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北北基高級中等學校

114 學年度學科能力測驗聯合模擬考試

## 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—

考試範圍：第 1～5 冊

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。

祝考試順利



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## 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。

1. We bought a new car from a trusted local \_\_\_\_\_, as he offered us a great discount.  
(A) adviser (B) inspector (C) dealer (D) tailor
2. As the wind blew harder, Tiffany \_\_\_\_\_ her hat tightly to keep it from flying off.  
(A) grasped (B) tracked (C) selected (D) adapted
3. Students facing the university entrance exam need to \_\_\_\_\_ their time wisely so that they can balance study and rest.  
(A) measure (B) budget (C) secure (D) evaluate
4. Ross practiced the guitar for hours throughout the weekend, \_\_\_\_\_ aiming to perform well onstage.  
(A) evidently (B) precisely (C) consequently (D) graciously
5. Some religious people are \_\_\_\_\_ that the sacred water has healing power, but many doctors warn that drinking it might cause diarrhea.  
(A) concerned (B) flattered (C) honored (D) convinced
6. The politicians were discussing in the meeting room how the proposal could \_\_\_\_\_ into practical policy.  
(A) translate (B) merge (C) stumble (D) inquire
7. Worn down by the \_\_\_\_\_ of working late every night, Marian decided to take a weekend off to rest and recharge.  
(A) drill (B) wreck (C) grind (D) stake
8. Only students who rank in the top 10% of their class are \_\_\_\_\_ for the scholarship.  
(A) admirable (B) eligible (C) accessible (D) intellectual
9. The Italian restaurant is noted for the chef's \_\_\_\_\_ dish, a seafood pizza, which is labeled as a must-try on the menu.  
(A) plentiful (B) signature (C) shallow (D) amateur
10. Rising temperatures and irregular rainfall are threatening the average \_\_\_\_\_ of the region's staple crops, forcing farmers to adjust their farming practices to increase harvests.  
(A) habitats (B) offerings (C) gatherings (D) yields

## 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

Surrealism, an artistic movement that emerged in the early 20th century, celebrates the power of the subconscious mind. While many artistic movements, grounded in rationality and realism, advocate depicting the world as it is, Surrealism 11. . Instead, it rejects traditional representations of reality.

Surrealism is guided by the 12. that true creativity comes from the unconscious. Therefore, Surrealists let go of logic and embrace spontaneous, free-flowing ideas to create strange, dreamlike scenes that explore deeper parts of the mind. Prominent figures like André Breton, Salvador Dalí, and René Magritte are key to the development of Surrealism. Each of these artists 13. the unconscious mind as a source of inspiration to express thoughts and emotions lying beyond rational understanding, developing distinctive techniques that gave Surrealism its unique identity.

Over the past century, Surrealism has 14. the realms of painting, literature, film, and photography, weaving itself into the fabric of each artistic field. Today, Surrealism remains 15. , continually inspiring modern artists to push boundaries. Its dreamlike yet unsettling compositions continue to have a profound impact, cementing its place as one of the most revolutionary movements in art history.

- |                        |                     |                        |                 |
|------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) didn't         | (B) doesn't         | (C) hasn't             | (D) isn't       |
| 12. (A) symbolic image | (B) universal value | (C) promising solution | (D) core belief |
| 13. (A) tapped into    | (B) tore apart      | (C) lived out          | (D) choked back |
| 14. (A) overlooked     | (B) prompted        | (C) penetrated         | (D) overtaken   |
| 15. (A) subsequent     | (B) vacant          | (C) parallel           | (D) relevant    |

第 16. 至 20. 題為題組

In 1955, when the polio vaccine was introduced, something unexpected happened. Not only were vaccinated individuals protected, but many unvaccinated ones remained healthy. This example shows how a disease can be 16. through widespread immunity, a concept known as herd immunity.

Herd immunity occurs when susceptible individuals are indirectly protected from infection thanks to the pervasiveness of immunity within a population. 17. , when enough people are immune to an infectious disease, other people who aren't vaccinated are also protected. Vaccination is the safest path to herd immunity, as it breaks virus transmission networks and creates community-wide protection. This protection is especially important for those too 18. to be vaccinated, such as newborns, senior citizens, and individuals with weakened immune systems.

However, people's reluctance or refusal to have vaccines can undermine immunization efforts. In 2018, two infants died after receiving mishandled measles vaccines in Samoa. This stirred fear among many parents, who then refused to vaccinate their kids. A major outbreak followed in 2019, with thousands of children infected and more than 80 lives lost. These tragic cases 19. by implementing stricter vaccine preparation procedures to maintain public trust.

As international travel facilitates the spread of diseases across borders, herd immunity serves as a 20., protecting everyone from infections. It is therefore crucial for people to realize how individual actions can affect the overall health of the population.

16. (A) contained (B) diagnosed (C) recovered (D) contracted  
17. (A) On the other hand (B) In other words  
(C) On top of that (D) In comparison  
18. (A) resistant (B) inferior (C) vulnerable (D) suspicious  
19. (A) were avoided (B) had been avoided  
(C) should be avoided (D) could have been avoided  
20. (A) proper remedy (B) defensive barrier (C) natural instinct (D) critical skill

### 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

Few games have enjoyed continuous popularity like Tetris, a game where players constantly rotate and move random blocks around to make a complete horizontal row. However, did you know that playing too much of it can lead to lasting consequences? Those who spend 21. amounts of time playing often find themselves somewhat changed after leaving the game. They become more fascinated by square windows and may keep rearranging boxes into orderly 22.. Some even dream about falling blocks at night, as they get too 23. in playing. In a sense, the world has become their game.

This phenomenon is known as the Tetris effect. As it turns out, immersing yourself in games or performing the same 24. actions for extended periods can actually strengthen some specific neural pathways in your brain, causing you to subconsciously identify patterns or perform tasks with greater efficiency. As a result, the habits you pick up while interacting within games, classrooms, or workplaces can 25. into other areas of your life and influence how you approach tasks. The environments that you choose to inhabit thus have the potential to fundamentally 26. your mind in the long run.

The Tetris effect can help explain why some people with day jobs find it difficult to “turn off” on weekends, even when relaxing at home. Many cite the Tetris effect to 27. that video games can be a bad influence on adolescents, fearing they might imitate the fighting shown onscreen. This claim has motivated some governments to impose tough 28. on games displaying guns and warfare to curb this problem. However, while the Tetris effect is often associated with harmful behaviors, it can lead to positive outcomes as well. For example, keeping a gratitude journal might remind you how 29. you are in life. In any case, the Tetris effect is a reminder that the habits you develop at leisure or work are not simply temporary. So, 30. what you do. The effect it has on you may last a lifetime.

- (A) absorbed (B) shape (C) excessive (D) reason (E) restrictions  
(F) beware of (G) repetitive (H) carry over (I) formations (J) blessed



## 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

Researchers recently discovered ancient cities hidden high in the mountains of southeastern Uzbekistan, above the historic Silk Road trade route. 31. This drone-based remote sensing system, known as LiDAR, used lasers to scan through vegetation and generate detailed 3D maps, allowing researchers to detect long-buried structures. The discovery surprised the researchers, as few had expected such large communities to have existed in these isolated areas, hidden for centuries beneath layers of earth and plant life.

32. These sites featured houses, plazas, fortifications and roads, all pointing to a highly-organized society. The smaller city, Tashbulak, spanned about 12 hectares, while the larger one, Tugunbulak, stretched across 120 hectares. As one of the largest regional cities of its time, Tugunbulak stood out with its five watchtowers and strong fortified walls, highlighting advanced city planning and security measures.

With the scope and sophistication of these ancient settlements, one intriguing question is how they survived and even thrived despite the harsh alpine conditions and limited farming. Researchers have proposed that the communities' prosperity stemmed from metalworking—using nearby iron deposits to produce tools, weapons, and armor. 33. The research team also believes that the cities were strategically located to harness strong mountain winds, which fueled high-temperature fires necessary for smelting metal.

Lead researcher Michael Frachetti emphasizes that these findings have radically changed our understanding of Central Asian history. For centuries, Silk Road studies largely centered on lowland societies and often overlooked highland communities as marginal or even uncivilized. 34. It is now clear that people living at high altitudes played a much greater role in the region's past than scholars had previously thought.

- (A) This groundbreaking research, however, has overturned the earlier assumption.
- (B) Archaeological findings of workshops and specialized furnaces support this theory.
- (C) The LiDAR data revealed two large ancient urban hubs with architectural complexity.
- (D) Despite their geographic isolation, evidence suggests they traded with other societies as well.
- (E) The ruins, dating from the 6th to 11th centuries, were uncovered with cutting-edge technology.

## 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

Even Winnie the Pooh might be surprised at this: not all bees buzz around a hive, make honey, or serve a queen. In fact, the hive-oriented social bees are the exception in the bee world. Over 90% of the world's bee species lead solitary lives instead.

Solitary bees typically live for a year, but their active adult stage lasts only a few weeks. Most of their life is spent developing inside their nests. In spring, they emerge and mate. Shortly after mating, males die, while females begin nesting, usually in natural tunnels or artificial ones in beehouses. Inside the nest, the female constructs several separate cells divided by mud, each holding a single egg and supplied with a ball of pollen and nectar as food. To protect her young, she also lines the cells with waxy secretions, leaves, or petals. With just weeks to work, she races against time to complete nesting before dying. The larvae then feed on the stored food in their individual chambers throughout winter, emerging the following spring as adults to begin the cycle anew.

Solitary bees play a vital role in the ecosystem. Despite receiving less attention than social bees, they are far more effective pollinators—oddly because they are clumsier at collecting pollen. Unlike honeybees that carry pollen moistened with nectar in leg baskets, solitary bees transport dry, loose pollen on specialized underbelly hairs. As they land on flowers, the dry pollen they carry falls off more easily than moist pollen. It's great news for pollination, but it means they must work harder to gather enough pollen for their own needs. Solitary bees are also known for their gentle disposition. Since they don't have a hive or a store of honey to defend, they hardly ever show the hostility observed in social bees and they rarely sting. **This**, in turn, makes them a welcome presence in our gardens.

Due to their wild nature, solitary bees are hard to protect. Still, we can start by planting bee-friendly flowers, reducing pesticide use, and providing artificial beehouses made of wood or bamboo. So why not stay calm next time you see a bee hovering nearby? It probably has more important things to do than sting you.

35. According to the passage, which picture best describes the inside of a solitary bee nest?

(A)



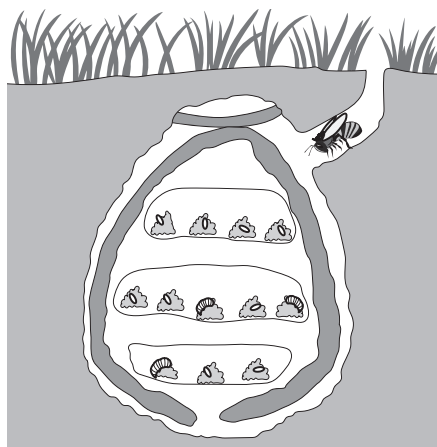
(B)



(C)



(D)



36. What does “**This**” in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) Solitary bees don’t have a sting.
- (B) Solitary bees don’t produce honey.
- (C) Solitary bees are more effective pollinators.
- (D) Solitary bees are relatively non-aggressive.

37. How does the author conclude the passage in the last paragraph?

- (A) By calling for active cooperation.
- (B) By asking an important question.
- (C) By summarizing the main points.
- (D) By providing conservation ideas.

38. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) The faster female solitary bees complete nesting, the better their larvae will develop.
- (B) Male solitary bees emerge earlier than females to collect leaves and petals for nesting.
- (C) Solitary bees need to make more flower visits to collect as much pollen as honeybees.
- (D) Most bees in our gardens are social bees, while solitary bees are mostly found in the wild.

第 39. 至 42. 題為題組

In the early 1990s, the former Yugoslavia—located in southeastern Europe—collapsed due to internal conflicts, and violence escalated into ethnic cleansing and religious persecution. The world watched in horror as tens of thousands lay dead in the streets. At the time, few believed that the perpetrators could be brought to justice. But that changed in 1993, when the United Nations established the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)—a special court created to prosecute crimes from the Yugoslav Wars.

For the first time in history, those who orchestrated wars were held accountable. One of the most notable leaders tried was Slobodan Milošević, the former president of Serbia. He was charged with crimes against humanity for his role in the **expulsion** of ethnic Albanians. As a direct result of his actions, more than 800,000 people were forced to leave their hometowns. The trial of Milošević sent a strong message: those in power could no longer hide behind their positions.

The ICTY soon became a model for other international tribunals, each addressing specific brutalities. The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), established in 1994, sought justice for the Rwandan genocide, while the Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL) was set up in 2002 to punish serious violations of international humanitarian law during the civil war, such as the use of child soldiers. Also, the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC), which was first proposed in 1997 and began operating about a decade later, tried the senior leaders and those most responsible for the Khmer Rouge atrocities committed between 1975 and 1979. These tribunals, together with the International Criminal Court (ICC), the first and only permanent institution in operation since 2002, represent a collective effort to pursue international justice.

Over the past decades, these courts have demonstrated how the ICTY inspired the pursuit of accountability for mass atrocities. Although the ICTY completed its mission in 2017, its legacy endures, marking a shift toward global recognition that individuals—not just states—must answer for war crimes.

39. What is the major contribution of the ICTY?

- (A) It ended the genocides in Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Cambodia.
- (B) It set an example of how individuals should fight for their own justice.
- (C) It inspired the international consensus on personal responsibility for war crimes.
- (D) It prosecuted those who were responsible for war crimes before the Yugoslav Wars.

40. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**expulsion**” in the second paragraph?

- (A) Opposition.                      (B) Expedition.                      (C) Occupation.                      (D) Exile.

41. Which of the following is true, according to the third paragraph?

- (A) The ICC is the first international court that operates on a long-term basis.
- (B) The SCSL was formed in 2002 to prosecute those who launched the civil war.
- (C) The ICTR addressed the Rwandan genocide, which led to the creation of the ICC.
- (D) The ECCC did not start operating until ten years after the Khmer Rouge atrocities.

42. Here is a sentence: “**Justice was finally extending beyond the battlefield’s lowest ranks.**” Which paragraph is most suitable to have it as the final sentence?

- (A) Paragraph 1.                      (B) Paragraph 2.                      (C) Paragraph 3.                      (D) Paragraph 4.

第 43. 至 46. 題為題組

When ocean scientist Andrew Sweetman was conducting fieldwork aboard a vessel off the coast of Mexico in 2013, he observed a mysterious phenomenon so preposterous he believed his monitoring equipment was faulty. Sensor readings seemed to show that oxygen was being produced on the seafloor 4,000 meters below the surface, where there is no sunlight. The same thing happened on the next three voyages. “I just ignored it, because I’d been taught you only get oxygen through photosynthesis,” said Sweetman. It wasn’t until 2021 that the unusual data was taken seriously. In lab tests simulating the seafloor, Sweetman and his team ruled out microbes as the source of oxygen and focused instead on the lumps of metal dotting the deep seabed. Eventually, they discovered that it was these potato-sized metallic “nodules” that were generating oxygen.

The finding, published in *Nature Geoscience* in 2024, challenges the long-held belief that the planet’s only source of oxygen was photosynthetic organisms like plants and algae. The nodules, which form over millions of years when dissolved metals accumulate on bits of shell or debris, are composed of metals like lithium, cobalt, copper, nickel, and manganese—all elements needed to make batteries. When clustered together, they function like batteries and produce enough voltage to split water molecules into hydrogen and oxygen. “If you put a battery into seawater, it starts fizzing,” explained Sweetman. “That’s because the electric current is splitting seawater into oxygen and hydrogen. We think that’s happening with these nodules naturally.”

The discovery of “dark oxygen” has forced scientists to revisit questions about the origins of life. Perhaps another source of oxygen existed long ago, which allowed aerobic life to thrive before photosynthesis evolved. Unfortunately, these naturally occurring “rock-batteries” have become targets for commercial mining, prized for metals essential in wind turbines and solar panels. This has raised concerns that the natural oxygen-production process could be disrupted, potentially harming marine life that depends on it.

Sweetman’s research demonstrates how much remains unknown about deep-sea ecosystems and underscores what could be lost in the push to exploit the seafloor for rare metals. Its finding has far-reaching implications that could help clarify how life itself began on Earth.

43. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To explore the implications of a study regarding the origins of life.
- (B) To highlight the potential impacts of deep-sea mining on marine life.
- (C) To demonstrate how oxygen is produced through photosynthetic organisms.
- (D) To expand current knowledge by revealing another source of a chemical element.

44. What can we learn from the passage about Sweetman’s fieldwork in 2013?

- (A) He dismissed the unusual readings of oxygen levels as sensor errors.
- (B) It aimed to investigate why oxygen levels increased in the deep ocean.
- (C) He conducted some lab experiments to eliminate the presence of microbes.
- (D) It spanned from 2013 to 2024, when his team finally confirmed their hypothesis.



45. Why does the author quote Sweetman at the end of the second paragraph?
- (A) To compare and contrast metallic nodules with batteries.
  - (B) To exemplify the study result with evidence from an expert.
  - (C) To explain the process of a chemical reaction in simple terms.
  - (D) To present a condition under which seawater dissolves batteries.
46. According to the passage, which of the following is an opinion, but **NOT** a fact?
- (A) Metallic nodules can act like real batteries when grouped together.
  - (B) The formation of metallic nodules is the result of gradual accumulation of metals.
  - (C) Metallic nodules are valued for their metal content vital to green energy production.
  - (D) The commercial mining of metallic nodules is likely to harm the marine ecosystems.

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

Sustainability has become a key value in modern fashion, with more consumers questioning how their clothes are made and at what cost. As fast fashion continues to come under fire, brands like Reformation and Nudie Jeans are leading the shift by promoting more responsible fashion practices.

<p>Reformation is a trailblazer in blending trendy styles with eco-friendly practices. Founded in 2009 in the U.S., the brand is dedicated to making “killer clothing without killing the environment.”</p> <p>It incorporates a variety of low-impact materials like organic cotton, TENCEL™, recycled polyester, and deadstock fabrics, and ensures responsible sourcing through a deforestation-free policy. It also uses its leftover fabric pieces to create new items. Its factories depend on clean energy and all packaging is made from 100% recycled paper to reduce waste. In order to avoid overproduction, Reformation releases each design in small batches, encouraging customers to buy less but better. Its RefRecycling program invites customers to trade in worn garments for store credit so that it can give the old clothes new life.</p>	<p>Nudie Jeans, a Swedish denim brand founded in 2001, is known for its deep commitment to sustainability. Unlike companies that only pretend to be eco-friendly for marketing purposes, Nudie Jeans walks the walk. It uses 100% organic cotton, opts for low-impact dyes, and designs durable, leather-free garments.</p> <p>Driven by a “Tomorrow’s Vintage” philosophy, Nudie Jeans challenges the fashion industry’s obsession with the new. It offers free lifetime repairs, a radical promise that encourages customers to extend the lifespan of their jeans rather than replacing them. Its take-back program collects worn pairs to give them a second life for resale—often with repairs that celebrate their history. These practices show that Nudie Jeans views aging garments as worn in, not worn out.</p>
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<p>Prioritizing transparency, Reformation publishes quarterly environmental reports and uses its own RefScale tool on its product page to show each garment’s water, carbon, and waste impact. In collaboration with the Fair Labor Association, it upholds fair, safe working conditions across its supply chain. Reformation shows that fashion can lead trends while protecting the planet.</p>	<p>Nudie Jeans also publishes annual reports covering production, labor, and climate efforts. It works with the Fair Wear Foundation to ensure ethical working conditions and supports suppliers that meet environmental criteria. While much of the fashion industry just pays lip service to sustainability, Nudie Jeans shows that timeless style and environmental responsibility can go hand in hand.</p>
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47. -48. 下列簡短敘述摘記上方文章重點。請從文章中找出最適當的單詞（word）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，4 分）

In response to growing environmental awareness, the fashion industry is moving away from traditional, wasteful practices to operating more 47. and responsibly. Reformation, known for its trendy designs, emphasizes eco-friendly materials and small-batch production, while Nudie Jeans, with its vintage mindset, encourages customers to have their jeans 48. for free or recycled for resale.

49. Which **phrase** in the passage about Nudie Jeans means “takes real action instead of just making promises”?（簡答題，2 分）

- 
50. From (A) to (F) below, choose the **ONES** that are true for both Reformation and Nudie Jeans.（多選題，4 分）
- (A) They are fast fashion labels from the U.S.
  - (B) They eliminate leather from all their products.
  - (C) They package their products in 100% recycled paper.
  - (D) They regularly release reports on their eco-friendly efforts.
  - (E) They include environmental impact data for individual products.
  - (F) They partner with external organizations to support ethical labor practices.

## 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。

1. 臺灣學生在各領域表現優異，屢次在國際競賽中獲得獎項。
2. 他們的成就反映出年輕一代正在積極提升自己的競爭優勢。

### 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：各高中舉辦校外教學，地點選擇相當多元，不同的地點能帶給學生不同的學習體驗。請針對這個主題寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段根據下方圖片，描述兩種不同校外教學地點的情景；第二段說明你對校外教學的看法及經驗。

