

臺北市高級中等學校 114 學年度
聯合轉學考招生考試
升高二英文科試題（普高）

正式測驗開始前請勿翻閱題本

作答注意事項：

1. 請核對答案卡上之號碼與應試號碼是否相符、答案卡上之科目與試題科目是否相符。
2. 本試題全部為選擇題，共 9 頁 50 題，總分 100 分，請檢查有無漏印、缺頁或污損等情形。
3. 試題除印刷不清可以舉手發問外，其他一概不得發問。
4. 請將正確選項用黑色 2B 鉛筆在答案卡相關格內劃記，答案卡劃記格內必須塗滿。除劃記試題答案外，其他欄位請勿劃記，答案卡不得書寫姓名，不得折、弄髒或令其變形，否則不予計分。
5. 作答完畢，請將試題與答案卡同時繳回，不得攜出試場外。每節開始作答 30 分鐘後方得離場。

臺北市高級中等學校 114 學年度聯合轉學考招生考試
升高二英文科試題（普高）

一、文意字彙

說明：第 1 至 10 題，每題選出最適當的一個選項。每題答對得 2 分，共 20 分，答錯不倒扣。

1. After the earthquake, many countries sent _____ supplies to the affected area.
(A) demand (B) energy (C) relief (D) storage
2. The engineer provided a _____ report, including diagrams, measurements, and a step-by-step breakdown of the process.
(A) symbolic (B) detailed (C) visible (D) constant
3. The backpacks sold in that shop _____ in size and color. I believe you can find your favorite.
(A) add (B) slide (C) pour (D) vary
4. The map is drawn to a _____ that shows every one centimeter as one kilometer.
(A) scale (B) portion (C) range (D) crop
5. Jacob has always been _____ to experience other cultures, which is why he decided to study abroad.
(A) keen (B) original (C) guilty (D) reluctant
6. He spoke _____ during the meeting, refusing to back down and making it clear that he stood by his decision.
(A) personally (B) similarly (C) gradually (D) firmly
7. She didn't _____ to help when she saw the old man fall on the street.
(A) forbid (B) glance (C) hesitate (D) promise
8. She bought the expensive coat on an _____, even though she hadn't planned to go shopping that day.
(A) impulse (B) appointment (C) accident (D) indication
9. As the long conversation continued, Fiona's thoughts began to _____ away from the topic.
(A) browse (B) assert (C) drift (D) faint
10. The apartment is in a very _____ area, close to shops, schools, and the train station.
(A) immoral (B) desirable (C) fortunate (D) reflective

二、綜合測驗

說明：第 11 至 25 題，每題選出最適當的一個選項。每題答對得 2 分，共 30 分，答錯不倒扣。

題組一

Have you ever wondered how a word is formed? If you do, you may be interested in etymology. Etymology is the study of the origin and history of words, not a literary or rhetorical technique. It (11) how words first appeared, how they have changed over time, and where they came from. Every word has a unique story, and many have surprising or interesting backgrounds. The “birthday” of a word is usually the first time it was used in printed text. Some modern words, like “selfie,” have clear and recent beginnings, while (12) have developed slowly over centuries. These older words often come from ancient languages, and their meanings may have changed over time. Etymologists try to (13) a word’s path as far back as possible, often to early languages that are (14) spoken but have written records. Along the way, they study how the meaning and form of a word have evolved. Understanding a word’s etymology can help people better grasp (15) current meaning and usage. So come and get to know the world of words!

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|------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) declines | (B) explores | (C) predicts | (D) recalls |
| 12. (A) another | (B) the others | (C) others | (D) some others |
| 13. (A) trace | (B) signal | (C) observe | (D) commute |
| 14. (A) once | (B) often | (C) as much | (D) no longer |
| 15. (A) it’s | (B) its | (C) whose | (D) theirs |

題組二

Believe it or not, your fingers might tell the world if you love a drink or two (or five). Scientists at Swansea University and the Medical University of Lodz have discovered something funny: people with longer ring fingers compared to their index fingers tend to drink more alcohol. Yes, really—your fingers are (16) your secrets!

Why fingers? Well, it (17) that finger length can show how much testosterone (the “manly” hormone) or estrogen (the “girly” hormone) you had before you were born. More testosterone means a longer ring finger—and apparently, (18) interest in Friday night parties.

Professor John Manning, who studies this interesting connection, says that drinking alcohol causes many problems. So, understanding (19) some people drink more could really help. He and his team studied 258 students and noticed men usually drink more than women—and they often have those telltale longer ring fingers. (20), this doesn't mean you should start hiding your hands at parties, but next time someone notices your finger length, you might just laugh and order a juice instead.

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|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) giving away | (B) putting off | (C) breaking down | (D) setting up |
| 17. (A) points out | (B) figures out | (C) turns out | (D) finds out |
| 18. (A) less | (B) no | (C) much | (D) more |
| 19. (A) how | (B) when | (C) why | (D) what |
| 20. (A) In contrast | (B) Of course | (C) Moreover | (D) Therefore |

題組三

Wombats are strong animals from Australia. They are famous not only for their cube-shaped droppings but also for their surprisingly powerful bottoms. Their rumps (21) tough skin, fat, and bone, forming a natural shield that plays an important role in both defense and social behavior.

When (22), wombats escape into narrow tunnels and use their bottoms to block the entrance. Since there are few nerves and muscles in that area, it doesn't hurt much if predators try to bite it. (23), wombats have even been known to crush attackers, such as dingoes, against the walls of their tunnels using their powerful rumps. But wombats don't only use their bottoms to (24) themselves. Young wombats often play by bumping into each other's backsides. During mating season, male wombats may also flirt by following females and gently pushing them from behind.

Besides their powerful bottoms, their cube-shaped droppings also serve an important purpose. Wombats leave their poop in certain places to mark their territory. Scientists believe the square shape helps the droppings stay in place and not (25). With their unique body structure and unusual behaviors, wombats continue to fascinate researchers—and remind us that nature often has unexpected ways of solving problems.

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|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 21. (A) are included in | (B) are shaped as | (C) are composed of | (D) are covered by |
| 22. (A) threatened | (B) they threaten | (C) threatening | (D) threaten |
| 23. (A) Thus | (B) Still | (C) For example | (D) In fact |
| 24. (A) defend | (B) express | (C) entertain | (D) debate |
| 25. (A) jump out | (B) roll away | (C) pull back | (D) fall apart |

三、文意選填

說明：第 26 至 35 題，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項。每題答對得 2 分，共 20 分，答錯不倒扣。

People born between 1995 and 2015 now number two billion globally, and scientists say that these Generation Z consumers are a force that cannot be ignored. Consequently, researchers questioned 227 (26) chosen people born between 1995 and 2015. The respondents were asked questions about their demographics, eating (27) (such as how often they felt like eating meat), and how they felt about cultured meat. They were also asked whether they thought it was necessary to accept and consume different meat alternatives such as cultured meat and (28).

They discovered that 72% of respondents were not yet ready to consume cultured meat, (29) in the survey as a lab-grown meat alternative made from animal cells. However, despite their (30) of enthusiasm for the new meat alternative, 41% believed it could be a viable nutritional source because of the need to transition to more (31) food options and improve animal welfare.

Fifty-nine percent of participants were concerned about the environmental impact of traditional livestock farming; however, they were not clear what specific effects it was having. The researchers noted that some respondents (32) cultured meat as a conspiracy organized by the rich and powerful, and they were determined not to be deceived by it. Several participants were also (33) whether cultured meat was truly a long-term environmentally-friendly option.

In summary, it was found that the respondents could be (34) divided into two groups: the “against” described cultured meat as “another thing our generation has to worry about” while supporters described it as “money invested for a good (35)” by people who are “advanced thinkers”. Next time you step into a restaurant offering cultured meat, dare you give it a try?

(A)	defined	(B)	sustainable	(C)	cause	(D)	generally	(E)	preferences
(AB)	lack	(AC)	randomly	(AD)	insects	(AE)	unsure	(BC)	viewed

四、篇章結構

說明：第 36 至 40 題，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項。每題答對得 2 分，共 10 分，答錯不倒扣。

Every summer, tennis fans around the world turn their eyes to Wimbledon, the oldest and most famous tennis tournament in the world. Played in London since 1877, Wimbledon is not just about matches—it's about tradition, history, and a very special surface: grass.

Unlike the hard courts of the US Open or the clay courts of the French Open, Wimbledon is the only Grand Slam played on grass. This surface changes everything. (36) . The ball bounces lower, and players have to react quickly. Players need good footwork, smart thinking, and a strong serve. (37) .

Wimbledon also stands out because of its traditions. Players must wear all white, there are no big advertisements around the court, and fans enjoy classic snacks like strawberries and cream. (38) .

In the past, legends like *Björn Borg*, *Pete Sampras*, and *Roger Federer* have ruled these lawns. (39) . These players were not only champions but also symbols of grace, power, and elegance on grass. Their names are still spoken with respect whenever Wimbledon begins.

Today, young players like Jannik Sinner and Carlos Alcaraz are trying to build their own legacy on this famous grass. (40) —where skill, tradition, and respect all come together on one perfect green stage.

- (A) Winning Wimbledon has always meant more than just earning a trophy—it means becoming part of tennis history
- (B) Many experts say it's the most difficult surface to master
- (C) The game may be changing, but Wimbledon still feels like the heart of tennis
- (D) Grass is fast and slippery
- (E) Even rain has become part of the charm—though now there's a roof

五、閱讀測驗

說明：第 41 至 50 題，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項。每題答對得 2 分，共 20 分，答錯不倒扣。

題組一

Imagine buying a little box without knowing what's inside. It could be a cute bunny, a superhero, or a rare glittery dragon with sunglasses. You don't know until you open it—and that's the magic of blind boxes!

These mystery toys have become super popular with teenagers (and more than a few adults who “just wanted one”). Each box is sealed tight and contains one figure from a collection. Some are common, others are rare, and one is so hard to find that it might as well be hiding on the moon. Naturally, people keep buying “just one more” to complete their collection—or at least not get the same sleepy cat three times in a row.

But why do we love them so much? Scientists say it's because of something called dopamine—that happy brain chemical that pops up when you expect something good. It's like the feeling you get before opening a birthday gift... even if you bought it yourself yesterday.

But let's be honest, there's a tiny downside. Some people spend a lot of money trying to find that one ultra-rare figure. And yes, opening three boxes in a row and getting the same smiling potato again can be... painful.

Still, blind boxes are more than toys. They're a hobby, a surprise, and sometimes even a conversation starter. Collectors often trade extras online or show off their shelves like proud parents. In the end, a blind box is a little gamble, a little joy, and a lot of fun—all in one adorable mystery package.

41. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (A) Most collectors of blind boxes are adults who want to feel young again.
 - (B) Collectors will use extra or repeated blind box figures to decorate cakes.
 - (C) The surprise of opening blind boxes causes the brain to release a happy chemical.
 - (D) Small toys, puzzles, board games, and anime figures can be found in blind boxes.
42. What does the sentence “one is so hard to find that it might as well be hiding on the moon” in paragraph 2 mean?
- (A) The toy is extremely rare and very difficult to get.
 - (B) The toy can only be bought from other countries.
 - (C) The toy is usually found in boxes with moon-themed packaging.
 - (D) The toy is the most popular one and is wanted by nearly all collectors.

43. What can we infer about the author's general attitude toward blind boxes?

- (A) Strict. (B) Positive. (C) Critical. (D) Discouraging.

題組二

Are we connecting our children for anxiety? Jonathan Haidt's "*The Anxious Generation: How the Great Rewiring of Childhood Is Causing an Epidemic of Mental Illness*" looks deeply into this pressing question. At the heart of Haidt's topic is the claim that modern parenting strategies, social changes, and digital technology are changing childhood, developing increased anxiety and mental health issues among youth. Haidt, a respected social psychologist known for his analyses of cultural trends, combines case studies with advanced research in psychology. He not only analyzes the issues but also turns the book as a crucial means in understanding the modern challenges our children are faced with.

"*The Anxious Generation*" goes beyond mere analysis, offering realistic and practical solutions for reversing the tide of mental distress. Haidt suggests connecting resilience-building practices that were more commonplace in earlier generations. His methods for cultivating resilience include subdued exposure to technology, higher social connection, and encouragement of real-world experiences over digital interactions. These strategies, Haidt suggests, can benefit our children's emotional and psychological development. More than just theoretical preach, the book offers a series of practical exercises to strengthen mental resilience in children, such as structured social interaction tasks and guidelines for managing screen time. Each chapter concludes with actionable steps that make the book not only a source of insights but also a practical guide for those looking to make a difference in the lives of young people.

Jonathan Haidt's "*The Anxious Generation*" is a crucial read for anyone concerned with the mental health of today's youth. It offers a thorough examination of the causes behind the rise in anxiety disorders among children and provides a clear, practical framework for how to address these challenges. This book is an essential tool for parents, educators, and policymakers seeking to raise a healthier, more resilient next generation.

44. What is the text type of the passage?

- (A) Speech script. (B) Plot summary.
(C) Literary critique. (D) Book review.

45. According to passage, which of the following about Haidt's work is NOT true?

- (A) It contains lots of medical experiments and data analyses.
(B) It dives into the issue of how digital tools impact modern generation.
(C) It puts resilience building in high priority in parenting strategies.
(D) It provides step-by-step solutions to address the issues concerned.

46. Which of the following can best replace the word “subdued” in paragraph 2?
(A) generous (B) weakened (C) necessary (D) unlimited

題組三

Many people may not know the word rhinitis, but they know the habit very well. Rhinitis is the medical term for nose picking. Although most people find it embarrassing or unpleasant, it is a common behavior. In fact, studies show that nearly everyone has picked their nose at some point—whether they admit it or not!

Nose picking happens for different reasons. Some people do it when they are bored or nervous. Others do it because they feel something inside their nose, like dried mucus or dust. For some, it can become a habit that they don’t even notice.

While it might seem harmless, frequent nose picking can cause problems. It can damage the inside of the nose and cause small cuts or bleeding. These small wounds can also become infected. In rare cases, serious infections can happen if harmful bacteria enter the body through the nose. Doctors recommend using a tissue instead of fingers, and gently blowing the nose to keep it clean.

In some situations, rhinitis may be linked to emotional or mental health issues. For example, people with anxiety or stress may develop habits like nose picking, nail biting, or hair pulling. In these cases, speaking with a doctor or therapist might help. Surprisingly, a few scientists have even suggested that eating mucus (a behavior called mucophagy) could have health benefits, like strengthening the immune system. However, there is little evidence to support this, and most doctors advise against it.

Although rhinitis is often seen as a “bad habit,” it’s important to understand why people do it. With better awareness, good hygiene, and—if needed—medical advice, the habit can usually be controlled. So the next time you see someone with a finger near their nose, just remember: it may be a little gross, but it’s also very human.

47. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?

- (A) The Science Behind Nose Health and Mucus
(B) Shocking Medical Conditions About Nose Picking
(C) Understanding a Common but Often Ignored Habit
(D) How to Gradually Ease the Desire to Pick Your Nose

48. What does the pronoun “it” in the phrase “to keep it clean” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- (A) The finger. (B) The nose. (C) The tissue. (D) The infection.

49. What is the correct order in which the passage presents information about rhinotillexis?
- (A) Term definition → Reason explanation → Risk description → Connection and theories
 - (B) Term definition → List of diseases → Treatment options → Prevention methods
 - (C) Personal story → Scientific results → Emotional response → Final advice
 - (D) Scientific results → Health risks → Connection and theories → Reasons for the habit
50. Why does the author say, “it may be a little gross, but it’s also very human” at the end of the passage?
- (A) To suggest that only children pick their noses.
 - (B) To make fun of people who pick their noses.
 - (C) To warn readers about how dangerous the habit is.
 - (D) To show that rhinotillexis should be understood, not judged.

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