國立臺南第一高級中學一〇七學年度學術性向資優鑑定

【語文類】複選第一階段英文成就評量試題

各位同學好,作答之前,請詳閱以下注意事項:

- 1. 手機請務必關機,手錶鬧鐘鬧鈴設定請取消,並將手機放置於前方地板上。
- 2. 桌上僅放置准考證及文具。
- 3. 遲到 15 分鐘以上不准入場,考試開始 30 分鐘內不准出場。
- 4. 考生不得將試題本及答案卡(卷)攜出試場,違者該科不予計分。
- 5. 請用 2B 鉛筆劃卡。
- 6. 請依照准考證號碼,將後四碼中的第一碼劃記在答案卡『班級』欄的『十位』數,第二碼劃記在『班級』欄的個位數,第三碼劃記在『座號』欄的『十位』數, 第四碼劃記在『座號』欄的個位數。例如准考證號碼為 20134 者,請在班級欄 的十位數劃記 0,個位數劃記 1,在座號欄的十位數劃記 3,個位數劃記 4。
- 7. 請務必在答案卡姓名欄填入姓名。
- 8. 考試時間為 80 分鐘, 自 08:40~10:00。
- 9. 試題共 7 頁,40 題,每題都只有一個答案,答錯不倒扣。

祝考試順利。

☆鈴響前請勿翻開試題本☆

| 1. Fill in the blanks: 2% for each blank. | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| The Cabinet of Dr. Cagliari is one of the most famous horror films in history. It was first | | | | | | | | |
| released in Germany in 1919 and1 the beginning of a new style of film-making. The | | | | | | | | |
| film begins with Francis in a garden. He tells the story of Dr. Cagliari, who traveled | | | | | | | | |
| around with a man called Cesare, who walked in his sleep and could predict the future. Cesare was | | | | | | | | |
| 3 Dr. Cagliari's control and did whatever Cagliari asked him to do. | | | | | | | | |
| Francis d | escribes how his | friend, Alan, was | s murdered the ne | ext day after bein | g predicted by | | | |
| Cesare that he v | Cesare that he would die by morning. In fact, it was Cesare that killed Alan. Later on, Cesare was | | | | | | | |
| again sent to kil | ll Francis's girlfri | end, Jane, but ch | ased away by her | r family. During | his escape, | | | |
| Cesare was so t | ired4 | he fell off and | died. Francis susp | pected that Dr. C | agliari was the | | | |
| one who planne | ed all these murde | ers, so he went to | a mental hospita | l to look up some | e records. | | | |
| Surprisingly, th | ere he found Dr. | Cagliari, who wa | s the director of | the hospital. Who | en Dr. Cagliari | | | |
| heard about Ces | sare's death, he w | ent mad,5 | one of the | patients in his h | ospital. | | | |
| Once Fra | ncis finishes telli | ng the story, the | camera moves ba | ck to the very fir | st scene and | | | |
| shows that Francis is in a garden of a mental hospital. In fact, he, Jane, and Cesare are patients in | | | | | | | | |
| the hospital while Dr. Cagliari is Francis's doctor as well as the director of the hospital. It | | | | | | | | |
| 6 that the whole story is nothing but Francis's fantasy. | | | | | | | | |
| The main | idea "madness" | is reflected | _7 the film | in the sets, the l | ighting, and even | | | |
| the actors' make | e-up. It is a huge | success and its ir | nfluence can be so | een in other famo | ous horror films | | | |
| such as Franker | nstein. | | | | | | | |
| A. throughout | B. tends to | C. turns out | D. marked | E. sitting | F. becoming | | | |
| G. that | H. so that | I. under | J. with | AB. sat | AC. become | | | |
| 2. Cloze: 2% for each blank. Some women might find they are like their own mothers in some ways when they become mothers after some time8 their mothers taught them in their childhood would be passed on to their children without their knowledge. In fact, this is never weird. Mothers would pass so called "words of wisdom" on to children generation after generation, helping them handle various problems in their life9, being like your mother and doing what she did makes great sense. Mothers10 words of wisdom for a long, long time. For some mothers, words of wisdom include teaching their children about the importance of being responsible11 is to do things that they don't want to do, such as homework, chores and part-time jobs. For other mothers, words of wisdom include teaching their children cultural values and the difference between right things and wrong things12 is an important ability that children must have in life. | | | | | | | | |
| to do things that mothers, words between right th | e teaching their ch t they don't want of wisdom include | nildren about the to do, such as ho de teaching their | importance of be omework, chores children cultural | ing responsible_ and part-time job values and the d | 11 is os. For other ifference | | | |
| to do things that mothers, words between right the have in life. | e teaching their ch t they don't want of wisdom include | to do, such as hode teaching their things12_ | importance of beomework, chores children cultural is an impor | ing responsible_ and part-time job values and the di tant ability that c | 11 is os. For other ifference children must | | | |
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| 9. | (A) However | (B) In contrast | (C) What's more | (D) Therefore | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 10. | (A) have been sharing | | (B) have been shared | | |
| (C) are sharing | | (D) were being sharing | | | |
| 11. | (A), that | (B), which | (C), it | (D), and which | |
| 12. | (A) Telling right from | wrong | (B) Seizing every opp | ortunity | |
| | (C) Being direct with | = | (D) Making preparation | • | |
| 13. | (A) In addition | (B) For instance | (C) However | (D) Otherwise | |
| 14. | (A) Once bitten, twice | | (B) Practice makes pe | ` ' | |
| (C) The sooner, the better | | (D) Money doesn't grow on trees | | | |
| 15. | (A) Despite | (B) With | (C) Unless | (D) Only by | |
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| 3. C | oherence: 2% for each b | olank. | | | |
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| livir | • | | ound in their waters | | |
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| very | | <u> </u> | em has a serious impact. | | |
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| | - | | ce of protein for around | ₹ | |
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| | - | • | s only 840 m, while the | | |
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| | - | · | s like planning, transpor | | |
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communications. The law did not allow them to take part in so-called "direct ground combat"—to

fight directly against the enemies on the ground.

In January 2013, America's lawmakers and top military officers decided to change the law and allow women to serve on the front lines to join their male counterparts. A woman might command a tank, for example, or lead a company of soldiers on foot patrol in an area where enemies are known to be active. Yet, female soldiers working on the front lines are still a lot fewer than those in supporting roles these days.

Of course, not everyone thinks it's a good idea. For example, some worry that women won't perform as well as men under fire. The reality is, however, that danger is nothing new for America's fighting women. More than 150 female U.S. military personnel have been killed while on duty in Iraq and Afghanistan. Thousands more have been injured. Male or female, anyone who wears the army uniform understands and accepts the risks, knowing full well about the danger in a war zone.

Human rights observers cheer this law change as a step forward in women's fight for equality. America's enemies, for their part, have a new reason to fear.

- 21. What is the article mainly about?
- (A) American men no longer have the responsibility to serve in the army.
- (B) Female soldiers are usually not as strong as male soldiers.
- (C) More and more female soldiers in the US army are lost to wars.
- (D) Female soldiers are able to take on more duties than we may think.
- 22. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Female soldiers can choose between front-line and supporting roles.
- (B) Women were not allowed to take front-line roles until 2013.
- (C) Female soldiers usually serve in support roles rather than fight.
- (D) Women used to be banned from joining the US army.
- 23. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?
- (A) More female soldiers were sent to fight against Islamic State.
- (B) Female soldiers can do work related to communications.
- (C) An American female soldier might command a tank in the war.
- (D) American female soldiers can now serve on the front lines.
- 24. The author of this passage are likely to believe that _____
- (A) the US government should spend more money on the army
- (B) we must pay more attention to women's rights in the workplace
- (C) female soldiers are supposed to enjoy more benefits than male soldiers
- (D) the US government should try to avoid wars at all costs

Most of us learn about current events from media sources such as television reports, newspapers, and online news sites. These media sources educate, entertain, and inform us. They are so powerful that they can influence opinion, change people's mind, and inspire action. This makes freedom of the press important. For many teens, a school newspaper is the first significant chance they have to participate in sharing news.

Students often have lots of opinions—about their schools or teachers, social trends,

technology, or other issues that affect them daily. Many have an interest in broad, global topics as well, such as economic situations, the struggles of those in poverty, the environment, natural disasters, and politics. A school paper can be a great place for students to practice writing news reports and editing. Additionally, papers need photographers, designers, and picture drawers. Many of the best papers include online videos and interviews, which are rather useful tools today.

Consider joining or starting a school paper. This is a great way to practice skills you probably have made use of on your studies—researching, gathering information, interviewing, discussing, writing, maybe filming, and so on. It can be fun to work with a team, creating red-hot news or drawing all the students' attention to specific issues in your school. There are even school paper competitions, through which students can sometimes have their papers published or be offered scholarships by some organizations.

- 25. The author of this passage is likely to believe that _____.
- (A) writing for school papers helps students develop different important skills
- (B) it's very difficult to tell fake news stories from real ones these days
- (C) Internet is full of negative reports that teenagers would do well to avoid
- (D) students had better not focus on anything except for their school studies
- 26. Students may **NOT** learn to _____ if they join or start a school paper.
- (A) promote their school papers
- (B) interview people for a story

(C) take part in research

- (D) produce or make videos
- 27. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- (A) "What you can do to get yourself hired upon graduation"
- (B) "The importance of time management for students"
- (C) "How to balance your study and school club"
- (D) "Advice on improving your abilities"
- 28. Which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) Students working on a school paper will get to work in a team
- (B) Skills in writing a school paper are helpful for one's school studies
- (C) News media only play a minor role in helping people form their views
- (D) Students may be rewarded with money if they produce quality school papers

When aid or relief organizations are mentioned, one usually thinks of the international Red Cross or local Tzu Chi. There are still countless other non-governmental and non-profit organizations that offer aid to those affected by natural disasters. Unfortunately, the work of some of the organizations can be affected by political, economic, or even religious issues. However, there is one organization that works without considering all those issues. It is Medecins sans Frontieres (MSF), better known as Doctors Without Borders.

The organization was founded in 1971 by a small group of French doctors. It is a private, independent, international medical relief organization that offers aid to victims of war, disease, natural and man-made disasters, or to those who have no access to health care. It provides aid regardless of race, religion, and other factors that separate one person from another.

Over the years, Doctors Without Borders has expanded dramatically into an international network with offices in 19 countries and over 2,500 volunteer doctors, nurses, and other staff that provides emergency aid in over 80 countries. Doctors Without Borders will go anywhere, remote or dangerous. In the past, many of the volunteers had been kidnapped (綁架), arrested, and even killed.

Doctors Without Borders has also developed facilities, including operating rooms with necessary supplies that are ready to be used when needed. With plenty of resources and operation centers located in several countries around the world, Doctors Without Borders is usually the first to arrive once there is an emergency.

In addition to giving emergency aid, Doctors Without Borders also carries on long-term projects in some areas to help fight diseases and to ensure that people have fresh water and enough food to eat.

All members and volunteers agree to and honor the MSF principles. In order to provide aid to anyone in need, they should remain neutral in the name of their professional code of ethics (倫理) and keep themselves out of any outside influence. They also need to understand and accept the risks and dangers of their work without asking for any payment other than what the organization can provide.

- 29. Which of the following organizations mentioned in the passage is free of outside influence?
- (A) The Red Cross.
- (B) Doctors Without Borders.
- (C) Tzu Chi.
- (D) None.
- 30. Which of the following statements about Doctors Without Borders is true?.
- (A) It was set up in 1971 by doctors from around the world.
- (B) It offers medical treatment only to victims of war and man-made disasters.
- (C) It doesn't serve people of certain race or religion.
- (D) It has offices in 19 countries and provides emergency aid in over 80 countries.
- 31. Which of the following does **NOT** enable Doctors Without Borders to give emergency aid quickly?
- (A) Supplies that are ready to be used.
- (B) Worldwide operation centers.
- (C) High salaries paid to doctors.
- (D) Sufficient resources to be used.
- 32. Which of the following is one of the MSF principles that all volunteers agree to?
- (A) To remain neutral without being affected by any outer force.
- (B) To spend all of their time doing volunteer work.
- (C) To escape from any risks and dangers during working.
- (D) To work without payment and time to take a rest.

The healing powers of dolphins living in the tropical waters round the world were unknown for centuries. Then, in the 1970s, Dr. Betsy Smith's study in the Florida Keys, U.S.A., showed that dolphins could heal people suffering from physical and psychological illnesses. She found that

swimming with dolphins helped children with autism, a mental state causing difficulties in communication and social life. That was how dolphin therapy was started. In 1978, she set up Dolphins Plus in Key Largo, Florida.

Smith's study was continued by Dr. David Nathanson, who worked with brain damaged and mentally ill children. He would allow these children to swim with dolphins as prizes for something they had done well. He discovered that this swimming activity greatly improved the children's learning abilities. In 1988, he set up a project at The Dolphin Research Centre, Florida to continue his study.

He discovered that when dolphins examine the water around them for food or safety reasons, they produce certain clicking and whistling sounds. People swimming around them can hear the sounds, which cause the human brain to produce beneficial chemicals. These chemicals make the body's immune system stronger, protect it against diseases, and improve the emotional state.

To prove his point, Dr. Nathanson treated an eight-year-old boy, Nikki Brice, with a three-day therapy with dolphins. He would not allow Nikki into the water until the boy asked for it using proper words. The prize for swimming with dolphins made Nikki speak his first words since birth. Similarly, Billy Bayles, another small boy with speech difficulties, was also a patient at the center. Within a few months, he improved greatly after spending 40 minutes every day swimming with the dolphins. Thus, the healing powers of dolphins were revealed through mankind's constant effort.

| 33. What could be the best title for the article | ? |
|--|---|
| (A) Healers from the Ocean | (B) Sea Life in Florida |
| (C) Save Dolphins! | (D) Best Autism Help Guide |
| 34. People suffering from autism | |
| (A) have difficulty engaging in conversation | (B) have a fear of dolphins |
| (C) are not skilled at swimming | (D) suffer from a rare physical illness |
| 35. In helping mentally ill children to live an | ordinary life, Dr. Nathanson |
| (A) encouraged them to swim like dolphins | |
| (B) developed a different method from Dr. Sn | nith's |
| (C) let them swim with dolphins if they succe | eded in certain tasks |
| (D) allowed them to swim with dolphins as m | auch as they wanted |
| 36. According to Dr. Nathanson, the sounds the | nat dolphins make |
| (A) sound more pleasant to children than to a | dults |
| (B) have the same healing effects as music on | humans |
| (C) scare off other sea animals that carry out t | threat |
| (D) help the listener's brain produce chemical | s good for the body |

A British theater company is enjoying success in working with violent teens by allowing them to act out their anger on stage.

Since 1990, the Grassmarket Project has been working primarily with actors with no acting experience. These actors can be gang members, drug addicts, or homeless persons, and they have led difficult lives. They learn how to create art by sharing their experiences on stage. On the other

hand, the professional actors play supporting roles on stage.

Founder, Jeremy Weller, claimed the aim of this form of drama is to "achieve complete authenticity" on stage. Among the groups of people he works with are teens whose violent and disruptive behaviors prevent them from attending public schools. Weller helps the teens work through their anger by developing authentic narratives that relate the story of their lives. The teen actors are naturally talented, said Weller, because when they are on stage, they are simply playing themselves whereas in their everyday lives they must "act" to fit in.

The theater experience gives these young people a different kind of education. It provides them with a new way to view their lives as art and develop confidence at the same time. "We do have talents. We just need someone to give us the opportunity to make something of ourselves," said one of the teen actors.

- 37. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Learn to Act on Stage

(B) How to Fit in at school

(C) Say No to Violence

- (D) Act out Anger on Stage
- 38. Which of the following about the Grassmarket Project is true?
- (A) It was started by an American theater company.
- (B) It was founded by Jeremy Weller.
- (C) It could help teenagers who are good at studying.
- (D) It was started in the early twentieth century.
- 39. According to the passage, what's the goal of this new form of art on stage?
- (A) To provide teenagers with financial support.
- (B) To improve actors' acting skills.
- (C) To achieve complete truthfulness.
- (D) To correct teenagers' angry behavior.
- 40. What can be inferred from this passage?
- (A) Most people do not enjoy seeing this kind of performance.
- (B) These teenagers play many different roles on stage.
- (C) Some of these teenagers are actually quite talented performers.
- (D) The Grassmarket Project does not involve any professional actors.