

# 大學入學考試中心 研究用試卷

## 英文考科（卷一）

### — 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「答案卷卡」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 選擇題作答範例：正確選項(A)  A 。
- 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷卡」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。

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本中心將於研究用測試後，於本中心網站公布  
參考試題及參考答案。http://www.ceec.edu.tw

本試卷與試題為研究測試用，後續仍會進行評估或調整修改，並非大考中心未來正式考試的最終確定型式。關於適用於 108 課綱相關考試之組卷與試題型式，請參考本中心未來公告之考試說明與參考練習卷。

## 第壹部分：單選題（占 62 分）

### 一、詞彙題（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，請畫記在答案卷卡上之「第壹部分：單選題」。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. Nicky doesn't like too much change in her life; she prefers to follow a regular \_\_\_\_\_ in doing things both at work and at home.  
(A) portrait (B) edition (C) outline (D) routine
2. The novel \_\_\_\_\_ the character as a heroine who would sacrifice herself for her country in the pursuit of peace and justice.  
(A) portrays (B) motivates (C) resembles (D) transforms
3. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that 60,000 people came to the soccer game last night, though the exact number is unknown.  
(A) analyzed (B) confessed (C) estimated (D) reflected
4. In the quiz show, the hostess asked John some \_\_\_\_\_ questions which were so confusing that he found them hard to answer.  
(A) hasty (B) mighty (C) tricky (D) clumsy
5. There's no need to feel \_\_\_\_\_ just because you get lower grades at school. Better academic performance does not always mean being superior in everything.  
(A) remote (B) obvious (C) inferior (D) hollow
6. The link between a high-fat diet and cancer, which has been discussed for years, was recently \_\_\_\_\_ by several research findings.  
(A) confirmed (B) expressed (C) projected (D) improved
7. After finding some mistakes in John's science project, the teacher told him that he needed to make some major \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) rejections (B) repetitions (C) revisions (D) recognitions
8. School children need their parents' approval to participate in a field trip, so teachers will send parents a letter to get their \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) permission (B) obligation (C) intention (D) wisdom
9. The secret to my grandmother's long life is to eat \_\_\_\_\_; she always knows what to eat and when to eat.  
(A) abundantly (B) distantly (C) relatively (D) sensibly
10. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ to say that driverless vehicles are 100 percent safe. Recent news stories have discussed several fatal accidents.  
(A) applause (B) indifference (C) operation (D) exaggeration

### 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，請畫記在答案卷卡上之「第壹部分：單選題」。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

Phobias are a special type of fear, where the fear is much bigger than the real danger. 11 the anxiety most people feel when they give a speech or take a test, a phobia is long-lasting. It can cause an intense physical or psychological 12, and can affect the person's ability to function normally at work or in social settings.

Several types of phobias have been identified. Some people fear large, open spaces. Others are unable to tolerate certain social situations. And 13 others have a specific phobia, such as a fear of spiders, elevators, or flying. It's reported that in the United States alone, phobias affect more than 6 million people, with the 14 age of developing a phobia being about 10. It's also reported that women tend to be twice as likely to 15 a phobia compared to men. Treatments are available to help most people with phobias. Options include medicine, therapy, or both.

11. (A) Unlike (B) Despite (C) As to (D) Except for  
12. (A) relation (B) solution (C) reaction (D) suggestion  
13. (A) even (B) still (C) only (D) just  
14. (A) total (B) senior (C) original (D) average  
15. (A) devote to (B) keep up with (C) suffer from (D) look down upon

第 16 至 20 題為題組

The term "gross national happiness" (GNH) was first coined in 1971 by the fourth king of Bhutan, who considers GNH more important than gross domestic product (GDP). The latter has long been a yardstick 16 which economies are measured. Yet it fails to take into account the social and environmental costs of so-called progress. The concept of GNH, 17, suggests that development should give equal importance to economic and non-economic aspects of well-being. Since 1971, the idea of GNH has influenced the economic and social policies of Bhutan. It has also captured the imagination of 18 far beyond the borders of Bhutan.

The GNH Index, a system of measurement, is designed to create policy incentives for government and businesses to increase GNH in Bhutan. The Index is a single number index developed from 33 indicators 19 under nine domains. These domains cover traditional areas of socio-economic concern (such as living standards, health, and education), 20 less traditional aspects of culture and psychological well-being. Bhutanese understandings of happiness seem to be much broader than those that are referred to as "happiness" in Western culture.

16. (A) for (B) by (C) under (D) within  
17. (A) furthermore (B) for sure (C) in other words (D) on the other hand  
18. (A) others (B) them (C) one (D) it  
19. (A) classify (B) classifying (C) classified (D) to classify  
20. (A) with regard to (B) as well as (C) based on (D) inclusive of

### 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 (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卷卡上之「第壹部分：單選題」。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

How can a small plastic toy that once cost 30 cents in the U.S. be sold for more than \$4,000 forty years later? It is because not 21 were made, and now lots of people want them. This plastic toy is a collectible.

Collectibles are objects that people like and want to keep for a long time. A true collectible is rare or 22 to find. Comic books, baseball cards, and dolls are a few 23 of collectibles. Some people collect objects to earn a living. But for most people, object-collecting is a 24. People simply want to collect things that make them happy.

The small stuffed animals called Beanie Babies are collectibles. There is one Beanie Baby—Brownie the Bear, which is particularly 25 after by collectors. Brownie was one of the first Beanie Babies. By 1993, a few hundred thousand of these bears were 26. They were sold for \$4.95 apiece. A year later, the company that made Brownie 27 him, so no more Brownies were made. In 1995, Brownie was being sold for as much as \$600.

Rare comic books can also be extremely valuable. Recently, a New York comic shop sold a copy of the comic book that introduced Superman. The price was \$150,000! In 1938, when the comic book first hit the 28, it cost only 10 cents.

To be truly valuable, a collectible item must be in 29 condition, almost like brand new. For example, a copy of the comic book that introduced Lois Lane is worth \$2,000 if it's in perfect condition. The same comic book with one 30 page might be worth only \$175.

The toys and games you play with today may be worth a lot of money someday—so take good care of them! You never know what the next hot collectible will be!

- (A) retired            (B) hobby            (C) great            (D) shelves            (E) sought  
(F) produced            (G) hard            (H) many            (I) examples            (J) torn

### 四、篇章閱讀（占 32 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 46 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，請畫記在答案卷卡上之「第壹部分：單選題」。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 34 題為題組

Airbnb, a website for people to rent out lodging, is the best-known example of a sharing economy. It has over 500,000 listings in 33,000 cities and 192 countries. Users of the site must register and create a personal online profile before using the site. Every property is associated with a host whose profile includes recommendations by other users, reviews by previous guests, as well as a response rating.

A recent study seems to show that, for now at least, Airbnb is only nibbling at the hotel industry's lunch rather than eating it whole. A team at Boston University examined hotel revenues in Texas and they could not find a significant influence from Airbnb on business and luxury hotels. But it indeed cut the revenues of budget hotels by 5% in the last two years. However, if Airbnb keeps growing at its current rate—its listings are doubling every year—a Texas study suggests that the dent in budget hotels' takings could eventually become as much as 10%. That could push many of them into the red. "I see a direct correlation between our revenues going down and Airbnb's going up," says the president of Apple Core Hotels in New York.

The high-ranking officials at the Marriott, Four Seasons, and Hilton chains have all said that lodging choices provided by Airbnb do not compete for their core market of accommodating high-end and business travelers. But Airbnb is beginning to make inroads into business travel. Ever more companies are letting staff book their own itineraries, and giving them incentives to be thrifty. Google sets a budget for each trip, and employees who under-spend them get credits for future benefits like flight upgrades. If Airbnb can integrate with online travel agencies such as Expedia, business hotels may find themselves with a surprisingly strong competitor.

31. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) Airbnb is considered at its budding stage only.
  - (B) Airbnb is a fierce competitor of business hotels.
  - (C) Airbnb is expanding to cover travelers of all kinds.
  - (D) Airbnb is starting to threaten some inexpensive hotels.
32. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Airbnb?
- (A) Users of the website are mainly from the developed countries.
  - (B) It is a website for people to share their properties with travelers.
  - (C) Users' registration on the website is free and no real name is needed.
  - (D) The hosts listed are constantly evaluated by the officials of luxury hotels.
33. What has been the impact of Airbnb on budget hotels?
- (A) Their profits have been dropping sharply.
  - (B) Many of them have been pushed into debt.
  - (C) They have lost 10% of their revenue to Airbnb.
  - (D) Their income has been reduced by 5%.
34. How might Airbnb make advances into business hotels?
- (A) By attracting tight-budgeted travelers.
  - (B) By working with online travel agencies.
  - (C) By making booking more accessible to big companies.
  - (D) By inviting more property owners to join their network.

第 35 至 38 題為題組

Why does airplane food usually taste so bland and unappetizing? It is mainly because the cabin of an aircraft is a highly unusual environment. Depending on the flight's altitude, the humidity levels can drop below 15 percent, which is less humid than a desert. With less moisture available and a low cabin pressure, taste buds are much less sensitive and the sense of smell also becomes duller. Yet both senses are key to your eating experience and require humidity to function effectively.

In a research paper published in 2010, a handful of subjects took a simulated flight and their ability to smell and taste different flavors was examined. According to the findings, salty and sweet tastes are significantly impaired in the air, and the solution to the problem is in the sauce. Sauce protects the meat from drying out when reheated and served in the bone-dry airplane cabin. But adding sauces with more salt and sugar would make the meals less healthy. It is recommended that airline caterers, besides following the essential rule of wetness, spice food more to make it more **palatable**—curries tend to survive well, for example. It is also suggested that using ingredients or foods with a lot of umami (a Japanese word for the savory flavor found in foods like bacon, tomatoes, and cheese) may make meals taste better in an airline cabin.

Also contributing to airline food that tastes decidedly “off” is the noise made by the aircraft itself. It is believed that there is a straightforward physiological reason why sound would affect the sense of taste. The nerve which connects taste impulses from the tongue to the brain by way of the middle ear may literally be rattled by loud noises, distorting normal taste sensations. So maybe there is another way to address the bad airplane food problem: Try using earplugs.

35. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Why airplane food tastes bad and how to get around it.
  - (B) How to improve the senses of taste and smell in the airplane.
  - (C) How to cook airplane food in a pressurized, dry airplane cabin.
  - (D) Why moisture is essential in airplane food and how to improve it.
36. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**palatable**” in Paragraph Two?
- (A) Complete.
  - (B) Moisturized.
  - (C) Fragrant.
  - (D) Delicious.
37. According to the passage, which of the following is true about airplane food?
- (A) It tastes better if rich in umami.
  - (B) Its salty taste is easily maintained.
  - (C) It survives longer with repeated heating.
  - (D) Its spicy flavor is enhanced in the dry cabin.
38. According to the passage, why is it suggested that earplugs be used in the airplane?
- (A) To increase the sensations of smell in the noisy plane.
  - (B) To calm passengers by keeping down the sound of the plane.
  - (C) To reduce the impact of the noise of the plane on the sense of taste.
  - (D) To protect passengers from the influence of low pressure in the plane.

第 39 至 42 題為題組

Street art is visual art created in public places, usually outside of traditional art venues. The term became popular during the graffiti art boom of the early 1980s. The average person on the street would associate street art with run-down urban centers and New York’s graffiti explosion of the 1970s and 1980s. During that period, graffiti artists often painted subways, benches, and other urban surfaces. But artists who choose the streets as their gallery often do so because they prefer to communicate directly with the public at large and be free from the confinement of the formal art world. Therefore, most major cities now have what is called a “wall of fame”—a public space where street artists come to paint, compete, and connect with other artists.

Located near Dubai International Airport, Dubai Festival City, for example, was host to street art from 2007 to 2011. At an event sponsored by Montana, a popular spray paint brand, a wall was designated as a canvas for international artists to work on. After the event, officials allowed the wall to remain, and creative art workers would get together there every weekend. Since then, Dubai has made a name for itself in the art world. It has a respected annual art fair called Art Dubai, which, having celebrated its thirteenth year in March 2019, is widely regarded as one of the highlights of the Middle East’s art calendar.

The street art scene in Dubai operates with the approval of the authorities. Planned works on buildings or murals painted on wood panels are beginning to pop up on blank walls and at art events all over the city, thanks largely to the support of art galleries and institutions. **Corporate collaborations, though frowned upon by some artists**, are also helping to make street art more visible in Dubai.

39. According to the passage, why would artists choose the streets over traditional art galleries to exhibit their work?
- (A) They can more freely express their concepts of art through street art.
  - (B) They can talk to other artists from around the world on the streets.
  - (C) It is very expensive to have their work displayed in art galleries.
  - (D) It is more fun to paint on surfaces like park benches and blank walls.
40. What does “**Corporate collaborations, though frowned upon by some artists...**” mean in the last paragraph?
- (A) Some artists think corporate collaborations make street art visible.
  - (B) Some artists regard corporate collaborations as a promotional activity.
  - (C) Some artists don’t approve of the idea of collaborating with corporations.
  - (D) Some artists don’t like those art galleries that are supported by corporations.
41. Why is Dubai mentioned in the passage?
- (A) To introduce a new art form.
  - (B) To promote the Dubai Festival City.
  - (C) To explain how to do street art.
  - (D) To illustrate a recent trend in street art.
42. What is the author’s attitude toward street art?
- (A) Pessimistic.
  - (B) Reserved.
  - (C) Welcoming.
  - (D) Sentimental.

第 43 至 46 題為題組

Crash testing for vehicles is very important in helping minimize deaths, injuries, and property damage from vehicle crashes. One unit of the U.S. government responsible for ensuring the correct undertaking of this task is the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS), a nonprofit, independent scientific body and educational organization. Another branch of government, the Highway Loss Data Institute, supports the mission of the IIHS. Auto insurers also support both organizations.

There are multiple kinds of crash tests for vehicle safety undertaken to provide the necessary information and guidance to vehicle owners. Some examples are frontal impact tests, offset tests, side impact tests, and rollover tests. The front-crash test accelerates a car straight into a solid concrete barrier. The scenario mimics what would happen if two cars crash head-on or a single vehicle crashes into a fixed object. An offset test requires only a portion of the front of the car to impact the barrier or a vehicle. It is important since impact forces in this kind of test remain the same as those with the frontal impact test, but only a small portion of the car absorbs all the force of the impact.

A side impact test simulates a car that is crossing an intersection being hit on the side by a car running a red light. The test is very important since side impact accidents in vehicles result in a high fatality rate. This happens because cars usually do not have a significant **crumple zone** on the side to cushion all the impact forces before the occupant is injured. A rollover test verifies the car's ability to support itself, especially from the pillars supporting the roof, during a dynamic impact.

A lot of crash test programs are practiced around the world and provide necessary safety performance data based on real-world conditions.

43. Which of the following is the mission of IIHS?

- (A) Car crash investigations. (B) Vehicle crash testing.  
(C) Property damage compensation. (D) Independent research on insurance policies.

44. How does the frontal impact test differ from the offset test?

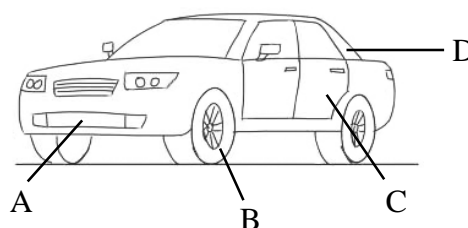
- (A) The vehicle travels at a higher speed in the frontal test.  
(B) The vehicle receives fewer impact forces in the offset test.  
(C) Only a small part of the vehicle takes the impact forces in the offset test.  
(D) The front of a vehicle crashes into another vehicle only in the frontal test.

45. What does “**crumple zone**” mean in the third paragraph?

- (A) An area of a vehicle that absorbs the forces from a collision.  
(B) The device that warns the driver about a potential collision.  
(C) An exit of a vehicle for occupants to escape from in a crash.  
(D) The space in a car where drivers can move freely.

46. Which part of the vehicle is the focus of the rollover test? Choose the English letter linked to the part.

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





## 第貳部分：混合題（占 10 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 3 題，每題請分別根據文章之文意作答於答案卷卡「第貳部分：混合題」之作答區。答錯、未作答者，該題以零分計算。

### 第 1 至 3 題為題組

It is an appealing idea that some foods are unhealthy, some healthy, and some super-healthy. About 61% of British people reported buying foods because they were supposed superfoods, according to a 2014 survey. But what are superfoods? Are they really so good for our health?

Currently, kale is one of the coolest superfoods around. Kale, a very common vegetable, has grown in northern Europe, and plenty of other places, for thousands of years. Its nutrition is similar to that of cabbage, broccoli, and cauliflower. Is kale significantly better than the rest of them? Fans of superfoods like to list the things that kale contains a lot of, such as iron and vitamins, and point out what those things do (make red blood cells). But that doesn't mean your body gets superpowers if you eat more than you need, especially if you're already getting enough from other sources. It's like trying to make your car go faster by putting in more petrol. No good evidence shows that eating plenty of fruit and vegetables with kale is any better than eating plenty of them without.

Another example is chia seeds. One hundred grams of chia seeds contain about 17g of Omega-3s, about eight times as much as salmon. However, the Omega-3s in chia are different from the ones in fish: Our body turns the chia kind into the fish kind very inefficiently, meaning that you will actually absorb less. Nor is it easy to eat a full 100g of chia seeds, which contain 486 calories, almost as much as a Big Mac. So fish is definitely a good source of Omega-3 fatty acids for you, which help to protect against cardiovascular disease. But there is little evidence to suggest the health benefits from chia.

Indeed, good nutrition helps the body fight against diseases. The truth, however, is that nutrition is fabulously complex, different for everybody and mostly mysterious. We know that if you eat a balanced diet with plenty of fruit and vegetables and do regular exercise, you don't need any superfood. And if you don't, no superfood will save you.

1. According to the passage, what is the author's attitude towards the health benefits of superfoods?  
(A) Skeptical.                      (B) Optimistic.                      (C) Objective.                      (D) Frustrated.
2. Choose a sentence in Paragraphs 2 and 3 respectively that best indicates the author's attitude toward the health benefits of kale and chia seeds. Write down the TWO sentences on the answer sheet. (4 分)

Paragraph 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Paragraph 3: \_\_\_\_\_

3. According to the passage, write down the major nutrient(s) we can find in kale and chia seeds and the benefits of these nutrients, respectively. (4 分)

	<b>nutrient(s)</b>	<b>benefit(s) of the nutrient(s)</b>
<b>kale</b>		
<b>chia seeds</b>		

### 第參部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二大題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在答案卷卡「第參部分：非選擇題」之作答區，並標明大題號（一、二），若因字跡潦草、未標示題號、標錯題號等原因，致評閱人員無法清楚辨識，其後果由考生自行承擔。作答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卡「第參部分：非選擇題」之作答區。

2.請依序作答，並標明子題號。每題4分，共8分。

1. 一個親切的微笑能給人好印象，比語言更有說服力。
2. 當人們初次相遇，微笑能夠拉近彼此的距離，促進溝通。








#### 二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：1.依提示在答案卷卡「第參部分：非選擇題」之作答區寫一篇英文作文。

2.文長至少120個單詞（words）。

提示：你的外國朋友 Joan 將於 7 月 8 日至 14 日到臺灣旅遊。請寫一封至少 120 個單詞的信給 Joan，根據臺灣的天氣狀況（如下圖）設計行程，告訴她你打算帶她去哪裡觀光，並提醒她應準備哪些衣物及配備。文末請以 Chris 署名。

氣象預測圖

July ▼ 2019 ▼							
Day	Mon July 8	Tue July 9	Wed July 10	Thu July 11	Fri July 12	Sat July 13	Sun July 14
Description	 Sunny	 Cloudy	 Afternoon showers	 Rain	 Thunderstorms	 Mostly cloudy	 Mostly sunny
Temperature	33°/25°	32°/25°	31°/25°	31°/26°	31°/25°	31°/27°	32°/26°
Chance of Rain	10%	10%	60%	90%	80%	40%	20%

### 第肆部分：學生問卷

同學：

辛苦了！這份試卷中包含本研究計畫所研發的新題型，可能你從未見過，我們很希望能知道你對這份試卷的看法，請填寫下列問卷，並將你的意見依題號劃記在答案卷卡之「第肆部分：學生問卷」。謝謝你的協助！

大考中心英文科研究小組敬上

1. 你認為這份試卷的作答時間 100 分鐘是否足夠？（單選）  
(A)時間非常不足，未完成 (B)時間不足，但勉強可完成  
(C)時間足夠，剛好可完成 (D)時間充裕，可從容作答
2. 你認為這份試題整體的難易度如何？（單選）  
(A)很容易 (B)中偏易 (C)適中 (D)中偏難 (E)很難
3. 你認為以下哪一大題最容易？（單選）  
(A)詞彙題 (B)綜合測驗 (C)文意選填 (D)篇章閱讀 (E)混合題
4. 你認為以下哪一大題最困難？（單選）  
(A)詞彙題 (B)綜合測驗 (C)文意選填 (D)篇章閱讀 (E)混合題
5. 你認為本卷英文作文的難度為何？（單選）  
(A)很容易 (B)中偏易 (C)適中 (D)中偏難 (E)很難
6. 對你而言，造成英文作文困難的原因為何？（可複選）  
(A)缺乏練習機會 (B)缺乏可運用詞彙  
(C)缺乏可運用句型 (D)作答提示不清楚  
(E)對該主題不熟悉 (F)不知道內容要寫什麼
7. 你認為答案卷卡作答空間是否足夠？（單選）  
(A)充裕 (B)足夠 (C)勉強夠 (D)非常不足
8. 是否同意本中心以匿名方式使用你的英文作文作答內容作為相關學術研究之用？  
(A)同意（請填寫同意書） (B)不同意