

2010 指定科目模擬考試卷

英文考科

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：80 分鐘

題型題數：

- 第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 %）
 單一選擇題共 56 題
- 第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 %）
 英文翻譯 2 題
 英文作文 1 題

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，修正時應以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液
- 非選擇題使用較粗的黑色或藍色原子筆、鋼珠筆或中性筆，在「答案卷」上作答

祝
考試順利

第壹部分：選擇題（占 72 分）

I. 詞彙（10%）

說明：第 1 至 10 題，每題選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣 1/3 分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

- Soy oil is being modified to increase its stability and _____ the acid for hydrogenation—the process that produces unhealthy trans fat.
(A) separate (B) descend (C) eliminate (D) abolish
- Johnson, who is able and hard-working, is _____ the most suitable candidate for the job opening.
(A) delicately (B) surpassingly (C) ultimately (D) externally
- In a society of sexual discrimination, many employers are only too ready to _____ and underpay female part-time workers.
(A) detect (B) exploit (C) tolerate (D) consume
- The villagers might seem to be _____ but, by and large, they were decent, honest people. They just need to change their attitude.
(A) patient (B) typical (C) arrogant (D) honorable
- A lot of political _____ came to the boarder of their country to seek refuge from the civil war.
(A) oppressors (B) inhabitants (C) residents (D) dissidents
- This course involves an average of eight hours _____ at college each week and one final paper.
(A) attendance (B) allowance (C) redundancy (D) insurance
- The organic food storekeeper _____ the goods as of the first quality and of best price to the customers.
(A) advocated (B) approved (C) conveyed (D) warranted
- For the job interview, I had my messy hair cut and rinsed; now my hair is silky and _____.
(A) reflective (B) inquiring (C) manageable (D) lengthy

9. As Tom was on bad terms with Lois, he was _____ not invited to her birthday party.
(A) socially (B) accidentally (C) tentatively (D) purposely
10. Without any child to _____ his wealth, the rich man denoted all his money to charities.
(A) sacrifice (B) collect (C) inherit (D) defend

II. 綜合測驗 (20%)

說明：第 11 至 30 題，每題一個空格。請依文意選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣 1/3 分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 11~15 題為題組

A recently released study shows that cutting meat production and consumption by 30 percent would help to reduce carbon emissions and improve health in the most meat-loving nations. 11 prediction models, British researchers have found that improving efficiency, increasing carbon capture and reducing fossil fuel dependence would not be enough to 12 emissions targets. But combining these steps with a 30 percent reduction in livestock production in major meat-producing nations and a similar cut in meat-eating would 13 substantial population health benefits and cut emissions, they said. The study found that in Britain, a 30 percent lower intake of animal-source saturated fat by adults would reduce the number of premature deaths from heart disease by some 17 percent — 14 to 18,000 premature deaths averted in one year. The scientists said global action was needed to maximize the benefits of cutting meat production and consumption, and 15 the environmental advantages may apply only in those countries that currently have high production levels.

11. (A) Use (B) Using (C) Used (D) To use
12. (A) face (B) fail (C) meet (D) miss
13. (A) happen to (B) lead to (C) occur to (D) submit to
14. (A) accessible (B) equivalent (C) inappropriate (D) superior
15. (A) how (B) that (C) until (D) which

第 16~20 題為題組

The idea of luxury has long been intertwined with, or even confused with, squandering waste. But 16 green consciousness making its way to center stage, some hotels are changing their ways. They face a delicate balance: when does greening go so 17 as to cut obviously into the feeling of luxury?

On the other hand, with hotels around and the world claiming environmental concern, even though what all they may actually be doing is inviting guests to give up clean towels, 18 on earth can guests be assured that green claims are sincere?

In fact, there has not been any single system for evaluating a hotel's environmental friendliness. The best certificate is the so-called Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification program of the United States Green Building Council. A LEED certificate displayed in the lobby means the establishment is 19 about being green. Although only five hotels in the United States have this certification, 20 in the planning stages are incorporating materials and systems, eager to gain it.

16. (A) despite (B) for (C) as (D) with

17. (A) soon (B) often (C) far (D) long

18. (A) whether (B) how (C) why (D) where

19. (A) serious (B) complained (C) curious (D) slow

20. (A) many (B) few (C) little (D) some

第 21~25 題為題組

The word "robot" was first used in a Czech drama in 1921. It described a mechanical device that looked human but lacked emotions. Modern-day robots do not necessarily look like humans. But they are programmed to handle tasks that are normally 21 by humans, especially in big factories that manufacture products like cars. Employers prefer these mechanical devices because of many reasons: they are faster and more 22 than human workers; they never ask for a pay hike; nor do they take endless coffee breaks! Robots are also capable of working in an environment that is dangerous for humans.

Robots can be found in many places, and now they are set to 23 the hospital floor too, as couriers, taking the place of hospital attendants who curvy around to deliver medicines and bottles to different wards. Researchers at the University of Arkansas in the United States say that their robotic couriers will save the hospitals millions of dollars 24 . These mobile robots, known as HelpMates, store a detailed map of the hospital in their memory. They are mobile and are programmed to avoid obstacles and people. The robots' sensors can detect a human's approach and quickly get 25 the way. Unlike humans, these robots cannot navigate staircases but they know how to press a button for the elevator. They travel up the floors in style!

21. (A) carried out (B) made out (C) put out (D) turned out
22. (A) accurate (B) fortunate (C) intimate (D) passionate
23. (A) get over (B) hand over (C) run over (D) take over
24. (A) for the time being (B) in the long run (C) on the spot (D) to no avail
25. (A) by (B) in (C) on (D) out of

第 26~30 題為題組

In a survey sure to spark much debate throughout the country, the magazine *Global Views Monthly* released a list of Taiwan's top ten snacks. In the face of tough competition, the simple oyster omelet was 26 Taiwan's most-loved snack.

Among the myriad snacks and drinks in Taiwan, from traditional night market fare to the vast array of weird and wonderful teas, which one is most 27 of Taiwan? One of the contenders for the top spot, bubble tea, has become increasingly popular overseas, even 28 Hollywood superstars.

29 the endorsement from the superstar, Matt Damon, bubble tea was defeated to the title by oyster omelets by less than one percent. Oyster noodles with pig intestines 30 the top three.

26. (A) attributed (B) crowned (C) imposed (D) criticized
27. (A) representative (B) supportive (C) confident (D) conscious
28. (A) with (B) for (C) to (D) on
29. (A) Without (B) After (C) In spite of (D) Thanks to
30. (A) went after (B) turned down (C) wrapped up (D) rounded out

III. 文意選填 (10%)

說明：第 31 至 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，並將其字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 1 分，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣 1/9 分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 31~40 題為題組

With their extraordinarily long tongues, Orchid bees are able to drink nectar from the deep, tropical flowers accessible to them only. Researchers have long suspected that this kind of 31 access came with a mechanical cost. According to common sense and a classic law of fluid mechanics, it's obviously difficult to suck 32, sticky nectars up through a long straw. Now, Brendan Borrell at the University of California, Berkeley has 33 this prediction for the first time: orchid bees with long tongues suck up their nectars more 34 than bees with shorter tongues.

Borrell spent three years collecting bees in forests all over Costa Rica and Panama and 35 their feeding rates at artificial flowers. He found that the smallest bees sometimes had the longest tongues and the largest bees sometimes had the shortest 36. But after taking into account the 37 in body size, he says long tongues really do impose a mechanical cost on bees. Everyone knows just how busy bees can be, but orchid bees are basically 38 speed at flowers for exclusive access to them. Borrell thinks this may be because the 39 from these flowers can be tremendous, up to ten times the 40 of nectar provided by typical bee flowers.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| (A) thick | (B) sacrificing | (C) ones | (D) measuring | (E) quantity |
| (F) rewards | (G) variation | (H) exclusive | (I) slowly | (J) confirmed |

IV. 篇章結構 (10%)

說明：第 41 至 45 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(E)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標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣 1/2 分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 41~45 題為題組

A new study of cardiac health has yielded a happy formula especially for those who like to have a sip of alcohol — moderate exercise a day and add moderate alcohol consumption. Alcohol? That's right.

41 But could drinking alcohol have a benefit similar to that of exercise? The following may give you some answer.

"If you don't want to exercise too much," asks Dr. Morten Gronbaek in Denmark, "can you trade it for one to two drinks per day and be fine?" 42 That finding, not surprisingly, has proved to be a crowd-pleaser.

43 First, alcohol and exercise affect your heart health in similar ways. They both help increase good cholesterol, and clean the circulatory system's pipes. 44 People who don't drink at all and don't exercise had the highest risk of heart disease. People who drink moderately and exercise had a 50% lower risk. 45 The above new finding has made a medical virtue out of what was once seen as a vice.

- (A) Besides, exercise and drinking alcohol each had an independent beneficial effect on the heart and a compounded effect when practiced together.
- (B) It is well documented that tossing a few drinks back in a week has potential heart benefits.
- (C) The totaling exercisers had a 30% decreased risk, as did moderately drinking couch potatoes.
- (D) A study Gronbaek and his colleagues just published in the European Heart Journal suggests the answer just may be yes.
- (E) There are a number of reasons a drink can be such a tonic.

V. 閱讀測驗 (22%)

說明：第 46 至 56 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章的文意選出一個最適當的選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，答錯或劃記多於一個選項者倒扣 2/3 分，倒扣到本大題之實得分數為零為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 46~49 題為題組

As the popularity of Internet prevails, people seem to be endowed with great freedom to express themselves without taking much responsibility for whatever things could turn out to be online. But what if online mobs gather force and threaten other people's existence? A man posted a letter on a popular bulletin board to denounce a college student he suspected of having an affair with his wife. Then, tens of thousands of strangers online joined the attack. Impassioned anonymous Web users teamed up to uncover his real identity, his address and his telephone number online. The student end up being expelled out of the university and caused his family to barricade themselves inside their home.

It is an example of a growing phenomenon called Internet hunting, in which morality lessons are administered by online throngs and where punishment for offenses real and imagined is given to a certain person. This sort of crowd behavior can lead to violence and crop up anywhere. However, behind such phenomena are some serious issues hotly debated — should the government tighten controls on the Internet, censoring popular search engines, employing thousands of Web police officers, and requiring that customers at Internet café provide identification?

Some worry that a wave of online censorship could serve as an excuse to impose new limits on users. While advocates of free speech say that there is no reason for the authorities concerned to place further limits on the Internet. To make sure freedom of expression is well protected, the lesser of two evils should be chosen; the minority who are hurting other people should be prevented, but this behavior should not disturb the majority's right in expression.

46. What's best title for the passage?
- (A) The Bounds of On-line Freedom of Speech
 - (B) An Extreme Example of Free Speech
 - (C) An Immoral Extra-marital Affair On-line
 - (D) An Example of Internet Hunting
47. What does the word "**denounce**" in the first paragraph mean?
- (A) Inform.
 - (B) Condemn.
 - (C) Convince.
 - (D) Announce.
48. How can we describe what happened to the student in the Internet hunting?
- (A) Justice was served.
 - (B) He fully deserved it.
 - (C) A normal life was ruined.
 - (D) He was an innocent victim.
49. According to the last paragraph, what's the speaker's attitude toward Internet hunting ?
- (A) It should lead to strictly limited speech freedom on the Internet.
 - (B) It is a natural part of freedom of speech on the Internet.
 - (C) Individual privacy and right should be the priority because of it.
 - (D) Only relatively few Internet users would be engaged in it.

第 50~53 題為題組

Aspartame is used as substitute sugar in such popular products as Diet Coke, Diet Pepsi. Hundreds of millions of people consume it worldwide.

Dr. Soffritti, a cancer researcher in Italy, raised a serious doubt about the decency of adding the most contentiously debated sweetener, Aspartame, to food and beverages. In his seven-year study, he found that aspartame may cause the dreaded "c" word: cancer. His findings have prompted criticism from a lot of people making or trading artificial sweeteners, who have spent the past 25 years trying to suppress fears about aspartame. They said Dr. Soffritti's study greatly contradicted many earlier cancer studies, whose results had successfully persuaded the Food and Drug Administration to approve it for human consumption. However, most of the earlier studies were financed either directly or indirectly by manufacturers of aspartame, and the results of aspartame studies tend to depend on who paid for them.

On the other hand, Dr. Soffritti's findings have energized another group of researchers, health advocates and others who say they are convinced that aspartame is a toxin associated with a variety of health troubles, including headaches, dizziness, blindness and seizures. Although no regulatory agency has yet acted on Dr. Soffritti's findings, a number of Parliament in England and the European Food Safety Authority have started to call for thorough review or even a ban on the use of the sweetener. Nevertheless, putting restrictions on aspartame would come at a significant cost. Food companies and consumers around the world bought about \$570 million worth of it last year. Besides, new regulatory action on aspartame would also jeopardize the billions of dollars worth of products sold with it.

Therefore, it seems that no immediate and abrupt change will be made in the use of aspartame in food. But one thing should be certain — a chemical that is used by hundreds of millions of people around the world should be absolutely safe.

50. Where is the article mostly likely to appear?
- (A) on a periodical of health
 - (B) on a technology magazine
 - (C) on a finance weekly
 - (D) on a psychology journal
51. What does the last sentence in the second paragraph imply?
- (A) The results of the earlier studies were of high reliability.
 - (B) The results of those earlier studies were impartial.
 - (C) Money talks.
 - (D) Manufactures might have bribed government officials.

52. According to the passage, which of the following statement is **NOT** true?
- (A) Aspartame influences a lot of people worldwide.
 - (B) Aspartame is used in drinks only.
 - (C) Aspartame is a kind of artificial sugar.
 - (D) Aspartame is not a completely safe chemical.
53. Why will no immediate and abrupt change be made in the use of aspartame?
- (A) The tremendous profit involved in the market will be influenced.
 - (B) No other kinds of substitute sugar are available.
 - (C) The reliability of the authorities concerned will be challenged.
 - (D) The fame of Food companies will suffer greatly.

第 54~56 題為題組

While many children in the United States were captivated by *The Cat in the Hat* by Seuss, many Russian-speaking children were busy reading *The Telephone* by Chukovsky. Both the two children's books are funny and well-rhymed. In fact, their authors, Seuss and Chukovsky also bear some similarities and they are loved for the same reasons.

To begin with, the animal imagery and frequent playfulness are commonly used in the two beloved children's authors' books. Both authors' stories portray animals with telling human characteristics. About this, Chukovsky even added common animals, such crocodiles, cockroaches and other insects, to his cast of creatures, making the stories more appealing and surprising. After all, who would think that a cockroach would be a fitting topic for a children's story.

Besides, animals are not only just animals; both Chukovsky and Seuss wrote in metaphors. For example, the insect in Chukovsky's *The Big Bad Cockroach* was a metaphor to Joseph Stalin. Seuss also focuses on the plight of the environment in *The Lorax* and the disenfranchised in *Horton Hears a Who*. Both of them strove to smuggle in a good bit of ideology into their stories, but never in a heavy-handed way.

On the other hand, Chukovsky and Dr. Seuss highly applauded each other. The former praises the later the best children's storyteller in the world, and Seuss also admires Chukovsky. The two were united not only in telling stories to children, but also in understanding what and how helps children learn to read. They were in complete agreement about what should go into the writing of literature for children. And neither of them tries to be pedantic in writing. For example, in their opinion, simplicity, playfulness, and mischief are the key elements appealing to children.

54. Seuss and Chukovsky share a lot of similarities **EXCEPT** _____.
- (A) they both admire each other
 - (B) they like to use animal imagery in their stories
 - (C) they see eye to eye about what helps children read
 - (D) no serious concerns appear in their stories
55. Chukovsky's use of a cockroach in his book suggests his _____.
- (A) creativity
 - (B) mischief
 - (C) innocence
 - (D) sympathy
56. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the reasons for Chukovsky and Dr. Seuss' popularity?
- (A) Their stories are easy to read.
 - (B) They share the same background and nationality.
 - (C) They both use interesting characters in their stories.
 - (D) Their stories are full of humor.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

I. 英文翻譯（8 %）

說明：1. 請將以下兩題中文譯成正確而通順達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。
2. 請依序作答，並標明題號，每題僅能譯成一個英文句子。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 這個電視歌唱比賽節目是個適合全家的週末娛樂。
2. 它不但使全家人快樂地聚在一起，而且還創造出有趣的共同話題。

II. 英文作文（20 %）

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。

提示：請敘述一件在課堂上發生的師生衝突事件。第一段請詳述該衝突發生的時間、地點、原因及其發展。第二段請說明最後衝突是如何解決的，而你的感想為何？