

國立臺南第一高級中學一〇五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 10 頁，67 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☆

I. 詞彙 (14%)(1% for each)

1. I like to _____ on deserted beaches, where I can enjoy walking alone without being disturbed.
A. draft B. howl C. wander D. roast
2. According to a(n) _____ of 7000 people in seven European countries, one in ten workers has taken time off because of depression.
A. depth B. income C. disaster D. survey
3. I try not to give out my _____ information on the Internet because I always beware of viruses and spywares.
A. personal B. sunken C. intimate D. spiritual
4. We are hoping that Lucy's small bonus will get her to understand it's important to be on time every day and _____ her to do better next year.
A. award B. motivate C. pursue D. afford
5. Our goal is to _____ provide excellent products and great services to meet our customers' expectations.
A. necessarily B. lastly C. constantly D. contrary
6. To keep pace with _____ around the world, you should read more international news or check out social news sites online.
A. wisdom B. fables C. crops D. trends
7. The owner of the theater gave us _____ to perform our show on a regular basis for a cut of profits.
A. comment B. independence C. permission D. conclusion
8. The clerks rushed out of the shop in hot pursuit of the thief, but much to their surprise, he seemed to have _____ into thin air.
A. vanished B. appeared C. escape D. shifted
9. Justin and Oscar _____ dislikes each other because they have both been trying to date the same woman.
A. narrowly B. obviously C. generously D. steadily
10. The poor economy resulted in a serious _____ in profits for many companies during the last season.
A. increase B. decline C. operation D. mission
11. While she _____ fame and fortune, the young actress didn't take good care of her family.
A. arranged B. exhibited C. banned D. pursued
12. The shirt you are looking is not _____ at the moment, but we should have some next week.
A. available B. agreeable C. ridiculous D. memorable

13. A woman in Sudan was sentenced to death because she married a Christian man, which is _____. In the Muslim country.
 A. illegal B. unexpected C. official D. fatal
14. This morning, a girl with blonde hair and a beautiful smile walked into our office and _____ Joseph's attention.
 A. transformed B. imported C. struggled D. captured

II. 綜合測驗 (20%)(2% for each)

[A] Accounts of unidentified objects appearing in the sky, moving __15__ great speeds, and then disappearing come from all over the world every year. There is __16__ any evidence of these UFOS, but sometimes, some mysterious material is found near UFO sightings. This substance is called Angel Hair by UFO believers, and it is thought to be produced by the strange objects in the sky.

Angel Hair has only been found a few times. The most widely reported event was in France in 1952. The people of Oloron __17__ a UFO that left white plumes of smoke. This smoke fell to the Earth, leaving balls of a cotton-like material on the ground. The problem was that the material melted before it could be examined properly. Similar material __18__ at two or three other UFO sightings since then.

People who study UFOs believe that Angel Hair is a kind of exhaust fume left by UFOs. Non-believers, __19__, say that it could be spider webs or electrically charged dust. Like so much about UFOs, the truth is nearly impossible to determine.

15. A. in B. by C. down D. at
16. A. hardly B. seldom C. rarely D. possibly
17. A. amazed B. witnessed C. admitted D. deserved
18. A. was reported B. would report C. have been reported D. is being reported
19. A. besides B. hence C. in fact D. however

[B] Have you ever felt that public pools in Taiwan are __20__ in the summer and the lanes are too narrow for all the people swimming in them? This isn't a problem in Brussels, Belgium, home of Nemo33.

At 33 meters deep, Nemo 33 is the deepest swimming pool in the world. __21__ by John Beenarerts, a diving enthusiast, Nemo 33 was created to train deep sea divers. The 2.5 million liter pool has several underwater caves and tunnels for swimmers to explore. Moreover, there is a 33-meter-deep pit, __22__ the pool gets its name.

Nemo 33 is open to the general public. Inexperienced divers, however, must __23__ around an instructor like school children. But __24__ that, everyone is free to explore the underwater world of Nemo 33.

20. A. overcrowded B. narrow C. widespread D. popular
 21. A. To design B. Designing C. Designed D. To be designed
 22. A. that B. from which C. when D. that is why
 23. A. teach B. stand C. shout D. follow
 24. A. except for B. away from C. as a result of D. in addition to

III. 文意選填 (20%)(1% for each)

[A]

A. came up with	B. pair	C. takes	D. symbol	E. lack
F. unique	G. another	H. cherished	I. ones	J. die out

In Eastern Europe, you may happen on a/an __25__ souvenir. Although it may look like just a simple painted wooden doll, if you open it up, you will find a smaller doll inside, and within that one, __26__. This traditional doll is called the Matryoshka, or Little Matron. It has become an iconic __27__ of Russia.

Sergi Maliutin and Vasily Zvyozdochkin are the artists who __28__ the Matryoshka in 1890. Though they took the idea from a similar doll found in Japan, the __29__ made it their own by making a few changes. Unlike Japanese __30__, Matryoshka represents motherhood, fertility, and strength.

Crafting a Matryoshka __31__ skilled hands, because the main doll, along with the four to seven smaller dolls hidden within, must be carved from the same piece of wood. Long-time Matryoshka makers are worried that the art form will __32__, because younger generations take salary jobs in major cities and are no longer requesting apprenticeships. The __33__ of new Matryoska makers has nearly turned these little dolls into a rare collector's item, something to be __34__ and appreciated like a mother.

[B]

A.added	B. sight	C. cruel	D. enemies	E. shot
F. completes	G. truly	H. nearby	I. continent	J. environments

Few people live more exciting lives than British super-spy James Bond. The charming 007 __35__ one dangerous mission after another, saving Britain and the rest of the world. During his missions, he meets beautiful women and as an __36__ bonus, gets to see the world.

In the 22 Bond movies, he travels to every __37__ except Australia and Antarctica and visits some of the most famous places in the world, He spends much of *Diamonds are Forever on the Las Vegas Strip*. In *the Spy Who Loved Me*, he catches __38__ of the Pyramids of Giza, and in *A view to A Kill*, we see him fight his enemies on both the Eiffel Tower and the Godden Gate Bridge.

Bond has never been to Taiwan, but he has made several trips to __39__ countries and regions. Nearly all of *You Only Live Twice* takes place in Japan, with scenes __40__ in Tokyo and several locations in the south of the country. He has been to Hong Kong several times, and in *Die Another Day*, he spends some time in a/an __41__ North Korean prison where he suffers a lot.

James' missions have also taken him to all sorts of __42__. He fights rivals under the ocean in *The Spy Who Loved Me* and in space in *Moonraker*. In *Die Another Day*, he confronts his __43__ on a huge glacier Iceland. James Bond is __44__ a world traveler. Who knows, he might even make it to Taiwan someday.

IV. 篇章結構 (10%)(2% for each)

- A. Bolivar would free territories but saw them recaptured by the Spanish
- B. Today, he is still remembered as a hero throughout the lands he freed
- C. This shocked the Spanish forces positioned there, and they were defeated in two battles
- D. Both Bolivia and Venezuela, or the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela are named after the name
- E. After learning about the revolutionary spirit sweeping through Europe, he made efforts to free South America and spent most of the 1810s and 20s fighting against the Spanish

Not many people out there can claim to have a country named after them, but one figure from history, Simon Bolivar, has two. _____45_____. Bolivar lived in South America in the early 1800s when most of the continent was controlled by the Spanish. In a series of brutal wars, he led armies to defeat the Spanish and free Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Panama, and Bolivia, earning himself the nickname of the Liberator in the process.

Bolivar was born into an extremely wealthy family in 1783. _____46_____. For most of the first decade, the fighting was pretty back and forth between the two sides. _____47_____. Then, in 1819, to break the deadlock, Bolivar made a daring move. During the rainy season, he marched his army of 2,500 soldiers across the flooded plains and swamps of southwest Venezuela before crossing the freezing Andes Mountains.

About 1,000 soldiers died on this long march. But the rest crossed the 4,000-meter-high mountain paths and arrived in Colombia ready to fight. _____48_____. Bolivar then used Colombia as a base to free the rest of Spanish South America.

Bolivar died in 1830 at the age of just 47. _____49_____.

V. 閱讀測驗 (36%)(2% for each)

In the Netherlands, there is a village called Hogewey where only people with dementia live. It is a spacious and gated care facility where workers provide around-the-clock care for its 152 residents, with doctors, nurses, and care givers wearing everyday clothes. All these residents have serious dementia and the average age is 83. The facility was built in a way that makes their surroundings familiar and safe so the residents have less worry and confusion. They keep active by shopping at the supermarket, doing their laundry and getting their hair cut, all focusing on the things they can still do. The residents are visibly happier than those in nursing homes, and need less medication. Longer life spans in the developed world mean that more people are at risk of developing brain diseases such as dementia. Back in 2012, the World Health Organization published a report saying that the aging population with dementia in developed countries would increase to more 65 million people by the year 2030. This poses a challenge for countries where the humane treatment of the old in nursing homes is lacking. Hogewey provides hope for the future of elderly care.

50. What does this facility promote better than other elderly care facilities?

- A. Hogewey emphasizes everyday life and what people can still do instead what they cannot.
- B. They try to make the patients as worried as possible.
- C. Caretakers try to pull pranks on the patients whenever they can.
- D. Doctors try to give more medicine than other places.

51. Why are more people getting dementia?

- A. They are unhealthy and do not exercise enough.
- B. People are living longer in the developed world.
- C. They watch hours and hours of TV.
- D. They go shopping at the supermarket too much.

52. What is Hogewey famous for?

- A. It has most advanced equipment.
- B. It is the first care center for dementia that models itself after villages.
- C. It is only for people who want to stay there for vacation.
- D. It takes care of people who have very incurable diseases.

Indian is a country short of water resources. Many people among the nation's huge population of 1.2 billion do not have access to a stable supply of clean drinking water. One reason is the wide range of environments there. There are deserts, tropical rainforests, polluted cities, and everything in between. While areas in the countryside have the lowest levels of water sanitation, drinking water supplies in the cities are also problematic. In fact, only two cities supply water all the time. Even

buying relatively expensive bottled water does not ensure its quality. The overall poor quality of India's drinking water means that 75 percent of diseases there are a result of this problem. Naturally, solving the problem is one of country's most urgent tasks.

An American-educated businessman named Anand Sja has thought up a new way that is already making a difference. Shah invented India's first water ATM. His invention is an easy-to-operate, solar-powered, computerized radio frequency identification water dispenser. Water is dealt with through filtration and UV light. Four liters of safe drinking water produced cost about NT\$2 and customers only need to swipe a prepaid smart card to get it. Around 70,000 Indians in the countryside are already using the new invention. Being able to buy safe drinking water conveniently has many big benefits.

53. According to the article, which part of Indian's population is most in danger of water-related health problems?
- A. City residents.
 - B. Countryside villagers.
 - C. Professionals
 - D. Students
54. Which of the following is NOT a true statement about India's first water ATM program?
- A. It depends only solar-powered technology.
 - B. It was created by a local businessman.
 - C. It is an example of a successful government program.
 - D. It conveniently makes drinking water safe.
55. Which of the following is not specifically mentioned as a type of environment in India?
- A. Countryside
 - B. Desert
 - C. Rainforest
 - D. Mountain

One of the world's most recognizable structures is a temporary construction that has outlived its original time frame by more than 100 years. Despite this, it has attracted more than 200 million visitors, making it the most visited monument in the world. Even now, it is regarded as an artistic and engineering triumph. It is perhaps the world's most iconic structure—the Eiffel Tower in Paris France.

The Eiffel Tower was originally built as part of the 1889 World Fair, which celebrated the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution. It was designed by

Gustave Eiffel, an engineer, architect, and scientist, and served as the gate into the exhibition.

The original design competition, however, called for a structure that could be easily demolished after 20 years. Eiffel's design certainly took that into consideration, and the Tower itself is a showcase of elegance and craftsmanship. Despite being the world's tallest structure on the date of completion, the tower only used 7,300 tons of iron to reach 312 meters in the sky. Its modular structure meant that it could have been destroyed very easily. Therefore, the Tower attracted a lot of criticism, and artists of the time went so far as to describe it as useless and monstrous.

However, what saved the Tower was that it was far from useless. Eiffel used the Tower for observation of the weather and the stars, for experiments in physics, and most importantly as a radio broadcast station. By the time the Tower's time was up, it had become an important communications transmitter.

Since then, however, reviews have turned full circle. Although it still serves as a transmitting station, the Eiffel Tower has become a tourist attraction that has far exceeded its original goals. Now, no one in their right mind would deny its beauty or usefulness.

56. What evidence does the article give for the Eiffel Tower's popularity?

- A. The number of visitors.
- B. The reactions of Parisians.
- C. The cleverness of its design.
- D. Its use as a transmitting station

57. Why was the Eiffel Tower built?

- A. To make people angry.
- B. As part of a tourist attraction
- C. To make the tallest structure in the world
- D. To provide a platform for scientific experiments.

58. When should the Eiffel Tower have been demolished?

- A. 1889
- B. 1899
- C. 1909
- D. 1989

59. What was the primary reason the Tower was not destroyed?

- A. Many people demanded that it not be destroyed.
- B. Its use as a communications transmitter.
- C. Its popularity as a tourist attraction.
- D. Its architectural importance.

It is home to Hollywood, the second largest city in the US, and the 14th biggest city in the world. Los Angeles (LA) is one of the world's most famous urban areas. The City of Angels is a center for modern technology, business, entertainment, and much more.

From humble beginnings, LA was founded in 1781 by 44 settlers and supported by the Spanish rulers of the area. By the time California joined the United States in 1847, it only had a few thousand people. But in the late 19th century, oil was found in the area, and the population boomed. By 1900, there were more than 100,000 people in the area; 30 years later, more than a million.

It was not just the oil that attracted people, though. LA's cheap rents and excellent climate brought other kinds of business to the area, including the movie industry. The cheap rents allowed early moviemakers to build large studios, while the clear weather and good light meant that they could film movies without using expensive, complex lighting systems. The area they initially developed became known as Hollywood, and for many years, the place was the center of the movie industry. Nowadays, most movies are made elsewhere, but Hollywood remains one of LA's key tourist attractions.

Other places popular with tourists include the famous beaches and the city's colorful, sprawling Chinatown. However, there is more to LA than just its wannabe movie stars and its film locations. For example, it also has the largest number of museums per person in the world, many of them world class.

Of course, the city has problems, just like any major metropolitan area. Nevertheless, it remains one of America's most vibrant and exciting places. For tourists and residents alike, living in LA is an experience like no other.

60. What is the key factor to which the author attributes the growth of Los Angeles?

- A. The discovery of oil
- B. Its founding in 1781
- C. Its tourist attractions
- D. Its role in the growth of the movie industry

61. What is NOT given as a reason for the movie industry moving to Los Angeles?

- A. The climate
- B. Cheap labor
- C. Low rental fees
- D. The savings on equipment

62. Why does the author imply that the number of museums is surprising?
- A. No one visits the museums
 - B. Los Angeles is a new city that has had little time to build museums
 - C. Most people believe that Hollywood is the only cultural attraction in Los Angeles.
 - D. Los Angeles is better known for its multicultural attractions and beautiful people.
63. What does the final sentence imply?
- A. Tourists are afraid to go to Los Angeles because of the crime rate.
 - B. Los Angeles is the city that most tourists visit in the US
 - C. There is no place in the world quite like Los Angeles
 - D. Not as many people live in Los Angeles as before.

Forensic evidence—the field of science used to solve crimes—has been used to catch criminals for hundreds of years. But it has only recently been brought to our attention, and that’s thanks to CSI: Crime Scene Investigation,, one of the most popular TV shows in history. On this show, the crime scene investigators, or CSIs, use forensic evidence and the most advanced technology to catch criminals in what seems to be the blink of an eye.

Surely this hit show is a copy of what life is like for CSIs in the real world. Well, not exactly. The jobs actual CSIs do are much more difficult and time-consuming than they are portrayed on the show. They don’t lead raids or question and arrest suspects. Neither do they have as much equipment as their counterparts on TV, and their work is many times more boring. One individual piece of evidence may take days or even weeks to properly analyze because, despite what you might have seen on the show, there are no machines that give instant result. Being a CSI in real life is much less exciting than actors make it out to be. But the great thing about working as a CSI in the real world is that you get to solve real-world crimes.

So if you want a high-profile job, you could act as a CSI on a TV show. But if you want to catch criminals and make a difference in the real world, consider becoming a real CSI instead.

64. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- A. To promote a TV show called CSI.
 - B. To introduce the tasks CSIs perform.
 - C. To compare a real CSI with one on a TV show.
 - D. To give CSIs credit for their contribution.

65. Why does it take a long time for real-life CSIs to analyze a piece of evidence?
- A. There often isn't equipment that can give instant results.
 - B. They do not have enough specialized knowledge.
 - C. Real-world crimes are much more complicated.
 - D. Promptness is not their first priority of their job.
66. Which of the following statements about the CSIs on TV is false?
- A. They question and arrest suspects.
 - B. They are not exact copies of the real CSIs.
 - C. They use the most advanced technology.
 - D. They help to solve real-world crimes.
67. What can be inferred from the passage?
- A. The work of a real-life CSI is often the center of public attention.
 - B. The machines used on the TV shows are borrowed from real-world CSIs.
 - C. It was not until the 20th century that forensic evidence started to be used.
 - D. The work of CSIs is of great importance to the world.