

高雄市立高雄高級中學
九十九學年度高三第四次模擬考

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，修正時應以橡皮擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題請在「答案卷」上作答，務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。

祝考試順利

第壹部分：選擇題（佔 72 分）

一、詞彙（10 分）

說明：第1題至第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，答錯或劃記錯誤或未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

1. Jane was a(n) _____ liar. Every time she was caught doing something wrong, she would tell a lie to evade punishment.
(A) neutral (B) sentimental (C) extinct (D) habitual
2. The new strain of flu virus is highly _____, and it will spread all over the country in just a matter of days.
(A) spontaneous (B) contagious (C) memorable (D) dispensable
3. The bloody and violent scenes in today's TV programs and computer games are considered the underlying cause of many young people's _____ behavior.
(A) instinctive (B) meticulous (C) aggressive (D) visionary
4. During the summertime, the inhabitants in the _____ of the land-fill suffered from the foul odor of garbage which was intensified by heat.
(A) delinquency (B) alienation (C) sovereign (D) vicinity
5. "Better three hours too soon than a minute too late" is a well-known saying from William Shakespeare, which stresses the importance of _____.
(A) punctuality (B) equivalent (C) sanitation (D) deficiency
6. Students are the _____ of the school. It follows that every policy in action should meet their learning needs.
(A) doctrine (B) backbone (C) milestone (D) turmoil
7. It came as no surprise that with his versatility and excellent performance, Mr. Lisbon was _____ to the position of director within such a short time.
(A) aborted (B) interpreted (C) compensated (D) exalted
8. Under the pressure of public opinion, the governor _____ the citizens that timely action would be taken to crack down on gang crimes.
(A) simulated (B) distributed (C) assured (D) perished
9. His performance just _____ our expectation and won him the championship. It was obvious that we had underestimated him.
(A) exceeded (B) opposed (C) condemned (D) rebelled
10. As the pervert exposed himself, all the three innocent girls _____ hysterically and rushed away from the scene as soon as possible.
(A) shrieked (B) navigated (C) magnified (D) deceived

二、綜合測驗（10 分）

說明：第11題至第20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，答錯或劃記錯誤或未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

Gladys Burrill is teaching us a lesson in the power of positive thinking and an iron will,

whereas some of us can barely find the energy these days to walk from home to work. In December, 2010, Gladys completed the Honolulu marathon at 92 and was named the world's oldest woman to finish a marathon by Guinness World Records(GSW). Gladys didn't set out to set a new world record, but that's not to say GSW was 11 to her achievement. 12 about her impressive feat, Gladys joked that "age is but a number" and used her own case as an example: she started running in marathons when she was 86. Since then, she had completed five of seven Honolulu Marathons. Burrill said her positive attitude gave her the strength to start running marathons and keep at it. "It's easy to get discouraged and be negative. It's so important to think positively," she said, "because it makes such a difference in how you feel and your 13 on everything." This lady has proved to herself and to the world that through hard work and inspiration, one can do 14 he sets his heart to do. Burrill said she didn't plan to run the Honolulu Marathon again this year, although she's tempted. 15, she said she would be cheering at the finish line for some friends in the race.

11. (A) accessible (B) oblivious (C) susceptible (D) tangible
12. (A) Asking (B) To ask (C) To be asked (D) Asked
13. (A) outlook (B) spectacle (C) intellect (D) panorama
14. (A) when (B) that (C) what (D) which
15. (A) Otherwise (B) Instead (C) Besides (D) Therefore

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Childhood obesity epidemic in America is now a confirmed fact since the number of overweight or obese children has more than tripled during the last 30 years. Over the last 20 years, the 16 of obesity in children aged 6 to 11 years has almost tripled from 6.5% to 19.6%.

What is worrisome about children's obesity is that almost 70% of the obese children are going to 17 like that during their adulthood. What's worse, these children are at great risk of developing serious medical conditions, such as type 2 diabetes, a fatty liver, high cholesterol levels or high blood pressure. In addition, the fact that more and more children are becoming fat would make these children believe that there is nothing wrong with being obese. 18 popular belief, these children do not seem to see themselves as being unhealthy, especially if they come from families with other obese members.

Fighting against obesity is never easy. In this matter the parents play the key role. A parent should 19 his child's diet and stimulate him or her to be physically active. Also, the government must endeavor to 20 unhealthy food 20 schools' cafeterias as a measure. On top of these grownups' efforts, it is the overweight children themselves that have to be willing to change, or fat would be just as stubborn as they are.

16. (A) prosecution (B) prevalence (C) preference (D) popularity
17. (A) sustain (B) maintain (C) remain (D) obtain
18. (A) Contrary to (B) Apart from (C) Based on (D) As with
19. (A) overlook (B) besiege (C) articulate (D) supervise
20. (A) protect...from (B) keep...from (C) ban...from (D) get...from

三、文意選填 (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 (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，每題答對得1分，答錯或劃記錯誤或未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 21 至 30 題為題組

People have known for centuries about honey's antiseptic powers, but a recent research presented at a Society for General Microbiology conference shows an exhilarating result that a combination of topical honey applied to the skin plus antibiotics may beat superbugs.

Professor Rose Cooper from the University of Wales Institute found a variety of honey from bees foraging on manuka trees in New Zealand proved effective in combating some of the most hard-to-treat 21 that are resistant to powerful antibiotics. Lab experiments show the honey can clear bacteria found in festering wounds and 22 hospital surfaces. It works by breaking down the 23 bacteria use against antibiotics, making it useful in treating the infections of superbugs, such as MRSA.

A 24 filtered version of this honey, with impurities removed, is already used in modern licensed wound-care products around the world. The researchers wanted to gain a better understanding of this honey's 25 properties and to see if it might help 26 some of the most stubborn infections encountered in our hospitals.

Professor Cooper's work with two common types of bacteria – streptococci and pseudomonads – revealed that manuka honey can stop the attachment of bacteria to tissue, which is an essential step in the 27 of acute infections.

Stopping attachment can also 28 the formation of biofilms, which can protect bacteria from antibiotics and allow them to cause persistent infections. The latest lab work showed that the honey can make MRSA more 29 to antibiotics such as oxacillin, which can effectively reverse antibiotic resistance. This result indicates that 30 with manuka honey, existing antibiotics may be more effective against drug-resistant infections.

- (A) combined (B) block (C) bacteria-fighting (D) contaminated (E) tackle
(F) defenses (G) initiation (H) infections (I) sensitive (J) specially

四、篇章結構 (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(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，答錯或劃記錯誤或未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 31 至 35 題為題組

As Japan marks the first month after the devastating March 11 earthquake and tsunami, the country's struggle continues. 31 And farmers near the radiation zone have been forced to dump tainted milk and produce. The victims can do nothing but stare out every day at an ocean of detritus, which were originally their houses and buildings. Nature's temper tantrum ruthlessly devastated Japan. 32

In fact, anyone who has been to Japan recently knows there isn't that much of nature left anymore. Due to its technological advances, Japan is enveloped in concrete. 33 Part of this scenario is due to an attempt to stimulate the economy through construction projects. Another reason is the nation's understandable urge to gird itself against natural calamities. Thus many seawalls and landslide barriers have been built. What's also noticeable, rural Japan was dying even before the tsunami swept many of the villages into oblivion. 34 Some farmers choose to jump at the opportunity to profit from putting nuclear power plants amid their fields. That uneasy balancing of technology and nature has been thrown into even sharper relief by the events of March 11: twin natural disasters that triggered a radiation-tinged crisis. 35 Now they should be aware that even if it is not always welcomed, nature will still inflict itself on their country.

- (A) Riverbeds are paved and mountain faces are encased in man-made materials.
- (B) With their technology, Japanese people have tried to rise above nature.
- (C) Yet, it's ironic that the nation is also depending on the grace of the natural world to help it renew spiritually, especially in this season, when the Japanese' beloved cherry blossoms are blooming.
- (D) Brave workers are racing to limit the dangers from the radiation-spewing Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant.
- (E) Farming in modern Japan is not an easy life.

五、閱讀測驗（32分）

說明：第36題至第51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，答錯或劃記錯誤或未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

第 36 至 39 題為題組

The Galapagos Islands are an archipelago of volcanic islands distributed around the equator in the Pacific Ocean, 972 km west of continental Ecuador, of which they are a part. These islands are geologically young and famed for their vast number of endemic species, which were studied by Charles Darwin during the voyage of the *Beagle*. His observations and collections there contributed to the very **inception** of the theory of evolution by natural selection.

However, the Galapagos are now facing a crisis of survival in the 21st century. Rampant growth of its population, which has doubled since 2000 to about 30,000 people, and unbridled tourism have battered the biological outpost so badly that the U.N. placed it on the list of endangered World Heritage sites in 2007.

To make matters worse, tourist hotels that went up there have inflicted increasing pressures on the ecosystem. For example, on Isabela Island, the largest of the Galapagos, two elegant hotels were built in violation of environmental codes. One of them, the Isabela Spa, poured concrete into a protected flamingo nesting site, while the other sits atop a crossing for marine iguanas—and is audacious enough to call itself Iguana Crossing.

Fortunately, some progress has also been noted. Illegal migration to the archipelago has been curbed. Recycling and other green campaigns have begun on the islands, and ships leaving Guayaquil, Ecuador, for the Galapagos must now be disinfected. Pinzon Island has been restored enough to allow the reintroduction of giant tortoises this month. With these efforts, hopefully, the Galapagos will remain pristine and allow the fauna and flora there to keep offering inspiration for generations to come.

36. What does the word “inception” in the first paragraph mean?
(A) Appreciation. (B) Beginning. (C) Combination. (D) Distribution.
37. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage above?
(A) The geographical location of the Galapagos.
(B) The threat posed to the ecosystem of the Galapagos.
(C) The news that the Galapagos have become one of the New 7 Wonders of Nature.
(D) The menace that comes along with the booming tourism on the archipelago.
38. Why is Iguana Crossing mentioned in the passage above?
(A) To show the importance of promoting eco-tourism.
(B) To show how the hotel strives to conserve marine iguanas.
(C) To show how hotels can avoid violating environmental codes.

- (D) To show how unbridled tourism may do damage to ecology.
39. What is the main point of the last paragraph?
- (A) More and more biologists will visit the Galapagos for the purpose of research.
- (B) Various endeavors have been made to restore the Galapagos to their pristine condition.
- (C) The government has been taking effective measures to lure tourists from around the globe to visit the archipelago.
- (D) The ecosystem of the Galapagos should be restored so that human migration to the archipelago will be ensured.

第 40 至 43 題為題組

At a time when food prices are rising faster than ever, it is surprising that many consumers are willing to pay more money for organic food. The popularity of organic food can be attributed to many people's nostalgia for a simpler lifestyle. Another main reason is that many people believe organic food is safer than food produced on a large scale in traditional methods. It's also believed that organic food contains more and better nutrients than conventional food.

More and more studies, however, have indicated organic food may offer no guarantee of health, nutrition or safety. What affects the nutrient content of plants includes the quality of soil, climate, time of harvest, and genetics. There are many experiments and studies having pointed out that in light of the above four factors, no big difference is found between plants grown organically and plants cultivated with chemicals or pesticides. In some cases, the latter even proves to be better in levels of major contents, so that worms or pests may prefer it to its organic counterpart. As a matter of fact, some experts tend to advocate the choice of conventionally grown produce. They believe it to be safe and nutritious enough, because most countries nowadays have relevant institutions or regulations to monitor the use of pesticides or chemical fertilizers. In addition, few of crops and vegetables can be really free from chemicals. In the process of reaping, packaging and delivery, organic food is very likely to get tainted with poisonous substances more or less. Consequently, some people don't think it necessary to choose only organic food.

These arguments disappoint some consumers to a certain degree, but a large number of them still hold the belief that organic food is beneficial to their health. Thus the organic-food business is still booming. According to statistics, 60 percent of people buy organic food once in a while, and they pay a third more for it than for ordinary food. It may be an unnecessary waste of money to some people. However, others maintain their choice of organic food helps to preserve our Mother Nature as well. The less chemical is used, the cleaner our environment gets.

40. According to the article, which is **NOT** one of the reasons why people choose organic food?
- (A) They think that organic food offers more nutrition.
- (B) The growth of organic food does less harm to our natural environment.
- (C) Organic food is getting cheaper as it is gaining in popularity.
- (D) Choosing organic food means choosing a simpler lifestyle to some.
41. What is the main purpose of the second paragraph?
- (A) The author attempts to promote the benefits of organic produce.
- (B) The author wants to remind readers that organic food is too expensive.
- (C) The author introduces several key factors in cultivating safe and healthy plants.
- (D) The author explains why organic food isn't as beneficial as most people think.
42. Why do some consumers get disappointed at organic food?
- (A) It turns out that organic food isn't organic at all.

- (B) They have to pay much more money for organic food.
(C) Organically grown plants usually carry many worms.
(D) No strict law is imposed on the cultivation of organic food.
43. According to the article, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) One-third of the consumers have the experience of buying organic food.
(B) Some studies indicate organic food doesn't contain more and better nutrition.
(C) Despite regulations, most conventionally grown crops still carry lots of chemicals.
(D) The organic food business is in decline because consumers have to pay much more.

第 44 至 47 題為題組

The news was astounding: The respected BBC news show *Panorama* announced that thanks to a very mild winter and the virtual elimination of the dreaded spaghetti weevil, Swiss farmers were enjoying a bumper spaghetti crop. It accompanied this announcement with footage of Swiss peasants pulling strands of spaghetti down from trees. The news was shown on April 1, but huge numbers of viewers, including BBC staff, were **taken in**. Many called the BBC to find out how they could grow their own spaghetti trees at home.

Popularly recognized as "April Fool's Day," April 1 is widely observed by playing pranks. Yet, its origins are obscure. The commonly accepted theory involves the reform of the calendar. Around 1582 in France, the Gregorian Calendar was introduced and New Year's Day was moved from the end of March to January 1. Communication traveled slowly in those days and some people were informed of the change years later. Some people simply forgot. Still others refused to acknowledge the change and continued to celebrate on the last day of the former celebration, April 1. These people were labeled "fools" and sent on "fool errands," becoming the butts of practical jokes.

It seems that the social media world is keen to play its part in April Fool's tradition. BBC is not the only medium to play hoaxes; there are quite a mass in history. In 1998, *USA Today* carried a full-page advertisement from *Burger King*, announcing the launch of its new Left-Handed Whopper, especially tailored for the 32 million left-handed Americans. The new whopper included the same ingredients as the original, except that all the condiments were rotated 180 degrees, which was designed to drip out of the right side. People responded in droves to the advertisement, asking not only for the left-handed Whopper, but specifically the "old" right-handed version as well.

These entertaining media April Fool's hoaxes really add to this yearly fun, though they may disappoint the public's expectation that the media are reliable arbiters of truth.

44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase "**taken in**" in the first paragraph?
- (A) mocked (B) irritated (C) deceived (D) included
45. What kind of people were **the least likely** to be tricked by April Fool's pranks back to the late 1600's in France?
- (A) Those who celebrated New Year on January 1.
(B) Rebellious people who refused to accept the Gregorian Calendar.
(C) People living in a remote village where word traveled slowly to.
(D) People who were ignorant or oblivious of news.
46. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**, according to the passage?
- (A) BBC and USA today are the only two media that played April Fool's pranks on their audience.
(B) The Media play April Fool's hoaxes to entertain as well as boost their viewing rate or subscription rate.

- (C) The ingredients of the Left-handed Whopper were placed in a reversed order to well balance the weight of the burger.
- (D) BBC inserted a video clip of Swiss farmers harvesting spaghetti trees in the news to convince its viewers.
47. What is the author's attitude towards the media playing April Fool's hoaxes?
- (A) Satirical. (B) Favorable. (C) Critical. (D) Disapproving.

第 48 至 51 題為題組

As the eardrum-battering deep bass, thump-thump-thumping of hip-hop music blares from a box stereo in a courtyard on a back street in Phnom Phnh, a dozen wide-eyed Cambodian street children watch a break dancer defy gravity by spinning on his head. As he "pops" into the air and executes an acrobatic handstand, the kids respond with a chorus of "ooh"s and "aah"s.

The star of this performance, Tuy Sobil, also known by his street name KK, is much more than an accomplished dancer. At 33, KK, whom *Time* magazine has called "one of the most admired men in Cambodia," is the founder of Tiny Toones, a remarkable community drop-in and education center for at-risk children in Phnom Penh. KK says, "We're trying to use dance as a way to build up these kids' self-esteem, to show them that they can be good at something and have hope for a future." KK knows a thing or two about how important hope is. Born in a refugee camp in Thailand in 1977 after his Cambodian parents escaped from the Khmer Rouge, he went with them to the U.S. He soon dropped out of school and joined a gang. Because his parents had never applied to become US citizens, KK was technically a non-citizen. After he had been convicted of armed robbery, he was put on a plane and deported to Cambodia.

It was definitely tough for KK to adapt to a country he had never seen before. "I didn't think I was going to make it." But he decided to volunteer for a local charity, began to learn the local language, and taught street kids about the danger of drugs. Once the kids learned he had been an accomplished break dancer, they convinced him to teach them what many call "crazy dance." Words spread and more and more street kids showed up to learn from KK. Thanks to a few non-government organizations' grants, Tiny Toones was born. It soon blossomed into a community drop-in center. What's more, the group of the accomplished dancers it brought up has performed in the U.S., Singapore, Mexico and Thailand. "This is about much more than dancing. These kids just need to be motivated," says KK, who was once a man without a country, now seems perfectly at home.

48. What is the article talking about?
- (A) How to become a famous street dancer.
(B) The poor, forgotten children in Cambodia.
(C) A break dancer who makes a difference.
(D) The development of break dancing in Phnom Penh.
49. Why did KK go to Cambodia?
- (A) Someone asked him to teach the children there break dancing.
(B) He volunteered to help the children who had been refugees like him.
(C) He escaped Thailand to Cambodia, seeking political asylum.
(D) He was deported there from the U.S. due to his citizenship problem.
50. According to the article, how does learning break dancing help the kids?
- (A) It keeps them off the streets and crime, and gives them hope.
(B) It helps them earn a lot of money through street performances.
(C) It teaches them to respect their own culture.
(D) It helps them quit drugs and strengthens their bodies.
51. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) Tuy Sobil helped some at-risk children in Cambodia and Thailand build up confidence

- through dancing.
- (B) KK was born in Thailand, received education in Cambodia, and immigrated to the United States later.
- (C) KK has contributed a lot to the establishment of Tiny Toones, an education center for refugees.
- (D) Before KK went to Cambodia, he didn't know that he would end up teaching and helping young people there.

第貳部分：非選擇題（佔 28 分）

一、中譯英（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，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 由於在福島(Fukushima)放射線物質外洩，人們開始警覺到核電廠所造成的潛在風險。
2. 要減少來自核電廠的威脅在於發展低碳排放的替代性能源。

二、英文作文（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：人生當中難免會有一些遺憾，如果時間可以倒轉，你會希望回到過去並且做些改變，好讓你的人生有所不同嗎？請於第一段中說明你想回到過去的哪一時刻，以及你想要做什麼事；另於第二段中說明你之所以想要這麼做的原因，以及這個假設情境所為你帶來的啟發。