

全國公私立高級中學

102 學年度指定科目第六次聯合模擬考試

考試日期：103 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。

1. The UK's banks are paying 1 billion to _____ for UK savers who could have lost everything when the Icelandic banking crisis hit.
(A) exchange (B) substitute (C) distribute (D) compensate
2. Eric walked in on his neighbor, Milton, _____ beating the child with a belt, apparently because the boy received a bad report from his teacher that day.
(A) vigorously (B) lawfully (C) severely (D) doubtfully
3. Global law firm has reportedly _____ a fee dispute with one of its clients, who has been illegally overbilled for a long time.
(A) settled (B) worsened (C) retrieved (D) accommodated
4. Bangladesh today said India should look at removing all trade _____ to help increase exports by the neighboring country because developing countries need open markets.
(A) interiors (B) barriers (C) majorities (D) diversities
5. Government is urging the members to pass the controversial anti-corruption Lokpal Bill during the ongoing summer _____ of Parliament.
(A) elevation (B) recess (C) assembly (D) session
6. The justices of the Supreme Court are keeping Americans in _____ as the nation awaits what could be landmark decisions on same-sex marriage.
(A) permission (B) suspense (C) mystery (D) memory
7. Solar energy becomes economically _____ when production costs equal the cost of conventional electricity, which is pretty simple and should cover 99 percent of all home situations.
(A) feasible (B) skeptical (C) indicative (D) threatening
8. Some parents suppose that TV comedies are _____ to news because the news coverage nowadays includes too many sensational tragedies and disasters.
(A) biased (B) excessive (C) honorary (D) preferable
9. Tufts University's Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine has been fined more than \$5,000 because its lab was said to _____ a small amount of the most poisonous substances.
(A) dismiss (B) relieve (C) release (D) discard
10. To preserve the local culture of Rukai people, the cabinet has begun collecting records that could save the _____ language from being overtaken by the dominant Mandarin Chinese.
(A) obsessive (B) aboriginal (C) deprived (D) superstitious

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。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

The piranha is an unwelcoming fish. Many people assume that this is a fatal creature that swarms through rivers of the Amazon rainforest searching for 11 to tear apart. Moreover, the sinister omens betide anyone unlucky enough to be in the same water which piranhas inhabit. It takes merely a few minutes for the hideous piranhas to 12 someone to a mere skeleton. Yet, the truth is that the piranha is really a much more sophisticated animal than the commonly-seen killer described in the media. 13, piranhas are a group composed of roughly twelve different species. Each piranha species possesses its own ecological niche. One type of piranha takes chunks out of the fins of other fish. 14 type eats fruit falling from trees into the river. Each piranha species plays an unexceptional role in the ecology of the rainforest. So next time you can remind them that the piranha is not always the 15 killer fish when you hear someone talking about the horrible piranha.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 11. (A) choices | (B) seaweed | (C) victims | (D) wounds |
| 12. (A) reduce | (B) rise | (C) ascend | (D) enhance |
| 13. (A) By all means | (B) For all that | (C) On the other hand | (D) In fact |
| 14. (A) Still another | (B) Another | (C) The other | (D) Other |
| 15. (A) renowned | (B) famous | (C) notorious | (D) decent |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Most severe health problems in America can be related to poor diet. Nowadays, Americans who frequently 16 foods high in sodium, sugar, and saturated fats not only raise their chances of obesity, but also increase their 17 of developing heart disease, hypertension, diabetes, and many other types of cancer. Also, people who live in food deserts—areas in low-income neighborhoods that lack easy access to healthy, affordable food—may not even have the opportunity to purchase nutritious food. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains 18 relocate out of these areas or just refrain from building stores there in the first place. Major food retailer chains are more likely to limit their store locations 19 wealthier urban neighborhoods. This indicates that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from the fresh meats, dairy products, and produce available at supermarkets. 20, the government has offered tax breaks or other incentives for supermarkets in low-income areas to help both provide people with access to healthier foods and promote a healthy life.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) conclude | (B) control | (C) confirm | (D) consume |
| 17. (A) intakes | (B) risks | (C) taboos | (D) crimes |
| 18. (A) both | (B) neither | (C) either | (D) whether |
| 19. (A) to | (B) with | (C) under | (D) between |
| 20. (A) By chance | (B) So far | (C) In the past | (D) Ever since |

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。

第 21 至 30 題為題組

Transforming from high school to university is one of the most essential moments in our lifetime. For many, it symbolizes the 21 from childhood to adulthood. Most people feel anxious about what college life might bring, though.

Several commonly-seen questions are as follows: will I 22? Will I make new friends? Will I be lonely and homesick? Will I be able to cope with all the academic assignments? These are the kinds of uncertainties which 23 youngsters who are about to make the leap from high school to college. Some freshmen-to-be tend to fret that they might be 24 to others, different from others, and part of them even become autistic, a personality that deviates them from getting along with others.

Fortunately, these fears nearly always prove 25 and unjustified. When you actually go to college, you discover that all of the other students are just like you. They have exactly the same fears! It's something you can all laugh about as you get to know each other better.

Despite the fact that your college studies will undoubtedly be more demanding than your previous schoolwork, there is no reason for you to live in 26. As long as you concentrate on your studies, you should be fine. When students run into difficulties at university, it is usually because they spend time at their leisure 27 to excess.

Therefore if you 28 attending university, you should never let yourself be 29 by worry. However uneasy you might feel, just remember: everyone else is in the same 30. Deep down, you'll realize that everyone is the same.

- (A) set up as (B) boat (C) pursuits (D) transition (E) fit in (F) fleeting
(G) trouble (H) overcome (I) fright (J) inferior (K) set your sights on (L) superior

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。

第 31 至 35 題為題組

The fatal process of mountaintop mining (MTM) has given rise to eternal damage to Rocky Mountain. The law regulates that mining enterprises restore the mountaintops after the mining has been done, but the 2.3 million acres of mountains that have already been taken away from where it is cannot be re-built and replaced. The enterprises do secure the rock formations to avoid erosion and landslides, but their efforts cannot bring the devastated mountain landscape to the once-beautiful one. 31 MTM operations clear a large forest land; it is estimated that more than 3000 square miles of forests in the Rocky Mountain region will have been razed by mining enterprises by 2015.

Severe environmental threats are not only formulated in preparing a mountaintop for mining; they also continue as long as the coal has been unearthed. 32 The surplus contains a variety of toxic substances, including explosive residue, silica, and coal dust. These substances comprise sulfur, lead, mercury, and other chemicals. 33 Although the mining enterprises have built the dams that are intended to contain the toxic runoff, these dams can burst or leak, sending thousands of gallons of toxic chemicals into the urban drinking water.

Although the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, and other environmental protection bills can, in theory, be enforced to protect Rocky Mountain, local lawmakers have been unwilling to take action for fear of displeasing those who believe that the jobs created by MTM are crucial to the community. 34 Despite the fact that coal production has spiked between 1960 and 2003, the human labor force working in these mines has drastically decreased. 35 Moreover, while the coal enterprises may make enormous profits from MTM, Rocky Mountain communities located near the mines suffer increased rates of kidney cancer, brain cancer, lung cancer, chronic pulmonary disorders, hypertension, and vision problems. Many studies published in top medical journals associate these health problems with the fact that the victims were inhabited in close proximity to the mine regions.

- (A) After the explosion work, the excess mountaintop—which miners look upon as “surplus”—is often thrown away into nearby valleys or streams.
- (B) On the other hand, instead of providing jobs and prosperity for poor Rocky Mountain communities, MTM enterprises in fact bring destruction and poverty.
- (C) In the 1960’s, there were approximately 120,000 people employed by the mining enterprises; by 2003, that number had been deducted to 11,000.
- (D) Moreover, while enterprises are highly concerned about securing the rock formations, they seem less interested in re-growing the native vegetation.
- (E) More than 650 miles of streams in Rocky Mountain have been contaminated by this dumping.
- (F) Therefore, it is estimated that a large amount of waste land in the Rocky Mountain region will have to be planted with woody vegetation by mining enterprises.

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。

第 36 至 39 題為題組

The word euthanasia originates from Greek and literally signifies “a good death.” According to the American Heritage Dictionary, its definition is “the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy.” Such killing can be done via active means, such as implementing a lethal injection, or by passive means, such as withholding medical care or life-sustaining provisions.

Recently, in the United States, there have been numerous cases of active euthanasia. They usually involve the thoughtful killing of ill or incurable persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer tolerate to see their loved ones suffer. Although such killings are a crime, the ruthless are often dealt with kindly by our legal system, and the media usually describes them as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering.

To accept active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we confront a bigger, more **insidious** threat from passive forms of euthanasia. Every year, in hospitals and nursing homes around the country, there are growing numbers of reported deaths caused by caregivers inhibiting life-sustaining care from vulnerable patients who cannot speak for themselves.

Although it is illegal to end a life directly, for instance with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care. Further, many states in the U.S. have “living will” laws designed to protect those who reject treatment, and there have been numerous court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death.

However, nobody has the right to judge that another’s life is not worth living. The fundamental right to life should not be curtailed because someone decides that someone else’s quality of life is too low. If we base the right to life on quality of life standards, there is no logical place to draw the line. Therefore, to protect vulnerable patients, we must foster more positive attitudes towards people with serious and incurable illnesses. After all, in spite of the ravages of their diseases, they are still our fellow human beings and deserve our care and respect.

36. Which of the following adjectives best expresses the tone of the author?
- (A) emphatic (B) compassionate
(C) ironic (D) pleasing
37. The bold-faced word **insidious** in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) apparent (B) mischievous
(C) cumulative (D) unaware
38. Which of the following statements is true about euthanasia?
- (A) The public’s attitude toward euthanasia is entirely positive.
(B) The author views the ruthless as kind caregivers.
(C) The passive forms often involve those who cannot protest.
(D) Euthanasia is by no means considered to be a criminal act.

39. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- (A) Using subjective standards will make euthanasia vague.
 - (B) “Quality of life” will seem very likely to be rigidly defined.
 - (C) Lawyers will be unable to prosecute or defend caregivers.
 - (D) No boundary will exist between euthanasia and care omission.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

When it comes to the artistic movement well-known as Impressionism in history, no other artist was more famous than Claude Monet, a nineteenth-century French painter. Monet was born on November 14, 1840, and even as a young lad he was known for producing small portraits in charcoal. In 1858 Monet met the artist Eugene Boudin, who became his mentor and introduced Monet to painting outdoors, or “en plein air” as it came to grab the world’s notice.

In 1859, Monet in his late teens moved to Paris to work as a professional artist. Most artists of his time tried to imitate nature realistically, but in his landscape painting Monet sought to portray nature as it appeared to him instead. What’s more, he was enthralled to how light affects the ways that people perceive colors.

In one of his most celebrated series of works, Monet painted the cathedral in Rouen, France at several different times of day, showing how changes in natural light make the cathedral appear to change colors. In 1883, Monet moved to a small French town named Giverny, in which he built an elaborate garden. This garden, in particular its water lily ponds, became the major subject of Monet’s later paintings.

To twentieth-century modern artists, Monet’s paintings of water lilies were exceptionally influential. In these paintings, Monet drew upon the landscape just as a starting point, creating abstract fields of vibrant colors. These paintings were dependent upon broad, thick brushstrokes.

The texture of these brushstrokes provided the canvases **a tactile quality** in sharp contrast with the smooth canvases produced by traditionally-oriented artists. Despite struggling financially throughout his life, Monet never failed to pursue his artistic accomplishment and was renowned as one of the most influential painters worldwide.

40. This article is mainly about _____.
- (A) the artistic techniques and diverse themes of Claude Monet’s masterpieces
 - (B) the general information and background about Claude Monet
 - (C) the history of how Claude Monet has taught others his painting techniques
 - (D) a comparison between the modern painters and traditional painters
41. Based on the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true in Claude Monet’s life career of arts?
- (A) He tried hard to portray nature as it appeared to him, not as it exactly looked.
 - (B) He painted the cathedral in Rouen, France at the different times of day.
 - (C) He joined the Impressionism movement as an amateur in Paris.
 - (D) He then built an exquisite garden where water lilies were mostly painted.
42. According to the passage, the phrase “**a tactile quality**” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) colorful
 - (B) beautiful
 - (C) smooth
 - (D) rough
43. The tone of this passage can best be described as _____.
- (A) factual
 - (B) passionate
 - (C) clever
 - (D) adoring

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Dear Editor,

I am writing in reply to the article “Guarding Our Public Spaces” published this fall. In it, the author states that “all graffiti is vandalism, pure and simple, and offers no benefit to our public spaces.” I would like to point out that many people believe that graffiti is an art form that can benefit our public spaces just as much as sculpture, fountains, or other, more common art forms.

People who oppose graffiti usually do so more because of where it is, not what it is. They argue, as your author does, that posting graffiti in public places causes an illegal act of property damage. But the location of such graffiti should not prevent the images themselves from being considered authentic art. I would like to argue that graffiti is the ultimate public art form. Unlike any other, spray paint is a medium. Through graffiti, the entire world has become a canvas. No one has to pay admission or travel to a museum to see this kind of art. The artists usually do not receive payment for their efforts. These works of art dotting the urban landscape are available, free of charge, to everyone who passes by.

What's more, I do not think of random words or names sprayed on stop signs as art forms. Plenty of graffiti is just vandalism, pure and simple. However, there is also graffiti that is breathtaking in its sophisticated detail, its realism, or its creativity. It takes great talent to create such involved designs with spray paint. Are these creators not artists just because they use a can of spray paint instead of a paintbrush, or because they cover the side of a building rather than a canvas?

To claim that all graffiti is vandalism, and nothing more, is a too much simplified statement that I find out of place in such a well-thought publication as your magazine. Furthermore, graffiti is not going anywhere, so we might as well find a way to live with it and enjoy its benefits. One option could be to make a percentage of public space, such as walls or benches in parks, open to graffiti artists. By doing this, people might feel like half owners of these works of art, instead of being the victims of a crime.

Best regards,

Dan Brown

44. What is the author's belief in the article "Guarding Our Public Spaces"?
- (A) Graffiti is never an art, even to the detriment of our public spaces.
 (B) Graffiti should be restricted to places where it is allowed.
 (C) Graffiti can only sometimes be considered a piece of work.
 (D) Graffiti is too simple to be considered art.
45. In the 3rd paragraph, what does the author probably refer to when it comes to "its sophisticated detail"?
- (A) Everyone was surprised to see the random symbols sprayed on traffic signs.
 (B) On the enormous billboard was plainly painted the easily understandable cliché.
 (C) The painting was so sharply focused that the individual wrinkles on faces can be seen.
 (D) The maze with only one single path is painted on the walls of the building in the city center.
46. Which statement below that describes the author's feelings about graffiti art is **NOT** true?
- (A) The author means that the mass believe that graffiti is an art form that can benefit our public spaces just like sculpture, fountains, or other, more accepted art forms.
 (B) People object to graffiti more because of where it is, not what it is.
 (C) Spray paint is a type of medium unlike any other types of arts.
 (D) To claim that all graffiti is vandalism, and nothing more, is a far from simplistic statement in such a thoughtful publication as your magazine.
47. By what does Dan Brown mean in his concluding paragraph of the letter?
- (A) Criticizing the magazine. (B) Offering a solution.
 (C) Restating his position. (D) Identifying the benefits of graffiti.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

I mean what I say: science in education, not education in science. The difference between the two is by no means a case of tweedledum and tweedledee. Education in science means the systematic teaching of science so as to train for careers in science. Scientific men are exceedingly useful members of a community, as are engineers, bakers, blacksmiths, artists, and bankers. But we can't all be bakers, and we can't all be painters of watercolors. "It takes all sorts to make a world." A community entirely composed of scientific men would fail to feed itself, clothe itself, house itself, and keep itself supplied with amusing light literature. Education in science produces specialists, and specialists, though useful and valuable persons in their fields, are no more the staple of a civilized community than lawyers or ballet dancers.

What the world at large really needs is due recognition of the true value of science in education. We don't all want to be made into first class anatomists or surgeons. But we do all want a competent general knowledge of anatomy at large, and especially of human anatomy; of physiology at large, and especially of human physiology. We don't all want to be analytical chemists, but we do all want to know enough about oxygen and carbon to understand the most common phenomena of combustion, chemical combination, and animal or vegetable life. We don't all want to be zoologists and botanists, but we do all want to know enough about plants and animals to walk through life intelligently, and to understand the meaning of the things that surround us. We want a general acquaintance with the results rather than with the methods of science.

The mass of scientific opinion has always gone the other way; but then scientific opinion means only the opinion of men of science. Scientists appreciate the education needed to make men specialists more than the education needed to fit them for the general exigencies and emergencies of life. We don't want authorities on the nuances of interstellar gasses, but well informed citizens. What common sense really demands, then, is education in all the sciences: a knowledge of what is known rather than knowledge of each successive step by which men came to know it.

48. What is the primary concern of the passage?
- (A) Produce more diversified and productive communities.
 - (B) Criticize the value of science in a liberal arts education.
 - (C) Describe why scientists are valuable to communities.
 - (D) Promote science in education that is useful for all citizens.
49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?
- (A) Scientists are not as useful to society as lawyers or bakers.
 - (B) Scientists discount the value of general courses of study.
 - (C) Scientists are smarter than painters or blacksmiths.
 - (D) Scientists lack fundamental writing and social skills.
50. Which of the following proverbs can LEAST represent the pursuit of "science in education"?
- (A) Knowledge does not come to one in the details.
 - (B) It is better to know a little bit about everything than everything about nothing.
 - (C) A jack of all trades is a master of none.
 - (D) One should exercise moderation in all things.
51. According to the passage, we can infer from the author's intention that it is important for everyone to understand the _____.
- (A) components of an atom
 - (B) properties of chemical equations
 - (C) scientific names of rare plants
 - (D) human digestive system

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. 因為經濟不景氣，這些年工作愈來愈難找。
2. 因此，多數的大學畢業生只好選擇繼續讀研究所或延畢。

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：請以培養高中生的國際觀為主題，說明高中生具備國際觀的理由和方法。文分兩段，第一段敘述為什麼高中生需要具備國際觀，第二段說明如何拓展國際觀及增進對國際事務的見解。