

103學年度高級中等學校特色招生考試

英語科題本

請不要翻到次頁！

讀完本頁的說明，聽從監試委員的指示才開始作答！

※請先確認你的答案卡、准考證與座位號碼是否一致無誤。

請閱讀以下測驗作答說明：

測驗說明：

這是103學年度高級中等學校特色招生考試英語科題本，題本採雙面印刷，共 12 頁，有 37 題選擇題，每題都只有 一個 正確或最佳的答案。測驗時間從 08：40 到 09：40，共 60 分鐘。作答開始與結束請聽從監試委員的指示。

注意事項：

1. 所有試題均為四選一的選擇題，答錯不倒扣。
2. 題本分為單題和題組兩部分。
3. 部分試題中的單字或片語加註中文，以利參考。
4. 依試場規則規定，答案卡上不得書寫姓名座號，也不得作任何標記。故意汙損答案卡、損壞試題本，或在答案卡上顯示自己身分者，該科考試不予計分。

作答方式：

請依照題意從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳的答案，並用 **2B** 鉛筆在答案卡上相應的位置畫記，請務必將選項塗黑、塗滿。如果需要修改答案，請使用橡皮擦擦拭乾淨，重新塗黑答案。例如答案為 **B**，則將 **Ⓑ** 選項塗黑、塗滿，即：**Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ**

以下為錯誤的畫記方式，可能導致電腦無法正確判讀。如：

- Ⓐ **Ⓑ** Ⓒ Ⓓ — 未將選項塗滿
- Ⓐ **Ⓑ** Ⓒ Ⓓ — 未將選項塗黑
- Ⓐ ● **Ⓒ** Ⓓ — 未擦拭乾淨
- Ⓐ ● **Ⓒ** Ⓓ — 塗出選項外
- Ⓐ ● ● Ⓓ — 同時塗兩個選項

請聽到鈴（鐘）聲響後，於題本右上角方格內填寫准考證末兩碼，再翻頁作答

第一部分：單題 (第1-9題，共9題)


1. When Mr. Sloan drew a _____ on the blackboard, the students thought he was writing the letter O.
(A) circle (B) line (C) point (D) square
2. Excuse me, but I just can't _____ your dress. It's beautiful. Where did you buy it?
(A) do anything about (B) pay for
(C) stop looking at (D) think about
3. In the race, the girl was so far _____ that no one was fast enough to run past her.
(A) ahead (B) along (C) around (D) before
4. Nobody thinks it is _____ to build a new sports center in six months. But Ms. Chaplin believes she can do it.
(A) dangerous (B) difficult (C) possible (D) useful
5. Although it's been forty years, Grandpa Wan _____ clearly how much it hurt to leave his hometown for Taiwan all by himself. He has told us the story many times.
(A) will remember (B) had remembered
(C) remembered (D) remembers
6. Janice paints pictures as beautiful as those in art museums, but she's never thought about making money from it. She only does it _____.
(A) for business (B) for fun (C) for life (D) for once
7. Everyone in the town feels strange that all the cows at Mr. White's farm died in one night. _____ has never been anything like this before.
(A) He (B) It (C) That (D) There
8. Dino: Do you have any stamps?
Emma: Yes, just go to my desk. I put _____ in my pencil case in the second drawer.
(A) ones (B) others (C) some (D) those
9. Mia: Is it OK if I keep this photo?
Lynn: _____. I have another copy.
(A) Sorry, no (B) No, I'm not sure
(C) Yes, that's fine (D) Yes, I'll see what I can do

(10-11)

Gordon passed out during a race in PE class today. We took him to the health center and had the doctor check him. It turned out that Gordon had passed out because he is too heavy.





Gordon cannot live without meat. To him, a meal without meat is for rabbits or sheep, not for people. So two weeks after his mom started preparing all-vegetable dinners for his health, he thought up this "Saving Gordon" plan. He told his mom that he would not

come home for dinner because he had to study in the library until very late. That was how Gordon could have a "meaty" dinner every day. This plan finally led him to the health center. The doctor asked Gordon to start eating more vegetables and doing light exercise, because he is already too heavy for his heart. The only meat he should eat is fish. As Gordon's good friend, I've decided to bring him a "green" lunch tomorrow!

 pass out 昏倒

10. What can we learn from the reading?
- (A) Gordon didn't eat lunch at school these days.
 - (B) Gordon didn't like the dinner his mother prepared for him.
 - (C) Gordon's mother told him to study in the library after school.
 - (D) Gordon's mother made the "Saving Gordon" plan for his health.

11. From what the doctor said, which is NOT the right meal for Gordon?

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
 Meal A	 Meal B	 Meal C	 Meal D
<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ fish noodles◆ tomato soup◆ apple◆ potato salad	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ toast◆ papaya◆ lettuce◆ orange juice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ vegetable dumplings◆ fruit salad◆ banana◆ bean soup	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ pork sandwich◆ fresh milk◆ pumpkin pie◆ fish soup

(12-14)

Joseph: You heard about Charlotte's orchard?

Angela: Yes. She left it to her only grandson.

Joseph: Crazy idea to leave her orchard to a city boy. Her apple trees will grow better without him.

Angela: Oh, you and your mouth! You haven't even met Phillip yet.

Joseph: Phillip? So you've already seen him? I don't like him already just hearing the name.

Angela: Well, I stopped by Charlotte's house this morning. They moved in yesterday.

Joseph: They?

Angela: Oh, Phillip and his little girl Nina. You see, Charlotte was our dear old friend. When she was in the hospital, all she cared about was Phillip. Now she's gone; we should at least do something to help her family.

Joseph: A man with a child and an orchard to take care of? I give him three months. In three months' time, the apple trees will all die and he'll move back to the city.

Angela: Don't be like that! Phillip looks like a smart man. I think he'll do just fine.

Joseph: Well, you just wait.



orchard 果園

12. What can we learn about Joseph and Angela?
- (A) They have different ideas about Phillip.
 - (B) They did not know Charlotte for very long.
 - (C) They worked together in Charlotte's orchard.
 - (D) They have decided to take care of Phillip's daughter.
13. What do we know about Phillip from the reading?
- (A) He has experience in growing apple trees.
 - (B) He wants to move back to the city in three months.
 - (C) He now stays in Charlotte's house with his daughter.
 - (D) He often visited Charlotte when she was in the hospital.
14. Why did Joseph say "Well, you just wait"?
- (A) He saw no hope for Charlotte's orchard.
 - (B) He showed no interest in growing apple trees.
 - (C) He did not care who would get Charlotte's orchard.
 - (D) He did not like the way Charlotte grew her apple trees.

(15-17)

Read the news of a typhoon and answer the questions.

August 15


A small but fast-growing typhoon is seen near Star Island. We're not sure if it will come straight to Cruk Island but we'll keep watching.

...

August 19

Typhoon Candice is growing stronger west of Star Island. We can see a clear eye in its center, which tells us its winds are very strong. The typhoon will hit Cruk Island in four days if it keeps heading northeast.

...

 head 朝……行進

August 22

Candice is moving faster than we thought. It will arrive at Cruk Island around 4:00 this afternoon. Kos will be the first town to be hit. Please stay prepared.

August 23

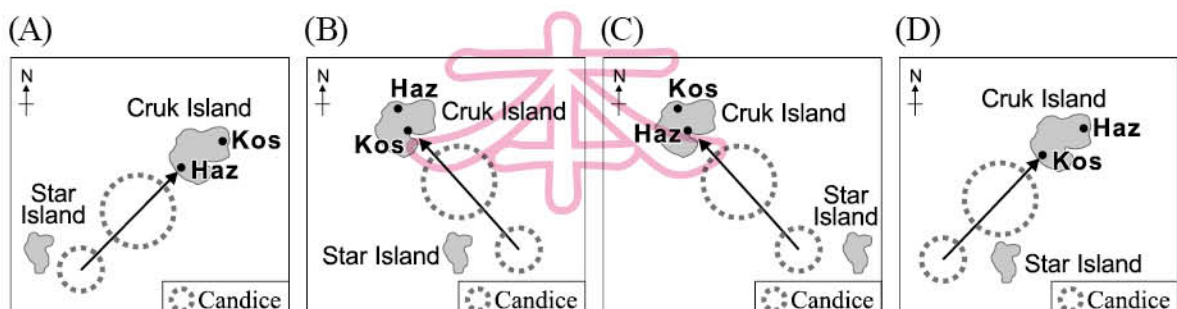
Candice has been on a slow move since it hit the island at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. Its eye can still be clearly seen, and heavy rains will stay around for a few more days. Luckily, the wind is not as strong as Tiger in July.

...

August 27

Three days after leaving the island, Candice has turned back. It will hit again in two days. This time, Haz will be the first to face it.

15. What can be learned from the news?
- (A) The news gave the number of missing people.
 - (B) The rains Candice brought helped Cruk Island a lot.
 - (C) Candice is the first typhoon to hit Cruk Island this year.
 - (D) Cruk Island is going to face another attack from Candice.
16. Which is true about Candice?
- (A) It arrived at Cruk Island late at night.
 - (B) It had a clear eye when it hit Cruk Island.
 - (C) It went away from Cruk Island on August 27.
 - (D) It hit Cruk Island later than the news had said.
17. Which best shows how Candice had moved before it hit Cruk Island?



(18-20)

How do you choose a T-shirt when you're shopping? Its price, its brand, what it is made of, or how it looks on you? Have you ever thought what it may take to make a T-shirt?

When people hear about clothes factory workers in poor countries working day and night on little pay, they feel worried if their clothes are from factories of this kind. They begin to ask about how and where their clothes are made, and who makes them. The provenance of clothes has now become an important fact shoppers ask for.

Some brands of clothes have listened and started to move their factories back to their home countries. There the cost of making clothes is higher, but the workers are better paid and taken good care of. Clothes of these brands are more expensive, but people don't mind paying a little more to feel right. Today these brands have even become leaders in the business.

Next time you are buying a T-shirt that feels good on your body, you may want to learn its story and see if it also feels good in your heart.



brand 品牌

18. What does provenance mean in the reading?
- (A) The story of making something popular.
 - (B) The story behind the making of something.
 - (C) The way of taking care of something expensive.
 - (D) The way of cutting the cost of making something.
19. Why did some brands of clothes move their factories back to their home countries?
- (A) Their workers in poor countries started to ask for more pay.
 - (B) They tried to answer what shoppers of their clothes cared about.
 - (C) They had trouble following the rules on opening a factory in foreign lands.
 - (D) Their clothes have sold better in their home countries than in foreign lands.
20. Which idea is talked about in the reading?
- (A) Shoppers care about more than just the price of their clothes.
 - (B) It has become less and less safe to open factories in poor countries.
 - (C) People feel better and safer to wear clothes that are made from plants.
 - (D) Workers in poor countries cannot find jobs when factories keep moving out.

The Pick of the Week

Every Friday night, people get together and roller skate in the center of the city, and they make up a line of 10 miles! Even the police roller skate. They wear roller skates to help watch roller skaters. What do you think about Friday Night Skate? Tell us!



.....

① Roy wrote:

I've never missed it. I mean, it's the only chance that I can roller skate on the road without worrying I might get hit by cars. I have great fun. But still, I hope there will be special paths for roller skaters.

.....

② Ian wrote:

I haven't had a good night's sleep on Fridays since this roller skating thing started. These roller skaters shout and sing when they roller skate by my apartment. It'd be OK if they sang well. But they DON'T!

.....


③ Ursula wrote:

Friday Night Skate brings noise and trash and makes me want to move!

.....

④ Zoe wrote:

What the city must think about is where roller skaters should skate. Roller skaters may easily get hit when they skate on the road, but they may hit people when they skate on the sidewalk. It's good that the city opens the roads to roller skaters on Friday nights, but it only fixes part of the problem.

 path 路、徑

21. From the reading, what can we learn about Friday Night Skate?
- (A) The fight between the city and roller skaters.
 - (B) Roller skaters' ideas about the roller skating police.
 - (C) The new plans the city has made for Friday Night Skate.
 - (D) The changes Friday Night Skate brings to some people's life.


22. Below you will find some words from a newspaper story about Friday Night Skate.

... the number of roller skaters has been growing since Friday Night Skate started ...


... the city has agreed to open city roads to roller skaters on other nights ...

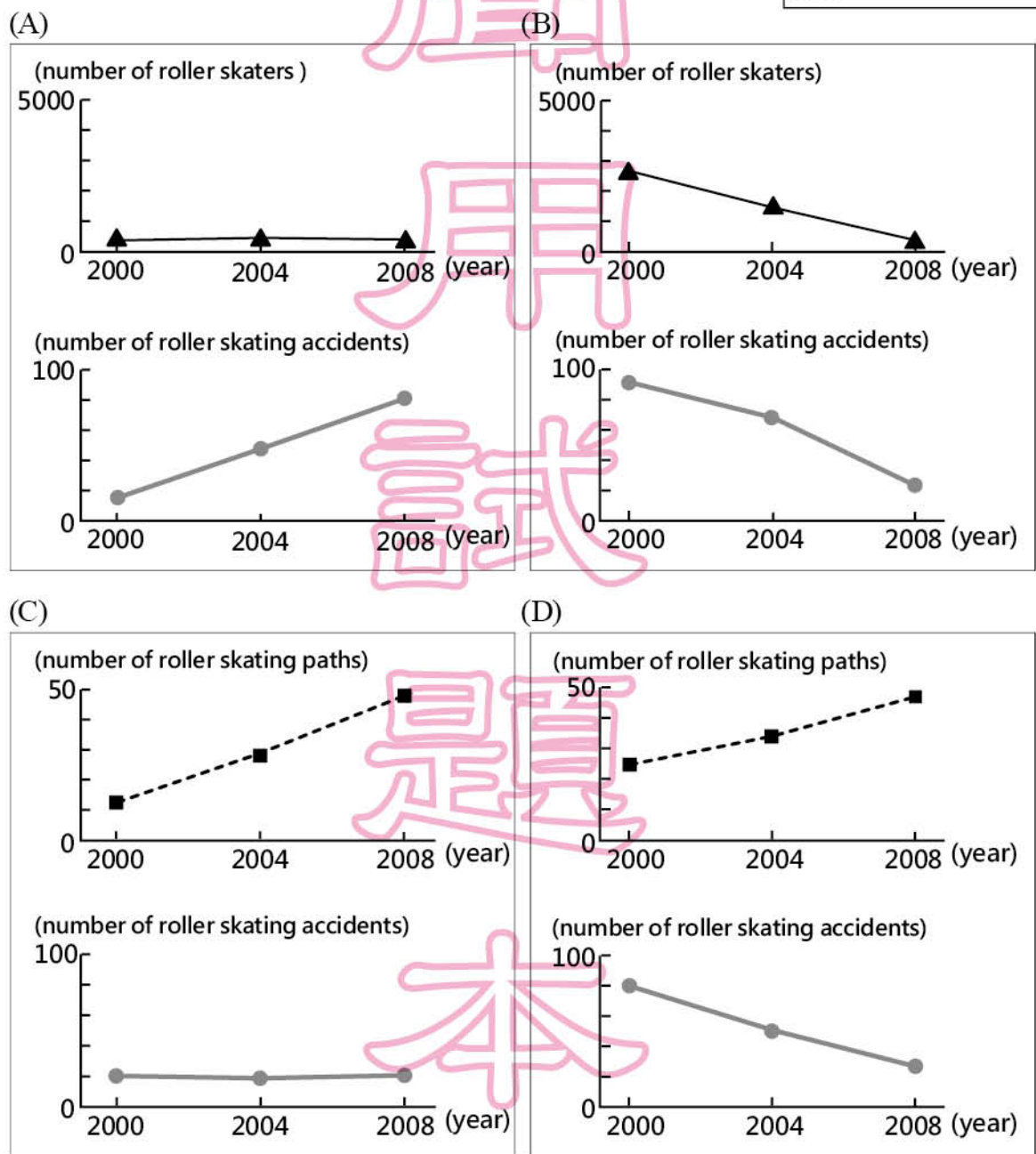
Who will most likely feel ANGRY about the news?

- (A) Roy and Ian. (B) Ian and Ursula.
 (C) Ursula and Zoe. (D) Roy and Zoe.

 likely 可能

23. Below is what Roy found about roller skating accidents in four different studies.
 Which agrees with his idea?

 accident 意外



(24-26)

Ruby wrote a report last week. Below are some facts in her report.

Fact 1: In English, we use the pronoun *it* to call a bridge, a chair, or anything without life. But in Spanish, people use the pronoun *él* (he) for a bridge, and *ella* (she) for a chair; in German, however, the pronoun for a bridge is *sie* (she), and a chair *er* (he). When they are asked what they think of a bridge, Spanish speakers think of it as “strong” and German speakers think of it as “pretty.”





Fact 2: Kuuk Thaayorre is a language spoken in Pormpuraaw, Australia. This language does not have words that mean “right,” “left,” or “behind.” When Kuuk Thaayorre speakers need to say where things are, they will say something like “There’s a snake to the south of you,” or “The glass is southwest of the bowl.” Kuuk Thaayorre speakers can always tell where east, west, south and north are, even in places they’ve never been. People who live in Pormpuraaw but do not speak Kuuk Thaayorre are not as good at telling where something is.



Fact 3: In Russian, there are different words for different kinds of blue, like *goluboy* and *siniy*. Russian speakers can tell quickly which color is *goluboy* and which color is *siniy*. To English speakers, however, both colors are called *blue*, and they need more time to tell if the two kinds of blue are different.



 pronoun 代名詞


 likely 可能

24. What is Ruby’s report most likely about?
- (A) A language changes when its speakers change their way of thinking.
 - (B) Speakers of different languages may see the world in different ways.
 - (C) A good way to learn a language is to live in the country where it is spoken.
 - (D) People who speak the same language may still fail to understand each other.
25. What do we learn from the reading?
- (A) Blue is one of Russian people’s favorite colors.
 - (B) For English speakers, Russian is easier to learn than Kuuk Thaayorre.
 - (C) Most people who live in Pormpuraaw are able to speak more than one language.
 - (D) It is hard for a Kuuk Thaayorre speaker to know what “A dog is on your right” means.

26. Here is another fact in Ruby's report.

Fact 4: Like Spanish and German, French also uses different pronouns for things without life. For example, in French, a bridge is a “he,” and a chair is a “she,” just like in Spanish. However, these two languages do not always agree with each other on pronouns. In Spanish, a fork is a “he,” but in French, a fork is a “she.” Here, French shares the same idea with German.



 likely 可能

From Fact 4 and Fact 1, which is most likely true?

- (A) Like German speakers, French speakers might think of a chair as “pretty.”
- (B) Like Spanish speakers, French speakers might think of a bridge as “pretty.”
- (C) Like German speakers, French speakers might think of a chair as “strong.”
- (D) Like Spanish speakers, French speakers might think of a bridge as “strong.”

用
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(27-30)

Since Steinberg said in his interview last week that he would like to see *Gone and Away* on the big screen, the Internet has been filled with talk about who should play Aaron, the darkest but most-loved of all the characters in his books.

Gone and Away is Steinberg's most critically acclaimed book, which has won many big book prizes since it came out, at home and abroad. Last year, it was listed as one of the Top Ten Books of All Time by *City Daily*, the country's biggest newspaper. Six of Steinberg's books have been made into movies, and each of them was the best-selling movie of the year. However, Steinberg had never said yes to those who wanted to make a movie out of *Gone and Away*. Many guess it was because Aaron is in fact Steinberg himself at a young age. When people asked, Steinberg just said he had not seen Aaron in any actor yet.

Has Steinberg finally had a name in mind? And who is he? For more about Steinberg and *Gone and Away*, don't miss tonight's *Book Hour* at 9 p.m.



character 角色

27. What do we know about the book *Gone and Away*?
- (A) It just came out last week.
 - (B) It is the darkest book Steinberg ever wrote.
 - (C) It has interested people in the movie business.
 - (D) It was written to remember Steinberg's country.
28. What does the reading say about Steinberg?
- (A) He is also good at making movies.
 - (B) He spent his younger days abroad.
 - (C) He has written more than six books.
 - (D) He will be interviewed by *City Daily*.
29. What does a critically acclaimed book mean?
- (A) A book which is made into a movie.
 - (B) A book which is loved and taken seriously.
 - (C) A book which sells better abroad than at home.
 - (D) A book which tells a true story in a different way.
30. What does he had not seen Aaron in any actor yet mean?
- (A) Steinberg did not find the right actor to play Aaron.
 - (B) Steinberg did not see the actor named Aaron for a long time.
 - (C) Steinberg did not like the actors who had played Aaron well.
 - (D) Steinberg could not find any actor who wanted to play Aaron.

(31-34)


When Andy came to school, he was surprised to find he was the first to arrive that day. "Where is Susie?" he thought. In all Andy's elementary school life, Susie 31 later than him. She was the smartest student in the class and was always the earliest to class. Andy was always the second smartest and the second earliest.



In class, Andy learned that Susie went to visit her grandma in London and that she 32 back until Friday. Andy was happy and sad at the same time. He was happy because he 33 the smartest kid and also the earliest to class for four days. He was sad because he could not see Susie, the girl he was secretly in love with.

Over the following days, Andy felt bad about being the smartest kid and the earliest to class. It was like he was taking something that was not his.

Finally, Friday 34. When Andy entered the classroom, he found Susie was already there. At that moment he decided one thing: Susie was the smartest girl in the class, and he was the smartest boy in the class. And that was enough.

 secretly 秘密地

31. (A) had never been (B) was never going to be
(C) has never been (D) is never
32. (A) was not (B) has not been
(C) would not be (D) will not be
33. (A) had been (B) was
(C) was going to be (D) has been
34. (A) came (B) was coming
(C) would come (D) has come



07.01.2005

AIDS is one of the world's worst health problems. In 1981, when AIDS was first reported in the US, 35 . There was not even a name for it. No one knew how people got it, no one knew how to fight it, and people just kept dying of it. The world feared AIDS so much that wrong ideas about AIDS were passed around. Some believed they would catch AIDS by just being around people with it. Some even believed AIDS would bring the end of the world.

However, 36 . In 1995, David Ho, a Taiwanese American, found a way to help people with AIDS. Since then, the world has found more and better ways to fight AIDS. The number of people who died of AIDS has dropped greatly. People with AIDS 37 . There are stronger medicines to help them live longer and better. Today, there is still no easy answer to AIDS, but at least we know more about it. Now we can fight it with experience, not with fear.



AIDS 愛滋病 fear 恐懼

35. (A) very little was known about it
 (B) it had been found in other countries
 (C) few thought it would be any trouble
 (D) the world started to find answers to it
36. (A) their worries did not come true; hope did
 (B) wrong ideas can't hurt us; wrong actions can
 (C) old rules can't change the world; new ideas can
 (D) AIDS did not bring the end of the world; fear did
37. (A) have a lot of stories to tell
 (B) have a much brighter future
 (C) have to learn to help each other
 (D) have to spend a lot on medicines

試題結束