmers. In 2015, close to 150,000kg of tomatoes were used. The town's government has published a list of regulations for celebrants to follow, primarily designed to prevent injuries. The final rule, though, sums up the spirit of the festival: Have fun!

Once the battle has concluded, the clean-up begins. Fire trucks use hoses to wash the streets, buildings, and participants. 34 Perhaps less surprising are the La Tomatina imitations that have sprung up across the globe, from China to Columbia and Colorado. It seems that the idea of having fun has worldwide appeal!

- (A) Tomatoes were seized from a nearby market stall, resulting in a massive food fight.
- (B) One unintended benefit of the activity, however, is that the citric acid from the tomatoes actually leaves the town's roads and structures cleaner than before.
- (C) However, on the final Wednesday of August every year in the Spanish town of Buñol, not throwing tomatoes may be viewed as antisocial behavior.
- (D) Although the main purpose of the festival is to celebrate the tomato harvest, in most people's minds, La Tomatina is most closely associated with the fruit fight that highlights the day.

命題出處：龍騰【新全勝】英文學測 16 週 Week 4 篇章結構

參考答案：31. C 32. A 33. D 34. B

試題解析：

早在 1880 年代，觀眾就有朝臺上表現不佳的演員丟番茄和其他爛水果的作法。雖然在許多電影情節裡還偶爾看得到，但這種作法在社交場合中早就被認為無法接受了。然而，每年八月的最後一個星期三，在一個名為 Buñol 的西班牙小鎮，如果不丟番茄還可能被認為是反社會的行為。

番茄節從 1952 年起成為官方認證的節慶，雖然早在 1945 年就開始了。那一年，許多當地的年輕人參加一場派對時，爆發了衝突。人們隨手抓起附近市場攤販的番茄互扔，造成一場食物大混戰。隔年，年輕人們用自家帶來的番茄發動一場相似的戰爭，這次只是純粹為了好玩。自此，一個獨特、繽紛、又有點混亂的當地傳統就展開了。

雖然這個節慶的主要目的是慶祝番茄豐收，但在多數人的心目中，番茄節現在已經跟水果戰爭這個當天最重要的活動畫上等號。這場戰爭只持續約一個多小時，參戰者需要用當地農夫提供的略為過熟的水果來攻擊對方。2015 年用掉了將近 150,000 公斤的番茄。小鎮政府部門也公告了參與慶典者須遵守的規範清單，主要是用來避免傷害。然而，最後一條規則卻完美總結這個節慶的精神：好好玩吧！

戰爭一結束，就要開始清掃了。消防車會用水管沖洗街道、大樓以及參加者們。這個活動也帶來一個意料之外的好處，那就是番茄裡的檸檬酸的確讓小鎮的馬路與建築物變得比原先較乾淨。或許比較不令人驚訝的是番茄節在世界各地引發的模仿效應，從中國到哥倫比亞到科羅拉多。看來，想要大玩特玩的想法對世界各地的人們都有吸引力！

31. 此題前句說明往舞臺丟水果的行為已經無法被社會接受，下一段卻開始介紹互丟番茄歡慶的番茄節，表示這題的句子必須點出文意的轉折，故選(C)。
32. 此題前句提到發生衝突，(A)選項不但重複出現關鍵詞 *fight* 讓文意通順連貫，其句中出現的 *tomatoes*，也讓下一句再次提到番茄時，符合敘事邏輯。
33. 此題位於第三段首句，擔負承接上段主題並開啟下段敘述的功能，所以選項(D)除了重述番茄節的目的外，更點出整個節慶的重點在食物大戰，句中的 *the fruit fight* 也跟下一句的 *the fight* 相呼應，都用定冠詞片語來闡述主題。
34. 此題的內容，出現在食物大戰的描述之後，所以根據文章脈絡，該句應該要說明的是大戰以及清掃街道後帶來的影響，故選(B)。目前句出現 *wash* 跟答案中的 *cleaner than before* 也符合語意連貫。

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

Every October, the game of baseball puts on its annual event, the World Series. The World Series of 1989 promised to be something special, but no one knew how special it would eventually turn out to be. Before the series began, it was already being advertised as the *Battle of the Bay*

because the two opposing teams, the Oakland Athletics and the San Francisco Giants, came from opposing sides of San Francisco Bay.

The series commenced in Oakland on October 14. Three days later, the scene shifted to San Francisco's Candlestick Park for Game 3. Fans packed the stadium, determined to root their hometown team on to victory. But at 5:04, about thirty minutes before the first pitch, something happened that made everyone forget about baseball.

The Loma Prieta earthquake struck about 50 miles south of Candlestick Park with a magnitude of 6.9. The stadium itself suffered only minor damage, but fans were ordered to evacuate for safety reasons. Upon leaving the baseball field, they quickly learned the extent of the damage. One double-decker section of the Bay Bridge had collapsed, killing 42 motorists and injuring many others. Many buildings had fallen, and many fires had erupted. The worst affected areas were south of town, close to the epicenter, but most of the deaths occurred in the Bay Area. In the end, 63 people lost their lives, and 3,757 suffered injuries.

Terrible as these figures may be, there was one small piece of **serendipity**. Because people had left work early to watch the game at home, at the stadium, or in a sports bar, that night's rush hour traffic was considerably reduced. Authorities predicted that had it been a normal workday, the death toll would have been much higher.

The series was postponed until order could be restored and facilities had been checked for safety. Game 3 was finally played 10 days later, on October 27—another Oakland win—and the Athletics eventually won the following night as well. Now known as the Earthquake Series, it will always remain a unique part of baseball lore.

35. Which of the following would make the best title for the passage?

- (A) 1989's Loma Prieta Earthquake
- (B) San Francisco Rebuilds Following Massive Quake
- (C) Neighboring Teams Battle It Out for World Series Title
- (D) Revisiting 1989's Earthquake Series

36. What is primarily discussed in paragraph three?

- (A) Damage caused to at Candlestick Park.
- (B) Location of the earthquake's epicenter.
- (C) Facts and figures about the disaster's overall destruction.
- (D) Death tolls from the Bay Bridge collapse.

37. According to the passage, which of the following calendars best represents the dates of the 1989 World Series?

(A) OCTOBER 1989

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

(B) OCTOBER 1989

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

(C) OCTOBER 1989

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

(D) OCTOBER 1989

Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

38. What does the word **serendipity** in paragraph four mean?

- (A) Sportsmanship. (B) Tragedy. (C) Good fortune. (D) Total confusion.

命題出處：龍騰 讀霸英文學測五合一 Unit 2 Sports and Exercise

參考答案：35. D 36. C 37. B 38. C

試題中譯：

每年十月，棒球比賽都會舉行年度賽事——世界大賽。一九八九年的世界大賽保證會是場很特別的比賽，但沒有人知道它最終會變得多麼特別。在系列賽開始之前，它已經被宣傳為海灣之戰，因為兩支對立的球隊，奧克蘭運動家隊和舊金山巨人隊來自舊金山灣的兩邊。

該系列賽在十月十四日於奧克蘭開始。三天後比賽場地轉移到舊金山的燭臺球場，進行第三場比賽。球迷們擠滿了球場，決心聲援自己的家鄉球隊贏得勝利。但是在 5:04，大約是開賽前三十分鐘，發生了一件事，使所有人都忘記了棒球。

在燭臺球場以南約五十英里處發生規模 6.9 的洛馬普里塔地震。體育場本身僅輕微受損，但是出於安全考量，球迷們被下令撤離。離開棒球場時，他們很快得知地震破壞的程度。海灣大橋的一個雙層路段已經坍塌，造成四十二名駕駛死亡，並傷及許多民眾。許多建築物倒塌及火災爆發。受災最嚴重的地區在都會區南方，靠近震央的地區，但大多數死亡集中在灣區。最終有六十三人喪生，3,757 人受傷。

儘管這些數字很可怕，但仍有一件值得慶幸的事。由於人們提早下班、在家、在球場或是在運動酒吧看比賽，那天晚上交通尖峰時間的車流量大幅減少。當局預測，若是在正常工作日，死亡人數將會更高。

該系列賽被順延，直到秩序恢復，並且設施檢查確認安全。第三場比賽終於在十天後的十月二十七日進行，這次奧克蘭又贏了，而運動家隊最終也在隔日晚上獲得勝利。現在這年度的世界大賽被稱為地震系列大賽，它將在棒球傳說中占有獨特的地位。

35. 以下何者最適合做本篇文章的標題？

- (A)一九八九年的洛馬普里塔大地震。 (B)大地震後舊金山重建。
(C)鄰近隊伍爭奪世界大賽冠軍。 (D)重溫 1989 年的地震系列大賽。

36. 第三段主要討論什麼？

- (A)燭臺球場遭受的損壞。 (B)地震震央的位置。
(C)有關災難整體破壞的事實和數據。 (D)海灣大橋倒塌造成的死亡人數。

37. 根據這篇文章，下列哪一個行事曆最能呈現 1989 年世界大賽的日程？

38. 第四段中 serendipity 一詞意思為何？

- (A)運動家精神。 (B)悲劇。 (C)好運。 (D)全然的混亂。

第 39 至 42 題為題組

One can't help but notice a new addition to the traffic on Taiwan's streets in recent years, most noticeably at lunch and dinner times. This is the wave of new food delivery services that now compete for local consumers' attention and money. Companies like Uber Eats and foodpanda offer their customers more variety and convenience and sometimes even at discount prices. However, this latest phenomenon also raises a serious question for consumers to consider: what potential negative effects on the environment might be caused by these new business services?

Air pollution has been an ongoing issue in Taiwan for decades, and all these new scooters that have begun appearing at mealtimes must have a harmful effect on air quality. There is also the gas required to operate these scooters. The world already has an over-reliance on fossil fuels, so promoting new businesses that by their very nature require the use of carbon-based fuels seems misguided. Most importantly, have you noticed your dining table after finishing a meal from Uber Eats? There is an excessive amount of paper and plastic packaging, straws, condiment packs, as well as other used and un-used materials left over. Now multiply that image by all the meals ordered by these services in one day, in one week, or in one month. **A disturbing picture begins to emerge.**

Economic forecasts tell us these kinds of food delivery businesses will continue to grow in popularity in the coming years, and profits will continue to rise. As consumers, though, we also need to be aware of the possible negative impacts on society. There is no need to write letters to your government representatives or organize public protests, but we may want to limit our purchases. Try to order only on special occasions: giving mom a night off from cooking duties or when leaving the office for lunch is a real impossibility. Hopefully this has given you some food for thought.

39. According to the passage, what makes food delivery businesses so popular?

- (A) Small delivery, convenient service, and discount prices.
(B) More choices, friendly service, and free delivery.
(C) More choices, convenient service, and discount prices.
(D) Friendly service, free delivery, and discount prices.

40. What is the main reason why the writer objects to food delivery services?

- (A) They create traffic jams on the road.

- (B) They worsen the air quality across Taiwan.
- (C) They create too much unnecessary trash.
- (D) The delivery vehicles burn extra, unneeded gasoline.

41. What does “**A disturbing picture begins to emerge**” mean in the second paragraph?

- (A) Readers can imagine a picture of unnecessary waste in their minds.
- (B) More and more photos of friends’ meals will soon be posted on Facebook and Instagram.
- (C) More ugly advertising will appear in the media and on billboards.
- (D) Many more Uber Eats and foodpanda scooters will soon be appearing on the road.

42. What does the writer suggest as a solution to the problem?

- (A) Consumers should refuse to use these food delivery services.
- (B) People should try to control how often they purchase meals through these services.
- (C) The public should organize violent protests against these services.
- (D) Concerned citizens should write letters and e-mails to the government.

命題出處：龍騰 讀霸英文學測五合一 Unit 10 Environment

參考答案：39. C 40. C 41. A 42. B

試題中譯：

近年來，人們不禁注意到臺灣街頭的交通多了一樣新東西，尤其是在午餐和晚餐時間。這是新的外送服務浪潮，現在它們正在爭奪本地消費者的注意力和金錢。諸如 Uber Eats 和 foodpanda 之類的公司為他們的顧客提供了更多的變化和便利性，有時甚至還有折扣。但是，這最新的現象也帶來了一個嚴肅的問題要讓消費者去思考：這些新型態的商業服務可能會對環境造成哪些潛在的負面影響？

數十年來，空氣汙染在臺灣一直是一個持續存在的議題，而所有這些在用餐時間開始出現的新型態機車一定對空氣品質帶來有害的影響。這些機車也需要汽油來運作。這世界已經過分依賴化石燃料，因此推廣本質上需要使用碳基燃料的新型態商業，似乎是錯誤的。最重要的是，你吃完 Uber Eats 外送的一頓飯後是否留意到你的餐桌？有超多的紙和塑膠包裝、吸管、調味包以及其他用過和沒用過的剩餘用品。現在，將這圖像乘以利用這些服務在一天、一周或一個月內訂購的所有餐食。一幅令人不安的景像開始浮現。

經濟預測告訴我們，這類型的外送服務業在未來幾年將持續受到歡迎，同時盈利將繼續增加。但是，身為消費者，我們也需要意識到對社會可能產生的負面影響。你無需寫信給政府代表或組織民眾抗議，但我們可能會想要限制我們的購買次數。試著只有在特殊場合時才訂購：讓媽媽休息一晚不做飯或在無法離開辦公室吃午飯時。希望這為你提供了一些深思的機會（food）。

39. 根據文章，什麼使外送生意如此受歡迎？

- (A) 小量送貨、便利服務、優惠價格。
- (B) 更多選擇、友善服務、免費送貨。
- (C) 更多選擇、便利服務、優惠價格。
- (D) 友善服務、免費送貨、優惠價格。

40. 作者反對外送服務的主要原因是什麼？

- (A) 它們造成道路上交通堵塞。
- (B) 它們使臺灣的空氣狀況惡化。
- (C) 它們會製造太多不必要的垃圾。
- (D) 運送的車輛燃燒過多不必要的汽油。

41. 在第二段中，“A disturbing picture begins to emerge”意思為何？

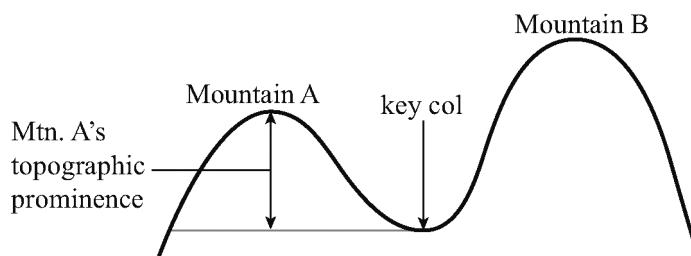
- (A) 讀者可以在腦海中想像一下不必要的浪費。
- (B) 愈來愈多朋友用餐的照片將很快地在臉書和 Instagram 上發布。
- (C) 更多醜陋的廣告將出現在媒體和廣告招牌上。
- (D) 道路上還會有更多的 Uber Eats 和 foodpanda 摩托車將很快地出現。

42. 作者建議採取什麼解決問題方案？

- (A) 消費者應拒絕使用這些外送服務。
- (B) 人們應嘗試控制透過這些服務購買餐點的頻率。
- (C) 民眾應組織激烈的抗議來反對這些服務。
- (D) 豐心的公民應該寫信和電子郵件給政府。

第 43 至 46 題為題組

The most common way to report a mountain's height is to measure the distance from sea level to the peak of the mountain. Take Mount Everest for example. It is typically considered the world's tallest mountain at 8,849 meters above sea level. However, the bottom of the mountain is higher than the tallest mountains in Australia, Europe, and Antarctica. Considering this, it would appear that Mount Everest has an unfair advantage. Another way to look at it is this: imagine a mere 100-meter mountain but with a base 5,000 meters above sea level. Does it really deserve to be called a 5,100-meter mountain? An obvious solution here would be to measure mountains from their base to their summit, rather than from sea level. But this comes with a new question: how do we pinpoint where exactly the “base” of a mountain is?



To overcome these tricky situations, the concept of topographic prominence was developed. Topography is the study of the natural features of a landscape, while prominence refers to how visible a mountain is. This is also called “relative height” because topographic prominence is measured relative to other features of the surrounding land. Essentially, it is the vertical distance from the top of a mountain to the lowest point (or its “key col”) that connects it to another higher mountain. For example, Mount Everest's topographic prominence is 8,849 meters, highest in the

world, because no other mountain is taller than it. But Lhotse (8,516 meters, fourth highest mountain in the world), which is located next to Mount Everest, has a topographic prominence of only 610 meters, because that is the vertical distance between the peak of Lhotse and the valley between the two mountains. After Mount Everest, the second most topographically prominent mountain in the world is Aconcagua in Argentina, South America. Aconcagua's topographic prominence is equal to its traditional height (that is, its height above sea level) because, like Everest, as the highest mountain on its continent, it has no taller neighbor to take away its prominence.

43. Why does the author give an example of a 100-meter hill?

- (A) To demonstrate how to measure a mountain from sea level.
- (B) To exemplify an issue with measuring mountains from the sea.
- (C) To provide a solution with measuring mountains from their base.
- (D) To illustrate why Mount Everest truly is the world's tallest mountain.

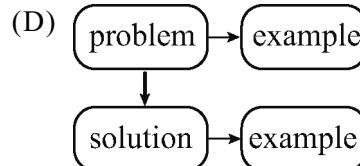
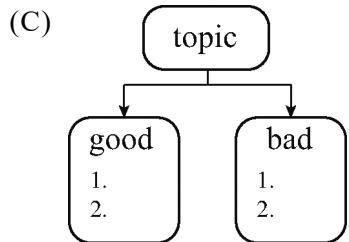
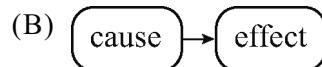
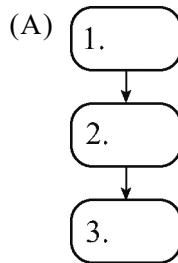
44. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Which expert came up with the idea of topographic prominence.
- (B) Why a tall mountain like Lhotse has a relatively small topographic prominence.
- (C) How we measure topographic prominence of a mountain whose base is in the sea.
- (D) Which three mountains are considered the most topographically prominent in the world.

45. Which of the following words or phrases is NOT defined in the passage?

- (A) Base.
- (B) Key col.
- (C) Topography.
- (D) Traditional height.

46. Which of the following graphic organizers is the best one to help people understand the organization of the passage?



命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 3 回

參考答案：43. B 44. B 45. A 46. D

試題中譯：

記述一座山岳高度最常見的方式，是測量從海平面到山頂的距離。以聖母峰為例，一般

認定它是世界最高峰，海拔高度 8,849 公尺。然而，聖母峰的底部比澳洲、歐洲和南極洲的最高峰都還要高。有鑑於此，聖母峰似乎占了不公平的優勢。以另一個方式來思考：想像一座高度僅有 100 公尺的山，但其底部是在海平面上方 5,000 公尺。這樣真的值得被稱作高度 5,100 公尺的山嗎？一個明顯的解決辦法就是測量從山底到山頂的高度，而不是從海平面起算。不過，這樣帶出一個新問題：我們要如何確切指出一座山的「底部」在哪裡？

為了克服這些難解的情形，因而發展了地形突起度的概念。地形學就是一門研究地景自然特色的學問，而突起度指的是一座山可見的突出程度。地形突起度也稱為「相對高度」，因為是相對於周圍土地特色測量而得。基本上，就是從一座山的山頂連結到另一座更高的山之間的最低點（或稱主壘口）的垂直距離。例如，聖母峰的地形突起度為 8,849 公尺，居世界最高，就是因為沒有其他山比它更高。但是就位在聖母峰旁的洛子峰（海拔高度 8,516 公尺，世界第四高峰），其地形突起度只有 610 公尺，因為那就是從洛子峰的頂峰到兩座山之間山谷的垂直距離。在聖母峰之後，地球上第二座地形突起度最大的山是位在南美洲阿根廷的阿空加瓜山。阿空加瓜山的地形突起度和傳統高度相同，也就是它從海平面上的高度，因為就如聖母峰是所在大陸的最高峰一樣，阿空加瓜山沒有更高的鄰居會分走它的突起度。

43. 為什麼作者要舉 100 公尺高的山做為例子？

- (A) 為了展現如何從海平面測量山岳。
- (B) 為了舉例說明從海平面測量山高度的問題。
- (C) 為了提供從山岳底部測量高度的解決辦法。
- (D) 為了說明為何聖母峰確實是世界第一高峰。

44. 文中有提到以下何者？

- (A) 哪一位專家發明了地形突起度的方法。
- (B) 為什麼像洛子峰這樣的高山，其地形突起度卻相對微小。
- (C) 當山岳的底部在海裡時，如何測量其地形突起度。
- (D) 哪三座山被認為是世界地形突起度最高的山岳。

45. 文章中沒有定義下列哪一個字詞或片語？

- (A) 底部。
- (B) 主壘口。
- (C) 地形學。
- (D) 傳統高度。

46. 下列哪一個架構圖最能夠幫助了解本文的結構？

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 49 題為題組

In June 2015, the *Washington Post* and the BBC both ran remarkable articles on a moving survival story which came out of Colombia, South America. The following first-person account is based on these reports and describes the incredible real-life events from the perspective of one of the two survivors.

- ① Apart from its heavy load of coconuts and fish, there were just three of us on the aircraft: the pilot, myself, and my one-year-old baby boy, Yudier. We had just taken off from Nuqui and would be landing in Quibdo soon. At least, that is what I imagined.
- ② It happened around twenty minutes after take-off. I have no idea what went wrong in the cockpit, but it seemed as if the aircraft was out of control. Then, the plane dived sharply, and all I could do was try to hold on to the seat and to my child.
- ③ Seconds later, there was a violent crash as we tore through the tree branches and smashed into the jungle floor. The next thing I knew, the inside of the airplane was on fire, and I was fighting for my life to open the small cabin door.
- ④ I finally managed to bend it open and, terrified of the flames, ran a number of steps into the dense jungle. It was then that my mind finally began to clear a little, and I suddenly remembered Yudier.
- ⑤ Without thinking, I immediately ran back into the burning aircraft. Though the fire licked at my face and limbs, I found him and carried him out as fast as I could. It's a miracle that he was completely unhurt.
- ⑥ With my baby safely outside, a new fear seized me. I thought the wreck was going to explode, so I stopped just long enough to collect some coconuts. Then we left the shattered plane and the pilot's lifeless body behind and simply stumbled into the jungle.
- ⑦ After about half a kilometer, I finally stopped and sat down beside a river, breathing hard and slowly rocking Yudier until he stopped crying. I realized then, for the first time, that my ankle was broken.
- ⑧ The next few days were the longest of my life. I built a basic shelter right on that spot and collected rainwater with large leaves. This, along with the unripe coconuts, kept us alive until the fifth day, when we finally heard the rescue party calling our names.

47. Which word used in the text above is most likely to mean “the section of an aircraft reserved for the pilot”? (簡答，2 分)

48. Which of the following statements are NOT mentioned in the text above? (多選，4 分)

- (A) The exact cause of the plane's sudden descent and dramatic crash.
(B) The destination that this airplane was heading for when it crashed.
(C) The distance between the wreck and the survivors' temporary shelter.
(D) What the mother and child survived on during their time in the jungle.
(E) The age of the little child that somehow survived this horrific accident.
(F) The time of day when the pair were finally rescued by the search party.

49.-50. Using the text above as a guide, fill in the table below which summarizes the condition that the rescue team would have found the survivors in. (填空，每題 2 分，共 4 分)

	Child	Mother
Level of hydration	Partially dehydrated.	Partially dehydrated.
Major injuries	None.	Broken ^{49.} _____.
Burns suffered	None.	On leg, arm, and ^{50.} _____.
Other complaints	None.	None.

命題出處：龍騰【超模】英文科學測全真模擬題本 第 6 回

參考答案：47. Cockpit. 48. A, F 49. ankle 50. face

試題解析：

47. 上文中哪一個字最有可能代表「飛機中留給飛行員的區域」？

48. 下列敘述哪些沒有在上文中提到？

- (A)飛機突然下墜及劇烈撞擊的確切原因。
- (B)當飛機墜毀時，它正前往的目的地。
- (C)飛機殘骸和倖存者臨時避難棚之間的距離。
- (D)母親和孩子待在叢林時靠什麼維生。
- (E)不知為何從這可怕事故中倖存的幼兒年紀。
- (F)這對母子終於被搜救隊救援的當日時間。

49.-50. 利用上文指引，填入救援隊發現生還者時的概況表格。

	孩子	母親
水分程度	部分脫水。	部分脫水。
主要傷害	無。	腳踝骨折。
燒燙傷	無。	腿、手臂及臉上。
其他意見	無。	無。

評分標準：

第 47 題	(1)完全正確（包括選字及字形變化），得 2 分。 (2)字形錯誤或者拼字錯誤，得 1 分。 (3)空白、答案錯誤或與答案無關者，得 0 分。
第 49 題	(1)完全正確（包括選字及字形變化），得 2 分。 (2)字形錯誤或者拼字錯誤，得 1 分。 (3)空白、答案錯誤或與答案無關者，得 0 分。
第 50 題	(1)完全正確（包括選字及字形變化），得 2 分。 (2)字形錯誤或者拼字錯誤，得 1 分。 (3)空白、答案錯誤或與答案無關者，得 0 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。

- 愈來愈多年輕人選擇不結婚、不生小孩，造成嚴重的少子化問題。
- 除了提供津貼外，政府也需透過教育來持續宣導家庭的價值。

命題出處：龍騰【新全勝】英文學測 16 週 Week 7 中譯英

參考答案：

- More and more young people choose not to get married or have children, which leads to the serious problem of a low birth rate.
- In addition to offering subsidies, the government should keep promoting the family values through education.

試題解析：

- lead to 導致 birth rate 出生率
- subsidy n. 補助 promote v. 推廣

評分標準：(1)本大題總分 8 分，每小題滿分 4 分。

- (2)每個錯誤扣 0.5 分，各部分獨立，扣完為止。
- (3)相同之拼字錯誤或文法錯誤，只扣一次。
- (4)句首未大寫或標點符號不妥，各扣 0.5 分，只扣一次。

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)。

提示：請觀察下圖，你認為圖片中呈現的現象是什麼？請以此為題，寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段，第一段請描寫圖片中你看到的景象以及所呈現的問題，並推論造成此問題的可能原因為何；第二段請提供你認為可以解決此問題的具體方法。



命題出處：龍騰【好好學】英文學測總複習 Unit 10 Food

參考範文：

The photo depicts an urgent problem facing society today: food waste. Large volumes of spoiled bread, fruit, and vegetables are put virtually the entire waste bin. It appears to be a garbage collection facility where the kitchen waste of the local inhabitants and restaurants is disposed of. From the photo, I can imagine that the smell can't be too appetizing. I think this situation is the result of the careless attitude of people today. People in the past used to cherish the food they had, while modern people are used to throwing it away if there is too much. We see our neighbors do so, and then we follow suit. That is why the problem continues to grow.

Therefore, as a society, we need to come up with concrete remedies to solve the problem of food waste, both at the national and the individual levels. At the national level, more countries should learn from Taiwan's example and collect kitchen waste through neighborhood pick-ups. Residents can bring their waste outside to a collection truck. This waste can then be converted into compost, a kind of organic fertilizer. It's a very sustainable way of recycling kitchen waste. In addition, we need ways for markets, restaurants, and other establishments to donate excess produce before it goes bad. Citizens should call for their political leaders to implement these plans immediately. At the individual level, if more people made their daily purchases at a traditional market, I think we would see less waste. Now people are used to shopping at places like Costco where they must purchase large quantities, and this might encourage waste. Food is no longer as affordable as it used to be, so families can save money at the same time when they take action to stop food waste. Hopefully, the problem of food waste can be better dealt with based on the previously mentioned solutions.

評分標準：

評分重點仍在於內容須符合題目要求，提供充分、具體之說明，句構語法及用字適切，以及拼字與標點符號使用得當；內容充實以及語言能力表現佳應是考生得分之重要元素。

英文作文依考生在內容、組織、文法句構、字彙拼字之表現評分，各項得分加總後給予一個整體分數，再依總分 1 至 20 分，分為下述五等級：特優（19-20 分）、優（15-18 分）、可（10-14 分）、差（5-9 分）、劣（0-4 分）。在仔細評閱考生的作答內容後，再依其內容是否切題、組織是否具連貫性、句子結構與文法、用字是否適切表達文意，及拼字與標點符號使用是否正確等要項，進行評分；為確保評分一致性，在試閱時，閱卷者皆必須完全熟悉及理解各分項的評分標準。字數明顯不足者，扣總分 1 分，未分段者，亦扣總分 1 分。