

國立嘉義高中 104 學年度科學班科學能力檢定 英語成就測驗試題

一、字詞暨文法選擇 (佔40分)

說明：第1至20題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡上。每題答對得2分，答錯不倒扣。

- With the approach of the exam, students are getting more and more _____. Doctors suggest that a hot bath and exercising help them relax.
(A) commercial (B) democratic (C) immoral (D) anxious
- My brother made such noises that I could hardly _____ on my study.
(A) concentrate (B) divorce (C) fulfill (D) imitate
- Polar bears are critically _____. If global warming goes from bad to worse, they will soon disappear from the planet.
(A) occupied (B) endangered (C) mentioned (D) limited
- The singer refused to answer all the personal questions. He did not allow anyone to invade his _____.
(A) surgery (B) atmosphere (C) privacy (D) challenge
- He was as _____ as a donkey. Even though I had tried very hard, he did not change his mind.
(A) efficient (B) diligent (C) outstanding (D) stubborn
- Pyramids are really _____. It is hard to imagine how ancient Egyptians used primitive tools to build such magnificent structures.
(A) aggressive (B) incredible (C) balanced (D) organic
- Mr. Li is a good teacher. He tries every means to _____ his students to learn.
(A) protest (B) overthrow (C) motivate (D) separate
- He is optimistic. Even though he has _____ all the difficulties, he never gives up hope.
(A) encountered (B) translated (C) appreciated (D) competed
- The hypermarket provides high-quality merchandise at a low price, but it is open for its members _____. If you want to shop there, apply for membership first.
(A) psychologically (B) geographically (C) offensively (D) exclusively
- The dirty air, known as smog, is a combination of weather conditions, fumes and smoke from cars and factories and therefore is sure to _____ many serious health problems.
(A) bring up (B) give rise to (C) look forward to (D) have little to do with
- After a long discussion, one of our team members finally _____ a solution to the complicated problem.
(A) participated in (B) put up with (C) came up with (D) turned down
- On the hilltop _____ a hotel which overlooks a beautiful lake.
(A) located (B) lying (C) is (D) has

- _____ by water on all sides, the island is famous for its fresh seafood.
(A) Surrounded (B) Surrounding (C) To surround (D) It is surrounded
- According to research, eating vegetables _____ good to your health.
(A) make (B) makes (C) do (D) does
- John is an honest person, so he is the person _____ you can depend.
(A) with whom (B) on whom (C) whom (D) that
- Helen is still on vacation. She _____ five countries.
(A) was traveling to (B) traveled to (C) had traveled to (D) has been traveling to
- Your girlfriend has just left. You _____ so long.
(A) shouldn't have kept her to wait (B) shouldn't have kept her waiting
(C) shouldn't keep her waited (D) shouldn't keep her waiting
- About one thousand people live in this village, _____ earn their living by fishing.
(A) which (B) most of that (C) most of whom (D) most of them
- 選出正確的句子。
(A) A man was seen to enter the house which had been deserted for years.
(B) She ran out of the burning house, held her baby tight in her arms.
(C) My sister is so bossy that she is difficult to get along.
(D) There is not knowing when an earthquake will happen.
- 選出正確的句子。
(A) To win the game, Bill practices to play tennis every day.
(B) Not only you but also John take a bus to school.
(C) If he is in my position, he would make the same decision.
(D) Your car is very dirty. It needs washing.

二、克漏字選擇 (佔 32 分)

說明：第21至36題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡上。每題答對得2分，答錯不倒扣。

第 21 至 28 為題組

Who doesn't like hot pot? You would surely enjoy eating and chatting with family members or friends around a steaming hot pot of broth (21) beef, fish balls, noodles, vegetables and so on. Every bite greets your mouth and tongue with a lot of tastes.

Modern day hot pot dates back to around 400 A.D. when Mongolians used it to stay (22) during winter. They gathered around pots of (23) hot water which they heated on campfires and put meat and vegetables into the pots. Mongolian (24) even used their helmets to boil food during their battles!

Mongolian hot pot is (25) the origin of all Chinese hot pot. Its main content is mutton, which mixes with other foods and (26) every one's taste buds.

Following its invention, hot pot later spread to other (27) of China through the Tang Dynasty. Soon, each place put its own special food into it. For example, southern Chinese used (28) seafood from nearby seas or lakes for their hot pot. Eventually, it even developed from a food of common people to a regular meal among the royal family.

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| 21.(A) fill out | (B) filling out | (C) fill with | (D) filled with |
| 22.(A) cool | (B) proud | (C) warm | (D) cautious |
| 23.(A) boiling | (B) typical | (C) active | (D) reasonable |
| 24.(A) ministers | (B) scholars | (C) soldiers | (D) merchants |
| 25.(A) compared | (B) trusted | (C) valued | (D) considered |
| 26.(A) maintains | (B) satisfies | (C) injures | (D) extends |
| 27.(A) subjects | (B) regions | (C) traditions | (D) ideals |
| 28.(A) abundant | (B) opposite | (C) imaginary | (D) honorable |

第 29 至 36 為題組

There are many ways in which we can avoid quarrels. One way is to (29) the opinions and desires of others. Many quarrels (30) arguments in which people become angry with the opinions which others express. Many religious wars happened because one side did not accept the (31) of the other. We should remember that every person has a right to express his opinion. No matter (32) foolish an opinion may seem, we should allow it to be expressed. And we should not get angry when others do not think (33) we do.

Sometimes quarrels arise because our desires disagree with (34) of others. To find a solution, (35), we can give in to some of the desires of others, for being (36) will also help make peace. If all of us are willing to let others have a fair share of things, we can live peacefully more easily.

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|--------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 29.(A) display | (B) respect | (C) deny | (D) prepare |
| 30.(A) result from | (B) catch up with | (C) lead to | (D) turn around |
| 31.(A) harvests | (B) routines | (C) hardships | (D) beliefs |
| 32.(A) what | (B) when | (C) how | (D) why |
| 33.(A) before | (B) if | (C) after | (D) as |
| 34.(A) what | (B) those | (C) which | (D) these |
| 35.(A) therefore | (B) besides | (C) otherwise | (D) moreover |
| 36.(A) unstable | (B) reluctant | (C) unselfish | (D) accurate |

三、文意選填 (佔 20 分)

說明：(1)第37至46題，請依文意在文章後所提供的10個選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號標示在答案卡。若某題答案為選項(B)，請在答案卡上，將該題(B)相對應的格子，用2B鉛筆塗黑塗滿。如右：

A	B	C	D	E
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；若某題答案為選項(AE)，則在答案卡上，將該題(A)和(E)相對應的格子塗黑塗滿，缺一格就算錯誤，如右：

A	B	C	D	E
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(2)答案不得重複。每題答對得2分，答錯不倒扣

Crossing the Street in the 1880s

You are standing on a street corner in a city. Vehicles are racing by you. Some of them are out of (37) because many drivers do not pay attention to people trying to get across the street, so many walkers are (38) to step off the sidewalk. Sometimes walkers got hurt or even killed by trains in the middle of town.

You could see this frightening (39) every day—130 years ago. In the 1880s, crossing a city street posed an even more gigantic risk (40) it is today. City streets were full of horse-drawn carriages. There were no (41) lights or stop signs. Many drivers were careless and did not (42) speed laws. They raced through town (43) top speed. They often whipped their horses to make them go faster, so the terrified horses sometimes would become (44) and run over walkers.

Carriages were not the only dangers on the street. Trains also ran through the middle of most cities, and this (45) the problem of crossing a street. Frequently trains would crash into carriages or people.

Compared to long ago, our safety laws today have (46) us a giant step forward in crossing the street.

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|------------|-------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| (A) follow | (B) traffic | (C) taken | (D) afraid | (E) worsened |
| (AB) scene | (AC) wild | (AD) control | (AE) at | (BC) than |

四、閱讀測驗 (佔 8 分)

說明：第47至50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，標示在答案卡上。每題答對得2分，答錯不倒扣。

第 47 至 50 為題組

You may be surprised to learn that the phrase “baby shower” is not about washing a baby. A baby shower, in fact, is a kind of party. It takes place when a woman is going to have a baby soon, or, in some cultures, a few weeks after she has given birth. A shower is traditionally a time for women to get together and celebrate the new baby. Nowadays, it is

common to invite men as well.

In a baby shower, the guests bring gifts for the mother-to-be. These are often things that she will need for the new baby, especially if it is her first child. Mothers who already have a lot of baby stuff might receive gifts for themselves, or the guests bring baby items that will get used up, such as diapers.

A baby shower is usually organized by a friend of the mother-to-be, instead of a member of her family. It probably takes place in the home of the person organizing it. The mother-to-be is asked who she wants to invite. Most women just invite close family members and good friends. Everyone wants to spend some time with the mother-to-be, so the number of guests is not very large. Snacks and drinks are prepared for the guests, and the whole event lasts around two hours.

47. A baby shower is often held _____.

- (A) on the day when the baby is born
- (B) when a woman knows she is going to have a baby
- (C) not long before or after a woman gives birth to her baby
- (D) when the baby is one year old

48. According to the passage, which of the following presents for babies may not appear in the baby shower?

- (A) diapers
- (B) cigarettes
- (C) baby clothes
- (D) milk powder

49. According to the passage, which of the following about baby showers is **NOT** true?

- (A) A baby shower will take about two hours.
- (B) The mother often makes the guest list.
- (C) Gifts may be given either to the baby or to the mother.
- (D) Lots of guests are invited to a baby shower.

50. The main idea of this passage is about _____.

- (A) the meaning of a baby shower
- (B) the importance of having a party for a newborn
- (C) when and how a baby shower began to develop
- (D) how to choose presents for babies