

大學入學考試中心
104學年度學科能力測驗試題

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

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：單選題（占72分）

一、詞彙題（占15分）

說明：第1題至第15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. Nowadays many companies adopt a _____ work schedule which allows their employees to decide when to arrive at work—from as early as 6 a.m. to as late as 11 a.m.
(A) relative (B) severe (C) primitive (D) flexible
2. To teach children right from wrong, some parents will _____ their children when they behave well and punish them when they misbehave.
(A) settle (B) declare (C) reward (D) neglect
3. To stick to a tight budget, Robert bought a more _____ LED TV instead of a fancy, expensive 3D TV.
(A) technical (B) significant (C) affordable (D) expressive
4. David's new book made it to the best-seller list because of its beautiful _____ and amusing stories.
(A) operations (B) illustrations (C) engagements (D) accomplishments
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. The moment the students felt the earthquake, they ran _____ out of the classroom to an open area outside.
(A) swiftly (B) nearly (C) loosely (D) formally
7. The _____ capacity of this elevator is 400 kilograms. For safety reasons, it shouldn't be overloaded.
(A) delicate (B) automatic (C) essential (D) maximum
8. An open display of _____ behavior between men and women, such as hugging and kissing, is not allowed in some conservative societies.
(A) intimate (B) ashamed (C) earnest (D) urgent
9. When taking medicine, we should read the instructions on the _____ carefully because they provide important information such as how and when to take it.
(A) medals (B) quotes (C) labels (D) recipes
10. The angry passengers argued _____ with the airline staff because their flight was cancelled without any reason.
(A) evidently (B) furiously (C) obediently (D) suspiciously
11. To _____ the new product, the company offered some free samples before they officially launched it.
(A) contribute (B) impress (C) promote (D) estimate
12. I was worried about my first overseas trip, but my father _____ me that he would help plan the trip so that nothing would go wrong.
(A) rescued (B) assured (C) inspired (D) conveyed
13. The recent cooking oil scandals have led to calls for tougher _____ of sales of food products.
(A) tolerance (B) guarantee (C) regulation (D) distribution
14. John should _____ more often with his friends and family after work, instead of staying in his room to play computer games.
(A) explore (B) interact (C) negotiate (D) participate
15. To prevent the spread of the Ebola virus from West Africa to the rest of the world, many airports have begun Ebola _____ for passengers from the infected areas.
(A) screenings (B) listings (C) clippings (D) blockings

二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第16題至第30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 16 至 20 題為題組

Tai Chi Chuan is a type of ancient Chinese martial art. People 16 Tai Chi mainly for its health benefits. This centuries-old Chinese mind-body exercise is now gaining popularity in the United States.

The most familiar aspect of Tai Chi Chuan is the hand form, which is a series of slow-flowing movements with poetic names 17 “dragons stirring up the wind” and “wave hands like clouds.” These movements, forming an exercise system, 18 one to effortlessly experience the vital life force, or the Qi energy, in one’s body.

Tai Chi Chuan is not only a physical but also a 19 exercise. Psychologically, this exercise may increase communication between the body and the mind and enable one to deal with other people more effectively. It 20 stress and creates calmness and confidence. Relaxation and a feeling of joy are among the first noticeable differences in a Tai Chi student.

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|------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 16. (A) practice | (B) consult | (C) display | (D) manage |
| 17. (A) from | (B) like | (C) between | (D) regarding |
| 18. (A) allow | (B) allows | (C) allowed | (D) allowing |
| 19. (A) formal | (B) mental | (C) social | (D) global |
| 20. (A) imposes | (B) offends | (C) reduces | (D) disturbs |

第 21 至 25 題為題組

Much like the dove and robin, the bluebird is considered a very lucky sign in most cultures, particularly when seen in the spring. 21, a woodpecker, when seen near the home, is regarded as a good sign. In contrast, the peacock is not 22 seen as lucky. In places like India, the peacock is considered lucky because the great many “eyes” on its feathers are said to alert it to 23 evil. Peacocks are also highly valued in China and Japan, where they are kept as symbols by the ruling families to 24 their status and wealth. However, the peacock receives only scorn from the rest of the world. The feathers of peacocks are considered the most 25 part of the bird because the eye-shaped markings on them are associated with “evil eyes.” To bring the evil eye into the home is thus believed to invite trouble and sorrow.

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|--------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 21. (A) Therefore | (B) Nevertheless | (C) Roughly | (D) Similarly |
| 22. (A) officially | (B) mutually | (C) universally | (D) eventually |
| 23. (A) approach | (B) approaching | (C) approached | (D) be approaching |
| 24. (A) replace | (B) disguise | (C) distinguish | (D) represent |
| 25. (A) unlucky | (B) illogical | (C) impossible | (D) unnecessary |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Nutritional products that can be collected from trees include fruits, nuts, seeds, leaves, and bark. Tree products have been an important part of diets for thousands of years, from early humans 26 fruits and nuts to the first cultivation of important trees, such as mango and apple.

The apple is one of the world's most cultivated fruit trees, 27 over 7,000 different kinds in existence. Despite their great 28, however, most domesticated apples can be traced back to a common ancestor, the wild apple of Central Asia, *Malus sieversii*. Apples have been grown for thousands of years in Asia and Europe, and 29 to North America by European colonists in the 17th century. Today, apples are 30 eaten the world over and form the basis for multi-million dollar industries. In 2005, at least 55 million tons of apples were grown worldwide, which generated a value of about \$10 billion.

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|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 26. (A) to gather | (B) gather | (C) gathered | (D) gathering |
| 27. (A) all | (B) with | (C) around | (D) still |
| 28. (A) variety | (B) harvest | (C) condition | (D) discovery |
| 29. (A) bring | (B) have brought | (C) were brought | (D) have been brought |
| 30. (A) regularly | (B) particularly | (C) permanently | (D) barely |

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第31題至第40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 31 至 40 題為題組

A paperclip, made of steel wire bent into a hooped shape, is an instrument used to hold sheets of paper together. This common 31 is a wonder of simplicity and function. But where did this simple, cheap, and indispensable invention come from?

In the late 19th century, the most common way to hold papers together was by using a pin. Although the pin was an inexpensive tool and was easily 32, it would leave holes in the paper. Later, as steel wire became more common, inventors began to notice its elastic feature. With this feature, it could be stretched and 33 various clip-like objects. In the years just prior to 1900, quite a few paperclip designs emerged. The name most frequently 34 the paperclip invention is Johan Vaaler, a Norwegian inventor. However, Vaaler's clips were not the same as the paperclips currently in use. Specifically, they did not have the interior loop we see today. The 35 looped design was invented by Gem Manufacturing Ltd. in England. This clip is therefore sometimes 36 the Gem clip.

Because of Vaaler, the paperclip played an important 37 role in Norway. During World War II, Norway was occupied by the Nazis. Norwegians were prohibited from wearing any 38 of their national unity, such as buttons with the initials of their king. Thus, in 39, they started wearing paperclips to show their solidarity. The reason for doing this was simple: Paperclips were a Norwegian invention whose original function was to bind together. After the war, a giant paperclip statue was erected in Oslo to 40 Vaaler—even though his design was never actually manufactured.

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|--------------|------------|------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| (A) familiar | (B) honor | (C) device | (D) removable | (E) known as |
| (F) protest | (G) symbol | (H) twisted into | (I) associated with | (J) historical |

四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第41題至第56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 41 至 44 題為題組

In 2009, the Taiwu Elementary School Folk Singers were invited to perform in Belgium, France, Germany, and Luxemburg. In 2011, they were voted as one of the world's top five performance groups by audiences of Japan Broadcasting Corporation's Amazing Voice program.

Recalling the group's first tour in Europe, Camake Valaule, a physical education teacher and the founder of the Taiwu Elementary School Folk Singers, admitted that he felt very nervous. He was worried that the audience would fall asleep since most of the 75-minute performance was a cappella, that is, singing without instrumental sound. Surprisingly, the audience listened with full focus and high spirits. Camake said, "They told me afterward that through our performance, they had a vision of our country, our village, without having to visit it. This experience greatly boosted our confidence."

According to Camake Valaule, singing traditional ballads has helped students and their parents to re-understand their culture. "It used to be that the only ones who could sing these songs were tribal elders aged between 50 and 60. Now with the children performing the pieces, parents are beginning to ask, 'Why do we not know how to sing these ballads?' Many times nowadays, it is the children who teach the songs to their parents, putting back **the pieces of a blurred memory**."

Winning international fame, however, was neither the original intention nor the main reason why Camake founded the group in 2006. The most important thing was to make children understand why they sing these songs and to preserve and pass on their culture. Referring to the relocation of Taiwu Elementary School and Taiwu Village following Typhoon Morakot in August 2009, Camake said, "We could not take the forest or our houses in the mountains with us; but we were able to bring our culture along. As long as the children are willing to sing, I will always be there for them, singing with them and leading them to experience the meaning of the ballads."

41. Which of the following is true about Taiwu Elementary School Folk Singers?
 - (A) The group was first established in 2009.
 - (B) The group was founded by a PE teacher.
 - (C) The singers usually sing popular folk songs.
 - (D) The singers learn to sing from their parents.
42. On his first trip to Europe, why did Camake think the audience might fall asleep?
 - (A) The average age of the audience was between fifty and sixty.
 - (B) Most of the performance was not accompanied by any instrument.
 - (C) Nobody could understand the language and the meaning of the songs.
 - (D) The audience could not visualize the theme sung by the school children.
43. What does "**the pieces of a blurred memory**" in the third paragraph most likely refer to?
 - (A) The children's ignorance of their own culture.
 - (B) The fading memories about old tribal people.
 - (C) The broken pieces of knowledge taught at school.
 - (D) The parents' vague understanding of their own tradition.
44. What did Camake realize after the incident of Typhoon Morakot?
 - (A) The significance of the relocation of Taiwu Elementary School.
 - (B) The need to respect nature to avoid being destroyed by it.
 - (C) The importance of passing on the traditional culture.
 - (D) The consequence of building houses in the forest.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

When it comes to medical care, many patients and doctors believe “more is better.” But what they do not realize is that overtreatment—too many scans, too many blood tests, too many procedures—may pose harm. Sometimes a test leads you down a path to more and more testing, some of which may be invasive, or to treatment for things that should be left alone.

Terrence Power, for example, complained that after his wife learned she had Wegener’s disease, an uncommon disorder of the immune system, they found it difficult to refuse testing recommended by her physician. The doctor insisted on office visits every three weeks, even when she was feeling well. He frequently ordered blood tests and X-rays, and repeatedly referred her to specialists for even minor complaints. Even when tests came back negative, more were ordered, and she was hospitalized as a precaution when she developed a cold. She had as many as 25 doctor visits during one six-month period. The couple was spending about \$30,000 a year for her care.

After several years of physical suffering and near financial ruin from the medical costs, the couple began questioning the treatment after consulting with other patients in online support groups. “It’s a really hard thing to determine when **they**’ve crossed the line,” Mr. Power said. “You think she’s getting the best care in the world, but after a while you start to wonder: What is the objective?” Mr. Power then spoke with his own primary care doctor, who advised him to find a new specialist to oversee Mrs. Power’s care. Under the new doctor’s care, the regular testing stopped and Mrs. Power’s condition stabilized. Now she sees the doctor only four or five times a year.

45. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Treatments do not always cause harmful side effects.
 - (B) Patients tend to believe more testing is better treatment.
 - (C) Too much medical care may not be beneficial to patients.
 - (D) Doctors generally recommend office visits that are necessary.
46. Which of the following was a problem for Mrs. Power during her medical treatment?
- (A) She had to be hospitalized for three weeks whenever she had a cold.
 - (B) She didn’t have any insurance, so she went broke because of her illness.
 - (C) When test results showed she was fine, her doctor still ordered more tests.
 - (D) Her doctor asked her to consult other specialists due to her constant complaints.
47. Who does “**they**” in the third paragraph most likely refer to?
- (A) Physicians.
 - (B) Other patients.
 - (C) Mr. and Mrs. Power.
 - (D) The online support groups.
48. Which of the following best describes the author’s attitude toward medical tests?
- (A) More tests than necessary are too much.
 - (B) Medical tests are essential for disease prevention.
 - (C) Many tests are needed for confirmation of diagnosis.
 - (D) Doctors’ interpretations of test results are seldom wrong.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

Henri Cartier-Bresson (1908–2004) is one of the most original and influential figures in the history of photography. His humane, spontaneous photographs helped establish photojournalism as an art form.

Cartier-Bresson’s family was wealthy—his father made a fortune as a textile manufacturer—but Cartier-Bresson later joked that due to his parents’ frugal ways, it often seemed as though his family was poor.

Educated in Paris, Cartier-Bresson developed an early love for literature and the arts. As a teenager, Cartier-Bresson rebelled against his parents’ formal ways of education. In his early adulthood, he even drifted toward communism. But it was art that remained at the center of his life.

Cartier-Bresson traveled to Africa in 1931 to hunt antelope and boar. And Africa fueled another interest in him: photography. He then wandered around the world with his camera, using a handheld camera to catch images from fleeting moments of everyday life.

Not long after World War II, Cartier-Bresson traveled east, spending considerable time in India, where he met and photographed Gandhi shortly before his assassination in 1948. Cartier-Bresson's subsequent work to document Gandhi's death and its immediate impact on the country became one of *Life Magazine's* most prized photo essays.

Cartier-Bresson's approach to photography remained much the same throughout his life. He made clear his dislike of images that had been improved by artificial light, darkroom effects, and even cropping. The naturalist in Cartier-Bresson believed that all editing should be done when the photo is taken. In 1952, his first book, *The Decisive Moment*, a rich collection of his work spanning two decades, was published. "There is nothing in this world that does not have a decisive moment," he said.

In 1968, he began to turn away from photography and returned to his passion for drawing and painting.

49. Which of the following best describes Cartier-Bresson's family background?
- (A) His family was rich but was very economical.
 - (B) His father went to Paris to open a textile factory.
 - (C) His wealthy family went bankrupt and became poor.
 - (D) His parents were very liberal in their ways of education.
50. Which of the following is true about Cartier-Bresson's career in photography?
- (A) He devoted himself to photography all his life.
 - (B) He developed a passion for photography when he traveled to Africa.
 - (C) He quit photography right after the publication of *The Decisive Moment*.
 - (D) During World War II, he documented the everyday life of the Indian people.
51. What significance did Cartier-Bresson have to Gandhi of India?
- (A) He witnessed Gandhi's assassination in 1948.
 - (B) He was the first photographer to take Gandhi's photo.
 - (C) He used photos to document the effect of Gandhi's death on India.
 - (D) His photos told the world who was guilty of assassinating Gandhi.
52. Which of the following is true about Cartier-Bresson's approach to photography?
- (A) He never waited for a decisive moment to shoot photos.
 - (B) He preferred to edit his images carefully in his darkroom.
 - (C) Most of his photos described things that happen every day.
 - (D) He experimented with different ways and settled on being a naturalist.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

You've most likely heard the news by now: A car-commuting, desk-bound, TV-watching lifestyle can be harmful to our health. All the time that we spend rooted in the chair is linked to increased risks of so many deadly diseases that experts have named this modern-day health epidemic the "sitting disease."

Sitting for too long slows down the body's metabolism and the way enzymes break down our fat reserves, raising both blood sugar levels and blood pressure. Small amounts of regular activity, even just standing and moving around, throughout the day is enough to bring the increased levels back down. And those small amounts of activity add up—30 minutes of light activity in two or three-minute bursts can be just as effective as a half-hour block of exercise. But without that activity, blood sugar levels and blood pressure keep creeping up, steadily damaging the inside of the arteries and increasing the risk of diabetes, heart disease, stroke, and other serious diseases. In essence, fundamental changes in biology occur if you sit for too long.

But wait, you're a runner. You needn't worry about the harm of a **sedentary** lifestyle because you exercise regularly, right? Well, not so fast. Recent studies show that people spend an average of 64 hours a week sitting, whether or not they exercise 150 minutes a week as recommended by World Health Organization (WHO). Regular exercisers, furthermore, are found to be about 30 percent less active on days when they exercise. Overall, most people simply aren't exercising or moving around enough to counteract all the harm that can result from sitting nine hours or more a day.

Scared straight out of your chair? Good. The remedy is as simple as standing up and taking activity breaks.

53. What is the purpose of this passage?
(A) To point out the challenges of the modern lifestyle.
(B) To discuss how a modern epidemic may spread quickly.
(C) To explore the effects of regular exercise to our body.
(D) To explain the threat to our health from long hours of sitting.
54. What does the word “**sedentary**” in the third paragraph most likely mean?
(A) Modern. (B) Risky. (C) Inactive. (D) Epidemic.
55. What is the best way to bring down high blood sugar level and blood pressure?
(A) Exercising for 150 minutes or more every week.
(B) Getting rid of the habit of car commuting and TV watching.
(C) Interrupting sitting time with light activity as often as possible.
(D) Standing or moving around for at least two or three minutes every day.
56. Which of the following may be inferred about those who do serious exercise?
(A) They often live longer than those who don't exercise.
(B) They tend to stand or move around less on days they work out.
(C) They generally spend less time sitting than those who are inactive.
(D) They usually do not meet the standard of exercise recommended by WHO.

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。每題4分，共8分。

1. 一個成功的企業不應該把獲利當作最主要的目標。
2. 它應該負起社會責任，以增進大眾的福祉。

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）。

提示：下面兩本書是學校建議的暑假閱讀書籍，請依書名想想看該書的內容，並思考你會選擇哪一本書閱讀，為什麼？請在第一段說明你會選哪一本書及你認為該書的內容大概會是什麼，第二段提出你選擇該書的理由。

