

財團法人大學入學考試中心基金會
115學年度學科能力測驗試題
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。

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題為單選題，每題1分。

二、綜合測驗（占10分）

說明：第11題至第20題為單選題，每題1分。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

From the campfire to the café, people have always gathered together to share the latest news. White rhinoceroses, 11, do the same thing—only their choice of meeting place is a giant pile of poop.

A new study indicates that rhinos have a smelly way to 12. Scientists studying white rhinos in South Africa have found that these animals leave messages in their poop. In particular, they leave their poop in the same place for all the other members in the group to smell—just like humans leaving messages on social media. Furthermore, different rhinos leave different chemicals in their poop, which provide important 13 about the age, sex, general health, and reproductive conditions of each specific rhino. This is of great significance for the peace and harmony in the group. When all members in a group know what's going on with each other, it is 14 that they will fight.

The researchers have even made “fake poop” to see how different rhinos would react. They find that dominant males are particularly 15 the “fake poop” that carries chemicals from females ready to mate. The males sniff it for longer duration and come back to the same spot more frequently, a clear sign that they are gathering information about mating opportunities from the poop.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) what is more | (B) it turns out | (C) in other words | (D) all in all |
| 12. (A) demonstrate | (B) immigrate | (C) communicate | (D) manipulate |
| 13. (A) doubts | (B) icons | (C) matches | (D) clues |
| 14. (A) hardly surprising | (B) more acceptable | (C) truly important | (D) less likely |
| 15. (A) responsive to | (B) annoyed at | (C) considerate of | (D) tolerant with |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

The history of *dim sum* stretches back to the early days of the Silk Road, an ancient network of trade routes connecting the East and the West. Those who traveled along the routes through China needed places to rest. Teahouses thus sprang up to 16 the weary travelers, offering them a cup of tea to help them regain energy. But the culinary art of *dim sum* 17, for it was considered inappropriate to pair tea with food. Centuries later, the ability of tea to aid in digestion finally became known. Teahouse owners therefore began providing bite-sized snacks as an accompaniment, and the tradition of these Cantonese delicacies was born.

Dim sum is more than just an example of Chinese cuisine. It is 18 an enjoyable dining experience that can span hours. The small portions were designed to merely “touch the heart,” as the name literally means, and 19 were first enjoyed as snacks. The small size allows the customer to order a great variety of dishes, creating a banquet of different tastes and flavors. It is customary for big groups to enjoy simple dishes together as 20. Ultimately, *dim sum*—the food—is only a small part of the *dim sum* experience.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 16. (A) accommodate | (B) compensate | (C) anticipate | (D) reinforce |
| 17. (A) would hardly develop | | (B) had yet to develop | |
| | (C) was fast developing | | (D) had almost developed |
| 18. (A) passed on to | (B) brought up as | (C) thought to have | (D) meant to be |
| 19. (A) if so | (B) as such | (C) by then | (D) in that |
| 20. (A) a widely known delicacy | | (B) an intimate romantic dinner | |
| | (C) a joyful social activity | | (D) an amazing local cuisine |

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

Are you feeling a little guilty about your daily mid-afternoon snooze? Well, you don't need to. Taking a nap in the middle of the day is by no means 21. In fact, you are giving your brain and your body some time to recharge and turn up refreshed.

Research has shown that napping is linked with brain size and 22; specifically, it can boost our cognition and memory. In our early 20s, our brain starts shrinking, which gradually slows cognition and increases dementia 23 in later life. The brain size of habitual nappers, however, is found to be better preserved. This suggests that napping may significantly 24 age-related brain shrinkage, and thus lower the possibility of developing dementia. Neurologists also confirm that naps can enhance memory and learning. For students cramming for college exams, napping will help 25 acquired knowledge and learned skills.

Understanding how to perfect your nap is vital for reaping its benefits. To begin with, you need to find out the ideal length of a nap. Some studies recommend napping for 20 to 40 minutes, while others 26 shorter naps, such as 15 to 20 minutes. The best nap length, however, may 27 a person's physical condition and fatigue level. For some people, even a five-minute nap can bring about surprisingly 28 benefits.

Furthermore, the environment where naps are taken also plays an important role. A dark space with little distraction is ideal for napping. So, find yourself a quiet place with 29 light or with blackout curtains. If you can't find a dark room, consider wearing a sleep mask. You can also add some soothing nature sounds to create a relaxing 30, which can make your naps more effective.

- | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| (A) retain | (B) depend on | (C) atmosphere | (D) delay | (E) unproductive |
| (F) risk | (G) function | (H) minimal | (I) dramatic | (J) point to |

四、篇章結構（占8分）

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

Smiling is a gesture that many people engage in dozens of times a day without thought. Most people believe that smiling is an expression of good feelings, a simple way to show happiness and friendliness. But does this hold true across time and cultures?

31 In the West, for example, portraits of men and women before the 1700s typically depicted them with a serious, unsmiling expression. The absence of smiles stemmed partly from the attempt to hide their decayed teeth caused by poor dental hygiene. More importantly, smiling and laughter had long been perceived in the society as manifestations of a lack of self-control and good manners. Paintings with white-toothed smiles emerged after the 1700s, with the gradual rise of a culture that valued perception and responsiveness.

Recent studies also show that interpretations of smiling may vary from culture to culture. While in most cultures smiling is associated with positive emotions, in certain cultures the same person can be judged as less intelligent when smiling. 32

The amount people smile is culturally influenced as well. People smile more when they are from countries that are high in individualism and low in population. These are often places where the needs and rights of the individual take precedence over those of the group. 33 Newcomers from different parts of the world are found to smile more. Without a shared language, they often resort to smiling to get along with others. For them, smiling is a straightforward way to indicate that one is reliable and trustworthy.

34 As many psychologists now point out, this simple gesture is in fact far more complicated than it may appear.

- (A) Another crucial factor is a society's immigration diversity.
- (B) Various factors have thus contributed to the phenomenon of smiling.
- (C) For most of recorded human history, the open smile has been deeply unfashionable.
- (D) A genuine smile indicates contentment, while a forced smile suggests underlying distress.
- (E) In fact, there is a well-known Russian proverb that goes, "Smiling with no reason is a sign of stupidity."

五、閱讀測驗（占 24 分）

說明：第35題至第46題為單選題，每題2分。

第 35 至 38 題為題組

In March 2022, the Endurance—the lost vessel of the famed polar explorer Ernest Shackleton—was found in Antarctica, 107 years after it sank. The news made headlines around the world, not only for the incredible achievement of the search team, but because the discovery marked the final chapter in a legendary story of extraordinary courage and perseverance.

On August 4, 1914, Sir Ernest Shackleton, along with a skilled crew of 27, set sail on the Endurance toward the South Pole, hoping to make the first land crossing over Antarctica. From Plymouth, UK, the team arrived in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and on November 5 reached South Georgia Island, the last settlement of civilization en route to Antarctica. There, the real challenge began. Two days after leaving South Georgia in December, the Endurance encountered floating ice, and was soon completely trapped in pack ice.

The worthy vessel held up for nine months, drifting down south slowly and then pushed northward by the ice. Gradually, the pressure from the ice buckled the planks. Freezing water rushed in and **exacerbated the situation**. On October 27, 1915, Shackleton ordered his crew to abandon the ship, pitching tents on the ice a mile and a half away. Weeks later, they watched the Endurance sink beneath the Weddell Sea.

The next five months, the crew camped out on the pack ice as it drifted north, surviving on penguins, seals, and seaweed. Finally, the ice broke up enough for them to escape in lifeboats. For seven days, they sailed more than a hundred miles to the uninhabited Elephant Island. But the crew couldn't survive long there. So, Shackleton made a dangerous attempt to get help: With five crew members, he sailed 800 miles over 16 days across freezing, stormy seas to South Georgia Island. Then the group hiked for 36 hours across the island to reach a whaling station.

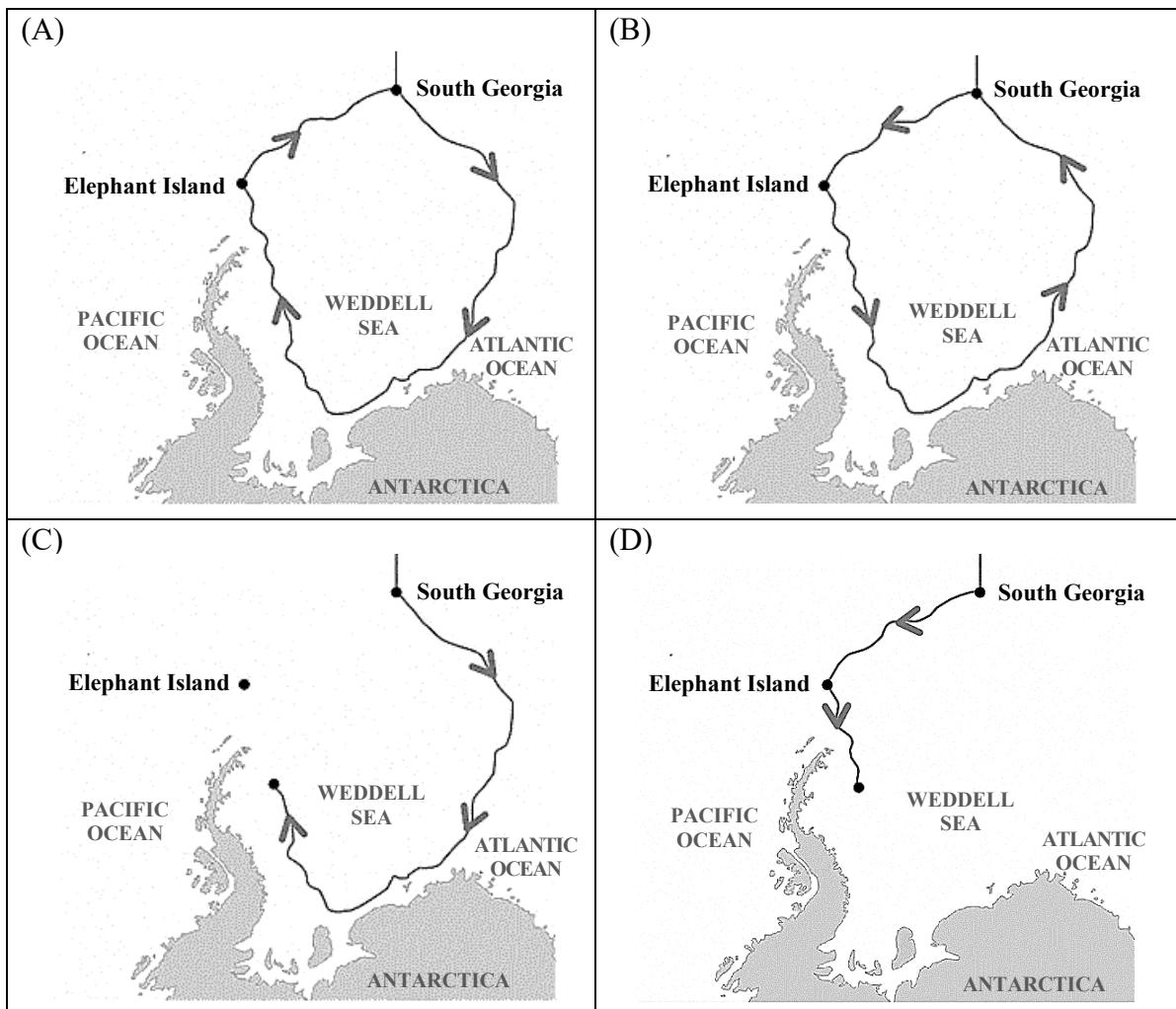
Help was almost at hand, but ice and bad weather hindered their return. On August 30, 1916, Shackleton finally got back to Elephant Island with a ship big enough to rescue the rest of his men. All the members of the expedition team survived, but the Endurance remained lost under the sea until its discovery in 2022.

35. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) A renowned Antarctic explorer.
(B) The extreme weather in Antarctica.
(C) A challenging voyage to Antarctica.
(D) The amazing discovery of a sunken ship.
36. Which of the following idioms is closest in meaning to “**exacerbated the situation**” in the third paragraph?
- (A) Broke the ice. (B) Cost an arm and a leg.
(C) Missed the boat. (D) Added fuel to the fire.

37. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Shackleton and his Antarctic expedition?

- (A) His journey lasted more than two years.
- (B) He was the first man to cross over the Antarctic.
- (C) His team camped out on Elephant Island for five months.
- (D) He sent five crew members on a lifeboat to get help from a whaling station.

38. Which of the following shows the correct route of the Endurance after leaving South Georgia?



第 39 至 42 題為題組

In many old castles in Europe, visitors often find a fantastic spiral staircase, which provides a captivating focal point as it winds up the building. This prominent structure actually has a long and rich heritage.

In the Old Testament, reference is made to spiral staircases in the Temple of Solomon, suggesting that they were already in use by around 1,000 BC. The oldest spiral staircase still standing today is at Trajan's Column in Rome. The staircase was built in 113 AD, with a total of 185 steps carved in stone and marble. Around this time, spiral staircases began to find much wider use in Roman architecture and across Europe.

Throughout the Middle Ages, winding staircases became a well-established feature of European castles, mainly for their advantages in helping to defend against attackers. To begin with, these staircases were quite narrow, so attackers would have to ascend one at a time, making it impossible to launch a mass attack. Also, the stairs were designed to turn clockwise upwards. This means that ascenders would have their right hand tight against the narrowest part of the staircases, close to the central pole, and as a result were unable to use their sword effectively. The attackers' challenge was further complicated by the uneven steps of the staircase, often strategically designed by the castle owners. The defenders, living in the castles, were familiar with the stair pattern and could retreat up **them** very swiftly; while the attackers were much more likely to stumble and fall, particularly in the dimly lit confines of the staircase.

Being associated with medieval castles and kings, spiral staircases gradually won popularity in European architecture, with new materials emerging to cope with customers' needs. In Victorian times, cast iron spiral staircases were popular for public buildings and homes for the rich. In the latter half of the 20th century, steel frames became cost-effective, and thus affordable for a much wider staircase market. Then, steel spiral staircases as fire escape stairs appeared in many buildings. Today, spiral staircases come in a wide variety of materials: steel, wood, concrete, and recently even glass. The timeless appeal of their classical design makes spiral staircases a much-desired feature in luxury homes, offices, and public buildings nowadays.

39. Which question can the passage answer?

- (A) Where was the first spiral staircase constructed?
- (B) Who was the first designer of the spiral staircase?
- (C) What is the world's most famous spiral staircase?
- (D) Why is the spiral staircase popular in modern times?

40. What does “**them**” in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) Stairs.
- (B) Confines.
- (C) Attackers.
- (D) Defenders.

41. According to the passage, which is a correct time sequence of the materials used in making spiral staircases?

- (A) stone → iron → steel → glass
- (B) stone → wood → iron → steel
- (C) iron → marble → wood → glass
- (D) marble → wood → stone → concrete

42. Which of the following statements can be inferred about spiral staircases in the Medieval Ages?

- (A) The staircase was too narrow to allow any quick retreat.
- (B) The clockwise design favored right-handed castle defenders.
- (C) The uneven steps made it easier to ascend than descend the stairs.
- (D) The staircase was dark enough for defenders to hide from attackers.

第 43 至 46 題為題組

Have you ever wondered why north comes at the top of a map? Well, north may seem a natural choice for the top spot today, but that wasn't always the case.

Documents from ancient times indicate that many maps in early ages were pointing to the east, where the sun rose. In ancient India, for example, maps were most likely oriented to the east. Though there is no physical evidence to support **this**, the word *dakshina* "south" in Indian languages also means "right," suggesting that ancient Indians were oriented toward the east, and therefore south was on their right-hand side. Ample evidences from the Old Testament also suggest that east was at the top of maps in pre-Biblical and Biblical eras, a reason why east is still referred to as the "Orient" today.

In the oldest surviving maps, south is at the top, and north points down. Early Egyptian maps showed south on top, most likely because the Nile, vital to Egyptian livelihood, originated in the south. As rivers were believed to flow downward, "up" was therefore south. Map makers in Arabia also drew maps with south on top since the earliest Muslims lived north of Mecca, and a south-oriented map would show the followers looking up toward their holy city.

The preference for north arose during the European age of exploration. At the time, sailors relied on the North Star to find their way across the Mediterranean and later the Atlantic. By the 16th century, when Europe's search for trading routes was at its peak, maps became Eurocentric, with north on top. The expansion of European imperialism in the following centuries further established the "north up" practice as the standard.

Today, map orientation is taking on a new perspective. In perhaps our most common interaction with maps—the use of GPS systems on our phones and in our cars, directions have ceased to be as important. The layouts are dynamic, oriented toward our travel path.

So, perhaps the north-on-top practice is less a rule and more a **blip**. After centuries of technological advancements, it seems we've ended up right where we began in ancient times: with ourselves in the middle, and our destinations at the top.

43. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) Why east is referred to as the "Orient."
- (B) How maps differ from GPS in function.
- (C) How map orientation evolved over time.
- (D) Why maps were important during the age of exploration.

44. What does "**this**" refer to in the second paragraph?

- (A) The word *dakshina*.
- (B) Physical evidence.
- (C) Ancient India.
- (D) East-orientation of maps.

45. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**a blip**" in the last paragraph?

- (A) A temporary state.
- (B) An urgent need.
- (C) A critical decision.
- (D) An advanced system.

46. Which of the following statements is true?

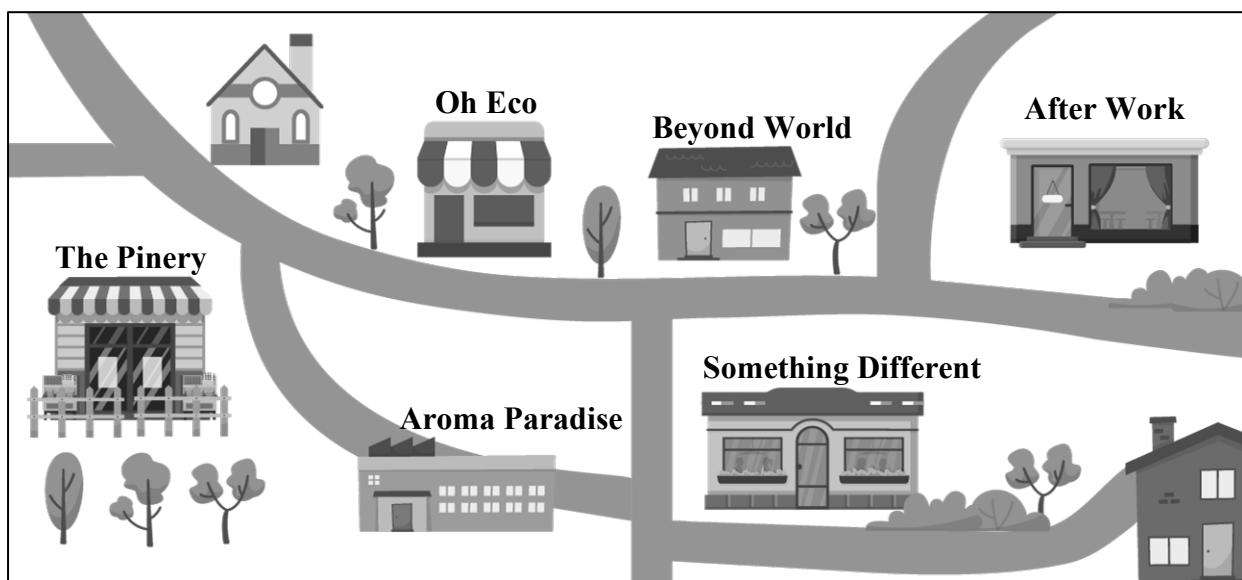
- (A) Sailors took the North Star as their final destination.
- (B) The GPS system has a fixed direction for orientation.
- (C) South was placed at the top of maps in the pre-Biblical era.
- (D) Old Islamic maps put south at the top for religious purposes.

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，並以規定用筆作答。

第 47 至 50 題為題組

Located along the sparkling coastline of the Pacific Ocean, Wonder Village is a famous indigenous district in eastern Taiwan. The historic village exhibits the traditional way of life of the tribe there. However, it does not live in the past. As numerous new restaurants and shops have sprung up in recent years, it has become not only a cultural center but also a unique commercial zone. The following six shops are examples of some of the specialty stores there.



A. Oh Eco

Greatly concerned about the presence of fake “green” products on the market, Alice Bao decided to open this shop. She sells environmentally friendly items such as reusable bottles, bamboo toothbrushes, and soy candles. “Here everyone looks out for each other and the neighborhood,” she says. “There’s a sense of community in the area.”

B. After Work

Neighborhood beer lovers rejoiced when After Work moved in last summer. “We knew we were coming into a really cool neighborhood,” says co-owner Joey Ma. Aside from handcrafted beer, the menu boasts hand-made gourmet pizzas such as the Yummy Duck n’ Cheese, loaded with roast duck and, yes, creamy delicious cheese. A truly unique blend!

C. Aroma Paradise

The fragrances at this scent shop are largely customized to meet the individual shopper’s taste. Owner Joseph Tang says he knew the idea would work well in this unique district: “Each store is one of a kind in Wonder Village,” he states. “Aroma Paradise wants to create a paradise for those who are looking for fragrance made for their special preferences.”

D. Something Different

Looking for something unique? Yes, at this tiny antique store you can always find, as promised, something different. Open since 1996, the store features traditional-style home accessories, ranging from cabinets and chairs to picture frames and decorative mirrors.

E. Beyond World

Owner Foting Mayaw opened this boutique in what he calls “the most fascinating area in Taiwan.” The shop focuses on selling various “good goods” that showcase the skill and spirit of neighborhood artisans. From fashion items to rice snacks, it carries products only from local makers and small businesses owned by indigenous people.

F. The Pinery

This restaurant got its name from the pineapple farms that once populated the area. Indeed, the fruit appears in some innovative menu items (e.g., pineapple jam on the burger). “Wonder Village is much more than just a tourist destination,” says owner Carol Hon. “It is a place where the old meets the new: diverse, unique, and always full of surprises.”

47-48 下列簡短敘述摘記上方文章重點。請從文章中找出兩個單詞，分別填入下列句子空格中，並視句型結構需要做適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，並符合全文文意。每格限填一個單詞 (word)。（填充題，4分）

Wonder Village, a famous tourist site, is characterized by its diversity and uniqueness. It is a place where the old meets the new—where tradition coexists harmoniously with 47, and local features are perfectly 48 with foreign elements.

49. While visiting Wonder Village, the Chen family decide to buy the following items as souvenirs:

- (1) a 19th century oil lamp
- (2) recycled plastic sunglasses
- (3) an aboriginal wooden beads necklace

Which stores should they go to for these items?

請選出商店名稱前的英文大寫字母（如 A、B、C 等），並劃記在「答題卷」作答區內。
(多選題，4分)

50. Which **phrase** is used by Joseph Tang to describe the “uniqueness” of the stores in Wonder Village?
(簡答題，2分)

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。

- 現在越來越多高中英文老師已經增加在課堂上使用英文的百分比。
- 他們將學生依英語能力分成不同組別，進行多樣的聽、說活動。

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：近年來養寵物的風氣在臺灣日漸普遍，而寵物在人們生活中的角色也與過去不同。請以此為主題，並參照下列圖片，寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段描述這些圖片中所呈現的現象；第二段則根據你自身的經驗或觀察，說明此現象的原因以及可能的影響。

