

大學入學考試中心  
103學年度學科能力測驗試題

英文考科

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：100 分鐘

題型題數：

第壹部分

- 單選題共 56 題

第貳部分

- 非選擇題共二大題

作答方式：

- 選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答；更正時，應以橡皮擦擦拭，切勿使用修正液（帶）。
- 非選擇題用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆在「答案卷」上作答；更正時，可以使用修正液（帶）。
- 未依規定畫記答案卡，致機器掃描無法辨識答案；或未使用黑色墨水的筆書寫答案卷，致評閱人員無法辨認機器掃描後之答案者，其後果由考生自行承擔。
- 答案卷每人一張，不得要求增補。

## 第壹部分：單選題（占72分）

### 一、詞彙題（占15分）

說明：第1題至第15題，每題有4個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. Lost and scared, the little dog \_\_\_\_\_ along the streets, looking for its master.  
(A) dismissed (B) glided (C) wandered (D) marched
2. On a sunny afternoon last month, we all took off our shoes and walked on the grass with \_\_\_\_\_ feet.  
(A) bare (B) raw (C) tough (D) slippery
3. It is both legally and \_\_\_\_\_ wrong to spread rumors about other people on the Internet.  
(A) morally (B) physically (C) literarily (D) commercially
4. These warm-up exercises are designed to help people \_\_\_\_\_ their muscles and prevent injuries.  
(A) produce (B) connect (C) broaden (D) loosen
5. Mei-ling has a very close relationship with her parents. She always \_\_\_\_\_ them before she makes important decisions.  
(A) impresses (B) advises (C) consults (D) motivates
6. The restaurant has a \_\_\_\_\_ charge of NT\$250 per person. So the four of us need to pay at least NT\$1,000 to eat there.  
(A) definite (B) minimum (C) flexible (D) numerous
7. At the Book Fair, exhibitors from 21 countries will \_\_\_\_\_ textbooks, novels, and comic books.  
(A) predict (B) require (C) display (D) target
8. Before John got on the stage to give the speech, he took a deep \_\_\_\_\_ to calm himself down.  
(A) order (B) rest (C) effort (D) breath
9. Most young people in Taiwan are not satisfied with a high school \_\_\_\_\_ and continue to pursue further education in college.  
(A) maturity (B) diploma (C) foundation (D) guarantee
10. Residents are told not to dump all household waste \_\_\_\_\_ into the trash can; reusable materials should first be sorted out and recycled.  
(A) shortly (B) straight (C) forward (D) namely
11. Kevin had been standing on a ladder trying to reach for a book on the top shelf when he lost his \_\_\_\_\_ and fell to the ground.  
(A) volume (B) weight (C) balance (D) direction
12. If student enrollment continues to drop, some programs at the university may be \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce the operation costs.  
(A) relieved (B) eliminated (C) projected (D) accounted
13. People in that remote village feed themselves by hunting and engaging in \_\_\_\_\_ forms of agriculture. No modern agricultural methods are used.  
(A) universal (B) splendid (C) primitive (D) courteous
14. The government issued a travel \_\_\_\_\_ for Taiwanese in response to the outbreak of civil war in Syria.  
(A) alert (B) monument (C) exit (D) circulation
15. The baby panda Yuan Zai at the Taipei Zoo was separated from her mother because of a minor injury that occurred during her birth. She was \_\_\_\_\_ by zookeepers for a while.  
(A) departed (B) jailed (C) tended (D) captured

## 二、綜合測驗（占 15 分）

說明：第 16 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

### 第 16 至 20 題為題組

Aesop, the Greek writer of fables, was sitting by the roadside one day when a traveler asked him what sort of people lived in Athens. Aesop replied, "Tell me where you come from and what sort of people live there, and I'll tell you what sort of people you'll find in Athens." 16, the man answered, "I come from Argos, and there the people are all friendly, generous, and warm-hearted. I love them." 17 this, Aesop answered, "I'm happy to tell you, my dear friend, that you'll find the people of Athens much the same."

A few hours later, 18 traveler came down the road. He too stopped and asked Aesop the same question. 19, Aesop made the same request. But frowning, the man answered, "I'm from Argos and there the people are unfriendly, 20, and vicious. They're thieves and murderers, all of them." "Well, I'm afraid you'll find the people of Athens much the same," replied Aesop.

- |                 |             |              |              |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. (A) Amazing | (B) Smiling | (C) Deciding | (D) Praying  |
| 17. (A) At      | (B) By      | (C) For      | (D) Into     |
| 18. (A) a       | (B) the     | (C) other    | (D) another  |
| 19. (A) Again   | (B) Indeed  | (C) Together | (D) Moreover |
| 20. (A) brave   | (B) lonely  | (C) mean     | (D) skinny   |

### 第 21 至 25 題為題組

Every year tens of thousands of tourists visit Mount Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Tanzania, Africa, to witness the scenes depicted in Earnest Hemingway's *The Snows of Kilimanjaro*. They are attracted by the American writer's 21 of the millennia-old glaciers. However, this tourist attraction will soon 22. According to the Climate Change Group, formed by environmentalists worldwide to document the effects of global warming, Mount Kilimanjaro's snows and glaciers are melting and are 23 to disappear by 2020. Not only will the summit lose its tourist attraction, but the disappearance of the snows will also cause major damage to the ecosystem on the dry African plains at its base. 24 the snow covering the peak, there will not be enough moisture and water to nourish the plants and animals below. Rising temperatures, an effect of global warming, 25 threaten the ecosystem of this mountain area. The loss of snows on the 5,892m peak, which have been there for about 11,700 years, could have disastrous effects on Tanzania.

- |                    |                  |                  |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 21. (A) situations | (B) descriptions | (C) translations | (D) calculations |
| 22. (A) operate    | (B) expand       | (C) recover      | (D) vanish       |
| 23. (A) capable    | (B) ready        | (C) likely       | (D) horrible     |
| 24. (A) Among      | (B) Besides      | (C) Inside       | (D) Without      |
| 25. (A) thus       | (B) just         | (C) instead      | (D) otherwise    |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

Most human beings actually decide before they think. When people encounter a complex issue and form an opinion, how thoroughly have they 26 all the important factors involved before they make their decisions? The answer is: not very thoroughly, 27 they are executives, specialized experts, or ordinary people in the street. Very few people, no matter how intelligent or experienced, can 28 all the possibilities or outcomes of a policy or a course of action within just a short period of time. Those who take pride in being decisive often try their best to consider all the factors beforehand. 29, it is not unusual for them to come up with a decision before they have the time to do so. And 30 an opinion is formed, most of their thinking then is simply trying to find support for it.

26. (A) conveyed (B) examined (C) solved (D) implied  
27. (A) whoever (B) because (C) whether (D) rather  
28. (A) set out (B) turn out (C) put into practice (D) take into account  
29. (A) However (B) Furthermore (C) Conditionally (D) Similarly  
30. (A) though (B) unless (C) once (D) even

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第31題至第40題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (J) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 31 至 40 題為題組

In English-speaking cultures, the choice of first names for children can be prompted by many factors: tradition, religion, nature, culture, and fashion, to name just a few.

Certain people like to give a name that has been handed down in the family to show 31 for or to remember a relative whom they love or admire. Some families have a tradition of 32 the father's first name to the first born son. In other families, a surname is included in the selection of a child's given name to 33 a family surname going. It may be the mother's maiden name, for instance.

For a long time, 34 has also played an important role in naming children. Boys' names such as John, Peter, and Thomas are chosen from the Bible. Girls' names such as Faith, Patience, and Sophie (wisdom) are chosen because they symbolize Christian qualities. However, for people who are not necessarily religious but are fond of nature, names 35 things of beauty are often favored. Flower and plant names like Heather, Rosemary, and Iris 36 this category.

Another factor that has had a great 37 on the choice of names is the spread of culture through the media. People may choose a name because they are strongly 38 a character in a book or a television series; they may also adopt names of famous people or their favorite actors and actresses. Sometimes, people pick foreign names for their children because those names are unusual and will thus make their children more 39 and distinctive.

Finally, some people just pick a name the sound of which they like, 40 of its meaning, its origins, or its popularity. However, even these people may look at the calendar to pick a lucky day when they make their choice.

- (A) drawn to (B) fall into (C) impact (D) involving (E) keep  
(F) passing down (G) regardless (H) religion (I) respect (J) unique

#### 四、閱讀測驗（占 32 分）

說明：第41題至第56題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得2分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

##### 第 41 至 44 題為題組

American writer Toni Morrison was born in 1931 in Ohio. She was raised in an African American family filled with songs and stories of Southern myths, which later shaped her prose. Her happy family life led to her excellent performance in school, despite the atmosphere of racial discrimination in the society.

After graduating from college, Morrison started to work as a teacher and got married in 1958. Several years later, her marriage began to fail. For a temporary escape, she joined a small writers' group, in which each member was required to bring a story or poem for discussion. She wrote a story based on the life of a girl she knew in childhood who had prayed to God for blue eyes. The story was well received by the group, but then she put it away, thinking she was done with it.

In 1964, Morrison got divorced and devoted herself to writing. One day, she dusted off the story she had written for the writers' group and decided to make it into a novel. She drew on her memories from childhood and expanded upon them using her imagination so that the characters developed a life of their own. *The Bluest Eye* was eventually published in 1970. From 1970 to 1992, Morrison published five more novels.

In her novels, Morrison brings in different elements of the African American past, their struggles, problems and cultural memory. In *Song of Solomon*, for example, Morrison tells the story of an African American man and his search for identity in his culture. The novels and other works won her several prizes. In 1993, Morrison received the Nobel Prize in Literature. She is the eighth woman and the first African American woman to win the honor.

41. What is the passage mainly about?
  - (A) The life of black people in the U.S.
  - (B) The life of an African American writer.
  - (C) The history of African American culture.
  - (D) The history of the Nobel Prize in Literature.
42. Why did Morrison join the writers' group?
  - (A) She wanted to publish *The Bluest Eye*.
  - (B) She wanted to fight racial discrimination.
  - (C) She wanted to be a professional writer.
  - (D) She wanted to get away from her unhappy marriage.
43. According to the passage, what is one of the themes in Morrison's works?
  - (A) A search for African American values.
  - (B) Divorced black women in American society.
  - (C) Songs and stories of African Americans in Ohio.
  - (D) History of African Americans from the 1970s through the 1990s.
44. Which of the following statements is true about Toni Morrison?
  - (A) She has been writing a lot since her adolescent years.
  - (B) She suffered from severe racial discrimination in her family.
  - (C) What she wrote in her novels are true stories of African Americans.
  - (D) No African American woman ever received a Nobel Prize in Literature before her.

第 45 至 48 題為題組

Below is an excerpt from an interview with Zeke Emanuel, a health-policy expert, on his famous brothers.

Interviewer: You're the older brother of Rahm, the mayor of Chicago, and Ari, an extremely successful talent agent. And you're a bioethicist and one of the architects of Obamacare. Isn't writing a book about how great your family is a bit odd?

Zeke: I don't write a book about how great my family is. There are lots of idiocies and foolishness—a lot to make fun of in the book. I wrote *Brothers Emanuel* because I had begun jotting stories for my kids. And then we began getting a lot of questions: What did Mom put in the cereal? Three successful brothers, all different areas.

I: To what do you attribute the Emanuel brothers' success?

Z: I would put success in quotes. We strive. First, I think we got this striving from our mother to make the world a better place. A second important thing is you never rest on the last victory. There's always more to do. And maybe the third important thing is my father's admonition that offense is the best defense. We don't give up.

I: Do you still not have a TV?

Z: I don't own a TV. I don't own a car. I don't Facebook. I don't tweet.

I: But you have four cell phones.

Z: I'm down to two, thankfully.

I: Your brothers are a national source of fascination. Where do you think they'll be in five years?

Z: Ari will be a superagent running the same company. Rahm would still be mayor of Chicago. I will probably continue to be my academic self. The one thing I can guarantee is none of us will have taken a cruise, none of us will be sitting on a beach with a pina colada.

45. What does Zeke Emanuel have in mind when saying "What did Mom put in the cereal?"
- (A) The secret to bringing up successful kids.                      (B) The recipe for a breakfast food.  
(C) The difference among the brothers.                              (D) The questions from his kids.
46. What does Zeke Emanuel think of the modern conveniences mentioned in the interview?
- (A) Better late than never.    (B) Practice makes perfect.  
(C) One can live without many of them.                              (D) They are great inventions.
47. According to Zeke Emanuel, which of the following is a reason for the brothers' success?
- (A) They defend themselves by attacking others.  
(B) They learn a lot from great people's quotes.  
(C) They are committed to glorifying their parents.  
(D) They keep moving forward even after a big success.
48. Which of the following best summarizes Zeke Emanuel's response to the last question?
- (A) The brothers look forward to a family trip on a cruise.  
(B) Nothing much will change in the near future for them.  
(C) Higher positions and more power will be their goals.  
(D) None of the brothers will go to the beach.

第 49 至 52 題為題組

MOOC, a massive open online course, aims at providing large-scale interactive participation and open access via the web. In addition to traditional course materials such as videos, readings, and problem sets, MOOCs provide interactive user forums that help build a community for the students, professors, and teaching assistants.

MOOCs first made waves in the fall of 2011, when Professor Sebastian Thrun from Stanford University opened his graduate-level artificial intelligence course up to any student anywhere, and 160,000 students in

more than 190 countries signed up. This new breed of online classes is shaking up the higher education world in many ways. Since the courses can be taken by hundreds of thousands of students at the same time, the number of universities might decrease dramatically. Professor Thrun has even envisioned a future in which there will only need to be 10 universities in the world. Perhaps the most striking thing about MOOCs, many of which are being taught by professors at prestigious universities, is that they're free. This is certainly good news for **cash-strapped** students.

There is a lot of excitement and fear surrounding MOOCs. While some say free online courses are a great way to increase the enrollment of minority students, others have said they will leave many students behind. Some critics have said that MOOCs promote an unrealistic one-size-fits-all model of higher education and that there is no replacement for true dialogues between professors and their students. After all, a brain is not a computer. We are not blank hard drives waiting to be filled with data. People learn from people they love and remember the things that arouse emotion. Some critics worry that online students will miss out on the social aspects of college.

49. What does the word "**cash-strapped**" in the second paragraph mean?
- (A) Making a lot of money. (B) Being short of money.  
(C) Being careful with money. (D) Spending little money.
50. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the features of MOOCs?
- (A) It is free to take the courses. (B) Many courses are offered by famous universities.  
(C) Most courses address artificial intelligence. (D) Many students can take the course at the same time.
51. What is the second paragraph mainly about?
- (A) The impact of MOOCs. (B) The goal of MOOCs.  
(C) The size of MOOC classes. (D) The cost of MOOC courses.
52. Which of the following is a problem of MOOCs mentioned in the passage?
- (A) The disappearance of traditional course materials.  
(B) The limited number of courses offered around the world.  
(C) The overreliance on professors from prestigious universities.  
(D) The lack of social interaction among students and professors.

第 53 至 56 題為題組

Today the car seems to make periodic leaps in progress. A variety of driver assistance technologies are appearing on new cars. A developing technology called Vehicle-to-Vehicle communication, or V2V, is being tested by automotive manufacturers as a way to help reduce the number of accidents. V2V works by using wireless signals to send information back and forth between cars about their location, speed and direction, so that they keep safe distances from each other. Another new technology being tested is Vehicle-to-Infrastructure communication, or V2I. V2I would allow vehicles to communicate with road signs or traffic signals and provide information to the vehicle about safety issues. V2I could also request traffic information from a traffic management system and access the best possible routes. Both V2V and V2I have the potential to reduce around 80 percent of vehicle crashes on the road.

More and more new cars can reverse-park, read traffic signs, maintain a safe distance in steady traffic and brake automatically to avoid crashes. Moreover, a number of firms are creating cars that drive themselves to a chosen destination without a human at the controls. It is predicted that driverless cars will be ready for sale within five years. If and when cars go completely driverless, the benefits will be enormous. Google, which already uses prototypes of such cars to ferry its staff along Californian freeways, once put a blind man in a prototype and filmed him being driven off to buy takeaway hamburgers. If this works, huge numbers of elderly and disabled people can regain their personal mobility. The young will not have to pay crippling motor insurance, because their reckless hands and feet will no longer touch the wheel or the accelerator. People who commute by car will gain hours each day to work, rest, or read a newspaper.

53. Which of the following statements is true about V2V?  
(A) V2V communication has been very well developed.  
(B) Through V2V, drivers can chat with each other on the road.  
(C) V2V is designed to decrease crashes by keeping safe distances.  
(D) Through V2V, a car can warn cyclists nearby of its approach.
54. What does “**infrastructure**” in Vehicle-to-Infrastructure refer to?  
(A) Traffic facilities and information systems. (B) The basic structure of roads and bridges.  
(C) Knowledge and regulations about safe driving. (D) The traffic department of the government.
55. Which of the following is **NOT** a potential benefit of driverless cars?  
(A) The elderly will become more mobile. (B) “Drivers” can sleep in cars all the way to work.  
(C) People can race cars to their heart’s content. (D) A blind man can get into a car and travel safely.
56. What can be inferred from the passage?  
(A) Cars will refuse to start if the driver is drunk. (B) The future may be a vehicle-accident-free era.  
(C) Everyone, including children, can afford a car. (D) The production of driverless cars is still far away.

## 第貳部分：非選擇題（占28分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。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。

### 一、中譯英（占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，並標明子題號。每題4分，共8分。

1. 有些年輕人辭掉都市裡的高薪工作，返回家鄉種植有機蔬菜。
2. 藉由決心與努力，很多人成功了，不但獲利更多，還過著更健康的生活。

### 二、英文作文（占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：請仔細觀察以下三幅連環圖片的內容，並想像第四幅圖片可能的發展，寫一篇涵蓋所有連環圖片內容且有完整結局的故事。



