

大學入學考試中心
103學年度指定科目考試試題

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：80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。

第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

一、詞彙（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。

1. When dining at a restaurant, we need to be _____ of other customers and keep our conversations at an appropriate noise level.
(A) peculiar (B) defensive (C) noticeable (D) considerate
2. John 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) ambiguity (D) desperation
3. To meet the unique needs of the elderly, the company designed a cell phone _____ for seniors, which has big buttons and large color displays.
(A) necessarily (B) relatively (C) specifically (D) voluntarily
4. A well-constructed building has a better chance of _____ natural disasters such as typhoons, tornadoes, and earthquakes.
(A) undertaking (B) conceiving (C) executing (D) withstanding
5. Our family doctor has repeatedly warned me that spicy food may _____ my stomach, so I'd better stay away from it.
(A) irritate (B) liberate (C) kidnap (D) override
6. Because the new principal is young and inexperienced, the teachers are _____ about whether he can run the school well.
(A) passionate (B) impressive (C) arrogant (D) skeptical
7. Many universities offer a large number of scholarships as an _____ to attract outstanding students to enroll in their schools.
(A) ornament (B) incentive (C) emphasis (D) application
8. Since Diana is such an _____ speaker, she has won several medals for her school in national speech contests.
(A) authentic (B) imperative (C) eloquent (D) optional
9. The candidate made energy _____ the central theme of his campaign, calling for a greater reduction in oil consumption.
(A) evolution (B) conservation (C) donation (D) opposition
10. Concerned about mudslides, the local government quickly _____ the villagers from their homes before the typhoon hit the mountain area.
(A) evacuated (B) suffocated (C) humiliated (D) accommodated

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 11 至 15 題為題組

Brushing your teeth regularly will help you maintain a healthy smile. But that smile won't last long if you don't take proper care of your toothbrush and switch to a new one often. According to the

American Dental Association (ADA), toothbrushes can harbor bacteria. These germs come from the mouth and can 11 in toothbrushes over time.

Many Americans replace their toothbrushes only once or twice a year. The ADA, however, recommends 12 a new toothbrush every three to four months. Children's toothbrushes may need to be changed more 13.

During those three to four months of use, there are several ways to keep a toothbrush clean. 14, rinse your toothbrush thoroughly with tap water after use, making sure to remove any toothpaste and debris. Store your toothbrush in an upright position, and let 15 air dry. Most importantly, do not share toothbrushes.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) accumulate | (B) crumble | (C) establish | (D) radiate |
| 12. (A) use | (B) to use | (C) using | (D) used |
| 13. (A) essentially | (B) frequently | (C) typically | (D) objectively |
| 14. (A) In short | (B) Otherwise | (C) Nevertheless | (D) For example |
| 15. (A) it | (B) one | (C) the | (D) which |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Hiding herself among the trees near a chimpanzee habitat, Elizabeth Lonsdorf is using her camera to explore mysteries of learning. The chimpanzee she records picks up a thin flat piece of grass and then digs out tiny insects from a hole. Dinner is 16! But how did the chimp develop this ingenious skill with tools? Do the chimp babies copy their parents in using tools? Do the mothers most skilled with tools have offspring who are also good at using tools? Here in Africa, Lonsdorf is conducting one of the world's longest wildlife studies, trying to discover how learning is transferred 17 generations.

Lonsdorf has always been interested in animal learning and tool use, 18 the way young animals grow up and learn their way in the world. Her chimpanzee study shows a clear link between humans and the rest of the animal kingdom. The chimps make and use tools and have mother-child relationships very 19 to those of humans. Through observing chimpanzees' learning process, researchers hope to gain insight into what the development of our earliest ancestors 20 like.

Lonsdorf hopes that by understanding the complexity of animal behavior, we can better appreciate and protect the diversity of life on this planet.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 16. (A) proposed | (B) ordered | (C) digested | (D) served |
| 17. (A) across | (B) beside | (C) upon | (D) within |
| 18. (A) especially | (B) originally | (C) consequently | (D) fortunately |
| 19. (A) casual | (B) similar | (C) direct | (D) grateful |
| 20. (A) is to be | (B) was to be | (C) might have been | (D) will have been |

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(L)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 21 至 30 題為題組

The practice of burning paper money or paper model offerings at funerals in Chinese society can be traced back to the Tang dynasty (618-907 AD). Chinese people believe that when someone passes away, there is a death of the body, but the 21 continues to live in the next world. This "next world" is a mirror of the human world, where the "residents" need places to live, money to spend, daily necessities, and entertainment just like when they were 22. Some of these necessities are buried with the deceased, while most others are "shipped" to them by burning paper models. As the ashes fly high, the offerings are 23 by the residents in the next world.

Relatives of the deceased want to see their beloved family members live comfortably in the next world, so the paper houses are big and the cars are very 24, mostly Mercedes-Benzes. A complete package of paper offerings may include a couple of servants, cash, and credit cards so that the deceased will have all their 25 satisfied.

These traditional paper offerings were sold only at specialty stores in the past. The style and variety of the products were 26. For example, “houses” looked all the same and were built by pasting paper around a bamboo frame, with 27 of a door, windows, and a roof printed on it. There were no trendy, modern supplies to choose from. Now, the 28 can be made on the Internet. And with the incorporation of new materials and designs, paper offerings come in many more varieties. The old one-style-fits-all houses have been 29 by buildings that are fully equipped with decorations, furniture, and household appliances. Digital cameras, iPhones, and even skin care products are also 30. It seems that, with the help of a simple click, this old Chinese tradition has been given a face-lift.

- (A) replaced (B) mortal (C) spirit (D) available (E) journey (F) luxurious
(G) collected (H) purchase (I) alive (J) needs (K) limited (L) images

四、篇章結構（占 10 分）

說明：第31題至第35題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，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 35 題為題組

Eccentrics are people who have an unusual or odd personality, set of beliefs, or behavior pattern. They may or may not comprehend the standards for normal behavior in their culture. They simply don't care about the society's disapproval of their habits or beliefs.

Once considered socially unacceptable, eccentric people have been found to possess some positive characteristics. 31 They often have more curiosity about the world and, in many cases, are contentedly obsessed by hobbies and interests. 32 They live in a world of their own and do not worry about what others think of them. So they are usually less restricted and therefore more carefree in forming new ideas.

33 Statistics show they visit their doctors less—about once in eight to nine years, which is 20 times less than the average person. This could be partly due to their innate traits such as humor and happiness. 34 This may explain why eccentrics are, on the whole, healthier.

Psychologists therefore suggest that we pay attention to those who do not conform. It could be our aunt who has been raising pet lizards. 35 Their crazy hobby or strange sense of humor is what keeps them going. Eccentric people may seem odd, but they will likely live a happier and healthier life because they enjoy what they are doing. In fact, many of history's most brilliant minds have displayed some unusual behaviors and habits.

- (A) Eccentrics are also found to be healthier.
(B) According to a recent study in England, eccentrics are more creative.
(C) Or it could be our best friend's brother who wears shorts to a formal dance.
(D) People may have eccentric taste in clothes, or have eccentric hobbies.
(E) Psychologists also find that eccentric people do not follow conventions.
(F) Such personal traits are found to play an important role in boosting the body's immune system.

五、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第36題至第51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 36 至 39 題為題組

Opened in 1883, the Brooklyn Bridge was the first long-span suspension bridge to carry motor traffic, and it quickly became the model for the great suspension bridges of the following century. Spanning New York's East River, it provided the first traffic artery between Manhattan Island and Brooklyn. Before that, the only transportation was by ferries, which were slow and could be dangerous in winter.

The construction of a bridge over the East River had been discussed since the early 19th century, but the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861 **deflected** all consideration of the project. When the war ended in 1865, the bridge became an important issue once more. In 1867, the New York State legislature passed an act incorporating the New York Bridge Company for the purpose of constructing and maintaining a bridge between Manhattan Island and Brooklyn.

John Augustus Roebling was chosen to design the bridge. Born in Germany in 1806, he held radical views as a student and was listed by the German police as a dangerous liberal. He emigrated to America in 1830 to escape political discrimination.

Roebling proposed a bridge with a span of 1,500 feet (465 m), with two masonry towers in the East River serving as the main piers. The bridge that was actually built is longer—1,597 feet (486 m), the longest suspension bridge at that time.

36. What was the purpose of building the Brooklyn Bridge?
- (A) To replace an old bridge.
(B) To set up a model for bridge construction.
(C) To build a suspension bridge for the Civil War.
(D) To provide faster and safer transportation than boats.
37. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**deflected**” in the second paragraph?
- (A) Blocked. (B) Detected. (C) Engaged. (D) Indicated.
38. Which of the following is true about the Brooklyn Bridge?
- (A) It was built in 1865.
(B) It is shorter than originally planned.
(C) It was first proposed after the Civil War.
(D) It was built by the New York Bridge Company.
39. According to the passage, which of the following correctly describes John Augustus Roebling?
- (A) He participated in the Civil War and was seriously wounded.
(B) He was chosen to design the bridge because of his radical views.
(C) He was the first person to propose the construction of the bridge.
(D) He moved to America because he was discriminated against in his home country.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

The Japanese have long puzzled public health researchers because they are such an apparent paradox: They have the world's lowest rates of heart disease and the largest number of people that live to or beyond 100 years despite the fact that most Japanese men smoke—and smoking counts as one of the strongest risk factors for heart disease. So what's protecting Japanese men?

Two professors at the University of California at Berkeley hoped to find out the answer. They investigated a pool of 12,000 Japanese men equally divided into three groups: One group had lived in Japan for all their lives, and the other two groups had emigrated to Hawaii or Northern California. It was found that the rate of heart disease among Japanese men increased five times in California and about half of that for those in Hawaii.

The differences could not be explained by any of the usual risk factors for heart disease, such as smoking, high blood pressure, or cholesterol counts. The change in diet, from sushi to hamburgers and fries, was also not related to the rise in heart disease. However, the kind of society they had created for themselves in their new home country was. The most traditional group of Japanese Americans, who maintained tight-knit and mutually supportive social groups, had a heart-attack rate as low as their fellow Japanese back home. But those who had adopted the more isolated Western lifestyle increased their heart-attack incidence by three to five times.

The study shows that the need to bond with a social group is so fundamental to humans that it remains the key determinant of whether we stay healthy or get ill, even whether we live or die. We need to feel part of **something bigger** to thrive. We need to belong, not online, but in the real world of hugs, handshakes, and pats on the back.

40. What is the best title of this passage?
(A) Heart Diseases and Their Causes (B) The Power of Social Connection
(C) Differences in Japanese Americans (D) The Sense of Belonging vs. Isolation
41. Which of the following is a finding of the two American professors' study?
(A) Many Japanese men that lived up to 100 years were smokers.
(B) Those who often ate hamburgers and fries were more likely to fall sick.
(C) Japanese immigrants to America usually formed a tight-knit community.
(D) Westernized social life was related to the heart-attack rate of Japanese Americans.
42. Which of the following is an example of "**something bigger**" in the last paragraph?
(A) A family. (B) A stadium. (C) The universe. (D) The digital world.
43. What is the ratio of heart disease between Japanese living in Japan and Japanese Americans in Hawaii?
(A) 1 to 2.5 (B) 1 to 5 (C) 3 to 5 (D) 1.5 to 5

第 44 至 47 題為題組

Bitcoin is an experimental, decentralized digital currency that enables instant payments to anyone, anywhere in the world. Bitcoin uses peer-to-peer technology to operate with no central authority; that is, managing transactions and issuing money are carried out collectively through the network.

Any transaction issued with Bitcoin cannot be reversed; it can only be refunded by the person receiving the funds. That means you should do business with people and organizations you know and trust, or who have an established reputation. Bitcoin can detect typos and usually won't let you send money to an invalid address by mistake.

All Bitcoin transactions are stored publicly and permanently on the network, which means anyone can see the balance and transactions of any Bitcoin address. However, the identity of the user behind an address remains unknown until information is revealed during a purchase or in other circumstances.

The price of a bitcoin can unpredictably increase or decrease over a short period of time due to its young economy, novel nature, and sometimes illiquid markets. Consequently, keeping your savings with Bitcoin is not recommended at this point. Bitcoin should be seen like a high risk asset, and you should never store money that you cannot afford to lose with Bitcoin. If you receive payments with Bitcoin, many service providers can convert them to your local currency.

Bitcoin is an experimental new currency that is in active development. Although it becomes less experimental as usage grows, you should keep in mind that Bitcoin is a new invention that is exploring ideas that have never been attempted before. As such, its future cannot be predicted by anyone.

44. What is the purpose of this article?
- (A) To introduce a new currency.
 - (B) To prove the value of a young economy.
 - (C) To explore ways to do online transactions.
 - (D) To explain how to build up a business network.
45. Why is the value of Bitcoin not stable?
- (A) Because its use is illegal.
 - (B) Because it is not a valid investment.
 - (C) Because it is still developing.
 - (D) Because its circulation is limited to the youth.
46. Which of the following is true about Bitcoin?
- (A) Bitcoin addresses are known only to their owners.
 - (B) Once a transaction is made, the Bitcoin cannot be refunded.
 - (C) Bitcoin user's identity is always open to the general public.
 - (D) When a payment is received, the Bitcoin can be turned into local currency.
47. What advice would the author give to those who are interested in keeping money in Bitcoin?
- (A) Better late than never.
 - (B) Look before you leap.
 - (C) Make hay while the sun shines.
 - (D) No pain, no gain.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

Scientists are trying to genetically modify the world in which we live. They are even trying to wipe out diseases via genetic modification. For example, researchers have tried to engineer mosquitoes to kill malaria parasites. The malaria parasite is carried by the female *Anopheles* mosquito. When transmitted to a human, the parasite travels first to the liver and then on to the bloodstream, where it reproduces and destroys red blood cells. An estimated 250 million people suffer from malaria each year, and about one million die—many of them children. There are currently no effective or approved malaria vaccines.

To “kill” malaria, scientists are genetically modifying a bacterium in mosquitoes so that it releases toxic compounds. These compounds are not harmful to humans or the mosquito itself, but they do kill off the malaria parasite, making the mosquito incapable of infecting humans with malaria.

Despite this achievement, scientists are faced with the challenge of giving the modified mosquitoes a competitive advantage so that they can eventually replace the wild population. Complete blockage of the malaria parasite is very important. If some of the parasites slip through the mechanism, then the next generation will likely become resistant to it. And if **that** happens, the scientists are back where they started.

Another challenge for scientists is to gain public approval for this genetic modification regarding mosquitoes and malaria control. Environmental activists have raised concerns about the release of genetically engineered organisms without any clear knowledge of their long-term effect on ecosystems and human health. There is still a long way to go before genetic modification techniques are put to use in disease control.

48. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Researchers have found an effective way to halt the spread of insect-borne diseases around the world.
 - (B) Many people are worried about the effects of genetically modified organisms on the environment.
 - (C) It takes time to gain public support for the application of genetic modification to disease control.
 - (D) Genetic engineering looks promising in reducing malaria, though there may be unknown consequences.

49. Which of the following best shows the organization of this passage?
(A) Introduction → Comparison → Contrast
(B) Problem → Solution → Potential difficulties
(C) Proposal → Arguments → Counter-arguments
(D) Definition → Examples → Tentative conclusions
50. According to the passage, which of the following is true about malaria parasites?
(A) They are resistant to genetic modification and vaccines.
(B) They reproduce in the human liver and grow stronger there.
(C) They can be found in only one gender of a class of mosquitoes.
(D) They are transmitted to around one million children each year.
51. What does “that” in the third paragraph refer to?
(A) Some malaria parasites escaping from the ecosystems.
(B) Malaria parasites becoming immune to the engineered bacterium.
(C) Modified mosquitoes becoming more competitive than the wild ones.
(D) Transmission of malaria being blocked from mosquitoes to humans.

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（1、2）。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 食用過多油炸食物可能會導致學童體重過重，甚至更嚴重的健康問題。
2. 因此，家長與老師應該共同合作，找出處理這個棘手議題的有效措施。

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）。

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，並說明其理由。

