

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

—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。

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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

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 |

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 |

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 |

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.

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.

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?

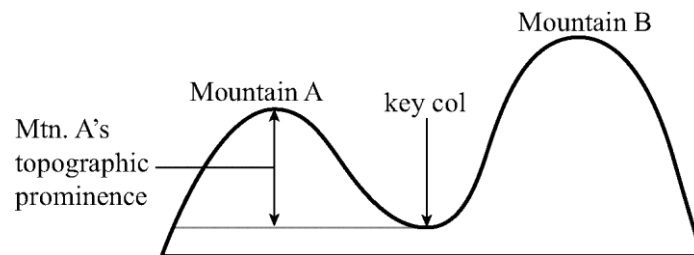
Air pollution has been an ongoing issue in Taiwan for decades, and all these new scooters that have begun appearing at mealtimes must have a harmful effect on air quality. There is also the gas required to operate these scooters. The world already has an over-reliance on fossil fuels, so promoting new 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.

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.

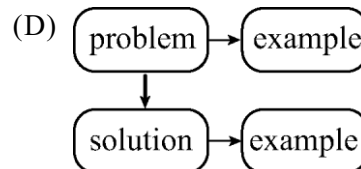
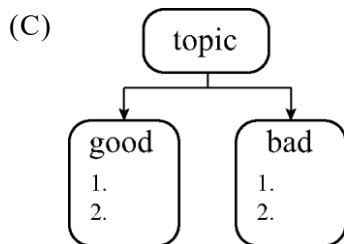
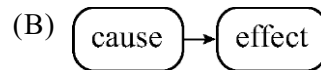
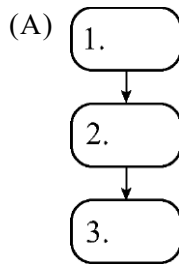
44. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage?

- (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?



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.

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。

1. 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。
2. 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。

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。

