

## 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 1～4 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。

- Phoebe likes fresh salads, particularly perfectly \_\_\_\_\_ ones with crispy lettuce, carrots, and roasted sunflower seeds on top.  
(A) crunchy (B) rusty (C) lousy (D) sticky
- The curious students \_\_\_\_\_ their necks upward to see the rare bird in the tall tree.  
(A) stabbed (B) drained (C) exhibited (D) craned
- Jack forgot the exact \_\_\_\_\_ to the safe and had to try several number sequences before unlocking it.  
(A) identification (B) combination (C) mixture (D) token
- She \_\_\_\_\_ arrived late to avoid an awkward conversation with her ex-boyfriend.  
(A) deliberately (B) necessarily (C) reluctantly (D) potentially
- A \_\_\_\_\_ of experts went on TV to discuss the impact of artificial intelligence on future employment trends.  
(A) swarm (B) loaf (C) panel (D) bouquet
- The scientist handled the \_\_\_\_\_ material with extreme care to prevent any accidents in the lab.  
(A) inevitable (B) adequate (C) explosive (D) resistant
- This powerful documentary about social justice has \_\_\_\_\_ deep emotions among audiences.  
(A) hatched (B) stirred (C) leaked (D) rubbed
- The doctor's \_\_\_\_\_ arrival and immediate first aid response impressed everyone at the emergency scene.  
(A) ambiguous (B) prompt (C) dynamic (D) incidental
- The charity's \_\_\_\_\_ for donations was televised nationwide in the hope of increasing support for the earthquake survivors.  
(A) appeal (B) passion (C) recall (D) filter
- The strong wind \_\_\_\_\_ the autumn leaves across the empty playground.  
(A) cracked (B) tickled (C) appointed (D) scattered

### 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

While space exploration represents a remarkable scientific milestone, it also exposes astronauts to a range of serious health risks. \_\_\_\_ 11. \_\_\_\_ stays in space result in physiological changes similar to the natural aging process on Earth. Among the most significant challenges is bone density loss, as the absence of

gravity reduces mechanical stress on the skeleton. Astronauts also suffer from muscle atrophy, where muscles weaken due to less physical demand on them. 12., their bones become more fragile because they receive less stress from weakened muscles, increasing the risk of fractures upon their return.

Another critical concern involves the immune system. Research has demonstrated lower white blood cell production, which leaves astronauts more 13. infections. Additionally, factors such as radiation exposure, isolation, and disruption of the body's natural schedule may speed up the aging process. Experts have noted that spaceflight can impact telomeres, the protectors at the ends of DNA strands.

Re-adapting to Earth's gravity presents 14. another hurdle, and astronauts experience difficulties with fundamental activities such as walking, balancing, and standing, as their bodies readjust. 15. these matters, space agencies continue to research countermeasures, including specialized exercise routines, nutritional support, and medical interventions, in the hope of safeguarding astronaut health on future space expeditions.

- |                       |                  |                   |                    |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 11. (A) Chronic       | (B) Postponed    | (C) Exotic        | (D) Extended       |
| 12. (A) Obviously     | (B) Consequently | (C) Undoubtedly   | (D) Generally      |
| 13. (A) vulnerable to | (B) ignorant of  | (C) accessible to | (D) independent of |
| 14. (A) somehow       | (B) therefore    | (C) yet           | (D) one            |
| 15. (A) To address    | (B) Addressed    | (C) They address  | (D) Addressed by   |

#### 第 16. 至 20. 題為題組

Wasting food has far-reaching effects, both in the U.S. and around the world. In the United States, up to 40% of all food made is never eaten, 16. about 95% of that wasted food ends up in landfills. Globally, one-third of all food produced is discarded, adding pressure to the environment. Experts believe that cutting food waste 17. 15% could help feed over 25 million Americans every year.

Although food waste starts long before it reaches the home kitchen, you can help minimize waste by adopting strategies such as smartly shopping, properly 18. food, or creatively repurposing leftovers or overripe fruits. A good first step is to plan your weekly meals and make shopping lists. Try to avoid 19. purchases just because they're on sale, especially if you don't normally eat them. In your refrigerator and pantry, move older foods to the front and write "eat by" dates on containers using masking tape. If fruit starts to go soft or turn brown, you can make it into smoothies or baked goods. 20. the food shows no clear signs of going bad, it's often still fine to use. And you'll save quite a bit of money too.

- |                     |                   |               |                |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) but         | (B) as            | (C) while     | (D) since      |
| 17. (A) as          | (B) by            | (C) at        | (D) with       |
| 18. (A) classifying | (B) disposing     | (C) cleaning  | (D) storing    |
| 19. (A) impulse     | (B) portion       | (C) property  | (D) dosage     |
| 20. (A) Even when   | (B) In order that | (C) Not until | (D) As long as |

### 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 the four years since COVID-19 forced schools to close, education in the United States has faced many problems, including learning loss, lower registration, and student behavior issues. However, perhaps the most 21. and long-lasting problem has been the large rise in student absenteeism, which has continued even after schools reopened.

Across the country, about 26 percent of public school students were marked as habitually absent last school year, compared to 15 percent before the pandemic. This is based on the latest data from the American Enterprise Institute. Habitual absence is 22. defined as missing 10 percent or more of the school year — about 18 days — for any reason. This increase in absenteeism has 23. in schools of all sizes and in all kinds of communities. In richer districts, the number of students regularly missing school has almost 24., going from 10 percent before the pandemic to 19 percent in the 2022—2023 school year, according to an analysis by *The New York Times*. In poorer communities, where absenteeism was already high, the problem has become worse. Around 32 percent of students in the poorest districts missed school regularly in 2022—2023, compared to 19 percent before the pandemic.

The above-mentioned 25. show that something important has changed in how American children and families see school, and this change may last for a long time. What used to be a daily routine — waking up, catching the bus, and going to class — is now much less 26.. “Our relationship with school became optional,” said Katie Rosanbalm, a psychologist and research professor at Duke University’s Center for Child and Family Policy. The habit of daily school 27. and the trust many families had in the school system were broken when schools closed in spring 2020. Even after reopening, things didn’t return to normal. Schools required students to quarantine, offered online learning, and therefore had 28. and flexible rules for presence and grading.

Today, student absenteeism is one of the main problems slowing down the country’s 29. from pandemic learning loss, according to education experts. Students cannot learn effectively if they are not in school. Also, when many students are missing, it can 30. affect the achievements of those who do come to class. This is because teachers have to slow down and adjust lessons to help everyone keep up.

- |              |                |               |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| (A) occurred | (B) attendance | (C) stubborn  | (D) stable   | (E) negatively |
| (F) relaxed  | (G) doubled    | (H) typically | (I) recovery | (J) trends     |

## 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

New Zealand is famous for its stunning natural landscapes, but early British mapmakers didn't always show much creativity. They gave dull names like "Mount Horrible" to a tall mountain and "Silly Pool" to a small lake. Over 260 places are named after James Cook, the first European to explore the country.

31. Many locations around the country are being renamed using Te Reo Maori, the language of the indigenous people. Since 2019, over 3,000 Maori names have become official. On June 6th, 2024, the New Zealand Geographic Board started asking the public for feedback on six more name changes. One proposal is to rename "Petone," a suburb of Wellington, to "Pito One," which is the area's original Maori name. Another is to give a name to a part of Auckland's waterfront: it may become "Te Toangaroa," a name connected to Maori waka (canoes) that once traveled along the shore.

About 20 percent of the population are Maori, and many others also support the changes. In most cases, the Maori and English names will be used side by side. But pronunciation can be a challenge: a 2021 survey showed that 70% of New Zealanders (also known as Kiwis) could speak only a few words or phrases in Maori. The correct way to say "Maori" is "mao-dee" with a soft "d." The town Paraparaumu should be pronounced "pada-pada-oo-moo," but many call it "para-pram" or just "pram." 32.

When New Zealand became a British colony, Maori people and their language were pushed aside. 33. One example is Te Umu Kaha, which became "Temuka" in the 1800s. For many years, radio and TV presenters were expected to speak with a British accent called Received Pronunciation (RP). Maori was not made an official language until 1987, even though the country became a dominion in 1907.

Since then, things have improved. Today, more than 9,000 places officially have Maori names, and the language is often heard on television and radio. Many schoolchildren also learn basic Maori. Still, both Maori and non-Maori speakers often say words in unusual ways. This is an example of how languages influence each other when they are spoken together. 34. They usually happen slowly. After nearly 200 years of being spoken alongside English, some simple Maori vowels (called monophthongs) have already changed over time.

- (A) At that time, signs and newspapers were only in English, and many Maori words were changed or shortened.
- (B) In linguistics, these kinds of changes are known as "contact phenomena."
- (C) There would be no changes to addresses or any need to update road signs.
- (D) Today, there are efforts to replace some simple or old-fashioned names with more meaningful and poetic ones.
- (E) Whangarei, a city in the north, should be said as "farn-gah-rey," but people often say "wang-a-ray" instead.

## 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

Kenya is making impressive strides in the global avocado market, rapidly climbing the ranks of top exporters. While Mexico and Peru still lead, Kenya has already surpassed South Africa to become Africa's largest avocado exporter and now ranks third worldwide. Last year, there was an impressive 24% increase in Kenya's avocado exports, the highest growth rate among major producers.

Several factors have contributed to Kenya's success. The country's highlands, at 1,500-2,100 meters above sea level, provide ideal growing conditions. Heavy annual rainfall (about 1,000 millimeters in some areas) means irrigation is only needed during the four-month dry season. Most Kenyan farms use less than 100 liters of water to grow a kilogram of avocados, significantly below the global average. The consistent equatorial sunlight also benefits the fruit, allowing it to **“grow by day and go to sleep at night,”** as one industry executive describes it.

Export timing advantage in the global market as well as low labor costs play pivotal roles, too. Kenya's avocados ripen before many competitors', and some fortunate orchards even produce two harvests annually due to multiple rainy seasons. Small-scale farmers have quickly adopted avocado cultivation, with trees yielding good crops within just a few years. In terms of labor costs, Kenya's minimum monthly wage for farm workers is approximately \$57, compared to \$280 in Peru, though larger producers often pay above \$90. This cost efficiency translates to retail prices — rural Kenyan markets sell ripe avocados for about eight American cents, while British supermarkets charge \$1-2 per fruit.

Even when global demand continues to grow, with Americans consuming 44% of worldwide imports and Europeans showing increasing appetite — German consumption rose 10% last year, and Polish consumption jumped 24%, challenges remain, however. Last year, agricultural authorities temporarily banned exports after some farmers, especially smaller ones lacking proper storage technology, shipped immature fruit with poor texture. On the other hand, international shipping presents additional difficulties. The Gaza conflict has closed Red Sea routes, forcing longer journeys around South Africa that increase costs and spoilage risks. Despite these challenges, Kenya is currently endeavoring to enhance its maritime logistics infrastructure and shipping technological capabilities, which will certainly ensure high-quality standards to preserve its reputation. It is evident that Kenya's avocado industry will flourish alongside other green initiatives in this renewable energy-leading country.

35. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Kenya's avocado industry is true?

- (A) Kenya is second to none when it comes to avocado exports.
- (B) Kenya has lower average labor costs compared to its competitors.
- (C) Kenya ships its avocados mainly to the United States and European countries.
- (D) Kenya relies only on its natural advantages to play a role in the global avocado market.



36. What does the industry executive mean with the statement “**grow by day and go to sleep at night**”?
- (A) He compares his produce to pets that exhaust their energy in the daytime and rest at night.  
(B) He highlights how a consistent climate routine contributes to the quality of Kenyan avocados.  
(C) He displays a sense of pride in how farmers profit from Kenyan agricultural development.  
(D) He expresses his sympathy for how hardworking Kenyan avocado farmers have been.
37. In paragraph 4, what does the word “**ones**” refer to?
- (A) Avocados. (B) Exports. (C) Farmers. (D) Authorities.
38. How does the author feel about the impact of challenges described in paragraph 4 on Kenya’s avocado industry?
- (A) Confident. (B) Worried. (C) Cautious. (D) Indifferent.

第 39. 至 42. 題為題組

Svalbard is one of the northernmost inhabited places on Earth. It is located in the Arctic Ocean, halfway between Norway and the North Pole, sitting between longitude 10° and 35° East and latitude 74° and 81° North. It is approximately 400 miles away (650km) from the North Pole and 580 miles (930km) from mainland Norway. The Svalbard islands are dominated by glaciers, snowfields, and icy fjords, with little vegetation and a harsh climate. Despite this, the coastal areas are warmer than expected, thanks to the Gulf Stream. Its remote location and extreme conditions give Svalbard a unique, otherworldly atmosphere.

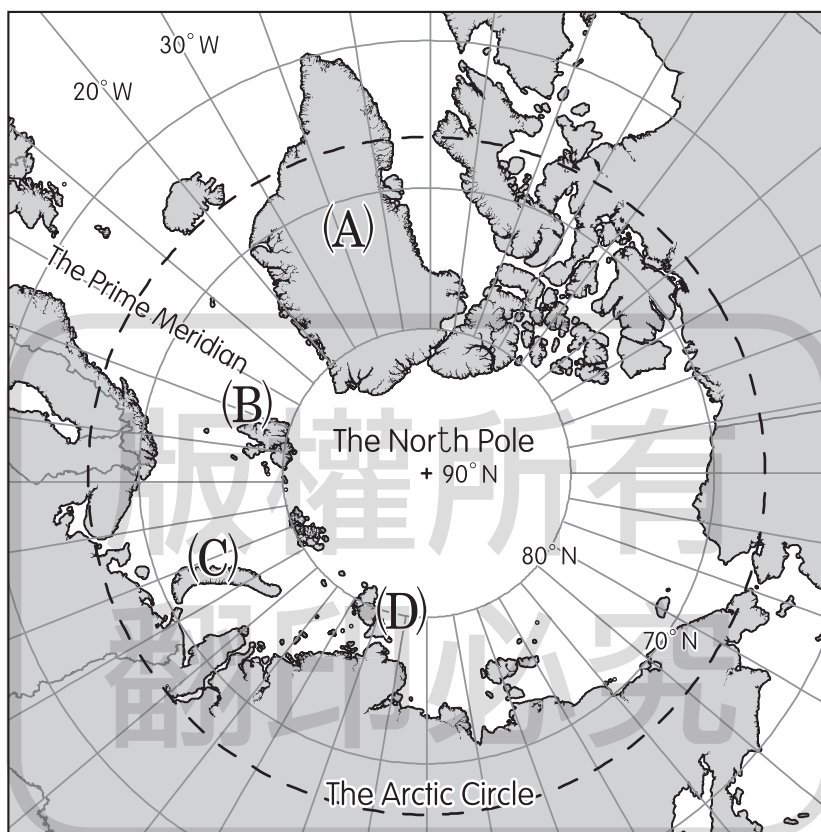
Svalbard’s history began in the 16th century when European explorers, including Dutchman Willem Barentsz, first sighted the islands. Initially, the archipelago was used for whaling, and later it became a key location for Arctic exploration. Permanent settlements first appeared in the early 1900s, driven by coal mining, which shaped the region’s economy for much of the 20th century. Today, remnants of the mining industry remain, especially in towns like Longyearbyen, the largest settlement.

One of the most enthralling legends of Svalbard is that it is “illegal to die.” Unlike other major places, this area has a precise temperature and environment that causes permafrost, permanently frozen ground. Because of this, corpses can’t decompose within the area, meaning they need to be shipped back to the mainland to be buried, which is why Svalbard has rules about this.

Governed by Norway, Svalbard has a unique political status. Under the Svalbard Treaty of 1920, citizens of all countries can live and work there without visas, making it a truly international community. The local government manages affairs with a focus on sustainable development and environmental preservation.

Svalbard’s economy has shifted from coal mining to a focus on scientific research and tourism. It serves as a hub for international research, particularly in the fields of climate change and Arctic ecosystems. Meanwhile, tourism is thriving. For tourists, the summer months are ideal for outdoor activities like glacier hikes and wildlife watching, while the winter polar nights provide the chance to see the Northern Lights in a breathtaking Arctic setting. Whether for adventure or scientific discovery, Svalbard offers an unforgettable experience at the edge of the world.

39. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To describe Svalbard's geography and population.
  - (B) To explain Svalbard's climatic transformation.
  - (C) To promote Svalbard as a tourist destination.
  - (D) To provide an overview of Svalbard's features.
40. Based on the passage description, which letter on the map best represents the correct location of Svalbard?



- (A) A                      (B) B                      (C) C                      (D) D
41. Regarding Svalbard's rule that it is "forbidden to die", which statement is most accurate?
- (A) This is because of gradually decreasing population.
  - (B) This is due to excellent medical facilities.
  - (C) This is because corpses cannot be buried there.
  - (D) This is a myth passed down from ancient times.
42. Which of the following facts is **NOT** mentioned about Svalbard?
- (A) Transportation.                      (B) Sightseeing.                      (C) Climate.                      (D) History.

第 43. 至 46. 題為題組

*Lethal White*, by J.K. Rowling under the name Robert Galbraith, is the fourth book in the series of Cormoran Strike books. It is set in 2012, during a time when Britain was basking in the success of the Olympics and Paralympics. Still, the novel focuses on darker and more current themes — corrupt officials misusing power, far-left antisemitic figures, and strained personal relationships throughout the story.



With this installment, Rowling begins to display a familiar pattern. Like her Harry Potter series, her novels tend to grow huge and complex. At 647 pages, *Lethal White* feels **bloated**. The main murder doesn't even take place until page 281. Before that, the story drifts through a large number of unrelated side plots and details. As a reader, you sense everything will eventually connect, but it takes too long to get there.

Galbraith's books are usually at their best when Strike and Robin are working closely together, balancing their complicated emotions while solving a case. Unfortunately, they spend much of this novel apart. Robin especially suffers from this distance. She often feels like a weaker version of the strong, confident woman we knew in the earlier books. Her storyline in this book paints her as naive in her marriage, and it's hard not to believe that the Robin from the past would have already left the disappointing Matthew.

However, once Strike and Robin are reunited — interviewing the victim's family in a quiet Oxfordshire estate, walking together through the forest at night, and piecing together clues — the story finds its energy again. The charm of their partnership returns, proving that what truly engages readers is not the tension of the mystery, but the relationship between the characters.

*Lethal White* has plenty of twists and surprises, and when its many threads finally come together, it becomes a satisfying and gripping read. Still, with better editing and a tighter pace, it could have been a truly outstanding one.

43. Which of the following types of writing best describes this passage?

- (A) Event narrative. (B) Speech script. (C) Book review. (D) Novel summary.

44. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the novel *Lethal White* is true?

- (A) It was written by J.K. Rowling under the penname Robert Galbraith.  
(B) It is a romantic novel about a complicated relationship between Robin and Strike.  
(C) Tension of the plot, instead of the characters, makes the novel a page-turner.  
(D) The plot takes place primarily in London and its surrounding countryside.

45. What does the author mean by saying the novel is “**bloated**” in paragraph 2?

- (A) The novel fascinates its readers.  
(B) The novelist is knowledgeable.  
(C) Readers give the novel a high rating.  
(D) Some subplots are drawn-out and lengthy.

46. What is the author's conclusion on the novel *Lethal White*?

- (A) The novel is plain but entertaining.  
(B) It leaves something to be desired.  
(C) The novel is popular but shallow.  
(D) Its twists and turns are distracting.

## 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，並依規定用筆作答。

### 第 47. 至 50. 題為題組

**Host:**

Welcome back to *Life Reflections*! I'm your host, Daniel Lee. Today, we're exploring two beautiful concepts from the Urdu language, *Sabr* and *Shukr*, and how they can shape the way we live. Joining me is Ayesha Khan, a writer and speaker on emotional resilience. Ayesha, it's a pleasure to meet you.

**Guest:**

Thank you, Daniel. I'm really excited to share these ideas with your listeners.

**Host:**

Let's start from the basics. What exactly are *Sabr* and *Shukr*, and where do these words come from?

**Guest:**

Great question! Both *Sabr* and *Shukr* are Urdu words, but their roots go back to Arabic. These concepts have become deeply embedded in Urdu poetry, literature, and philosophy. *Sabr* is usually translated as "patience," and *Shukr* as "gratitude," but their meanings are much richer and broader than the English words suggest.

**Host:**

Interesting! So they're not just simple translations. There's a whole philosophy behind them.

**Guest:**

Exactly. *Sabr* involves facing life's struggles with dignity and perseverance. It's an active response, not just passive waiting for the end of adversities. On the other hand, *Shukr* is about recognizing and appreciating the blessings in your life, even during difficult times.

**Host:**

I see. Then can you share a real-life example where you personally applied *Sabr* and *Shukr*?

**Guest:**

Absolutely. A few years ago, I faced a very serious health challenge. There was no way I could change the situation, but *Sabr* helped me stay calm and steady instead of falling into despair. I focused on doing what I could. At the same time, *Shukr* helped me see the good — the kindness of my family, the skill of my doctors, even small moments of beauty, like seeing the sunrise from my hospital window.

**Host:**

Wow. So even when life is tough, there's still room for gratitude?

**Guest:**

Exactly. Through *Sabr*, we learn to weather the storm while maintaining nobility and resilience. *Shukr* encourages us to show gratitude despite challenges. Together, they help us live with balance — keeping your chin up despite difficulties and finding the silver lining in hardships.

**Host:**

I love that. It reminds me of a humorous quote, “When life gives you a lemon, make lemonade.” Thank you so much, Ayesha, for sharing this wisdom with us.

**Guest:**

Thank you, Daniel. I hope more people will discover how these two words can bring peace and strength into their lives.

**Host:**

If you like my podcast, please subscribe, share and like it. Or you can leave a comment below. See you next time.

47. ~48. 請根據訪談內容，從文章中選出兩個單詞，分別填入下列句子空格，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，且符合全文文意。每格限填一個單詞（word）。（填充，4 分）

Ayesha introduced the translated meanings of the two Urdu words, *Sabr* and *Shukr*. Also, she explained their philosophies, the former of which teaches people to 47. through life’s struggles in a dignified way. The latter encourages an attitude of appreciation and 48. of blessings even when life feels imperfect. Together, these values build emotional flexibility and balance.

49. From (A) to (G) below, which scenarios demonstrate the philosophy of *Sabr*?（多選題，4 分）

- (A) Even though he was unfairly criticized at work, David kept his calmness and continued doing his best without resentment.
- (B) The successful CEO regularly donates to food banks, remembering what hunger felt like when he was little.
- (C) After a close call in traffic, the driver took a deep breath and felt genuinely grateful to be alive.
- (D) When her flight was delayed for eight hours, she read a book and stayed calm rather than complaining.
- (E) When his manuscript was rejected by publishers, he revised it carefully and submitted it again.
- (F) Despite financial hardship, he lived modestly with what he had while working toward improvement.
- (G) A man stuck in a long grocery line felt thankful for those patient and hard-working cashiers.

50. Which idiom in the conversation refers to “the positive side of a negative situation” if we want to live a balanced life according to the philosophy of *Shukr*?（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. 隨著大眾健康意識的持續提升，街上出現了越來越多的健身中心。
2. 在所有運動形式中，我最喜歡慢跑，因為我唯一需要的就是一雙好的跑步鞋。

### 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：人們對於讀書或工作的習慣場所會有自己的偏好。請以此為主題，並依據下列兩張圖片的內容，寫一篇英文作文，文分兩段。第一段對比以下兩張圖片，描述在圖 A 和圖 B 的兩種不同環境中讀書，各有什麼好處及缺點，第二段則說明你自己喜歡在哪一種環境中讀書，並解釋你的理由。

