

103 學年度學術性向資賦優異【數理暨語文類】學生入班鑑定安置計畫
英文學科能力評量 試題卷

一、文意字彙 (15%)

1. Josephine _____ serious concern about her sister's degenerating health in her letters.
(A) fulfilled (B) eclipsed (C) conveyed (D) perceived
2. My cousin is seriously _____ to peanut butter. Even eating a little bit of it could cause a fatal reaction.
(A) durable (B) allergic (C) wholesale (D) toxic
3. Worried and nervous, he spent several _____ days waiting for the results of the language-oriented program entrance exam.
(A) pessimistic (B) devastating (C) voluntary (D) anxious
4. Taiwan owns the title of the Kingdom of Butterflies because more than 400 _____ of butterflies can be found on the island.
(A) species (B) illusions (C) blooms (D) origins
5. The doctor ran a test for Henrietta, and it came out positive. Soon he would give an official _____ that she was pregnant.
(A) corruption (B) confirmation (C) regulation (D) prediction
6. The government should try hard to _____ historic buildings for our future generations to inherit.
(A) discard (B) enlarge (C) preserve (D) revolutionize
7. To prevent the number of influenza cases from increasing, visitors and patients alike are required to have their body _____ taken before entering the hospital.
(A) temperatures (B) attachments (C) photographs (D) prescriptions
8. The Japanese fishing village organized guided _____ tours to the habitats of horseshoe crabs, which are known as "living fossils."
(A) ecological (B) economical (C) external (D) internal
9. After the killer earthquake struck, huge tidal waves surged onto the land at _____ high speeds.
(A) quarterly (B) soothingly (C) tremendously (D) definitely
10. All the players on our basketball team have been practicing very hard because we are highly _____ to win.
(A) animated (B) motivated (C) declined (D) cherished
11. The family decided to turn the _____ their famous ancestor had lived in for decades into a museum.
(A) assessment (B) arrangement (C) champion (D) residence
12. His book discusses the role of the Internet in _____ life and its impact on people now.
(A) contemporary (B) exceptional (C) contagious (D) lousy
13. If you _____ a traffic law, such as drinking and driving, you may not be allowed to drive for some time.
(A) destroy (B) violate (C) attack (D) invade
14. When I open a book, I look first at the table of _____ to get a general idea of the book and to see which chapters I might be interested in reading.
(A) contracts (B) contents (C) contests (D) contacts
15. Improper treatment of the disease may cause _____ or further complications.
(A) antibiotic (B) poultry (C) audition (D) infection

二、文法選擇 (10%)

16. Mr. Jennings closed the door quietly _____ wake up the baby.
(A) so that he won't (B) for fear of (C) in order to (D) so as not to
17. _____ feeling tired out after a long day's work, Gina was energetic and went to the pub dancing all night.
(A) Instead of (B) Because of (C) Other than (D) No longer
18. The boy's great enthusiasm for basketball _____ him to become a professional player.
(A) made (B) drove (C) forced (D) left
19. The child was _____ fearful of height that he kept screaming in the cable car.
(A) too (B) such (C) really (D) so
20. _____ home before 10 o'clock, Larry was grounded for a week.
(A) To get (B) Getting (C) Not getting (D) For getting

21. Gary is quite silent. He _____ talks unless it is necessary.
 (A) only (B) rather (C) as usual (D) hardly
22. Landing a job immediately after graduation is _____ most college students hope for now.
 (A) that (B) what (C) this (D) as
23. Mother told me she would not be home tonight and _____ I had to fix dinner for myself.
 (A) otherwise (B) that (C) in which (D) so that
24. _____, the boy turned to his mom for help.
 (A) Getting dark (B) Having started to rain (C) Not knowing what to do (D) Make me angry
25. _____ he is hiding, I swear I will hunt him down and make him pay for the wrongs he has done.
 (A) No matter (B) No matter when (C) However (D) Wherever

三、克漏字測驗 (20%)

(A) A sixty-five-year-old woman from western New South Wales was almost killed by a large kangaroo. The elderly Australian woman had a farm which ___26___ overrun by kangaroos in recent years. One day, as she crossed a field to check the horses on her farm, she was suddenly attacked by a male kangaroo. The kangaroo, ___27___ to be up to two meters tall and weighing one hundred kilograms, just jumped up and launched straight at her. He hit her once with a powerful front foot and she just dropped and rolled. Soon her face was ripped apart, her hand was mauled, she got scratches ___28___ her back and her head suffered a concussion. At that ___29___ moment, the woman's dog heard her screaming and rushed to her aid in no time. ___30___ the size difference, the brave dog faced the giant attacker and somehow chased the wild animal away. If it hadn't been for the dog, the poor woman would probably be dead.

26. (A) would be (B) had been (C) is being (D) has been
 27. (A) eliminated (B) estimated (C) exaggerated (D) expected
 28. (A) all over (B) in addition to (C) so far (D) across from
 29. (A) integral (B) normal (C) central (D) critical
 30. (A) Although (B) Since (C) Despite (D) But for

(B) There is a long-held belief that when meeting someone, the more eye contact we have with the person, ___31___. The result is an unfortunate tendency for people making initial contact—in a job interview, for example—to stare fixedly at the other individual. ___32___, this behavior is likely to make the interviewer feel very uncomfortable. Most of us are comfortable with eye contact lasting a few seconds. But eye contact which persists longer than that can make us nervous.

___33___ widely accepted belief is that powerful people in a society—often men—show their dominance over others by touching them in a variety of ways. In fact, research shows that in almost all cases, lower-status people initiate touch. Women also initiate touch more often than men do.

The belief that rapid speech and lying go together is also widespread and enduring. We react strongly—and suspiciously—___34___ fast talk. However, the opposite is a greater cause for suspicion. Speech that is slow, because it is laced with pauses or errors, ___35___ a more reliable indicator of lying than the opposite.

31. (A) it's better (B) the better (C) is better (D) which is better
 32. (A) Therefore (B) Instead (C) On the one hand (D) However
 33. (A) Other (B) The other (C) Another (D) More
 34. (A) with (B) by (C) to (D) in
 35. (A) has (B) is (C) which is (D) being

(C) How weird is it that two of the most influential people of the 19th century were born on the very same day? Abraham Lincoln and Charles Darwin came into the world on Feb. 12, 1809. One was born in a log cabin in Kentucky to poor parents, and ___36___ in a country estate to a rich British family. The two never met. But they both profoundly changed the way people viewed themselves and others and helped usher in a new era in the history of human thoughts.

“If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong.” Lincoln said this when, in the early 1860s, he declared that the American South's slaves would henceforth be free—an act ___37___ he is still beloved today. But in his own time Lincoln was highly controversial, as was the emancipation of slaves. It may also surprise you to learn that Lincoln's life was filled with heartbreak and disappointment.

“It is not the strongest of the species that survives, nor the most intelligent that survives. It is the one that is the most ___38___ to change.” This was what Darwin realized after a long sea voyage that included a stop in the Galápagos Islands, 600 miles west of South America. His theory that populations of living things evolve over generations through a process called natural selection was published in a famous 1859 book called *On the Origin of Species*. Darwin had become popular as a naturalist but was ___39___ by those who saw evolution as a challenge to the creation story in the Bible.

The revolutions in thoughts that these two men ___40___—emancipation and evolution—have strong links to our life today. The election of Barack Obama as the first black U.S. president completed a circle that started with Lincoln’s decision to free the slaves, and today most scientists agree that evolution explains the origin of human beings and life’s biological complexities. But for some, evolution is still very controversial.

36. (A) others (B) another (C) the rest (D) the other
 37. (A) since (B) for which (C) that (D) which
 38. (A) adaptable (B) acceptable (C) affordable (D) agreeable
 39. (A) attacked (B) embraced (C) ignored (D) tolerated
 40. (A) made off (B) took off (C) set off (D) kept off

(D) There are people suffering from starvation in various parts of the globe. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization, many nations are faced with serious food crises ___41___ there is simply no quick solution. Take Haiti for example. Due to severe lack of food, the local people live on cakes made with clay. People who visit the country are ___42___ to find that these mud cakes contain heavy metals and parasites which are detrimental to the human body. Unfortunately, not enough food is available. Haitian agriculture has yet to recover from the 2010 earthquake, and ___43___, 80% of the population does not have stable jobs.

Radiation pollution could also lead to famine-like conditions. The Sami people are an indigenous ___44___ that inhabits the arctic area of Europe. Their traditional means of livelihood include hunting, fishing, and reindeer herding. In 1986, the Chernobyl nuclear disaster poisoned fish, meat, and vegetation. 73,000 reindeer had to be destroyed ___45___ their meat was considered unsafe for human consumption. The subsequent radiation pollution deprived the Sami people of at least ten years’ worth of food supplies.

41. (A) that (B) by which (C) whether (D) to which
 42. (A) shocking (B) incredible (C) unbelievable (D) astonished
 43. (A) what’s worse (B) to sum up (C) in brief (D) in other words
 44. (A) resource (B) minority (C) faculty (D) reputation
 45. (A) not until (B) no sooner (C) no matter how (D) now that

四、文意選填 (12%) (※ 請在答案卷上填寫相對應的代號)

The young boy seems normal enough at first glance. However, when you greet him, he won’t make eye contact. He constantly rubs his hands together as if he were nervous. When he speaks to you, he seems ___46___ in what you have to say. He even makes a(n) ___47___ comment about a pimple on your face without noticing how uncomfortable you are becoming. These signs are ___48___ indications that this child has Asperger’s syndrome, a form of autism.

People with Asperger’s syndrome, called Aspies, are ___49___ by their tendency to focus on certain uncontrollable obsessions, and a lack of ability to comprehend social situations. Their social ___50___ makes it difficult for them to meet people and make friends, so they become lonely. This also leads some people to believe that they are unintelligent. Indeed, because Aspies obsess about some things and have difficulty ___51___ on others, they often do poorly in school. However, people with Asperger’s usually ___52___ above-average intelligence, and for the subjects that catch their interest, they have an amazing attention to detail. In addition, since their minds don’t recognize social norms, they are ___53___ to careers in art, science, and other fields that require “out-of-the-box” thinking and little social interaction.

Even though Asperger’s syndrome was only discovered in 1944, researchers believe that many ___54___ historical figures were actually Aspies. Albert Einstein, for example, may have had Asperger’s. He too got low grades in school and lacked social grace, but went on to make some of science’s greatest advancements. Some people even ___55___ that the great artist Michelangelo had Asperger’s because he kept few friends and had an obsession with detail in his works. Although many consider Asperger’s syndrome a disorder, there is now a growing Aspie community that disagrees. Despite the burdens it carries, many Aspies believe the condition to be a(n) ___56___. Advocates of people with Asperger’s hope that these unique people will not be forced to ___57___ to “normal” society, but will be accepted for who they are.

(A) eccentric	(B) speculate	(C) disinterested	(D) subtle
(E) possess	(F) shrewdness	(G) conform	(H) concentrating
(I) characterized	(J) contemplating	(K) obsessive	(L) well-suited
(M) offhand	(N) susceptible	(O) awkwardness	(P) blessing

五、閱讀測驗 (16%)

(A)

Imagine eating everything delicious you want—with none of the fat. That would be great, wouldn't it?

New “fake fat” products appeared on store shelves in the United States recently, but not everyone is happy about it. Makers of the products, which contain a compound called olestra, say food manufacturers can now eliminate fat from certain foods. Critics, however, say the new compound can rob the body of essential vitamins and nutrients and can also cause unpleasant side effects in some people. So it's up to decide whether the new fat-free products taste good enough to keep eating.

Chemists discovered olestra in the late 1960s, when they were searching for a fat that could be digested by infants more easily. Instead of finding the desired fat, the researchers created a fat that can't be digested at all.

Normally, special chemicals in the intestines “grab” molecules of regular fat and break them down so they can be used by the body. A molecule of regular fat is made up of three molecules of substances called fatty acids.

The fatty acids are absorbed by the intestines and bring with them the essential vitamins A, D, E, and K. When fat molecules are present in the intestines with any of those vitamins, the vitamins attach to the molecules and are carried into the bloodstream.

Olestra, which is made from six to eight molecules of fatty acids, is too large for the intestines to absorb. It just slides through the intestines without being broken down. Manufacturers say it's that ability to slide unchanged through the intestines that makes olestra so valuable as a fat substitute. It provides consumers with the taste of regular fat without any bad effects on the body. But critics say olestra can prevent vitamins A, D, E, and K from being absorbed. It can also prevent the absorption of carotenoids, compounds that may reduce the risk of cancer, heart disease, etc.

Manufacturers are adding vitamins A, D, E, and K as well as carotenoids to their products now. Even so, some nutritionists are still concerned that people might eat unlimited amounts of food made with the fat substitute without worrying about how many calories they are consuming.

58. We can learn from the passage that olestra is a substance that _____.

- (A) contains plenty of nutrients
- (B) makes foods easily digestible
- (C) makes foods fat-free while keeping them delicious
- (D) renders foods calorie-free while retaining their vitamins

59. Olestra is different from ordinary fats in that _____.

- (A) it passes through the intestines without being absorbed
- (B) it facilitates the absorption of vitamins by the body
- (C) it helps reduce the incidence of heart disease
- (D) it prevents excessive intake of vitamins

60. Why are nutritionists concerned about adding vitamins to olestra?

- (A) It may lead to excessive consumption of vitamins.
- (B) It may trigger a new wave of fake food production.
- (C) The function of the intestines may be weakened.
- (D) People may be induced to eat more than is necessary.

61. According to some critics, what can be a possible negative effect of olestra?

- (A) It may affect the overall fat intake.
- (B) It may increase the risk of cancer.
- (C) It may spoil the consumers' appetite.
- (D) It may slow down the consumer's metabolism

注意!! 背面尚有試題

(B)

The rise of English is a remarkable tale as Professor David Crystal reminds us in his attractive, short book “English as a Global Language.”

It is certainly quite a theme. When Julius Caesar landed in Britain more than 2,000 years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, English, **virtually** incomprehensible to modern ears, was probably spoken by about as few people as currently speak Cherokee, the language of a small North American Indian tribe—and with as little influence. About 1,000 years later, at the end of the 16th century, and after the Norman Conquest, the Reformation and the arrival of commercial printing technology, English was the native speech of between 5 million and 7 million people. And yet now look at it. As the second millennium approaches, English is more widely scattered, more widely spoken and written than any other language has ever been. In the title of the book it has become a truly global language. According to David Crystal, about 2.09 billion people, well over one-third of the world’s population are routinely exposed to it.

As he rightly points out, what is impressive about this staggering figure is “not so much the grand total but the speed with which expansion has taken place since the 1950s. In 1950, the case for English as a world language would have been no more than plausible. Fifty years on and the case is virtually won.” So what happened? Someone once said that a language is a dialect with an army and a navy. In other words, when the British navy set out to conquer the world, it set out an “army” of English speakers.

As the British Empire spread throughout the world, English became the basis of law, commerce and education. The British Empire was succeeded by another (the American), which shared virtually the same linguistic heritage. American English, which has become the rocket-fuel of the English language, has magically found its way into areas undreamed of 40, let alone 400 years ago.

The most valuable part of Crystal’s study is the section devoted to a speedy analysis of the cultural basis of this global reach, notably the influence of broadcasting, press, advertising, popular music and film. He is also up-to-date and informative in his identification of the World-Wide-Web as a powerful reinforcer of American cultural and linguistic dominance. One of his most interesting passages concerns the role played by the League of Nations, and later the U.N., in spreading English as an international language in the aftermath of the two world wars.

What does the future hold? To this question, Crystal proposes the recognition of a new form of English—WSSE (World Standard Spoken English)—which almost by definition rules out the possibility that English would fragment into mutually unintelligible languages as Latin once did. “English, in some shape or form, will find itself in the service of the world community forever,” Crystal writes.

62. What’s the passage mainly about?.

- (A) How English influences worldwide people
- (B) How English develops into a global language
- (C) How the English Language might change in the future
- (D) How old English and modern English are similar to each other

63. The word “**virtually**” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) exactly
- (B) scarcely
- (C) fairly
- (D) nearly

64. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- (A) The development of English has a lot to do with cultural and military expansion.
- (B) It was not until Julius Caesar landed in Britain that English became a popular language.
- (C) Over two-thirds of the world’s population is routinely exposed to the English language.
- (D) The American Empire helped spread English throughout the world before the British Empire.

65. According to the passage, Crystal believes that in the future, _____.

- (A) English will substitute for Latin as a global language
- (B) English will become the only spoken language around the globe
- (C) English will never cease exerting influence on the global community
- (D) English, like Latin, will fragment into an incomprehensible language

注意!! 背面尚有試題

六、中英翻譯測驗 (27%)

題組(A):引導式翻譯

根據最新的統計數字顯示，澎湖空難共造成 48 人死亡、10 人重傷。受害者家屬要求有關當局負起全責調查災難發生的主因。(6%)

According to the l (66) statistics, the air c (67) in Penghu claimed 48 lives in total and left ten people severely i (68). The victims' family asked the a (69) concerned to take full r (70) for investigating the main cause of the d (71).

題組(B)

72. 因為高雄瓦斯氣爆震驚全臺灣，安全使用瓦斯的重要性再怎麼強調也不為過。(4%)

73. 民眾一旦聞到瓦斯味，就會立刻通報瓦斯公司來檢查瓦斯是否有漏氣。(4%)

題組(C)

74. 政府呼籲人們盡量不要到西非旅行以免感染致命的伊波拉(Ebola)病毒。(4%)

75. 伊波拉病毒除了會破壞人體的循環系統外還有以下幾項症狀，如劇烈頭痛、上吐下瀉、內出血等。(5%)

76. 為了有效抑制伊波拉病毒的傳播，科學家們正努力合作研發對抗伊波拉病毒的疫苗。(4%)

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