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115 學年度全國高級中學

學科能力測驗模擬考試

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 ～ 2 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. Global warming poses a(n) _____ threat to biodiversity, requiring immediate action from all nations.
(A) alert (B) grave (C) mental (D) vivid
2. Hybrid vehicles provide a(n) _____ alternative for commuters who wish to minimize their daily fuel costs.
(A) economical (B) regional (C) internal (D) profitable
3. Operators must consult the technical _____ for instructions before adjusting any settings on this heavy machinery.
(A) budget (B) signal (C) term (D) manual
4. Learning a new language takes patience, strict _____, and constant practice to achieve fluency.
(A) capacity (B) identity (C) discipline (D) loyalty
5. Since the senior editor retired, there has been a _____ that the department needs to fill.
(A) portion (B) vacancy (C) mystery (D) luxury
6. The experiment was _____ considered a failure until further data revealed a significant scientific breakthrough.
(A) initially (B) promptly (C) extremely (D) roughly
7. It takes years of study to fully _____ the complexities of quantum physics.
(A) afford (B) devise (C) grasp (D) wipe
8. The peaceful _____ in the remote village offers a perfect escape from the noise of city life.
(A) atmosphere (B) background (C) outcome (D) situation
9. Advanced software can help investigators _____ the unique patterns hidden within large sets of digital information.
(A) imagine (B) identify (C) infect (D) impose
10. This bridge is merely a(n) _____ solution while the government builds a stronger, permanent concrete structure.
(A) durable (B) original (C) constant (D) temporary

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

In the deep ocean, where sunlight never reaches, many creatures have evolved the ability to produce their own light. This biological wonder, known as bioluminescence, is not just a visual spectacle. Instead, it functions as a critical tool for survival. By emitting light, these organisms can navigate the 11. environment and interact with others in ways that are essential for their existence. Without this glowing ability, life in the midnight zone would be nearly impossible to sustain.

The ways deep-sea animals use light are as diverse as the creatures themselves. 12., the anglerfish uses a glowing lure to attract unsuspecting prey, while certain squid use light to distract predators in order to escape. Furthermore, some species use “counter-illumination” to blend in with the faint light from above, making them 13. to hunters lurking below. This variety of strategies shows that light is the key to 14. in the deep. Scientists are now studying these chemicals to see how they might 15. medical research. By unlocking the secrets of these glowing organisms, we may soon find innovative solutions to some of our most complex scientific challenges.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 11. (A) crystal-clear | (B) pitch-black | (C) sun-drenched | (D) lightning-fast |
| 12. (A) For instance | (B) In contrast | (C) As a result | (D) In short |
| 13. (A) vulnerable | (B) accessible | (C) identical | (D) invisible |
| 14. (A) staying alive | (B) growing fast | (C) hunting alone | (D) swimming back |
| 15. (A) object to | (B) benefit from | (C) contribute to | (D) result from |

第 16. 至 20. 題為題組

In 1564, a huge deposit of graphite was discovered in Borrowdale, England. Locals found that this soft, dark substance was excellent for marking sheep. Because it looked and acted like a certain metal, people at the time 16. it for lead. This is why we still call the core of a pencil “lead” today, even though it contains no actual lead at all. During this era, graphite was so valuable that it had to be protected by armed guards to prevent it from being stolen.

Early pencils were messy to handle, so users wrapped the graphite sticks in string or sheepskin. Later, the idea of encasing the graphite in wood was 17.. As a result, the tool became much more 18. and portable enough for everyday use. Despite its misleading name, which originated from the 19. mentioned earlier, the pencil became an indispensable tool for writers and artists worldwide. It 20. as a reminder of how ancient errors can stay with us for centuries, long after the truth is discovered. Consequently, the term “lead” pencil stands as a linguistic fossil, documenting a specific stage in the long evolution of human knowledge.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 16. (A) mistook | (B) exchanged | (C) replaced | (D) blamed |
| 17. (A) put off | (B) thought up | (C) taken over | (D) handed out |
| 18. (A) fragile | (B) scarce | (C) convenient | (D) expensive |
| 19. (A) geographic location | (B) biological nature | (C) chemical reaction | (D) historical confusion |
| 20. (A) serves | (B) regards | (C) poses | (D) defines |

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。選項之大小寫不列入考量。

第21.至30.題為題組

In recent years, Japan has faced an unusual social problem: a rapidly growing elderly prison population. As the country's population 21., the number of prisoners over 65 has increased dramatically. Some prisons are now more like nursing homes than traditional correctional facilities. Consequently, guards in these “graying” prisons find themselves performing duties more suited to nurses.

Many of these inmates are not violent criminals. Instead, they have often been convicted of minor 22. such as shoplifting. In fact, shoplifting is the most common crime committed by elderly prisoners. One reason behind this trend is 23.. Some older people in Japan struggle to survive on small pensions or have 24. income. For these individuals, prison may offer something they cannot easily find outside: 25. meals, a warm place to sleep, and constant access to medical care. Paradoxically, some elderly inmates even report feeling safer and better cared for inside than in the outside world.

Loneliness is another major factor contributing to this phenomenon. Social 26. can lead to severe depression and a sense of hopelessness, especially after spouses pass away or children move far away. For some, committing a small crime becomes a desperate way to receive attention or human interaction. Prison, despite its inherent 27., may provide the companionship and sense of structure that these individuals lack in their daily lives.

The growing number of elderly inmates has created massive challenges for prison staff as the 28. for specialized care continues to rise. Many experts argue that the real solution lies outside the criminal justice system, suggesting that the government must expand social 29. programs and improve community support. As Japan's demographic shift 30., addressing these issues will become increasingly important for the country's future stability. The world will be watching how the nation navigates this complex intersection of aging and justice.

- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| (A) regular | (B) isolation | (C) need | (D) unstable | (E) poverty |
| (F) ages | (G) offenses | (H) welfare | (I) restrictions | (J) persists |

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

A Gaji bag is a colorful and practical bag that has become an iconic symbol of everyday life in Taiwan. Known for its bright red, blue, and green striped patterns, this bag reflects Taiwan's culture and creativity. The Gaji bag originated in rural areas of southern Taiwan during the Japanese colonial period. Farmers in villages such as Jingliao in Tainan began weaving these bags from soft rush plants to earn extra money. 31. This durable material made the bags perfect for agricultural work.

In the early days, Gaji bags were mainly used by farmers and local families. People carried them to markets, farms, and shops. The bags were large, lightweight, and easy to carry, making them very useful for transporting vegetables, fruit, and other goods. As Taiwan's economy developed in the 1960s, the production of these bags underwent a major change. Instead of using natural plants, manufacturers began making them from nylon or plastic mesh. 32. The new materials were cheaper, stronger, and easier to produce in large quantities, allowing the bags to be used more widely in markets and shops.

For many years, the Gaji bag was seen as a simple household item. 33. In the 1980s and 1990s, younger generations preferred modern or fashionable bags, leading to a decrease in its popularity. However, the early 2000s marked a turning point for this traditional item. Designers and artists started incorporating the classic striped pattern into new products like handbags and accessories. Tourists visiting Taiwan also became interested in the bag as a cultural souvenir. 34. Today, the Gaji bag is more than just a shopping bag. It represents Taiwanese heritage and everyday life. Whether used at traditional markets or redesigned by modern fashion brands, the Gaji bag continues to show how a simple object can become an important cultural symbol.

- (A) It was during this time that people often called it the “grandma bag.”
- (B) These plants were chosen because they were strong and flexible enough for weaving.
- (C) This shift to synthetic materials made the Gaji bag even more practical for transporting heavy goods.
- (D) Because of its cultural significance and affordability, it is now jokingly called the “Taiwanese LV.”
- (E) The government prohibited the use of soft rush plants to protect the local wetlands.

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

Homogenitus is a term used in modern cloud classification that refers to clouds formed directly as a result of human activity. The word comes from Latin, with “homo” meaning “man” and “genitus” meaning “generated.” Unlike natural clouds that appear due to atmospheric processes, homogenitus clouds are created when human actions introduce heat, moisture, or particles into the atmosphere, leading to visible condensation. These clouds were formally recognized by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in 2017, when the International Cloud Atlas was updated, acknowledging the growing influence of human activity on the sky.

One of the most familiar examples of homogenitus clouds is contrails: the long, thin lines of cloud that trail behind aircraft. These streaks form when hot engine exhaust mixes with the cold, moist air at high altitudes, causing ice crystals to form almost instantly. Depending on weather conditions, contrails may quickly **dissipate** and leave little trace behind, or spread out to form cirrus-like layers that linger for hours. In some cases, when these man-made clouds expand and merge, they are classified under a related name, “homomutatus,” which describes homogenitus clouds that have evolved into more extensive formations.

Beyond aviation, other human activities also contribute to homogenitus clouds. Power plants, factories, and even ships can release enough heat and moisture to create localized cloud cover. For example, cooling towers at large power stations often emit plumes of warm, moist air that condense into cloud banks overhead. Similarly, ships at sea sometimes leave straight cloud lines called “ship tracks.” Particles in the ships’ exhaust help water droplets form, which creates these clouds. These phenomena reveal how industrial activity directly shapes the atmosphere, producing clouds that would not otherwise exist in those locations.

While homogenitus clouds are primarily a scientific classification, they also carry broader implications for how humans alter the environment. Although not inherently harmful, they highlight the extent to which human technology interacts with natural systems. The recognition of homogenitus clouds by meteorologists reflects an effort to document these changes and reminds us that the sky we see is not entirely untouched. It is, in part, a record of human presence, written in clouds of vapor and ice. By studying these clouds, scientists gain insights into atmospheric processes, climate patterns, and the environmental footprint of human activity.

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) The historical evolution of Latin terms in modern meteorology.
- (B) An introduction to clouds associated with human activities.
- (C) The negative environmental consequences of industrial air pollution.
- (D) A comparison between different types of high-altitude natural clouds.

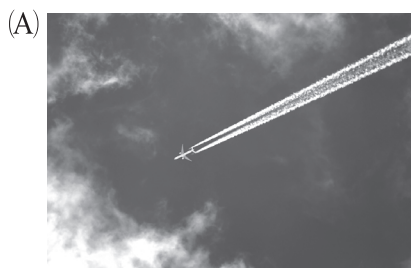
36. What does the word “**dissipate**” in paragraph 2 most likely mean?

- (A) To freeze into solid ice.
- (B) To become much thicker.
- (C) To vanish or scatter away.
- (D) To move to a lower altitude.

37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) The term “homomutatus” describes human-made clouds that expand and transform.
- (B) Contrails stay visible longer when the high-altitude air is hot and dry.
- (C) Ship tracks form when ship engines turn ocean water into vapor directly.
- (D) The WMO uses “homogenitus” for clouds that occur without any human influence.

38. Which of the following images does **NOT** illustrate a potential cause of homogenitus clouds?



第 39. 至 42. 題為題組

Many people have had the experience of feeling angry about a post while using social media. A tweet might claim that a certain group is ruining society, or a video title might suggest that someone has made a shocking mistake. Within seconds, thousands of people begin arguing in the comments. Even those who disagree often share the content, hoping to criticize it. In this way, anger spreads quickly online and draws enormous attention. ①

Behind many of these posts is a tactic known as rage-baiting. It is the deliberate creation of content designed to provoke anger and strong emotional reactions from audiences. The strategy works because people are more likely to respond to content that makes them upset. When users feel outraged, they comment, repost, and argue with others, which greatly increases the visibility of the post. For influencers, websites, and media companies, this attention often leads to greater popularity and advertising revenue.

② Although the tactic may seem modern, it has roots in earlier forms of media. Newspapers once used sensational headlines to attract readers, sometimes exaggerating stories to sell more copies. However, digital platforms have intensified the effect. Social media algorithms tend to promote posts that generate high engagement, which means content that sparks outrage can spread faster and farther. ③

The widespread use of rage-baiting can create serious social problems. One concern is that it encourages polarization. When people repeatedly encounter posts that portray issues in extreme ways, they may begin to see others as enemies. Complex topics are often simplified into dramatic conflicts, which makes meaningful conversation more difficult. ④ Another consequence is emotional exhaustion. Constant exposure to anger-inducing content can leave people feeling frustrated or mentally drained. Over time, some users become cynical and stop paying attention to important issues. This outcome weakens public discussion and reduces the possibility of productive dialogue in society.

To deal with rage-baiting, readers need stronger media literacy skills. Instead of reacting immediately, they can pause and consider whether a post is trying to manipulate their emotions. Checking reliable sources and reading multiple viewpoints can also help people understand issues more clearly. By recognizing how rage-baiting works, audiences can avoid being controlled by the anger it tries to create.

39. What is the primary purpose of the first paragraph?

- (A) To describe how users react emotionally when seeing provocative posts on social media.
- (B) To argue that digital platforms are directly responsible for creating conflict among their users.
- (C) To introduce the concept and mechanism of rage-baiting through common experiences.
- (D) To provide statistical evidence of how many people argue on social media every day.

40. Based on the passage, what is the primary distinction between rage-baiting in traditional newspapers and on modern digital platforms?

- (A) Digital platforms use automated systems to expand the reach of attention-grabbing content more than traditional media could.
- (B) Traditional newspapers prioritized factual accuracy, whereas digital platforms focus solely on emotional engagement.
- (C) Only modern digital platforms use sensational content as a strategy to increase their financial profits.
- (D) Traditional media was more successful at creating social polarization because it reached a wider audience than social media.

41. In which position would the following sentence best fit: This financial incentive encourages content creators to prioritize viral reactions over factual accuracy?
- (A) ❶
(B) ❷
(C) ❸
(D) ❹
42. What can be inferred from the passage about social media algorithms?
- (A) They are designed to filter out any content that makes users feel negative.
(B) They help users find multiple reliable sources to improve media literacy.
(C) They were originally invented by newspaper companies to sell more copies.
(D) They prioritize engagement levels over the emotional well-being of the users.

第 43. 至 46. 題為題組

The *Empresa de China* was a plan developed by the Spanish Empire in the late sixteenth century to invade China. Spain established control over the Philippines in 1565 and soon realized that China was a powerful and wealthy civilization nearby. Chinese merchants frequently visited Manila to trade silk, porcelain, and other valuable goods. Because of this contact, Spanish officials and missionaries learned more about the Ming dynasty and its vast territory. Some Spanish leaders believed that China might be conquered if Spain organized a well-planned military campaign.

One of the people who supported the plan was Domingo de Salazar, the first bishop of Manila. He and other Spanish officials wrote reports to the king of Spain describing China as rich but weak at the same time. They believed that the Chinese population might welcome a new ruler if Spain promised fair government and the spread of Christianity. Missionaries also hoped that conquering China would make it easier to convert millions of people to the Christian faith.

In the proposed plan, Spanish forces would begin their campaign from the Philippines. Ships would sail north across the sea to the southern coast of China, especially the province of Fujian. From there, the army would land and gradually move inland. Some supporters believed that local Chinese people might even help the Spanish army once the invasion began. The plan suggested that only a few thousand Spanish soldiers, supported by local allies, could defeat the Chinese government. However, many Spanish officials doubted the plan. China had a very large population and a strong military system. The Spanish Empire was also busy defending its territories in the Americas and Europe. As a result, the king of Spain never approved the invasion. The plan remained only a discussion among colonial officials and missionaries.

Although the *Empresa de China* never happened, it reveals how Europeans in the sixteenth century viewed Asia. They often believed that their recent successes in places like the Americas meant they could conquer other great civilizations. The plan also shows how Manila became an important meeting point between the European and Asian worlds during the early years of global trade.

43. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the events related to the *Empresa de China*?

- a. Spanish officials wrote reports to the king of Spain about China's political state.
- b. Spain established its colonial control over the Philippines.
- c. The king of Spain eventually decided not to approve the invasion plan.
- d. Spanish leaders learned about the Ming dynasty through trade in Manila.

- (A) c → a → d → b
- (B) a → b → d → c
- (C) b → d → a → c
- (D) d → b → a → c

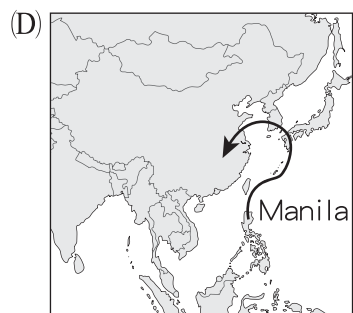
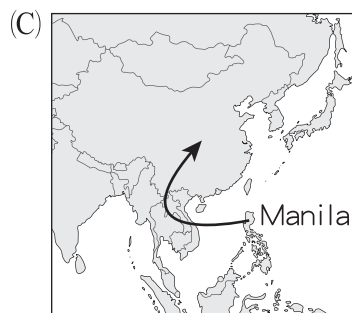
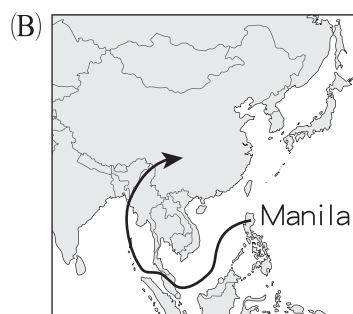
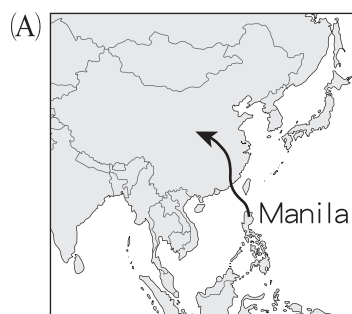
44. Why did the Spanish officials describe China as both “rich” and “weak”?

- (A) To show that China's wealth was the cause of its cultural decline.
- (B) To convince the Spanish king to support a military campaign against China.
- (C) To suggest that China's weakness was due to its refusal to trade with Spain.
- (D) To explain why the Chinese people were eager to learn about Christianity.

45. What can be inferred about the Spanish supporters' perspective on the potential invasion?

- (A) They believed the Ming dynasty's military was far superior to their own.
- (B) They expected the king of Spain to lead the military campaign in person.
- (C) They thought the Chinese government would voluntarily surrender to avoid war.
- (D) They overestimated their ability to conquer China based on their past experiences in the Americas.

46. Which of the following diagrams best represents the planned military expansion route?

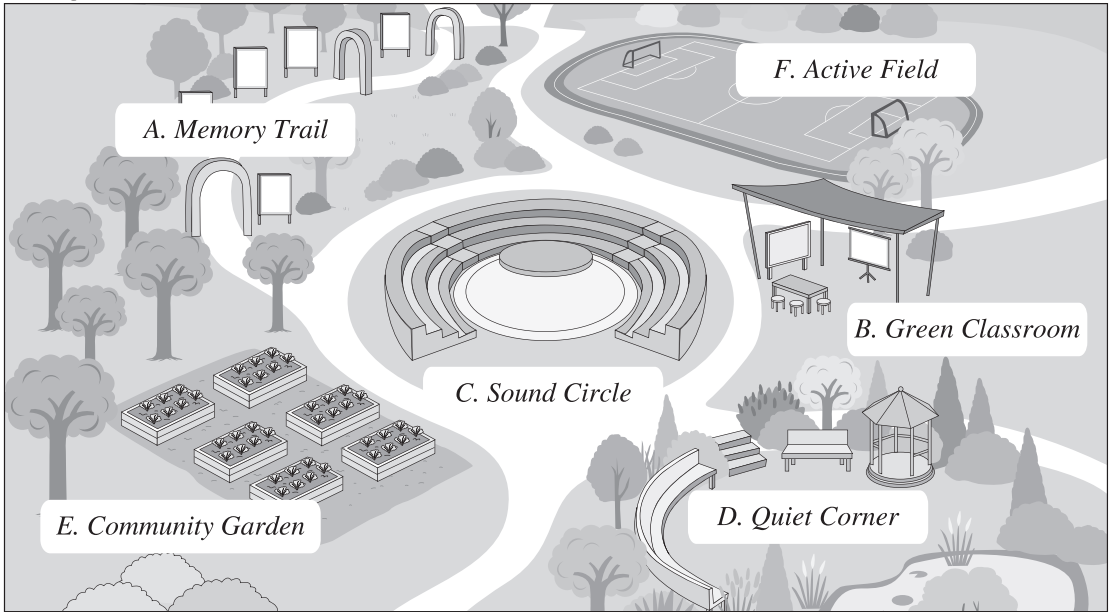


第貳部分、混合題（占 10 分）

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

Situated on the outskirts of a rapidly developing city, Harmony Park is a public space created to meet the changing needs of the surrounding community. Originally designed as a simple recreational area, the park has gradually evolved into a multifunctional environment that connects nature, education, and social interaction. Rather than preserving the past unchanged, Harmony Park reflects how traditional values can adapt to modern lifestyles. The following six facilities demonstrate how the park serves people of different ages and interests:



A. Memory Trail This walking path displays historical photos and short narratives that document the area’s transformation over the past fifty years. Visitors often stop to compare old scenes with the present surroundings, making the trail both educational and nostalgic.	B. Green Classroom Designed for outdoor learning, the Green Classroom hosts environmental workshops and school field lessons. Its open-air seating and surrounding plants motivate students to learn through direct interaction with nature rather than textbooks alone.	C. Sound Circle Located near the center of the park, Sound Circle is an open performance space where musicians and speakers can freely share their work. The area has no fixed schedule, which means even passersby are free to improvise and express their creativity.
D. Quiet Corner Separated from the busier zones, Quiet Corner offers shaded benches and small reading shelters. Many visitors come here to read, meditate, or simply enjoy moments of solitude away from digital distractions.	E. Community Garden This shared garden invites residents to grow vegetables and herbs together. Beyond food production, it promotes cooperation and strengthens relationships among neighbors from different backgrounds.	F. Active Field Equipped with flexible sports facilities, Active Field supports activities ranging from casual exercise to organized competitions. It reflects the park’s role in encouraging physical well-being in everyday life.

47. -48. 下列簡短敘述摘記上方文章重點。請從文章中找出兩個單詞，分別填入下列句子空格中，並視句型結構需要作適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，且符合全文文意。每格限填一個單詞（word）。（填空，4 分）

Harmony Park does not simply keep the past exactly as it was; instead, it represents the successful 47. of traditional values to a modern urban context. One of its facilities allows neighborhood residents to grow food together, which further encourages them to 48. and build stronger connections.

49. During a visit to Harmony Park, a teacher plans activities for students and selects the following learning objectives:

- (1) Learning local history through visual materials
- (2) Participating in hands-on activities to absorb knowledge about nature
- (3) Sitting and relaxing on your own in a peaceful area

Which facilities should the teacher choose for these activities?

請選出設施名稱前的英文大寫字母（如 A、B、C 等），並劃記在「答題卷」作答區內。
（多選題，4 分）

-
50. Which word in the passage means “to perform or act without a script or plan”?（簡答題，2 分）
-

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. 去海外讀書不僅是為了獲得知識，更是為了培養獨立性。
2. 除了探索新環境，學生們也有機會學會如何面對各種艱難的挑戰。

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：科技的進步改變了現代人的生活與家庭互動模式。請以此為主題，並參照下列兩張圖片寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段描述這兩張圖片中所呈現的現象與差異；第二段則根據你的觀察或經驗，說明造成此現象的原因，並談談你對此現象的看法。

