

大學入學考試中心
學科能力測驗參考試卷
(107學年度起適用)

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100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。

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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。

- No one could beat Paul at running. He has won the running championship _____ for three years.
(A) rapidly (B) urgently (C) temporarily (D) continuously
- Kevin had been standing on a ladder trying to reach for a book on the top shelf when he lost his _____ and fell to the ground.
(A) volume (B) balance (C) contact (D) direction
- As more people rely on the Internet for information, it has _____ newspapers as the most important source of news.
(A) distributed (B) subtracted (C) replaced (D) transferred
- The restaurant has a _____ charge of NT\$250 per person. So the four of us need to pay at least NT\$1,000 to eat there.
(A) definite (B) minimum (C) flexible (D) numerous
- Julie is very close to her family. Whenever she feels depressed, she returns to the warm, _____, and comfortable atmosphere of her home.
(A) critical (B) sloppy (C) secure (D) cautious
- Emma's part-time experience at the cafeteria is good _____ for running her own restaurant.
(A) preparation (B) reservation (C) formation (D) calculation
- Daniel shows _____ towards his classmates. He doesn't take part in any of the class activities and doesn't even bother talking to other students in his class.
(A) indifference (B) sympathy (C) applause (D) desperation
- The moment the students felt the earthquake, they ran _____ out of the classroom to an open area outside.
(A) nearly (B) swiftly (C) constantly (D) formally
- Jack is very proud of his fancy new motorcycle. He has been _____ to all his friends about how cool it looks and how fast it runs.
(A) boasting (B) proposing (C) gossiping (D) confessing
- The government issued a travel _____ for Taiwanese in response to the outbreak of civil war in Syria.
(A) bonus (B) alert (C) exit (D) notion
- These warm-up exercises are designed to help people _____ their muscles and prevent injuries.
(A) produce (B) connect (C) broaden (D) loosen
- Betty was _____ to accept her friend's suggestion because she thought she could come up with a better idea herself.
(A) tolerable (B) reluctant (C) sensitive (D) modest
- The airport was closed because of the snowstorm, and our _____ for Paris had to be delayed until the following day.
(A) movement (B) registration (C) tendency (D) departure
- Brian is widely _____ to be an outstanding employee of his company because he is not only hard-working but also very creative.
(A) acknowledged (B) exclaimed (C) imposed (D) overwhelmed
- The kingdom began to _____ after the death of its ruler, and was soon taken over by a neighboring country.
(A) collapse (B) dismiss (C) rebel (D) withdraw

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 題為題組

For coin collectors who invest money in coins, the value of a coin is determined by various factors. First, scarcity is a major determinant. 16 a coin is, the more it is worth. Note, however, that rarity has little to do with the 17 of a coin. Many thousand-year-old coins often sell for no more than a few dollars because there are a lot of them around, 18 a 1913 Liberty Head Nickel may sell for over one million US dollars because there are only five in existence. Furthermore, the demand for a particular coin will also 19 influence coin values. Some coins may command higher prices because they are more popular with collectors. For example, a 1798 dime is much rarer than a 1916 dime, but the 20 sells for significantly more, simply because many more people collect early 20th century dimes than dimes from the 1700s.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| 16. (A) Rare as | (B) The rare | (C) Rarest | (D) The rarer |
| 17. (A) age | (B) shape | (C) size | (D) weight |
| 18. (A) since | (B) while | (C) whether | (D) if |
| 19. (A) merely | (B) hardly | (C) greatly | (D) roughly |
| 20. (A) older | (B) better | (C) latter | (D) bigger |

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Much like the dove and robin, the bluebird is considered a very lucky sign in most cultures, particularly when seen in the spring. 21, a woodpecker, when seen near the home, is regarded as a good sign. In contrast, the peacock is not 22 seen as lucky. In places like India, the peacock is considered lucky because the great many “eyes” on its feathers are said to alert it to 23 evil. Peacocks are also highly valued in China and Japan, where they are kept as symbols by the ruling families to 24 their status and wealth. However, the peacock receives only scorn from the rest of the world. The feathers of peacocks are considered the most 25 part of the bird because the eye-shaped markings on them are associated with “evil eyes.” To bring the evil eye into the home is thus believed to invite trouble and sorrow.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 21. (A) Therefore | (B) Nevertheless | (C) Roughly | (D) Similarly |
| 22. (A) officially | (B) mutually | (C) universally | (D) eventually |
| 23. (A) approach | (B) approaching | (C) approached | (D) be approaching |
| 24. (A) remove | (B) disguise | (C) distinguish | (D) represent |
| 25. (A) unlucky | (B) illogical | (C) impossible | (D) unnecessary |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries. Trade is driven by different production costs in different countries, making 26 cheaper for some countries to import goods rather than make them. A country is said to have a comparative advantage over another when it can produce a commodity more cheaply. This comparative advantage is 27 by key factors of production such as land, capital, and labor.

While international trade has long been conducted in history, its economic, social, and political importance has been 28 in recent centuries. During the 1990s, international trade grew by nearly 8.6% each year. In the year 1990 alone, the growth in trade in services was as high as 19%.

Today, all countries are involved in, and to varying degrees dependent on, trade with other countries. 29 international trade, nations would be limited to the goods and services produced within their own borders. Trade is certainly a main 30 force for globalization. It is also the subject of many international agreements that aim to govern and facilitate international trade, such as those negotiated through the World Trade Organization (WTO).

26. (A) them (B) such (C) what (D) it
27. (A) installed (B) reserved (C) opposed (D) determined
28. (A) to the point (B) on the rise (C) off the hook (D) for the record
29. (A) Despite (B) Between (C) Without (D) Under
30. (A) driving (B) pulling (C) riding (D) bringing

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

Are forests always created by nature? A man from rural India proves that this is not necessarily 31.

Abdul Kareem, who used to be an airline ticketing agent, has a great love for the woods. Though he never went to college, he can talk about plants and trees like an expert. In 1977, he bought a piece of rocky wasteland with the 32 of growing trees on it. In the beginning, people thought he was 33 to waste his time and money on the land. But he simply 34 them and kept working on the soil and planting trees there. The land was so 35 that it had to be watered several times a day. Kareem had to fetch the water from a source that was a kilometer away. In the first two years, none of the trees he planted 36. However, in the third year, several young trees started growing. Greatly 37 by the result, Kareem planted more trees and his man-made forest began to take shape.

Kareem let his forest grow naturally, without using fertilizers or insecticides. He believed in the ability of nature to renew itself without the 38 of humans. That's why he did not allow fallen leaves or twigs from the forest to be removed.

After years of hard work, Kareem has not only realized his dream but also transformed a piece of 39 property into a beautiful forest. Today, his forest is home to 1,500 medicinal plants, 2,000 varieties of trees, rare birds, animals, and insects. Now, scientists from all over the world come to visit his 40. They hope to find the secret of his success.

- (A) deserted (B) interference (C) vision (D) crazy (E) creation
(F) encouraged (G) ignored (H) survived (I) dry (J) true

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

When it comes to medical care, many patients and doctors believe “more is better.” But what they do not realize is that overtreatment—too many scans, too many blood tests, too many procedures—may pose harm. Sometimes a test leads you down a path to more and more testing, some of which may be invasive, or to treatment for things that should be left alone.

Terrence Power, for example, complained that after his wife learned she had Wegener’s disease, an uncommon disorder of the immune system, they found it difficult to refuse testing recommended by her physician. The doctor insisted on office visits every three weeks, even when she was feeling well. He frequently ordered blood tests and X-rays, and repeatedly referred her to specialists for even minor complaints. Even when tests came back negative, more were ordered, and she was hospitalized as a precaution when she developed a cold. She had as many as 25 doctor visits during one six-month period. The couple was spending about \$30,000 a year for her care.

After several years of physical suffering and near financial ruin from the medical costs, the couple began questioning the treatment after consulting with other patients in online support groups. “It’s a really hard thing to determine when **they**’ve crossed the line,” Mr. Power said. “You think she’s getting the best care in the world, but after a while you start to wonder: What is the objective?” Mr. Power then spoke with his own primary care doctor, who advised him to find a new specialist to oversee Mrs. Power’s care. Under the new doctor’s care, the regular testing stopped and Mrs. Power’s condition stabilized. Now she sees the doctor only four or five times a year.

41. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Treatments do not always cause harmful side effects.
(B) Patients tend to believe more testing is better treatment.
(C) Too much medical care may not be beneficial to patients.
(D) Doctors generally recommend office visits that are necessary.
42. Which of the following was a problem for Mrs. Power during her medical treatment?
- (A) She had to be hospitalized for three weeks whenever she had a cold.
(B) She didn’t have any insurance, so she went broke because of her illness.
(C) When test results showed she was fine, her doctor still ordered more tests.
(D) Her doctor asked her to consult other specialists due to her constant complaints.
43. Who does “**they**” in the third paragraph most likely refer to?
- (A) Physicians. (B) Other patients.
(C) Mr. and Mrs. Power. (D) The online support groups.
44. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward medical tests?
- (A) More tests than necessary are too much.
(B) Medical tests are essential for disease prevention.
(C) Many tests are needed for confirmation of diagnosis.
(D) Doctors’ interpretations of test results are seldom wrong.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

MOOC, a massive open online course, aims at providing large-scale interactive participation and open access via the web. In addition to traditional course materials such as videos, readings, and problem sets, MOOCs provide interactive user forums that help build a community for the students, professors, and teaching assistants.

MOOCs first made waves in the fall of 2011, when Professor Sebastian Thrun from Stanford University opened his graduate-level artificial intelligence course up to any student anywhere, and 160,000 students in more than 190 countries signed up. This new breed of online classes is shaking up the higher education world in many ways. Since the courses can be taken by hundreds of thousands of students at the same time, the number of universities might decrease dramatically. Professor Thrun has even envisioned a future in which there will only need to be 10 universities in the world. Perhaps the most striking thing about MOOCs, many of which are being taught by professors at prestigious universities, is that they're free. This is certainly good news for **cash-strapped** students.

There is a lot of excitement and fear surrounding MOOCs. While some say free online courses are a great way to increase the enrollment of minority students, others have said they will leave many students behind. Some critics have said that MOOCs promote an unrealistic one-size-fits-all model of higher education and that there is no replacement for true dialogues between professors and their students. After all, a brain is not a computer. We are not blank hard drives waiting to be filled with data. People learn from people they love and remember the things that arouse emotion. Some critics worry that online students will miss out on the social aspects of college.

45. What does the word “**cash-strapped**” in the second paragraph mean?
- (A) Making a lot of money. (B) Being short of money.
(C) Being careful with money. (D) Spending little money.
46. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the features of MOOCs?
- (A) It is free to take the courses.
(B) Many courses are offered by famous universities.
(C) Most courses address artificial intelligence.
(D) Many students can take the course at the same time.
47. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- (A) The impact of MOOCs. (B) The goal of MOOCs.
(C) The size of MOOC classes. (D) The cost of MOOC courses.
48. Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a problem of MOOCs?
- (A) The disappearance of traditional course materials.
(B) The limited number of courses offered around the world.
(C) The overreliance on professors from prestigious universities.
(D) The lack of social interaction among students and professors.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Ongoing conflicts across the Middle East have prevented more than 13 million children from attending school, according to a report published by UNICEF, the United Nations Children's Fund.

The report states that 40% of all children across the region are currently not receiving an education, which is a result of two consequences of violence: structural damage to schools and the displacement of populations, also called “forced migration.” Both issues result from the tide of violence that has crossed the region in recent years. The report examines nine countries where a state of war has become the norm.

Across these countries, violence has made 8,500 schools unusable. In certain cases, communities have relied on school buildings to function as shelters for the displaced, with up to nine families living in a single classroom in former schools across **Iraq**.

The report pays particularly close attention to Syria, where a bloody civil war has displaced at least nine million people since the war began in 2011. With the crisis now in its fifth year, basic public services, including education, inside Syria have been stretched to breaking point. Within the country, the quality and availability of education depends on whether a particular region is suffering violence.

The report concludes with an earnest request to international policymakers to distribute financial and other resources to ease the regional crisis. With more than 13 million children already driven from classrooms by conflict, it is no exaggeration to say that the educational prospects of a generation of children are **in the balance**. The forces that are crushing individual lives and futures are also destroying the prospects for an entire region.

49. What is this article mainly about?
- (A) Why people are moving away from their own countries.
 - (B) Why there are civil wars and violence in the Middle East.
 - (C) Why many schools have become shelters for displaced families.
 - (D) Why many children in the Middle East are not attending school.
50. Why is “**Iraq**” mentioned in the second paragraph?
- (A) To convince people that temporary housing can be easily found.
 - (B) To prove that classrooms there are big enough to host many families.
 - (C) To give an example of why schools are not usable for children’s learning.
 - (D) To show how structural damages of school can affect the quality of education.
51. What does the phrase “**in the balance**” in the last paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) Being well taken care of.
 - (B) In an uncertain situation.
 - (C) Under control by the authority.
 - (D) Moving in the wrong direction.
52. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) The war in Syria has been going on since 2011.
 - (B) More than nine thousand schools have been destroyed by wars.
 - (C) Thirteen million people have been forced to leave their homes in the Middle East.
 - (D) Forty percent of all children in the world are not attending schools due to ongoing conflict.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Winslow Homer (1836-1910) is regarded by many as the greatest American painter of the nineteenth century. Born and raised in Boston, he began his career at age eighteen in his hometown, working as an apprentice at a printing company. Skilled at drawing, he soon made a name for himself making illustrations for novels, sheet music, magazines, and children’s books.

He then moved to New York City, where he worked as a freelance illustrator with *Harper’s Weekly*, a popular magazine of the time, and began painting. Homer was assigned to cover the inauguration of President Lincoln and, later, the Civil War. His pictures of the Union troops won international recognition. Homer moved to England and, after a two-year stay, returned to America. He settled permanently in Maine in 1883.

From the late 1850s until his death in 1910, Winslow Homer produced a body of work distinguished by its thoughtful expression and its independence from artistic conventions. A man of multiple talents, Homer excelled equally in the arts of illustration, oil painting, and watercolor. Many of his works—depictions of children at play and in school, farm girls attending to their work, hunters and their prey—have become classic images of nineteenth-century American life. **Others** speak to more universal themes such as the primal relationship of humans to nature.

This two-week exhibition highlights a wide and representative range of Homer's art. It shows his extraordinary career from the battlefields, farmland, and coastal villages of America, to the North Sea fishing village of Cullercoats, the rocky coast of Maine, the Adirondacks, and the Caribbean. The exhibition offers viewers an opportunity to experience and appreciate the breadth of his remarkable artistic achievement.

53. Where does this passage most likely appear?
(A) On an ad featuring contemporary arts. (B) On a website of an art gallery.
(C) In a booklet on American-born British artists. (D) In an encyclopedia on the art of printing.
54. Which of the following is true about Homer's career?
(A) He achieved international fame with his vivid paintings of England.
(B) He is considered the greatest illustrator in the history of American art.
(C) He is better known for his watercolors than his illustrations and oil paintings.
(D) He first established his reputation as an illustrator in his hometown of Boston.
55. According to the passage, which of the following best characterizes Homer's art?
(A) His pictures vividly portrayed the life of nineteenth-century Americans.
(B) His art thoughtfully expressed the voices of people suffering from war.
(C) His style faithfully conformed to the artistic traditions of his time.
(D) His paintings constantly reflected his desire to escape from society.
56. What does "Others" in the third paragraph refer to?
(A) Other artists. (B) Other themes. (C) Other works. (D) Other images.

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。

- 相較於他們父母的世代，現今年輕人享受較多的自由和繁榮。
- 但是在這個快速改變的世界中，他們必須學習如何有效地因應新的挑戰。

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：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫一篇涵蓋所有連環圖片內容且有完整結局的故事。

