

國立臺南第一高級中學一〇九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指定位置。
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 9 頁，50 題，每題 2 分，每題只有一個答案，答錯不倒扣。

祝考試順利。

☆鈴響前請勿翻開試題本☆

● 字彙、片語測驗 – Choose the BEST answer. 20%

1. _____ is the mother of invention.
(A) Necessity (B) Preparation (C) Requirement (D) Survival
2. I am not sure if we can go hiking tomorrow; it _____ on the weather.
(A) builds (B) concentrates (C) depends (D) falls
3. The boy always _____ whenever the girl he has a crush on talks to him.
(A) blushes (B) curses (C) delivers (D) murmurs
4. It is very _____ of you to lend me money to get through this difficult time.
(A) beneficial (B) diligent (C) envious (D) generous
5. Not wearing a mask when you are sick poses a _____ to not just yourself but also people around you.
(A) disorder (B) glance (C) threat (D) warning
6. Stop being childish. You need to grow up and learn to be _____ now that you are going to senior high school.
(A) capable (B) mature (C) popular (D) pretentious
7. To stop COVID-19 from infecting more people, several vaccines are currently being developed and _____.
(A) drafted (B) experimented (C) negotiated (D) pursued
8. If you want to expand your vocabulary, don't just memorize words from the dictionary or vocabulary books; instead, read _____ so that you can learn a word from context.
(A) completely (B) extensively (C) relatively (D) similarly
9. The candidate's failure in the mayoral election two years ago was a blessing in _____. He has learned a hard lesson and starts to improve the way he interacts with his voters in the upcoming by-election.
(A) disguise (B) effect (C) reality (D) virtue
10. Drivers these days have to watch out for smartphone zombies. They are _____ who wander on the streets with their eyes glued to their smartphones, a.k.a. "phubbing," or "phone snubbing," but never look where they are going.
(A) amateurs (B) beggars (C) lobbyists (D) pedestrians

● 綜合測驗 - Choose the BEST answer. 20%

A.

g0v.tw is an online community that pushes information transparency and focuses on developing information platform and tools for the citizens to participate in society. Replacing the "o" __11__ "0" in gov (abbreviation for government), the new "g0v" not only stands for rethinking the role that the government __12__ from the bottom up, but also represents the world view of 0 and 1 in the generation of digital natives. Based on the spirit of open source, g0v __13__ freedom of speech and open data, writing code to provide everyone with the easy-to-use information service. The transparency of information can help citizens to have a better understanding on __14__ the government works, to understand the issues faster and to avoid media monopoly (壟斷) __15__ they can monitor the government more efficiently, and become involved in actions and finally improve the quality of democracy.

11. (A) by (B) for (C) with (D) among
 12. (A) plays (B) takes (C) makes (D) creates
 13. (A) cares about (B) picks on (C) searches for (D) results in
 14. (A) how (B) what (C) why (D) where
 15. (A) ; however, (B) if (C) since (D) , so

B.

The most popular and iconic street food in Taiwan is probably Kiâm-so-Ke, Yan Su Ji, or Taiwanese Salt and Pepper Chicken. It __16__ in almost every neighborhood in Taiwan. Usually open in the evening till late at night, Kiâm-so-Ke stands are often surrounded by local people __17__ to take a bite of this irresistibly mouth-watering food. This Taiwanese classic consists of bite-sized pieces of boneless chicken breast or chicken thighs __18__ primarily marinated in a combination of soy sauce, garlic, ginger, rice wine, and various spices. The pieces are then coated in potato or corn starch and deep-fried until crispy. __19__ traditional seasonings include salt, pepper, and five-spice, modern variations may include a variety of spices such as seaweed powder, mustard powder, or allspice. It is usually served with deep-fried basil leaves. Some stands would throw in some minced garlic, sliced onion, or even __20__ Kiâm-so-Ke with barbecue sauce, adding more flavors to it.

16. (A) is nowhere to be found (B) can be found
 (C) was found (D) is being found
 17. (A) whom wait (B) to wait (C) waiting (D) are waiting
 18. (A) which is (B) that (C) those are (D) that are
 19. (A) While (B) Because (C) Provided that (D) Whether
 20. (A) brush (B) pour (C) shine (D) wipe

● **文意選填 – 選擇最符合上下文語意的字詞填入空格。 20%**

What are the factors that bring people together and turn them into friends? An obvious one is shared interests. When people have interests in __21__, they find it easier to get along and will probably __22__ on a regular basis. It helps if they come from a similar background as well, __23__ they may have similar experiences and a clear understanding of each other. What's more, they should have similar priorities and __24__ importance to the same things. Above all, true friendship should be based on __25__, so both sides can benefit from it.

A true friend cares about your happiness. To make sure that you live a good life, he or she would not __26__ giving you his or her honest opinions when you go astray, even at the __27__ of damaging the friendship. When you need __28__, a true friend would be there for you. When you need advice for a critical life decision, true friends would __29__ to help you. Good friends would never ask each other to go against their own principles for the __30__ the friendship. So how do you find a good friend? It's simple. Just be one.

A. attach	B. avoid	C. common	D. company	E. equality
F. go to great lengths	G. hang out	H. risk	I. sake	J. since

● 篇章結構 – 根據上下文，填入最適當的句子代號。 10%

In the last ten years, ecotourism, a form of nature-based tourism, is on the rise. Ecotourism means when people travel to natural areas, they focus on protecting the environment and natural resources. At the same time, ecotourism is designed to improve the well-being of local people. 31. _____ Ecotourism also tries to protect aboriginal cultures and traditional ways of life, and encourages travelers to learn more about these things.

Ecotourism is known for encouraging environmentally-friendly activities like recycling, energy conservation, and re-using water as tools for “sustainable development.” “Sustainable development” means doing things in a responsible and careful way today, to make sure that natural resources will be able to meet the needs of future generations tomorrow. 32. _____ When ecotourists enjoy their vacation, they learn about how their activities would affect the planet, and think about how they can live on the Earth more responsibly. Sometimes there are chances for ecotourists to do volunteer work, like cleaning up garbage along riverbanks and building hiking trails. 33. _____ For instance, Kenya and Nepal benefit a lot from ecotourism each year.

It is not hard to be an ecotourist. 34. _____ Don’t drive if you can walk or bike. Turn off the air conditioner in your hotel or car, and open the windows. 35. _____ Most importantly, never leave anything but your footprints behind you.

- (A) You can be one wherever you go.
- (B) This type of travel is getting more and more popular worldwide.
- (C) For example, it creates jobs for aboriginal tribes that live in the area.
- (D) Ecotourism not only profits from the environment but also encourages tourists to relax.
- (E) Stay on marked paths when walking, and do not damage plants and flowers along the way.
- (F) So ecotourism prevents travelers’ daily activities, like eating and washing, from hurting the environment.

● 閱讀測驗 – Choose the BEST answer. 30%

A.

Most of my friends have more money than I do. The trouble is, I like to hang out with them. And it seems that everything they like to do costs a lot. They have dinner together once a week, or sometimes they like to go to the theater for movies. Every time my friends ask me to come along, I find it really hard to turn them down. Obviously, I don’t want my friends to think badly of me. My inability to say no is causing me financial problems.

To reduce my financial burden, I have tried several ways to cut down on the money I spend without jeopardizing my friendship with them. For example, I would suggest activities that don’t cost that much. I proposed activities like going hiking or playing games in a local park. Also, I saved some money at movies by saying that I was on a diet, so I could avoid buying drinks and popcorn. However, deep down I know it is probably best if I can just **come clean** with my friends about my financial situation. I hope that they will understand and sympathize with me if they are my true friends. Sadly, I am really worried that they might stop hanging out with me and even despise me after I tell them the truth, so I haven’t been able to say anything yet. My teacher told me that people would respect me more when I am able to honestly say no. I would also become less stressed. I guess this is the lesson that I need to learn.

36. What can we say about the author?
- (A) The author has trouble talking to her friends.
 (B) The author cares what her friends think of her.
 (C) The author prefers outdoor activities to indoor activities.
 (D) The author is a shy person who feels uncomfortable in social settings.
37. What does the phrase “come clean” mean in the second paragraph?
- (A) To discuss professionally.
 (B) To clean places for money.
 (C) To destroy something that one does not want others to see.
 (D) To admit something that one does not want others to know.
38. Which of the following statement is true?
- (A) The author’s teacher offered her advice on her problems.
 (B) The author turned down her friends’ invitations to save money.
 (C) The author’s friends looked down on her for doing cheap activities.
 (D) The author felt less stressed because her friends stopped hanging out with her.

B.



We’re living in a time where information is shared as never before. We cannot be sure that it is true, or that a photo is who or what it appears to be. Filters, photoshopping, deep fakes – and false news or conspiracies are all confusing. Does it matter? Scammers are out there trying to take advantage of the situation – there is an increase in online abuse and fraud. Fake news can be spread by bots, artificial intelligence and algorithms, as well as ourselves. BBC Newsround showed a group of children a number of fake news stories and asked them which ones they believed. When the children were told that those news stories were all fake, the children found that truth hard to believe. It is harder for children and young people to tell the difference.

We need to know the truth now as never before. This is time for critical thinking skills – ask:

1. How credible is the source? (Where it comes from)
2. Is it trying to sell something (Perhaps by scaring us into buying a product?)
3. Can we check it is reliable? Do a simple search in your browser. Has it appeared anywhere on TV and radio or on reliable sites? Is the style of the language used what you would expect from this source? If it looks like a well-known news service website, go onto that site and search for this information. Use one of the sites below to fact check it. Are the details and dates correct? Can we find out more about this event, place or person? Where do we look for reliable information?

Fact checker websites:

- www.Fullfact.org
- www.Snopes.com
- www.bbc.co.uk/news/reality_check
- www.Askforevidence.org by Sense about Science
- www.Channel4.com/news/factcheck
- CNN How to **debunk** misinformation from family and friends
- For Health Information: gov.uk/Coronavirus and Public Health England

source: <https://www.internetmatters.org/>

39. What is the purpose of this article?
- (A) To teach readers how to take advantage of artificial intelligence.
(B) To tell readers how serious it is if they spread fake news.
(C) To tell readers how fake news is made and spread.
(D) To teach readers how to spot fake news.
40. Based on this article, what does the word “debunk” probably mean?
- (A) To learn the basic knowledge of something.
(B) To collect more facts about something.
(C) To show that something is not true.
(D) To hide the truth of something.
41. What can we learn from this article?
- (A) Fake news confuses people.
(B) Fake news can only be spread by people.
(C) BBC Newsround creates fake news for children.
(D) Critical thinking skills involve the ability to buy things online.
42. You received this message in your family LINE group, and everyone else in the group started to panic. According this article, what should you do next?

「別出門，端午節(6月25日)過後，再看疫情控制情況！警告：一旦染上，就算治癒了，後遺症也會拖累後半生！這場瘟疫比17年前的非典更嚴重，用的藥副作用更大。如果出了特效藥，也只能保命，僅此而已！出門前想想你家人，別連累家人，能不出門就不出門，大家一起轉發吧！這是一場戰役，不是兒戲，收起你盲目的自信和僥倖心理，也收起你事不關己高高掛起的態度，在這場戰役中沒有局外人！在家！在家！在家！不要點讚！求轉發！—陳時中」

- (A) Forward it to all your friends and other groups on your LINE account right away.
(B) Go to the website of Taiwan Centers for Disease Control and check its press releases.
(C) Share this message with your good friends because you don't want them to get infected.
(D) Copy this message and post it on Facebook. See how many people like and share your post.

SAFETY DURING PROTEST

AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL



WHAT TO DO

- + Plan ahead: For essential needs, care and supplies. Know what to expect. Know how to get assistance. Plan for how to re-contact your buddies if separated
- + Be calm and focused: when things get most intense, react to danger or warning signs sooner, not later
- + Watch for signs of physical and mental problems in yourself and others. Cool down others who exhibit panic behavior
- + Document: film or write down police actions, brutality, and injuries



WHAT NOT TO DO

- + Don't put vaseline, mineral oil, oil-based sunscreen or moisturizers on skin as they can trap chemicals
- + Don't wear contact lenses, which can trap irritating chemicals underneath
- + Don't wear things which can easily be grabbed (i.e. jewelry, ties, loose hair)
- + Don't go alone, if you can help it – go with an affinity group or some friends who know you well
- + Don't forget to eat food and drink lots of water



WHAT TO BRING

- + Water in a plastic bottle with squirt top, to drink and to wash off your skin or eyes
- + Energy snacks
- + Identification and/or emergency contact information
- + Enough money for pay-phone, food, transportation
- + Watch, paper, pen for accurate documentation of events
- + Inhaler, epipen, insulin & several days of prescription medication
- + Menstrual pads. Avoid using tampons – if you're arrested you may not have a chance to change
- + Basic First Aid Kit
- + Wet Wipes and tissues



WHAT TO WEAR

- + Shatter resistant Swimming Goggles and a N95 Facemask
- + Comfortable, protective shoes that you can run in
- + Clothing covering all your skin to protect from sun and pepper spray exposure
- + Shatter-resistant eye protection (i.e. sunglasses, swim goggles, or gas mask)
- + Bandana to cover nose and mouth soaked in water, lemon juice or vinegar, it can aid in breathing during chemical exposure
- + Fresh clothes in plastic bag (in case you get contaminated by chemical weapons)
- + A hat to protect you from the sun and from chemical weapons



DEALING WITH TEARGAS

- + Avoid use of oils & lotions because they can trap the chemicals and thereby prolong exposure
- + Gas masks provide the best facial protection, if properly fitted and sealed. Alternatively, goggles, respirators, or a wet bandana over the nose & mouth will help
- + STAY CALM. Panicking increases the irritation. Breathe slowly and remember it is only temporary
- + Blow your nose, rinse your mouth, cough & spit. Try not to swallow
- + Wearing contacts: you must remove the lenses or get someone to remove them for you, with CLEAN, uncontaminated fingers. Destroy the lenses after exposure
- + DO NOT RUB IT IN
- + Use an eye flush using a solution of half liquid antacid and half water. This only applies to aluminum hydroxide or magnesium hydroxide



KNOW YOUR RIGHTS

- + Freedom of Expression and Assembly: Everyone has the right to carry their opinion to the streets.
- + Protection of the Right to Freedom of Assembly: Law enforcement must facilitate and not restrict a peaceful public assembly.
- + Freedom from excessive use of force: In the policing of non-violent protests, police must avoid the use of force.
- + Right to Medical Assistance: If you are injured you have a right to medical assistance without delay.
- + Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Detention: If you are arrested you have a right to be told of the reason for your arrest, you also have the right promptly after your arrest to have access to a lawyer and to your family.
- + Right to Complain: If your rights have been violated you have a right to file a complaint and to be provided information on how to do so.

43. What do you do when you see someone panic during protest?
 (A) Calm the person down. (B) Warn others to run.
 (C) Place a mask on the person. (D) Complain to the police.
44. Which of the following is not advised to bring to a protest?
 (A) Stationeries to document events.
 (B) Medicine for your medical conditions.
 (C) A helmet to protect you from head injuries.
 (D) Face coverings to protect you from breathing in toxic substance.
45. What can we learn from this safety guideline?
 (A) In a peaceful assembly, protesters should not be eating because it is not a picnic.
 (B) When injured, protesters should seek medical help after the protest is over.
 (C) Protesters should wear oil-based sunscreen to avoid sunburn.
 (D) Protesters should go with people that know them well.
46. *Amnesty International* is probably a(n) _____
 (A) store that sells PPE (personal protective equipment).
 (B) organization that fights for human right.
 (C) group of public health volunteers.
 (D) political party.

D.

English speakers are not robots. They don't all speak like Siri. Native speakers have their own unique way of talking, depending on where they are born and raised. Like Mandarin, there are thousands of English accents, slangs and dialects, making it a little difficult for non-native speakers to understand them all.

Learning about different types of English across the world would give our ear a fun workout and drive us to discover new cultures. As an English learner, we should at least get familiar with the top two common types of English— British English and North American English. The major difference between these two involve spelling and pronunciation.

Words are spelled differently in the U.S. Although Canada speak North American English, it generally follows British English spelling. For example, words that end in –or in American English end in –our in British English. Many words that end in “-er” in American English would end in “-re” in British English.

- color (American) — colour (British)
- center (American) — centre (British)

Also, words that end in –ise in British English have an –ize ending in American English.

- organize (American) — organise (British)
- realize (American) — realise (British)

Some words sound the same in American and British English but are spelled differently. For instance, in the U.S., your money goes into a “checking” account. In the U.K., it goes into a “chequing” account. A car in the U.S. has four “tires,” but in the U.K. it has four “tyres.”

When people talk about British English pronunciation, they are actually talking about Received Pronunciation (RP). Received Pronunciation is the most commonly heard English accent when people learn British English. It is the type of English that is usually spoken on BBC News. Understanding RP can help us distinguish between British and American accents. In Taiwan, strictly speaking, the English pronunciation and spelling we learn in school is American English. As we grow up and learn more English outside textbooks, we start to expose ourselves to more types of English, including British English, and thus it becomes necessary for us to understand RP.

The biggest difference in pronunciation between RP and American pronunciation are as follows. First of all, in RP, the letter “r” is pronounced very softly when it is at the end of a word. For example, in British English, we would barely hear “r” in words like “teacher,” “pork,” or “course.” Secondly, in RP, the letter “t” is clearly pronounced when it shows up in the middle of certain words, while in American English, that letter is pronounced more like a “d.” So, when a British person say “water,” he or she would clearly pronounce the word water, whereas an American would say something closer to “wah-der.” What’s more, RP puts word stress in different places than American pronunciation. In the examples below, the stressed syllable is bolded.

garage (American) — **garage** (British)

address (American) — address (British)

Apart from the two major accents, there are also Scottish English, Irish English, Australian English, New Zealand English, and Singlish. The reason why we learn English is to make it an effective tool for communication so that we can understand the world and make us understood. Therefore, English learners should keep an open mind towards the diversity of English.

47. Based on the spelling differences discussed in this article, which of the following is correct?
- (A) “Check” and “cheque” mean different things.
 - (B) In Canada, people go to the theater to see a movie.
 - (C) Taiwanese students learn the spelling of British English.
 - (D) In Britain, the person living next to you is your neighbour.
48. According to this article, which of the following pronunciation style is British English?
- (A) Pronounce “better” like “beh-der.”
 - (B) Pronounce every letter in the word “part.”
 - (C) The first syllable of the word “address” is stressed.
 - (D) People don’t hear the “r” sound in the word “word.”
49. What is the author’s attitude towards learning different types of English?
- (A) Cautious. (B) Decisive. (C) Encouraging. (D) Humorous.
50. What can we learn from this article?
- (A) Students in Taiwan have little access to British English.
 - (B) Non-native English speakers should learn to speak like Siri.
 - (C) Seven major types of English accents are mentioned in this article.
 - (D) Received pronunciation is spoken by everyone in the United Kingdom.