臺北區 108 學年度第一學期

第二次學科能力測驗模擬考試

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試範圍：第 1 ～ 5 冊

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

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。

祝考試順利

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LIVEWORKSHEETS

第壹部分：單選題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙題（占 15 分）

說明：第 1.題至第15.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. Fitness centers and _____ are where people can work out and get their bodies toned and sculpted.
(A) laboratories (B) universities (C) gymnasiums (D) foundations
2. Video game _____, which slows the game down for users, is something gamers hate to encounter.
(A) coupon (B) lag (C) wit (D) fossil
3. While Hong Kong residents continue to protest on the streets, a group of Hong Kong's writers compose poems to express their _____ for the futures and the freedoms they treasure.
(A) concerns (B) sensations (C) statistics (D) ventures
4. The ketchup stain on the shirt will get dry and become notoriously _____ to remove if left untreated for too long.
(A) vigorous (B) stubborn (C) messy (D) humid
5. The government decided not to _____ the ban on Japanese crops from areas affected by the nuclear plant disaster for fear of contaminated food.
(A) enforce (B) impose (C) discard (D) lift
6. During busy seasons like Mother's Day or Valentine's Day, the exact delivery time cannot be _____ by gift shops or flower shops due to heavy traffic.
(A) remedied (B) witnessed (C) deserved (D) guaranteed
7. The Taiwanese now can choose in advance the medical treatment they prefer or refuse if they suffer from _____ illness or are in a permanent vegetative state.
(A) terminal (B) defensive (C) habitual (D) impulsive
8. During the tea break, some staff members go to the vending machine that _____ cans of soda for refreshment.
(A) dispenses (B) overthrows (C) penetrates (D) resists
9. The 3-year-old girl _____ herself to sleep on the night her pet dog died in the car accident.
(A) exposed (B) sobbed (C) captured (D) adjusted
10. Sandy knew she finally _____ cancer after she got the "cancer-free" announcement from the doctor.
(A) crammed (B) endangered (C) wrecked (D) conquered
11. To get ready for the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games, Japan has been constructing several stadiums as well as _____ facilities.
(A) memorial (B) athletic (C) reckless (D) precise

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12. One in eight couples is estimated to be _____, and they have to seek professional help if they want to have a baby of their own.
(A) unconscious (B) immature (C) unlawful (D) infertile

13. It takes rounds of _____ between North Korea and the United States before a nuclear freeze agreement can be reached.
(A) invasions (B) negotiations (C) precautions (D) temptations

14. Taitung is famous for its hot-air balloon events, and it also attracts many visitors to take a _____ ride which offers magnificent views.
(A) patent (B) pyramid (C) parachute (D) piracy

15. If you travel with a package tour, you may give a passing glance at many places and end up having only _____ experiences and memories.
(A) sentimental (B) jealous (C) shallow (D) promising

二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第16.題至第30.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16.至20.題為題組

On April 15, a massive fire broke out at the Notre Dame Cathedral in Paris. A preliminary investigation into the April fire, which destroyed large parts of the church, 16. no signs that the blaze was started deliberately.

French President Emmanuel Macron immediately declared that he would 17. a fund-raising campaign to rebuild the cathedral. In just 24 hours, the fund had reached €700 million, as donations 18. from around the world. An international architectural competition to redesign the cathedral was also announced by the French Government. Instead of simply recreating the original spire, the government hoped for a more 19. design using advanced techniques and technology of this era. This announcement soon aroused debate, since a large number of French residents actually wanted a cathedral identical to the original one.

In a televised speech, Macron vowed that the reconstruction would be completed within five years. 20. , experts suggested that rebuilding the cathedral might take decades. Whether the restoration can be done in five years remains to be seen.

16. (A) find (B) to find (C) found (D) finding
17. (A) launch (B) infect (C) disguise (D) offend
18. (A) gave in (B) came across (C) poured in (D) dropped out
19. (A) occasional (B) contemporary (C) indifferent (D) excessive
20. (A) Likewise (B) Above all (C) What's better (D) Nevertheless

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第21.至25.題為題組

We are now on the threshold of a new era of 5G networks. 5G will power smart cities, virtual reality, autonomous vehicles and networked robots. Besides, it will also promise new surgical procedures, safer transportation and more immersive gaming experiences. Faster speeds, faster connections and faster access to the cloud are __21.__ the three changes 5G is all about.

Up to 100 times faster than 4G, 5G will provide a speedier connection to the phone. Plus, its extra bandwidth will ensure a more __22.__ service and allow more devices to connect to the network at the same time. However, 5G's super-high-frequency airwaves can't travel through walls and rooftops, and they become weaker over long distances. As a result, numerous miniature cell towers must be __23.__ inside and outside the buildings for better efficiency. Also, while 5G might provide a speed boost in buildings and crowded areas, 4G will still be in use to cover wider areas in the meantime. In other words, 5G will work with 4G at first __24.__ replace 4G directly.

In spite of its limits, the 5G network can function as a cloud server and help self-driving cars to process all the needed information to make critical decisions in the __25.__ of an eye. It is also believed that 5G can help improve telemedicine and robotic surgeries and thus provide better medical services. Hopefully, 5G technology can bring human civilization a great leap forward.

21. (A) scarcely	(B) leisurely	(C) appropriately	(D) essentially
22. (A) innocent	(B) reliable	(C) pessimistic	(D) criminal
23. (A) installed	(B) related	(C) violated	(D) threatened
24. (A) other than	(B) in order to	(C) rather than	(D) with a view to
25. (A) drip	(B) clap	(C) brick	(D) blink

第26.至30.題為題組

Eating as many fruits and vegetables as you can is thought to be for good health. But what if the fruits or veggies on your shopping list are not in season or will be eaten much later in the week? Frozen veggies would be a good alternative. But with many myths __26.__ around today discrediting frozen foods, people often perceive frozen veggies as less healthy. In fact, most research indicates that frozen vegetables are just as nutritious, if not more nutritious, as their fresh counterparts. Before being frozen, vegetables are collected when they are fully ripe. That is, frozen vegetables are picked at their peak __27.__ freshness and nutrients. They then are quick frozen and packaged under a nitrogen atmosphere, which means less spoilage, allowing consumers to enjoy __28.__ when it's close to its nutritional best. On the other hand, fresh vegetables are typically shipped from long distances, making them less nutrient-dense than frozen veggies. __29.__ you favor, both frozen and fresh vegetables do wonders for your health. Some nutritionists suggest __30.__ varieties of frozen and fresh vegetables because of their varying nutrients. Vegetables are great whether they're fresh or frozen. The choice is yours.

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26. (A) float	(B) have floated	(C) to float	(D) floating
27. (A) on behalf of	(B) in addition to	(C) on account of	(D) in terms of
28. (A) produce	(B) poultry	(C) prairie	(D) property
29. (A) Whenever	(B) Whichever	(C) Wherever	(D) However
30. (A) to alternate	(B) alternating	(C) alternation	(D) alternate

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第31.題至第40.題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(J)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31.至40.題為題組

Technology has changed human lives significantly. Human beings never cease pursuing greater convenience, and numerous inventions are, 31. , created to elevate the quality of life. Though life has been 32. due to these innovations, humans still continue to improve these top-notch gadgets into lighter, smaller, and thinner versions. While the gadgets may be successful and helpful, the visual design of the products may not be intuitive enough. Take one of the most recent winners in 2019 iF Design Award, "Scalever", for example. Ever since the product was released, the customer service staff had been busy relieving clients' anxiety of failing to use it correctly. The product has a tongs-like 33. and the users may misuse it as clippers. The 34. in the visual design of "Scalever" resulted in a lot of complaints which paralyzed the customer service hotline of the company. Unfortunately, without clear guidance or 35. , customers had trouble using it in the right way. The corporate did not expect that the minor negligence would cause such a catastrophe.

After committing the mistake, the CEO of the corporate did not escape from her responsibility, and 36. , she shouldered the blame from the public. In response to the customers' 37. , what she did was provide solutions to the problem. First, she 38. a public apology and re-introduced the product with explicit explanations. Second, she had all the new products 39. with a sticker that showed a simplified instruction manual. To be more effective, the company carved a QR code at the bottom of "Scalever". The code was linked to a YouTube clip that taught the customers step by step lest they feel 40. about the novelty. Despite the fact that "Scalever" was not popular when it first hit the market, it gradually gained reputation due to the CEO's image as well as the convenience of the product.

(A) conversely	(B) pasted	(C) bettered	(D) issued	(E) flaw
(F) demonstration	(G) consequently	(H) upset	(I) appearance	(J) criticism

LIVEWORKSHEETS

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第41.題至第56.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41.至44.題為題組

People visit museums to appreciate artwork, and they often take pictures of these masterpieces. However, the view at world-renowned museums like the Louvre and MoMA has become a view of oneself. For instance, two friends posted four different photos of themselves, posing in front of two cut-outs by Matisse and Andy Warhol's *cow* wallpaper. (The hashtags were #nophotosallowed and #whoops.)

Selfies are the newest **scourge** of art museums. In fact, photography in museums has become so aggressive that museum guards spend almost the entirety of their shifts not supervising the art, but dissuading people from taking pictures. Two coincident developments combined to make museums into selfie central. One was the rise of social media, in particular, Instagram, which allows quick distribution as well as immediate, uncomplicated praise in the form of ego-sustaining "likes". The other development was the invention of a second lens on camera phones, allowing users to see themselves as they pose. Stand in front of the *Mona Lisa* at the Louvre or *Starry Night* at MoMA, and you'll now see a good number of visitors looking away from the painting, more interested in themselves on screen.

Selfies challenge the most basic conceptions of how viewers experience art, and what demands museums place upon them. After all, one of the reasons so many people bridle at the museum selfie is that they still conceive of the museum as a place of learning and self-improvement. Yet museums in the 19th century were already places for self-presentation. Parisians dressed up to go to the Louvre, and gossip columnists would report on the fashions of visitors. Museums, like other public entertainments, were places to be seen as much as to see, and that remains true today.

If the museum selfie represents a recession of art from an autonomous position to a backdrop or a prop, then artists and curators have to start to consider just what power art can retain in such new situations. Otherwise we are going to be stuck with a lot of duckface self-portraits in our Instagram feeds, with half-obscured masterpieces peeking from behind.

41. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

(A) Selfie: The New Approach to Experiencing Art

(B) The Invasive Trend of Taking Selfies in Museums

(C) The Fascinating History of Museums as a Place to Showcase Oneself

(D) Social Media as a Form to Express Oneself

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42. The author mentions hashtags following an example at the end of the first paragraph. What purpose do the hashtags serve?
(A) To prove that he is no stranger to Instagram.
(B) To show that he is optimistic about the functions of social media.
(C) To indicate that he is suspicious of the power of art and what museums can offer.
(D) To emphasize that he is being ironical about those people's behavior.

43. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a reason why it is not a surprise for a museum to become a popular selfie location?
(A) A front-facing lens on phones allows people to see their own images.
(B) Museums have long been a place where people dress up to be the spotlight of attention.
(C) The concept of art changes drastically and involves a variety of human interactions.
(D) Social networking sites on which people can post pictures have become increasingly popular.

44. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "**scourge**" in the second paragraph?
(A) Hazard. (B) Substitute. (C) Tribute. (D) Confession.

第45.至48.題為題組

On the Adriatic Sea in southern Croatia, Dubrovnik is dubbed the Pearl of the Adriatic. The city was founded in the 7th century and achieved its prosperity in the 16th century. In 1667, its government attempted to preserve the great heritage in history after a severe earthquake. In the 1990s, Dubrovnik was damaged again by an armed conflict, and now it initiates a project on restoration with UNESCO. Since Dubrovnik is a cluster of cultural heritage, visitors are welcome to take a glance at its architectural and artistic treasures.

When a visitor approaches the city, the Walls of Dubrovnik, which have served as an invincible defense since the 10th century, come into view. Access to the Walls is through the main entrance on the left of Pile Gate and the admission is charged. Surrounded by the walls is Stradun, a limestone-paved main street that boasts many cafés and restaurants. Inhabitants as well as tourists tend to sit in front of the shops. Outside the western wall of the city is Fort Lovrijenac. Thirty-seven meters above sea level and right standing between the two entrances to the city, from the sea and by land, Fort Lovrijenac has always been one of Croatia's important ramparts in resisting invaders. For visitors who are fans of fine arts, beautiful Cathedral Treasury, which is east to Fort Lovrijenac, is something not to be missed. Known for three aisles, three apses, and splendid interior décor, the building accommodates paintings from the 16th and the 18th centuries and exhibits 132 relics of ancient saints and other objects from around the world.

There are lots of ways to travel around the city. Many high-end hotels feature private speedboats for guests preferring a quick tour around the heart of the city. A short bus ride is convenient for everyone to travel from the town. Travelers can even glide up the rocky slopes on the mountain in a cable car to enjoy a bird's eye view. No matter which way travelers choose, they are sure to make the most of the visit to Dubrovnik.

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45. What is the passage mainly about?

(A) Numerous ways to restore the historical heritage.

(B) Introduction of places and ways to experience Dubrovnik.

(C) Similarities and differences in several architectural and artistic treasures in Dubrovnik.

(D) Reasons why Dubrovnik survived a deadly disaster.

46. According to the passage, which of the following descriptions is true?

(A) Dubrovnik Government cooperated with UNESCO to preserve cultural heritage after the serious earthquake.

(B) Dubrovnik is not a center of cultural heritage any more, for most of the cultural treasures were destroyed during an armed conflict.

(C) People are required to pay admission fees to enter the Walls of Dubrovnik.

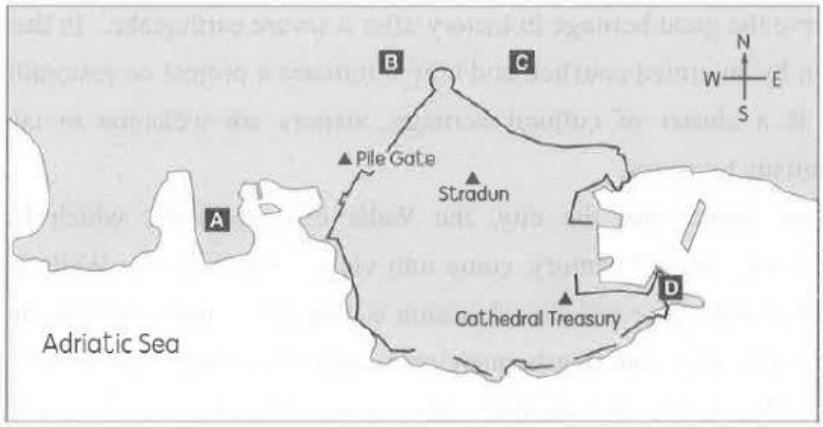
(D) Many tourists instead of locals can be found in the café and restaurants on Stradun.

47. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a means of transportation for traveling in Dubrovnik in the passage?

(A) Cycling around the city. (B) Having a bus ride.

(C) Taking the cable car ride. (D) Traveling on a boat.

48. According to the passage, where is Fort Lovrijenac on the map?



(A) A (B) B (C) C (D) D

第49.至52.題為題組

Plastic products can be found nearly everywhere we go. Tragically, plastic waste is unavoidably damaging our environment, especially oceans and marine species. From the "World Gone Terribly Wrong" file, researchers from Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) and Imperial College London have found that the majority of the world's seabirds have plastic in their guts. They predict that plastic ingestion will affect 99 percent of the world's seabird species by 2050. What's worse, scientists believe plastic is finding its way into our digestive systems. It is estimated that we may eat up to 11,000 tiny pieces of plastic every year if we eat seafood quite often. A recent study presented by Professor Philipp Schwalbe, the lead researcher at the United European Gastroenterology meeting in Vienna, has discovered that humans have small plastic pieces, or microplastics, in their poop. Therefore, it is urgent to reduce the microplastics in the ocean food web as well as in our bodies, before it's too late.

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When it comes to such serious issues as mentioned above, adults are expected to shoulder much more responsibility than young students, who are often criticized by their elders for being too soft and self-centered. However, it is good to know that a senior high school student, named Benjamin Stern, from Melbourne, Florida, U.S.A., proves that's not always the case. At the age of 14, Benjamin was stunned and disturbed when watching a video which indicates a terrifying fact that standard plastic bottle packaging can take over 400 years to biodegrade. From that moment on, Benjamin has worked on learning how to eliminate plastic waste in personal care items, such as shampoo, conditioner, and body wash. With the mission of reducing bottled waste and helping save the environment, Benjamin and his team successfully developed the world's first single use, plant-based shampoo drop for personal care products. When rubbed in the hands with water, each shampoo drop melts instantly because of the water-soluble outer film layer. With the invention of such eco-friendly shampoo packaging, this young man proves the plastic bottle packaging is unnecessary and hopefully the overall plastic waste and consumption can be held to a bare minimum.

49. What is the main purpose of this passage?
(A) To predict how wide-reaching plastic impacts may be on marine species and human bodies.
(B) To show how a young man challenges the stereotype of the youth as the so-called "Strawberry Generation."
(C) To illustrate the link between the ocean wildlife and us human beings because of our plastic waste.
(D) To provide an example for what we can do when facing an unprecedented disaster, no matter how young we are.

50. Which of the following best shows the organization of this passage?
(A) Attention getter → Development → Questions → Consequences
(B) Causes → Effects → Persuasion → Solutions
(C) Facts → Supporting arguments → Problem solving → Future outlook
(D) Introduction → Crucial features → Personal opinions → Conclusion

51. Which feature of the shampoo drop developed by Benjamin is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
(A) Innovative.
(B) Reusable.
(C) Eco-friendly.
(D) Water-soluble.

52. What is implied in the last sentence?
(A) Releasing more package-free products is a huge help to decrease plastic consumption.
(B) Plastic bottle packaging has posed more threats to our human bodies than ever.
(C) Young entrepreneurs are more likely to follow in the footsteps of Benjamin to help reduce plastic waste.
(D) More and more companies start to manufacture eco-friendly shampoo packaging.

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