

國立嘉義高中 107 學年度學術性向資賦優異【語文類】複選評量

英文能力評量試題

Part II Reading Section

說明：請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，並畫記在「答案卡」上。

一、字彙題 (佔 10 分)

1. In my _____, my ambition was to be an inventor.
(A)youth (B) meter (C) width (D) worth
2. The front _____ of the cars were worn away.
(A)wheels (B) wallets (C) planes (D) matches
3. The army gained a glorious _____ over its enemy.
(A)trick (B) spider (C) mango (D) victory
4. They escaped through a secret _____ under the house.
(A)trust (B) speed (C)income (D) tunnel
5. The man was put in _____ for killing.
(A)tube (B) prison (C) nest (D) wealth
6. I usually carry money in my _____.
(A)quiz (B) service (C) purse (D) riddle
7. It seemed too difficult to find a _____ to that problem.
(A)glue (B) magic (C) solution (D) ceiling
8. The play was performed in the town _____.
(A)language (B) program (C) tear (D) square
9. The window frame is made of stainless _____.
(A)steel (B) distance (C) vision (D) team
10. The red rose is a _____ of love.
(A)belt (B) wing (C) traffic (D) symbol

二、文法選擇 (佔 10 分)

11. The old man stays _____ by doing regular exercise.
(A) health (B) unhealthy (C) healthy (D) healthily
12. To everyone's surprise, the ten-year-old boy solved the problem _____ ease.

(A) with (B) of (C) on (D) at

13. By the end of the year, the bridge _____.
(A) will have been built (B) will build
(C) was built (D) is building
14. The suspect was made _____ the truth by the police.
(A) tell (B) to tell (C) told (D) telling
15. _____ in the heavy snow is challenging.
(A) Drive (B) Drives (C) Driving (D) Driven
16. To save energy, Felix always _____ off the computer after using it.
(A)remembers turning (B) remembers to turn
(C)forgets turning (D) forgets to turn
17. To pass the exam, Jessica studies _____.
(A)as hard as possibly (B) as hard as she can
(C)as hardly as possible (D) as hard as she does
18. In Greek mythology, Helen was the very girl _____ charmed the prince of Trojan.
(A)which (B) who (C) that (D) whose
19. These old men cannot forget the day _____ the war broke out.
(A)where (B) why (C) how (D) when
20. This _____ made up of 20 girls and 20 boys.
(A)class; are (B)classes; is (C) classes; are (D) class; is

三、克漏字選擇 (佔 20 分)

第 21 至 25 為題組

Kevin __21__ his girlfriend to a fancy restaurant last Saturday. When he was going to pay the bill, he __22__ that he __23__ to put some money in his wallet before he __24__ home that morning. Although he felt so embarrassed, he __25__ no choice but to borrow money from his girlfriend.

21. (A) invites (B) was invited (C) to invite (D) invited
22. (A) to find (B) finds (C) found (D) founded
23. (A) will forget (B) forgets (C) had forgotten (D) has forgotten
24. (A) to leave (B) leaves (C) left (D) will leave

25. (A) to have (B) had (C) have (D) has

第 26 至 30 為題組

I started my exchange year in America last summer. How time flies! I can't believe my stay __26__ end. Looking back, I have to say it has been a very __27__ year. All the different experiences have helped me __28__ my horizons. For example, joining the speech team helped me understand how to talk in public __29__ an effective and fun way. Also, through community service, I learned to help others __30__ expecting to get anything back. I strongly encourage everyone to grab any foreign exchange opportunities that they discover.

26. (A)is willing to (B)is about to (C)is used to (D)had better
27. (A)sleepy (B)skillful (C)worthwhile (D)valueless
28. (A)broaden (B)deepen (C)lengthen (D)strengthen
29. (A)off (B) in (C)on (D)for
30. (A)from (B) despite (C) except (D)without

第 31 至 35 為題組

Turn on the TV, and you will find reality shows on every channel. In spite of the __31__ of such shows, people disagree as to whether they are good entertainment. Some people believe they can learn valuable lessons __32__ watching these programs. They think about what they would do if they got into situations similar to the ones the shows present. Other viewers, __33__, feel it's bad to watch these programs. They argue that much of what people see on the programs __34__ created to keep ratings high. After all, it's still TV. The bad language often found on the shows may have a negative influence on kids. It's better to stay away from these programs and find some real __35__ on TV.

31. (A)production (B)challenge (C)evaluation (D) popularity
32. (A)down (B)out (C)by (D) in
33. (A)however (B)besides (C)and (D)so
34. (A)is (B)am (C)be (D)are
35. (A)return (B)glance (C)entertainment (D)average

第 36 至 40 為題組

What do you do when you need to refresh yourself? For many people, __36__ is nothing like a nice cup of tea or coffee. But beware! With each drink, you may be adding to the waste problem! Statistics show that Americans alone use 16 billion __37__ paper cups every year. Do you know how much water and wood it __38__ to produce these cups? To save the trees and water, you can do something. For example, __39__ using paper cups, bring your own cup. Also, when making tea or coffee, trade your paper filters __40__ reusable ones. Save the world by switching to waste-free coffee and tea.

36. (A)it (B)there (C)which (D)what
37. (A)disposable (B)authentic (C)valuable (D)random
38. (A)spends (B)costs (C)makes (D)takes
39. (A)aside from (B)due to (C)instead of (D)except for
40. (A)with (B)on (C)for (D)to

四、文意選填 (佔 10 分)

說明：(1)第 41 至 50 題，請依文意，從提供的 10 個選項，分別選出最適當者，將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡上。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。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，缺任一格就算錯誤。答案不得重複。每題答對得 1 分，答錯不倒扣。

- (A) attention (B) checked (C) credible (D) critical (E) difference
(AB) examine (AC) granted (AD) newspapers (AE) owners (BC) publish

Did Taiwan use to be a German colony? It's shown on a web page, so it must be true, right? Uh, no. Before the days of the Internet age, whatever goes into print is __41__ many times by editors. Because of this, we can usually depend on the information we get from books, __42__ and magazines. However, this is not so with the Internet. Nowadays, it's much easier to make a professional-looking web page than a book or a magazine. On the Internet, millions of people can __43__ their own material; the information on certain sites like Wikipedia, for example, can be edited by anyone. Nobody can guarantee that its information is __44__. Therefore, judging the quality or truth of information can be

difficult. Moreover, some search engines can cheat the users: Website __45__ can pay search engines so that their site comes up first or is easier to find when we do a search. Similarly, this does not mean that the information on their site is of the best quality. So, how can we be a smart Internet surfer/reader? First, we need to have “information literacy,” that is, the ability to judge and to __46__ sources of information. We need to have some basic knowledge about many things before our search. Second, we must pay __47__ to the exact address of a webpage. A false webpage can trick web users by looking very similar to a real one, with only one __48__ in the web address – one letter or one punctuation mark. But the information on it might lead us astray or even cheat us out of our money. Third, never take things for __49__; always question when we’re in doubt. Even solid, reliable sites sometimes make mistakes. So double check what the other sites say about a particular topic. In short, no matter what we’re looking at on the Internet, a __50__ mind is always necessary and helpful.

五、閱讀測驗(占 30 分)

[A] Believe it or not, besides domestic animals such as dogs or cats, some animals in the wild can communicate with humans. Take, for example, the African honeyguide bird. This songbird leads people to find the best hidden honey. All it asks in return is a small amount of sweet honey to eat.

Communication among the same species of creatures is more common. Fireflies flash special lights on their bodies at night. These sexy signals are used by males to attract females during mating season. Also in the darkness of the deep ocean, creatures such as squids and jellyfish emit light to send messages. These amazing animals put on such a dazzling display of light that scientists still struggle to figure out what it means.

Being tree-dwellers, monkeys may face dangers from above and below. They also communicate to warn each other of potential dangers. One call will warn those on the ground of a snake, while a different call will warn those in the treetops of an eager eagle. In the ocean, dolphins use a complex system of whistles and ultrasonic clicks to speak with each other. They even use forms of body language to get their message across.

From the complex language of dolphins to the simple flashing of fireflies, there’s indeed a “noisy” world out there. Perhaps one day we will begin to understand what this

complex web of communication is all about and make good use of it.

51. In what kind of book might this article appear?

- (A) Computer technology. (B) Wildlife and nature.
(C) Travel guidebooks. (D) Social studies.

52. According to the article, which of the following animals can communicate with humans?

- (A) Dolphins. (B) Monkeys. (C) Fireflies. (D) Honeyguide birds.

53. How do monkeys warn the others of a coming danger?

- (A) With whistles and ultrasonic clicks. (B) With different calls.
(C) With displays of light. (D) With body language.

54. According to the article, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Only dogs or cats can communicate with human beings.
(B) Scientists still don’t know why squid or jellyfish flash in the deep sea.
(C) Monkeys use the same call to tell others different messages.
(D) Fireflies flash special lights all the year round to scare away enemies.

[B] In Western cultures, whenever people sit down to a meal, three things will always be there: the knife, fork and spoon. These utensils date back to prehistoric times and have surprising histories of their own.

The knife was one of the first tools to be used by early man. Some early knives discovered by **archaeologists** are up to two million years old. First fashioned out of sharp stones, knives were used both for hunting and at meals. As time went on, more sophisticated metal knives became common. At the time of the Roman Empire, knives were treasured possessions, and dead people were often buried with them. In the Middle Ages, cutlery was not provided for guests, so men would carry two personal knives when dining. One was used to cut the food, and the other to hold the meat still.

The fork was first found in the Middle East sometime before the year 1000 AD. Eventually forks found their way into Italy in the 14th century. However, when Englishman Coryate brought forks back from his travel in 1608, they were ridiculed as unmanly and unnecessary. Thus, forks didn’t become common in Great Britain until the 18th century.

Evidence suggests that prehistoric people used shells as spoons. Romans and ancient Egyptians used gold to make beautiful spoons. In the Middle Ages, wealthy families and royalty still used spoons made of gold or silver, while affordable spoons were made of wood or horn. Spoons have even played a role in the English language. If you were “born with a silver spoon in your mouth,” it means you were born rich.

Eating may be one of the simplest acts, but it’s amazing how much the table tools reveal about Western culture and history.

55. According to the article, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) In Roman times, knives were often put together with the dead people in the funeral.
- (B) Forks were not soon popular in Great Britain after their introduction into the country.
- (C) In the Middle Ages, gold or silver spoons were only used in royal or very rich families.
- (D) Knives were at first made of metals in very early times.

56. In the second paragraph, the job of “archaeologists” is to ____.

- (A) study the technique of modern society.
- (B) study commerce and business of modern times.
- (C) study the life of human beings in very old times.
- (D) study the tableware production in the Middle Ages.

57. According to the article, what might be the first spoons made of in prehistoric times?

- (A) Shells. (B) Stones. (C) Bones. (D) Gold.

58. Where and when was the fork first seen in the world?

- (A) In Great Britain in the 18th century.
- (B) In the Middle East after 1000 BC.
- (C) During the time of Roman Empire in Egypt.
- (D) In the Middle East before 1000 AD.

[C] In 1992, linguists raced to Turkey to make an emergency recording. They wanted to hear a man read the words written on his gravestone before he died. Tevfik Ensec was the only man who could read these words properly. He was the last living speaker of a language called Ubykh.

Ubykh is just one of the languages that die out every year. This happens because

languages are living things. About 6000 languages exist in the world today. However, the number is getting smaller all the time due to the steady growth of bigger languages. Currently, the Celtic languages such as Irish and Welsh are nearly extinct. What’s to blame? English. And in South America, Spanish and Portuguese are replacing other regional languages found there.

Linguists predict that at least half of the world’s languages will become extinct in the next hundred years. The world’s most dominant languages such as English, Mandarin, and Spanish are growing at an amazing speed. But is this necessarily a bad thing? Wouldn’t it be better if we all spoke the same language?

The death of languages is never a good thing. Languages are not simply words which confuse people who speak different tongues. Instead, they are connected to the culture in which they were created. As different cultures experience the world in different ways, their languages reflect this. Therefore, when we lose a language, we lose that bit of knowledge that is connected to it.

Only 200 people in the Amazon rainforest of Brazil speak the Piraha language, which can be spoken entirely in whistles and reflects how the hunters contact each other in the jungle. Their hunting culture will die out with the disappearance of this unique language. A Palauan fisherman, born in 1894, was the last speaker of a local dialect that had words for more than 300 different kinds of fish and their spawning practices. These words were lost when he died.

59. According to the article, which of the languages is not in danger of disappearance?

- (A) Irish. (B) Welsh. (C) Spanish. (D) Piraha.

60. What is the main idea of this article?

- (A) The disappearance of a language means the disappearance of a culture.
- (B) We should learn a very rare dialect to preserve the wisdom in it.
- (C) To protect the rare languages, people should not learn the strong languages.
- (D) The Amazon rainforest has many strange languages, waiting to be recorded.

61. According to the article, which of the statements is true?

- (A) There will be only five languages in the world in the next hundred years.
- (B) The language of the Palauan fisherman is spoken only in whistles.
- (C) To speak the same language only ensures benefits without any loss.

(D) The wide spread of English causes the disappearance of some Celtic languages.

[D] Remember the last time you admired your favorite skyline? Each one of those skyscrapers, churches and government buildings began as a drawing on an architect's desk. Architects design impressive structures such as the National Concert Hall, Taipei101, and the Eiffel Tower. They also design more ordinary buildings such as hospitals, schools and houses.

Architects don't just draw building plans, they must also check related laws and choose proper building materials. Once a building project begins, they often work as managers, overseeing the construction and keeping it on schedule. Sometimes they have to change their plans due to lack of time, money, or other reasons.

To be an architect, architecture students must complete a college education. Then, in order to practice the trade, they must get a license by passing an exam. The exam is so difficult that some of them spend years preparing for it. After that, they must serve an internship at an architecture firm, learning from and helping the senior architects with anything about architecture.

After years of hard work, many licensed architects see their careers **take off**. Some get pay raises and take more responsibility in the firms where they work. Others choose to leave and start their own firms. No matter what they do, they hope to see their drawings and projects become reality and therefore add their own touches to the skyline.

62. Which of the following items is not an architect's work?

- (A) Museums. (B) Computer chips. (C) Dormitories. (D) Department stores.

63. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Architects need not follow the law in his plan.
(B) An architecture student can immediately be a real architect after graduation.
(C) In his plan, an architect must also choose building materials.
(D) Architects never change their plans once a construction begins.

64. According to the article, after years of hard work, what might happen to an architect ?

- (A) Earning less money.
(B) Starting a new firm of one's own.
(C) Being an intern in an architecture firm.

(D) Graduating from college.

65. Which of the following is closest to "**take off**" in the last paragraph?

- (A) become better. (B) get worse. (C) stay still. (D) turn around.