

國立臺南第一高級中學一〇〇學年度學術性向資優鑑定

【語文類】複選第一階段英文成就測驗試題

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 8:40~10:00。
9. 試題共 7 頁，4 大題，80 小題，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. Cloze 40%

(A) A Swedish ocean exploration team has found what some are suggesting is a crashed flying saucer. The research team, __1__ by Swedish researcher Peter Lindberg, which has had success in the past __2__ sunken ships and cargo, was using sonar to look for the century-old wreck of a ship that went down carrying several cases of a super-rare champagne. __3__, the team discovered what it claims is a mysterious round object that might be **extraterrestrial**(外星的). Lindberg explained to local media that his crew discovered, on the 300-foot-deep ocean floor between Finland and Sweden, "a large circle, about 60 feet in __4__. You see a lot of weird stuff, but during my 18 years as a professional I have __5__ seen anything like this. The shape is completely round." Adding to the mystery at the bottom of the ocean floor __6__ evidence of scars or marks disturbing the environment nearby, suggesting the object somehow moved across the ocean floor to __7__ his team found it. Lindberg, __8__, said his team has neither the interest nor the resources to further **investigate**(調查) the object. Deep ocean research is time-__9__ and expensive. If the object were indeed a flying saucer, recovering it __10__ **potentially**(可能地) be worth millions or billions of dollars. If it's a natural formation, on the other hand, it would probably be a waste of time and money.

1. (A) led (B) leading (C) to lead (D) to be led
2. (A) recover (B) recovered (C) when recovered (D) recovering
3. (A) Of course (B) Instead (C) As a result (D) Indeed
4. (A) length (B) shape (C) diameter (D) width
5. (A) once (B) ever (C) never (D) before
6. (A) has (B) had (C) were (D) was
7. (A) which (B) where (C) whom (D) that
8. (A) then (B) thus (C) however (D) at first
9. (A) consuming (B) consumed (C) consume (D) consumes
10. (A) can (B) could (C) will (D) must

(B) An Australian woman who lived for more than 15 years with a grapefruit-__11__ surgical sponge sewn inside her after **abdominal**(腹部的) surgery was to sue her doctor __12__ **negligence**(失職). Helen O'Hagan claims that the sponge __13__ in her abdominal cavity by surgeon Samuel Sakker during a 1992 surgical operation. She __14__ cramps, fevers and loss of bowel control and did not discover the sponge __15__ an October 2007 x-ray. It was __16__ removed by a different surgeon on the same day __17__ it was found. O'Hagan won the right to sue Sakker, __18__ the now-retired doctor calling for the case to be dismissed because she __19__ so long to start legal action. Judge Leonard Levy accepted that O'Hagan was so preoccupied with her health woes, __20__ 23 times since 1970.

11. (A) size (B) sized (C) sizing (D) sizes
12. (A) with (B) on (C) for (D) because
13. (A) left behind (B) to be left (C) left (D) was left
14. (A) struck with (B) infected (C) contracted (D) suffered
15. (A) until (B) even when (C) on account of (D) after
16. (A) then (B) therefore (C) immediate (D) at first

17. (A) when (B) what (C) which (D) that which
 18. (A) although (B) despite (C) due to (D) even if
 19. (A) has taken (B) ran (C) had waited (D) has spent
 20. (A) hospitalized (B) to be hospitalized (C) be hospitalized (D) having been hospitalized

(C) Yani Tseng won the Women's British Open to grab her fifth major title __21__ the age of 22, a(n) __22__ unparalleled by any golfer before her. The Taiwanese world number one shot a final round 69 at Carnoustie, Scotland, where the Women's British Open took place. Having followed __23__ behind leader Germany's Caroline Masson by two strokes overnight, she finished four strokes __24__ Brittany Lang to win the championship. The tournament, __25__ Tseng also won last year, was made an LPGA **major**(大賽) in 2001. __26__ Yani Tseng fell behind in the first few days, she managed to come from behind and completely __27__ the women's game. This was her fourth victory in the last eight majors and fifth __28__. Tseng became the first woman to **defend**(衛冕) the title since America's Sherri Steinhauer in 1999. Tseng, who earned a first prize of £239,047, said: "It's so great making history on this golf __29__ and I feel wonderful right now. It's an honour to win the British Open again. I think I feel much more comfortable this year and I have been learning __30__ my mistakes."

21. (A) for (B) on (C) in (D) at
 22. (A) success (B) winning (C) achievement (D) assessment
 23. (A) closed (B) closely (C) close by (D) close to
 24. (A) ahead of (B) at the back of (C) in front of (D) prior to
 25. (A) that (B) what (C) which (D) where
 26. (A) Because (B) Even though (C) As if (D) Even
 27. (A) sweep (B) defeat (C) overthrow (D) dominate
 28. (A) in all (B) at all (C) after all (D) all over
 29. (A) rink (B) court (C) field (D) course
 30. (A) since (B) from (C) of (D) based on

(D) From the goose that __31__ the golden egg to the race between the tortoise and the hare, Aesop's fables are known for teaching moral lessons __32__ **literally**(真的) being true. But a new study says at least one __33__ tale might really have happened. It's the fable about a thirsty crow. The bird __34__ a pitcher with the water level too low for him to reach. The crow raises the water level by dropping stones into the pitcher. (Moral: Little by little does the trick, or in other retellings, necessity is the mother of __35__.) Now, scientists report that some relatives of crows called rooks used the same stone- __36__ strategy to get at a floating worm. Results of experiments with three birds were published online Thursday by the journal Current Biology. Rooks, like crows, had already been shown to use tools in previous __37__. Christopher Bird of Cambridge University and a colleague __38__ the rooks to a 6-inch-tall clear plastic tube containing water, with a worm on its surface. The birds used the stone-dropping trick **spontaneously**(自動地) and __39__ to **estimate**(估計) how many stones they would need. They learned quickly that larger stones work better. The researchers also said Aesop's crow might have actually been a rook, __40__ both kinds of birds were called crows in the past.

31. (A) lied (B) lay (C) laid (D) lying
 32. (A) in spite of (B) as well as (C) because of (D) rather than
 33. (A) so (B) such as (C) these (D) such
 34. (A) figures out (B) comes across (C) gets rid of (D) takes after
 35. (A) invention (B) experiments (C) translation (D) science
 36. (A) drop (B) dropped (C) dropping (D) drops
 37. (A) communication (B) experiments (C) emotions (D) translation
 38. (A) exposed (B) attached (C) adapted (D) addicted
 39. (A) turned (B) asked (C) tended (D) appeared
 40. (A) even if (B) therefore (C) since (D) unless

II. Passage Completion 20%

(A) Author J.K. Rowling has given \$15.4 million to __41__ a clinic to treat and research multiple sclerosis, the __42__ that killed her mother. The __43__ of Harry Potter says she hopes the clinic will become "a world center for excellence in the __44__ of regenerative neurology." Rowling said Tuesday that the Anne Rowling Regenerative Neurology Clinic will be __45__ at the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. The university says Rowling's __46__ is the largest single donation it has __47__. The writer is a longtime resident of the Scottish __48__. Rowling's mother died in 1990 at the __49__ of 45, before the writer struck __50__ with her novels about the boy wizard.

(A) gift	(B) disease	(C) age	(D) based	(E) capital
(F) set up	(G) fame	(H) field	(I) received	(J) creator

(B) Suppose you looked up at night and saw not one, not two but several __51__ that look like our moon in the sky. That is what you would see if you lived on Jupiter or Saturn. Some planets have many satellites __52__ just one. Spacecraft and other things made on Earth and __53__ into space are called artificial satellites. Natural satellites are things, __54__ the Earth's moon, that orbit a star or a planet. They are __55__ to as satellites.

Of the nine planets in the solar system, only Mercury and Venus have no __56__ satellites. The Earth and Pluto each have one satellite. Each of the __57__ five planets has more than one. Planets with __58__ satellites, like Neptune, usually have a few large ones and many small ones. Saturn has 1 large satellite and 29 small ones. Jupiter has 24 small satellites and 4 large ones. Many of the satellites were __59__ by the space probes *Voyager 1* and *Voyager 2* on their __60__ to the outer planets.

(A) such as	(B) journeys	(C) other	(D) launched	(E) discovered
(F) objects	(G) known	(H) instead of	(I) referred	(J) numerous

III. Discourse 20%

(A) Have you ever wondered what type of soap is best for killing bacteria, which materials are the best insulators, or __61__? If you wonder about interesting questions such as these, you may be well on your way to designing an excellent project for a science fair.

Science fairs are events __62__, as well as to make new friends who share similar science interests. These activities give students a chance to improve their research and communication skills while having fun.

The key to preparing a good science project is selecting an interesting topic. Be curious—pose questions about the world around you. Ask yourself, “Do I care about the answers to these questions?” If you say yes, that means __63__.

To help find ideas for an interesting topic, visit a library, __64__ and search for information using computer networks such as the Internet. Find out __65__, and what they have yet to discover. Talk to other young people, teachers, and scientist. If possible, join science clubs at your school or local museum. You may want to work on your project individually or with a team of other students.

- (A) other people will probably be interested in what you discover
- (B) what scientists already know about the topic
- (C) where you can browse science magazines and books
- (D) how different pesticides affect tomato plants
- (E) that allow students to present their own science research to teachers, scientists, and the general public

(B) Each year, the earth is getting a little hotter. The problem, known as global warming, is a widely discussed topic among scientists and environmental groups. It’s also one of the biggest challenges of the 21st century.

The process which warms the earth is called the greenhouse effect. When the sun’s light hits the earth, it transfers into heat. __66__. Some of the heat stays behind, trapped by so-called “greenhouse gases” (such as carbon dioxide and methane) in the earth’s atmosphere. __67__. However, as the level of greenhouse gases goes up, so does the intensity of the greenhouse effect, and the temperature of the earth rises.

In recent centuries, people have burned a lot of fossil fuels (such as wood, coal, and oil) to meet our energy needs. Doing so has caused a huge amount of carbon dioxide, which is naturally released when fossil fuels are burned, to be released into the atmosphere. Methane levels have also increased due to human activity. __68__.

So, what’s wrong with higher temperatures? As the earth warms, polar ice melts and sea levels rise. This could one day flood cities, ruin farm land, and cause animals and plants to go extinct. __69__.

__70__. Hopefully, in the near future, consumers, companies, and governments will continue to work together to slow down, or even stop, global warming.

- (A) In this way, the planet is warmed and life can flourish
- (B) Recently, politicians have started to take notice, such as with Kyoto Treaty, signed by most of the world's nations in 2001
- (C) Scientists believe that using less fossil fuels and making factories, cars, and other machines cleaner and more efficient will reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- (D) As a result, the greenhouse effect has worsened, leading to accelerated global warming
- (E) Much of this heat bounces off the earth and returns to space

IV. Reading Comprehension 20%

(A) Saudi Arabia is a vast kingdom in the Middle East that is about one-third the size of the continental United States. Its population, however, is relatively small, for much of Saudi Arabia is desert, poorly suitable for human **habitation**(居住).

Saudi Arabia occupies most of the boot-shaped Arabian Peninsula in southwestern Asia. For much of its history, Arabia was **isolated**(隔絕) from the rest of the world. It was largely the home of **nomadic**(遊牧的) Bedouin, who crossed the deserts searching for grazing land and water for their herds of camels, goats, and sheep. But two events, many centuries apart, greatly changed the character and fortunes of the region.

In A.D. 610 the **prophet**(先知) Mohammed began to preach the new faith of Islam. Soon an Islamic civilization spread across much of Asia, Africa, and into Europe, where it was **halted**(中斷) by Christian armies. The second major event occurred in the 1930's, when enormous deposits of oil were discovered beneath Arabia's **barren** soil. Today the wealth from its vast oil reserves has helped transform Saudi Arabia from a desert kingdom into a modern state.

Saudi Arabia has a population of about 22 million, but about 25 percent of its residents are workers from foreign countries, known as **expatriates**(移居國外者). Of the total native population, 90 percent is Arab and 10 percent is Afro-Asian. The official language of Saudi Arabia is Arabic, a member of the Semitic family of languages. Its significance comes from the belief that the Koran (Quran) was revealed to the Prophet Mohammed in the Arabic language.

71. Where could this passage most likely be taken from?

- (A) A news report on oil reserves.
- (B) A website about Mohammed.
- (C) A textbook of geography.
- (D) A chapter in the Koran.

72. Why does Saudi Arabia not have a population **proportionate**(成比例的) to its size of land?

- (A) It is about only one-third as large as the United States.
- (B) It is largely covered by sand that is very hot and dry.
- (C) It is a pretty big country in the Middle East region.
- (D) It is relatively small compared to the United States.

73. What is important about the Arabic language?
- (A) It is a member of the Semitic family of languages.
 - (B) Mohammed is believed to learn about the Koran in it.
 - (C) It is widely spoken by the people living in Saudi Arabia.
 - (D) Christian armies stopped its spread in Europe in A.D. 616.

74. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about Saudi Arabia?
- (A) It has an appearance like a boot on a map.
 - (B) About 67 percent of its population is Arab.
 - (C) It is characterized by an Islamic civilization.
 - (D) Vast oil reserves have brought it a big fortune.

75. What does the word “**barren**” in the second last paragraph most likely mean?
- (A) Having oil reserves beneath.
 - (B) Having enormous wealth.
 - (C) Having a small population.
 - (D) Having no plants growing.

(B) Food safety **authorities**(當局) announced on Tuesday tougher **inspections**(檢查) of products from Taiwan after some local companies were found to have added plasticizers to their food.

The Chinese mainland has prohibited imports of any fruit juice, tea drinks and sport drinks produced by the suspected companies in Taiwan to ensure consumers are not affected by **contaminated** food, according to the General Administration of Quality, Supervision, Inspection and **Quarantine**(隔離檢疫).

Any imported drinks and additives should display proof that they do not contain DEHP, a common plasticizer identified as a toxic and cancer-causing chemical, according to the quality watchdog.

The Ministry of Health also added DEHP into the list of additives that might be illegally used in food, according to a notice on the ministry's website later on Wednesday.

The products identified as containing DEHP are banned from entering the mainland, with imports of other products by the same company also **suspended**(中止).

Nearly 200 food producers and 500 products in Taiwan were involved in a food scandal discovered by Taiwan authorities on May 23, the Modern Express reported on Tuesday.

Asparagus juice is still being sold on the Chinese mainland, especially Fujian Province, according to Yang Shou-cheng, mainland spokesman for Uni-President, who claimed that the drinks are not being **circulated**(流通) to other provinces and municipalities, the Guangzhou Daily reported on Wednesday.

The company has tried to retrieve the toxic drinks through inspecting supermarkets and receiving returned goods from customers, the Nanjing-based Yangtze Evening Post reported.

"Plastic additives would not be seen in the drinks produced by Uni-President in the mainland, because we don't share the same suppliers as the Taiwan company and we don't produce sports

drinks or asparagus juice," an **anonymous**(匿名的) staff member with the Kunshan branch of Uni-President told the Global Times.

76. Where could this passage mostly likely be taken from?

- (A) A press release by Taiwan's government.
- (B) A report in a Mainland China newspaper.
- (C) An article on the production of plasticizers.
- (D) A notice on the website of Uni-President.

77. Which of the following is how Uni-President in the mainland has dealt with the food scandal?

- (A) It has prohibited imports from suspected companies in Taiwan.
- (B) It has stopped producing sports drinks and asparagus juice.
- (C) It has attempted to find out and bring back the toxic products.
- (D) It has continued its cooperation with its material suppliers.

78. Which of the following can best replace the word "**contaminated**" in the second paragraph?

- (A) Inspected.
- (B) Tough.
- (C) Imported.
- (D) Toxic.

79. What can we **infer**(推論) from this passage?

- (A) DEHP is not the only illegal food additive in China.
- (B) Companies in China don't add plasticizers to food.
- (C) None of the products from Taiwan is allowed in China.
- (D) Taiwan will stop its business relations with China.

80. Which of the following could be the best title for this passage?

- (A) Taiwan imposes tougher inspections of plasticizers.
- (B) Uni-President suffers great loss from toxic products.
- (C) China badly affected by drinks with illegal additives.
- (D) Imports from Taiwan banned following food scandal.