

# 112 學年度國立成功大學 / 臺南一中科學班

## 語文能力檢定 試卷

請勿翻到次頁。

讀完本頁的說明，聽從監試委員的指示才開始作答。

請詳閱以下測驗說明：

1. 本試卷包含國文、英文二部分 ( 兩科皆含選擇題與非選題 ); 國文與英文各佔 50 分，總分 100 分。
2. 測驗時間 13:40~15:00，共計 80 分鐘。
3. 請依說明於答案卡 ( 一張 ) 及答案卷 ( 國文、英文各一張 ) 上作答。
4. 請將選擇題答案畫記於答案卡上，答案卡須用黑色 **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汙損等情事，致讀卡機無法辨識者，其責任自負，不得提出異議。
5. 非選題請依題目說明，分別書寫於英文科答案卷及國文科答案卷。非選題於題目卷作答者，不予計分。
6. 試題本或答案本 ( 卷 ) 如有印刷不清、缺頁、漏印或汙損等情形，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（占 20 分）

作答說明：第1題至第20題為選擇題，每題只有一個正確或最適當的選項，請依題號將答案劃記在答案卡。

### 一、文意字彙：根據句意，選出最適當的單字。 8%

1. Ten \_\_\_\_ two equals eight.  
(A) divided by (B) minus (C) plus (D) times
2. Please \_\_\_\_\_. I don't want to talk to anyone now.  
(A) let me be quiet (B) stop talking (C) leave me alone (D) turn me down
3. Before you take the medicine, please read the \_\_\_\_ carefully.  
(A) directions (B) sayings (C) statement (D) advertisement
4. My good deed of the day was that I helped a blind man \_\_\_\_ the street this morning.  
(A) pass (B) cross (C) slide (D) walk
5. I am \_\_\_\_ takeout food. I would like to have some home cooked meal for a change.  
(A) tightening my belt with (B) in charge of  
(C) narrowing down on (D) fed up with
6. The professor's \_\_\_\_ helped the student with their math problems and explained the steps to solve them.  
(A) assistant (B) baby sitter (C) secretary (D) tutor
7. To stay healthy, the doctor suggested that I go on a diet that is \_\_\_\_ added sugars and processed foods.  
(A) covered with (B) full of (C) free from (D) weak in
8. It is important to properly sort \_\_\_\_ into recyclable and non-recyclable materials to reduce the amount of \_\_\_\_ that ends up in landfills.  
(A) harm (B) wealth (C) stationery (D) waste

### 二、文意選填：根據上下文填入最適當的字詞選項。 6%

Photosynthesis is like magic that happens in plants. It is how plants use the energy of the sun to make their own food, just like how animals eat to get energy. Here is how it \_\_9\_\_: the leaves of the plant have a special green color that helps them \_\_10\_\_ sunlight. The sunlight then helps the plant absorb carbon dioxide from the air and water from the soil. Afterwards, the plant uses this carbon dioxide and water to make some yummy sugar \_\_11\_\_ glucose, which can be used by the plant as a source of energy and as a building block for other important molecules, such as cellulose (which makes up the plant's cell walls). However, making glucose \_\_12\_\_ a lot of work, and the plant needs more energy to do it. That is where the sunlight comes in again. The plant uses the energy from the sun to help \_\_13\_\_ the carbon dioxide and water into glucose. This process is photosynthesis. It is a crucial process for life on Earth. It \_\_14\_\_ all living organisms with oxygen to breathe. Without photosynthesis, there may be no life on earth.

A. called	B. catch	C. found	D. make
E. provides	F. takes	G. turn	H. works

三、克漏字 6%

Why do mosquitoes bite some people more than others? Researchers from *Medical News Today (MNT)* has some answers \_\_15\_\_ this question. They looked into what parts of the human body mosquitoes like. Dr. Jagdish Khubchandani, a professor of public health at New Mexico State University, USA, told *MNT* what he thought mosquitoes liked. He said, “studies suggest that pregnant women, people with high body temperature and sweat..... and those with darker skin could be bigger targets for mosquitoes.” Blood type is \_\_16\_\_ possible factor. Studies found that mosquitoes are not so attracted to people with blood type A. In contrast, people with blood type O are a little \_\_17\_\_ for mosquitoes. *Medical News Today* reported that out of over 3,500 species of mosquitoes worldwide, only a few of the female ones bite people. They bite because they need blood to provide protein \_\_18\_\_ their eggs.

Mosquito bites are annoying. The bite becomes itchy and can swell. What’s more, millions of people have died from malaria, dengue fever, West Nile virus, yellow fever and Zika, the diseases that mosquitoes \_\_19\_\_. To avoid getting bitten, it is best to cover our skin with clothing. \_\_20\_\_ insect repellent on exposed skin is also a good way to keep mosquitoes away.

sources: medicalnewstoday.com / cnet.com / gov.uk

- |                 |            |               |             |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|-------------|
| 15. (A) of      | (B) for    | (C) in        | (D) to      |
| 16. (A) another | (B) other  | (C) the other | (D) the     |
| 17. (A) nicer   | (B) fatter | (C) tastier   | (D) softer  |
| 18. (A) with    | (B) for    | (C) from      | (D) in      |
| 19. (A) spread  | (B) lead   | (C) deliver   | (D) contain |
| 20. (A) Use     | (B) To use | (C) Using     | (D) Used    |

===== 下頁尚有國文科試題，請把握時間作答。 =====

## 第二部分：國文科選擇題（占 24 分）

說明：第 21 題至第 32 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請依題號畫記於答案卡。答對一題得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

21. 下列「」內字音前後相同的是：

- (A) 躡「踣」失敗／「掊」斗折衡 (B) 「稗」官野史／「裨」補闕漏  
(C) 相形見「绌」／勸善「黜」惡 (D) 緣「慳」一面／「鏗」鏘有力

22. 下列文句，用字完全正確的是：

- (A) 颱風即將來襲，縣長特地前往堤防堪查防水工程  
(B) 受疫情影響，餐飲業者慘澹經營，盼能度過難關  
(C) 臺南小吃響譽全臺，每逢假日觀光客便蜂擁而至  
(D) 羽球好手戴資穎球場上表現無械可擊，攻守俱佳

23. 閱讀下文，最適合填入□□內的語詞依序是：

這個十字路口□□著許多白髮老嫗。無一例外，老嫗的身上高低、前後皆披掛著許多暗袋，袋口插滿紅色線香，左一束，右一束，上一撮，下一撮，彷彿她們的身體也像座香爐似地，燃點一到就要發爐。

每天坐公車往公司都會經過這道風景，司機如今不止是報站名還需介紹景點：「行天宮是北部著名的佛教廟宇……」，隔著車窗就有兩人先埋伏在站牌處，炎夏裡那是一座□□著廢氣粉塵的孤島，老嫗 A 正默默扒著自己帶的便當。老嫗 B 一手一袋基本款供品：線香、白麵、一塊點綴著風乾桂圓的甜糕。預期下車的都會是香客，她向人人迎去，人人避之□□□□，像避開炙燙的烈陽。

如過得了這一關，過了馬路，彼岸又有三、五個老嫗邁開八字腳，急急地欲□□上來。你如哀憐眼前這個鶴髮雞皮，跟她買了一束香，那麼下一個迎上來的還要更老態龍鍾。老還會更老，窮還會更窮，人世滄桑彷彿都菌集於此。不遠處那座遠近馳名的廟宇，千百炷香火裊裊上升，祝福的微塵，不曾稍稍停駐在老嫗肩上。(房慧真〈熱與塵〉)

- (A) 埋伏／蒸騰／唯恐不及／巴結 (B) 排列／懸浮／如蟻附羶／逢迎  
(C) 排列／蒸騰／如蟻附羶／巴結 (D) 埋伏／懸浮／唯恐不及／逢迎

24. 下列是一段散文，依文意選出排列順序最恰當的選項：

音樂像顏色，單純的顏色，

甲、把顏色召集起來，組合成長長的長長的一幅圖，

乙、有的飽滿，有的柔和，

丙、但是又不混亂，在完整中你看得見每個基色，

丁、清淡的地方讓你遐想，濃烈的地方讓你忘情，

每個基色又溶進了結構，那就是音樂。(朱少麟《燕子》)

- (A) 乙甲丁丙 (B) 丁甲乙丙  
(C) 甲乙丙丁 (D) 丙乙丁甲

25. 臺南廟宇數量為全國之首，有眾神之都的雅稱。下列關於寺廟對聯與廟宇主祀神祇配對錯誤的選項是：

- (A) 善惡權由人自做 / 是非算定法難容：月下老人
- (B) 作事奸邪盡汝燒香無益 / 居心正直見我不拜何妨：城隍爺
- (C) 天意人心整武興文從此地開創新日月 / 后儀母德庇民愛物自古來保護舊山河：媽祖
- (D) 將軍與丞相一託孤一寄命，萬世知有君臣 / 桃園繼首陽或異姓或同胞，千古難為兄弟：關聖帝君

26. 依據下文，最適合填入\_\_\_\_\_的選項是：

事實上，我們每個人早就會講故事。我們都有很多難忘的經歷——那些我們在內心中反覆多次的獨白。我們大多數都認為不會有人想聽，因為生活乏善可陳，或是我們所知道的並不重要。但事實與此恰恰相反。我們可以與他人分享的才是人際交流中最有趣的——透過講故事來傳達生活體驗，\_\_\_\_\_。  
(凱特·法瑞爾《好故事的力量》)

- (A) 虛構與想像，是將私我的個人經驗轉化成故事的重要關鍵
- (B) 講故事可以成為編織我們生活並將我們連繫在一起的金線
- (C) 講故事必然直接影響我們對自己的認知以及對未來的看法
- (D) 聽眾的感受是你講故事時最重要的資產，不要讓聽眾厭倦

27. 依據下文，敘述正確的選項是：

對比張大千臨摹王蒙的〈林泉清集圖〉，張大千運筆風格與王蒙具有明顯差異。王蒙的皴線仍然以中鋒為主，以聚鋒勾皴，皴線排列嚴密精整；當然，在山體中間部位運筆時，夾雜一定的側鋒用筆，有不少皴筆往往以中鋒入筆、側鋒收筆。而張大千的運筆偏向跳蕩靈動，線條的扭曲或擺動的幅度明顯較大，勾皴以破筆或散鋒為主，無論是山體的外形，還是內在的結構區分，都沒有明顯的輪廓線，皴線的疊加次數也不多，整體呈現一種虛靈飄逸之風。(摘自張昆鵬《王蒙的繪畫世界》)

- (A) 作者從筆觸、線條與濃淡分析張大千與王蒙的繪畫風格
- (B) 王蒙運筆少用中鋒，力求下筆工整以達到磅礴飽滿的氣勢
- (C) 張大千運用線條靈活，喜以中鋒勾皴，風格有空無的美感
- (D) 張大千與王蒙繪圖技法各有千秋，兩人互相學習以求精進

28. 依據下文，崔默庵問診少年的順序為：

太平崔默庵醫多神驗。有一少年新娶，未幾出痘，遍身皆腫，頭面如斗。諸醫束手，延默庵診之。默庵診症，苟不得其情，必相對數日沉思，反覆診視，必得其因而後已。診此少年時，六脈平和，惟稍虛耳，驟不得其故。時因肩輿道遠腹餓，即在病者榻前進食。見病者以手擘目，觀其飲啖；蓋目眶盡腫，不可開合也。問：「思食否？」曰：「甚思之，奈為醫者戒余勿食何？」崔曰：「此症何礙於食？」遂命之食，飲啖甚健，愈不解，久之，視其室中，床榻桑椅漆氣熏人，忽大悟，曰：「余得之矣！」亟命別遷一室，以螃蟹數斤生搗，遍敷其身。不一二日，腫消症現，則極順之症也。蓋其人為漆所咬，他醫皆不識云。

(陸以湘《冷廬醫話》)

- (A) 為少年把脈→告誡少年暫勿飲食→判斷病兆乃因漆氣所傷→親自敷藥  
(B) 為少年把脈→觀察少年飲食→觀察居室環境→判斷病兆乃因漆氣所傷  
(C) 觀察少年形貌→為少年把脈→反覆思索病兆→判斷病兆乃因食物中毒  
(D) 觀察少年形貌→詢問少年病情→告誡少年勿吃飯飲食→觀察居室環境

29-30為題組

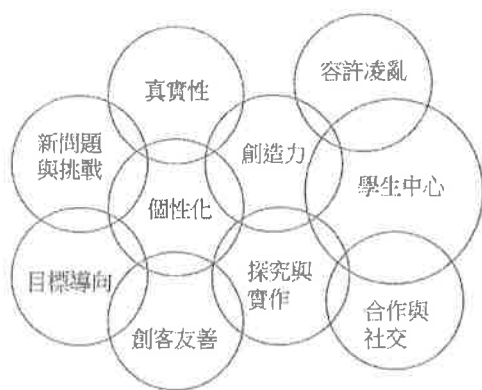
閱讀下列文章及圖表，回答29-30題。

甲

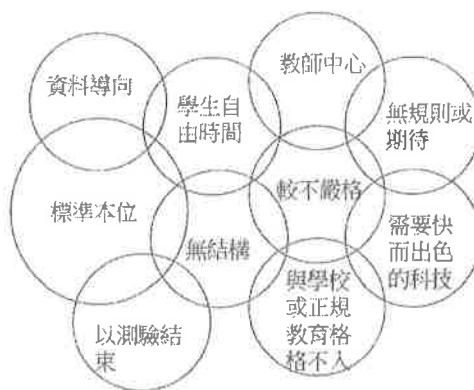
「天才時光」(Genius Hours) 理念源自 Google 公司，公司員工每週有20%的空白時間，可以依照自己的興趣、熱情、專長自由發想，創作自己想要的產品或專案，如：Google Meet、Google Glass 就是從中發想出來的產品。天才時光被認為是培養高層次思考的有效方式，以學生為學習中心，教師從旁輔助、給予建議，更開放面對學生表現，而學生必須對深入學習有選擇權、有動機、有時間及開放自主，希望讓學生擁有更多探索自己興趣和專長，找到真正感到熱情的事物。天才時光可概分小組形式或個人形式，學生在創作過程會遇到各種挑戰，如知識上的不足或素材的有限，藉以訓練學生創意思考、批判思考和問題解決的能力。

乙

天才時光的特徵



非屬天才時光的特徵



(摘改自林劭仁〈天才時光(Genius Hours)與自主學習的理念與實踐〉)

29. 良田閱讀完甲、乙兩則資料後，摘寫筆記，下列內容何者正確：

- (A) 天才時光源自企業文化，將過半工作時間換成空白時間用以創作發想  
(B) 天才時光以學生為中心，學生應自行擬定學習內容，不用與教師討論  
(C) 天才時光強調學生親手實作，在困境或是挑戰中培養解決問題的能力  
(D) 天才時光的核心為培養創造力，故學校應提供學生最先進的實驗器材

30. 依據甲、乙兩則資料，最不符合「天才時光」概念的學習計畫是：

- (A) 設計掉在地上，永遠不會斷水的原子筆
- (B) 自學程式寫作，設計班級午餐外送APP
- (C) 設計密室逃脫，創作劇本、謎題與製作道具
- (D) 擬訂通過全民中文檢定中高級考試為終級目標

31-32為題組

閱讀下文，回答31-32題。

予於飲食之美，無一物不能言之，且無一物不窮其想像，竭其幽渺而言之；獨於蟹螯一物，心能嗜之，口能甘之，無論終身一日皆不能忘之。至其可嗜可甘與不可忘之故，則絕口不能形容之。此一事一物也者，在我則為飲食中之癡情，在彼則為天地間之怪物矣。予嗜此一生。每歲於蟹之未出時，即儲錢以待，因家人笑予以蟹為命，即自呼其錢為「買命錢」。自初出之日始，至告竣之日止，未嘗虛負一夕，缺陷一時。同人知予癖蟹，召者餉者，皆於此日，予因呼九月、十月為「蟹秋」。慮其易盡而難繼，又命家人滌甕釀酒，以備糟之醉之之用。糟名「蟹糟」，酒名「蟹釀」，甕名「蟹甕」。向有一婢，勤於事蟹，即易其名為「蟹奴」，今亡之矣。



蟹乎！蟹乎！汝於吾之一生，殆相終始者乎！所不能為汝生色者，未嘗於有螃蟹無監州處作郡，出俸錢以供大嚼，僅以慳囊易汝。即使日購百筐，除供客外，與五十口家人分食，然則入予腹者有幾何哉？蟹乎！蟹乎！吾終有愧於汝矣。（摘自李漁《閒情偶寄·蟹》）

31. 下列敘述，符合作者嗜蟹言行舉止的選項是：

- (A) 因作者有疾在身，在螃蟹尚未上市前就已備好買蟹的錢治病延命
- (B) 友人知道作者嗜蟹，邀請他登門作客，他因此稱九、十月為蟹秋
- (C) 作者只吃新鮮的螃蟹，佐以酒糟烹調除去腥味，帶出螃蟹的甘甜
- (D) 自動請調至盛產螃蟹的地方當官，以俸錢買蟹供家人跟自己解饞

32. 下列詩文情緒與李漁嗜蟹相仿的選項是：

- (A) 一身甲冑肆橫行，滿腹元黃未易評。慣向秋畦私竊谷，偏於夜斲暗偷營
- (B) 未游滄海早知名，有骨還從肉上生。莫道無心畏雷電，海龍王處也橫行
- (C) 怒目橫行與虎爭，寒沙奔火禍胎成。雖為天上三辰次，未免人間五鼎烹
- (D) 傳方那鮮烹羊腳，破戒尤慚擘蟹臍。蟹肥暫擘饞涎墮，酒綠初傾老眼明

### 第三部分：英文科非選擇題（30%）

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，以黑色原子筆作答。請書寫工整清晰的英文字體（印刷體），避免使用書寫體。

#### 一、混合題 每題 2 分 6%

Japanese cuisine is known for its famous dishes such as sushi, tofu and tempura. Japan has a history of presenting food to make it look like art. However, Japan's "dish of the year" for 2022 is a bit surprising - frozen food. The Gurunavi Research Institute selects the winner each year for its culinary award, given to food that highlights the latest trends in the food industry. The winning frozen food was quite basic. The judges chose a range of frozen meats and pizzas, still in their air-tight bags. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, more people are stocking up on frozen food and eating at home because fewer people eat at restaurants, making frozen food the most popular food in 2022.

The Gurunavi Research Institute pointed out that the pandemic has resulted in food companies trying different ways of freezing food. They want to make sure that frozen food tastes good, even after it thaws out. As people's lifestyles change, frozen food is gaining in popularity. Since Japan's population is aging, many older people find frozen dishes more convenient than cooking from scratch. In response to this trend, one of Japan's largest supermarkets has opened a specialized food shop called *@Frozen*. It sells over 1,500 different frozen food items. Japan's convenience stores have also expanded their frozen food sections, and frozen food vending machines are appearing everywhere, with some even selling frozen sushi.

sources: cnn.com / nhk.or.jp / yahoo.com

1. Based on this article, which of the following statements are true? \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. In 2022, few people eat at home.
  - B. Japan has more and more old people.
  - C. Sushi, tofu and tempura are popular food in Japan.
  - D. Frozen food won "dish of the year" for 2022 because they look like art.
  - E. The coronavirus pandemic made the Gurunavi Research Institute make frozen food.
  - F. Food companies tried different ways of freezing food because frozen dishes can win "dish of the year."
2. Find and write down the antonym (the word that has the opposite meaning) of "freeze" in this article. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Find and write down the phrase that means "preparing food using raw ingredients, rather than using pre-made or processed ingredients" in this article. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 二、句子重組：將下列字詞組成一個語意通順、文法正確的句子。 4%

I / of / used / afraid / little, / the / scared / to / I / now / am / be / not / but / anymore. / dark, / was / I / When



### 三、寫作 20%

**Instructions:** Read the following article and write an essay. In the first paragraph of the essay, tell us if you agree with the author's point, and explain why you agree or disagree. In the second paragraph, tell us if you have ever had the experience of biting off more than you can chew. Write about the experience and tell us how you overcame (or failed to overcome) this challenge, and how you felt about this experience. If you never had such experience, write about how you plan to manage your time in school and after school when you become a student of Tainan First Senior High School.

Have you ever heard the phrase "biting off more than you can chew?" It means to take on more than you can handle, or to try to do too much at once. It is like trying to fit a whole club sandwich in your mouth, but you realize too late that the sandwich is too big and it is impossible for you to chew it properly. You might end up choking.

This can happen in different aspects of life, such as school, sports, or hobbies. Imagine a student who goes to different cram schools for five different subjects after school, Monday through Friday, but then realizes he or she does not have enough time to do homework or spend time with family and friends. This student would have to stay up working on homework on a regular basis and eventually lose health, or often feel alone because he or she has no one to talk to.

Biting off more than you can chew can lead to stress, anxiety, and even failure. It is important to know your limits and think about what is most important to you. If you feel overwhelmed, do not hesitate to ask for help or take a step back. It is better to do a few things well than to do many things poorly.

Remember, taking on challenges is important for growth and development, but it is equally important to know when to say no. Do not let the fear of missing out or the pressure to please your parents push you to bite off more than you can chew. Take things one step at a time, and you will be more likely to succeed in the long run.

===== 下頁尚有國文科非選擇題，請把握時間作答。 =====

## 第四部分：國文科非選擇題（占 26 分）

說明：寫作共二大題，占 26 分。閱讀題目後，請請橫式書寫，依據指示於答案卷上作答。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：（8分）

我們大多數人都害怕不同意見，因為不同觀點常讓人感到混亂又尷尬。密西根大學教授佩吉（Scott Page）專門研究複雜系統，他在《差異》（The Difference）一書中指出，從很多問題解決的脈絡來看，「多元勝過能力」。

如果你已找了四位傑出的統計學家來解決重大政策問題，要再找一位，那麼與其找最厲害的統計學家，不如找一位社會學家；如果你是網球選手，希望增強實力，和網球教練、營養學家和健身教練一起合作，要比請三位網球教練來得好。認知差異能擦出創意的火花，矯正群體思考的迷思。

心理學家菲立普斯（Katherine Phillips）等人設計一個團隊實驗，希望找出團隊成功的祕密，他們發現必須採納陌生人意見的團隊，解題率遠高於由好友組成的團隊。

除了看各組實際表現為何，這個實驗還有個驚人發現，研究人員進一步詢問這些小組成員覺得自己的表現如何。結果，成員包括陌生人的小組團隊明顯比較謹慎，不確定自己的答案是否正確；而成員都是好友的團隊，他們對自己的答案顯得胸有成竹——但他們提出的答案卻是錯的。（摘引自提姆·哈福特《亂，但是更好》）

閱讀上文後，請依序回答（一）、（二）題。

（一）請分析說明為何跨領域或是加入陌生人的小組，能提高解題率？（6分）

（文長100字以內）

（二）依你的生活經驗，還有其它能提高解題率的方法嗎？試舉例說明。（2分）

（文長50字以內）

### 二、引導寫作：（18分）

金庫開啟，記憶驚飛。

就在某一天，像一群拍翅驚散的蝙蝠一樣，那些本來在記憶倉庫裡沉睡的塵封片段，沒來由地突然成群撲到我的臉上，揮也揮不去。但當我倒反過來想要捕捉它們，卻怎麼樣也捉不著具體的重量與形狀。那些片段常常是童年記憶裡的某種感官紀錄……記憶，是時間流逝後我們的某種知覺或觀念的狀態或情感。因此，所有的記憶，都隱含著一段消失的時光。（摘引自詹宏志〈記憶金庫〉）

如詹宏志所言，記憶會在某些時刻突然襲上心頭，將人們置換到過往的某個時空片段，讓人細細咀嚼過往的滋味。請以「我記得那一天」為題，書寫那天的生命經驗與感思。（文長400字）