

# 全國公私立高級中學

101 學年度指定科目第六次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：102 年 4 月 9~10 日

## 英文考科

### —作答注意事項—

考試時間：80 分鐘

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：選擇題（占 72 分）

### 一、詞彙（占 10 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 10 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。

- Some teenagers get into the habit of smoking simply out of \_\_\_\_\_, while others believe that it makes them look cool.  
(A) modesty                      (B) responsibility                      (C) sympathy                      (D) curiosity
- In response to customer demand, lots of companies try to develop more \_\_\_\_\_ products that are of higher quality so that they can cater to the young generation.  
(A) rural                      (B) tolerable                      (C) stylish                      (D) floral
- After being under \_\_\_\_\_ for months, the professional baseball player finally made a confession about being involved in the game-fixing scandal.  
(A) investigation                      (B) profile                      (C) recovery                      (D) breakthrough
- Nick's values are \_\_\_\_\_ in the way he treats his employees. Being a modest and polite person, he never looks down on his subordinates.  
(A) reflected                      (B) preserved                      (C) donated                      (D) participated
- Most airports around the world have strict noise pollution standards, which means that during a 24-hour period, only a certain amount of \_\_\_\_\_ noise can be produced.  
(A) vulnerable                      (B) measurable                      (C) acknowledgeable                      (D) incredible
- After my younger sister and I had an argument last night, she \_\_\_\_\_ ignored me all morning.  
(A) voluntarily                      (B) sufficiently                      (C) deliberately                      (D) mistakenly
- Since 2005, teams of scientists have conducted research in the Weddell Sea, an area of high iceberg \_\_\_\_\_ located on the southeastern side of the Antarctic peninsula.  
(A) population                      (B) construction                      (C) demonstration                      (D) concentration
- While most people \_\_\_\_\_ of the new law, there are some people who object to it passionately.  
(A) consist                      (B) dispose                      (C) beware                      (D) approve
- Paul's voice was so \_\_\_\_\_ from shrieking during the presidential campaign that I could hardly recognize him on the phone.  
(A) absurd                      (B) hoarse                      (C) shrewd                      (D) reverse
- Like the carbon footprint, the water footprint is a way to \_\_\_\_\_ the water used by you, a community, a business, or a nation.  
(A) calculate                      (B) deploy                      (C) eclipse                      (D) publicize

### 二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

11-15 題為題組

Technology has transformed family time once again. Dianne Vavra, a cosmetics industry executive in Manhattan, looked up from her iPad, where she was 11 the latest spring looks at Refinery 29.com. Meanwhile, she noticed that her husband, Michael Combs, was transfixed, streaming a basketball game on his laptop. Their son, Tom, 8, was 12 with the Wii game Mario Kart on the widescreen television. Daughter Eve, 10, was fiddling with a game app on an iPod Touch.

“The family was in the same room, but not together,” Ms. Vavra recalled.

“The transformation of the American living room 13 a multiscreen communication and entertainment hub” promises to “change our domestic sphere,” said Lutz Koepnick, a media professor at Washington University in Missouri. “Individual family members might find themselves contently 14 to parallel worlds almost all the time.”

Sherry Turkle argues in her book “Alone Together: Why We Expect More From Technology and Less From Each Other” that people’s 15 on technology to establish emotional intimacy can actually increase our sense of feeling empty. “The new technologies allow us to ‘dial down’ human contact, to titrate its nature and extent,” she writes.

- |                       |                    |                 |                  |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 11. (A) cashing in on | (B) catching up on | (C) trying out  | (D) showing off  |
| 12. (A) combined      | (B) equipped       | (C) credited    | (D) preoccupied  |
| 13. (A) within        | (B) for            | (C) into        | (D) as           |
| 14. (A) connected     | (B) aiming         | (C) reduced     | (D) inclined     |
| 15. (A) dominance     | (B) reliance       | (C) maintenance | (D) perseverance |

16-20 題為題組

What is the essence of human nature? Flawed, say many theologians. Vicious and 16 to warfare, wrote Hobbes. Selfish and in need of considerable improvement, think many parents.

But biologists are beginning to form a generally sunnier view of humankind. Their conclusions are 17 partly from testing very young children, and partly from comparing human children with those of chimpanzees, hoping the differences will point to what is distinctively human.

The somewhat surprising answer at which some biologists have arrived is that babies are sociable and helpful to others. When infants 18 months old see an unrelated adult who needs assistance opening a door, they will immediately help. The helping behavior seems to be 18 because it appears so early and before many parents start teaching children the rules of polite behavior.

Infants will help with information, as well as in practical ways. From the age of 12 months they will point at objects that an adult pretends to have lost. Chimpanzees, 19, never point at things for each other.

For parents who may think their children somehow skipped the cooperative phase, experts offer the 20 advice that children are often more cooperative outside the home, which is why parents may be surprised to hear from a teacher or coach how nice their child is.

- |                         |                 |                 |                    |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 16. (A) opposed         | (B) consistent  | (C) addicted    | (D) immune         |
| 17. (A) separated       | (B) derived     | (C) insulated   | (D) deleted        |
| 18. (A) inborn          | (B) compulsory  | (C) automated   | (D) artificial     |
| 19. (A) in the meantime | (B) by contrast | (C) worse still | (D) to some degree |
| 20. (A) fascinating     | (B) demanding   | (C) reassuring  | (D) enduring       |

### 三、文意選填 (占 10 分)

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(L)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。

#### 21-30 題為題組

Coffee lovers are a loyal crowd. Most pour out their morning cup of java for the flavor, the aroma, and the accompanying jolt of energy. So they may not mind if new research, which is also the largest analysis 21 related to the issue, links coffee to lower death rates. This research 22 the health and coffee consumption of more than 400,000 older adults for nearly 14 years. It was found that coffee drinkers were less likely to die than their 23 who avoided the brew.

The research doesn't prove that coffee is 24 the credit for helping people live longer. But it does suggest that the beverage's reputation for being a liquid vice may be 25. To get a deeper understanding of the risks and benefits of the brew, the National Cancer Institute researchers turned on data on 402,260 adults who were 26 the ages of 50 and 71.

When the research team first examined the numbers, coffee seemed to have a(n) 27 effect on longevity. But people who drink coffee are more likely to smoke, and 28 the scientists took that into account, the opposite appeared to be true.

Compared with men who didn't drink any coffee at all, those who drank one cup per day had 6 percent lower 29 of dying during the study; those who drank two to three cups per day had a 10 percent lower risk. This correlation even held for people who 30 drank decaffeinated brew.

This is indeed fantastic news for all coffee lovers. Let's have a cup of JOE!

- (A) mostly      (B) counterparts      (C) credit      (D) undeserved      (E) owed      (F) odds  
(G) between      (H) when      (I) to date      (J) injurious      (K) tracked      (L) such as

### 四、篇章結構 (占 10 分)

說明：第 31 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，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 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

#### 31-35 題為題組

At some point in our lives, we've all tried to ignore that whisper in our heads, the one urging us to grab a bigger piece of chocolate cake or take a break from that piled-up homework. 31 Because of this, we may sometimes tell ourselves that after a hard day of work, we need to rest and recharge. 32

The study suggests that people have more of an ability to regulate their behaviors than they think. The Stanford researchers said people generally fall into two groups. One believes that a person's willpower doesn't run out -- that it's "unlimited." 33

Job, who was a visiting researcher at Stanford, ran experiments to see how perceptions of willpower influenced how well their test subjects -- Stanford undergraduates -- behaved. 34 The researchers then split them into two groups. Job looked at how students' perception of willpower was related with how well they could control behaviors such as assignment delays and sticking to a set of goals during finals week.

The results of the study that willpower is not a limited resource came as a welcome surprise to many. If anyone finds sticking to his goals difficult, he can now simply tell himself that the willpower is there -- and that he just has to "access it."

- (A) This study gives hope to the greedy eaters and procrastinators of the world.
- (B) The second group believes that a person can run out of limited willpower after a hard task like taking a final exam.
- (C) Some of us are better at denying this kind of temptation, while others give in.
- (D) But our ability to deny ourselves that extra piece of pepperoni pizza is all in how we think about willpower, according to a recent Stanford University study.
- (E) Job found that the more students saw willpower as limited, the more they put things off and let their goals slip.
- (F) Students were asked to fill out a questionnaire designed to determine whether they thought of willpower as limited or unlimited.

## 五、閱讀測驗 (占 32 分)

說明：第 36 題至第 51 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。

### 36-39 題為題組

In the past, people often took pictures of each other in restaurants, but now they change their target. They photograph the food they eat. According to Robert Krause, chef and owner of Esquina, more and more people want to photograph the food, compared to those a few decades ago. He sees a significantly larger number of people who are not just interested in food itself, but "consumed by the food world."

People believe taking pictures is not only fun but also helps them remember and share dining experience. Yet does everyone think it is polite? You can't presume that every diner around you is *pro-photo*. Hence you should be cautious by following these guidelines. First, you should turn off the flash. Flash photographing may be distracting to other customers in the restaurant, especially when a more subdued atmosphere prevails or if you are in a dimly lit bar. Second, you are advised to sit. Things disruptive to your tablemates may be your kneeling, standing up, carrying your food around, or even just fiddling with your cameras. In addition, you are supposed to ask permission. Whenever you want to photograph a course, first ask your companions if they mind. The same principle applies when you take pictures of the chef, server, or any staff in the restaurant. If there are rules about photography, make sure that you abide by them. Finally, keep in mind why you are there. No matter how much fun it is to take pictures of a beautiful dish, you should never forget "to eat" is the best part of why you ever go to that restaurant.

36. According to Robert Krause, an increasing number of people photograph the food in restaurants because \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) they are not interested in eating food any longer
  - (B) they can consume more food after photographing
  - (C) they do so to publicize restaurants
  - (D) they are obsessed with food and cuisines
37. Which of the following is not suggested while diners take pictures in a restaurant?
- (A) Avoiding using the flash so as not to disturb others.
  - (B) Secretly taking pictures of other diners to avoid distracting them.
  - (C) Sitting on seats instead of walking around.
  - (D) Enjoying food to your heart's content.

38. In the above passage, a person who is pro-photo may \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) be excellent at photography (B) not mind being photographed  
(C) befriend photographers (D) hate using cameras
39. This article may appear in \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a magazine (B) a flyer (C) a cookbook (D) a manual

40-43 題為題組

Innovation has been at the heart of the aviation world ever since day one. Whether it is the first flight of the 20<sup>th</sup> century or the commercial giants of today, when it comes to designing planes, people really think big.

A landmark of the world's big planes was set up in 1929, when Dornier Do-X, with its six engines, was so heavy that passengers had to heave to one side to help it make turns. Another giant flight was Spruce Goose, built by the recluse, Howard Hughes. Conceived during the Second World War, this monster had a wingspan bigger than today's A380. It was made of wood and flew just once. It is now a museum piece in Long Beach, California.

Many big planes were enormously popular. In 1935, Pan Am started the China Clipper flying boats. They took six days to cross the Pacific, stopping overnight at islands on the way. The excitement and the glamour of these flying boats were even captured in the movies.

On land, early planes like the Dakota played their part in opening up continents. Eventually, propellers gave way to jets, and in 1958, the Boeing 707 went into service. More than a thousand of the planes were built. But the cry for bigger planes continued. So Boeing built the jumbo jet. Pan Am has long since gone, but the planes live on, with the much loved 747-400, a familiar sight at airports around the world.

There is another thing to remember: double-decker planes are nothing new. There was the French Deux-Ponts, which flew in the 1950s — first class upstairs, steerage down below. And the biggest plane in the world is the Antonov 225, but its' a military or cargo plane, so it doesn't really count. Now, when it comes to passenger planes, nothing has been built bigger than the superjumbo A380.

40. If a tourist wants to travel in the biggest plane in 2012, he will need to take \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) Deux-Ponts (B) Boeing 747  
(C) Superjumbo A380 (D) Antonov 225
41. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) French Deux-Ponts were double-decker planes.  
(B) A380's wingspan was shorter than Spruce Goose's.  
(C) Passengers needed to remain seated to help Dornier Do-X turn.  
(D) China Clipper flying boats were extremely popular.
42. The giant flights in the passage are introduced \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) in chronological order (B) in alphabetical order  
(C) in an argumentative format (D) in a compare-and-contrast format
43. Which of the following adjectives best describe the passage?
- (A) Suspicious. (B) Speculative. (C) Informative. (D) Sarcastic.

44-47 題為題組

Animals that produce large numbers of offspring depend upon the sheer size of the litter for the *perpetuation* of their species. The young mature very quickly and are not educated, as the parents are usually involved with obtaining their own food and with reproduction. Should some of the offspring become endangered, the parents will not interfere, because it is not expected that all the young survive, which is the reason for a large litter.

One animal that produces large litters is the hamster. A female hamster is able to bear young when she is six weeks to two months old. The gestation period is about 16 days. Although an average litter size is from five to ten, hamsters commonly have as few as three or as many as a dozen offspring at a time. Mothers will sometimes eat their own young, particularly when the number of offspring is large. Females may produce litters up to an age of about 15 months at monthly intervals. The blind, hairless young begin to grow fur in two to three days. Their eyes open after about two weeks. After ten days they begin eating solid food, though the mother will continue to nurse them for about two more weeks. In captivity, a typical hamster may live for two to three years.

44. Why do female hamsters sometimes eat their young?  
 (A) They are too hungry to hunt. (B) The number of their offspring is large.  
 (C) They give birth to deformed babies. (D) The young mature too quickly.
45. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a reason for a large litter?  
 (A) Not all the young are expected to live.  
 (B) The young are taught basic skills in living.  
 (C) The parents are too busy to protect them.  
 (D) The parents won't get in the way if the young are endangered.
46. The word "**perpetuation**" in line 2 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) extinction (B) devastation (C) variation (D) continuation
47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?  
 (A) Female hamsters may reproduce at the age as young as six months old and they may keep reproducing until they are two years old.  
 (B) The parent would not be able to care for its litter because he or she was busy reproducing and scouting for food.  
 (C) Female hamsters may reproduce every month and will have as many as 12 babies at a time.  
 (D) The gestation period of a hamster is about 16 days and its life expectancy would be two or three years if it is kept as a pet.

#### 48-51 題為題組

For most people, speaking of sports, we think of joining a volleyball league or playing basketball at a court in the neighborhood. But for some, sports mean something different: skydiving from an airplane thousands of feet above ground or snowboarding down the steepest of hills. Such sports are called "extreme sports" — activities that involve great speed or height, present a certain element of danger, and require specialized equipment, such as a surfboard, airplane, or rock-climbing gear.

Extreme sports have always been considered part of counter-culture. *Disenfranchised* youth were fed up with the status quo. Traditional sports present a narrow framework with rules and regulations while extreme sports give people the opportunity to do what they want. For example, instead of jumping over hurdles in a track-and-field race, why not try "free running", a sport in which participants incorporate such natural obstacles as a wall or a cliff into their running? You may wonder what appeal these sports have. Psychologists say that some people actually crave the adrenaline rush coming from risk-taking endeavors. Adrenaline is a substance that body produces when a person is in a dangerous or frightening situation. Adrenaline rush can produce a sense of euphoria that can be addictive. These sports give people the feeling that they are able to defy the odds; hence, there is an incredible sense of accomplishment when a seemingly insurmountable feat is accomplished.

Extreme sports have gained popularity in recent years. What was considered to be "fringe activities" has now become the mainstream. They become a huge money-maker for corporations. It won't be long before we see these sporting events broadcast as much as basketball or baseball games. Young people will continue to push the limits of what is ever thought humanly possible, and the world will sit back and watch, in admiration, amazement, or possibly horror.

The virtues of extremes sports have been much extolled, but the downsides have also been discussed, one of *which* is injuries and death. Extreme sports are something inherently dangerous. Critics also argue that extreme sports are lacking in team spirits, a valuable lesson that conventional team sports can teach. In addition, since the boundaries and rules in extreme sports are always shifting, young people do not learn to play by rules in life.

For better or worse, extreme sports are here to stay. They will continue to evolve and change, and they will continue to be the focus of lively debate.

48. Why are extreme sports popular with young people?
- (A) Young people may make a huge profit from them.  
(B) They make the young confined to reality and able to crave for stardom.  
(C) Extreme sports look like a fad and are equipped with specialized equipment.  
(D) They provide an outlet for them to show their perception and give them a sense of achievement.
49. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**disenfranchised**” in the second paragraph?
- (A) Literary. (B) Ambitious. (C) Deceptive. (D) Voiceless.
50. What does the word “which” in paragraph 4 refer to?
- (A) The essence of extreme sports. (B) Downsides of extreme sports.  
(C) The critic of extreme sports. (D) The popularity of extreme sports.
51. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) They are risk-taking, thrilling, and exceptionally popular with young people.  
(B) Though boundaries and rules in extreme sports are always shifting, they are team sports in essence.  
(C) Great speed or height apart from specialized equipment is involved in extreme sports.  
(D) They offer a stage to young people to perform their feats and get a sense of self-fulfillment.

## 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（1、2）。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 每次我看到這張在海邊拍的照片，我就想到我的快樂童年。
2. 如果我現在是小學生，我會嘗試水上運動，譬如滑水和潛水。

### 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：請以「生病或受傷的經驗」為主題，寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的文章。文分兩段，第一段描述是怎麼生病或受傷的(如原因、病徵、身體感受等)。第二段說明你的心路歷程、病癒或傷口復原後的心得。