

翰陞英文 BUFF 無限模擬卷 1—指考版

第一部分：單一選擇題(72%)

一、詞彙 (10%)

說明：第 1 至 10 題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答區」。每題答對得一分，答錯不倒扣。

- In Taiwan's M-shaped society there are many _____ families that are too poor to afford three meals on a regular basis.
(A) commercial (B) penetrating (C) impoverished (D) arduous
- The _____ prices of the properties in this district range from NT 20,000,000 to 25,000,000, depending on the dimensions.
(A) approximate (B) affectionate (C) amiable (D) authentic
- These minor clashes have developed into an all-out _____ between the police and the demonstrators.
(A) curriculum (B) compensation (C) confrontation (D) comprehension
- The divorce of Jerry's parents left him some childhood _____, which makes it hard for him to have a healthy relationship in his adulthood.
(A) trauma (B) plague (C) outset (D) paradox
- Remember to _____ your size when buying clothes in case the clothes do not fit you.
(A) specify (B) startle (C) subscribe (D) suffocate
- Jasmine was very _____ at the way she had been treated. The clerk completely ignored her existence.
(A) immune (B) indignant (C) immense (D) implicit
- To make a good decision, you should use your logic and the information you have collected rather than your _____.
(A) intersection (B) invasion (C) interruption (D) intuition
- Human rights are fundamental rights to which a person is _____ entitled, that is, rights that everyone is born with.
(A) inherently (B) imperatively (C) innovatively (D) alternatively
- The helicopters _____ over the sea, looking for the divers who had been missing for more than 30 hours.
(A) tackled (B) rustled (C) strolled (D) hovered
- He is overwhelmingly fascinated by the actress, and following her on social media has become an _____.
(A) episode (B) excellence (C) opposition (D) obsession

二、綜合測驗 (10%)

說明：第 11 至 20 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得一分，答錯不倒扣。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

Baroness Susan Greenfield, an Oxford University professor of pharmacology, believes that our brains are being rewired. She says that people who spend a lot of time on social networking sites or have most of their friends online are starting to lose their __11__ skills. For example, they may have a hard time looking people in the eyes when talking to them. Also, Greenfield thinks __12__ people post on Facebook and Twitter is mostly just nonsense. She says that a lot of people may be having some kind of __13__ crisis. She goes on to suggest some users __14__ have lots of friends on Facebook or followers on Twitter to make themselves feel like mini-celebrities. This fantasy indicates that they are living in a world that's not real. Interaction with people in the real world __15__ a lot more than the number of times someone likes what you do on Facebook.

- (A) lecturing (B) magical (C) superstitious (D) nonverbal
- (A) that (B) what (C) which (D) where
- (A) generosity (B) controversy (C) identity (D) ignorance

14. (A) take to (B) stick to (C) strive to (D) look forward to
 15. (A) counts (B) accounts (C) sacrifices (D) distributes

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Fasting, by definition, is going without food and/or drink for a period of time. Traditionally, fasting is done for religious reasons and involves a person refraining from both food and drink. The practice of fasting is mentioned numerous times in the Bible as a reaction to various __16__. Fasting, for example, was an act of repentance and a reaction to intense grief. We also find people fasting when God's deliverance was needed. The Bible also gives __17__ about the attitude and approach we should have in fasting. Jesus warned about __18__ fasting, trying to show off or make others feel sorry for us (Matthew 6:16-17). Instead we should not "appear to men to be fasting, but to your Father who is in the secret place" (verse 18).

Nowadays, there are variations of fasting that may be done for health reasons. In general, most types of fasts are performed over 24–72 hours. Intermittent fasting, on the other hand, involves cycling between periods of eating and fasting, ranging from a few hours to a few days at a time. Several studies have found that fasting may improve blood sugar control, which could be especially useful for those __19__ diabetes. Some studies have found that fasting can help decrease level of inflammation and help promote better health. One small study also revealed that eight weeks of alternate-day fasting reduced levels of "bad" LDL cholesterol and blood triglycerides __20__ 25% and 32% respectively.

16. (A) substances (B) assistance (C) insistence (D) circumstances
 17. (A) instructions (B) fictions (C) functions (D) directions
 18. (A) critical (B) theoretical (C) fiscal (D) hypocritical
 19. (A) by means of (B) in quest of (C) at risk of (D) on behalf of
 20. (A) on (B) with (C) by (D) for

三、文意選填 (10%)

說明: 第 21 至 30 題, 每題一個空格, 請依文意在文章後所供的(A)到(J)選項中, 分別選出最適當者, 並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得一分, 答錯不倒扣。

第 21 題為題組

You've probably heard of helicopter parents that hover over their kids all the time. However, have you heard of snow plow parenting? It's a new trend in this __a__ competitive world. Some experts say overparenting could __b__ hurting rather than helping children. Sometimes parents are tiger moms, sometimes helicopter parents, and now snow plow parents. Snow plow parents push life's obstacles out of their children's way, __c__ bad grades or being overlooked on a sports team.

Children of helicopter and snow plow parents aren't going to understand the value of learning from failures, trying __d__, and gaining knowledge from situations that went wrong. Renowned Stanford psychologist Carol Dweck warns of a __e__ of snow plow parenting. "They're teaching their children a terrible __f__," she said. "If you're not good at something immediately, get out. It's humiliating to be a __g__." Dweck's book, *Mindset*, details her research, showing when students are praised for __h__, they actually become fearful of failure. On the other hand, Dweck said, "When you get something wrong, it means you need more effort or you need to try another strategy. And guess what happened? They became more resilient." Dweck points out all successful Silicon Valley __i__ have failed early and often learned from their mistakes. That is something for all parents to remember. Experience in failing, getting back up, and trying new __j__ to problems is very important for kids of all ages.

- (A) approaches (B) lesson (C) novice (D) achievement
 (E) entrepreneurs (F) consequence (G) resort to (H) end up
 (I) be they (J) eventually (K) increasingly (L) repeatedly

四、篇章結構 (10%)

說明： 第 31 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(F)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「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 22 至 26 題為題組

The uniqueness of the French educational system naturally invites the question of how well the students measure up. In spite of very long classroom hours and a grueling curriculum, French students perform poorly. __22__ And sometimes even Americans! Once considered among the best in the world, France's educational formula has been counter-productive except for performance in math. __23__ With this in mind, French Education Minister Vincent Peillon is charged with the decision of implementing the needed reform. Among many other things, shortening the school day and summer vacation seems like a logical solution. __24__ Such a burden would likely be borne by the government, the traditional provider of nearly everything related to education in France. The Education Ministry is proposing better-organized extracurricular activities as the best solution. __25__ Another stumbling block is the proposal to shorten the summer vacation. __26__ Since most parents oppose changing this, Education Minister Peillon hopes to leave the tradition undisturbed.

- (A) Change now seems imminent.
- (B) Generally speaking, the French place a high value on education.
- (C) Many parents, however, fear that a shorter school day would force them to arrange additional daily childcare.
- (D) They rank below most of their European neighbors in international test results.
- (E) The school year ends in early July, with most families taking off for either one or two months then.
- (F) This would mean an increase in trained staff as well as additional costs.

五、閱讀測驗 (32%)

說明： 第 36 至 51 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，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，答錯不倒扣。

第 27 至 30 題為題組

Learning, remembering, and forgetting have traditionally been considered separate processes. However, contemporary research regarding the differences between long- and short-term memory blurs the distinction between the three processes. Evidence to support the theory that these are just separate steps in the learning process is provided by observations of how learners remember information over a period of time. Today, most scientists believe that there are three stages of memory: immediate, short-term and long-term. Immediate memory seems to last more than a second or so. For example, subjects may be asked to remember the location of specific objects within a complicated arrangement that they have just seen. Their performance shows that considerable information is remembered briefly. Then it is rapidly forgotten unless it is given special attention.

Short-term memory lasts about 15 to 30 seconds, such as after looking up a telephone number. One makes the call, discovers that he or she has forgotten the number (perhaps in the midst of dialing), and has to look it up again. Nevertheless, such short-term memory makes information available long enough to be rehearsed. If the learner repeats it internally, the number could be transferred to some sort of long-term storage.

Thus, by repeating information, one can transfer information from short-term to long-term memory. Once present in long-term memory, **it** is available for recall for a long time. While any memory can be abruptly erased when specific parts of the brain are injured or removed, in most cases, long-term memories undergo little or no forgetting over periods of months or years.

27. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) Short-term memory allows us to perform tasks without remembering the information.
 - (B) Learning, remembering, and forgetting are different stages of the same process.
 - (C) Repetition is an important factor in retaining information for immediate or long-term use.
 - (D) The way people retain information varies from individual to individual.
28. What does the author suggest in order to remember information for long periods of time?
- (A) Concentrate while reading or listening to the information.
 - (B) Pay attention to details.
 - (C) Repeat the information to yourself.
 - (D) Be sure to pass through all three stages of learning.
29. What does the word "it" in paragraph 3 refer to?
- (A) short-term memory
 - (B) long-term storage
 - (C) transferred information
 - (D) special attention
30. About how long can a typical immediate memory last?
- (A) 1 1/2 second
 - (B) 20 seconds
 - (C) 3 months
 - (D) 2 years

第 31 至 34 題為題組

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born on January 15th, 1929 and attended segregated public schools in Georgia, graduating from high school at the age of fifteen. He received the B.A. degree in 1948 from Morehouse College, a distinguished Negro institution in Atlanta from which both his father and grandfather had graduated. In Boston he met and married Coretta Scott, a young woman of uncommon intellectual and artistic attainments. In the early 1950s, King became acquainted with Mohandas Gandhi's philosophy of nonviolent social protest. On a trip to India in 1959, King met with followers of Gandhi. During these discussions he became more convinced than ever that nonviolent resistance was the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for freedom.

As the pastor of a Baptist church in Montgomery, Alabama, King led a Negro bus boycott, fomented by the arrest of Rosa Parks for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white person. The boycott lasted 382 days. On December 21st, 1956, after the Supreme Court of the United States had declared unconstitutional the laws requiring segregation on buses, Negroes and whites rode the buses as equals. During the boycott King was arrested, his home was bombed, and he was subjected to personal abuse. But at the same time, he emerged as a Negro leader of the first rank. King gained a major victory and great prestige as an eloquent Baptist minister and a civil rights leader when Montgomery buses began to operate on a desegregated basis.

In the eleven-year period between 1957 and 1968, King traveled over six million miles and spoke over twenty-five hundred times, appearing wherever there was injustice that demanded protest; meanwhile he wrote five books as well as numerous articles. Also in 1963, King led 250,000 people, including many whites, in a peaceful march on Washington D.C.; it was to these followers that he delivered his famous address on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, *I Have A Dream*. King's tactic of active nonviolence (sit-ins, protest marches) had put civil-rights squarely on the national agenda. At the age of thirty-five, King was the youngest man to have ever received the Nobel Peace Prize. When notified of his selection, he announced that he would turn over the prize money of \$54,123 to the civil rights movement.

In 1968, in Memphis, black sanitation workers were striking to protest unequal pay and poor working conditions. The protest soon became citywide. In March, King went to lead the Memphis demonstrations, which ended in a riot when some frustrated young blacks began breaking windows and burning stores. Police vengeance was swift and bloody. In Memphis on April 3, King delivered his final address *I've Been to the Mountaintop* in a rally; speaking of threats on his life, he urged followers to continue the nonviolent struggle no matter what happened to him. The next evening, as King stood on the outside balcony of his motel room in Memphis, he was assassinated by James Earl Ray, an opponent of his ideals, with a rifle. In memory of Martin Luther King, Jr., the late president Ronald Reagan in 1986 made the third Monday in January a national holiday. In December 1999, a site near the Lincoln Memorial was approved as the location for a monument to King. The monument was the first to honor an individual black American.

31. Which statements about the "bus boycott" led by Martin Luther King, Jr. is **FALSE**?
- (A) Mrs. Parks deliberately didn't give up her seat to a white person and was caught.
 - (B) In 1956, the Supreme Court of the United States declared desegregation on buses unconstitutional.
 - (C) The persuasive speech and natural-born leadership brought King fame in the civil rights struggle.
 - (D) After the peaceful boycott, segregated seating on Montgomery buses ceased.
32. When Martin Luther King received the Nobel Peace Prize, he _____.
- (A) gave his famous speech of *I Have a Dream*
 - (B) was the youngest man, only 39, in history to have ever received the Nobel Peace Prize
 - (C) donated all his prize money, \$54,123, to the civil rights movement
 - (D) announced that he would never quit the civil rights movement
33. Martin Luther King was assassinated _____.
- (A) because his political ideals were too perfect to live out

- (B) by an assassin disapproving his doctrine of nonviolence intentionally
 - (C) while he was leading a protest march in sympathy with the homeless and the poor
 - (D) because he wavered in his insistence that nonviolence must remain the central tactic of the Civil rights movement
34. According to this passage, which of the following can be inferred?
- (A) King received his doctoral degree in 1948 from a distinguished college, Morehouse College.
 - (B) Every protest march led by King ended peacefully.
 - (C) King had long been interested in Mahatma Gandhi's practice of nonviolence, with whom he discussed on a trip to India in 1959.
 - (D) King proved to the world that his commitment to nonviolence was indeed one of the most potent weapons.

第 35 至 38 題為題組

Researchers say they have discovered a plant in Canada that not only eats insects, but also feeds on at least one amphibious creature. The research involved pitcher plants in Ontario's Algonquin Provincial Park. The plants – which take many shapes and sizes and have colorful designs – grow in wetlands across Canada. A pitcher plant's leaves usually form a tall, narrow pocket that can hold liquid. Insects and spiders that enter the pocket often become trapped and the pitcher plant then feeds on their bodies. Pitcher plants are often found in bogs – soft, extremely wet areas. The plants are known for feeding on small organisms – such as insects and spiders – that get caught in the trap. But the researchers made a surprising discovery – the pitcher plants were also feeding on young salamanders. A salamander is a lizard-like amphibian. The research team said it believes this is the first time any North American pitcher plants have been observed feeding on anything besides insects or spiders.

During visits to a single area of the park in fall of 2018, the research team found almost one in five pitcher plants contained young salamanders. The amphibians were each about as long as a human finger. Several plants contained more than one captured salamander. Some of the trapped salamanders died within three days, while others lived for up to 19 days, the study found. The researchers said they do not know what killed the salamanders. They could have died from proteins produced by the pitcher plants that are held in liquid inside the leaves. This liquid mixture is designed to break down organisms trapped in the plants to aid the feeding process.

The researchers suggested other possible causes for the salamander deaths could have included heat, starvation or infections. Organisms living in the pitcher may also help break down the salamanders' bodies. The study found that there are also several possible reasons the young salamanders are drawn to the plants in the first place. One is that they fall into the plant pockets accidentally. They also could go in to find a place to hide or to feed on insects or spiders already trapped there. The researchers say pitcher plants clearly get a lot more nutrients from salamanders than from insects and spiders. So there is no reason to think that the plants will not continue feeding on them. Meat-eating pitcher plants have been known since the eighteenth century, the University of Guelph says. One species discovered 10 years ago in Asia feeds mostly on insects and spiders, but sometimes captures small birds and mice.

35. Why did the researchers consider this study an important discovery?
- (A) It was the first time pitcher plants were observed feeding on organisms other than insects and spiders.
 - (B) It was the first time researchers were able to observe pitcher plants in Canada.
 - (C) It was the first time researchers observed salamanders feeding on pitcher plants in the bog.
 - (D) It was the only case discovered in North America where pitcher plants were found to be feeding on salamanders.
36. What is the function of the pocket part of the pitcher plant?
- (A) To hold water that it needs.
 - (B) To store food for long periods
 - (C) To gain more oxygen.
 - (D) To trap prey to feed on.
37. How many possible causes for death of salamanders are there?
- (A) One.
 - (B) Two.
 - (C) Three.
 - (D) Four.
38. According to the paragraph, we can infer that _____.
- (A) there are also this kind of pitcher plant in the US
 - (B) meat-eating pitcher plants only exist in North America
 - (C) salamanders trapped were attracted by the liquid produced by pitch plants
 - (D) pitch plants will keep feeding on salamanders

第 39 至 42 題為題組

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies and other creatures learn to do things because certain acts lead to “rewards,” and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. It used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological “drives” as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if (s)he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise. It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to “reward” the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children’s responses in situations where no milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement “switched on” a display of lights—and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek’s light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would “smile and bubble” when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them, but the success they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

39. According to the Papousek’s observations, babies learn to do things which _____.
- (A) are directly related to pleasure
 - (B) will meet their physical needs
 - (C) will bring them a feeling of success
 - (D) will satisfy their curiosity
40. Papousek noticed in his studies that a baby _____.
- (A) would make learned responses when it saw the milk
 - (B) would not carry out learned movement when it had enough to drink
 - (C) would continue the simple movements without being given milk
 - (D) would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink
41. In Papousek’s experiment, babies make learned movements of the head in order to _____.
- (A) have the lights turned on
 - (B) be rewarded with milk
 - (C) please their parents
 - (D) be praised
42. According to Papousek, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of _____.
- (A) a basic human desire to understand and control the world
 - (B) the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
 - (C) their strong desire to solve complex problems
 - (D) a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

第貳部分：非選擇題(佔28分)

一、中翻英

- 說明：
1. 請將以下兩個中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上
 2. 請依序作答，並標明題號。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

1. 那時要不是有導師的鼓勵，我是無法考上我理想大學的。(4%)

2. 因此，當講到我最感謝的人，我立刻就想到她。(4%)

二、英文作文(20%)

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： 快速的資訊傳播增進了訊息的流通，也加速了「改變」的速度，你有注意到這幾年台灣經歷了哪些具體或觀念上的改變嗎？請探討其中一項你最有感的變化，例如環保意識、性別平等、教育方針、社會風氣、生活方式、城市風貌等等，第一段描述這項改變的演進，第二段寫出你對這項轉變的看法。注意：只能探討「一個」議題。