

國立臺中第一高級中學 105 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

I. 字彙 [1-70 題每題 1 分, 71-85 題每題 2 分, 請於答案卡上作答]

1. Lucy made a _____ to me that she would send me a postcard from England.
I hope he can keep her word.
(A) survey (B) promise (C) sword (D) veil
2. This syrup will _____ your energy level. You might have some before staying
up all night to work on your paper.
(A) pitch (B) boost (C) rise (D) wink
3. In Chinese culture, pigs _____ laziness, whereas cows are often associated
with the image of diligence.
(A) suggest (B) refuse (C) refresh (D) throw
4. Residents are told not to dump all household waste _____ into the trash can;
reusable materials should first be sorted out and recycled.
(A) slowly (B) shortly (C) namely (D) straight
5. Every year in Spain, many tourists _____ to the town and celebrate the tomato
festival.
(A) flock (B) appreciate (C) dare (D) lie
6. Life is full of _____ changes. No one can know what will happen next.
(A) diligent (B) uniform (C) continuous (D) industrial
7. The manager's _____ has to browse newspapers every morning, finding any story
worth noticing for him.
(A) activity (B) tip (C) entertainment (D) secretary
8. After Albert took violins, his interest in classical music gradually _____.
(A) educated (B) developed (C) informed (D) learned
9. In the _____ of making the short clip, the students realized how difficult
and complicated making a movie will be.
(A) couch (B) coach (C) process (D) goal
10. To keep the room _____, my sister puts things back where they belong after
using them.
(A) tidy (B) messy (C) stressed (D) confusing

II. 綜合測驗

(A) In Jurassic Park, scientists revived dinosaurs by using the DNA of dead animals. Today, similar technology might be used to ___11___ extinct species. One animal that researchers are hoping to revive is the northern white rhino. This animal isn't actually extinct ___12___, but it will be soon. Only two female and one male white rhinos ___13___ in the world. However, all three are elderly and can't ___14___. Scientists are

currently collecting cell samples from them. They are hoping to create embryos with the samples. In the future, these embryos might be put into their close ___15___, the southern white rhino, which could give birth to northern white rhinos.

11. (A) call up (B) bring back (C) get on (D) put down
12. (A) yet (B) too (C) either (D) also
13. (A) remember (B) recall (C) relieve (D) remain
14. (A) reproduce (B) calm (C) install (D) lift
15. (A) reforms (B) rivers (C) relatives (D) roosters

(B) The pineapple, long a symbol of Hawaii, was not a native plant. ___16___, pineapples did not appear there until 1813. The pineapple was ___17___ found in Paraguay and in the southern part of Brazil. Natives planted the fruit across South and Central America and in the Caribbean region, ___18___ Christopher Columbus first found it. Columbus brought it, along with many other new things, back to Europe with him. From there, the tasty fruit ___19___ throughout other parts of civilization. It was carried on sailing ships around the world because it was found to help prevent scurvy, a disease that often ___20___ sailors on long voyages. It was at the end of one of these long voyages that the pineapple came to Hawaii to stay.

16. (A) For instance (B) In reality (C) As a result (D) In the end
17. (A) recently (B) nearly (C) actually (D) barely
18. (A) where (B) what (C) which (D) that
19. (A) to spread (B) spread (C) spreading (D) be spread
20. (A) troubled (B) caused (C) made (D) taught

(C) LEGO has released a new set of three heroes, and all of them are scientists. There is a twist: they're women. The Danish toy company has ___21___ the mold for LEGO characters by creating a set devoted entirely to female professionals. The toy set, named the Research Institute, has since become a ___22___, bringing in much money for LEGO.

The idea for the all-female characters perhaps came from a letter written to LEGO by seven-year-old Charlotte Benjamin. In the letter, Benjamin ___23___ LEGO toys for portraying only men as going on adventures or working. ___24___, she wrote, female LEGO figures were always at home, shopping, or at the beach. LEGO claimed it was already creating the female researchers when it received Benjamin's letter.

___25___ Benjamin's letter, LEGO was also spurred on by an online petition started by scientist Ellen Koojiman. She said LEGO sets had more males than females and those women characters tended to be stereotypical. LEGO had tried to ___26___ girls in 2011 with its LEGO Friends set which featured Barbie-like figures in cafes, washing pet dogs, and at beauty shops. Critics called the toys condescending and sexist.

21. (A) broken (B) inspired (C) cancelled (D) promoted
22. (A) rumor (B) disaster (C) bestseller (D) celebration
23. (A) praised (B) thanked (C) criticized (D) punished

24. (A) Instead (B) Therefore (C) For example (D) Meanwhile
 25. (A) Based on (B) In addition to (C) Exclusive of (D) Because of
 26. (A) appeal to (B) knock off (C) depend on (D) care for

(D) William Shakespeare, the greatest writer and dramatist in the English language, literally __27__ many words and expressions, thereby enriching the English language enormously. One example is to describe an ill-fated couple as “star-crossed lovers”---an expression which originated from *Romeo and Juliet*.

Romeo and Juliet is one of the most famous tragedies written by William Shakespeare. It is a story about two lovers __28__ families have long feuded with each other.

One day, Romeo, a son of the Montagues, saw Juliet at a party. __29__ the truth that she was a Capulet, to which his family had for generations felt strong hostility, he fell madly in love with her. How he wished he __30__ born into the Montague family. Deeply troubled by the fact, Romeo followed Juliet home and crept into the Capulet’s garden. Happy to be close to Juliet, Romeo felt his heart __31__.

To his surprise, Juliet happened to be out on the balcony, speaking of her love for him. Juliet knew that “Monague” and “Capulet” not only meant names to their families, __32__ they also carried the meaning of hatred. However, falling in love with Romeo at first sight gave Juliet a fresh insight __33__ what names really meant. Juliet said that what really mattered was their love. Whatever Romeo was called, he would still be the same person she fell in love with. Names should not be a(n) __34__ to their love. Upon hearing this, Romeo swore his love to Juliet by the moon and was determined to deny his father and family. The couple’s fate was doomed from the start.

27. (A) formed (B) coined (C) found (D) planted
 28. (A) which (B) what (C) who (D) whose
 29. (A) According to (B) Despite (C) Instead of (D) As for
 30. (A) were to be (B) would be (C) hadn’t been (D) wouldn’t have been
 31. (A) leaping (B) fallen (C) moving (D) closed
 32. (A) but (B) while (C) or (D) otherwise
 33. (A) with (B) for (C) by (D) into
 34. (A) blessing (B) delight (C) obstacle (D) amusement

(E) Humans have kept cats as pets since 9,500 years ago. Cats were __35__ kept to control vermin like mice and rats and are known to hunt and eat over 1,000 animal species. However, today most cats are kept as pets for their companionship, because they are clean, do not __36__ too much attention, and do not eat too much. Cats are perhaps the most popular type of pet in the world, with about 600 million of them in homes __37__ the world.

Cats have excellent night vision, which is even better than that of humans. A cat's ears are also __38__, and they can hear much high-pitched sound than those of humans or dogs. Also, a cat's sense of smell is much better than a human's. Cats use a wide __39__ of body language and several types of sounds to communicate. The basic way that a cat communicates

is __40__ it purrs when it is happy. All these abilities, as well as their agility, make them effective hunters.

35. (A) especially (B) originally (C) possibly (D) hopefully
 36. (A) inquire (B) acquire (C) enquire (D) require
 37. (A) underneath (B) through (C) across (D) over
 38. (A) famous (B) marvelous (C) primitive (D) artificial
 39. (A) variety (B) length (C) movement (D) space
 40. (A) that (B) which (C) what (D) how

III. 文意選填

(A) filter	(B) what	(C) undivided	(D) from	(E) such as
(AB) seated	(AC) irritated	(AD) available	(AE) before	(BC) louder

(A) Cell phones are ubiquitous and research shows that although most users think they have good mobile manners, many people report being __41__ or annoyed by the use of the phones in public places. Clearly there's a lack of understanding of __42__ is and isn't acceptable in terms of cell phone etiquette. Following is a list of do's and don'ts:

Do respect those who are with you. When you're engaged face-to-face with others, either in a meeting or a conversation, give them your complete and __43__ attention.

Avoid texting or taking calls. If a call is important, apologize and ask permission __44__ accepting it.

Don't yell. The average person talks three times __45__ on a cell phone than they do in a face-to-face conversation. Always be mindful of your volume.

Do be a good dining companion. No one wants to be a captive audience to a third-party cell phone conversation, or to sit in silence while their dining companion texts with someone. Always silence and store your phone before being __46__. Never put your cell phone on the table.

Don't ignore universal quiet zones __47__ the theater, church, the library, your daughter's dance recital and funerals.

Do let voicemail do its job. When you're in the company of others, let voicemail handle non-urgent calls.

Don't make wait staff wait. Whether it's your turn in line or time to order at the table, always make yourself __48__ to the server. Making servers and other patrons wait for you to finish a personal phone call is never acceptable. If the call is important, step away from the table or get out of line.

Don't forget to __49__ your language. A rule of thumb: If you wouldn't walk through a busy public place with a particular word or comment printed on your T-shirt, don't use it in cell phone conversations.

Good cell phone etiquette is similar to common courtesy. Conversations and text exchanges have a tendency to distract people __50__ what's happening in front of them. Cell phone users should be thoughtful, courteous and respect the people around them.

(A) selfish	(B) interviewed	(C) understanding	(D) relationship	(E) missing
(AB) remove	(AC) conflicts	(AD) instead	(AE) unfairly	(BC) career

(B) The movie *Freaky Friday* (2003) is about how a mother and daughter, who have ___51___ in many ways, get to know each other better after switching bodies for one day. The daughter, Anna, who is still ___52___ her dad father, doesn't accept her mother's new boyfriend, Ryan, and thinks her mother never cares about her. Her mother, Tess, who thinks of Anna as a ___53___, immature teenager, dislikes her music as well as her rock band, and feels that she should spend time on her schoolwork ___54___. On the day before Anna's rock band performance and Tess's wedding rehearsal, they switch bodies after eating some fortune cookies. Since they still have to go to school and go to work the next day, they have no time to ___55___ the spell. That means they must complete the two tasks for each other, too.

As Anna and Tess are doing each other's job, they gradually find they were wrong before. When being ___56___ on a TV show to discuss about Tess's new book, Anna comes to realize how difficult it is to be both a ___57___ woman and a single mother. Meanwhile, Tess experiences a day in Anna's high school and finds Anna has been treated ___58___ by her teacher and thus got a bad grade. She also begins to appreciate Ann's music after she learns more about it.

At last, they work together and complete both tasks. As soon as Anna and Tess reach a mutual ___59___ of each other, they return to their own bodies. After the incident, they enjoy a better ___60___ in their life.

IV. 片語選填

(A) true to life	(B) poured in	(C) get off	(D) at hand	(E) called off
(AB) in other words	(AC) turned down	(AD) brought up	(AE) dropped by	(BC) take off

61. To learn English well, students are demanded to have an English dictionary ___61___.
62. After the TV news covered the tragedy, donations ___62___.
63. The characters in the play were ___63___ because the playwright's personal experiences made them so realistic.
64. The plane couldn't ___64___ because of a problem with its fuel tanks.
65. Life is all about making decisions; ___65___, you are the master of your fate.
66. Alex has made every effort to chase girls, but he is always ___66___ by them.
67. We ___67___ the trip when two of people who were supposed to go became sick.
68. We ___68___ the puppies carefully and sold them for a good profit.
69. Please ___69___ the stairs. You know you shouldn't play on the stairs.
70. She ___70___ the office during her vacation to see if he had received any important mail.

V. 閱讀測驗

(A) A wise woman traveling in the mountains found a precious stone. The next day she met another traveler who was hungry. The wise woman generously opened her bag to share her food with the traveler. When the hungry traveler saw the precious stone, he asked her to give it to him. The woman did so without hesitation. The traveler left, **rejoicing**. If he sold the stone, he thought, he would have enough money for the rest of his life. But in a few days he came back to find the woman. When he found her, he said, "I know how valuable this stone is, but I'm giving it back to you, hoping that you can give me something even more precious. You gave me the stone without asking for anything in return. Please teach me what you have in your heart that makes you so generous.

71. Based on the story, the woman is a _____ person.

- (A) softhearted (B) mean (C) horrible (D) corny

72. What does the word **rejoicing** mean?

- (A) feeling happy (B) feeling worried (C) feeling pain (D) feeling regret

73. Why did the man come back to the woman in the end of the story?

- (A) He'd love to know the way to find more precious stones.
(B) He'd love to repay the lady's kindness by giving her some gems.
(C) He'd love to know the lady's secret to true happiness.
(D) He'd love to stay with the lady offering help to mountaineers.

(B) Brushing your teeth regularly will help you maintain a healthy smile. But that smile won't last long if you don't take proper care of your toothbrush and switch to a new one often. According to the American Dental Association(ADA), toothbrushes can **harbor** bacteria. These germs come from the mouth and can accumulate in toothbrushes over time.

Many Americans replace their toothbrushes only once or twice a year. The ADA, however, recommends using a new toothbrush every three to four months. Children's toothbrushes may need to be changed more often.

During those three to four months of use, there are several ways to keep a toothbrush clean. For example, rinse your toothbrush in an upright position, and let it air dry. Most importantly, do not share toothbrushes.

74. What does the word **harbor** mean in the first passage?

- (A) keep (B) desert (C) lift (D) darken

75. Based on the article, which of the following statements is **not** true?

- (A) We should replace our toothbrushes every three or four months.
(B) Humidity speeds the growth of germs.
(C) It is suggested that one lay the toothbrush flat after using it.
(D) Brushing our teeth is an important part of our dental care routine.

(C) "In every country, whenever I ask people what is the main problem with their brains, memory is the No. 1 answer," says Tony Buzan, one of the world's leading experts on memory. "The problem is, we've trained ourselves to have bad memory."

Whether it is forgotten names, misplaced keys, missed appointments or simply not

being able to recall something, it is nothing to do with age. We can have a great memory well into our 80s and beyond, but only if we're willing to invest some time and energy. "Your memory declines with age only if it's not used. Conversely, if it is used, it will continue to improve throughout your lifetime." The bonus is a better quality of your senior years. Research has shown that seniors with a sharp memory and an alert mind are more socially active and participate in a broader range of activities, which in turn helps maintain brain power and memory in the process.

Having a reliable memory, indeed, is important in our personal lives. Mnemonics, rooted in Greek mythology, are proven techniques for remembering everything, including names, lists, facts and numbers. And you don't have to be brilliant nor study for years to see results. Once you understand the basics and use them regularly, you'll be on your way to having a better memory.

There are dozens of mnemonic techniques, but they all boil down to two things: imagination and association. Since the brain has difficulty remembering abstract symbols, the key is to make them memorable by attaching vivid images to them. For example, think of the words "elephant" and "banana," and your mind automatically finds a way to connect the two. Harnessing that natural inclination, then exaggerating the image using your imagination so it's unforgettable, is the key to remembering.

One of the most popular techniques is the Roman Room system. Let's say you don't want to forget three items you need to pick up: flour, milk and bread. Picture walking into a yard with snow falling down like flour. Proceed to the living room and find milk spilled on your Persian rug. Continue down the hall and imagine slices of bread glued to the walls. "The more ridiculous the images, the quicker the recall." Since these elaborate pictures, which you create in seconds, have sprung from your own imagination, they are much harder to forget. It might not work for somebody else, but it does for you because you're the one who made it up.

Many people who apply mnemonics to their everyday life have drastically shrunk their dependence on reminder notes. The experts are right: It's really not that hard to remember things once you know how. Sure, writing a list doesn't take long but now you are giving your brain cells some essential exercise.

76. According to Tony Buzan, what is the main reason for people's bad memory?

- (A) They invest too little time in memory-boosting activities.
- (B) Their memory decline with age.
- (C) There is something wrong with their brains.
- (D) They tend to misplace their keys.

77. According to the passage, what's the benefit of having a good memory when one gets old?

- (A) He or she will not miss an important appointment.
- (B) He or she will be healthier both mentally and physically.
- (C) He or she will be more active in social life.
- (D) He or she will get a promotion at work.

78. What is “Mnemonics”?
- (A) A lifestyle which originated in Greece.
 - (B) A language invented by Greek people.
 - (C) A set of memory-improving techniques.
 - (D) A subject to study in university.
79. How can one apply Mnemonics to his or her daily life?
- (A) To go on a healthy diet.
 - (B) To remember as many abstract symbols as possible.
 - (C) To take reminder notes before going shopping.
 - (D) To associate abstract symbols with vivid images.
80. Which of the following techniques is not mentioned when one wants to apply Mnemonics to his or her daily life?
- (A) To make up ridiculous stories.
 - (B) To study for many years.
 - (C) To exercise one’s imagination.
 - (D) To be creative and imaginative.
- (D) When it comes to losing weight, the trick lies not so much in what you eat but in how much you consume. After all, even if you stick to whole grains, fruits, and vegetables, it’s still possible to eat too much, resulting in weight gain. But according to one study, keeping your weight in check may also depend on where you eat. Specifically, researchers at Cornell found that eating in a restaurant with softer lighting and soothing music is linked to eating less. Now, you may argue that people drawn to restaurants with a more subdued atmosphere are simply more prone to eat less for a variety of reasons, and that the atmosphere itself has little to do with influencing how much people eat. Maybe so. But the study in question suggests otherwise. The researchers studied people eating at a Hardees fast food restaurant, whose dining area was the same as every other Hardees. The researchers re-designed another section to feature softer lighting and music. They found that people eating in the **modified** dining area consumed less than those in the regular area, even though both groups ordered roughly the same amount of food.
- So what does this mean? Since fast food joints are generally believed to be responsible for widespread obesity, changing the ambiance of Hardees, McDonalds, Burger King, and other fast food franchises to feature dimmer lighting and softer music could help people eat less, and lose more.
81. What does the first two sentences of the first paragraph mean?
- (A) What one eats has a lot to do with one’s weight.
 - (B) Following a whole-grain diet is helpful in losing weight.
 - (C) The amount of what one eats can decide one’s weight.
 - (D) Weight loss is possible if one is careful in choosing what to eat.
82. What does the study conducted by researchers in Cornell suggest?
- (A) The atmosphere in which one dines can influence one’s appetite.
 - (B) Keeping one weight in check is very important.

- (C) People are more likely to be drawn to a restaurant with softer lighting.
(D) Wherever one dines, they always order the same food.
83. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**modified**” in the first paragraph?
(A) improved (B) beautified (C) cleaned (D) changed
84. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?
(A) Fast food joints should stop serving high-calorie food.
(B) Service at fast food joints should be improved.
(C) Fast food should not be accountable for widespread obesity.
(D) People eating at a restaurant with dimmer lighting and softer music tend to stay fit.
85. Which of the following is the best title of this passage?
(A) Effective ways to lose weight.
(B) Where one dines counts in weight control.
(C) Solutions to widespread obesity.
(D) Fast food and its link to obesity.

試題結束

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	B	A	D	A	C	D	B	C	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	A	C	B	C	A	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	C	C	D	B	A	B	D	B	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	A	D	C	B	D	C	B	A	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
AC	B	C	AE	BC	AB	E	AD	A	D
51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
AC	E	A	AD	AB	B	BC	AE	C	D
61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
D	B	A	BC	AB	AC	E	AD	C	AE
71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	A	C	A	C	A	C	C	D	B
81	82	83	84	85					
C	A	D	D	B					