

國立臺中文華高級中學 100 學年度
數理暨語文資賦優異學生鑑定—第一階段 英文科試題卷

測驗說明：

本試卷分二個部分共 2 張 4 頁，滿分為 100 分。第一部分 1-60 題為選擇題，請於答案卡上作答；第二部分為寫作，請於答案卷上作答。答案卡及答案卷上不可做任何身分註記，否則以零分計算；答案卷僅 1 張單面，請視需求作答。

Part I

I. 聽力測驗 (20%)

Part A:

1. (A) Oh no! I didn't do it on purpose.
(B) I didn't do anything. I called an expert.
(C) I've been trying to fix it for two hours.
(D) I've worked in a DVD store for a long time.
2. (A) OK! I'll remember to keep the lights on.
(B) Of course. I'll buy some lights after I finish.
(C) No problem. I'll double check before I leave.
(D) I will finish studying before I leave.

Part B:

(3-5 為第一題組)

3. (A) She owed him money. (B) He found her purse.
(C) She worked at the bank. (D) He was very generous.
4. (A) Purchase high heels. (B) Go to a fancy restaurant.
(C) Buy a Thank you gift. (D) Donate to the poor.
5. (A) One thousand dollars. (B) Two thousand dollars.
(C) Twenty thousand dollars. (D) Forty thousand dollars.

(6-8 為第二題組)

6. (A) honeymoon (B) sports
(C) vacation (D) business
7. (A) August 13th (B) October 13th
(C) August 30th (D) October 30th
8. (A) city view suite (B) ocean view suite
(C) mountain view suite (D) honeymoon suite

Part C:

9. (A) Pay off 40 percent of their debts.
(B) Ask their creditors for money.
(C) Help reduce their monthly payments.
(D) Provide a new kind of credit card.
10. (A) People have financial crisis.
(B) The credit card companies.
(C) The many banks in Taiwan.
(D) People who often lend money.

II. 綜合測驗 (15%)

11-15 為題組

Parents need to rethink your way of raising kids. Your relationship with your children is the key factor in determining their 11 for drug use or abuse. The closer the relationship, 12 motivated kids will be to respect their parent's wishes. Parents have to learn 13 to connect with their children by developing regular "communication," not scolding. If you find your kids lying in bed, doing nothing but 14 at the ceiling, they might have something on their minds. 15 getting angry, let your kids freely talk about their problems and their feelings. Good listening is a good way to gain their trust, and afterwards, you will get their respect.

11. (A) obligation (B) efficiency (C) criticism (D) tendency
12. (A) the most (B) the worst (C) the more (D) the less
13. (A) what (B) how (C) where (D) when
14. (A) stare (B) staring (C) to stare (D) being stared
15. (A) Without (B) Although (C) Because (D) Through

16-20 為題組

Ever wonder what it feels like to jump from the sky? Go skydiving (跳傘)! For those who 16 bungee jumping as a piece of cake, skydiving is their new challenge. Jumping from a plane and falling to the ground in less than a minute will provide you with the thrill you are 17. Of course, if you 18 jump with no protection, you would be in big trouble. Before skydiving, you need to take diving lessons with a(n) 19 diving coach. The coach will 20 the steps of a safe jump with the diver. Once you are familiar with the process, you are free to "become a falling bird."

16. (A) consider (B) regard (C) think (D) look
17. (A) searching (B) looking (C) seeking (D) watching
18. (A) are (B) were to (C) would (D) have to
19. (A) specialized (B) attractive (C) optimistic (D) imaginative
20. (A) take over (B) catch up (C) run through (D) call off

21-25 為題組

Hollywood actor Robert Pattinson is well-known to those who love movies. Voted as the world's most "delicious" male, Pattinson is always 21 the media spotlight. However, before 22 into a superstar, Pattinson starred as supporting roles in low-budget television shows. It was in 2008's Hollywood movie *Twilight* 23 he finally got the chance to play the leading role as the handsome vampire. The

movie gained 24 public attention, and Pattinson was famous overnight. Up to now, Robert Pattinson 25 in more than twenty works, all loved by his loyal fans.

21. (A) at (B) by (C) over (D) under
 22. (A) turn (B) turned (C) turning (D) he turn
 23. (A) who (B) that (C) where (D) when
 24. (A) normal (B) artificial (C) predicable (D) immediate
 25. (A) stars (B) starred (C) starring (D) has starred

III. 篇章結構 (5%):

26-30 為題組

People in Taiwan enjoyed soft drinks and snacks happily until this spring. In March of 2011, a toxic chemical, Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, or DEHP, was found in sixteen sport and soft drinks by Taiwan's Food and Drug Administration (FDA). This chemical is a kind of plasticizer (塑化劑) and is often used to make PVC pipes. Studies have shown that if eaten, DEHP can cause cancer and other health problems in humans.

After the shocking discovery, the FDA continued to do tests to see if other food and drinks had been polluted with DEHP. 26 In the following days, FDA ordered that products that were probably contaminated be removed from shelves, and the government asked food companies of sports drinks, fruit jams and syrups, and some tablets and powders, to have their products tested and show that their food is safe.

It is believed that this crisis is caused mainly by one company. 27 Emulsifiers are often used as a clouding agent (起雲劑) in some types of food and drinks. However, in order to cut costs and increase profit, Yu Shen Chemical Company (昱伸香料公司) replaced the traditional and more expensive ingredient in emulsifiers, palm oil, with DEHP. 28

We still don't know how this food crisis will influence Taiwan in the future. 29 For their part, food companies have tried hard to assure Taiwanese people that their products are safe and free of DEHP. It is estimated that this DEHP scandal will probably cause a 10 to 20 percent decrease in revenue for the Taiwanese food retailers, which will be more than NT\$ 10 billion.

30 However, some hope that because of this crisis, our government will make stricter regulation of food and drink items. Scared by the DEHP scandal, People in Taiwan may also pay much more attention on the importance of food safety.

- (A) Yu Shen Chemical Company (昱伸香料公司), Taiwan's biggest supplier of emulsifiers, has been selling this plasticizer as a food additive for possibly the past fifteen years.
 (B) As the whole DEHP scandal grows, it may take some time before the public's confidence in Taiwan's food and drink products returns.
 (C) For now, many people are scared and confused about exactly which food and drinks are safe to consume.
 (D) Then, on May 23, the FDA announced to the general public that certain items had been polluted with this plasticizer.
 (E) Later, another company, Pin Han Perfumery Company (賓漢香料公司), was also found to have used DEHP as a clouding agent.

IV. 文意選填 (20%)

31-40 為題組

(A) affect	(B) certain	(C) attitude	(D) continuous	(E) significantly
(AB) let out	(AC) accurately	(AD) picked up	(AE) effect	(ABC) traveled

Our sense of smell is recently being explored by scientists throughout the world. With the help of technology, researchers are able to 31 detect the brain's response to different smell stimulation(刺激). After a series of examination, they have discovered that brain activity increases in specific parts of the brain when particular smells are 32 by the nose. That is to say, sensory (嗅覺) information from the nose is processed by 33 parts of the brain. Besides, other scientific studies have also found that most smells have a nice 34 on work performance. In one experiment, the scent of peppermint (薄荷) 35 into the offices through the air-conditioning system. Workers smelled peppermint while performing tasks that needed 36 attention. Results showed that quality of their work improved 37. Researchers concluded that the scent (味道) of peppermint helped increase employee alertness, 38, and work performance. Other researchers also stated that aroma-air-conditioning systems that 39 the calming scent of lavender (薰衣草) had positive influences on helping us fall into sleep. Moreover, pleasant smells can also be used to positively 40 our dreams. It can also be used to help calm the patients in the waiting rooms in hospitals.

41-50 為題組

(A) heritages	(B) medical	(C) species	(D) inhabit	(E) industrial
(AB) unexpectedly	(AC) reveal	(AD) treat	(AE) unfortunately	(ABC) pollution

Tropical forests are located in about seventy countries worldwide. Nearly fifty percent of the world's plants, animals, and insects 41 in these rain forests. According to the World Wildlife Fund, there are more 42 of fish which inhabit in the Amazon River than those found in the entire Atlantic River. Also, tropical plants produce chocolate, nuts, fruits, and coffee, and other 43 ingredients (原料) found in car tires, toothpaste, and furniture. In addition, several 44 ingredients come from plants found only in tropical forests. For example, these plants have been used by our ancestors to 45 fever, high blood pressure, and diabetes (糖尿病). The tiny red flower from the tropical forest in Madagascar, 46, turned out to be a cure for leukemia (血癌). Moreover, studies 47 that over 50% of the plants found in Costa Rican tropical rainforests were used as the remedy for cancer. All these natural resources, 48, have "run out of stock" with the rise of the industrial revolution in the 18th century. Today, some of these magnificent "wonders" are disappearing due to the environmental 49 created by humans. Sadly, the biological 50 developed over billions of years are destroyed by humans within a few generations (世紀).

V. 閱讀測驗 (20%):

51-52 為題組

An elderly patient paid me a wonderful compliment. "You're beautiful," she said. I must have looked doubtful because she was quick to assure me that she was not telling a lie. "It's just that I seldom hear good words about my looks," I explained.

She smiled understandingly. "That's because you're fat. But it doesn't mean you aren't pretty."

51. According to the article, the author is _____.

- (A) a teacher (B) a boss (C) a doctor (D) an actress

52. What is true about the joke?

- (A) The author believed the old lady's words in the very beginning.
(B) The author was praised for her appearance very often.
(C) The old lady was very surprised at the author's reaction.
(D) The old lady had a different view on beauty.

53-56 為題組

If you've ever had to step on the brakes (煞車) hard to prevent an accident, you know that the time it takes to get your foot to that pedal can seem like forever. Now, German researchers try to cut that reaction time by getting drivers' brain waves to help stop the car. Their findings appear in the *Journal of Neural Engineering*.

When you're behind the wheel, or doing anything with your body, your brain knows what it wants you to do before your body starts to act. Most times, this minor delay between thinking and doing is no big deal. But when you're moving at 60 miles an hour and the car in front of you stops short, every part of a second is important.

Researchers recorded how quickly volunteers reacted when the lead car in a driving simulator (模擬訓練裝置) suddenly hit the brakes. Sensors monitored the drivers' brain activity. It turns out drivers knew they needed to slow down more than a tenth of a second before they tap the brakes.

That might not seem like much, but if cars could read minds, they could stop 12 feet sooner at highway speeds, which could mean the difference between life and death.

53. According to the article, what do the German researchers try to do?

- (A) They try to find the relationship between driving and thinking.
(B) They try to help drivers stop the car earlier in dangerous situations.
(C) They try to make cars that can go faster to avoid accidents.
(D) They try to create cars that can communicate with people.

54. According to the article, our brains _____.

- (A) know what they want us to do ten seconds before we act.
(B) already have the ability to control our cars.
(C) delay thinking sometimes and therefore cause car accidents.
(D) may help avoid car accidents if cars can read their signals.

55. According to the article, which of the following statements is correct?

- (A) The different timings of our thinking and doing are usually not a big problem.
(B) The researchers announced their findings on a TV program.
(C) The researchers got their findings by asking drivers on the road.
(D) Most drivers don't find it difficult to stop their cars in time during a dangerous situation.

56. What does "When you are behind the wheel" in the second paragraph mean?

- (A) When you are pushing a car.
(B) When you are following another car.
(C) When you are driving.
(D) When you are sitting in the back seat.

57-60 為題組

Most of us consider exercising an effective way to lose weight, but actually nobody knows for sure whether the body burns more calories after a workout. Studies show different results about the so-called afterburn effect. Some researchers found no post-exercise effect while others reported effects so small that they were almost unnoticeable. Still others found as many as 700 additional calories were burned after a long and tiring exercise session.

A recent paper in the journal *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise* has the latest findings. Its lead author, Amy A. Knab of Appalachian State University in North Carolina, says it is better than the previous studies because of its careful design. Dr. Knab and her coworkers gathered 10 men, ages 22 to 33, who agreed to spend two periods of 24 hours each in an exercise room. The men were not all athletes, but they did have to be able to ride a bike very hard.

On the first visit to the exercise room, the subjects had to stay perfectly still, sitting in a chair and moving only to eat meals, which were sent in through an air lock. In the afternoon, they were permitted a two-minute stretch every hour. Bedtime was 10:30 p.m. At 6:30 the next morning, the subjects were awakened and allowed to leave. They burned, on average, 2,400 calories on this totally **sedentary** day.

The second visit to the room came two days later. Everything was the same, with one exception. At 11 a.m., the subjects rode a stationary bicycle very hard for 45 minutes. The exercise itself burned about 420 calories, Dr. Knab and her colleagues reported. But what was most interesting was the calories burned afterward. Over the next 14 hours, the men burned an extra 190 calories per hour, increasing the total calories burned by 37 percent. Dr. Knab was surprised because she didn't expect so much calories burned after exercise, and nor did she expect the effect to last so long.

She suspects one reason she saw such a noticeable effect was that the exercise was so intense. However, it is not clear why extra calories should be burned after a bout of intense exercise. Part of the effect may be due to post-exercise energy metabolism (新陳代謝). But for the most part, the effect remains a mystery.

57. What is the best title for the article?

- (A) Exercise is the Key to a Healthy Body
- (B) Workout Intensity (強度) is the Key to a Calorie-burning Bonus
- (C) The Most Common Myth of Exercise
- (D) The Relationship Between Exercise and Weight Loss

58. What does **sedentary** mean in the third paragraph?

- (A) not moving very much.
- (B) boring.
- (C) comfortable.
- (D) not seeing many people.

59. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) Not every study shares the same result about the afterburn effect.
- (B) Dr. Knab's subjects stayed two days in the exercise room.
- (C) Dr. Knab's subjects were all professional sportsmen.
- (D) We still don't know most part of the afterburn effect.

60. According to this article, we can infer that, in the future, more experiments will be carried out to find _____.

- (A) the true causes of afterburn effect
- (B) how to exercise more comfortably
- (C) if moderate exercise is necessary
- (D) the relationship between riding bicycles and our health

Part II. 寫作 (20%)

請依照下列題目寫出語意連貫的英文作文。

"If you could take a free vacation to any country in the world, where would you go? Why?"

(作文請在答案卷上作答)