

大學入學考試中心
學科能力測驗參考試卷
(111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「答題卷」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「答題卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 考生須依上述規定畫記或作答，若未依規定而導致答案難以辨識或評閱時，恐將影響考生成績並傷及權益。
- 答題卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

選擇題計分方式：

- 單選題：每題有n個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項。各題答對者，得該題的分數；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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大學入學考試中心

學科能力測驗（111 學年度起適用）

英文考科

參考試卷說明

本參考試卷為 111 學年度起適用之學科能力測驗英文考科參考試卷。大考中心依據(1) 108 學年度開始實施之「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校語文領域—英語文」，以及(2) 本中心所公布之 111 學年度起適用之「學科能力測驗英文考科考試說明」，二份文件所揭櫫之理念與目標而設計。

一、測驗範圍

英文考科以「十二年國民基本教育課程綱要國民中小學暨普通型高級中等學校語文領域—英語文」第五學習階段部定必修課程為測驗範圍。

二、題型、架構與配分

本參考試卷架構分為三部分，第壹部分為選擇題型，包含詞彙題、綜合測驗、文意選填、篇章結構，及閱讀測驗等五大題，共 46 題，配分為 62%；第貳部分為混合題型，共 1 題組，配分為 10%；第參部分為非選擇題型，包含中譯英、英文作文兩大題，配分為 28%。正式考試時，上述題數及配分比例可能因組卷之必要而有微調。

三、命題說明

整卷命題以評量考生的閱讀理解能力及寫作能力為主，綜整考試說明測驗目標，本考科評量能力約略如下：

1. 詞彙量：評量考生是否能掌握高中常用字詞。
2. 語法結構：評量考生是否能掌握基本句法概念。
3. 篇章結構：評量考生是否能綜合運用詞彙（含慣用語）、語意、語法、語用以及篇章結構的知識，並且是否具備分析、比較與推理的能力。
4. 寫作能力：評量考生是否具備中譯英與撰寫短文的能力。

四、考生作答（答題卷）

此次答題卷為配合混合題型而設計，考生填答時須注意本考科試題本之「作答注意事項」的提示，並於規定的作答區撰寫。

參考試卷呈現本中心未來命題方向、組卷架構、答題卷設計、參考答案／評分原則等可能樣貌，僅適宜作為參考練習、評量之示例；此外，本次試題除部分為原創外，亦有採用或修改歷年考題或研究用試題情形。

本中心對本次公告之參考試卷，雖追求最高品質，但仍可能存在須調整精進之處，歡迎各界惠予指正、建議。

第壹部分、選擇題（占 62 分）

一、詞彙題（占 10 分）

說明：第1題至第10題，每題1分。

1. Mangoes are a _____ fruit here in Taiwan; most of them reach their peak of sweetness in July.
(A) mature (B) usual (C) seasonal (D) particular
2. After spending most of her salary on rent and food, Amelia _____ had any money left for entertainment and other expenses.
(A) barely (B) fairly (C) merely (D) readily
3. Helen let out a sigh of _____ after hearing that her brother was not injured in the accident.
(A) hesitation (B) relief (C) sorrow (D) triumph
4. The recent cooking oil scandals have led to calls for tougher _____ of sales of food products.
(A) tolerance (B) guarantee (C) regulation (D) distribution
5. 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
6. Shouting greetings and waving a big sign, Tony _____ the passing shoppers to visit his shop and buy the freshly baked bread.
(A) accessed (B) edited (C) imposed (D) urged
7. The recent flood completely _____ my parents' farm. The farmhouse and fruit trees were all gone and nothing was left.
(A) ruined (B) cracked (C) hastened (D) neglected
8. Silence in some way is as _____ as speech. It can be used to show, for example, disagreement or lack of interest.
(A) sociable (B) expressive (C) reasonable (D) objective
9. Most of the area is covered by woods, where bird species are so _____ that it is a paradise for birdwatchers.
(A) durable (B) private (C) realistic (D) numerous
10. Various studies have been _____ in this hospital to explore the link between a high-fat diet and cancer.
(A) conducted (B) confirmed (C) implied (D) improved

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第11題至第20題，每題1分。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

April Fools' Day, one of the most light-hearted days of the year, has an unclear origin. Some see it as a celebration related to the turn of the seasons from winter to spring; others, however, believe that it 11 the adoption of a new calendar.

Ancient cultures celebrated New Year's Day on or around April 1, which roughly coincides with the beginning of spring. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered a new calendar, which called for New Year's Day to be celebrated on January 1. However, many people, either refusing to accept the new date or not having heard about it, 12 to celebrate New Year's Day on April 1. Other people began to make fun of these traditionalists, sending them on "fool's errands" or trying to fool them into believing something false. 13, the practice spread throughout Europe and the rest of the world.

Nowadays, on April Fools' Day, people often 14 to create elaborate hoaxes to fool others. Newspapers, radio and TV stations, and websites have participated in the April 1 tradition of making 15 reports in order to fool their audiences. The BBC once reported that Swiss farmers were experiencing a spaghetti crop and showed scenes of people harvesting noodles from trees. Guess what? A great number of viewers were fooled.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) leads to | (B) brings out | (C) stems from | (D) comes across |
| 12. (A) continue | (B) continuing | (C) to continue | (D) continued |
| 13. (A) Precisely | (B) Eventually | (C) Additionally | (D) Literally |
| 14. (A) come to an end | (B) go to great lengths | (C) put in service | (D) hold in store |
| 15. (A) fictional | (B) essential | (C) ancient | (D) subjective |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961) was an American author and journalist. His writing style, characterized by simplicity and understatement, influenced modern fiction, as 16 his life of adventure.

Hemingway started his career as a journalist at 17. In the 1920s, he was sent to Europe as a newspaper correspondent to 17 such events as the Greek Revolution. During this period, he produced his early important works, including *The Sun Also Rises*. Among his later works, the most outstanding is *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), which became perhaps his most famous book, finally winning him the Pulitzer Prize he had long been 18.

Hemingway liked to portray soldiers, hunters, bullfighters—tough, at times primitive people whose courage and honesty are set against the brutal ways of modern society, and who in this 19 lose hope and faith. His straightforward prose is particularly effective in his short stories, some of 20 are collected in *Men Without Women* (1927). In 1954, Hemingway was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. He died in Idaho in 1961.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 16. (A) was | (B) being | (C) did | (D) doing |
| 17. (A) cover | (B) approve | (C) predict | (D) escape |
| 18. (A) planned | (B) achieved | (C) examined | (D) denied |
| 19. (A) limitation | (B) classification | (C) confrontation | (D) modification |
| 20. (A) what | (B) which | (C) them | (D) these |

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第21題至第30題，每題1分。

第 21 至 30 題為題組

Generally there are two ways to name typhoons: the number-based convention and the list-based convention. Following the number-based convention, typhoons are coded with 21 types of numbers such as a 4-digit or a 6-digit code. For example, the 14th typhoon in 2003 can be labeled either as Typhoon 0314 or Typhoon 200314. The 22 of this convention, however, is that a number is hard to remember. The list-based convention, on the other hand, is based on the list of typhoon names compiled in advance by a committee, and is more widely used.

At the very beginning, only 23 names were used because at that time typhoons were named after girlfriends or wives of the experts on the committee. In 1979, however, male names were also included because women protested against the original naming 24 for reasons of gender equality.

In Asia, Western names were used until 2000 when the committee decided to use Asian names to 25 Asians' awareness of typhoons. The names were chosen from a name pool 26 of 140 names, 10 each from the 14 members of the committee. Each country has its unique naming preferences. Korea and Japan 27 animal names and China likes names of gods such as Longwang (dragon king) and Fengshen (god of the wind).

After the 140 names are all used in order, they will be 28. But the names can be changed. If a member country suffers great damage from a certain typhoon, it can 29 that the name of the typhoon be deleted from the list at the annual committee meeting. For example, the names of Nabi by South Korea, and Longwang by China were 30 with other names in 2007. The deletion of both names was due to the severe damage caused by the typhoons bearing the names.

- (A) request (B) favor (C) disadvantage (D) composed (E) recycled
(F) practice (G) replaced (H) raise (I) various (J) female

四、篇章結構（占 8 分）

說明：第31題至第34題，每題2分。

第 31 至 34 題為題組

Copernicus, founder of modern astronomy, was born in 1473 to a well-to-do merchant family in Torun, Poland. He was sent off to attend university in Italy, studying mathematics and optics, and canon law. Returning from his studies abroad, Copernicus was appointed to an administrative position in the cathedral of Frauenburg. There he spent a sheltered and academic life for the rest of his days.

31 He made his observations from a tower situated on the protective wall around the cathedral. His observations were made with the “bare eyeball,” so to speak, as a hundred years were to pass before the invention of the telescope. In 1530, Copernicus completed his famous work *De Revolutionibus*, which later played a major role in changing the philosophical view of humankind’s place in the universe. 32

Copernicus died in 1543 and was never to know what a stir his work would cause. In his book, he asserted that the Earth rotated on its axis once daily and traveled around the Sun once yearly. 33 People then regarded the Earth as stationary, situated at the center of the universe, with the Sun and all the planets revolving around it. Copernicus’ theory challenged the long-held belief that God created the Heavens and the Earth, and could overturn the core values of the Catholic world. Religious leader Martin Luther voiced his opposition to the sun-centered system model. Other ministers quickly followed suit, saying of Copernicus, “This fool wants to turn the whole art of astronomy upside down.”

Ironically, Copernicus had dedicated his work to Pope Paul III. 34 The Church ultimately banned *De Revolutionibus*, and the book remained on the list of forbidden reading material for nearly three centuries thereafter.

- (A) The book, however, wasn’t published until two months before his death.
- (B) If this act was an attempt to seek the Catholic Church’s approval, it was of no use.
- (C) This went against the philosophical and religious beliefs held during medieval times.
- (D) In his spare time, Copernicus studied the stars and the planets, applying his math knowledge to the mysteries of the night sky.

五、閱讀測驗（占 24 分）

說明：第 35 題至第 46 題，每題 2 分。

第 35 至 38 題為題組

The Swiss army knife is a popular device that is recognized all over the world. In Switzerland, there is a saying that every good Swiss citizen has one in his or her pocket. But the knife had humble beginnings.

In the late nineteenth century, the Swiss army issued its soldiers a gun that required a special screwdriver to dismantle and clean it. At the same time, canned food was becoming common in the army. Swiss generals decided to issue each soldier a standard knife to serve both as a screwdriver and a can opener.

It was a lifesaver for Swiss knife makers, who were struggling to compete with cheaper German imports. In 1884, Carl Elsener, head of the Swiss knife manufacturer Victorinox, seized that opportunity with both hands, and designed a soldier’s knife that the army loved. It was a simple knife with one big blade, a can opener, and a screwdriver.

A few years after the soldier's knife was issued, the "Schweizer Offizier Messer," or Swiss Officer's Knife, came on the market. Interestingly, the Officer's Knife was never given to those serving in the army. The Swiss military purchasers considered the new model with a corkscrew for opening wine not "essential for survival," so officers had to buy this new model by themselves. But its special multi-functional design later launched the knife as a global brand. After the Second World War, a great number of American soldiers were stationed in Europe. And as they could buy the Swiss army knife at shops on military bases, they bought huge quantities of them. However, it seems that "Schweizer Offizier Messer" was too difficult for them to say, so they just called it the Swiss army knife, and that is the name it is now known by all over the world.

35. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To explain the origin of the Swiss army knife.
 - (B) To introduce the functions of the Swiss army knife.
 - (C) To emphasize the importance of the Swiss army knife.
 - (D) To tell a story about the designer of the Swiss army knife.
36. What does "It" in the third paragraph refer to?
- (A) The Swiss army needed a knife for every soldier.
 - (B) Every good Swiss citizen had a knife in his pocket.
 - (C) Swiss knives were competing with imported knives.
 - (D) Canned food was becoming popular in the Swiss army.
37. Why did the Swiss army **NOT** purchase the Swiss Officer's Knife?
- (A) The design of the knife was too simple.
 - (B) The knife was sold out to American soldiers.
 - (C) The army had no budget to make the purchase.
 - (D) The new design was not considered necessary for officers to own.
38. Who gave the name "the Swiss army knife" to the knife discussed in the passage?
- (A) Carl Elsener.
 - (B) Swiss generals.
 - (C) American soldiers.
 - (D) German businessmen.

第 39 至 42 題為題組

Tempeh (or *tempe*), a traditional soy product from Indonesia, is hailed as the country's "gift to the world," like *kimchi* from Korea or *miso* from Japan.

A stable, cheap source of protein in Indonesia for centuries, *tempeh* is a fermented food originating from the island of Java. It was discovered during tofu production when discarded soybean residue caught microbial spores from the air and grew certain whitish fungi around it. When this fermented residue was found to be edible and tasty, people began producing it at home for daily consumption across the country. This has given rise to many variations in its flavor and texture throughout different Indonesian regions.

Tempeh is high in protein and low in fat, and contains a host of vitamins. In fact, it is the only reported plant-based source of vitamin B12. Apart from being able to help reduce cholesterol, increase bone density, and promote muscle recovery, *tempeh* has a lot of polyphenols that protect skin cells and slow down the aging process. Best of all, with the same protein quality as meat and the ability to take on many flavors and textures, *tempeh* is a great meat substitute—something the vegetarian and vegan communities have been quick in adopting.

In addition to its highly nutritional makeup, *tempeh* has diverse preparation possibilities. It can be served as a main course (usually in curries) or a side dish to be eaten with rice, as a deep-fried snack, or even blended into smoothies and healthy juices. Though not yet a popular food among international diners, you may find *tempeh*-substituted BLTs (bacon, lettuce, tomato sandwiches) in San Francisco as easily as you can find vegetarian burgers with *tempeh* patties in Bali.

For the people of Indonesia, *tempeh* is not just food but also has cultural value. With the Indonesian traditional fabric *batik* being recognized by UNESCO as “Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity,” *tempeh* has great potential for this honor as well.

39. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The preparation of a health food. (B) A traditional delicacy from Java.
(C) A gourmet guide for vegetarians. (D) The cultural heritage of Indonesia.

40. According to the passage, which of the following is true about *tempeh*?

- (A) It is mainly served as a side dish.
(B) It is formed from fermented soybeans.
(C) It is discarded when fungi grow around it.
(D) It has the same nutritional benefits as *kimchi*.

41. What aspects of *tempeh* are discussed in paragraphs 2 to 4?

- (A) Origin → nutrition → cuisine. (B) Origin → cuisine → marketing.
(C) Cuisine → nutrition → marketing. (D) Distribution → cuisine → nutrition.

42. Which of the following can be inferred from this passage?

- (A) Senior citizens will eat *tempeh* as vitamin supplement.
(B) *Tempeh* will soon be more popular than *kimchi* or *miso*.
(C) The nutrition of *tempeh* will be reduced with mass production.
(D) *Tempeh* is likely to be recognized as an international cultural symbol.

第 43 至 46 題為題組

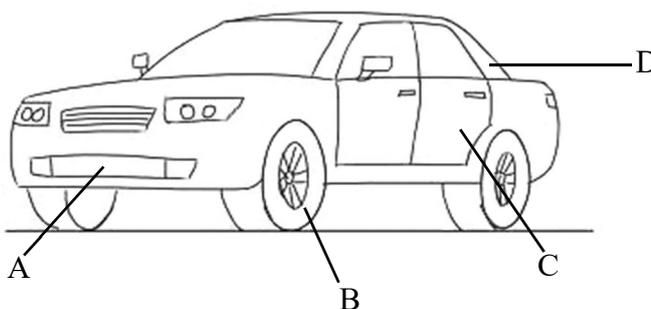
Crash testing for vehicles is very important in helping minimize deaths, injuries, and property damage from vehicle crashes. One unit of the U.S. government responsible for ensuring the correct undertaking of this task is the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety (IIHS), a nonprofit, independent scientific 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) The space in a car where drivers can move freely.
(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) An area of a vehicle that absorbs the forces from a collision.
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：本部分共有 1 題組，每一子題配分標於題末。答案必須寫在「答題卷」標示題號之作答區內，非選擇題請由左而右橫式書寫，作答時不必抄題。請依題意要求作答，否則將酌予扣分。

第 47 至 50 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 other vegetables? 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 is 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.

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

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.

47. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the author's attitude towards the health benefits of superfoods? (2分)

- (A) Doubtful. (B) Optimistic. (C) Objective. (D) Frustrated.

48. The sentences in paragraph 3 are numbered ❶ to ❷. Which sentence best indicates the author's attitude toward chia seeds? Write down the **NUMBER** of the sentence on the answer sheet. (2分)

49. What does the author mean by saying "... **if you don't**" in the last paragraph? (2分)

It means "... if you don't _____, no superfood will save you."

50. Fill in the blanks with the information contained in the passage about kale and chia seeds. (4分)

	nutrient(s)	benefit(s) of the nutrient(s)
kale	iron and vitamins	_____ _____
chia seeds	_____ _____	protect against cardiovascular disease

第參部分、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「答題卷」標示題號之作答區內，作答時不必抄題。

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。
2.請依序作答。每題4分，共8分。

1. 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。
2. 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. 依提示寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

提示：下圖呈現的是美國某高中的全體學生每天進行各種活動的時間分配，請寫一篇至少 120 個單詞的英文作文。文分兩段，第一段描述該圖所呈現之特別現象；第二段請說明整體而言，你一天的時間分配與該高中全體學生的異同，並說明理由。

