

國立臺中第一高級中學 104 學年度
學術性向資賦優異【語文類】學生入班鑑定安置計畫
英文學科能力評量 試題卷

第一大題:文意字彙(15%)

1. This private school honors obedience and _____, and its students have to follow sets of strict rules.
A. manufacture B. negotiation C. prosperity D. discipline
2. The Umbrella _____ in Hong Kong shows that most Hong Kong people are not satisfied with China's iron-fist rule.
A. Sensation B. Constitution C. Revolution D. Immigration
3. The police found no clue despite a thorough _____ of the crime scene. They literally left no stone unturned.
A. frequency B. harmony C. determination D. investigation
4. After a series of applications and interviews, Jason was finally _____ to his ideal college.
A. admitted B. involved C. appealed D. elected
5. The film _____ doesn't do its original novel any justice. The casting is so disappointing; the actors look nothing like the book characters.
A. adaptation B. demonstration C. association D. distribution
6. A wireless network enables people to take their laptops down to a coffee shop where they can _____ the websites for news and information.
A. observe B. broadcast C. transmit D. browse
7. Compared with the total cost of rebuilding the typhoon-stricken areas, one individual's donation might seem _____. However, every dollar does make a difference.
A. insignificant B. irresponsible C. irrelevant D. intolerable
8. Oil production is on the _____ in many countries. We are facing a shortage of this natural resource.
A. disguise B. decline C. denial D. display
9. It was extremely cold this morning. I even _____ because I did not have enough clothes on.
A. detected B. portrayed C. conveyed D. shivered
10. At concerts, the front-row seats are reserved for guests _____. Ordinary audiences cannot sit in the first row.
A. accordingly B. occasionally C. exclusively D. consequently
11. Jack is now studying medicine in college. After graduation, he is bound to _____ medicine, because his ambition is to work as a doctor.
A. produce B. prescribe C. cure D. practice
12. In her acceptance speech, the Nobel laureate expressed her _____ for all the love and support from her beloved family.
A. appreciation B. consumption C. depression D. inspiration
13. In some countries, students _____ their teachers as "masters" while in other countries, they call their teachers by first names.
A. identify B. refer C. describe D. address
14. The typhoon wrought NT\$100 billion of property damage and _____ almost 500 innocent lives.
A. claimed B. snatched C. murdered D. seized
15. Greg has not talked to me in the past five years, but yesterday he called me on the phone _____.
A. in black and white B. out of the red C. in the pink D. out of the blue

第二大題:克漏字測驗(20%)

(A)

The Internet has for several decades offered a platform of free speech to ordinary people, but the power of that freedom didn't become evident until the 21st century.

Key to this 16 is the popularity of the Web log— or blog, for short. Blogs, which are essentially Web pages that can be quickly updated, are a new, easy way for Internet users to 17 their thoughts. Blogs have various themes and topics. 18 most blogs are little more than online dairies, attracting few readers, some blogs tackle important issues, and in the process earn a 19 readership. Some companies have recognized the power of blogosphere, and are attempting to use it to their advantage. 20, automobile company General Motors has used blogging as a way to keep in touch with customers. Indeed, a popular blog can help an institution succeed.

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|------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 16. A. shift | B. aspect | C. concept | D. concern |
| 17. A. deliver | B. manage | C. comment | D. edit |
| 18. A. Even | B. Although | C. Because | D. When |
| 19. A. respected | B. respectful | C. respective | D. respectable |
| 20. A. After all | B. As a result | C. For instance | D. On the contrary |

(B)

Tornados occur throughout the world, but for reasons that scientists are not able to discern, the great majority occurs in the United States. About 700 tornados a year occur within the United States, and this 21 three-quarter of the worldwide total. Most of the United States tornados take place in the Midwest and in the Southern states, the border the Gulf of Mexico.

22, a tornado cuts a path of a hundred yards and lasts less than an hour; an average tornado might push itself at a speed of 15 or 20 miles per hour and 23 cover a distance of 20 or so miles. Tornados, 24, can be much worse than average. The most destructive tornado on record occurred on March 18, 1952, in the state of Missouri, Illinois, and Indiana. The path of this tornado was more than 200 miles long and a mile wide. 25 at an average speed of 60 miles per hour, the winds at the center of the storm spun around at considerably more than 200 miles per hour.

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|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. comprises | B. includes | C. accounts | D. symbolizes |
| 22. A. Above all | B. At any rate | C. No matter what | D. In general |
| 23. A. otherwise | B. nevertheless | C. therefore | D. afterwards |
| 24. A. whereas | B. however | C. hence | D. although |
| 25. A. Traveling | B. To travel | C. Traveled | D. Travel |

(C)

If you're serious about fitness, you know the importance of training your muscles and your brain. 26 the right preparation, you won't have the physical or mental endurance to finish, whether it's a five-k or an Ironman. But it 27 that it may be just as important to train your gut—or suffer inflammatory consequences. So 28 a study in the *International Journal of Sports Medicine*.

Researchers sampled the blood of 17 runners before and after a 24-hour ultramarathon—29 runners covered anywhere from 75 to 130 miles on foot. During the race, their guts got leaky—due to a lack of blood flow to the intestines, and the physical 30 from so many jarring miles. Gut bacteria escaped into the blood, where some released toxins. The runners' bodies then 31 by launching an immune response, and inflammation set in.

Some runners actually had blood profiles identical to 32 of patients with blood poisoning, or sepsis. But the most well-trained 33 avoided the problem. Their bodies launched a counterattack, unleashing anti-inflammatory compounds to tamp down their bodies' immune overreaction.

The authors say just four hours of activity is extreme enough to 34 this chain of inflammation. Suggesting it's key to gradually build up to new personal bests, even if they're not ultraworthy. 35 has long been said: slow and steady wins the race.

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|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 26. A. Without | B. Despite | C. In addition to | D. Regardless of |
| 27. A. ends up | B. turns out | C. occurs to | D. dawns on |
| 28. A. writes | B. tells | C. says | D. reads |
| 29. A. which | B. where | C. on which | D. what |
| 30. A. remedy | B. imagery | C. stimulus | D. fatigue |
| 31. A. requested | B. restored | C. responded | D. respired |
| 32. A. that | B. those | C. what | D. which |
| 33. A. participants | B. abusers | C. employers | D. operators |
| 34. A. take off | B. put off | C. kick off | D. leave off |
| 35. A. Which | B. As | C. What | D. That |

第三大題:文意選填(20%)

(A)

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|--------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|--------------|
| (A) impact | (B) rock | (C) gender | (D) professional | (E) contrast |
| (F) regarded | (G) appropriate | (H) reflect | (I) where | (J) which |

Baby girls are often dressed in light pink and baby boys in light blue. These light colors are called baby colors which are considered 36 for little babies. If we don't know what 37 a baby will be, we often buy clothing and bedding in pale yellow and pale green. These are 38 as colors for both boys and girls.

As children grow older, they often wear clothes with bright colors like red, green, blue and yellow. The colors in their clothes 39 their energy.

Many teens and college students today like to dress in black clothes to be like 40 stars. They think this color gives the perception that they are dark and moody, 41 makes them feel like grown-ups—most people won't dress children or babies in black. Other teens like to wear black with such strong colors as red, bright pink, or orange. Together, these colors have a strong 42. Teens like to wear these colors thanks to the strong 43 of colors that make them look strong, too.

At work, adults not only have to follow the dress code but like to give the perception of being 44, so they often wear business clothes in colors like grey, brown, or navy blue. But at home, 45 they don't have to worry about others' perceptions, adults dress in all kinds of colors.

(B)

(A) amazing	(B) function	(C) recognize	(D) lets
(E) adapt	(F) defending	(G) major	(H) remain
(I) mention	(J) contain	(K) allows	(L) absorb

How would you describe an elephant? You would probably 46 big ears, a long trunk, and tusks. But have you ever stopped to think about why elephants look the way they do? These familiar features that make elephants so easy to 47 actually help them to survive.

Take the ears, for example. An elephant's ears are large, floppy and fan-shaped. They also 48 many large blood vessels. When an elephant flaps its ears, they actually help to cool its blood down. Those big ears also 49 as fans to keep hot air and insects away. Elephant hearing is very sensitive, and the shape of their ears actually helps them to hear better too.

An elephant's trunk is probably the most 50 nose in the animal world. The trunk is used for breathing, smelling and touching. Because it is so long, an elephant can even use its trunk like a snorkel to breath while it walks through deep rivers! The trunk is prehensile as well—it can pick things up. This 51 a feeding elephant to reach high up into the treetops or down to the ground to take leaves and grasses. When it's time for a drink, the trunk sucks up water like a straw and sprays it into the mouth. When it's hot, the trunk is used for taking mud and dust baths. This helps the elephant 52 cool, keeps the insects from biting, and protects the skin against the burning sun.

An elephant's beautiful tusks are actually special teeth. They are used as weapons for sparring with other elephants and for 53 against predators. Tusks are also used as tools for stripping bark from trees, gathering and carrying food, and digging for water.

Elephants look the way they do for a reason. They have changed their ways to 54 themselves to the environment. Their ears, trunk, and tusks are 55 features that let them survive in hot, dry conditions.

第四大題:閱讀測驗(12%)

(A)

In the last several decades, the western world has been rediscovering the soybean, a plant whose use dates before recorded history in Asia. For thousands of years, the Chinese have valued highly the soybean, considering it one of the five important grains (along with rice, millet, barley, and wheat). Since it is cheap to produce and rich in protein, and has many uses, the soybean could provide food to the world's growing population. Besides, soybeans can be fed to a variety of other animals ranging from livestock to silk worms.

The soybean is an almost perfect source of protein. If you are a vegetarian, or if your diet includes little meat, soy protein is a good alternative, and may even be essential to maintaining your health. The soybean's high fiber content is beneficial in preventing digestive disorders. The soybean is free of cholesterol, and more importantly, the soy oil contains some special substances, called Omega 3 fatty acids, which reduce cholesterol and prevent blood from clotting in human body. Research shows that consuming a minimum of 25 grams of soy protein a day can lower blood cholesterol levels in people with high cholesterol problems.

In view of all these strengths, in the 1930s the United States and Canada undertook a research project in which they managed to breed an especially nutritious soybean with a high oil content. Since then, the United States has become the world's largest producer of soybeans and has exported much of its soybean produce. In recent years, the soybean has been used in making many different foods and has become the atom of health food. Health-conscious Americans are adding tofu, the most popular soybean product, to salads and using it as a meat substitute. In the health food stores of major cities, it is now possible to buy tofu burgers and even tofu hot dogs.

56. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A. Asians have used soybean produce for thousands of years.
- B. Health-conscious Americans are using more tofu in their diet.
- C. The soybean provides food for the world's growing population.
- D. The soybean is healthful and has become popular in the western world.

57. The soybean helps to keep cholesterol down mainly because it contains _____.

- A. rich protein
- B. rich vitamin
- C. some fatty acids
- D. high fiber content

58. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- A. Tofu is a rich protein source.
- B. Soybean protein prevents digestive problems.

- C. The United States exports most of its soybean produce to Canada.
D. Vegetarians should eat less than 25 grams of soy protein every day.

(B)

Imagine a woman with a very long neck, wide lips, big fat earlobes, tiny feet and a small waist. Does she sound beautiful? Well, believe it or not, this imaginary woman is made up of elements of beauty from many different cultures. When you put all of these elements together, the result is a monster! It's difficult to know the difference between a beauty and a beast with so many ideas of beauty. Each culture has its own concept of beauty, and this idea is often changing.

Many centuries ago, people of the Tang Dynasty in China thought fat women were the most beautiful. Fat women showed that the dynasty was prosperous. Because the emperor wanted to show his prosperity, fat became the accepted idea of beauty. Today, skinny people are thought to be beautiful. In Taiwan, a thin man or woman is attractive, because he or she looks like the models that cover most magazines and the stars of television shows. Thin is beautiful, because it is what magazines want to show.

The shape of the beautiful body has also changed over time. In Europe and America during the 1800s, the hourglass was considered a beautiful shape for women. Women wore corsets, a type of underwear tied tightly around the waist, to force their bodies into the shape of an hourglass. This shape was thought beautiful, because it increased women's chests and made them appear more delicate. In the 1920s, however, flat chests and no curves were thought beautiful. This is because healthy, independent women were desirable.

Different skin colors are also thought beautiful. In ancient Greece, pale skin was beautiful, because wealthy people were pale. If you had pale skin, this meant you spent your days inside and did not have to work. Pale skin was, therefore, associated with leisure and prosperity. Today, however, many Americans and Europeans think dark skin is beautiful for the same reason. If you have golden-brown skin today, it means you can afford a tanning salon or hours each week lying on the beach or playing sports.

The search for beauty is natural for human beings. For thousands of years, we have been changing our bodies to appear more beautiful, but there are no rules for this. Each time and culture has its own idea of beauty, and sometimes these ideas conflict. So, next time you are getting ready for a date, remember that you could end up like the "beast," if you don't follow your own style!

59. What is the most appropriate title for this article?
A. The Definition of Beauty
B. Beauty and the Beast
C. The Search for True Beauty
D. The Ever-changing Ideas of Beauty
60. According to this passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
A. Sometimes the ideas of beauty may conflict.
B. Each culture has its own concept of beauty.
C. In the 1800s, women with full figure were preferred.
D. Flat chest and no curves were considered beautiful for women in the 1920s.
61. Contemporary Euro-American societies prefer dark skin mainly because of its association with _____.
A. fertility and health
B. prosperity and leisure
C. nutrition and wealth
D. longevity and good taste

第五大題:合併與改寫句子(8%)

62. I saw a cockroach this morning. /It crossed the street. (用感官動詞合併兩句)
63. Zachary has saved most of his lucky money for some time.
He has done so because he wants to buy a new computer. (用 **so that . . .** 合併兩句)
64. Tom got up late this morning, so he didn't catch the bus. (用 **If** 假設語氣句型改寫本句)
65. Joanne seldom has breakfast at home. (以 **Seldom** 開頭改寫本句)

第六大題:引導式翻譯(10%)，每格限填一字。

- A. 在智慧型手機出現以前，人們大多依賴電子郵件和簡訊溝通。
Before the advent of smartphones, people mostly 66 67 emails and texts 68 communication.
- B. 我們的錢快花光了，我們現在只好盡可能地少花錢。
We are running out of money. 69 we have to do now is 70 71 little money 72 73.
- C. Anna 早上六點要起床很難。
74 is difficult 75 Anna to get up at 6 in the morning.

第七大題:整句式翻譯(15%)

76. 由於資訊流通快速，新聞媒體成為青少年吸取新知的管道之一。
77. 為了刺激銷售量，新聞中常出現有害青少年身心健康的性與暴力。
78. 媒體不應該專注於報導負面的消息，以免為下一代造成不良的影響。

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