

國立彰化高級中學 115 學年度科學班甄選入學
科學能力檢定 【英文科】 試題卷

一、字彙選擇 (10%，每題1分。)

1. My parents are always _____ with me when it comes to my studies. They expect me to join the science class in CHSH and get a better education.

- (A) angry (B) strict (C) patient (D) honest

2. As a shy student in CHSH, a boys' high school, his face soon reddened with _____ when he tried to ask for the Instagram account of a girl sitting next to him in the cram school.

- (A) pride (B) trouble (C) embarrassment (D) disappointment

3. The entire audience watched in _____ as an elderly man threw up on the president at a speech. People were all shocked.

- (A) tears (B) horror (C) interest (D) laughter

4. I felt very sorry when I called the wrong person by _____. Clearly, I should have double-checked when I dialed the number.

- (A) choice (B) luck (C) design (D) mistake

5. After the peace talks, the tension between the two countries has _____. The upcoming war comes to an end.

- (A) eased (B) sensed (C) created (D) heightened

6. As a freshman in senior high school, you should learn more actively to _____ your mind and keep yourself sharp.

- (A) annoy (B) narrow (C) disturb (D) develop

7. A powerful cold wave hit Taiwan at the beginning of 2026. The _____ wind meant people wouldn't go out for long.

- (A) warm (B) moist (C) biting (D) gentle

8. A rumor is getting around that Trump is going to increase taxes again. When asked about it, he avoids answering questions, neither confirming nor _____ it.

- (A) admitting (B) denying (C) spreading (D) believing

9. Private affairs of celebrities can always arouse public _____. People always want to know who goes to bed with whom and their relationships.

- (A) sorrow (B) anxiety (C) curiosity (D) decision

10. You should learn to be _____ for your own actions and behave like an adult.

- (A) famous (B) popular (C) grateful (D) responsible

二、綜合測驗 (10%，每題1分。)

第 11 到第 15 題為題組。

The art people create and the stories they tell often reflect their culture. This is clear when we compare American and Japanese TV dramas. Fast-paced American dramas usually have a clear ___ (11) ___ with a beginning, middle, following an exciting end. Therefore, viewers would be made ___ (12) ___ more. Romantic scenes are common, and a season can have over 20 episodes. Popular topics include crime, fantasy, and teenage life. Heroes often ___ (13) ___, challenge society, and follow their dreams. Shows use dramatic camera angles, music, and expensive sets to create tension.

___ (14) ___, Japanese dramas, which focus on mood and realism, are slower and often show everyday life, personal growth, and gentle romance. Seasons are shorter, usually 10–12 episodes, and topics include work, school, and family. Characters value peace, tradition, and duty. ___ (15) ___ simpler sets, natural lighting, and soft music, Japanese dramas aim to catch audiences' hearts emotionally. Watching these dramas can help you understand the culture behind the stories and why characters behave the way they do.

11. (A) standard (B) structure (C) situation (D) similarity
12. (A) want (B) wanted (C) to want (D) wanting
13. (A) step in (B) stand out (C) blow up (D) take off
14. (A) By contrast (B) What's more
(C) As a result (D) At the same time
15. (A) By (B) In (C) For (D) With

第 16 到第 20 題為題組。

Have you ever heard of the Nobel Prize? It was created by Alfred Nobel, a Swedish inventor known ___ (16) ___ making dynamite. The Nobel Prize is one of the world's most ___ (17) ___ awards. After Nobel died in 1896, he left his money to give prizes to people who help make the world better. However, it was ___ (18) ___ 1901 that the first Nobel Prizes were given for physics, chemistry, medicine, literature, and peace. In 1968, a prize for economic sciences was added.

Winners are ___ (19) ___ every October and awarded on December 10, the day Nobel departed his life. They receive a gold medal, a diploma, and about US\$1.1 million. Most prizes are given in Stockholm, Sweden, but the Peace Prize is awarded in Oslo, Norway. ___ (20) ___, the prize cannot be given to someone who passed away. Also, it can be shared by up to three people. Famous winners include Albert Einstein, Martin Luther King Jr., and Malala Yousafzai. The Nobel Prize encourages people to work hard, think creatively, and make a positive difference in the world.

16. (A) as (B) to (C) by (D) for
17. (A) respected (B) respecting (C) respectful (D) respective
18. (A) before long (B) not until
(C) so far (D) in the meantime
19. (A) assumed (B) acquired (C) achieved (D) announced
20. (A) In sum (B) In fact (C) In general (D) In this way

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。

What kind of traveler are you? Some people enjoy planning trips by themselves, while others ___(21)___ hiring a tour guide. Both ways have advantages and disadvantages.

Joining a group tour means most of the work is done for you. Travel dates, transportation, and sightseeing spots are already planned. This is helpful if you don't want to spend time doing research or making decisions. Group tours usually visit popular ___ (22) ___, and you may meet new friends along the way. Companies can offer ___ (23) ___ for large groups, making the trip cheaper. However, the savings may not ___ (24) ___ if you get a personal guide. Tour guides also have a deeper understanding of the local culture and language, which helps you with some important details you might miss.

Planning your own trip gives you complete control. You can decide exactly what to see and do and avoid spending money or time on things you don't like. However, this means you must research and book everything yourself, which can take effort. ___ (25) ___ travel also gives you more chances to meet locals and experience the culture, though it may come with safety or language challenges.

Whichever style you choose, focus on your travel goals and enjoy the journey!

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------|-------------------|
| (A) require | (B) discounts | (C) prefer | (D) independent |
| (E) packaged | (AB) attractions | (AC) apply | (AD) imaginations |

第 26 到第 30 題為題組。

Many people enjoy solving word search puzzles, and they are more than just a fun activity. According to scientists, doing these puzzles ___ (26) ___ can strengthen your memory. Playing them often also makes it easier for you to learn and spot new words. As you search for hidden words, your brain starts to ___ (27) ___ common letter groups that are often used in English.

The very first word search puzzle in English appeared in 1968. It was designed by an American named Norman Gibat for a local newspaper. Instead of choosing random words, he hid the names of towns from Oklahoma, the state where he lived, inside a square filled with letters.

Over time, word search puzzles have changed and become more creative. In some versions, the words are not placed in straight lines but twist and ___ (28) ___ the page. Other puzzles ___ (29) ___ a secret message after every word has been found. There are even puzzles without a word list, which means players must discover the ___ (30) ___ between the hidden words on their own. Due to these different styles, word searches continue to be both exciting and challenging for everyone.

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (A) reveal | (B) broadly | (C) recognize | (D) turn across |
| (E) connection | (AB) regularly | (AC) put up with | (AD) expression |

四、篇章結構(8%，每題2分。)

第31到第34題為題組。

Imagine the chefs in a fancy restaurant. Along with white jackets and aprons, they often wear tall, white hats called toques. These hats have a long history.

Toques date back to the 7th century BC in Assyria. The king's cooks wore hats shaped like small crowns to show their loyalty and special status. ___ (31) ___ The modern toque design goes to famous French chef Marie-Antoine Carême, who first wore one in 1821. The white color symbolizes cleanliness that is expected in the kitchen. ___ (32) ___ Carême's hat was very tall. Later, another famous French chef, Auguste Escoffier, created a system for chefs in 1890 to make kitchen tasks more efficient. ___ (33) ___ Only the most senior chef wore the tallest toque. The folds on a toque also have meaning. Traditionally, 100 folds meant the chef could cook 100 recipes or 100 ways to make eggs! Today, however, a typical toque usually has 48–50 folds.

___ (34) ___ Other options like beanies, hairnets, bandanas, or baseball caps are also used. Next time you see a chef, notice their hat—it might tell you about their rank and skill!

- (A) Now, chefs often wear toques only in formal settings.
- (B) They helped protect the royal family from poisoning.
- (C) He clearly ranked chefs and gave each one a specific role.
- (D) So, chefs can keep clean by changing into fresh ones.
- (E) Toques keep hair and sweat out of food, and the white uniform helps chefs notice spills so they can stay clean.

五、閱讀測驗(12%，每題2分。)

第35到第37題為題組。

“Sally sat in the beautiful evening sun. She listened to the sound of crickets with her own ears and ate a peanut butter and jelly sandwich she had made herself. In her opinion, she thought it tasted good. Then, she decided to go home because she had to wake up at 6 a.m. for work.”

The sentences above used extra words that were not needed. For example, “with her own ears” and “in her opinion” didn't add anything important. Removing unnecessary words makes writing clearer and easier to read. This is because the original sentences included a type of repetition called a tautology. A tautology happens when a statement repeats the same idea in different words.

There are two types of tautologies: verbal and logical. A verbal tautology repeats the same idea with extra words. For example, “I'm going outdoors to play in the sun” doesn't need “outdoors” because the sun is already outside. A logical tautology is a statement that is always true, like “The future will be the same, or it will be different.” It doesn't teach anything new because it's obvious.

Tautologies are not always bad. Writers sometimes use them to stress ideas. For instance, the song “Shout It Out Loud” by KISS repeats the idea of shouting to make it feel stronger. Knowing about tautologies can help you write more clearly and make your writing stronger.

35. Why was it better to remove words like “with her own ears” from Sally's story?
- (A) They changed the meaning of the story.
 - (B) They made the story longer without adding new information.
 - (C) They made the story more difficult for readers.
 - (D) They confused the reader about time.

36. According to the passage, why might a writer choose to use a tautology even though it repeats an idea?

- (A) To draw readers' interests.
- (B) To make the sentence clearer and easier to read.
- (C) To emphasize a point or add feeling.
- (D) To avoid introducing anything new.

37. According to the passage, which of the following sentences is an example of logical tautology?

- (A) "He is an unmarried single man."
- (B) "It was a free gift and cost nothing at all."
- (C) "The meal was so delicious that it was mouth-watering."
- (D) "Pick up a ball that is either green or not green."

第 38 到第 40 題為題組。

"How smart are you?" Many people answer this question with their IQ (intelligence quotient) scores, but these numbers do not tell the whole story.

IQ tests were first created in the early 1900s by French psychologists Alfred Binet and Théodore Simon. The French government wanted a way to identify children who might need extra help in school. Binet and Simon made tests that included many types of questions. Some asked students to tell the difference between words, while others asked them to follow a moving object with one eye. They also introduced the idea of mental age, which compared a child's abilities to the average abilities of children their age.

While the Binet-Simon scale was important, it did not measure all aspects of intelligence. Later theories tried to improve this, but testing intelligence has always been difficult. IQ tests cannot measure creativity or other important skills. Yet, people have often used IQ scores to label others as more or less intelligent.

In history, IQ tests were misused. During World War I, the US military

grouped soldiers by IQ, which unfairly affected many immigrants because of language and cultural differences. Nazi Germany also misused IQ tests to claim certain races were inferior, justifying terrible actions.

Today, IQ tests are still used, but they should never define a person. Intelligence is much more than a number, and no score can fully show a person's potential.

38. Why does the article say "IQ scores should not define a person"?

- (A) Because intelligence includes more than what tests can measure.
- (B) Because many people are treated unfairly because of their poor IQ test scores.
- (C) Because the idea of mental age has been proven to be problematic.
- (D) Because the definition of IQ keeps changing over time.

39. Why did many immigrants score lower on IQ tests during World War I?

- (A) IQ tests didn't measure every part of intelligence.
- (B) Immigrants had problems with the culture and language.
- (C) The way to test intelligence was too hard for immigrants.
- (D) Immigrants didn't receive a good education and were not intelligent.

40. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) The idea of IQ tests was invented by Binet and Simon in France during World War I.
- (B) The purpose of IQ tests once changed from an educational one to a military one.
- (C) The abuse of IQ tests resulted in disastrous outcomes in history.
- (D) The result of IQ tests can only show a limited aspect of human intelligence.