110 學年度 國立成功大學/國立臺南第一高級中學科學班

第一階段科學能力檢定

語文能力檢定測驗試卷

請不要翻到次頁!

讀完本頁的說明,聽從監試委員的指示才開始作答。

請詳細閱讀以下測驗作答說明:

- 1. 本試卷含國文、英文兩部分,兩科皆含選擇題與非選擇題。國文與英文各 佔50分,總分100分。作答開始與結束請聽從監試委員的指示。
- 2. 測驗時間從 13:40 到 15:00, 共計 80 分鐘。
- 3. 請依說明於答案卡(1張)及答案卷(國文、英文各1張)作答。
- 4. 請將選擇題答案依題號畫記於答案卡,答案卡需用 2B 鉛筆畫記,修正時請用橡皮擦將原畫記擦拭乾淨,不得使用修正液(帶)。答案卡如有畫記不清或污損等情事,致電腦無法辨認者,其責任自負,不得提出異議。
- 非選擇題請依題目說明,依序分別書寫於英文科答案卷及國文科答案卷。
 寫於題目卷不予計分。
- 6. 試題本或答案本(卷)如有印刷不清、缺頁、漏印或污損等情形,請立即舉手告知監試委員,其餘一概不得發問。

第一部分:英文科選擇題及混合題(32%)

作答說明:第 1 題至第 24 題為選擇題,每題只有一個正確或最適當的選項, 請依題號將作答畫記於答案卡。第 A 題及第 B 題,請在英文科答案卷上作答。

Pa	rt A. Vocabulary (@	1%, 10% in total)				
1.	Teenagers are advised to watch more news on international to know what are happening around the world.					
	(A) favours	(B) measures	(C) contracts	(D) affairs		
2.	As Covid-19 develop	os, more hospitals have	shut down.	They have transferred all the		
		ger accept new patients		•		
	(A) entirely	(B) carelessly	(C) wrongly	(D) equally		
3.	The survivors of the lescape.	KTV fire last month we	ere still nervous when the	hey thought of their		
	(A) foggy	(B) humble	(C) narrow	(D) curious		
4.				ted as a research		
		(B) brand				
5.				ng ageing is eating		
	away medical resource					
	(A) agreement	(B) population	(C) responsibility	(D) pleasure		
6.				e sang many songs that she has		
	never sung in her pas		-			
		(B) unique	(C) particular	(D) skilful		
7.	•	· · · •		ve the shelter, they couldn't		
		nd were excited to see		•		
	(A) help	(B) deliver	(C) rule	(D) contain		
8.	Theranos, founded is	n 2003, in	2012 when the retaile	r Safeway invested over 300		
million dollars into the company.						
	(A) gave out	(B) set apart	(C) put forward	(D) took off		
9. Many females gain recognition in science but in vain. Stereotypes in the						
	it especially hard.					
	(A) apply to	(B) struggle to	(C) manage to	(D) fail to		
10.	Health experts are as	king the game organise	er to the gam	ne. They warn that if the game		
	continues, more people will get the virus.					
	(A) leave for	(B) look into	(C) call off	(D) pick up		
Pa	rt B. Cloze (@1%, 8°	% in total)				
	Born in Taiwan,	most of us take toilets	for granted. We sit on	or stand in front of a toilet to		
dea	al with nature's calls.	11, in many unde	er-developed countries,	, many people are still denied		
acc	ess to modern toilets.	They are still using b	uckets as their toilets.	12 it only takes a simple		
pre	ss to flush the toilet for	or us, those who still us	se bucket toilets need t	o clean the waste with labour.		
-				ng safe toilets has a(n)13		
		•		don't have proper toilets and		

sanitation systems. __14__, failing to deal with personal waste appropriately allows fatal diseases to spread.

When Jack Sim, a Singaporean philanthropist, saw the problem, he felt it was a matter __15__ urgent __15__ he had to do something. In 2001, he set up the "World Toilet Organisation", and launched the World Toilet Day campaign. The observance __16__ 19th November every year to inspire action to solve the sanitation problem. Besides building more toilets, it aims to __17__ the sanitation systems. This initiative further cooperates with UN-Water to promote clean drinking water worldwide. As water and sanitation are of great importance to human welfare, the UN __18__ them in its Sustainable Development Goals since 2015.

💷 access (n.) 使用機會 sanitation (n.) 下水道設備 observance (n.) 奉行 initiative (n.) 倡議

11. (A) Therefore	(B) However	(C) With this	(D) If so
12. (A) Because	(B) Although	(C) If	(D) While
13. (A) negative	(B) powerful	(C) useful	(D) active
14. (A) On the other hand	(B) In other words	(C) From then on	(D) So far
15. (A) not but	(B) whether or	(C) so that	(D) less for
16. (A) goes to	(B) passes by	(C) falls on	(D) fill up
17. (A) improve	(B) remove	(C) destroy	(D) empty
18. (A) had included	(B) will include	(C) is including	(D) has included

Part C. Coherence (19-22, @2%. 8% in total)

Mathematics is an essential part of our everyday life.__19__. Everyday there are news articles that can be used as a stimulus for developing mathematical understanding. Articles about architecture or art can provide a starting point for explorations of geometry. Health articles can lead to discussions about rates of disease and how these are expressed. Large numbers are common in the news, such as the number of people watching a broadcast. __20__. Statistical information is presented daily in a variety of contexts and can be used as a good start for exploring many situations.

There are many ways teachers can use the news in their mathematics classrooms. To start with, *Gapminder*, a website which has a range of interactive data visualisation tools, offers useful insight into global issues with solid evidence. __21__. Courses can be dedicated to guiding students to examine if there are any differences between news channels, or if the numerical information is misused. Lastly, as there is also a great deal of misinformation on social media, more classroom activities should focus on the learning of critical thinking. __22__.

Source: http://gg.gg/o0ktv Laminus (n.) 刺激 interactive (adj.) 互動的 visualisation (n.) 視覺化

- (A) Teachers can also ask students to keep a record of news stories that use numbers, graphs or charts as evidence
- (B) We draw on mathematical ideas across a wide range of activities, including the arts, sport, and many other spheres
- (C) By looking at how fact-checking websites, such as *Science Daily*, works, students can judge the quality of the original new items
- (D) Students need to have experience with using numbers larger than they would usually encounter

Part D. Reading Comprehension (23-24, @2%. A, B, @1%. 6% in total)

Old Victor is a song man, and he's searching for his dreaming body so he can finally feel complete. He asks all the animals until he finds who is carrying the spirit of his fathers. Brolga Song is a Dhuwa story that is told in Rembarrnga language.

The story explores the importance and meaning of a 'dreaming-body' to Indigenous Australians. Their belief is that there was a time where supernatural beings roamed the face of the earth. Many were like the animals we see around us today, like the kangaroo, emu, and the king brown snake, to name a few. But back then, thousands of years ago, **they** were human-like. Some were even huge giant people. These beings travelled across the land with their songs, laws, ceremonies, stories and beliefs and eventually changed into the **endemics** we see today. This is why all the native animals are sacred to Indigenous Australians, and this is why protecting the life and land is so important. The kangaroo, the snake, the emu or the barramundi may be one of our brothers, fathers, sisters or mothers because the spirit of our ancestors lives and communicates through these creatures. Everyone has a dreaming-body. These dreaming-bodies are the beings that lived many thousands of years ago. Everyone has knowledge of who their dreaming-body is. A dreaming-body can be described as having dreaming 'parents'.

Source: http://gg.gg/nxtn6

🚇 roam (v.) 漫步 sacred (adj.) 神聖的

- 23. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - (A) Protecting local cultures is everyone's responsibility.
 - (B) Local people try to explain the origin of life.
 - (C) Endangered animals are under protection for revival.
 - (D) Wild animals become human beings according to scientific studies.
- 24. Where does this passage most likely appear?
 - (A) On a magazine about human health.
 - (B) On a journal of biological studies.
 - (C) On a website about native cultures.
 - (D) On a poster introducing democracy.

For Questions A and B, please answer in EXACT WORDS from the passage.

(請以本文中的文字回答以下問題。A、B 兩題請在英文科答案卷上作答)

A.	The pronoun	" <u>they</u> "	in the second	paragraph refers to	
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B. The word "endemics" in the second paragraph means

第二部分:國文科選擇題(24%)

作答說明:第25題至36題,每題有4個選項,其中只有一個正確或最適當的 選項,請依題號書記於答案卡。答對一題得 2 分,答錯、未作答或書記多於 一個選項者,該題以零分計算。

- 25. 下列「 」内的字,讀音皆不相同的是:
 - (A)一斤之「貉」/河「涸」海乾/「痼」習難移
 - (B)「螽」斯衍慶/霧「淞」流碭/怔「忡」不安
 - (C)滿目「瘡」痍/「槍」夫俗人/「創」鉅痛深
 - (D)民膏民「脂」/手足胼「胝」/孤「詣」苦心
- 26. 下列選項「」內的字形前後相同的是:
 - (A) 拔得頭「イヌ'」/超絕倫「イヌ'」
 - (B)「ーム'」頭小利/映雪囊「ーム'」
 - (C) 需「ムメで、無度/興味「ムメで、然
 - (D)「 ム幺」天大罪/「 ム幺」口饞舌
- 27. 下列是一首現代詩,依據詩意,甲、乙、丙、丁、戊排列順序最適當的是:

也許你真是哭得太累,

也許,也許你要睡一睡

甲、不許陽光撥你的眼簾

乙、那麼叫夜鷹不要咳嗽

丙、不許清風刷上你的眉

丁、蛙不要號,蝙蝠不要飛

戊、無論誰都不能驚醒你

撐一傘松蔭庇護你睡(聞一多〈也許〉)

(A)戊甲丁丙乙

(B)戊丙甲乙丁 (C)乙丁甲丙戊 (D)乙戊丁甲丙

28-29 為題組。閱讀下文,回答 28-29 題。

德國有一家精神病院,專門收容二戰期間腦部受損的軍人。他們都以固定死板的 方式來安放東西,難以對生活細節做新嘗試、新安排。如果要他們在一張白紙上寫自 己的名字,則名字都寫在靠邊的某個角落,而不敢寫在中間,因為他們無法忍受可能 會在空曠的地方迷失的恐懼。很多病人在病房裡也都是靠著牆壁走路的,失去了內在 的方向感,使他們感到驚惶與恐懼。只要外在世界有什麼能給予他們方向和局限,他 們就會如獲至寶地依附於它。

正常人雖不像這些可憐的腦傷或精神病人,但在這茫茫人世,卻也有不少人會依附於外在,譬如命理學家或各式各樣的專家來獲得方向感。當他們做這種依附時,通常也就是感到人生失據的時刻。一個人之所以會覺得迷失方向,除了外在橫逆外,最主要的是他不敢再去傾聽自己內在的聲音,他對自己失去了信心,而讓別人的聲音,壓過、取代了自己的聲音。

(引自臉書〈王溢嘉的人文天地〉)

- 28. 根據上文,敘述最適當的是:
 - (A) 習慣固著的生活模式容易造成腦部受損
 - (B) 因為缺乏平衡感,讓這些腦部受損的軍人無法在空曠處移動
 - (C) 失去内在的方向感會使人們渴求外在的局限與方向指引
 - (D)外在横逆是造成人們迷失方向的最主要因素
- 29. 下列哪一段文字中表現的心境最貼近引文的主旨?
 - (A)美人捲珠簾,深坐蹙蛾眉。但見淚痕濕,不知心恨誰
 - (B) 雲母屏風燭影深,長河漸落曉星沉。嫦娥應悔偷靈藥,碧海青天夜夜心
 - (C) 莫聽穿林打葉聲,何妨吟嘯且徐行。竹杖芒鞋輕勝馬,誰怕?一蓑煙雨任平生
 - (D) 人有悲歡離合, 月有陰晴圓缺, 此事古難全。但願人長久, 千里共嬋娟
- 30.《紅樓夢》中有林黛玉所言:「曾見古史中有才色的女子,終身遭際令人可欣、可羨、可悲、可嘆者甚多,.....胡亂湊幾首詩,以寄感慨。」請就你對歷史人物的認識,判斷下列《紅樓夢》詩歌與人物配對正確的選項是:
 - (甲) 腸斷烏騅夜嘯風,虞兮幽恨對重瞳。黥彭甘受他年臨,飲劍何如楚帳中/虞姫
 - (乙) 一代傾城逐浪花,吳宮空自憶兒家。效顰莫笑東村女,頭白溪邊尚浣紗/小喬
 - (丙) 絕豔驚人出漢宮,紅顏命薄古今同。君王縱使輕顏色,予奪權何畀畫工/王昭君
 - (T) 瓦礫明珠一例抛,何曾石尉重嬌嬈。都緣頑福前生造,更有同歸慰寂寥/楊貴妃
 - (戊) 長揖雄談態自殊,美人巨眼識窮途。尸居餘氣楊公幕,豈得羈縻女丈夫/紅拂女

(A)甲丁 (B)乙戊 (C)乙丁 (D)甲丙

31. 一九四四年八月,張愛玲的第一本小說集《傳奇》由上海《雜誌》月刊出版發行,出版後第四天便一銷而空,轟動上海文壇,復又再版。在《傳奇》再版的序言中,張愛玲再也抑制不住心頭的喜悅,率真地表達了她對出名的急切、盼望以及潛藏的動機:

「出名要趁早呀!來得太晚的話,快樂也不那麼痛快......時代是倉促的,已經在破壞中,還有更大的破壞要來。有一天我們的文明,不論是昇華還是浮華,都要成為過去。如果我最常用的字是『荒涼』,那是因為思想背景裡有這惘惘的威脅。

請從上文敘述中體察張愛玲當時的想法,選出下列選項中最貼近者:

- (A) 一彈再三嘆,慷慨有餘哀。不惜歌者苦,但傷知音稀
- (B) 涉江採芙蓉,蘭澤多芳草。採之欲遺誰,所思在遠道
- (C) 南箕北有斗,牽牛不負軛。良無盤石固,虛名復何益
- (D) 人生非金石, 豈能長壽考? 奄忽隨物化, 榮名以為寶

- 32. 下列 □ 內最適合填入的字詞依序是:
 - (甲) 漢王曰:「吾與項羽俱□□受命懷王,曰『約為兄弟』,吾翁即若翁,必欲烹而翁, 則幸分我一桮羹。」
 - (乙) 陳涉少時,嘗與人傭耕,輟耕之壟上,悵恨久之,曰:「茍富貴,無相忘。」傭者 笑而應曰:「若為傭耕,何富貴也?」陳涉太息曰:「嗟乎,燕雀安知□□之志 哉! |
 - (丙) 老氏稱:「上德不德,是以有德;下德不失德,是以無德。法令滋章,□□多有。」 太史公曰:「信哉是言也!法令者治之具,而非制治清濁之源也。」
 - (A) 北面/鯤鵬/聖賢

(B) 南面/鴻鵠/盜賊

(C)南面/鯤鵬/聖賢

- (D) 北面/鴻鵠/盜賊
- 33. 請閱讀下文,判斷□內最適合填入的詩句是:

有人曾經提出一個問題:過年,人究竟是多了一歲、還是少了一歲?樂觀的人 說「多」, 悲觀的人說「少」; 從這個角度看是「成長」, 換個角度看是「折損」。 像告誡世人愛惜光陰。他的答案是,光陰減少,學識增加,既已有失,就要因此有 得才好。

(王鼎鈞〈得歲失歲---急告知己〉)

- (A)十年一覺揚州夢,贏得青樓薄倖名
- (B) 無情歲月增中減,有味詩書苦後甜
- (C) 書中自有黃金屋,書中自由千鍾粟 (D) 江月去人只數尺,風燈照夜欲三更

34-35 為題組。閱讀下文,回答 34-35 題。

甲、 陶公少時,作魚梁吏,嘗以坩鮓餉母。母封鮓付使,反書責侃曰:「汝為吏,以官物 見餉,非唯不益,乃增吾憂也。」

□ 坩:罐甕之類盛食物的陶土器。鮓:用鹽、椒等醃製成的魚類食品。

乙、 凡作鮓,春秋為時,冬夏不佳。取新鯉魚,魚唯大為佳。瘦魚彌勝,肥者雖美而不耐 久。肉長尺半以上,皮骨堅硬,不任為膾者,皆堪為鮓也。去鱗訖,則臠。臠形長二 寸,廣一寸,厚五分,皆使臠別有皮。手擲著盆水中,浸洗去血。臠訖,漉出,更於 清水中淨洗。漉著盤中,以白鹽散之。盛著籠中,平板石上迮去水。水盡,炙一片, 嘗鹹淡。

(引《齊民要術》正文及注)

34. 《世說新語》編撰者擇錄具備傳述價值的言行資料,按其內容,分類繫屬於德行、言語、 文學、政事......等三十六篇。甲文出自《世說新語》,請依照內容判斷應出自於哪一門 類?

(A)捷悟

- (B)夙慧
- (C)腎媛
- (D)自新

- 35. 關於乙文的敘述,下列何者正確:
 - (A) 文中指出製作魚乾的季節以春秋為佳,乃因陽光充足之故
 - (B) 製作魚乾之前不可去鱗,以鱗帶皮醃漬方能久藏
 - (C) 肥魚不宜作鮓,以其不耐久也
 - (D) 皮骨堅硬者,不堪為鮓也,僅能為膾

36. 閱讀下段文章後, 選出敘述最適當的選項:

為了給父親治病,家中財產幾乎變賣殆盡。他後來曾寫道:「我有四年多,曾經常常,--幾乎是每天,出入於當鋪和藥店裡,年紀可是忘卻了,總之是藥店的櫃檯正和我一樣高,當鋪的是比我高一倍,我從一倍高的櫃檯外送上衣服或首飾去,在侮蔑裏接了錢,再到一樣高的櫃檯上給我久病的父親去買藥。」......父親得病那年,他只有十三歲。家庭的重擔,陡然壓在一個未成年的孩子以上,日子自然顯得格外漫長!至於那些在無奈之中經受的侮辱,則在樟壽心中留下了畢生難以抹殺的陰影。

周家所請的中醫,儘管都是些所謂「最有名的醫生」,醫術卻實在有限,所開出的藥方往往稀奇古怪,比如冬天的蘆根,經霜三年的甘蔗,還有原配的蟋蟀,「似乎昆蟲也要貞潔,續弦或再醮,連做藥資格也喪失了」。這些「名醫」治療水腫的靈藥,居然是打破的鼓皮。其「理論根據」是水腫也被稱為「鼓脹」,所以打破的鼓皮自然應當是治服水腫的妙方!

經過如此堅持不懈的荒唐治療,父親的病日重一日。多年以後,他痛楚地寫道:「父親的喘氣頗長久,連我也聽得很吃力,然而誰也不能幫助他。我有時竟至於電光一閃似的想道:『還是快一點喘完了罷......。』立刻覺得這思想就不該,就是犯了罪;但同時又覺得這思想實在是正當的,我很愛我的父親。便是現在,也還是這樣想。」

□ 1.魯迅原名周樟壽。2.文中引號內的文字皆引自魯迅作品

(陳光中《走讀魯迅》)

- (A)經濟的困窘使魯迅父親無法得到良好的治療
- (B) 面對父親的病日重一日,魯迅希望由自己代父受苦
- (C) 從文中的敘寫,可以看出對醫治的方式有所質疑與嘲諷
- (D)未成年時期遭受的無奈與侮蔑,讓魯迅領悟了堅持不懈的真義

第三部分:英文科非選擇題(18%)

作答說明:

請詳細閱讀題目,依照指示於英文科答案卷上寫作處作答。

以下是一位九年級學生 Blake 國中會考前某個週末的生活作息表。請仔細閱讀他/她的時間安排,並進行一篇 100-120 字的英文寫作。文分兩段,第一段請說明你/妳自己的時間安排與 Blake 的異同;第二段請為 Blake 的時間安排給予建議。

Blake's Weekly Planner

Sat.		Sun.	
0800	Wake up	0800	Wake up
0800-0900	Breakfast	0800-0900	Breakfast
0900-1100	Study Chinese	0900-1200	Cram school: Math
1100-1300	Study Math	1200-1300	Lunch break
1300-1500	Study English	1300-1600	Cram school: English
1500-1600	Tea time	1600-1700	Tea time
1600-1800	Study Physics and Chemistry	1000-1900	Dinner with Grandparents
1800-1900	Dinner	1900-2100	Play mobile games
1900-2100	Study History	2100-2300	Study Math
2100-2300	Watch TV	2300-0030	Watch a movie
2300-0100	Play mobile games	0030	Go to bed
0100	Go to bed		

第四部分:國文科非選擇題(26%)

作答說明:共二大題,占26分。

- 1. 閱讀題目後,請依題號順序以橫式書寫於答案卷上。
- 請用黑色或藍色墨水的筆書寫,可使用修正液(帶)。以鉛筆書寫者不予 計分。

一、簡答題

君不見,黃河之水天上來,奔流到海不復回。 君不見,高堂明鏡悲白髮,朝如青絲暮成雪。

人生得意須盡歡,莫使金樽空對月。

天生我材必有用,千金散盡還復來。

烹羊宰牛且爲樂,會須一飲三百杯。

岑夫子,丹丘生,將進酒,杯莫停。

與君歌一曲,請君爲我傾耳聽。

鐘鼓饌玉不足貴,但願長醉不復醒。

古來聖賢皆寂寞,惟有飲者留其名。

陳王昔時宴平樂, 斗酒十千恣歡謔。

主人何爲言少錢,徑須沽取對君酌。

五花馬,千金裘,呼兒將出換美酒,與爾同銷萬古愁。(李白〈將進酒〉)

你認為首二行詩句中(畫線處)傳達出何種慨歎?(2分,請以20字左右的篇幅回答)

二、引導寫作

生而為人,一定要熱愛點什麼。喜歡的事情可能賺不了多少錢,治不了什麼病, 也趕不走壞人和霉運,但只有自己知道,它曾在無數個搖搖欲墜的人生節點上默默地 拯救過自己。喜歡的事情不能讓你避免苦難,也無法助你脫離平庸,更無法將你的人 生變成坦途,但它的魔力是:當苦難發生時,它會讓你相信自己還有還手之力;當迷 惘出現時,它能把你灰濛濛的生活點亮。

(引自老楊的貓頭鷹網路文章)

請以<u>「喜歡的事情」</u>為題,以自身經驗寫作一篇文章。這個經驗要符合畫線處的情境,文中須交代事件始末,以及你的感思與體會。(文長 450-500 字,占 24 分)