

國立嘉義高中 114 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

I. 單字選擇 1%*15=15%

1. After his grandmother passed away, he needed time to _____ and deal with the deep sadness he felt.
(A) grieve (B) confuse (C) disguise (D) tolerate
2. In the wild, lions usually hunt at night and they will carefully follow their _____, such as zebras or antelopes, before attacking.
(A) globe (B) frost (C) haste (D) prey
3. Linda must be in a good _____ because she is wearing a very broad smile.
(A) limit (B) mood (C) bully (D) portraying
4. After being stabbed in the chest by his colleague, the man collapsed and bled heavily. He then was rushed to the hospital for _____ medical care.
(A) suspicious (B) circular (C) immediate (D) ceremony
5. Several surveys _____ that the number of students in Taiwan has been decreasing as a result of the falling birth rate.
(A) restrict (B) represent (C) spread (D) indicate
6. This is the first novel that the author has _____, and I'm really looking forward to her next book.
(A) cooperated (B) succeeded (C) reduced (D) published
7. The Pope is a highly respected _____ leader who guides millions of Catholics all over the world through teachings, prayer, and tradition.
(A) religious (B) delicate (C) frequent (D) annoying
8. The clerk was _____ stealing money from the cash register, so he was fired.
(A) polluted (B) suggested (C) discovered (D) argued
9. The still water _____ the full moon, creating a stunning view.
(A) satisfies (B) reflects (C) impacts (D) covers
10. Our flight was _____ by an hour because of bad weather conditions.
(A) canceled (B) relieved (C) delayed (D) served

11. The fire spread quickly through the building. _____, everyone was able to get out in time without many of them getting injured.
(A) Occasionally (B) Sincerely (C) Fortunately (D) Hastily
12. Unless you have a valid _____ issued by the government, you are not allowed to drive a car in this country.
(A) driver's license (B) naked eye (C) civil war (D) heart's desire
13. He was dressed in _____ clothes—sneakers, blue jeans, and a t-shirt.
(A) tasteful (B) financial (C) casual (D) individual
14. Lisa made fun of Greg by _____ the accent he has when speaking English.
(A) fleeing (B) splitting (C) crawling (D) mocking
15. _____, the basketball game was exciting and enjoyable, with both teams playing hard, though the famous player was forced to exit the game in the third quarter.
(A) Sometime (B) Overall (C) Halfway (D) Nowadays

II. 綜合測驗 1%*15=15%

[A]

Musical roads are unique roadways that play music when cars drive over grooves cut into the surface at specific intervals. The first known musical road was created by two Danish artists in 1995. However, the concept did not __16__ until 2007, when a Japanese engineer, Shinoda Shizuo, accidentally discovered the musical potential of road grooves at work. His findings inspired further development, __17__ over thirty musical roads across Japan today—some even play popular tunes from anime and films.

__18__ Japan's roads primarily target tourists, countries like Indonesia and South Korea have embraced the technology to improve traffic safety. For instance, an Indonesian road plays "Happy Birthday" to reduce accidents. In South Korea, musical roads encourage drivers to __19__ a steady speed, as the melody only sounds correct at a certain pace. __20__ designed for entertainment, these roads have now evolved into both safety features and tourist attractions. Whether aiming to attract visitors or promote road awareness, musical roads harmonize engineering, art, and public safety in a novel and engaging way.

16. (A) set off (B) take off (C) nod off (D) dust off
 17. (A) leading to (B) leads to (C) led to (D) which leading to
 18. (A) While (B) Because (C) Unless (D) Since
 19. (A) prevent (B) observe (C) maintain (D) expect
 20. (A) Extremely (B) Similarly (C) Casually (D) Originally

[B]

Enjoying seafood in restaurants creates delightful experiences, particularly for Asians. However, cooking seafood ___21___ the release of carbon dioxide in great amounts, just like preparing beef and lamb dishes. This causes serious problems for the environment.

A Singaporean startup company, *Shiok Meats*, has made an effort to develop artificial seafood with the aim of offering eco-friendly options and putting an end to animal cruelty. *Shiok Meats* filed for an official legal right to produce their ___22___ seafood from crustaceans' stem cells, and it is now working on the paperwork to get government permission. In fact, the Singaporean government has given ___23___ to the company, including raising funds and ___24___ talented foreign workers, as it hopes to make Singapore become Asia's food-tech capital. Yet, there is still a long way to go since *Shiok's* man-made shrimps cost a lot more than ___25___ from fish farming at grocery stores, and the price affects consumer choices to a great extent.

In the long run, meat made in laboratories may lead to a revolution in food production. Perhaps in the near future, we will be able to enjoy delicious and inexpensive seafood cultivated from the lab instead of the ocean or farms.

21. (A) results in (B) deals with (C) reflects on (D) caters to
 22. (A) lab-growing (B) lab-grown (C) lab-grow (D) lab-grew
 23. (A) chance (B) training (C) advice (D) support
 24. (A) reminding (B) punishing (C) admiring (D) employing
 25. (A) these (B) this (C) those (D) that

[C]

A German artist, Boris Eldgsen, challenged the idea that seeing is believing when he won a Sony world photography award with a photo made by AI. The photo, called *The Electrician*, is a black-and-white picture of two women, possibly taken on a wedding day. A young woman is wearing a white dress, ___26___ an old lady behind her putting both hands on her shoulders. The photo brings back deep memories and feelings. Maybe that's why it won first place.

After Eldagsen ___27___ the famous award with a "fake" photo, the World Photography Organization said that they would not have a talk with him anymore. However, Eldagsen asked if the judges could really tell the difference between real photos and AI-made art. ___28___ he is criticized, Eldagsen believes this photo shows his own creativity. He thinks AI is a tool that helps him be more creative, ___29___ something that ruins real art.

Eldagsen also said his art ideas started before he used AI. It was he ___30___ gave the ideas and directions to make the photo, and AI only helped him. The biggest problem with AI is not about losing our creativity or jobs, but about truth and news. If fake photos are everywhere, we must think of a way to show people what is real and what is not.

26. (A) as (B) at (C) for (D) with
 27. (A) achieved (B) received (C) competed (D) appreciated
 28. (A) Although (B) Because (C) Unless (D) Until
 29. (A) rather than (B) because of (C) aside from (D) not only
 30. (A) which (B) who (C) where (D) whom

III. 文意選填 1%*8=8%

E-waste, short for "electronic waste," includes things like old computers, phones, TVs, and any device that uses batteries or electricity. These items often ___31___ in landfills after being thrown away. This can harm the environment because many of these products contain ___32___ materials that can leak into the soil and water.

The problem of e-waste has been around since the 1970s, but it has grown ___33___ worse in recent years. As technology continues to improve, more people buy new devices and throw out the old ones. Today, e-waste is the fastest-growing type of waste in the world. Sadly, only small amount of it is properly recycled.

To help deal with this ____34____, cities should set up special collection boxes in easy-to-reach places like grocery stores or government buildings. They could also offer pick-up ____35____ to make recycling more convenient. These steps would help send e-waste to professionals who know how to take it apart and ____36____ useful metals. These components can be reused to make new products, which greatly reduces the need to ____37____ new ones. In short, recycling e-waste wisely can yield ____38____ results.

Building well-planned e-waste recycling systems takes time. For now, as a responsible consumer, we should at least try to use our electronic devices for as long as possible and recycle these items right to protect the future of our planet.

(AB) toxic	(AC) valuable	(AD) issue	(AE) end up
(BC) services	(BD) much	(BE) dig for	(CD) recover

IV. 篇章結構 2%*4=8%

Have you ever avoided the sun by drinking water and wearing sunscreen on a hot summer day? ____39____

Sweating is a cooling system of the human body. When the weather gets hot, the hypothalamus, a small region of the brain, sends a message to the sweat glands, causing the pores to open and then the moisture releases. Not until sweat on the skin evaporates can your body cool down. ____40 ____ Later on, a measurement, “the wet-bulb temperature,” that combines air temperature and humidity was invented. When the wet-bulb temperature approaches the body temperature, our bodies find it difficult to sweat. This situation makes it hard for water to evaporate and for our bodies to stay cool.

Sweating is not always beneficial; instead, sweating too much causes serious problems like heat exhaustion, an emergent heat-related illness. ____41 ____ Once people show these symptoms, they should be sent to hospital right away in case of further life-threatening complications.

Despite being a natural response to heat, sweating causes the body to lose a large amount of water. ____42____ Even though our bodies adapt to a changing hot environment through time, having these signs and science in mind keeps us safer.

- (A)The symptoms include vomiting, confusion, having hot dry skin, and a fast and strong pulse.
- (B)These might not be enough since climate change is making heat waves more intense and more frequent, causing discomfort when your body fails to cool itself effectively.
- (C)Therefore, it is rather important to watch our water intake during summer.
- (D)This process depends heavily on humidity, as high humidity reduces its efficiency.

V. 閱讀測驗 2%*9=18%

[A]

Coriander, also known as Chinese parsley, is a popular herb used in many cuisines around the world. Many people enjoy its fresh, citrus-like flavor, thinking it adds brightness to food, while a small group of people strongly dislike coriander, saying it has a soapy taste. This disagreement has sparked many debates among food lovers.

Scientists believe that the reason for this difference is partly genetic. People who think coriander tastes like soap may have a special gene called OR6A2. This gene affects how we detect certain smells and flavors. Coriander contains natural chemicals known as aldehydes, which are also found in soaps and some perfumes. People with the OR6A2 gene variant are more sensitive to these aldehydes, so coriander tastes unpleasant to them.

However, genes are not the only reason. Personal experience and culture also matter. People who grow up eating coriander in their meals are more likely to appreciate its flavor. In contrast, people who are not used to it may find the taste strange or too strong. A study of coriander preference found that East Asian participants tend to **wrinkle up their noses** at its smell, whereas those from Hispanic or Middle Eastern backgrounds were much more likely to enjoy the taste. That also explains the great popularity of coriander in Latin American cuisines.

In the end, whether you love coriander or can't stand it, your taste is shaped by both your genes and your experiences. Everyone's palate is different, and that's part of what makes food and cooking so interesting.

43. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) How can people overcome fear of coriander
- (B) How are genes related to people's personality
- (C) Why do people react to coriander differently
- (D) Why should people respect foreign cultures

44. According to the passage, which of the following statement is **NOT** true?

- (A) Soaps and coriander share natural chemicals called aldehydes.
- (B) Coriander is a common ingredient in Latin American cooking.
- (C) Cultural background can affect people's preference for food.
- (D) The OR6A2 gene exists not only in humans but also spices like coriander.

45. When a person "**wrinkle up his or her nose**," it means that _____.

- (A) the person shows strong dislike for something
- (B) the person feels annoyed due to allergic symptoms
- (C) the food provided in the restaurant lacks flavor
- (D) the plants grown in the field is poisonous and fatal

[B]

A tariff is a tax placed on goods that are brought into a country from abroad. The idea of tariffs has existed for a long time in human history. In fact, some of the earliest civilizations used tariffs to control trade and build national wealth.

In ancient times, countries like China, India, and the Roman Empire charged taxes on goods that passed through their lands. These taxes helped build roads, support armies, and strengthen the economy. Later, during the 18th and 19th centuries, many countries in Europe and North America began to introduce high tariffs. This period was known for protectionism, where governments tried to help local industries by making foreign goods more expensive.

As a result, local products became cheaper than imported ones, which helped domestic factories grow.

However, high tariffs also caused problems. They reduced international trade and sometimes led to tensions between countries. After World War II, many world leaders believed that free trade—trade with fewer tariffs—would bring about peace and stronger economies. Hence, in 1947, a group of countries signed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The purpose of this agreement was to increase global trade through the reduction of tariffs. Subsequently, in 1995, the World Trade Organization (WTO) was established to oversee global trade rules, with the aim of promoting free trade and creating economic peace and stability in the world.

Even today, tariffs are still applied in global trade. Some governments use them to protect important industries, such as farming or steel production. In addition, tariffs can keep people employed and protect national security. On the other hand, they can also result in trade wars, where countries raise tariffs against each other. This makes goods more expensive for buyers and can hurt businesses that depend on exports.

In conclusion, tariff policy is a double-edged sword. Despite its protective role for some industries, it can at the same time slow down global trade. How to manage the issue properly and strike a balance will test the leadership of countries worldwide.

46. How is the information about tariffs organized in paragraphs 2 to 4?

- (A) In order of importance.
- (B) By compare and contrast.
- (C) In order of time.
- (D) By cause and effect.

47. Protectionism is an economic policy that _____.

- (A) was commonly adopted by governments after World War II
- (B) enables people to buy foreign goods at a cheaper price than before
- (C) gives local businesses and industries advantages to develop
- (D) promotes free trade globally and ensure economic stability

48. In 1947, a group of countries signed the GATT because _____.

- (A) they believed free trade can boost the world economy
- (B) they wanted to increase government spending on military
- (C) it was a necessary step before they joined the WTO
- (D) the World War II had a negative impact on steel production

[C]

We live in a world full of complexity and choices, but we often describe things using opposites. People ask if a movie was good or bad, or say you'll either love or hate certain foods. We even judge looks in either-or ways, like asking if someone looks better with long or short hair. This kind of thinking is so common that experts call it “binary bias.” It means we often see things as black or white and ignore the many shades in between.

But why do we think this way? One reason is that breaking information into simple choices helps us make decisions faster—like choosing soup or salad, or turning left or right. Another reason is that binary thinking gives us a sense of control. For example, people may believe that good people go to heaven and bad people go to hell, even though real life is more complicated.

Binary bias doesn't just affect our everyday choices—it also shapes how we see politics, health, and the environment. In many countries, politics is dominated by two main parties, which limits other opinions. In the case of climate change, people may blame others who don't believe in it, ignoring the fact that some of them still live eco-friendly lives. Even with health, we may think we must completely cut out sugar or fat, instead of finding balance.

Although binary thinking helps in some situations, we should recognize it and try to understand the world in more thoughtful and flexible ways.

49. Which of the following is a binary thinking question?

- (A) How do you like the movie?
- (B) Should I attend the party tonight?
- (C) What will you do on Christmas?
- (D) What would you like to eat for lunch?

50. In what way does binary bias impact politics, according to the passage?

- (A) It encourages diverse ideologies.
- (B) It supports a multi-party system.
- (C) It tends to ignore thoughts from minor group.
- (D) It promotes inclusive discussions.

51. What is the overall attitude of the author regarding binary bias?

- (A) Binary bias is negative, for it reduces the possibility of decision-making.
- (B) Binary bias is convenient, but it requires careful and mindful application.
- (C) Binary bias is a must, as it simplifies our understanding of complex issues.
- (D) Binary bias is efficient, so it should be widely applied in various situations.

VI. 翻譯題 4%*4=16%

1. 在那位網球球員的演說中，他簡單卻激勵人心的話深深地感動許多人。

2. 他鼓勵畢業生要專注於自己的目標，而非單一次的失敗。

3. 越來越多年輕人選擇養寵物而不是養小孩，因為他們認為寵物比較不會帶來壓力。

4. 交通事故發生時，大家應該保持冷靜，並且馬上報警求助。

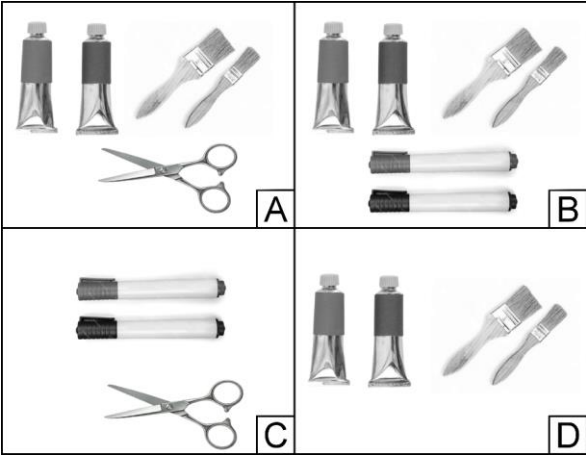
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請將答案填寫於答案卷上

Part A 3%





















Look at the pictures below. For each question, you will hear a short conversation or talk. Choose the picture (A, B, C, or D) that best matches the conversation or talk.

Question 1



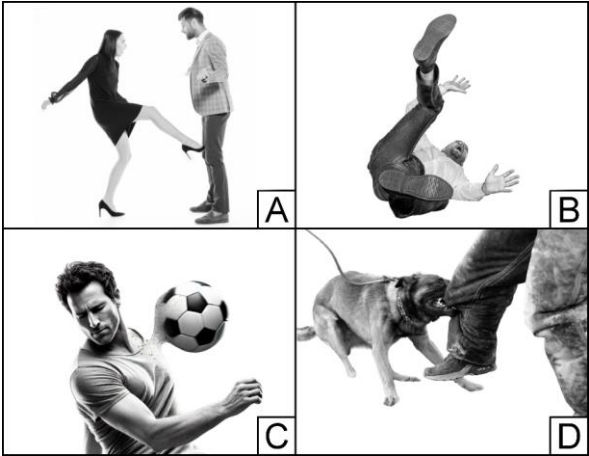
1. _____

Question 2

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
									
18°C	17°C	25°C	26°C	20°C	18°C	17°C	25°C	26°C	20°C
A					B				
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI
									
18°C	17°C	25°C	26°C	20°C	18°C	17°C	25°C	26°C	20°C
C					D				

2. _____

Question 3



3. _____

Part B 3%

In Part B, you will hear several questions or statements. Choose the best response or reply.

4. (A) We have lots of spaces where you can park your car.
(B) We sell different types of clothes.
(C) We opened three years ago.
(D) Young women like to shop here a lot.
5. (A) So that's why he doesn't drink hot coffee.
(B) OK. I'll order an iced tea for him.
(C) No wonder he doesn't like ice cream.
(D) Wow! It's good to hear he has healthy teeth.
6. (A) That's great! You can wear it while swimming.
(B) You mean it will tell you when it's going to rain?

- (C) Oh, dear. Maybe you can dry it out somehow.
(D) Wow! How much water can it hold inside?

Part C-I 2%

In Part C-I, you will hear several conversations between a man and a woman, and then a question following each conversation. Choose the best answer for each question.

7. (A) Something funny happened at school.
(B) She had a really bad day at school.
(C) Nothing special happened today.
(D) She didn't go to school because she was sick.
8. (A) The hotel gym.
(B) The pool at the hotel.
(C) The hotel restaurant.
(D) The places around the hotel.

Part C-II 4%

In Part C-II, you will hear several conversations between a man and a woman, and then two questions following each conversation. Choose the best answer for each question.

Questions 9-10

9. (A) She is helping the man finish his painting.
(B) She is using a different way to paint.
(C) She is taking an online painting class.
(D) She is copying a famous artist's work.

10. (A) She needs a lot of patience.
(B) She needs to buy more paint colors.
(C) She needs a better brush to paint with.
(D) She needs more help from others.

Questions 11-12

11. (A) Skip it completely.
(B) Join the next one.
(C) Forget about it.
(D) Join it this weekend.
12. (A) It's easier than he thought.
(B) He doesn't know how to get started.
(C) He quite likes what he's doing.
(D) It's a little too much for him.

Part D 4%

In Part D, you will hear several passages. Choose the best answer for each question.

Passage 1 (Read questions 13 and 14 before listening to Passage 1)

13. Why are capsule hotels popular?
(A) They cost less than regular hotels.
(B) They have more services than regular hotels.
(C) They are cleaner than regular hotels.
(D) They are bigger than regular hotels.
14. What does the speaker say about the location of capsule hotels?
(A) They are usually near airports.
(B) They are often far from the city.
(C) They are easily found everywhere.
(D) They are usually in the center of cities.

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Passage 2 (Read questions 15 and 16 before listening to Passage 2)

15. What do we know about Margaret Thatcher?
- (A) She supported free market policies.
 - (B) She was known for always being calm.
 - (C) She was the second female Prime Minister of the UK.
 - (D) She focused primarily on improving the education system.
16. What major action did Angela Merkel take during her leadership?
- (A) She built special schools for refugees.
 - (B) She lowered taxes significantly.
 - (C) She closed Germany's borders.
 - (D) She let many refugees come into Germany.

Part E 4%

In Part E, you will hear a long conversation. Take notes on the conversation using the form below. Then, you will hear several questions. Use your notes to answer each question. (Your notes in the form won't count towards your score.)

Questions 17-20 (Read the form and options before listening to the conversation)

Emergency Kits for Earthquakes

- Water: At least ____ liters per person for ____ days
- Foods that _____
- First aid kit
- Flashlight
- _____ and _____
- Blanket
- Warm clothes
- Important Documents: Put the copies in _____

Where to Keep the Emergency Kits

- One bigger kit _____
- A smaller kit _____

17. (A) Twelve liters.
(B) Eight liters.
(C) Three liters.
(D) Four liters.
18. (A) They have a new blanket in their car.
(B) They have many blankets already.
(C) They need to buy one this Thursday.
(D) They will borrow a blanket from a friend.
19. (A) In a plastic bag.
(B) In an envelope.
(C) In a small box.
(D) In a drawer.

20. (A) The speakers won't put any bathroom items in the emergency kits.
(B) The speakers plan to put the smaller emergency kit near their front door.
(C) The speakers might put some cans of soup in the emergency kits.
(D) The speakers will put an emergency kit in their bedroom.