臺中市立高級中等學校

106 學年度學科能力測驗第一次聯合複習考試

考試日期：106 年 11 月 2~3 日

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

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。

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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. The changes to the national healthcare system will be strictly _____ next year.
(A) attended (B) engaged (C) enforced (D) underestimated

2. Michael _____ his pet—he never takes it for walks or gives it any attention.
(A) persists (B) neglects (C) restores (D) locates

3. Peter did not get that job because he was not _____.
(A) destined (B) merged (C) implied (D) qualified

4. Scientists believe that the _____ where plates meet are also the places where earthquakes are very likely to occur.
(A) rims (B) tips (C) cells (D) wagons

5. Joshua was so impressed with the novelist's vivid _____ of Jerusalem that he made a plan to visit the old city.
(A) statement (B) gallery (C) beam (D) description

6. The USA is a land of _____: many people feel its government is somewhat controlled by Wall Street.
(A) journalism (B) capitalism (C) communism (D) tourism

7. *Tokyo Ghoul* might be a _____. Though the final episode hasn't come out, it's hard to imagine that this sad story about a student unwillingly turned into a monster will have a happy ending.
(A) lotus (B) master (C) tragedy (D) parliament

8. There is not enough information for you to draw any _____. You need more data.
(A) vision (B) clarity (C) reference (D) conclusion

9. Jackie didn't look happy after the date. It is safe to _____ that the date didn't go well.
(A) assume (B) explore (C) occupy (D) display

10. The _____ that Olive cheated on her boyfriend spread quickly around the campus, and everyone is talking about it now.
(A) figure (B) rumor (C) miracle (D) legend

11. This laptop computer is too big to carry around. I need something _____ like a tablet.
(A) efficient (B) portable (C) creative (D) optimistic

12. People have been _____ about the prospect of the struggling company for months before it publicly announced its bankruptcy.
(A) boasting (B) declining (C) gossiping (D) confessing

13. For fear of the flood brought by the typhoon, many villagers _____ their houses and evacuated to higher grounds.
(A) surrounded (B) postponed (C) abandoned (D) opposed

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14. The concert was _____ because the lead singer of the band got seriously injured in a car accident. All the tickets will be refunded.
(A) booked (B) cancelled (C) unpacked (D) deposited

15. The basketball player works hard in _____ for the upcoming season and hopes to impress his new team.
(A) preparation (B) recognition (C) formation (D) calculation

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，並畫記在答案卡之「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 題爲題組

It's a question central to daily life: Do you spend money to save time or spend time to save money? Well, if happiness is the goal, you might consider __16__ that wallet.

That's the takeaway of a study, published this week __17__ the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, whose findings suggest that spending money to save time may reduce stress about the limited time in the day, thereby improving happiness.

"People who spent money to buy themselves time, such as by outsourcing disliked tasks, reported greater overall life satisfaction," said Ashley Whillans, an assistant professor at the Harvard Business School and lead author of the study, which was __18__ a series of surveys from several countries.

And it didn't matter if they were rich or poor: People benefited from buying time regardless of where they fell on the income __19__. (The authors note, though, that may not hold true for the poorest of the poor.)

__20__, despite its benefits, the practice of buying time is not as popular as one might expect, they found. Even among more than 800 Dutch millionaires surveyed, all of whom surely could afford to do so, only a slight majority spent money on timesaving tasks.

16. (A) open (B) opened (C) opening (D) to open
17. (A) to (B) in (C) during (D) against
18. (A) based on (B) relied on (C) dependent on (D) hanging on
19. (A) lifespan (B) range (C) interval (D) spectrum
20. (A) Nonetheless (B) Additionally (C) Alternatively (D) Consequently

第 21 至 25 題爲題組

Obesity: It's as American as a double serving of apple pie.

That may be an exaggeration, __21__ the reality is that the United States is __22__ overweight. And, according to a new study, that may affect perceptions of who is and is not American.

The authors of the study — published last week in *Psychological Science*, the journal of the Association for Psychological Science — found that heavier Asian-Americans are more likely to be perceived as "American" than those of a normal weight. The researchers also found that overweight Asian-American men were less likely than those of a normal weight to be viewed as __23__ in the country illegally.

"We found that there was a paradoxical social benefit __24__ Asian-Americans, where extra weight allows them to be seen as more American and less likely to face prejudice __25__ those assumed to be foreign," said Sapna Cheryan, an author of the study and an associate professor of psychology at the University of Washington, where the research was conducted.

21. (A) for (B) but (C) or (D) so
22. (A) willingly (B) ingeniously (C) affordably (D) exceptionally
23. (A) be (B) been (C) being (D) to be
24. (A) by (B) at (C) for (D) over
25. (A) directed at (B) accounted for (C) tuned in (D) stared at

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第 26 至 30 題爲題組

FormoSat-5, the first satellite domestically developed by Taiwan, was successfully launched into orbit by a Space X Falcon 9 rocket on August 24th. This marks the Taiwan's new era of space technology. A total of 300 guests, including officials from both Taiwan and the United States, were present to __26__ this historic event. 82 minutes and 56 seconds after reaching the space, the satellite started to make __27__ with the earth.

The success did not come easy. It took six years of hard work by Taiwan's National Space Organization, __28__ was responsible for developing its key spacecraft components and image processing units. The program also cost the taxpayers NT$5.659 billion dollars. __29__, according to a Taiwanese official, the long-term collaboration and partnership of the United States should not go unappreciated.

__30__ with remote sensing instruments and an advanced ionospheric probe, the satellite is expected to replace FormoSat-2 and provide data for the purpose of national security and scientific purposes. It will also provide the geo-science community with even wider research applications.

26.	(A) consider	(B) witness	(C) intend	(D) amuse
27.	(A) contents	(B) comments	(C) communications	(D) contributions
28.	(A) that	(B) which	(C) whom	(D) what
29.	(A) Moreover	(B) However	(C) Therefore	(D) Indeed
30.	(A) Equipping	(B) To equip	(C) Equipped	(D) To be equipped

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 題爲題組

The 2000 season was a blast for St. Louis Cardinals' rookie pitcher Rick Ankiel. He won 11 games __31__ a rookie and was second in Rookie of the Year voting. Baseball __32__ compared him to other legendary pitchers. His team advanced to the playoff as well. Just as everything was looking up, he mysteriously lost his gift to pitch. In one __33__ playoff game, he threw five wild pitches in one inning. After that, no matter how hard he tried, he just couldn't control his pitches. He was sent to minor leagues to make __34__ and regain confidence.

Ankiel did come back to pitching in the major leagues in 2004. However, nothing felt the same. That was the time when he decided to retire, not from baseball, but from pitching. For him, this loss of gift led him to another path. In 2007, he successfully made a comeback as an outfielder and hit a homerun in the first game he played. He __35__ 11 homeruns that year and 25 in the following year. Throughout his __36__ as a hitter, he hit a total of 76 homeruns. He became the first player __37__ Babe Ruth to have won at least 10 games as a pitcher and also hit at least 50 home runs.

In his 2017 book "The Phenomenon: Pressure, the Yips, and the Pitch that Changed My Life," Ankiel talked about the transformation he had gone through from a __38__ pitcher to a power hitter. The book also __39__ how he dealt with this loss of ability and fought his way back to the game he loved. After 7 seasons as a Major League outfielder, Ankiel retired from baseball for good in 2013. His story, however, stayed on the field and kept serving as a __40__ of inspiration for anyone who runs into difficulties with their lives.

(A) source	(B) career	(C) since	(D) as	(E) journalists
(F) detailed	(G) collected	(H) dominant	(I) crucial	(J) adjustments

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。

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第 41 至 44 題爲題組

"We (the West) write symphonies," President Trump proclaimed on July 6 during a speech in Warsaw. Trump is wrong if he thinks symphonies are superior.

It's the large-scale quality, the sheer dimension of expression that the master composers strove for, that makes classical music different. This doesn't mean it's superior. But the art form is certainly ambitious and demanding. It asks for your time and attention. Even a 20-minute Haydn string quartet requires you to focus in order to grasp the structure, content and character.

Often, by intention, a composer will keep you guessing a little, wondering why a passage in a symphonic work seems so wayward, or where a phrase is leading to. Those who have no patience for this may resist the pull of a long score. But if you are inclined to go with it, the payoff can be **exhilarating**. That's the specific quality, I'd argue to Mr. Trump, that makes Beethoven or Messiaenseem so monumental, not any inherent artistic superiority.

That said, classical music bears some responsibility for promoting the idea that the art form is the greatest. That perception probably started with Beethoven. The towering composers of earlier eras, even Bach and Handel, thought of themselves as artist-practitioners, creating the works their jobs demanded, even recycling existing pieces when pressed for time. I have to believe that Bach understood what a magnificent work his "St. Matthew Passion" was. From what we know, however, he probably assumed it would serve its purpose and eventually be retired. Beethoven, however, more or less started the idea of the composer as colossus: a heroic visionary with a rare link to transcendent realms, creating symphonic works for the ages. That grandiosity transferred to the public consciousness and, eventually, to the president.

41. What is the fourth paragraph mainly about?
(A) How Beethoven reinvented western music.
(B) What Bach, Handel, and Beethoven all agreed on.
(C) Why classical music has been believed by many as superior.
(D) When the general audience started to consider classical music insignificant.

42. What does "**exhilarating**" most nearly mean?
(A) Active. (B) Exciting. (C) Humorous. (D) Operational.

43. According to the passage,what can **NOT** be said about classical music?
(A) Its climax often comes later.
(B) It is usually longer than pop music.
(C) Its structure is usually more complicated.
(D) Its audience tends to be better educated.

44. Which of the following best describes the tone of the passage?
(A) Neutral.
(B) Indifferent.
(C) Enthusiastic.
(D) Condemning.

第 45 至 48 題爲題組

San Francisco appears to be at the epicentre of the **new trend**, just as it was during the original craze five decades ago. Tim Ferriss, an angel investor and author, claimed in 2015 in an interview with CNN that "the billionaires I know, almost without exception, use hallucinogens on a regular basis." Few billionaires are as open about their usage as Ferriss suggests. Steve Jobs was an exception: he spoke frequently about how "taking LSD was a profound experience, one of the most important things in my life". In Walter Isaacson's 2011 biography, the Apple CEO is quoted as joking that Microsoft would be a more original company if Bill Gates, its founder, had experienced psychedelics.

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As Silicon Valley is a place full of people whose most fervent desire is to be Steve Jobs, individuals are gradually opening up about their usage – or talking about trying LSD for the first time. According to Chris Kantrowitz, the CEO of Gobbler, a cloud-storage company, and the head of a new fund investing in psychedelic research, people were refusing to talk about psychedelics as recently as three years ago. "It was very **hush hush**, even if they did it." Now, in some circles, it seems hard to find someone who has never tried it.

Currently the lack of medical research on microdosing means that it has been rumored as a all-purpose treatment for everything from depression and menstrual pain to headaches and impotence. The only problem that people do not try to solve through microdosing is anxiety: anxiety may get worse since these drugs tend to heighten people's perceptions. Without more research, it is hard to know whether such a small amount of a psychedelic works merely as a placebo, and whether there are any long-term undesired consequences, such as addiction.

45. What does the "**new trend**" refer to?
(A) Criminals taking harmless drugs.
(B) Immigrants smuggling marijuana.
(C) The brainy microdosing.
(D) Old money wasting their wealth on LSD.

46. What does "**hush hush**" most nearly mean?
(A) Critical.
(B) Accesible.
(C) Renowned.
(D) Secret.

47. What is the third paragraph mainly about?
(A) Proven benefits of psychedelics.
(B) Possible problems with psychedelics.
(C) Legal implications of microdosing.
(D) Moral dilemmas about microdosing.

48. What can **NOT** be said about psychedelics?
(A) They may treat cancer.
(B) They may treat depression.
(C) They may make people more nervous.
(D) They may be addictive.

第 49 至 52 題爲題組

Corn farmers around the United States use liquid nitrogen as an essential fertilizer. The problem with using nitrogen is that first, it involves burning a lot of fossil fuels to create liquid nitrogen. Second, nitrogen is easily washed away by the rain, which forces farmers to use more. Finally, the nitrogen washed into lakes and streams facilitate the release of nitrous oxide, another potent greenhouse gas. Many state governments have focused on keeping nitrogen away from water. A much bigger challenge lies in reducing nitrogen's contribution to global warming. According to scientists, the only proven way to cut heat-trapping emissions from nitrogen fertilizer is to use less of it. Needless to say, this proposal would not sit well with farmers because it would seriously decrease the yield, and furthermore, their profits.

Sensing the gravity of this threat to water and global climate, some food companies and retailers such as Walmart, have launched the SUSTAIN program. This program aims to allow farmers to keep making profits without producing more greenhouse gas. Instead of applying nitrogen fertilizer all at once, farmers with SUSTAIN apply it several times during the growing season. This is believed to reduce the waste. Moreover, farmers can use chemicals to stabilize nitrogen so that it would not be washed away easily. Then, a computer program monitors fertilizer use and predicts how much nitrogen is left in the soil.

Promoters of SUSTAIN believe that the more efficient use of fertilizer will be good for the environment. However, no significant reduction on nitrogen use is observed so far. Researchers suggest that farmers add grains like oats or rye to their mix of crops, saying that this simple move can cut greenhouse emissions by a third. This is because these "cover crops" can produce nitrogen in an organic way. In addition, cover crops add carbon to the soil, which would help fight climate change.

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49. According to the passage, why do corn farmers use more nitrogen fertilizer?
(A) It is fairly cheap to obtain Nitrogen fertilizer.
(B) It costs little energy to produce nitrogen fertilizer.
(C) Using nitrogen fertilizer can help grow cover crops.
(D) Nitrogen fertilizer can be lost to the rain easily.

50. For a farmer with the SUSTAIN program, which of the following is **NOT** recommended?
(A) Buying chemicals to help keep nitrogen in the soil longer.
(B) Using computer programs to analyze fertilizer use.
(C) Applying all the fertilizer once the growing season begins.
(D) Regulating fertilizer use and be more efficient.

51. According to scientists, how much greenhouse related to corns can be reduced if farmers grow other crops?
(A) 13% (B) 25% (C) 33% (D) 50%

52. Which of the following is the main reason why researchers are **NOT** satisfied with SUSTAIN?
(A) It does not cut down enough greenhouse emissions.
(B) It forces farmers to sell corns to Walmart at a lower price.
(C) Growing cover crops greatly reduces the profits.
(D) Farmers use even more chemicals to stabilize nitrogen.

第 53 至 56 題爲題組

Smoking is a public health problem that spans the globe, and it is as deadly as many epidemic or chronic diseases, claiming 6 million lives a year. In a study involving 170,000 young teens in 61 countries, about 15 percent of young boys and 7.5 percent of young girls from ages 13 to 15 smoke. However, the number varies greatly among countries and between genders. In Timor-Leste, 61 percent of teenage boys smoke. 29 percent of young girls smoke in Bulgaria. As to different countries, 23 percent of teenagers in Yemen smoke while it is only 9 percent in Pakistan. Putting a stop to it is as important a public issue as curbing AIDS or Ebola.

Among the strategies that can make a dent in youth smoking rates, WHO suggests that countries put taxes on cigarettes to make them more expensive. One Canadian study found that raising the prices by 10 percent leads to a 4 percent reductions in demand in high-income countries. The effect is more significant among low and middle-income countries as 80 percent of smokers live in these countries. Another approach is to ban cigarette ads and vending machines. When governments ban tobacco ads, the sales would drop by 16 percent. Other methods include non-smoking public areas and mandated warnings on packages that show images of the horrifying consequences of smoking.

Although 59 of the 61 countries that are studied carry regulations on smoking, the effectiveness largely depends on how strongly the laws are implemented. In Indonesia, for instance, social norms among teenagers still trumps the country's weak anti-tobacco policies. Most teenagers still think that smoking is cool. Advertising banners promoting cheap cigarettes can be seen anywhere once they are outside the schools. Even sales of single cigarettes costing about just 10 cents each are allowed. Moreover, tobacco companies keep targeting youngsters in less developed countries with ads associating smoking with adventure and independence. This marketing strategy makes young people in these areas more vulnerable to tobacco addiction.

53. Which of the following statements about smoking can be found in the passage?
(A) In some countries, more than half of teenage boys smoke.
(B) 1 teenager in 4 smoke cigarette in Pakistan.
(C) In Bulgaria, more teenage girls smoke than teenage boys.
(D) Smoking is responsible for more deaths than AIDS and Ebola.

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54. Which of the following methods is **NOT** recommended by WHO?
(A) Governments should make libraries, restaurants and train stations smoke-free.
(B) Pictures of lung cancers should be displayed on cigarette packages.
(C) Celebrities who do not smoke should be invited to make anti-smoking commercials.
(D) Governments should ask tobacco companies to pay higher taxes.

55. According to the passage, why is teenage smoking common in Indonesia?
(A) Teenagers are encouraged by their parents to smoke.
(B) Tobacco companies place vending machines in public areas.
(C) They are given a lot of pocket money, so they can afford to buy cigarettes.
(D) They want to look independent and adventurous in front of their peers.

56. What is the purpose of this passage?
(A) To raise awareness on disease control.
(B) To detail a marketing strategy by tobacco companies.
(C) To compare smoking rates between genders.
(D) To introduce ways to decrease cigarette consumption.

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。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 或許香港(Hong Kong)的沒落將會是逐漸的，伴隨著證監會(the SFC)及法庭衰敗。
2. 話雖如此，香港最大的問題之一是它自身的缺乏信心。

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：每個人的求學經驗中都會遇到一些老師。請寫一篇短文說明你心目中的好老師。文分兩段，第一段說明你覺得好老師該有的人格特質與教學方式，第二段舉例說明你所遇過的老師對你的教誨與影響。

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