

國立臺南第一高級中學一〇三學年度學術性向資優鑑定

【語文類】複選第一階段英文成就評量試題

各位同學好，作答之前，請詳閱以下注意事項：

1. 手機請務必關機，手錶鬧鐘鬧鈴設定請取消，並將手機放置於前方地板上。
2. 桌上僅放置准考證及文具。
3. 遲到 15 分鐘以上不准入場，考試開始 30 分鐘內不准出場。
4. 考生不得將試題及答案卡(卷)攜出試場，違者該科不予計分。
5. 請用 2B 鉛筆劃卡。
6. 請依照准考證號碼，將後四碼中的第一碼劃記在答案卡『班級』欄的『十位』數，第二碼劃記在『班級』欄的個位數，第三碼劃記在『座號』欄的『十位』數，第四碼劃記在『座號』欄的個位數。例如准考證號碼為 20134 者，請在班級欄的十位數劃記 0，個位數劃記 1，在座號欄的十位數劃記 3，個位數劃記 4。
7. 請務必在答案卡姓名欄填入姓名。
8. 考試時間為 80 分鐘，自 08:40~10:00。
9. 試題共 14 頁，50 題，每題都只有一個答案，答錯不倒扣。

☆鈴響前請勿翻開試題本☆

A. Vocabulary and phrases: (20% ; 2% for each)

1. Trust me. A responsible man like Mark will surely _____ a good husband.
A) look B) make C) stand D) take
2. As a _____ smoker, Ben finds it very difficult to kick the habit and will probably keep smoking.
A) light B) thin C) heavy D) likely
3. The _____ is missing on this envelope. It's no wonder the letter was sent back to the post office.
A) address B) speech C) wallet D) ticket
4. At the end of the month, we'll throw a party to _____ his graduation from the program.
A) pretend B) compete C) demonstrate D) celebrate
5. Michelle holds her students to very high _____ of performance. That's why they always work hard before the exams.
A) surveys B) regions C) concepts D) standards
6. _____ she has never been to Japan, she speaks such fluent Japanese that impresses even the native speakers.
A) Although B) Even if C) Unless D) Since
7. She had worked many part-time jobs when she was in college. _____, she had a lot of savings by the time she graduated.
A) However B) Therefore C) Otherwise D) Likewise
8. People should be respected for their _____; they shouldn't be treated any differently simply because of what they believe in.
A) excuses B) values C) reasons D) mistakes
9. When she awoke to find the room thick with smoke, she could _____ breathe and fought hard to scream for help.
A) ideally B) finally C) hardly D) rarely
10. Whenever you can't understand something in class, make sure you _____ your teachers or classmates for answers.
A) take on B) pick up C) run into D) turn to

B. Cloze: (16% ; 2% for each)

Dear Diary,

I feel so terrible because I may have lost my best friend forever.

Today started out as usual. I got up, at my breakfast, and ran to catch the bus. When I got to school, I was called to the Office of Student Affairs. In the office, the teacher asked me about a page, a page about my best friend, Patty.

I knew Patty in kindergarten, and we had since been great friends until Julia __11__ along. Julia moved to the neighborhood two months ago. Since then, they __12__ out a lot, and Patty and I were not as close as before. I guess that's because they __13__ a lot in common. I felt alienated, so I created this page that made fun of Patty and Julia. I even invited people from our school to join. Although I knew it was wrong, I posted lies about Patty and Julia and even some pictures that I had digitally modified.

Now, I am already punished. The school called my parents and had me suspended for two weeks. But honestly, the guilt is eating away at me. How I wish I __14__ such a horrible thing! I feel really sorry.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 11. A) comes | B) came | C) come | D) had come |
| 12. A) have been hanging | B) are hanging | C) will hang | D) will have hanged |
| 13. A) would have | B) are having | C) have | D) are going to have |
| 14. A) didn't do | B) hasn't done | C) hadn't done | D) have done |

People trying to understand someone speaking another language almost always have a great deal of difficulty when __15__. This is especially the case when they listen to news reports, speeches, and casual conversations between native speakers of the language.

One important strategy is __16__. In other words, you may not be able to understand everything that is said, but understanding the main idea is achievable and acceptable. Another important strategy is to "catch" as many key words as possible, and then attempt to __17__, that is, try to guess the parts of the message that you didn't catch. You can do this by using such things as your background knowledge of the topic or the situation, the speaker's body language, facial expressions, tone of voice and, and in a conversation, the other listeners' reactions to the speaker. Of course your listening ability will improve __18__, but strategies such as these can help you compensate when you are lacking in some of these areas.

15. A) background noise makes understanding difficult.
B) too many slangs and colloquial expressions are used.
C) they are not familiar with the topic under discussion.
D) the speaker uses difficult words and speaks fast.

16. A) to set a realistic goal for yourself B) to listen for numbers and details
 C) to notice the linking between sounds D) to make a word-to-word translation
17. A) think ahead B) fill the gaps
 C) keep you focus D) take rich notes
18. A) as long as you are motivated to better your listening skill
 B) if you are willing to adopt these strategies while listening
 C) as your vocabulary and other aspects of language improve
 D) when your ability to memorize the language improves



C. Fill-in-the-blanks: Metaphor(譬喻) is a figure of speech with which people compare two unlike things that actually have something in common. Please read the following six examples of metaphor and fill in the blanks. (12% ; 2% for each)

19. Let us be grateful to people who make us happy; they are the charming _____ who make our souls blossom.
20. Memories are _____. Some whiz by and only spook you. Others tear you open and leave you in pieces.
21. Language is a _____ of a culture. It tells you where its people are from and where they're going."
22. Life is a _____. You can't tell its intent until it has sprung at your bare hand.
23. Failure is the _____ that gives success its flavor.
24. I'm a little _____ in the hand of a writing God, who is sending a love letter to the world.

(A) compasses (B) bullets (C) river (D) condiment (E) wild lion (F) pencil
 (G) needles (H) journey (I) gardeners (J) road map (AB) china shop (AC) riddle (AD) cooker

D. Reading comprehension: (52% ; 2% for each)

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25. What **CAN'T** one learn from this want-ad?

- A. This job deals with the sales of land and houses.
- B. Many former real estate agents have left the business.
- C. One can get a license for agent more easily now.
- D. Working hours are flexible and many benefits apply.



The creature was about a metre long with a short snout, long hind legs, short arms and five strong fingers. Until now, fossilised evidence of feathery dinosaurs has come from China, and from a meat-eating group called “theropods”. The latest discovery – in Russia – is from a completely separate group of plant-eating dinosaurs called “ornithischians”.

This new finding takes the origin of feathers millions of years further back in time than had previously been thought. And, according to the researchers, it completely changed ideas about how dinosaurs evolved. Instead of thinking of them as dry, scary scaly creatures, a lot of species, especially when very young, actually had a fluffy, downy covering like feathers on a chick, they say.

26. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A. “Theropods” were discovered by researchers much earlier than “ornithischians”.
- B. Feathery dinosaurs actually date back to an earlier time than previously believed.
- C. Numerous species of dinosaurs were born with a coat similar to birds’ feathers.
- D. Our understanding of dinosaurs’ evolution remains unchanged despite the finding.

27. What is the best title for this article?

- A. Innovation in detection technology.
- B. Breakthrough in dinosaur research.
- C. Experiment on pre-historic fossils.
- D. Feathers essential to dinosaur survival.



Anyone who is found to have illegally downloaded material will now be sent an alert offering advice on where to find legitimate sources of entertainment online. But these messages will be capped for a year and there will be no penalties for offenders. It's a far cry from what the entertainment industry originally called for. When the controversial Digital Economy Act was introduced in the final days of the Labour government in 2010, it included steps to cut off people's internet connections for repeated misuse. This new three-year scheme is a compromise. Latest industry figures suggest nearly a quarter of all content consumed online is illegally downloaded, including more than a billion music tracks within a year.

28. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

- A. People downloading music illegally will both receive a warning and be fined for their criminal behavior.
- B. The regulation falls short of the entertainment industry's expectations regarding piracy on the Internet.
- C. Less than 50 percent of the materials shared and processed on the Internet are downloaded illegally.
- D. Internet connections are likely to be suspended for people downloading illegally more than one time.

29. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. The industry fighting against piracy.
- B. Internet users pleading guilty to crimes.
- C. Regulations on illegal downloading.
- D. Tougher penalties for offenders online.



Food preservation(保存) is usually done with the help of chemicals. Some people, however, prefer naturally preserved foods. Fortunately, there are a number of traditional methods to try. The simplest method is to dry food. In around 12,000 B.C., civilizations used the sun and the wind to do

this. Nowadays, fans and heaters are used to turn grapes into raisins and fresh tomatoes into sun-dried ones. Then, there is curing. This is similar to drying, but instead of heat and air, salt is used to remove liquid from the food. Curing is actually the process that gives us ham and bacon from pork. It's also why they taste saltier than normal pork.

Another method is canning. This French invention came about when Napoleon offered money to anyone who could preserve food for his army. Food is first boiled in jars or cans. The heat kills the bacteria in the food, and as it cools, a vacuum seal around the lid is created. Finally, there is fermentation. Here, bacteria are added to food. This turns milk into cheese and yogurt, cucumbers into pickles, and cabbage into kimchi. Practice these different techniques to make your own delicious, chemical-free food. There's nothing like tasting the fruits of your own labor.

30. This article is mostly about _____.
- A. different approaches to preserving food for later consumption.
 - B. pros and cons of different methods of food preservation.
 - C. why the French introduced modern methods of food preservation.
 - D. how chemicals used in preserving food may harm one's health.
31. How many traditional methods of food preservation are mentioned?
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 5
 - D. 6
32. Which of the following is true?
- A. The sun and wind are helpful when it comes to canning food.
 - B. Fermentation turns milk into cheese, cabbage into kimchi.
 - C. Canning works by removing water from the food to preserve it.
 - D. Drying involves a step that kills bacteria with heat.



In Japan, it used to be that if a girl was over twenty-five and unmarried, her family would call a matchmaker. In a country with strong family values, people expected women to become a good wife, and society looked down on those women who did not marry. Today, however, more and more women are staying single longer, some choosing not to marry at all.

In 1970, ninety-three percent of Japanese women married by the time they reached thirty-five, yet in 1996, that number had fallen to eighty percent. Although there's still great **discrimination** against women in the job market, there are more job opportunities today than there were before. Given a choice between becoming their husbands' servants – as many feel they would be if married – and the freedom of living alone, a lot of women are choosing the latter.

The government is predicting that this trend will continue and a lot of men may be worrying, too. The idea of the Japanese girl being the perfect wife may be changing.

33. What does the word “**discrimination**” in the second paragraph mean?
- A. “hard work or effort that someone puts into an activity because they care about it a lot”
 - B. “the practice of treating one person or group differently from another in an unfair way”
 - C. “the quality of trying to do something even when it is difficult”
 - D. “something that can be used to protect something or someone from attack”
34. Which of the following is **NOT** true of Japanese women?
- A. They faced strong social pressure to marry by a certain age.
 - B. They still face unfair treatment in the workplace today.
 - C. They have a less difficult time finding job than they did before.
 - D. They are now more likely to choose marriage over singlehood.



Many young people begin smoking cigarettes because they think it will make them look older. Well, according to a recent study, smoking does make people look older – maybe older than they would like.

The study, done in London, showed that smoking can make a person's skin thinner and more wrinkled over time. In this study, more than one thousand twins – one of each pair smoking – were examined. The doctors found that the skin of the smokers was up to 40 percent thinner, and they had significantly more wrinkles on their faces. ____36____.

Doctors say there are a number of ways in which smoking can harm the body, and they now have proof that thinning of the skin and facial wrinkles are two consequences of the habit. The knowledge that smoking kills hasn't stopped many people from lighting up; yet, since most people are worried about their looks, maybe the knowledge that smoking makes people age will.

35. What can we infer(推論) from this article on smoking?
- A. The price of cigarettes is very likely to drop in the coming years.
 - B. Some people smoke because they wish to have a more youthful look.
 - C. Not all smokers will quit smoking for the sake of their physical health.
 - D. The number of smokers won't decline thanks to this study in London.
36. Which of the following sentences should be placed in ____36____?
- A. Apparently, smoking had made them look older than their actual age.
 - B. There's little proof that smoking is linked to wrinkles on one's face.
 - C. Programs are offered to help people battle their addiction to cigarettes.
 - D. Cancer rate is likely to climb with more younger people smoking.



In the days when an ice cream sundae cost much less, a 10-year-old boy entered a hotel coffee shop and sat at a table. A waitress put a glass of water in front of him. He asked, "How much is an ice cream sundae?"

"50 cents," replied the waitress.

The little boy pulled his hand out of his pocket and studied the coins in it.

"How much is a dish of plain ice cream?" he inquired. Some people were now waiting for a table and the waitress was a bit impatient.

"35 cents," she said with obvious irritation.

The little boy again counted the coins. "I'll have the plain ice cream," he said. The waitress brought the ice cream, put the bill on the table and walked away. The boy finished the ice cream, paid the cashier and left. When the waitress returned, she began wiping the table and then swallowed hard at what she saw. There, placed neatly beside the empty dish, were 15 cents – her tip.

37. Who are the people in this story?
- A. Parents, their kids, and a waitress.
 - B. An old lady, waiter, and his coworkers.
 - C. A kid, waitress, and other customers.
 - D. A couple of boys and waiters.

38. What is the moral(寓意) of this story?
- A. "Practice makes perfect."
 - B. "Don't judge a book by its cover."
 - C. "One is never too old to learn."
 - D. "Great minds think alike."



Part I

- A. Walking is man's best medicine
- B. Let food be your medicine
- C. Everything in moderation
- D. To do nothing is also a remedy
- E. Know what person the disease has rather than what disease the person has

Part II

- 1. Bodies grow relaxed through their **sedentary** lives, which leads to various diseases.
- 2. Unless you have real evidence that a medical treatment was helpful, you shouldn't use it.
- 3. Everything in excess is opposed to nature. The same remedy could heal in one dose but harm in a greater one.
- 4. People who are mainly a fresh, plant-based diet developed few diseases than those who feast every now and then.
- 5. Patients' personalities, home environment, relationships, diet, and even their facial expressions should be taken into consideration before they are treated diagnosed and treated.

Part III

- a. Dozens of studies have shown that even 30 minutes of walking a day lowers the risk for diabetes, heart disease, osteoporosis and certain cancers.
- b. There is no way for doctors to help the overweight to lose weight until they fix such issues as toxic relationships, a stressful job, or poor sleep.
- c. Processed foods with sugar, animal saturated fats and man-made chemicals can make active disease-genes that might have stayed **dormant** otherwise.
- d. We all love to take things to the extreme. But exercise, water, supplements, and sleep can all be damaging if you overdo them.
- e. It needs to be pointed out that the best diagnostic tool is time. Unnecessary treatments can be dangerous and cause negative impacts to the body.

39. A in Part I, 1 in Part II, and a in Part III share the same idea. Four groups of students have to put the rest into different matches according to the rule. Which group has the most correct matches?

A. Group A:	B2c	B. Group B:	B4c	C. Group C:	D2e	D. Group D:	C3d
	C4b		C3d		C4b		E5b
	D4e		D2e		B3c		B2C
	E5b		E5b		E5d		D4e

40. Please select the pair that best expresses the relationship similar to that between **sedentary** and **dormant**.

sedentary : dormant :: _____ : _____

- A. ancient; brutal
- B. graceful; violent
- C. general; specific
- D. practical; functional



Subject: Help!!!

Question: I have an assignment due tomorrow.

Please help me with these questions.

1. What is Pangaea?
2. What is the theory of plate tectonics?
3. Are there connections between plate tectonics and natural disasters?

Please help! My geology teacher is strict!

Eli456 9:15-20-09-2013

Answer: Pangaea is what most geologists call the hypothetical supercontinent that existed about 300 million years ago and began to break apart after around 100 million years. Slowly over time, the once connected continents drifted apart because of plate tectonics.

Leo339 9:40-20-09-2013

Answer: Pangaea is a term created by a German geophysicist, Alfred Wegener. It is a combination of Ancient Greek *pan*, meaning “all,” and Gaia, meaning “Mother Earth.”

Timlove 10:01-20-09-2013

Answer: I can't stand it when people come online looking for answers without putting in any effort on their own. You should be ashamed of yourself.

Janegirl 10:05-20-09-2013

Answer: Plate tectonics is a theory that the earth's crust is made up of massive plates that are constantly moving very slowly. Though not proven true, it is a very strong theory that most geologists believe in.

Zackery106 10:10-20-09-2013

Answer: Shifting plates cause earthquakes, volcanoes, and tornadoes.

Eddie52 10:11-20-09-2013

Answer: Most geologists support the theory of plate tectonics. There is a lot of evidence to support the theory, including fossils of prehistoric reptiles which have been found in Africa and South America, not to mention the fact that the continents could fit together like a puzzle.

Geotea 10:13-20-09-2013

Answer: I need to know more about what causes earthquakes. Don't be like Janegirl. Keep the answers coming LOL!

Eli456 10:15-20-09-2013

Answer: Make sure you double check the facts people are giving you here. Shifting plates DO NOT cause tornadoes! Eddies 52, are you going to make Eli fail his class?

Patrickstar 10:16-20-09-2013

Answer: That's what he deserves.

Janegirl 10:20-20-09-2013

Answer: Oops! I mean tsunamis are caused by shifting plates!

Eddie52 10:21-20-09-2013

Answer: The plates are constantly moving, so they are always rubbing against each other, moving beneath each other, or spreading apart from each other. Sometimes, the plates stick together, and this causes a buildup of energy. When the plates can't hold the tension any longer, the plates shift, and it causes a release of energy, which causes an earthquake.

Geotea 10:13-20-09-2013

Answer: BTW, Eli, I hope you can digest what you got here. If I catch you copy-pasting the words here, you receive an F on this assignment! See you tomorrow! LOL

Geotea 10:14-20-09-2013

Answer: Eli, FYI—tsunamis are an indirect result of shifting plates. Shifting plates cause earthquakes, and in turn earthquakes cause tsunamis.

Patrickstar 10:15-20-09-2013

41. Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct?

- A. Pangaea started to drift apart about 100 million years ago.
- B. Fossils of lizards are evidence for the existence of Pangaea.
- C. All land masses on Earth were joined together to form Pangaea.
- D. Pangaea is only a theory that hasn't yet been proven true.

42. What do we know about the people who answered Eli's questions?

- A. Eddie 52 made a mistake in explaining what Pangaea is.
- B. Janegirl doesn't know the answers to Eli456's questions.
- C. Geotea was the teacher who gave this assignment.
- D. Patrickstar pointed out Zackery106's mistake.

43. Which of the following is not a direct result of tectonics?

- A. earthquakes
- B. tsunamis
- C. tornadoes
- D. volcanoes



甲	One day, a poor boy who was selling goods from door to door to pay his way through school, found he had only one thin dime left, and he was hungry. He decided he would ask for a meal at the next house. However, he lost his nerve when a lovely young woman opened the door.
乙	<p>“You don’t owe me anything,” she replied. “Mother has taught us never to accept pay for a kindness.” He said, “Then I thank you from my heart.”</p> <p>As Howard Kelly left that house, he not only felt stronger physically, but his faith in God and man was strong also. He had been ready to give up and quit.</p>
丙	Instead of a meal he asked for a drink of water. She thought he looked hungry so brought him a large glass of milk. He drank it slowly, and then asked, “How much do I owe you?”
丁	<p>Dr. Howard Kelly was called in for the consultation. When he heard the name of the town she came from, a strange light filled his eyes. Immediately he rose and went down the hall of the hospital to her room.</p> <p>Dressed in his doctor’s gown he went in to see her. He recognized her at once. He went back to the consultation room determined to do his best to save her life. From that day he gave special attention to the case.</p> <p>After a long struggle, the battle was won. Dr. Kelly requested the business office to pass the final bill to him for approval. He looked at it, then wrote something on the edge and the bill was sent to her room.</p>
戊	Years later that young woman became critically ill. The local doctors were baffled. They finally sent her to the big city, where they called in specialists to study her rare disease.
己	<p>She feared to open it, for she was sure it would take the rest of her life to pay for it all. Finally she looked, and something caught her attention on the side of the bill. She began to read the following words:</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>“Paid in full with one glass of milk. Signed, Dr. Howard Kelly.”</i></p>

44. Which of the following orders will best present this story?

- A. 甲→乙→丙→丁→戊→己
- B. 甲→丁→丙→乙→戊→己
- C. 甲→戊→乙→丙→丁→己
- D. 甲→丙→乙→戊→丁→己



Elephants are used to entertain foreign and domestic tourists at trekking camps all over Thailand. As visitors prefer younger animals, the value of elephant calves has soared to around \$33,000 for a healthy specimen.

To meet this demand, smugglers in Myanmar(緬甸) capture and tame wild elephants from the country's shrinking herds. The young elephants are caught in pit-traps, cruelly beaten to break their spirits and then smuggled across the border. The Thai authorities have cracked down on this trade with some success over the past two years, but campaigners believe that criminals are now stocking up, ready to transport the animals once again, when restrictions end.

Traffic and other campaigners want to see a toughening up of the laws in Thailand. Elephants don't have to be registered there until they are eight years old, creating an opportunity for smuggled calves to be 'laundered' into the domestic population.

Asian elephants already face threats from habitat loss, agriculture and ivory poachers. According to researchers, the extra strain put on by the smuggling of live young elephants could threaten the long-term survival of the species in Myanmar.

45. Which of the following best summarizes this article?
- A. Elephants, valued for their tusks and skin, run an immediate risk of extinction in Asia.
 - B. Elephants, young ones in particular, are kept in horrible conditions in Southeast Asia.
 - C. Elephants, especially in Thailand and Myanmar, are struck by diseases in great numbers.
 - D. Elephants, especially Asian species, hold special attraction to farmers and tourists alike.
46. What can we infer(推論) from the **second** paragraph?
- A. The price for elephants' tusks, or ivory, is likely to increase in the near future.
 - B. Tough rules and effective enforcement are needed to save elephants in Asia.
 - C. Wild elephants' natural habitat is threatened by both farmers and the government.
 - D. Thailand and Myanmar have worked together to fight against elephant smuggling.
47. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
- A. Elephants are often caught to make tourists happy.
 - B. Elephants are smuggled from Myanmar to Thailand.
 - C. Elephants captured in the wild will join local elephants.
 - D. Elephants will have a better future thanks to farmers.



The 4,000-year-old limestone statue of an official called Sekhemka is about 75 cm tall. It shows him sitting, reading a scroll with his much smaller wife kneeling beside him.

It's been sold to help fund an extension to the town's museum.

Those protesting at the sale included the Egyptian government. Egypt's ambassador to Britain told the BBC a museum should not act like a shop that sells items for profit. Others argue that the sale might jeopardise Northampton's status as an accredited museum and the grants which it gets as a result. But the council's leader, David Mackintosh, said the statue hadn't been on display for four years and no one had asked to see it in that time.

Museums generally **fight shy of** selling artifacts from their collections partly because sales might discourage people from donating items in future. But in recent years a number of cash-strapped council museums have sold things or tried to.

In this case, the Marquis of Northampton, whose family gave the statue to the town in 1890, argued that the sale would breach the terms of the gift. However, he's now reached a deal and will get just under half of the money paid for the sale.

48. This article is mostly about _____.

- A. a British museum's sale of an art piece to help fund the development of the museum.
- B. a British salesman's angry calls to take back what used to be his family treasure.
- C. an international negotiation over the price of a work of art from the United Kingdom.
- D. the British government's generous donation of artwork to a museum in Egypt.

49. What does the underlined phrase "**fight shy of**" mean?

- A. to be frightened by something
- B. to report something to the police
- C. to keep something from happening
- D. to inform the public of something

50. What can be inferred(推論) from this article?

- A. Egyptians take a great deal of pride in their artistic achievement.
- B. Britain is famous for their international auction houses.
- C. David Mackintosh has kept the limestone statue in the end.
- D. The original owner of the statue finally agreed to sell the statue.

◆ The End ◆