

臺中市立文華高級中等學校 111 學年度
學術性向資賦優異【語文類】學生入班鑑定
英文能力評量 試題卷

測驗說明：

本試卷共 7 頁，分二個部分，滿分為 100 分。第一部分 1-65 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，請視需求作答。

Part I. 選擇題 80%

I. 聽力測驗 (10%；每題1分，共10題；每題播放一次)

Part One (2%)

Please listen to the question and choose the best answer according to what you see in the picture.

Question 1



1. ()

Question 2



2. ()

Part Two (4%)

After you hear each question or statement, read the four possible answers and decide which one is the best response.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. (A) Is that because they aren't very close?
(B) I agree. They look much alike.
(C) You're right. They fight too much.
(D) True. They look very different. | 5. (A) Right. She's still not allowed to drive.
(B) Yes, so she'll have to take the test again.
(C) Yeah. She finally got her driver's license.
(D) Oh no! Maybe she should just give up. |
| 4. (A) I agree. That price is way too high.
(B) I know. You should buy it then.
(C) Of course. That's why I bought it.
(D) Indeed. I think that is a great deal. | 6. (A) I don't have enough money with me today.
(B) I think you can ask to get it delivered.
(C) Sure. Let me move it forward a little bit.
(D) I don't think I'm allowed to throw it away. |

Part Three (4%)

After you hear each conversation and question, read the four possible answers and decide which one is the best answer.

7. (A) More of the woman's work experience.
(B) The schools the woman went to.
(C) The family members the woman has.
(D) The woman's plans for the next few years.
8. (A) People think it's not very good.
(B) It just rejected her.
(C) There are no open positions.
(D) It's too far from her home.

9. (A) She was bored on the ski trip.
(B) She got hurt while skiing.
(C) She felt too cold.
(D) She lost her bag.
10. (A) Learn how to put up a tent.
(B) Tell him what her fear is.
(C) Manage her time better.
(D) Face what she's afraid of.

II. 綜合測驗 (20%；每題1分，共20題)

11-15 為題組

Emojis are widely used on the internet. The word “emoji” comes from Japanese. It means “picture character.” Emojis are small images that can be sent within text messages. These images make 11 easier to convey an idea or feeling without the need to type a lot of words. 12, if someone wants to show they are happy, they can send a smiling emoji. Or if they are laughing out loud, they can send the face with tears of joy emoji.

Technology has changed the way people talk to each other, and emojis help people 13 their ideas in visual ways. Considered casual at first, emojis were not welcome in work-related messages, but that is changing. It is becoming more 14 for people to include an emoji in their work emails. Some offices even use emojis to show ideas that only people in their company will understand. In many cases, the meaning of an emoji may be viewed differently by different people. Some might think the folded hands emojis mean “prayer.” 15 might see them as “high five.” It can also be understood as “please” or “thank you.”

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|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 11. (A) that | (B) which | (C) it | (D) them |
| 12. (A) For example | (B) In addition | (C) On the other hand | (D) After all |
| 13. (A) include | (B) reduce | (C) consume | (D) express |
| 14. (A) dangerous | (B) common | (C) uneasy | (D) amazing |
| 15. (A) The other | (B) Another | (C) Others | (D) Still other |

16-20 為題組

Plastic is bad for the Earth because it 16 a long time to break down into smaller pieces. Single-use items are things that we use just once and then throw away, like garbage bags, plastic cups, and takeout boxes.

Single-use plastic straws are creating a big problem in our world now. They are 17 light to be recycled. This means these straws do not get separated from other garbage at recycling dumps, and they even begin to 18 these dumps. As they gradually break down, they separate into very small plastic pieces called microplastics.

These microplastics are eaten by birds and sea animals. They stay in their stomachs and can even kill them. We also eat microplastics 19 we eat the animals that have eaten them, and this can hurt our health.

The best way to fix this problem is to stop using single-use plastic straws. When you get a drink, don't use a straw. Bring your own 20 straw. Little steps can make a big difference in saving our world!

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|------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 16. (A) costs | (B) spends | (C) takes | (D) has |
| 17. (A) so | (B) very | (C) such | (D) too |
| 18. (A) fill up | (B) fall apart | (C) take off | (D) build up |
| 19. (A) before | (B) when | (C) unless | (D) though |
| 20. (A) relative | (B) reusable | (C) regular | (D) rubber |

21-25 為題組

Have you ever seen a little cute cat waving at you in front of a store? If you have ever been to Asia, especially Taiwan or Japan, you certainly have 21 at least one adorable little cat statue waving at you with one paw raised. The statue is known as a *maneki-neko*, “beckoning cat” in Japanese. But the *maneki-neko* is not there to try to welcome people 22 to invite good luck.

There is not just one type of *maneki-neko*, but a few varieties. 23 which one it is, it beckons for different kinds of blessings. *Maneki-neko* are available in different colors and they are each associated with a specific purpose. The original 24 of the beckoning cat is white and it has been believed to bring general good fortune. The black one is for keeping evil spirits away. The red one is for maintaining good health. The gold cat is created to attract wealth and the pink one 25 to help find romance. So, the next time you see one of these charming cats, think over what you need and bring one home with you.

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|------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 21. (A) come across | (B) come up with | (C) looked into | (D) looked upon |
| 22. (A) while | (B) and | (C) but | (D) so |
| 23. (A) In addition to | (B) Because of | (C) Thanks to | (D) Depending on |
| 24. (A) creature | (B) version | (C) example | (D) function |
| 25. (A) means | (B) is meaning | (C) is meant | (D) has meant |

26-30 為題組

Do you struggle to finish writing assignments 26? Then the Manuscript Writing Café in Tokyo might be the answer 27 your problem. When customers enter the café, they must put down the goals they would like to reach and their expected timelines. The café owner said this is done in order to keep the atmosphere intense and maintain a level of focus.

The café charges customers 130 yen (NT\$29.4) for the first 30 minutes and then 300 yen per hour afterward. 28 access to self-service all-you-can-drink coffee and tea, customers can request progress checks that include a café employee 29 standing behind them while they are working. Those who visit the café like that are free from 30 and can better focus on their job.

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|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 26. (A) on time | (B) by the time | (C) behind | (D) out of time |
| 27. (A) with | (B) to | (C) about | (D) on |
| 28. (A) In spite of | (B) Similar to | (C) In addition to | (D) In case of |
| 29. (A) nearly | (B) probably | (C) positively | (D) frequently |
| 30. (A) missions | (B) distractions | (C) emotions | (D) creations |

III. 文意選填(請忽略選項大小寫) (20% ; 每題 1 分, 共 20 題)

31-40 為題組

It is always a good idea to carefully examine the expiration date on any food 31 before eating or drinking. Every food item sold in the United States is required by law to have an expiration date 32 on the product’s packaging. 33 bottled water once had an expiration date marked on it. However, the law requiring this later changed, but the questions still 34: Can water go bad? Isn’t water always safe to drink?

Water doesn’t technically have an expiration date, but the problems with it being harmful to drink 35 from the way it is kept. Tap water often lasts for up to six months when 36 in a clean bottle. The situation with water kept in plastic bottles may be slightly different, 37. You had better pay attention to the label and 38 drinking it after the expiration date. This is because the plastic will leak and 39 the water with chemicals. If you often drink water that contains plastic, this can have a bad 40 on your health by hurting gut health, immunity, and breathing.

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|-------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| (A) though | (B) product | (C) avoid | (D) pollute | (E) come |
| (AB) effect | (AC) even | (AD) exist | (AE) printed | (BC) stored |

41-50 為題組

Do you ever feel like you don't have enough time to get everything done? Your problem might not be a 41 of time but rather a matter of proper time management. Time management is an important skill that can improve every area of your life. It can help you 42 your goals and get more things done. It can also 43 stress and give you more time for relaxation and hobbies. There are many 44 for time management.

One of the easiest ways to manage your time is to make a to-do list. If you write down your tasks, you don't have to stress about remembering them. 45, you can focus on getting each task done. The Getting Things Done (GTD) method adds a five-step process to the classic to-do list. First, write down all your tasks. Second, make your list smaller by 46 doing any tasks that take under two minutes. Third, organize your list into groups of related tasks. Fourth, change the order of your tasks as needed. 47, get them done!

Another way to manage time has a special name -- *pomodoro*. This popular time management method got its name from the tomato-shaped timer that the inventor used, as *pomodoro* is Italian for "tomato." The method is simple: set a timer for 25 minutes, work on a 48 for that entire time, and then take a five-minute break. After every four 25-minute 49, give yourself a longer break. This system will help you focus, and it might even 50 your attention span in the long run.

(A) finally	(B) techniques	(C) instead	(D) improve	(E) lack
(AB) task	(AC) intervals	(AD) immediately	(AE) achieve	(BC) reduce

IV. 篇章結構(10%；每題2分，共5題)

51-55 為題組

According to legend, coffee was first discovered and produced in Ethiopia in the ninth century. 51 Although modern coffee culture might seem like an invention by Starbucks, it's actually the product of a long tradition, with every part of the world putting their own element into coffee-drinking.

In Ethiopia, for example, coffee is at the center of an elaborate ceremony that can last for hours. The ceremony is performed by the lady of the house. 52 The drink is usually served with sugar, sometimes with salt, and with popcorn or peanuts on the side as a treat.

Like Ethiopia, Turkey and the Middle East have a centuries-old coffee culture. Served in tiny cups, the coffee is strong, bitter, and therefore often flavored with spices. 53

After Venice began importing coffee beans in the 16th century, Italy became the heart of modern coffee culture. 54 But the way they drink it is anything but ceremonial. Coffee is usually consumed in the blink of an eye, as the coffee drinker stands at the bar.

Asia is traditionally associated with tea drinking. 55 These days, cute cafés are all over cities in Japan, Taiwan, and Vietnam. They offer picture-worthy drinks, pastries, and decor that people can enjoy.

- (A) Dried fruits may also be served with the coffee to reduce its bitterness.
- (B) However, in recent years, this area has experienced a boom in coffee shops due to the rise of Instagram.
- (C) Italians never start their day without an espresso or a cappuccino.
- (D) Since then, coffee has spread across the world, with every part of the world adopting their own ways of brewing and serving this drink.
- (E) She usually dresses in white, carefully brews the coffee, and pours the liquid by holding the pot high above the cups without spilling a drop.

V. 閱讀測驗(20%；每題 2 分，共 10 題)

56-59 為題組

The finest moment of your life may be when you finally get the job of your dreams, but getting there might be a struggle. Fortunately, Google has created a new free-to-use tool designed to help people prepare for job interviews.

The system, called Interview Warmup, is powered by artificial intelligence (AI), and creates interview test questions related to jobs in the technology industry. These include information technology and support, project management, data analytics and online sales and marketing.

Users first select the field they are interested in for a practice interview. They are then asked a series of questions, which they can answer by typing or speaking into a microphone. If the user speaks their answers into a microphone, the system automatically turns what they have said into written words.

There are three main types of questions according to Google: background, which cover the user's education and work experience; situational, which ask about how the user would respond to certain conditions; and technical, which are about skills that the user might need to perform the job they are being interviewed for.

The website gives you a different set of questions each time you use it. Take your time to answer questions one by one. Be sure to answer in full sentences and provide as much detail as possible. Then, use the advice given to improve your answers to each question. Use Interview Warmup regularly to stay prepared for interviews, so next time you don't have to start from scratch when you're invited for one.

56. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) How to give a good interview.
- (B) Tips for preparing for an interview.
- (C) The importance of practicing interviews.
- (D) Introducing a new way to prepare for interviews.

57. Which of the following is NOT one of the fields in the Interview Warmup system?

- (A) IT Support. (B) E-commerce. (C) Project Management. (D) Culture.

58. Mary is using the Interview Warmup system to prepare for her interview next Friday. Which of the following questions is she **NOT** going to be asked?

- (A) What do you know about our company?
- (B) How do you handle a difficult customer?
- (C) Can you please tell me a bit about yourself?
- (D) How would you describe your working style?

59. According to the passage, which of the statements is **TRUE** about the Interview Warmup system?

- (A) You can't answer questions if your microphone doesn't work.
- (B) You will be offered some suggestions after you answer each question.
- (C) You will be asked the same questions every time to make you better prepared.
- (D) It's better to answer questions in simple key words to avoid unnecessary details.

60-62 為題組

Whether eating breakfast is important has always been a hot topic. For many years, health experts and parents have insisted that it is vital to eat a balanced breakfast that includes most food groups (fruits, vegetables, protein, grains and dairy). The first meal of the day is when we "break" the "fast" after not eating all night. The way we eat breakfast can affect our levels of hunger and energy for the entire day.

Scientists have started to take a closer look at breakfast. Every person responds differently to foods and diets; thus, it is difficult to make statements about which trends are more or less healthy. Nutritionists have concerns about the high levels of

sugar in breakfast cereals. Other scientists suggest that the popularity and success of intermittent fasting proves that we don't always need three meals a day. Many people throughout the world choose not to eat breakfast and **opt for** an early lunch instead.

Research does show that eating breakfast increases glucose levels, which gives us energy and makes us feel alert. Most professionals agree that it is better to eat early, rather than late, and we will have energy when we need it. Whatever you choose, the most important thing is to eat when you feel hungry and enjoy your meal.

備註：intermittent fasting 間歇性斷食、glucose 葡萄糖

60. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) Why “breakfast” is called “breakfast.”
 - (B) Eating a balanced breakfast is very important to everybody.
 - (C) People think differently about how breakfast should be eaten.
 - (D) Not eating breakfast can be both dangerous and good to our health.
61. The phrase “**opt for**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to ____?
- (A) forget
 - (B) choose
 - (C) discuss
 - (D) continue
62. Which of the following statements does the author most likely agree with?
- (A) The earlier you eat, the better.
 - (B) Sometimes it is good to skip breakfast.
 - (C) When you are hungry, you should eat breakfast.
 - (D) We should include as many good groups in our breakfast as possible.

63-65 為題組

The best books deal with difficult subjects in unique, heartfelt ways. Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why* is no exception. From a personal tragedy, Asher has managed to write a novel that has touched the lives of millions.

The plot of the book centers on a high school student named Clay Jensen. He receives seven cassette tapes from Hannah Baker, a classmate who, sadly, has committed suicide. The tapes have also been sent to other students, with very specific instructions. Everyone who receives the tapes is to pass them on to someone Hannah mentions on the tapes. As readers come to learn, everyone mentioned on the tapes is one of the reasons why Hannah is no longer alive. This presents an opportunity for Clay to change, and perhaps even save others from Hannah's fate.

There are many lessons to be learned within the pages of *Thirteen Reasons Why*. For one, it teaches about the importance of words. It shows how powerful what we say, especially about others, can be. Even if we don't intend for something to be hurtful, a careless sentence can have a lasting impact on someone. So, it is very important that we choose our words carefully and wisely. The book also places emphasis on the importance of sharing our feelings. For example, Clay is too afraid to share how he really feels about Hannah. If he had been brave enough to share his true feelings with her, perhaps things would have turned out differently. So, always tell people how you feel about them. It could save their lives.

63. What type of text style is this passage?
- (A) A book review.
 - (B) A discussion of mental problems.
 - (C) A introduction to a textbook.
 - (D) A suggestion for long-lasting friendship.
64. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) The importance of Jay Asher's *Thirteen Reasons Why*.
 - (B) The overview of the story -- *Thirteen Reasons Why*.

- (C) The lessons that can be learned in *Thirteen Reasons Why*.
(D) The introduction of all characters in *Thirteen Reasons Why*.
65. According to this passage, which of the following can **NOT** be learned from *Thirteen Reasons Why*?
- (A) The choice of our words.
(B) The importance of what we say.
(C) The importance of our friends.
(D) The need to share our feelings.

Part II. 寫作 20%（作文請在答案紙上作答）

題目：My Ideal Study “Room”

提示：你平常都是在哪裡讀書呢？是在寢室或書房？又或者在圖書館、速食店、咖啡廳？請寫一篇約 120~150 字的文章，說明你理想中的讀書空間。文分兩段，第一段請描寫你理想的讀書空間應該什麼樣貌，第二段請說明為什麼你會希望你理想中的讀書空間是這樣的樣貌。