

桃園市立武陵高級中學科學班入學考試英文科試題範例

一、詞彙及文法測驗題（占 40 分）一題兩分

說明：第 1 至 15 題，每題選出最適當的一個選項，標示在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分，答錯不倒扣。

1. I have to collect useful _____ for the term paper I'm working on.
(A) machines (B) governments (C) habits (D) materials
2. The weather _____ have changed so much that they start to worry many scientists.
(A) patterns (B) scenes (C) fashions (D) geniuses
3. Don't put bite-size _____ around children. They may eat them!
(A) assistants (B) objects (C) physics (D) packages
4. Unlike New Zealand, a country with only 5 million people, Taiwan is small but with a large _____.
(A) forests (B) campuses (C) population (D) geography
5. Prince Harry and his wife did not take a plane with the public but took a _____ one.
(A) rare (B) central (C) private (D) simple
6. Diamond is a (n) _____ of undying love.
(A) error (B) symbol (C) alarm (D) brand
7. Eating meat is _____ as cruel for some people.
(A) regretted (B) included (C) involved (D) regarded
8. Too much pressure may have _____ effects on you.
(A) negative (B) available (C) maximum (D) diligent
9. The hungry cat has been _____ the bird for a long time but has not yet attacked it.
(A) tracking (B) appearing (C) broadcasting (D) forcing
10. Learning a new language takes time but is _____ it.
(A) worth (B) underneath (C) except (D) above
11. The fans are cheering for their team's _____, its first win ever.
(A) entrance (B) underpass (C) waterfall (D) victory
12. _____ is the best policy. You shouldn't lie.
(A) Health (B) Honesty (C) Lightning (D) Luck
13. Being _____ is one of the health problems among Taiwanese teenagers.
(A) overweight (B) naughty (C) regular (D) jealous
14. Please _____ "rich." How much money do you need to be rich?
(A) define (B) decide (C) decrease (D) depend
15. Sir Francis Bacon once said, "_____ is power." Lifelong learning is therefore important.
(A) Greed (B) Quarter (C) Vendor (D) Knowledge
16. The twin brothers, Jeffrey and Tom, were very delighted because _____ of them received a birthday gift from their parents.
(A) both (B) either (C) each (D) few
17. David seldom eats in fast food restaurants, _____ his friends choose to eat there.
(A) whether (B) then (C) only (D) unless
18. With more and more Internet publicity, there are millions of people _____ the super star's Instagram.
(A) follow (B) following (C) followed (D) who followed
19. Lucy _____ in the park after work, but now she prefers to go to a fitness center to do some workouts there.
(A) is used to jog (B) used to jog (C) is used to jogging (D) was used for jogging
20. If I had talked to you last week, I _____ the trip to New Zealand yesterday.
(A) would put off (B) had put off (C) have put off (D) would have put off

二、綜合測驗（占 30 分）一題兩分

說明：第 16 題至第 35 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 21 至 25 題為題組

When it comes to describing a pirate, most people will think about a man with a peg leg, a parrot on his shoulder, or a hook for a hand. __21.__ people will mention a woman. Believe it or not, some of the most notorious pirates in history were, in fact, women. The earliest confirmed living female pirates were from Denmark. These women were recorded __22.__ she-captains in the Danish *Gesta Danorum* by Saxo the Literate. Saxo the Literate is one of the earliest sources of Denmark's history. It __23.__ up of sixteen books in Latin describing Danish and Scandinavian history up to the twelfth century. In this source, several she-captains, namely female pirates, were introduced, __24.__ Webiorg, Hetha, and Wisna, who all fought during the Bravic War. There were probably __25.__ female pirates __25.__ we will ever know about, since so many of them disguised their identities or were not recorded in history.

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|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 21. (A) Some | (B) Few | (C) Lots of | (D) A large number of |
| 22. (A) for | (B) in | (C) with | (D) as |
| 23. (A) making | (B) being made | (C) makes | (D) is made |
| 24. (A) including | (B) considering | (C) regarding | (D) relating |
| 25. (A) any...but | (B) as ... as | (C) more...than | (D) either... or |

第 26 至 30 題為題組

The Great Barrier Reef is one of the Earth's greatest treasures. However, in recent years, the reef and the animals living there have been under __26.__. Global warming and pollution are causing great damage to the reef. What Australia's government has done is to use science and new technology to __27.__ coral. In addition, the government is making efforts to reduce pollution in the hope of making water temperatures stable. Unfortunately, the Great Barrier Reef isn't the only thing __28.__ is in need of being saved. Clownfish, which were famously featured in *Finding Nemo*, are also in danger of dying out. After the film, lots of people wanted to buy their own clownfish so that many pet stores hired people to catch the fish directly from the ocean. As a result, the number of wild clownfish dropped. They are now at risk of becoming __29.__. In reaction to this serious situation, a group of elementary school students in Australia started a program to breed clownfish at their schools. They __30.__ the clownfish they raise __30.__ pet stores for more equipment so that they can breed more fish. The students dream that they can raise lots of clownfish so that pet stores won't have to take them out of their natural environment.

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|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 26. (A) completion | (B) threat | (C) inspection | (D) guidance |
| 27. (A) remove | (B) exchange | (C) strengthen | (D) locate |
| 28. (A) that | (B) which | (C) whether | (D) what |
| 29. (A) unusual | (B) extinct | (C) smaller | (D) disappearing |
| 30. (A) replace ... with | (B) relate ... to | (C) link ... to | (D) trade ... with |

第 31 至 35 題為題組

◆ border: 邊界

The United Kingdom, after years of unpleasant discussions among MPs, finally left the EU at the end of January. However, not much is going to change for the UK because it __31.__ extra time to think of a final deal with the EU. During this 11-month period, the UK will follow all the EU's rules and keep its trading relationship. But after this period, __32.__ the British don't have a plan with the EU, they'll have to leave with no deal. It means taxes on UK products, which will make their goods cost __33.__. No customers like expensive stuff. One of the biggest headaches in the deal is the UK's border◆ with the Republic of Ireland. The Brits had a hard time deciding after leaving the EU, whether they should __34.__ a border between Northern Ireland, which is a part of the UK, and the Republic of Ireland, which is another country. It was not a problem when Great Britain was in the EU because one single market means free of borders. __35.__ the UK __35.__ the EU is a little worried about what the future holds for them. With one of the big countries saying goodbye, the EU is afraid which country may plan to dash off next.

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|--------------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 31. (A) allows | (B) allowing | (C) to be allowed | (D) is allowed |
| 32. (A) when | (B) if | (C) although | (D) once |
| 33. (A) less | (B) the same | (C) more | (D) as much |
| 34. (A) take down | (B) set up | (C) roll out | (D) push against |
| 35. (A) Both...and | (B) Not...but | (C) Not only...but | (D) Neither...nor |

四、閱讀測驗（占 30 分）一題三分

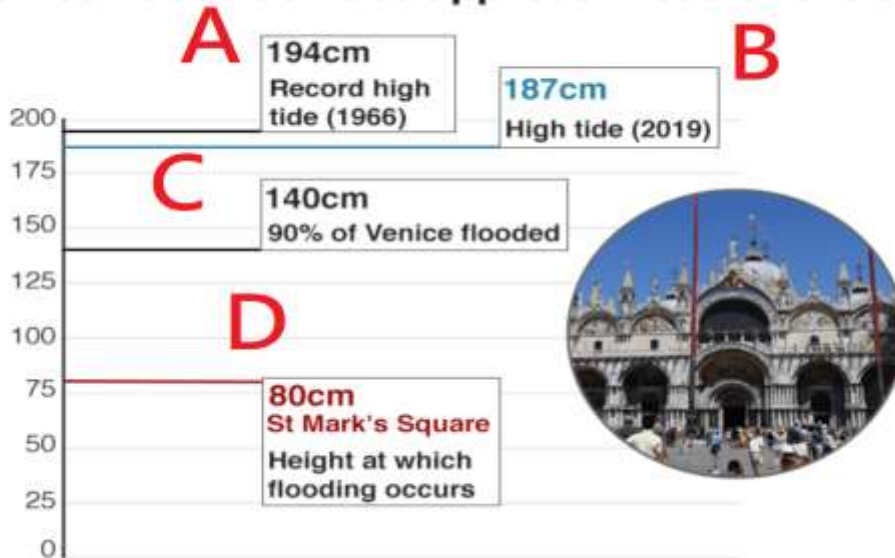
說明：第 36 題至第 45 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者得 3 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 36 至 38 題為題組

◆ unfamiliar 不熟悉

Last November, the worst flood ever in 50 years brought Venice to its knees. About 80% of the city was under water when tides hit their highest. As one of the lowest parts in the city, Saint Mark's Square was flooded for the sixth time in 1200 years. November's flooding, more than 185 cm, was second only to the one in 1966 when the city was submerged by the water reaching 194 cm. Not unfamiliar◆ with the high tides, called *aqua alta* in Italian, Venetians experience them every November and December when seasonal winds push water into the city. However, climate change has made the high tides worse. The government has its share of responsibility. City leaders have been working on plans to save the city since 2003. Called MOSE, the project is a system of gates meant to keep the tides away. The gates should have finished in 2011 but they haven't been completed so far.

Venice floods as tides approach record levels



◆ graph 圖表 ◆ match 吻合 ◆ percentage 百分率 ◆ infer 推論

36. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) The flood in Venice last year reached about 185 cm and a lot of buildings were under it.
- (B) People in Venice often experience floods, which become serious every year.
- (C) People in Venice blame the flooding on the government and MOSE.
- (D) The 2019 Venice flood was serious and was probably caused by climate change and the government.

37. One part of the graph◆ doesn't match◆ what we learnt from the article. Which part is different and why?

- (A) Part A is different because the flood in 1966 is not the highest.
- (B) Part B is different because the flood in 2019 doesn't reach 187 cm.
- (C) Part C is different because the percentage◆ is not the same.
- (D) Part D is different because St. Mark's Square is not flooded.

38. What can **NOT** be inferred◆ about St. Mark's Square?

- (A) It is flooded more often than any other building in Venice.
- (B) It may be close to the sea.
- (C) It is flooded almost every year.
- (D) It may be lower than 80 cm.

第 39 至 41 題為題組

Vikings are mostly known as pirates robbing villages along the coasts in the past. However, they were also smart businessmen sailing all over the world. All of their travels, trades and wars were made possible by Viking ships, which were far better than anything else in Europe at that time. *Drekar*, or longship, was one of the most feared. These ships had large sails, allowing them to move quickly, and their flat bottoms made driving onto the beaches possible. The ships were also light enough that they could be carried easily. The longest *drekar* was about 35 meters long with a crew of 100 sailors and space for 72 tools for rowing ships.

But Viking ships weren't just built for wars. Another type, called the *knarr* or ocean-going ship, was ideal for trading. These ships had huge cargo holds, able to carry 20,000 kilograms of stuff. The *knarrs* looked similar to the *drekars* except they were longer, fatter and taller, and much of the space was for cargo, leaving less room for sailors. Both the *drekar* and the *knarr* were built in the same way called the clinker method. It means the bottoms of the boats were built flat. Most ships at that time used a keel, something sinking into the water, to keep the boat from shaking. Using the clinker system, Viking ships had no deep keel. Instead, they were built flat enough to carry lots of soldiers or pieces of cargo whose weight helped keep the ship steady in the water.

39. Which one is *false*?

Type	Drekar	Knarr
Purpose	(A) for war	(B) for trading
Use of Space	(C) less room for cargo	(D) more room for sailors

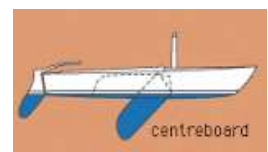
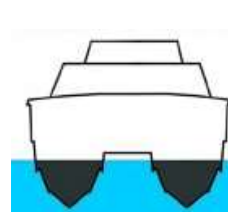
40. Which picture might be the bottom of a Viking ship?

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)



41. What can be inferred about the clinker method?

(A) Most ships used the clinker method to build ships.

(B) It made a ship huge and long and travel faster.

(C) Weight is important to keep a ship steady in clinker method.

(D) Keels are important to make a ship flat in clinker method.

第 42 至 45 題為題組

◆ hypothermia 降低體溫處置

Some animals have been known to put their lives on hold when they hibernate for the winter. Their body temperatures drop, their breathing and heart rate slow, and their bodies' need for energy and oxygen lowers. This is something like cheating death, isn't it?

Back in 2014, doctors at the hospital in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, began to use this treatment on seriously wounded people brought into the emergency room. As is often found, 50% of gunshot people die from losing lots of blood before they are sent to hospitals. By using hypothermia♦, the doctors hope to have enough time to deal with the injuries and not to lose those wounded people to blood and oxygen loss. The doctors inject lots of ice-cold salt water directly to the injured people's heart to drop the body's core temperature to around 10 Celsius degrees in 15 minutes. This gives doctors about 45 minutes of slowing or stopping body functions. After that, the blood is returned, and the patient warms up and finally wakes up. In fact, the body's functions start again. In late 2017, a study on this treatment showed that when doctors use hypothermia within five minutes on patients whose hearts stop pumping, they are more likely to be saved.

42. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) A controversial testing method of freezing animals.
- (B) A new form of computer technology.
- (C) A physical condition resulting in frozen bodies.
- (D) A medical treatment that could save lives.

43. What does **NOT** take place in hibernating animals?

- (A) Its need for oxygen is reduced.
- (B) Their hearts beat fewer times per minute.
- (C) Its body temperature drops to 10 Celsius degrees in 15 minutes.
- (D) They breathe less often than when they are awake.

44. How might hypothermia help doctors?

- (A) They would be able to check the patient's records.
- (B) They would have more time to save badly injured patients.
- (C) They could take their time when helping the patients.
- (D) They could see the effects of being near death.

45. Which of the following statements about hypothermia is true?

- (A) It's already been used in every hospital emergency room of the world.
- (B) It helps seriously wounded people wake up more easily.
- (C) It's inspired by what naturally happens to some animals.
- (D) It's long been a medical practice to bring people back from the dead.