

國立臺中文華高級中學101學年度數理暨語文資賦優異學生鑑定第一階段

英文科試題題目卷

測驗說明：

本試卷分二個部分共 3 張 5 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: Best Response Questions

Listen to the question or statement and choose the best response.

- (A) You should have arrived before noon.
(B) You are required to list out your needs.
(C) You should have at least a college degree.
(D) You are not qualified to join the club.
- (A) Yes, she lived in Taipei for two years.
(B) No, I'm not used to the life in Taipei.
(C) No, Katie is getting used to the life in Taipei.
(D) Yes, I used to work there for a couple of months.

Part B: Conversation Questions

Listen to each conversation and answer the questions.

3-5 為第一題組

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 3. (A) A doctor. | (B) A receptionist. | (C) A patient. | (D) A secretary. |
| 4. (A) Doctor Lee. | (B) Doctor Wang. | (C) Doctor Chen. | (D) Doctor Chang. |
| 5. (A) Thursday 10:00 am. | (B) Thursday 3:00 pm. | (C) Tuesday 2:00 pm. | (D) Wednesday 4:00 pm. |

6-8 為第二題組

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 6. (A) Online. | (B) B & Q. | (C) Carrefour. | (D) HOLA. |
| 7. (A) Plug in the machine. | (B) Press the button. | (C) Add detergent. | (D) Add water. |
| 8. (A) Plug in the machine. | (B) Press the button. | (C) Add detergent. | (D) Add water. |

Part C: Short Talk

Listen to the passage and answer the questions.

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 9. (A) sights and sounds. | (B) short-term memory. | (C) long-term memory. | (D) flavors and taste. |
| 10. (A) dressing in bright colors. | (B) wearing perfume. | (C) tasting right flavors | (D) increasing memory capacity. |

II. 綜合測驗 (15%)

說明：第11題至第25題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡上。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

11-15 為題組

Known as the butter fruit, avocados are full of monounsaturated fats. Therefore, they are 11 health and help to lower cholesterol levels. 12, avocados are packed with numerous nutrients which will do good to human bodies. Moreover, they are a rich 13 of vitamin B, K, and E. They provide fiber and antioxidants that work well in 14 heart disease. They are used in different dishes too. You can find them in salads, 15 juice, dessert, and sushi. Also, due to their abundant quality of fat, they are often used in various kinds of moisturizing creams.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. (A) harmful to | (B) good for | (C) rich in | (D) lack of |
| 12. (A) However | (B) Likewise | (C) Besides | (D) Generally |
| 13. (A) element | (B) factor | (C) source | (D) deadline |
| 14. (A) preventing | (B) causing | (C) attacking | (D) spreading |
| 15. (A) squeeze | (B) squeezed | (C) squeezing | (D) to squeeze |

16-25 為題組

Have you ever wondered why zebras have black and white stripes? 16 a tale from Africa, zebras used to be white. They got their stripes in a brave fight. They say that when the Earth was formed, the weather was hot. The only drinking water was in small pools, one of 17 was guarded by a baboon, the Lord of the Water. The baboon sat near a fire, 18 sure other animals did not come close to the pool. One day, an all-white zebra and its son came down 19 some water, but the baboon kept them from having any. The young zebra said that the water was 20 to

be shared by everyone and not controlled by the baboon only. The baboon replied 21 saying that if they wanted water, they would have to fight for it. Within seconds, a battle 22. The baboon and the zebra were soon intertwined in a 23 fight. Finally, the zebra turned around and kicked the baboon with its hind legs. This sent the baboon high into the rocks. 24, the zebra staggered back and through the baboon's fire. The white fur of the zebra was burned, 25 black stripes. That was how zebras got their stripes.

16. (A) According to (B) Owing to (C) Because of (D) Except for
17. (A) whom (B) that (C) which (D) them
18. (A) made (B) makes (C) make (D) making
19. (A) on (B) for (C) in (D) of
20. (A) divided (B) supposed (C) guessed (D) suggested
21. (A) with (B) on (C) by (D) in
22. (A) took place (B) ended up (C) tried on (D) put away
23. (A) fierce (B) tender (C) imaginary (D) fantastic
24. (A) In addition (B) However (C) Thus (D) Similarly
25. (A) left (B) to leave (C) leaving (D) leave

III. 篇章結構 (5%):

說明：第26題至第30題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡上。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

26-30 為題組

Researchers say that half of the some 7000 languages in the world are in danger of disappearing. This is due to global development, which will somehow change smaller cultures into a larger one. 26 There are lots of good things about globalization, of course. 27

A recent example that has drawn people's attention was the disappearance of Bo language. 28 They were one of the first descendants of the early humans who moved from Africa some 70000 years ago. 29 For the last few years of her life, she had no one to talk to in the Bo language. 30 Languages are an important part of human history, and losing any of them would be a great pity.

- (A) The Bo was a tribe living on a group of islands about 750 miles off the coast of India.
- (B) Boa Sr died in 2011, and now the Bo language has disappeared from the earth completely.
- (C) You can see this in the huge numbers of people that leave the countryside and move to cities.
- (D) A woman named Boa Sr was the last person who could really speak Bo language well.
- (E) However, many people do believe that losing thousands of languages is definitely bad.

IV. 文意選填 (20%)

說明：第31題至第50題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章前所提供的選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡上。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

31-40 為題組

- (A) hang out (B) useful (C) popularity (D) definitely (E) benefit
- (AB) harmful (AC) get-togethers (AD) show off (AE) face-to-face (BC) comment

Social networking sites like Facebook, Twitter, and Plurk have become the means of communication for many people. This has both advantages and disadvantages. The 31 is that people can easily share personal experiences with friends. Without having to arrange 32 with friends after tiring days, people relax at home and still 33 online with friends. They might post their reflections on certain books to get others to 34 on them within minutes. Or when they propose questions, they get quick and 35 responses from others.

However, social networking sites can be 36. Some people add friends as if it were a 37 contest. Others post bad remarks to upset people. Still others 38 their sexy photos to get attention. People are also starting to lose 39 social skills when they spend too much time on these sites where they don't need to show themselves. All in all, interaction with people in the real world is 40 important. We should always remember that hitting the like button can never replace a real hug or a kiss.

41-50 為題組

(A) grew up	(B) pass through	(C) discouraged	(D) for sure	(E) soil
(AB) journey	(AC) planted	(AD) orchard	(AE) grow	(BC) whether

Legend says that Johnny Appleseed slept in a treetop hammock, played with a bear, and even had a wolf for a pet. Nevertheless, 41 the things are true or not, one thing is 42! Johnny Appleseed is a great American hero. Johnny Appleseed's real name was John Chapman. He was born in 1774 in Massachusetts, and 43 on a farm. His favorite spot was the apple 44. It was his job to take care of the apple trees.

Wagon trains on their way out West would 45 the farm. John would talk to the drivers, learning that the 46 out West was good for growing trees. He dreamed of going West, but his father 47 him, saying there were no apples there. Johnny said, "Then I will bring apples there." Johnny set out on his long 48. He carried books and a sack of seeds on his back. He 49 seeds everywhere along the way. Everyone loved him! Children listened to his stories and the animals of the forest would run up to him. Everywhere Johnny went, apple trees began to 50. That is why he became known by the name Johnny Appleseed.

V. 閱讀測驗 (20%):

說明：第51題至第60題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡上。各題答對者，得2分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

51-52 為題組

Diet soft drinks usually have no sugar, but that doesn't mean they're not sweet. These drinks often contain things that mimic sugar's sweetness without the big calorie count. In a new study, it is reported that the sugar-free sweeteners confuse not only taste buds but also the brain.

Previous studies have found a surprising connection between gaining weight and drinking diet soda, and the new study may help explain why. The brains of people who often drink diet soda get mixed up keeping track of calories. That deception may unconsciously encourage people to overeat.

In 2010, another team of scientists showed that when rats were sometimes — but not always — fed foods with sugar-free sweeteners, they ate more food and got fat. "The brain normally uses a learned relationship between sweet taste and the delivery of calories to help it manage food intake," the scientists explained, but when that relationship gets thrown off, they added, the brain "suddenly has no idea what to expect."

51. What is the main purpose (目的) of this passage?

- (A) To introduce the advantages of drinking diet soda.
- (B) To explain the connection between gaining weight and drinking diet soda.
- (C) To teach people how to drink diet soda properly.
- (D) To review all the findings of the previous studies on diet soda.

52. According to the passage, what happened to the rats which were sometimes fed foods with sugar-free sweeteners?

- (A) They lost their brains.
- (B) They got mixed up choosing foods.
- (C) They gained weight.
- (D) They became skinny.

53-56 為題組

There is nothing like getting out in the nature and enjoy some time away from the busy city life. Many people make yearly trips to be close to nature and practice a relaxing lifestyle. Others would like to take all the comforts of home with them. Just with all hobbies, everyone has their own take on camping. In the end, however, it does not matter whether you prefer a backpack and a tent or a fully-loaded RV. What matters is that you take some time to enjoy what nature has to offer.

Camping is an outdoor activity where one or more people leave heavily populated areas and sleep in the wilderness. A campsite usually includes a sleeping area and campfire, which is used for staying warm, providing light, and cooking meals. Activities while camping include nature walks, roasting marshmallows, and telling ghost stories around campfires. Camping became popular in the beginning of the 20th century because of an increase in national parks. Thanks to other environmentally friendly events and programs over the years, its popularity has continued to grow.

Not all camping is fun, though. It was done out of necessity in the very beginning, such as when an army was on the move or when people had to hunt and fish to live on. Today, there are many reasons to camp and many campsites to visit. A lot of organizations use camping as a way to teach young people about the outdoors and teamwork. It helps the younger generation develop skills, confidence, and self-reliance.

53. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Camping is not always fun; sometimes it is tough and tiring.
 (B) Camping is not as popular as it was in the beginning of the 20th century.
 (C) People should take all the comforts of home with them when camping.
 (D) What campers really care about is enjoying what nature has to offer.
54. According to the passage, which of the following is not the function (功用) of campfire?
- (A) Providing light. (B) Cooking meals.
 (C) Hunting animals. (D) Staying warm.
55. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word “**take**” in the first paragraph?
- (A) Duty. (B) Idea. (C) Habit. (D) Skill.
56. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Camping is used as a way to teach young people about teamwork.
 (B) Camping activities include telling ghost stories around the campfires.
 (C) When camping, people would choose to go to heavily populated areas.
 (D) Camping became popular in the beginning of the 20th century because there were more and more national parks.

57-60 為題組

It seemed that the day would be as boring as usual, but nothing indicated the horror I would go through. I was sitting in a comfortable armchair eating doughnuts and switching the channels when I found the Local News Channel: A boy was torn to pieces by one dog, presumably by a big, aggressive husky. The animal hurt the boy and three other people. The news shocked me. “They should have caught that dog,” I thought.

I got up, put on my shoes and my coat as I remembered I had to post a letter. I went down the stairs and through a long hall, making my way out. The air was extremely heavy, with dense fog everywhere. I walked quite fast because the post office would be closed in ten minutes. Then I saw something in the mist that made my blood run cold. In the beginning, it was only a dark shadow, but when it came close, I could clearly see the angry eyes, open mouth, sharp teeth and the raised tail. The big husky stopped in front of me staring at me. I was scared when I realized that the dog had bloodstains all around its head and on the chest! I moved a few steps back after I had understood that it had to be the one that I had heard about in the news.

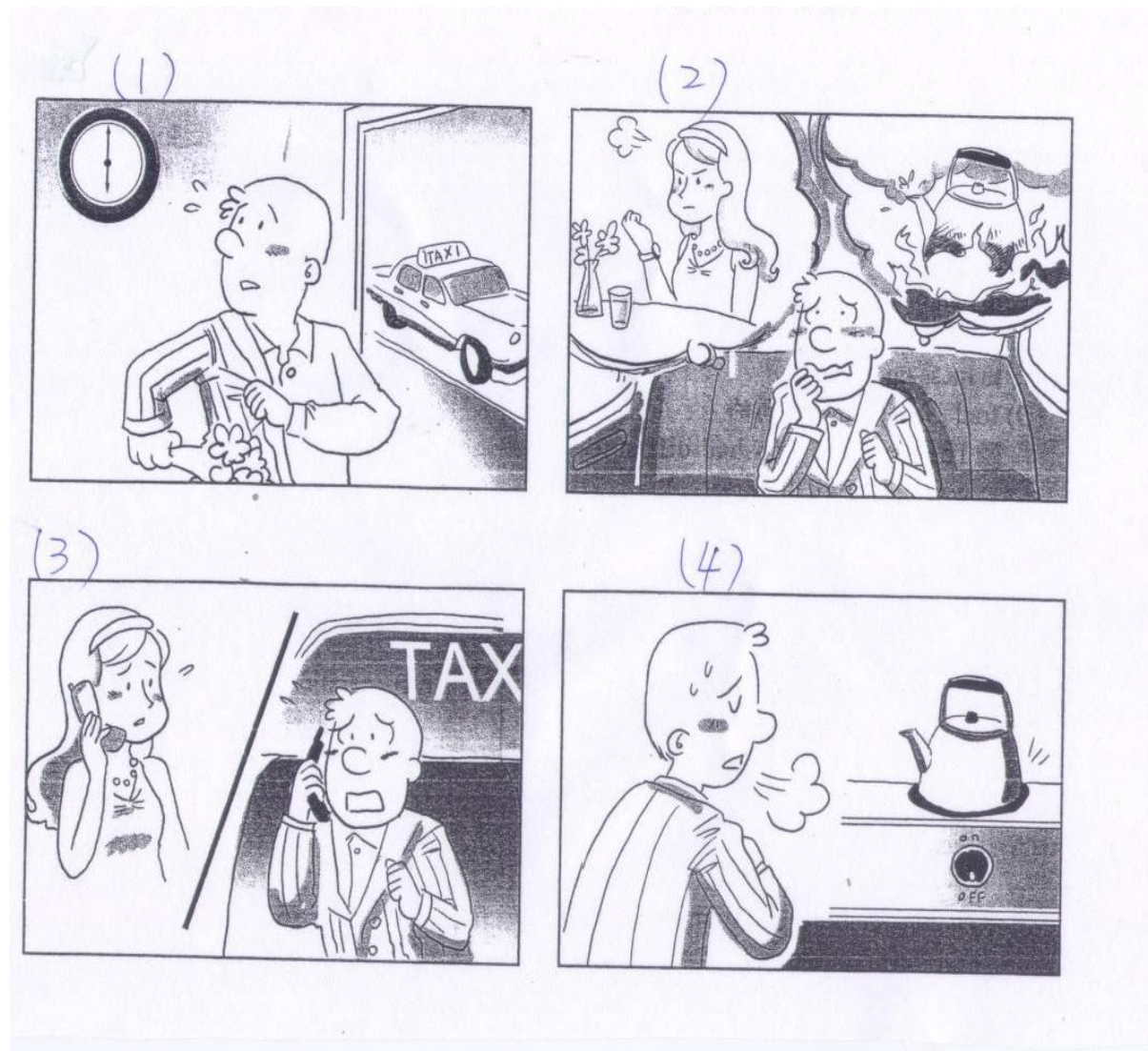
Suddenly, I realized that never before have I been in such a fearful and stressful situation! The dog made a growl making my hair stand on end. Certainly, I must have been very pale then as I could feel that the husky was going to attack in a second. As if it could read my thoughts, the animal moved towards me. I was waiting for the furious blow, my heart beating at the highest rate, but... nothing happened. The dog passed beside me and ran away.

Slowly I lowered my hands. Suddenly, I felt someone tapping my shoulder. I turned around. In front of me, I saw a short, lank, old lady who asked: ‘Excuse me, my boy, haven’t you seen my little puppy?’

57. A husky is _____.
 (A) a lion (B) a tiger (C) a dog (D) a fox
58. When did the story happen?
 (A) In the morning. (B) In the afternoon. (C) In the evening. (D) At midnight.
59. We can tell that the speaker felt _____ when he said he slowly lowered his hands in the last paragraph.
 (A) excited (B) sad (C) relieved (D) disappointed
60. According to the story, which of the following is **NOT** true?
 (A) It was sunny when the speaker was walking to the post office.
 (B) The boy in the news was attacked by a husky and was seriously hurt.
 (C) The short, lank, old lady was looking for her dog.
 (D) The speaker was scared when the dog was standing in front of him.

Part II. 寫作 (20%)

請依據以下四張圖片的內容，寫出一篇約120個單詞的文章，描述主角所經歷的事件。



(作文請在答案卷上作答)