

大學入學考試中心
學科能力測驗參考試卷
(115學年度起適用)
英文考科

請於考試開始鈴響起，在答題卷簽名欄位以正楷簽全名

— 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；更正時以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正帶（液）。
- 除題目另有規定外，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，可以使用修正帶（液）。
- 考生須依上述規定劃記或作答，若未依規定而導致答案難以辨識或評閱時，恐將影響成績。
- 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、未作答或劃記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。
- 多選題：每題有 n 個選項，其中至少有一個是正確的選項。各題之選項獨立判定，所有選項均答對者，得該題全部的分數；答錯 k 個選項者，得該題 $\frac{n-2k}{n}$ 的分數；但得分低於零分或所有選項均未作答者，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（115 學年度起適用）
英文考科
參考試卷說明

本參考試卷為 115 學年度起適用之學科能力測驗英文考科參考試卷，係依據（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 115 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. When Jeffery doesn't feel like cooking, he often orders pizza online and has it _____ to his house.
(A) advanced (B) delivered (C) offered (D) stretched
2. Many people try to save a lot of money before _____, since having enough money would give them a sense of security for their future.
(A) isolation (B) promotion (C) retirement (D) announcement
3. The bus driver often complains about chewing gum found under passenger seats because it is _____ and very hard to remove.
(A) sticky (B) greasy (C) clumsy (D) mighty
4. The vacuum cleaner is not working. Let's send it back to the _____ to have it inspected and repaired.
(A) lecturer (B) publisher (C) researcher (D) manufacturer
5. The new vaccine was banned by the Food and Drug Administration due to its _____ fatal side effects.
(A) potentially (B) delicately (C) ambiguously (D) optionally
6. The original budget for my round-island trip was NT\$5,000, but the _____ cost is likely to be 50 percent higher.
(A) moderate (B) absolute (C) promising (D) eventual
7. The non-profit organization has _____ \$1 million over five years to finance the construction of the medical center.
(A) equipped (B) resolved (C) committed (D) associated
8. Hidden deep in a small alley among various tiny shops, the entrance of the Michelin star restaurant is barely _____ to passersby.
(A) identical (B) visible (C) available (D) remarkable
9. With pink cherry blossoms blooming everywhere, the valley _____ like a young bride under the bright spring sunshine.
(A) bounces (B) blushes (C) polishes (D) transfers
10. After watching a TV program on natural history, Adam decided to go on a _____ for dinosaur fossils in South Dakota.
(A) trial (B) route (C) strike (D) quest

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

Glaciers are usually associated with colder climates. But some mountain ranges of South America, Africa, and Indonesia are also 11 glaciers and ice sheets. These tropical glaciers serve as a major source of water supply to one-sixth of the world's population.

A newly published study, however, revealed that rising temperatures are posing an 12 threat to the last tropical glaciers in Indonesia's Papua region. The ice sheets, which once spanned 20 square kilometers, are thinning over five times as quickly compared to a few years ago. 13 already shrunk by 85% to a mere 0.5 square kilometers, Papua's glaciers will completely disappear within a decade, researchers have predicted.

The disappearance of the glaciers will also leave a significant 14 impact. For many indigenous Papuans, the ice sheets represent a sacred symbol. "The mountains and valleys are the arms and legs of their god and the glaciers are the head," explained the head researcher.

The study warned that Papua's glaciers are only the "first to go" if greenhouse gases are 15 and temperatures continue rising. And this is certainly a serious warning about the depressing fate of other glaciers around the world.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 11. (A) home to | (B) covers of | (C) roofs over | (D) room for |
| 12. (A) occasional | (B) elaborate | (C) immediate | (D) offensive |
| 13. (A) Have | (B) Had | (C) Having | (D) Having been |
| 14. (A) cultural | (B) moral | (C) political | (D) environmental |
| 15. (A) kept balanced | (B) made released | (C) seen dismissed | (D) left unchecked |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Airline passengers may have noticed that all plane windows have rounded edges, instead of the hard corners commonly found in our house. The round windows are indeed pleasant to the eye, but they actually were designed for reasons 16 aesthetics.

In the early days of aviation, plane windows 17 square in shape. Then as commercial air travel became popular in the 1950s and airplanes began flying higher and faster, three planes mysteriously broke apart in midair. The cause? Square windows. Scientists found that sharp corners are natural weak spots where stress concentrates. The problem is 18 when airplanes fly at higher altitudes, where the difference between the inside and outside pressure increases, causing added stress. When subjected to repeated pressurization high in the sky, the four corners on a square window may 19.

Curved windows, on the other hand, distribute stress around more evenly, reducing the likelihood of cracks or breaks. Circular shapes are also stronger and resist deformation, and therefore can 20 extreme differences in pressure inside and outside of an aircraft.

Thus, round windows are a major safety innovation that keeps planes from disintegrating mid-flight. They are also used on ships and spacecraft for their greater structural integrity.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 16. (A) contrary to | (B) except for | (C) more of | (D) other than |
| 17. (A) used to be | (B) were to be | (C) would have been | (D) must have been |
| 18. (A) disguised | (B) understood | (C) confronted | (D) intensified |
| 19. (A) cause conflict | (B) rebuild strength | (C) spell disaster | (D) endure shock |
| 20. (A) tolerate | (B) improve | (C) justify | (D) obtain |

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題為單選題，每題 1 分。

第 21 至 30 題為題組

A stunt person is a man or a woman who performs dangerous acts, usually in the television or movie industry. In this line of work, the person is paid to do daring actions that are deemed too 21 for the regular actor to perform, including jumping from heights, crashing cars, or fighting with weapons.

Stunt work emerged out of 22 over time. In the early days of the film industry, actors themselves shot acrobatic acts and dangerous scenes, until they began to get injured. There were, however, no 23 crew members to perform impressive stunts at that time. If something dangerous needed to be done for a scene, the producers would hire anyone crazy or desperate enough to do it. These people were not trained to perform stunts, so they often 24 things for the first time during the actual shooting. They had to learn from their own mistakes, which 25 some their lives, and almost all suffered light or severe injuries.

Beginning around 1910, audiences developed a taste for serial action movies, which 26 the use of dedicated stunt people to perform in dangerous scenes. Such demand increased with the rise of western movies, and many cowboys with masterful skills on horseback found a new 27 as a stunt person. Tom Mix and Yakima Canutt were among the most famous. The 1960s and '70s 28 the development of most modern stunt technology, like air rams and bullet squibs. That technology has continued to evolve into the present.

Today, CGI (computer generated imagery) is widely used in filmmaking, and it is now 29 to create very lifelike scenes without using real stunt people. However, CGI has difficulties of its own, and there will always be a demand for the realism and thrilling 30 of an actual stunt. So the stunt industry is probably in no immediate danger of dying off.

- (A) possible (B) sensation (C) risky (D) cost (E) witnessed
(F) professional (G) called for (H) tried out (I) necessity (J) career

四、篇章結構（占 8 分）

說明：說明：第31題至第34題為單選題，每題2分。

第 31 至 34 題為題組

Roller coasters have been known for their agonizingly slow starts, near heart-stopping drops and scream-inducing turns and loops. 31

The designers must first consider what kind of riders will use the coaster. If the coaster is designed for small children, the hills and curves will be gentle, and the car speed will be relatively slow. Families usually want a somewhat faster ride with plenty of turns and moderate force. Ultimate thrill seekers want extreme heights and speed.

32 Roller coasters usually take up a lot of room not only on the ground but also in the air. Designers must take into consideration surrounding rides, power lines, and other obstacles. Some amusement parks have added so many rides that a new roller coaster has to be designed to make its way through existing rides and walkways.

The next objective for the designers is to achieve a unique “feel” for the coaster. 33 Once up the incline, the first drop is usually designed to be the steepest, and therefore the fastest and scariest. Other drops can be designed with a brief flattened section in the middle, and are called double dips. Drops with very abrupt transitions to a flat or upturned section are called slammers because they slam the passengers down into their seats. Letting the cars run close to the ground, in what is called a gully coaster, gives the illusion of increased speed.

34 Only after its safety is assured can the design be used to build a new roller coaster.

- (A) Designers must then consider the space available for the coaster.
- (B) Building an exciting roller coaster starts with a brilliant design.
- (C) Theme and type are also important aspects to consider in coaster design.
- (D) Designers can draw on a number of techniques to provide a memorable ride.
- (E) When the design is complete, detailed calculation and careful testing procedures will follow.

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 flip-flop is the simplest shoe on the planet. It consists of a piece of rubber, plastic, leather, or woven material in the outline of a foot, with a strap holding the sandal to a wearer's toes. The name comes from the sound the sandals make when they slap the walking feet.

The earliest record of people wearing the flip-flop comes from Egypt, but many ancient cultures had their own variants of the footwear. In the Greek version, the toe strap ran between the first and second toes, while Roman sandals had the strap between the second and third toes. The Mesopotamians wore the strap between the third and fourth toes. In India, "toe knob" sandals had a knob between the first and second toes.

Modern flip-flops derive from Japanese *zōris*, which were often worn with socks dividing the big toe from the rest, and were typically made of rice straw. During World War II, Japan seized much of Southeast Asia's rubber. In 1945, devastated from the war, the country set about establishing a cheap industry that could rebuild its economy. The Japanese used their rubber reserves from the war to mass-produce the simplest Japanese footwear. Rubber thus replaced rice straw as the major material for the flip-flop.

In the 1950s, flip-flops became popular in the United States as soldiers returning from occupied Japan brought *zōris* home. The sandals have subsequently undergone redesign, often appearing in bright colors in line with Californian beach culture. They have remained popular due to their convenience, and are often worn with bathing suits or summer clothing. Some people also wear dressy versions for more formal occasions.

Despite their popularity, flip-flops provoke some questions. Their simple design is responsible for many foot injuries. Another issue is the suitability of exposing feet on the street and places other than the beach. But even more serious is their environmental impact: Millions of plastic discards end up in landfills or the ocean, releasing chemicals and at the same time taking centuries to decompose.

35. Which culture most likely created the sandals shown in the picture?

- (A) Indian.
- (B) Greek.
- (C) Mesopotamian.
- (D) Roman.



36. Why is the footwear discussed in the passage called “flip-flop”?

- (A) Because of the noise it makes.
- (B) Because of its changeable design.
- (C) Because of its simple structure.
- (D) Because of the comfort of wearing it.

37. Which of the following is true about the modern development of the flip-flop?

- (A) Modern flip-flops originated from Indian toe knob sandals.
- (B) Americans loved the Japanese flip-flop because of its bright colors.
- (C) Rubber became the major material of the flip-flop before World War II.
- (D) The sandals American soldiers brought home from Japan later became modern flip-flops.

38. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a concern of wearing the flip-flop?

- (A) Personal health.
- (B) Poor quality.
- (C) Social appropriateness.
- (D) Marine pollution.

背面還有試題

第 39 至 42 題為題組

Ships are the lifeline of trade among countries. Almost everything, from food to machinery, comes by way of the sea in huge ships piloted by captains. But the captain of a ship is responsible for guiding the vessel until they hit a port, waiting to enter the harbor. The task of bringing the ship into the harbor and anchoring it is taken up by a different captain. This captain is called a marine pilot.

A marine pilot is a boat pilot with specialized knowledge of a particular port or harbor. The pilot is needed to direct large ships into a port, where there are often deep water channels surrounded by shallower seabeds. Without the services of a marine pilot, docking ships would be hazardous. There would be a real chance of running aground and damaging the ship and the cargo, some of which might be dangerous if released into a water-based ecosystem.

In addition to the shallower seabeds, tide and wind pose further challenges for bringing ships into a port. During different tides, currents may change from one direction to the other. The same strategy for docking a vessel during an incoming tide may not work during an outgoing tide. Also, the wind can significantly alter the direction of the ship and how it reacts, adding to the difficulty of anchoring the ship.

Marine pilotage is a job that requires a high degree of proficiency as well as quick and independent thinking. Above all, it is about risk management. A marine pilot goes on board at **a crucial time** and controls the vessel based on his or her knowledge of the port and the situation at hand. The pilot is responsible for not only the safety of the ship but also the protection of the port and the marine environment.

39. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) A special profession. (B) Shipping and trading.
(C) Guidelines for safe docking. (D) Protection of the marine environment.

40. Which of the following is part of the knowledge that a marine pilot must have?

- (A) The value of the ships. (B) The content of the cargo.
(C) The weather conditions. (D) The diversity of marine life.

41. What does “**a crucial time**” in the last paragraph refer to?

- (A) When the vessel hits a flat. (B) When the channel is not deep enough.
(C) When there is a collision of two ships. (D) When a ship is waiting to enter the port.

42. How does the author conclude the passage in the last paragraph?

- (A) By adding new details. (B) By predicting future development.
(C) By summarizing the main points. (D) By giving advice to the general public.

第 43 至 46 題為題組

Zebrafish, named for their characteristic stripes, have been a popular test subject for researchers. Only a few centimeters in length, the fish breed easily in captivity, grow quickly, and their transparent body makes it easy to study their organs. Above all, they possess some amazing “self-healing” power. When part of their heart is removed, they can grow it back in a matter of weeks. When blinded, they can quickly regain the ability to see.

Recent studies show that humans and zebrafish have the same major organs and share 70 percent of the genes. Moreover, 84 percent of human genes associated with disease find a counterpart in zebrafish. Scientists thus hope that understanding the self-healing mystery of the fish may one day allow humans to regenerate such organs as eyes, hearts, and spines.

Researchers at Vanderbilt University are particularly interested in zebrafish retina regeneration. They have learned that damage of retina can cause blindness in zebrafish, yet it only takes about three to four weeks before vision is restored. The structure and cell types of zebrafish retinas are almost identical to those of humans. If the process can be **replicated** in humans, it may give rise to new treatments for blindness caused by retinal damage.

In order to know exactly how zebrafish retina is regenerated, the team looked at the neurotransmitter gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA), a chemical messenger in the brain that reduces the activity of neurons. They found that lowering GABA levels in zebrafish can trigger retina regeneration, while a high level of GABA concentration will suppress the regeneration process. This suggested that GABA plays an important role in the fish’s ability to regain their sight.

The team is beginning to test the GABA theory on mice. If that works, human trials will be next on the agenda. If the research proves successful in humans, some of the nearly 40 million blind people worldwide may one day have a tiny, striped fish to thank.

43. What can we learn about zebrafish from the passage?
(A) How they should be studied in labs. (B) Where they derive their regenerative ability.
(C) Why they share humans’ genetic code. (D) What they may offer in medical advancements.
44. Which of the following statements is true regarding GABA in zebrafish?
(A) Increasing GABA level facilitates neuron activities.
(B) There is a high level of GABA in the brain of zebrafish.
(C) Lowering GABA levels in the brain can stimulate retina regrowth.
(D) GABA contains chemical elements that trigger the growth of neurons.
45. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**replicated**” in the third paragraph?
(A) Reproduced. (B) Reassembled. (C) Recycled. (D) Restored.
46. According to the passage, which of the following is an opinion, but **NOT** a fact?
(A) Humans and zebrafish have 70 percent of genes in common.
(B) Zebrafish can quickly recover vision after damage to the retina.
(C) Scientists are testing if the GABA theory works on mice as it does on zebrafish.
(D) Understanding regeneration in zebrafish may allow humans to regrow their organs.

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。限在答題卷標示題號的作答區內作答，並依規定用筆作答。

第 47 至 49 題為題組

To support refugees and people facing crises around the world, the International Olympic Committee created the Refugee Olympic Team. Refugee athletes have been invited to compete in the Olympic Games since 2016. Here are two refugee athletes and their stories.



Yusra Mardini is a swimmer who grew up in the war-torn country of Syria. Due to the unstable political situation there, Yusra sometimes had to train in pools under roofs that had been blown open by bombings.

In 2015 when she was just a 17-year-old, her house was destroyed in the civil war, so she decided to flee her home country. She managed to reach Turkey through Lebanon. From Turkey, she boarded a small boat that held 20 people and set sail into the deep waters of the Aegean Sea. But 30 minutes later, the engine stopped and the boat began to sink. Yusra dove into the cold water, and—with the help of her sister and two men—swam and pushed the boat for over three hours to reach the Greek island of Lesbos. They saved everyone aboard.

Yusra eventually settled in Germany and has since worked to inspire others to pursue their dreams. Her incredible story and superior swimming skills won her the opportunity to participate in the Olympic Games. She was a member of the Refugee Olympic Team for both the 2016 Rio Games and 2021 Tokyo Games.

Popole Misenga was born in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. When he was nine, the country's civil war claimed the life of his mother and left him homeless. Escaping from the war zone, he wandered alone for a week in a rainforest before being rescued and taken to a center for displaced children in the capital, Kinshasa.

There, Popole discovered judo, from which he gained strength in body and mind. "Judo helped me by giving me serenity, discipline, commitment—everything," he said. He trained hard and became a professional judoka. However, each time he lost a competition, his coaches would lock him in a cage for days, feeding him only coffee and bread. Finally, when he was cruelly abused for not winning medals at the 2013 World Championships in Brazil, he decided to seek protection.

Popole was granted asylum in 2014 by Brazilian government and later continued judo training at a youth facility. He made his Olympic debut at Rio 2016. He also represented the Refugee Olympic Team in 2021 Tokyo Games.

47. 請根據選文內容，從兩則故事中各選出一個單詞 (word)，分別填入下列兩句的空格，並視語法需要作適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，且符合全文文意。(填空，4分)

With her amazing courage and swimming skills, Yusra Mardini was not only able to save lives but also fulfill her dream of (A) in the Olympic Games.

Judo helped Popole Misenga to be strong both physically and mentally, and gave him the courage to escape from the (B) of his coaches.

48. Which word in Popole Misenga's story means "protection given by a country or embassy to refugees from another country"? (簡答，2分)
-

49. 請從下列(A)到(F)中，選出對Yusra Mardini 和 Popole Misenga都正確的選項。(多選題，4分)

- (A) Being an Olympic medalist.
- (B) Growing up in an orphanage.
- (C) Joining the Olympic Games more than once.
- (D) Leaving his/her hometown because of war.
- (E) Showing talent in sports after going to a foreign country.
- (F) Traveling through several countries before securing protection.

背面還有試題

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：依題號將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 根據新聞報導，每年全球有超過百萬人在道路事故中喪失性命。
2. 因此，交通法規必須嚴格執行，以確保所有用路人的安全。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文，文長至少 120 個單詞（words）。

提示：不同的公園，可能樣貌不同，特色也不同。請以此為主題，並依據下列兩張圖片的內容，寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段描述圖 A 和圖 B 中的公園各有何特色，第二段則說明你心目中理想公園的樣貌與特色，並解釋你的理由。

