

請考生依指示
填寫准考證末兩碼

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臺南區 108 學年度高級中等學校特色招生聯合考試

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：

這是臺南區 108 學年度高級中等學校特色招生聯合考試英語科題本，題本採雙面印刷，共 11 頁、40 題選擇題，第 1-20 題每題 2 分，第 21-40 題每題 3 分，共 100 分。每題都只有一個正確或最佳的答案，測驗時間從 10:40 到 11:40，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：Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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 1-11 題，每題 2 分。共 11 題。)

1. The national park is _____ shut down because of the typhoon. It will be open again after it leaves.
(A) temporarily (B) ordinarily (C) nearly (D) conveniently
2. Aaron tried to book a room in Happy Hotel for his honeymoon but there isn't any _____.
(A) available (B) empty (C) released (D) reserved
3. Having spent hours on the problem, the engineers still can't _____ it out.
(A) bring (B) carry (C) figure (D) give
4. Serious air pollution from coal-burning power plants has become a big _____ to people's health.
(A) threat (B) pressure (C) loss (D) injury
5. To reach an agreement on the issue, the government officials spent a whole day _____ their ideas at the meeting.
(A) announcing (B) exchanging (C) imagining (D) respecting
6. As one of the _____ street foods in Tainan, milkfish ball soup is a must-try for visitors.
(A) eatable (B) frequent (C) suitable (D) typical
7. John went crazy when his expensive smartphone fell into the toilet, and I believe I _____, too. Luckily, I don't even have one to worry about.
(A) do (B) did (C) was (D) would
8. Amy presented two design plans to her client, but _____ was accepted.
(A) one (B) neither (C) either (D) any
9. Although Peter could hardly walk because of a car accident, he still kept a(n) _____ attitude and tried his best to help those in need.
(A) average (B) changeable (C) positive (D) simple
10. In meetings, Robert likes to express his ideas _____, but his co-workers are tired of hearing the same things again and again.
(A) energetically (B) formally (C) previously (D) repeatedly
11. Bob: I had problems answering the questions of the math exam. It was pretty difficult.
Ted: _____. I'm afraid that I won't pass this exam.
(A) I have no idea.
(B) Let's call it a day.
(C) You can say that again.
(D) You must hang in there.

請翻頁繼續作答

第二部分：題組（第 12-20 題，每題 2 分；第 21-40 題，每題 3 分。共 29 題。）

(12-15)

When it comes to having fun at the beach, it is important that we use sunscreen. However, studies show that the chemicals sunscreen contains may poison coral reefs growing in our oceans. Coral reefs are key to the survival of various sea creatures in the ocean. Sadly, over the past three years, one-fifth of the world's coral reefs have died off, and 12 that sunscreen is playing a role.

With more and more requests to protect coral reefs, Hawaii, a popular coral-rich tourist spot, has passed a law that does not allow the sale of sunscreens containing the chemicals oxybenzone and octinoxate starting from 2021. Although the two substances help protect skin from UV rays, 13. Studies show that the chemicals make coral turn white, damage the DNA, and even cause death in coral reefs when sunscreen washes off and 14 the ocean.

In spite of the government's effort to promote "reef-safe" sunscreens, there is disagreement from certain medical groups. They argue that such sunscreens cannot provide enough protection against the sun. 15, state representatives and experts believe that the law is a necessary step to help Hawaii protect its reefs.

 sunscreen 防曬乳 coral reef 珊瑚礁

12. (A) there is an obvious solution
(B) there is a growing awareness
(C) there is an increasing wealth
(D) there is a steady relationship
13. (A) they are not favored in the market
(B) they are proven to be not effective
(C) they are known to harm coral reefs
(D) they are posing a risk to beachgoers
14. (A) gets off
(B) takes off
(C) turns into
(D) flows into
15. (A) Still
(B) Instead
(C) Therefore
(D) Furthermore

(16-20)

From time to time, we see people forming a long line just to buy a drink or to get into a restaurant. For these common scenes, Dr. Richard Larson, who studies why people are willing to wait in line, has an interesting theory—if a satisfactory customer experience is to be expected, what matters the most is 16 while waiting in line. As mentioned by Larson, Disney is a master at making visitors willing to wait in line for a long time without receiving complaints about the long wait. The secret lies in its techniques for reducing the visitors' unpleasant feelings while waiting in line.

One of Disney's techniques is to 17 during the wait. For example, in the line for one Toy Story-themed ride, giant toys create excitement, and a 160-centimeter tall real-life Mr. Potato Head walks around to interact with people waiting for their ride. This technique works well because people, especially parents with kids, have things to look at and play with. Therefore, they focus less on how much time has passed and are willing to stand there for more than an hour to get on a two-minute ride.

Another technique that Disney uses is to 18. Boards that show how long people will likely wait for their turn are seen in the line. According to Larson's studies, these wait times shown on the boards are always 19 the actual ones, allowing people to feel nicely surprised when the wait for the ride ends earlier than the wait-time boards have suggested. Outcomes of Disney's use of these techniques 20 Larson's studies that people's queuing emotions matter the most. After all, to drop customers' unpleasant feelings and to grow their patience during the wait are what Disney does well to keep visitors feeling satisfied.

 theme 主題 interact 互動 queue 排隊

16. (A) how people feel (B) how people dress
(C) how far people have moved (D) how long people have waited
17. (A) offer snacks to people (B) reveal people's feelings
(C) give free toys to children (D) take up people's attention
18. (A) keep people with a VIP pass from waiting
(B) manage people's expectations for the wait
(C) advise people about what to do during the wait
(D) develop people's concept of time while waiting
19. (A) as long as (B) as short as (C) longer than (D) shorter than
20. (A) connect (B) confirm (C) improve (D) investigate

請翻頁繼續作答

(21-23)

Furry, friendly and faithful, guide dogs can help blind people to be independent and move easily in their daily lives. However, it takes a lot of time and efforts to turn a cute puppy into a guide dog. It must go through special training. First, when a puppy is ready to leave its mother, it lives for about a year in a family which is willing to raise it under specific instructions. This helps teach the puppy to follow rules. Next, it must go through its formal training in a guide dog school, which lasts about four to six months. It will be trained and tested to make sure that it knows how to help someone who cannot see. For instance, it learns to judge when it is safe to cross the street and to watch out for danger. It must be used to loud noises, awful weather conditions, and crowds of people. Finally, when it is ready to work as a guide dog, it is paired with a blind person. Then they receive up to a month of training together, before becoming long-term partners. Matching a blind person with the right dog is a fine art. People who apply for a guide dog will be carefully interviewed before being paired with a dog that suits their movements, personalities, lifestyles, and needs. After working for seven to ten years, guide dogs normally retire at about ten or eleven years old, depending on their health and work. Most retired guide dogs are adopted by new families, or they may return to their raisers.

 faithful 忠實的 retire 退休

21. What is the reading mainly about?
- (A) How a dog becomes a guide dog.
 - (B) What a guide dog does every day.
 - (C) How blind people are paired with guide dogs.
 - (D) Why guide dogs are important for blind people.
22. How is the reading organized?
- (A) In order of stages.
 - (B) By cause and effect.
 - (C) In order of importance.
 - (D) By similarities and differences.
23. What is NOT true about guide dogs?
- (A) They are trained in a guide dog school.
 - (B) They are raised and taught to obey orders.
 - (C) They are chosen by their future partners before their training.
 - (D) They have to pass certain tests before they work as guide dogs.

(24-26)

Churros, also known as Spanish doughnuts, are a kind of crispy and tasty snack. Deep fried, sugar sprinkled, and served with warm chocolate sauce for dipping, churros can be eaten for breakfast, as a snack during the day, or as a late night treat in Spain. However, even though the Spanish treat has been popular for hundreds of years, historians still have not reached an agreement on how exactly it came to existence. One theory proposes that it came from China. In the early 16th century, while Portuguese sailors were visiting China, a salty, golden snack called *youtiao* caught their interest. When the Portuguese brought the recipe back home and tried to make this delicious food, they added sugar rather than salt and created the now familiar star-shaped snack. Churros were born and were soon brought to the nearby Spain.

Later on, Spanish people traveled to America and spread their languages, religions, and customs there. It was at this time that churros found their way to Latin America. As churros continued to cross land and sea to new places, they again went through changes. Many Latin American countries prefer churros to be larger with delicious stuffing inside. For example, in Cuba, churros have guava stuffing while in Argentina and Mexico, people prefer those with chocolate stuffing. Today, churros are enjoyed on the streets, in the stores, and in movie theaters. Whoever gets the credit for inventing churros, it is no doubt that this snack will continue to be many people's favorite in the world.

 recipe 食譜

24. What is the reading mainly about?
- (A) When to eat churros and where to buy them.
 - (B) Why churros are popular and who likes to eat them.
 - (C) Why churros were invented and how delicious churros are made.
 - (D) Where churros started and how they were introduced to different countries.
25. What is NOT true about churros in Spain?
- (A) They are salty and golden.
 - (B) They are deep fried and crispy.
 - (C) They are often served with chocolate sauce.
 - (D) They can be eaten at almost any time of the day.
26. How did the snack in the reading spread?
- (A) China → Spain → Latin America → Portugal.
 - (B) China → Portugal → Spain → Latin America.
 - (C) Spain → Latin America → Portugal → China.
 - (D) Spain → China → Portugal → Latin America.

請翻頁繼續作答

(27-29)

Passion is the word that best describes the Chimei Museum. The source of this passion is its creator, Wen-long Shi, who has spent a lot of time promoting music and art. Growing up in poverty during wartime, Shi's only escape from reality was a small museum in Tainan. The wonderful treasures in the museum attracted him so much that he began to develop his passion for art. The museum not only gave Shi vivid childhood memories, but also inspired him to build a museum for the public. In 1960, Shi started a company and later used the wealth that it brought him to realize his dream. The Chimei Museum, founded in 1992, is home to 12,000 items of Western art and ancient weapons. It also has one of the world's largest and most complete collections of string instruments.

A violin lover and a self-taught violin player, Shi began collecting violins in 1990. Today, the museum has over 1,000 famous violins, among which are several valuable violins made in Italy, Poland, England, France, and Germany during the 16th to 18th century. In the museum, visitors can admire the world-class violin exhibition, learn about the early violin makers and their great works, and understand the process of violin making.

In order to share culture and art with the world, Wen-long Shi generously lends his precious violins to talented Taiwanese musicians and world-famous museums. Famous borrowers include Nai-yuan Hu and Yu-chien Tseng. Shi once said, "If prized violins are only kept in a safe, they are nothing more than well-protected pieces of wood." Just as the small museum in his childhood inspired Shi, the Chimei Museum continues to plant a seed of love for arts in visitors and music lovers from all over the world.

27. What is this reading mainly about?
- (A) Shi's life as a young adult and how he struggled to create his company.
 - (B) The Chimei Museum's violin collection and Shi's effort to promote the arts.
 - (C) The must-sees in the Chimei Museum and famous musicians who visited the museum.
 - (D) The Chimei Museum's collection of Western art, ancient weapons, and valuable violins.
28. What is NOT true about the Chimei Museum's collection of string instruments?
- (A) The museum has been collecting famous violins since 1960.
 - (B) Several valuable violins in the museum were made in Europe.
 - (C) It is one of the largest and most complete collections in the world.
 - (D) The museum now houses over 1,000 well-known violins from around the world.
29. What is NOT mentioned about Wen-long Shi?
- (A) Shi taught himself how to make violins.
 - (B) Shi is willing to lend his violins to musicians.
 - (C) Shi was born into a poor family during wartime.
 - (D) Shi developed his passion for art at an early age.

(30-32)

It might not be a surprise when you hear that children can get a discount at barbershops because of their age. However, you might be pleasantly surprised to know about one creative way that they can get a lower price in some American barbershops. That is, kids can get their haircuts at a discount if they read their barbers a book.

Ryan Griffin, a barber in Ypsilanti, a town in the U.S. state of Michigan, introduced the idea at his barbershop that served his African American neighborhood: The price for a haircut would be two dollars lower for the kids who read a book out loud to their barbers. In this way, he encouraged his young customers to pick up a book and read while waiting for their turn and while having their hair cut. Griffin, who realized that he had benefited a lot from reading a variety of books, hoped that children in his neighborhood could benefit from it as well.

Griffin's barbershop received many different kinds of books from people nearby. He also tried to add more books to the collection that African Americans would enjoy, as more and more young African American kids came to his shop. For example, apart from children's picture books, books about African American baseball players appeared on the bookshelf.

What Griffin did in his barbershop turned his out-loud reading activity into an unexpected reading program. Among all the reading programs in the U.S., the one in Griffin's barbershop stood out. In his program, kids did more than reading out loud. They also had to answer some questions from their barbers about the story they read.

The reading program promoted by Griffin's barbershop was embraced by parents and teachers in Ypsilanti. A father said the reading program in Griffin's barbershop not only saved him some money, but also paved the way for his child's future success. Teachers appreciated Griffin's effort as well, saying kids gradually understood how significant reading could be in leading them toward a brighter future.

30. What was Griffin's main purpose of starting the reading practice in his barbershop?
(A) To save parents money. (B) To help teachers teach kids.
(C) To get free books from others. (D) To get kids to learn from reading.
31. What made Griffin's book-reading program different from other programs?
(A) Kids answered their barbers' questions.
(B) Kids got two dollars from their barbers.
(C) Kids received books from people in Ypsilanti.
(D) Kids read about African American baseball players.
32. What does embraced mean in the reading?
(A) Ignored. (B) Proved.
(C) Rejected. (D) Supported.

請翻頁繼續作答

Finland is a country frequently discussed in news articles and often ranks among the best in international reports about education and social welfare. Therefore, it doesn't come as a surprise that Finland won the title of the world's happiest country, according to the 2018 World Happiness Report. However, the Finns think differently of themselves. They try to make their point by citing a World Health Organization (WHO) report on Unipolar Depressive Disorder, an emotion-related health problem. The report shows that the number of Finns suffering is among the highest in the world. A Finnish scholar, Frank Martela, said the results of the 2018 World Happiness Report had to be read carefully. He pointed out that the questions used to measure happiness actually favored Finland's social condition. In the report, people rated the quality of their lives on a zero to ten scale, and their responses had everything to do with how much their basic needs were met. In other words, those who made more money were more likely to rate their quality of life higher on the scale.

In contrast, in the Gallup 2017 Global Emotions Report, people were asked to report their emotion-related experiences on the previous day. Latin American countries, like Colombia or Guatemala, turned out on top among the world's happiest countries. In these countries, happiness couldn't be explained by their Gross Domestic Products (GDPs), which were lower than countries such as Finland, but by things like friendship and family. In fact, in the 2018 World Happiness Report, Latin American countries actually ranked high on the section that emphasized happy emotions, but they still didn't end up among the top because of poverty and high crime rates. After all, what the 2018 World Happiness Report valued more was well-being, not actual happiness.

 welfare 福利 cite 引用 contrast 對比

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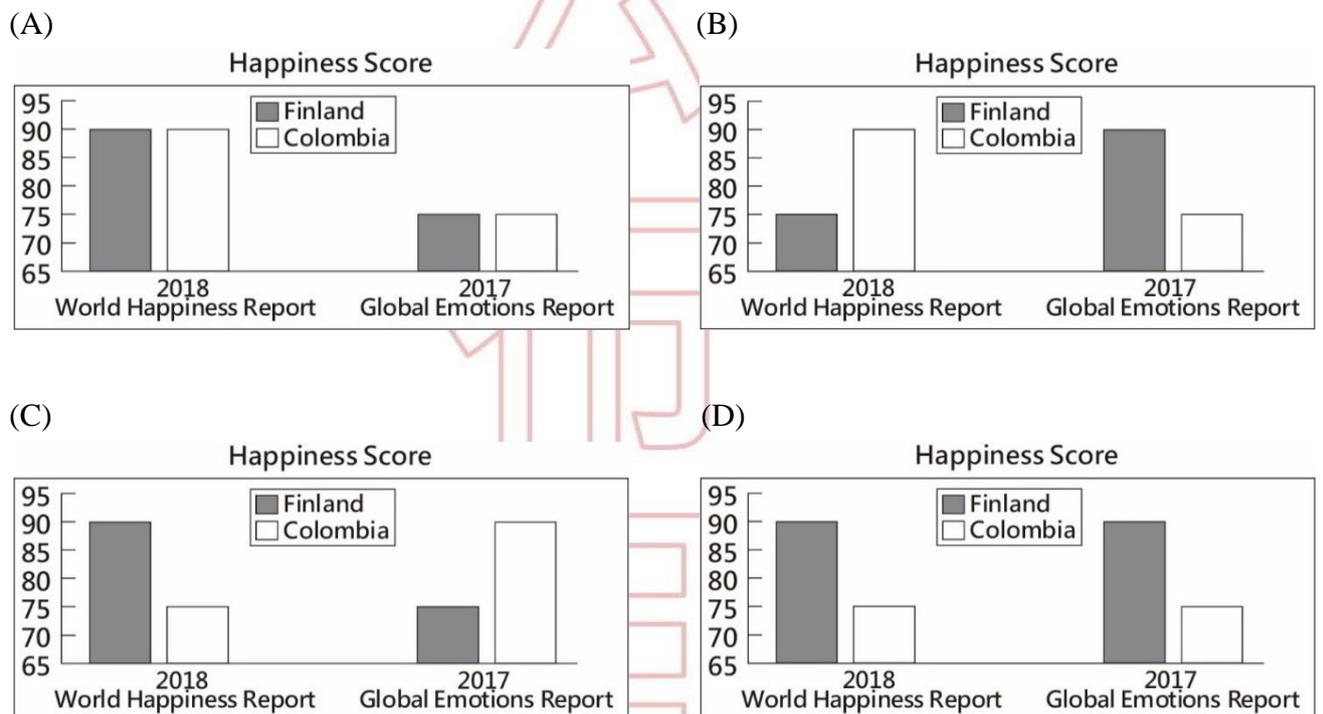
33. Which of the following is the best title for the reading?
 (A) Finns Not That Mentally Healthy as You Think.
 (B) Why Countries in Latin America Drop from the Top.
 (C) Finns Feel Unhappy about Being the Happiest in the World.
 (D) How Happiness Is Measured Determines Who Is the Happiest.
34. Below is a list of the writer's points made in the reading.
 a. Why Latin American countries failed to rank high in the 2018 World Happiness Report
 b. Different types of questions asked to measure happiness in two different reports
 c. The public's thoughts on Finland and the Finns' thoughts on themselves

In what order does the writer make his points?

- (A) $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$. (B) $c \rightarrow b \rightarrow a$. (C) $c \rightarrow a \rightarrow b$. (D) $b \rightarrow a \rightarrow c$.

35. What might Latin Americans say in response to the 2018 World Happiness Report?
 (A) "We aren't happy to fall from the top!"
 (B) "Money alone can't buy us happiness!"
 (C) "We can tell who's happier from GDP."
 (D) "The Finns must be tired of being World No.1."

36. Which of the following four bar charts most likely shows the results of the two reports in the reading?



請翻頁繼續作答

Below are some facts written by Daniel in his final report for a course called Popular Culture.

Fact 1: In the New York subway system, musicians perform their music with their instrument cases open to accept coins and bills, which is a common scene of the city. They perform for different purposes: some for making a living, others for a paid practice for a later performance, and still others for a chance to share their talents with passers-by.

Fact 2: Recently, superstars like Maroon 5, Miley Cyrus, and Christina Aguilera have been joining the underground show, busking while wearing a big cowboy hat, a pair of sunglasses, a fake beard, or a strange hair style to make themselves unrecognizable. By the time they finished their songs, the subway platform was filled with a crowd of people recording or photographing with their phones. People may not have known who those buskers were, but they still stopped to listen to the songs and watch the performances. This shows that in the U.S., performing in subway stations is an artistic form of expression that even superstars enjoy doing.

Fact 3: Busking has been gaining attention in Taiwan, where more and more street artists are seen displaying their talents. In Taipei City alone, there are 59 public places open to buskers, including parks, squares in front of shopping centers, and some metro stations. In 2017, the Tainan City government held the Street Art Competival, in which street artists from around the world gathered to perform and compete for the Best Street Artist.

Fact 4: In comparison with the U.S., the meaning of busking has been stretched in Taiwan to honor its varieties. In addition to musical performances, other art forms, such as dancing, painting, and making tiny flour dolls, appear on the streets as well. These artists fill the streets of Taiwan with energy and often draw large crowds interested in the performances. To maintain this in an organized way, the Taipei City government has come up with a set of rules to govern street performances, thus enabling this culture to be developed in an orderly manner and offering buskers a nice space to show off their talents.

 passer-by 路人 artistic 藝術的 orderly 有條理的

37. What does the word busking in Fact 2 mean?
- (A) Giving passers-by gifts.
 - (B) Asking passers-by for money.
 - (C) Taking photos with passers-by.
 - (D) Performing music for passers-by.
38. Which of the following is the best title for Daniel's report?
- (A) Street Performances Favored by Foreign Countries.
 - (B) Superstars as Buskers Greatly Surprising the Public.
 - (C) Street Performance Culture from the U.S. to Taiwan.
 - (D) Street Artists Changing the Public's Thoughts of Art.
39. What can we learn from Daniel's report?
- (A) The Taipei City government has set up rules to make buskers perform better.
 - (B) The purpose of giving buskers money in the U.S. is different from that in Taiwan.
 - (C) The idea of busking in Taiwan has changed to include more types of performances.
 - (D) Buskers perform in many different ways when they have different purposes of busking.
40. What does this in Fact 4 mean?
- (A) Performing spaces that are open to the buskers.
 - (B) Various street performances that attract many people.
 - (C) Musical performances that are supported by the public.
 - (D) The Street Art Competival that is held by the government.

試題結束