臺北區 105 學年度第一學期

第一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 ～ 2 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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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. Tina signed up for a fitness class, hoping that she could gain more _____ strength.
   (A) annual (B) physical (C) racial (D) typical
2. The manager has been under _____ pressure to come up with a good way to boost the sales. He will be fired if he fails to do so.
   (A) ordinary (B) available (C) enormous (D) violent
3. As the patient's condition _____ day by day, the doctor is afraid that he cannot survive this week.
   (A) worsens (B) regrets (C) withdraws (D) advances
4. Joseph is waiting _____ for the result of the interview. He wants to work in that company very badly.
   (A) vividly (B) obviously (C) anxiously (D) immediately
5. This cell phone company has spent a great deal of money on marketing in order to _____ their products globally.
   (A) promote (B) purchase (C) persuade (D) propose
6. The famous dance group is going to give ten _____ during its visit in Taiwan.
   (A) acceptances (B) performances (C) consequences (D) instances
7. Tommy has been a _____ customer of this supermarket. He has its golden membership and can save a lot of money every time he shops there.
   (A) moral (B) flexible (C) loyal (D) capable
8. Victor's idea of building a castle on the far-away island was _____ as impractical.
   (A) resisted (B) exposed (C) arrested (D) dismissed
9. This historic building is well-_____. Visitors can know what life was like in the nineteenth century.
   (A) inspired (B) confirmed (C) expanded (D) preserved
10. My college roommate, Bob and I have a _____ interest in backpacking. We have traveled to several countries together.
    (A) mutual (B) frequent (C) sincere (D) numerous
11. After staying in this hotel for five days, I can say without _____ that it offers the best service that I have ever received.
    (A) rejection (B) exception (C) hesitation (D) formation
12. This bicycle is too big for my four-year-old son. His feet can _____ reach the pedals.
    (A) frankly (B) barely (C) equally (D) casually

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13. Cindy couldn't _____ to watch her pet horse suffer so much pain, so she decided to let it be put to death.
(A) injure (B) devote (C) bear (D) fold

14. The public housing was built to ease the financial _____ that many people have in buying their own houses.
(A) target (B) security (C) reward (D) burden

15. Robert spoke no French when he first immigrated to Paris. Language _____ was a serious problem for him.
(A) solution (B) barrier (C) harmony (D) disaster

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

Every standardized test has to be reliable and valid at the same time. Test reliability refers to the degree to which a test is consistent and stable in measuring what it __16__ to measure. Test validity, __17__, refers to the degree to which the test actually measures what it claims to measure.

Both concepts can be illustrated by a scale. If the scale is reliable, it tells you the same weight every time you step on it __18__ your weight has not actually changed. Yet, if the scale is not working properly, this number may not be your actual weight. In that case, the scale is not valid. For the scale __19__ valid and reliable, not only does it need to give you the same reading every time you step on it, but it also has to measure your actual weight.

Switching back to testing, the situation is __20__ the same. A test can be reliable, meaning that the test-takers will get the same score no matter when or where they take it. But that doesn't mean that it is valid or measuring what it is supposed to measure. A test can be reliable without being valid. However, a test cannot be valid unless it is reliable.

16. (A) opposes (B) examines (C) intends (D) contains
17. (A) hence (B) besides (C) indeed (D) however
18. (A) rather than (B) as long as (C) even though (D) no matter how
19. (A) to be (B) being (C) is (D) will be
20. (A) familiarly (B) essentially (C) hardly (D) originally

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Safari is a Swahili word from the Arabic *safara*, to travel. It entered the English language during those years of __21__ with Africa. When adventurous explorers and hunters traveled through the continent, people said they were "on safari".

Today the modern safari is very different from those old times. It still involves wildlife, __22__ other than that, the term has been repurposed to mean something entirely new. Safaris are now for

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admiring animals in the wild, __23__ a host of other adventures. In fact, __24__ supporting local conservation efforts and wildlife sanctuaries, safaris have largely developed into holiday trips that actually benefit the wildlife of Africa. As opposed to hunting animals, visitors get to encounter them and help make a difference in __25__ the wildlife. Safari companies either actively contribute towards conservation projects or help generate tourism revenue which is used to manage wildlife projects and game reserves.

21. (A) fascination (B) recognition (C) inflation (D) destruction
22. (A) thus (B) unless (C) but (D) and
23. (A) such as (B) along with (C) up to (D) as well
24. (A) from (B) for (C) as (D) by
25. (A) observing (B) replacing (C) protecting (D) invading

第26至30題為題組

The number of lonely and isolated older people in Britain will grow to 2.2 million by 2021, due to rising rates of divorce and childlessness, according to an independent research organization Demos.

Social trends such as the growing number of people __26__ alone have increased the risk of people becoming socially isolated in old age, Demos warns today. Their report warns that __27__ will be hit hardest by the breakdown of traditional family and community networks because they cannot afford Internet access, __28__ could help them find new friendships and get information and services to maintain their independence. Demos also says the freedom that many young people enjoy when living alone becomes a __29__ if they become housebound in later life. It recommends a transformation of older people's services to ensure they help people learn to be self-supporting, __30__ they were in their youth. Alternatively, older people are encouraged to become volunteer mentors who could, for example, provide advice and support to peers being discharged from hospital.

26. (A) living (B) lived (C) to live (D) are living
27. (A) the lonely (B) the poor (C) the elderly (D) the sick
28. (A) where (B) that (C) who (D) which
29. (A) privilege (B) retreat (C) threat (D) delight
30. (A) in case (B) just as (C) even if (D) if only

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

It is true that dogs communicate with body language mostly but they are far from a silent __31__. So what do a dog's barks mean? There are three different ways in which a dog can __32__ their barks. They can change the pitch, the frequency, and the duration.

High pitched barks are usually happy and __33__, whereas low-pitched barks can show

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aggression and a warning to stay away. So the higher pitched a bark, the less you need to worry. The lower pitched a bark, the more likely a dog is feeling threatened and aggressive.

A dog would change the frequency of a bark to show the __34.__ it is feeling in a situation. A rapidly repeating sound shows a dog feels the situation is highly important and pressing, while single barks or a series of barks spaced out with long pauses shows a dog is not really too __35.__ with what is happening.

As to duration, generally, the longer a dog makes a sound, the more likely it is that the dog is making a conscious decision about making that sound and hence the more __36.__ the actions they are planning. As an example, a dominant dog faced with a perceived threat will make a deep and long sounding growl which means he is serious about __37.__ his ground and will not back away. He has made a conscious decision to sound out his __38.__ and his aggressive intentions. On the other hand, a more timid dog in a __39.__ situation will make shorter bursts of growling that are not sustained too long. This __40.__ that the dog is unsure and a little worried about the present situation. Instead of showing aggression, he may well stand down and back away.

(A) urgency (B) confidence (C) vary (D) similar (E) deliberate
(F) standing (G) bothered (H) species (I) suggests (J) welcoming

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

How do I even begin to describe Mr. Chen? He is definitely one of the most memorable teachers during my high school years. To do him justice, he is a nice English teacher, but not the kind of nice teacher whom you would love wholeheartedly. He is a nearsighted, middle-aged man who doesn't smile on weekdays. In fact, Mr. Chen is known for being stiflingly strict with his students. He is a demanding teacher who always sets up high standards for his students.

Having a good command of English, I was always getting Mr. Chen's attention. Under his instruction, I participated in many English-related contests at my school. Though I won many prizes, I was never good enough in Mr. Chen's eyes. I remember one time I had my composition graded by him. When I got it back, it was dripping with horrifying red-inked comments by Mr. Chen. Frustrated, I went to his office, hoping he would show me how to improve my writing. Impatiently he lectured me, "I have told you many times that you have to provide concrete examples to support your argument. And can you please refrain from using clichés like 'Time is money'? Here is a book on writing skills. Go home and read it. I expect to see a refreshingly original composition next time."

Though I thanked Mr. Chen for his book at that time, I was actually feeling humiliated. So **agitated** was I that I put away the book and never laid a finger on it. After that, I always avoided eye contact when talking to Mr. Chen. After graduation, I even made no attempt to go back to school to

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visit him. I guess it was his stifling strictness that kept me from approaching him. Last night, after three years, when I was sorting my old books, I involuntarily opened the book Mr. Chen gave me. Surprisingly, I found a note stuck on the last page of the book saying, "Dear Scott, I know you have a lot of potential to become a great writer. I'm proud to have you as my student. Yours, Mr. Chen." I was again **agitated** after reading Mr. Chen's comment. Only this time, tears rather than fury welled up in my eyes.

41. According to the passage, what is true about Mr. Chen?
(A) He does not have any children.
(B) He enjoys cracking jokes with students.
(C) He would push his students to do their best.
(D) He likes to humiliate students with poor grades.

42. Which of the following would most likely be Mr. Chen's comment on the author's writing in high school?
(A) Poor organization
(B) Messy handwriting
(C) Too many grammar mistakes
(D) Little support for your point

43. In the story, the author avoided eye contact when talking to Mr. Chen because _____.
(A) his writing did not improve at all
(B) he could not see clearly without his glasses
(C) he was upset about Mr. Chen's insensitivity
(D) he thought his English was better than Mr. Chen's

44. The author's **agitation** at the end of the story could most possibly arise from his _____ for Mr. Chen.
(A) disgust (B) contempt (C) sympathy (D) appreciation

第45至48題為題組

Whether they are a hot chocolate topping treat, in the form of a sugar-coated animal, or roasting over a campfire, marshmallows are a favorite treat for many people. However, marshmallows weren't always the everyday treat that we know today. Marshmallows were once so rare that only pharaohs could eat them. Fortunately, remarkable advances in technology have helped bring tasty, fresh marshmallows to all of us. They are now enjoyed all over the world.

The origin of marshmallows can be traced back to 2000 B.C., when ancient Egyptians discovered a wild herb growing in marshland from which a sweet substance could be drawn out. This substance, the sap of the marshmallow plant, was combined with a honey-based candy recipe to create a confection so delightful that it was reserved only for the pharaohs and the gods.

In the 1800s, candy makers in France combine the marshmallow sap with egg whites and sugar and whip by hand to create the first marshmallows as we know them today. The treat became popular so quickly that candy makers developed the starch mogul system using corn starch molds to form the marshmallows so that they could be made faster. Doctors also used the sap combined with egg whites

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and sugar to form a hard meringue that was sold as a medicinal candy to soothe sore throats, suppress coughs and heal wounds.

Another important development of the marshmallow production came when in 1948, Alex Doumakes (son of the founder of Doumak, Inc.) patented the marshmallow extrusion process, revolutionizing marshmallow production by making it fast and efficient. In extrusion, the marshmallow mixture is pressed through tubes, then cut into equal pieces, cooled and packaged. This new process allowed enough marshmallows to be produced that they became an everyday sweet treat and staple for favorite family recipes.

45. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) How to make marshmallows at home.
(B) The growing popularity of marshmallows.
(C) The development of marshmallow production.
(D) Why marshmallows are enjoyed all over the world.

46. According to this passage, a marshmallow does **NOT** fall into the category of a _____.
(A) plant (B) confection (C) meringue (D) treat

47. The starch mogul system was developed because _____.
(A) some doctors wanted to use marshmallows to heal wounds
(B) marshmallows were in high demand and needed to be made faster
(C) forming marshmallows with corn starch molds was time-consuming
(D) candy makers wanted to experiment with different marshmallow flavors

48. Which of the following is true about marshmallows?
(A) They have been found to have medicinal benefits for people.
(B) They were very popular among the common people in ancient Egypt.
(C) The modern version of marshmallows did not emerge until the twentieth century.
(D) The extrusion process made the manufacture of marshmallows more labor-intensive.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Certain bottlenose dolphins in Laguna, southern Brazil, have apparently taught themselves to work as a team with fishermen, creating a win-win for both the marine mammals and humans. A study on the dolphins, published in the latest *Royal Society Biology Letters*, has found that the most helpful ones also turn out to be particularly cooperative and social with each other, perhaps explaining why some wild dolphins decide of their own free will to work with humans, while others do not.

Through behavior matching with humans, cooperative dolphins in Laguna drive mullet schools towards a line of fishermen and signal via stereotyped head slaps or tail slaps, when and where fishermen should throw their nets. Such effort is not entirely charitable on the part of the dolphins. Fish that escape the nets often swim right into the mouths of the dolphins, which have learned to wait for that fulfilling moment.

With little surprise, it is also found that cooperative dolphins turned out to spend more time together, even when not assisting humans. They appear to have their own social network within the larger local population of bottlenose dolphins. Some scientists suspect that ecology, genetics and

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social learning could be driving and maintaining the wild dolphin subset's unique relationship with humans. The human side of this dolphin-fishermen interaction is maintained through inter-generational information transfer, that is, teaching by elders, and it is likely that a similar process is used to transmit complex behavioral traits between generations of dolphins, as found in other localized behaviors, such as "sponging"—an activity in which dolphins carry sponges in their beaks to protect their sensitive snouts from sharp rocks when searching for food along the seafloor.

49. From which of the following is the passage **LEAST** likely to be taken?
(A) A critical biography
(B) A wildlife magazine
(C) A zoology journal
(D) A daily newspaper

50. Why do the bottlenose dolphins in Laguna help humans catch fish?
(A) They do it for fun.
(B) They do it out of charity.
(C) They are trained by people to do so.
(D) They can benefit from such behavior.

51. Which of the following is **NOT** suspected to be the cause that maintains the bottlenose dolphins' special interaction with humans?
(A) ecology (B) genetics (C) domestication (D) social learning

52. Based on this passage, what can be inferred about the bottlenose dolphins in Laguna?
(A) They are the smartest of all the dolphins.
(B) They know how to use tools to protect their snouts.
(C) The males are responsible for hunting for the whole population.
(D) The elders use squeaking sounds to teach youngsters how to cooperate with humans.

第53至56題為題組

Across-the-board lifestyle changes including a better diet and more exercise can lead not only to a better physique, but also to swift and dramatic changes at the genetic level, according to U.S. researchers. In a small study, the researchers tracked 30 men with low-risk prostate cancer who decided against traditional medical treatment such as surgery and radiation or hormone therapy.

The men underwent three months of major lifestyle changes, including eating a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains, beans and soy products, moderate exercise such as walking for half an hour a day, and an hour of daily stress management methods such as meditation. As expected, they lost weight, lowered their blood pressure and saw other health improvements. But the researchers found more profound changes when they compared prostate biopsies taken before and after the lifestyle changes. After the three months, the men had changes in activity in about 500 genes—including 48 that were turned on and 453 genes that were turned off. The activity of disease-preventing genes increased while a number of disease-promoting genes, including those involved in prostate cancer and breast cancer, shut down, according to the study published in the journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

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