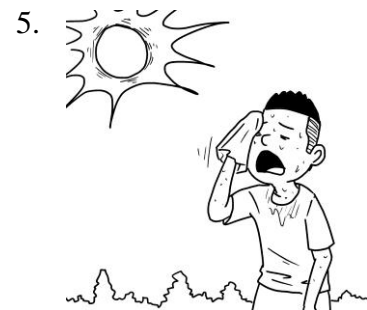
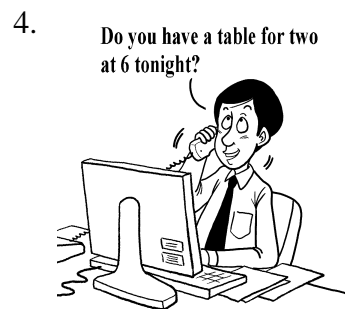
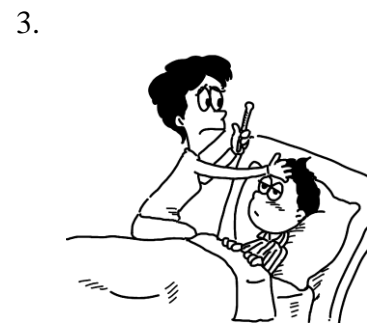
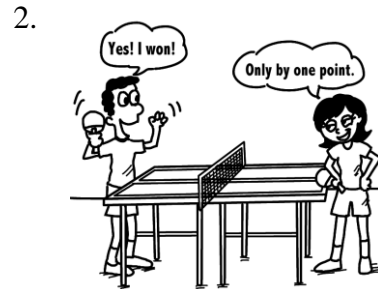


國立彰化高級中學 106 學年度資優班甄選英文科

Part 1: Picture Questions (5%)

Look at each picture and answer the question.



Part 2: Best Response Questions (5%)

Listen to the question or statement and choose the best response.

- () 6. (A) Yeah, so he started smoking again.
 (B) Why doesn't he listen to his doctor?
 (C) Really? But it's harmful to his health.
 (D) Good. I'm glad he decided to quit.
- () 7. (A) Yes. Things are going smoothly.
 (B) Great! I'm glad she's getting help.
 (C) Yeah. She can finally relax now.
 (D) Really? What kind of problem is it?
- () 8. (A) Don't forget to water them regularly.

- (B) Here is the book of our family history.
 (C) Sorry, we are out of it at home now.
 (D) How about science? You're good at it.

- () 9. (A) That's too bad. It's been raining all week.
 (B) I bet. I find those concerts so boring, too.
 (C) I'm glad that you enjoyed it so much.
 (D) Oh, no! Tell me what went wrong.
- () 10. (A) Good, so we can fix it to a wall.
 (B) Yes. It should be easy to carry.
 (C) No. It'll take up too much space.
 (D) Yes, then we can see 3-D movies.

Part 3: Conversation Questions (10%)

Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

- () 11. (A) She wishes she can be healthy and happy.
 (B) She wishes she can have a lot of money.
 (C) She wishes she can have a handsome boyfriend.
 (D) She wishes she can have more free time to travel.
- () 12. (A) He is training for a marathon.
 (B) He is about to start a new job.
 (C) He has learned many interesting things.
 (D) He is going to teach the woman something.
- () 13. (A) He is her lab partner too.
 (B) He is not a fun person.
 (C) He cannot be trusted.
 (D) He has good luck.
- () 14. (A) He is different from other teachers.
 (B) His class is hard to get into.
 (C) He teaches students one by one.
 (D) He is leaving the school very soon.
- () 15. (A) Rinse out some glass bottles.
 (B) Clean out the trash bin.
 (C) Throw away the glass bottles.
 (D) Put the clean dishes away.
- () 16. (A) To call if there's a problem.
 (B) To call when she gets home.
 (C) To take care of everything.
 (D) To help him with something.
- () 17. (A) He is sick.
 (B) His mother is sick.
 (C) He is on vacation.

- (D) His mom will come to visit.
- () 18. (A) She also got a B.
(B) She didn't have to take the test.
(C) She dislikes history.
(D) She's been talking about her good grade.
- () 19. (A) He isn't ready to leave yet.
(B) He didn't have a good time.
(C) He also had a wonderful time.
(D) He needs to use the restroom.
- () 20. (A) She is very popular.
(B) She is really famous.
(C) She is not a good singer.
(D) She is just singing for fun.

Part 1: Vocabulary Questions (30%)

- () 21. The entire town is in _____ after the serious car accident took the lives of six students.
(A) wizard (B) grief
(C) crown (D) aspect
- () 22. The little girl was too young to know anything _____ her father's business.
(A) across (B) through
(C) between (D) regarding
- () 23. Laura is always busy because she _____ in lots of student clubs and activities.
(A) delights (B) engages
(C) carves (D) kneels
- () 24. People in the city live at a fast _____, not wanting to waste a second.
(A) obstacle (B) pace
(C) prosperity (D) strength
- () 25. Taking up hobbies, such as collecting stamps, can add some _____ to your life.
(A) bubble (B) ancestor
(C) retirement (D) variety
- () 26. The child's talent is _____; it's hard to believe he's only ten years old.
(A) reliable (B) remarkable
(C) constructive (D) pregnant
- () 27. "Raining cats and dogs" is an English _____ meaning it's raining hard.
(A) idiom (B) germ
(C) stroke (D) structure
- () 28. Spending more time together helps _____ the understanding between parents and children.

- (A) instruct (B) schedule
(C) promote (D) boast
- () 29. The company needs a _____ for John because he's leaving the company.
(A) sculpture (B) research
(C) composer (D) replacement
- () 30. In the middle of the park stands a marble _____ of the city's former mayor.
(A) curiosity (B) sculpture
(C) obstacle (D) research
- () 31. There is a _____ problem on the project, and we can fix it easily.
(A) proper (B) portable
(C) reliable (D) minor
- () 32. I do _____ all your help in organizing this event; it was a huge success.
(A) frown (B) appreciate
(C) expose (D) reflect
- () 33. For almost ten years after the _____ the political situation in the country was still unstable.
(A) retirement (B) microscope
(C) revolution (D) determination
- () 34. Linda looked out of the window and saw the trees of the forest _____ in the lake.
(A) frowned (B) boasted
(C) chatted (D) reflected
- () 35. The old record is well kept and the songs on it still sound amazingly _____.
(A) crisp (B) thorough
(C) aware (D) amateur
- () 36. If you want to leave the _____ of your hotel, make sure you take a map with you.
(A) capital (B) appeal
(C) prayers (D) confines
- () 37. Although I've traveled all over the world, Asia _____ to be my favorite area.
(A) remains (B) requests
(C) guarantees (D) announces
- () 38. I'm trying to find the fastest _____ from here to London. Which do you think is best?
(A) route (B) capital
(C) athlete (D) detail
- () 39. Our store decided to _____ a series of new services in order to attract more customers.
(A) launch (B) accompany
(C) overcome (D) overtake

- () 40. All our toys are tested for _____. They won't break easily even if you use them a lot.
 (A) trend (B) appeal
 (C) concept (D) durability
- () 41. Serious flooding in the south _____ normal daily activities such as going to school or work.
 (A) suggested (B) halted
 (C) expanded (D) renewed
- () 42. James has such _____ voice that everyone recognizes it immediately.
 (A) fatal (B) major
 (C) distinct (D) medical
- () 43. This Chinese dish gets its special flavor from _____ like soy sauce, garlic, and onion.
 (A) medals (B) researchers
 (C) ingredients (D) doses
- () 44. The flight was delayed by three hours, which caused _____ among the passengers.
 (A) bargain (B) frustration
 (C) technology (D) shelter
- () 45. The scientist made an interesting _____ about children's abilities to learn how to walk.
 (A) origin (B) condition
 (C) observation (D) ingredient
- () 46. Future _____ will hopefully live in a cleaner environment if we do something about it today.
 (A) budgets (B) satellites
 (C) contracts (D) generations
- () 47. It took months to _____ a plan that would have a good chance of working.
 (A) overcome (B) devise
 (C) bond (D) negotiate
- () 48. The issue is more _____ than the simple view that most people have of it.
 (A) complex (B) hollow
 (C) physical (D) invisible
- () 49. Dr. Wells works _____ as a children's doctor, but he has adult patients, too.
 (A) fortunately (B) significantly
 (C) remarkably (D) primarily
- () 50. The artist made so much money that everyone agreed he was a _____ success.
 (A) numerous (B) emotional
 (C) commercial (D) bold

Part 2: Cloze (20%)

Choose the best answer to fill in each blank.

Generally, athletes have short careers, with very few still in the game by their mid-30s. Roger Federer remains an exception to this rule. The tennis legend __(51)__ a record 18th Grand Slam this past January. The Swiss-born __(52)__ became the first player since 1972 to win a major title at age 35 or older. He has been a __(53)__ player for nearly two decades. He was number one in the world for 237 straight weeks. On the court, Federer displays a sense of humor, coolness under __(54)__, and an elegant style of play. His one-handed backhand stroke __(55)__ other players. He has won the hearts of tennis fans around the world.

- () 51. (A) won (B) has won
 (C) wins (D) had won
- () 52. (A) variety (B) champion
 (C) strength (D) determination
- () 53. (A) ranked-top (B) ranking-top
 (C) top-ranked (D) top-ranking
- () 54. (A) pearl (B) pressure
 (C) bubble (D) retirement
- () 55. (A) never applies to (B) breaks down with
 (C) sets him apart from (D) has a hard time against

Greek mythology is the source of countless English idioms. In the Trojan War, Achilles was the greatest warrior fighting for Greece. He was so powerful that he seemed invincible. __(56)__, he was eventually killed by an arrow through his heel. "Achilles' heel" has come to mean someone or something's weak spot. Again during the War, the Greeks built a(n) __(57)__ wooden horse and left it outside the city of Troy. The Trojans thought it was a peace offering and took it inside. At night, Greek soldiers came out from the horse and attacked, __(58)__ to a Greek victory. This is the origin of the idiom, "beware of Greeks bearing gifts," and the term "Trojan horse." Both __(59)__ winning through deception. __(60)__, Trojan horse is commonly used to describe a program that seems harmless but actually damages data on someone's computer.

- () 56. (A) Yet (B) Thus
 (C) Also (D) First
- () 57. (A) spicy (B) conscious
 (C) multiple (D) enormous
- () 58. (A) it led (B) and leading
 (C) leading (D) that it led
- () 59. (A) refer to (B) date back to
 (C) do without (D) feel at home with
- () 60. (A) Hopefully (B) Nowadays
 (C) Originally (D) Thankfully

Tokyo is using a surprising source to create the medals for the 2020 Olympic Games: mobile phones. The city's organizing committee must produce 5,000 medals by the summer of 2020. Japan has launched a __ (61) __ encouraging citizens to donate old phones and other electronics. People can leave them at public offices and phone shops __ (62) __ the country. Through a chemical process, __ (63) __ metals can be extracted from these devices. Up to eight tons of recycled metal will __ (64) __, which will not only benefit the environment, but it will also reduce the cost of hosting the Olympics. __ (65) __, this offers the Japanese a chance to become a unique part of Olympic history.

- () 61. (A) souvenir (B) appeal
(C) campaign (D) capital
- () 62. (A) beyond (B) amid
(C) toward (D) throughout
- () 63. (A) hollow (B) valuable
(C) mysterious (D) fatal
- () 64. (A) be collected (B) collect
(C) be collecting (D) be collection
- () 65. (A) Over time (B) Sooner or later
(C) What's more (D) On the contrary

Researchers have confirmed Charles Darwin's theory in 1872 that animals might laugh like humans. __ (66) __, an animal's laughter may not always be recognizable. Chimpanzees bare their teeth and grin while making an "ah-ah" sound as they breathe. Orangutans will sometimes purr when tickled. Dogs also laugh, often in a high pitch. It can be challenging to distinguish it __ (67) __ panting. Rats will chirp when playing, but as with dogs, humans can't hear the full range of their laughter. Still, laughing causes rats to __ (68) __ with their owners when they are tickled. Most animals that laugh are social creatures, but not every animal is doing it __ (69) __ positive feelings. The kookaburra, an Australian bird, produces laughter to establish territory, while hyenas can make laughing noises to signal __ (70) __ or fighting behavior.

- () 66. (A) In fact (B) However
(C) For example (D) Moreover
- () 67. (A) to (B) over
(C) with (D) from
- () 68. (A) bond (B) establish
(C) accompany (D) adopt
- () 69. (A) in addition to (B) in search of
(C) in response to (D) in case of
- () 70. (A) frustration (B) mystery
(C) durability (D) transportation

Part 3: Short Passage Questions (15%)

Read each paragraph and answer the questions.

Paragraph A

Although it's commonly believed that talking to oneself is a troubling sign, many of us talk to ourselves on a regular basis. However, it's how we talk to ourselves that matters. Using your own name during self-talk can be very effective at changing habits and improving lifestyle. The words people use can affect their happiness. Negative expressions like "I'm weak" or "I'm a failure" make self-improvement harder. Instead, emphasize a potential to improve by saying "I'm not as strong as I want to be." Self-talk must be constructive. In a study about job performance self-reviews, the most successful participants were the ones that used positive language. They were more confident and willing to find solutions at work. Those who used destructive self-talk tended to avoid facing challenges.

- () 71. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) How people can avoid self-talk.
(B) Why self-talk is harmful to us.
(C) How self-talk can be helpful.
(D) Why people talk to themselves.
- () 72. Based on the passage, what do most people believe?
(A) It is normal to talk to oneself.
(B) It is strange to talk to oneself.
(C) Self-talk will get you into trouble.
(D) Self-talk may cause harm sometimes.
- () 73. During self-talk, what can you do to help change your habits?
(A) Repeat your words.
(B) Practice in front of a mirror.
(C) Say your own name.
(D) Have a doctor listening to you.
- () 74. What are we NOT advised to do when we engage in self-talk?
(A) Say our names.
(B) Use positive expressions.
(C) Make it constructive.
(D) Focus on mistakes we made.
- () 75. What did the study show?
(A) Positive self-talkers were more successful.
(B) Negative self-talkers were more willing to help.
(C) Positive self-talkers were more likely to give up.
(D) Negative self-talkers were more confident.

Paragraph B

The latest technologies are always in demand. Yet, there has been a recent increase in popularity of certain older gadgets. Old and used cell phones that do little more than text and call have seen demand rise dramatically. Nokia is even releasing an updated version of its classic Nokia 3310. Perhaps people like the durability and long battery life of these old-style mobile devices. Another example is instant photography. Polaroid halted production of instant cameras and film in 2008 due to slow sales. However, many people today prefer having a physical photo as a keepsake, so one company is making instant film again using one of Polaroid's old factories. Old tech in music has also seen increased interest, with vinyl record sales overtaking digital sales in the UK in December 2016, for the very first time.

- () 76. What is the main idea of the passage?
(A) The comebacks of old technologies.
(B) The benefits of modern technologies.
(C) The disadvantages of technologies.
(D) The advancements of technologies.
- () 77. What did Nokia do in recent years?
(A) It improved its classic model of cell phone.
(B) It tried to work with Polaroid to produce a new phone.
(C) It sold its Nokia 3310 to a bigger company.
(D) It changed to produce cameras instead of cell phones.
- () 78. According to the passage, why might people like older cell phones?
(A) They are tough.
(B) They are cheap.
(C) They are fast.
(D) They are simple.
- () 79. Which of the following is true about Polaroid?
(A) It is still selling instant cameras.
(B) It went bankrupt and out of business in 2008.
(C) It no longer produces instant film.
(D) It recently started building more factories.
- () 80. What happened in the UK in 2016?
(A) Vinyl records were sold for the first time.
(B) Physical music was sold more than digital.
(C) Pop singers began releasing vinyl records.
(D) Record stores started selling digital music.

Paragraph C

Inside each person's eyes are numerous cells called cones that let us see color in light. Most people have three types of cones. Working together, these cells allow us to see an average of one million shades of color. However, a small group of individuals can see up to a hundred times as many colors as the average person. Likely all females, these people possess a functional fourth type of cone cell. These rare people can perceive a wide range of colors, even in low-light conditions, where most can only see shades of gray. This "gift" can sometimes make life a bit more complicated. For instance, they may find it difficult choosing an outfit or looking for a certain shade of paint since they can see differences between colors

that most people cannot.

- () 81. What kind of people is discussed in the passage?
(A) People who can see more colors.
(B) People who suffer from an eye disease.
(C) People who can't tell colors apart.
(D) People who have better vision at night.
- () 82. How is the rare group of people different from the average person?
(A) They have fewer cone cells.
(B) They have an extra kind of cone cells.
(C) They carry three types of cones.
(D) They have uniquely shaped cone cells.
- () 83. How many shades of color can this rare group of people see?
(A) One billion.
(B) One hundred million.
(C) Ten million.
(D) One million.
- () 84. What is NOT true about this special group of people?
(A) More women than men are known to be in this group.
(B) They can see colors even when there's little light.
(C) They have better eyesight than the average person.
(D) Their eyes can see more shades than most people.
- () 85. What might be a problem for people who have this ability?
(A) They have a hard time falling asleep.
(B) Their eyes are highly sensitive to light.
(C) It can be difficult shopping for clothing.
(D) Their eyesight starts getting worse at an early age.

寫作評量 (15%)

Please state the reasons why you want to join Language of Talented Class. (語資班)