

國立彰化高級中學 113 學年度
科學班特色招生甄選入學

【英文科】試題

(不含本頁) 共有四頁

共 40 題，請依文意選出一個
正確或最佳的答案，劃記在答案卡上。

一、字彙選擇 (10 % , 每題 1 分。)

1. The detective tried to figure out the _____ between the two cases, thinking they might be done by the same person.
(A) success (B) necessity (C) relation (D) indication
2. We must ensure the _____ of the endangered species in order to save them from disappearing from the planet.
(A) protection (B) proof (C) religion (D) greeting
3. My sister is a nurse by _____, and she works at a large hospital.
(A) relief (B) profession (C) result (D) duty
4. After the input of data, the computer processed the information and _____ the results we needed.
(A) calculated (B) required (C) exchanged (D) repaired
5. Our teacher suggests that we should not use disposable tableware. _____, we have to use our own chopsticks and spoons at lunch time.
(A) However (B) Therefore (C) Likewise (D) Overall
6. The _____ team keeps observing the patient's condition after the heart surgery.
(A) medical (B) sufficient (C) competitive (D) consistent
7. To make fresh lemonade, cut the lemon in half, _____ the juice into a bowl, and then add as much water and sugar as you like.
(A) decrease (B) squeeze (C) freeze (D) cease
8. Sara often tells her husband not to be so strict with their son. _____, he is just five years old.
(A) In addition (B) After all (C) On average (D) For instance
9. The drug is still at the _____ stage so scientists are not sure whether it is entirely safe for us.
(A) complete (B) cultural (C) experimental (D) gradual
10. Since the typhoon, the basement has been filled with water. We have to _____ the water as soon as possible.
(A) reserve (B) repair (C) retire (D) remove

二、綜合測驗 (10 % , 每題 1 分。)

第 11 到第 15 題為題組。

Cultures around the world have their customs and superstitions. However, do you know the difference between them?

A custom is a habit of doing something __11__ knowledge and past experience. Superstitions can also be traditional beliefs, but unlike customs, they are not logical.

We can understand the difference between them with an example. In the West, it is usual for a woman to put on a white dress when she gets married. This is because white is believed __12__ purity. We can call this a custom. Another Western tradition linked to weddings is __13__ the groom should not see the bride wearing her gown before the wedding takes place. This is considered bad luck. Nevertheless, it's not logical at all. For that reason, we would consider this to be a superstition.

Superstitions can be very different across the world. __14__, in China, the number 6 is considered lucky because it is related to the phrase "things go well." In the West, however, the number 6, particularly "666," is considered unfortunate for religious reasons __15__ its association with Satan.

Although traditions don't always make sense, they are an important part of what gives each of the world's people a unique character.

- 11 . (A) that based on (B) to base on (C) is based on (D) based on
- 12 . (A) to prevent (B) preventing (C) to represent (D) representing
- 13 . (A) that (B) why (C) when (D) x
- 14 . (A) Therefore (B) For instance (C) On the other hand (D) That is
- 15 . ((A) since (B) because (C) as a result (D) because of

第 16 到第 20 題為題組。

We live in a colorful world. Next time you walk along a street, 16 aware of all the yellow taxis, the traffic lights, and the brightly colored signs in store windows that attract shoppers. Colors are applied in many areas of our lives because they have powerful effects. Think about why stop signs are painted red and taxis are painted yellow. Red, of course, indicates danger. 17 yellow, it is bright enough to be seen from far away. Colors also influence our appetite. For example, restaurants often decorate the dining environment with bright colors because they want people to eat more. 18, studies show blue, in comparison with bright colors, can make people eat less because it calms them down. Besides, not many foods are naturally blue, so our brain does not 19 it with food. For people on a diet, using a blue plate may help. Colors affect us in more ways than we can imagine. Think of the variety of 20 that colors have when we describe people and objects. A sick person looks “green.” On Mondays we feel “blue” and in need of someone to cheer us up. On the other hand, a popular song may be described as “red-hot.” Colors make the world a more interesting place, and what’s more, they spice up our language.

16. (A) to be (B) being (C) be (D) you are
 17. (A) Unlike (B) As for (C) Rather than (D) In addition to
 18. (A) Therefore (B) No wonder (C) At first (D) However
 19. (A) concern (B) influence (C) decorate (D) associate
 20. (A) diets (B) brains (C) meanings (D) reasons

三、文意選填（10%，每題1分，選項請忽略大小寫。）

第 21 到第 25 題為題組。

(A) given	(B) sorting	(C) recycling	(D) separated
(AB)producing	(AC) dealing	(BC) thrown	(BD) combined

What is e-waste, and why should we be concerned about it? E-waste is what is called electronic devices that people have 21 away. This includes computers, televisions, and phones.

22 e-waste is difficult because e-waste contains dangerous materials that need to be 23 into individual components. This is expensive and takes a lot of time. It’s a necessary process, though. According to a 2021 study, the world has 57 million tons of e-waste. Experts say that if we don’t recycle, we’ll run out of key parts to make electronic devices.

We are currently 24 about two million more tons of e-waste every day. Only 20% of that is being recycled. Electronics companies can do more to fix this problem. For example, they could allow customers to trade in their old-devices. Also people can help by only buying new electronics when they really need to. Finally, older working devices could be 25 away. A little more care could help save Earth’s precious resources.

第 26 到第 30 題為題組。

(A) extra	(B) rest	(C) the other	(D) blew
(AB) another	(AC) customs	(AD) blow	(BC) regular

Cakes and candles have a long connection to birthday parties. But why do people blow out candles and make wishes at birthday parties? These __26__ began in Germany in the 1400s.

On a child's birthday, a cake was made in the morning. The number of candles on the cake matched the child's age. In addition, there was one __27__ candle standing for the hope that the child could live for one more year. When one candle burned out, it was replaced by __28__.

At the end of the day, the child would make a wish and __29__ out the candles. Then, the whole family would finally get to eat the birthday cake. The cake helped show that the child was very important because cakes were expensive in those days.

These birthday traditions spread from Germany to the __30__ of Europe. Today, people around the world enjoy fancy birthday cakes and make wishes for a happy year to come.

四、篇章結構(8 % , 每題 2 分。)

第 31 到第 34 題為題組。

Unless you've been living under a rock recently, you've probably heard about ChatGPT.
____31_____.

____32_____ This included books and articles on all kinds of topics and in all kinds of styles. Using this data, the AI was taught to recognize patterns in text. _____33_____. After being refined over time with human feedback, the AI has learned to give extremely impressive responses to almost any request.

In fact, ChatGPT can write professional emails, expert-like essays on nearly any topic and even poetry!
____34_____. These amazing capabilities make it nothing less than a revolutionary step forward for language-generating AI. But like many other revolutionary technologies, ChatGPT has caused both wonder and worry since its release in November 2022.

- (A) This enabled it, in turn, to predict which words should come next when given a word or string of words.
- (B) The AI was trained on around 300 billion words of written material collected from the Internet.
- (C) Released by Open AI, ChatGPT is a program that can generate complex text which is just as good as that written by humans.
- (D) What's more, future versions may even be able to process any images included with a request.

五、閱讀測驗 (12 % , 每題 2 分。)

第 35 到第 37 題為題組。

A smile can express friendliness, but do you know that it can also be considered an indication of madness?

A recent study of the meaning of smile concluded that people who smile are viewed as more favorably than those who don't in Western, educated, industrialized, rich and democratic societies. Examples of WEIRD societies are Canada and the US, where smile is encouraged because it conveys positive intentions.

On the other hand, in non-Weird societies, like Japan, Russia and Norway, smiling may be frowned upon or even thought of as suspiciously. As Japanese people tend to value emotional restraint, they generally prefer a neutral facial expression in social situations. Similarly, if you smile at a stranger in Norway for no reason, you might be taken for drunk or stupid. Likewise, Russia has a saying: " Smile for no reason is a sign of stupidity."

As for why such differences exist, one theory is that societies that value smiling are typically

multicultural and multilingual. So individuals there rely more on nonverbal communications, such as smiling to show good intentions and friendliness. In contrast, countries with a single culture and language have less need for such nonverbal cues.

35. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Smile is the best medicine.
 - (B) The power of non-verbal language
 - (C) Smile or smile not depends on where you are.
 - (D) Smile: the best language
36. What can we infer from the passage?
- (A) Americans are careful in expressing their emotions.
 - (B) People who always wear a smile in Russia are welcome.
 - (C) Canada is a multilingual society.
 - (D) Norway is an educated and industrialized society.
37. What does the phrase “ be frowned upon” possibly mean?
- (A) be valued/ thought highly of
 - (B) be agreed and accepted
 - (C) disapproved and not be accepted
 - (D) unnecessary and not required

第 38 到第 40 題為題組。

Over the past three years, eggs have become more expensive. The price increase was caused by several factors that were related to the global egg market and how eggs are produced.

The first major problem began during the Covid-19 pandemic, when it became more expensive to ship feed to chicken farms. This raised costs for farmers. What’s more, during Covid-19 lockdowns, people were stuck at home. This development led to a sudden decrease in demand for eggs. Therefore, farmers scaled down their egg production.

However, as lockdowns ended, demand rapidly returned. Meat also became more expensive, so people began buying more eggs. The supply of eggs couldn’t keep up with the sudden increase in demand, so the price of eggs went up.

Then, there’s the avian flu. It caused chicken farms globally to close down or pause egg production. If avian flu is found at a chicken farm, thousands of birds might be killed to stop its spread.

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38. What is the main idea of the article?
- (A) The effects of COVID-19 on egg price.
 - (B) The factors that lead to the rising price of eggs.
 - (C) The difficulty egg farmers face nowadays.
 - (D) How supply and demand determine price.
39. Which of the following description is not correct?
- (A) People consume more eggs during Covid-19 lockdowns.
 - (B) The rise of meat price also leads to the rise of egg price.
 - (C) Avian flu causes a lot of death in chicken farm.
 - (D) During COVID-19, shipping was expensive.
40. Which of the following sentence is most likely to be the last sentence in the final paragraph?
- (A) People have tried different means to stop the spread of avian flu, but the result are not satisfying.
 - (B) Farmers spent so much money to control the spread of avian flu that they decided to give up their business.
 - (C) Avian flu is a disease that is fatal for chicken and highly infectious; thus, it causes egg price to rise.
 - (D) Restocking or starting a chicken farm takes time and money, so the flu made the global supply of eggs even more unstable.