

臺北市立建國高級中學 112 學年度科學班甄選入學科學能力檢定

【語文能力檢定】試題本

甄選證號碼

請不要翻到次頁!!

讀完本頁說明，聽從監試委員的指示，才開始作答!

注意事項

1. 請檢查桌面上已放置「試題本」、「答案卡」各一份。
2. 請核對「答案卡」左上角的號碼與自己的甄選證號碼是否一致，若有錯誤請立即舉手請求查對更正。
3. 交卷時，「試題本」務必連同「答案卡」一併送交監試人員，然後離場。
4. 故意損壞試題本(卷)，或於答案卡(卷)上挖補、汙損、摺疊、作標記、顯示自己身分者，該節甄試科目不予計分。

測驗說明

1. 考試時間為 60 分鐘。
2. 「試題本」採雙面印刷，共 16 頁（不含封面）。
3. 本試題分為單選題與題組，合計 4 個部分。所有試題均為四選一的選擇題，答錯不倒扣。題數共 50 題。
4. 題組是指共用問題情境的數道試題，包括「選文」及 2 題以上的相關試題。作答時請務必仔細閱讀選文的內容，再依問題做成判斷。
5. 部分試題中的詞語，將於該題下方加註，以利參考。

作答方式

1. 單選題與題組限用黑色 2B 鉛筆，務必畫記在「答案卡」的正確位置上，修正時需用橡皮擦將原畫記擦拭乾淨，不得使用修正液（帶）。
2. 未依規定畫記「答案卡」，致機器掃描無法辨識答案，其責任自行負責，不得提出異議。

請聽到考試開始的信號聲後，於「試題本」右上角方格內填入自己的甄選證號碼，再翻頁作答。

第一部分：單選題 (1~10 題，每題 1 分，共 10 分；11~15 題，每題 2 分，共 10 分)

1. Interestingly, the ending and overall feel of the short story were completely different after it was _____.
(A) revised (B) underlined (C) deleted (D) overcome
2. Last night's snowstorm offered the city an excellent opportunity to see how its new subway line ran in _____ conditions.
(A) harsh (B) primary (C) tight (D) bitter
3. The handmade kitchen knife is both beautiful and easy to use. No wonder it is a favorite of home cooks and professional chefs _____.
(A) across (B) beside (C) alike (D) beyond
4. _____ or with seasoning, tofu is a food with endless possibilities. It can be added to salads, cooked with meat or vegetables, and even made into ice cream!
(A) Lonely (B) Blank (C) Stingy (D) Plain
5. With a little more than twenty employees, E-Link is _____ a tech giant, but it is a well-known company in India's IT industry.
(A) remarkably (B) actually (C) hardly (D) formally
6. In *The Lord of the Rings*, British author J.R.R. Tolkien created a world _____ had never been seen before.
(A) which (B) what (C) where (D) in which
7. The joyful mother spread a red blanket inside a large basket and gently _____ her baby girl inside.
(A) lied (B) lay (C) laid (D) lays
8. Videos of the conflict posted online _____ large crowds of maskless people throwing rocks at police officers.
(A) showed (B) to show (C) showing (D) which showed
9. _____ a "before" photo and an "after" photo at hand, Jonathan showed us the major changes to his design.
(A) With (B) By (C) During (D) Among

10. The color of an egg yolk depends on _____, so you can control the yolk color by changing your chicken's diet.

- (A) a hen is fed what
(C) what a hen feeds

- (B) what is a hen fed
(D) what a hen is fed



Questions 11-15



It is said that the eye is the window to the soul. That is especially true when it comes to cats. Not only do their eyes tell us a lot about their emotions, but their eye color __11__ as well.

Cats' eyes come in a wide range of colors. The color is __12__ the number and activity of melanocytes. These are cells that produce the pigment melanin. If there are no melanocytes, the eye will be blue. A low level of melanocytes results in green, and a high level creates orange. When melanocytes are less active, a cat's eye color will be lighter. __13__, cats can have green eyes ranging from pale green to deep green color.

Kittens are born with blue eyes because their melanocytes haven't started __14__ yet. As they grow, their melanocytes begin to function. The adult eye color will start to appear anywhere from four to six weeks after birth, depending on the pace __15__ the kitten develops. It's a gradual process, and some cats don't grow into their true adult eye color until they're around six months old.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 11. (A) is one of the greatest unsolved mysteries | (B) holds a wealth of information | | |
| (C) matches their fur color | (D) is a sign of illness | | |
| 12. (A) packed with | (B) responsible for | (C) arranged by | (D) linked to |
| 13. (A) Otherwise | (B) Besides | (C) Therefore | (D) However |
| 14. (A) working | (B) striking | (C) recovering | (D) doing |
| 15. (A) of | (B) that | (C) which | (D) at which |

第二部分：國語文單題 (16~27 題，每題 2.5 分，共 30 分)

16. 下列選項內「」的讀音，依序與短文中的□何者相同？

離開城市一百里，眾樹參天，陽光照下像薄幔。陰溼的闊葉林裡，腐葉、枯草、殘枝覆蓋著大地。我盤踞岩上，像一株幽不見人的鳥巢蕨。鳥巢蕨真是美麗，稱它雀巢羊齒的時候，擊響了恆長遙遠的世紀，遠古洪荒自地心澎湃而來，舉世還原到最初的異域。稱它臺灣山蘇花的時候，庭園造景，它的遠古荒寂濃縮成一頁小小的溫馨。園林植物、上好花材，它是生活的清冽小品。

—改寫自凌拂〈最初的異域〉

- (A)「摻」雜劣酒
- (B)千里良「駒」
- (C)「稗」官野史
- (D)人生轉「捩」

17. 下列文句，何者用字完全正確？

- (A)這款保養品的效果顯著，即使價格不菲，仍炙手可熱
- (B)為了要贏得這一場比賽，他使出渾身解術，勢在必得
- (C)農民曆是祖先的智慧累績，因此代代相傳，延用至今
- (D)在兩軍對峙之際，忠貞士兵無不艱忍以對，態度決絕

18. 閱讀下文，回答問題。

東風夜放花千樹。更吹落、星如雨。寶馬雕車香滿路。鳳簫聲動，玉壺光轉，一夜魚龍舞。蛾兒雪柳黃金縷。笑語盈盈暗香去。衆裏尋他千百度。驀然回首，那人卻在，燈火闌珊處。

—辛棄疾〈青玉案〉

這段文字所描寫的節日為何？

- (A)為「上元節」，有小過年之稱，除了點燈、掛燈籠的習俗，各地也會舉辦燃放蜂炮、炸寒單等民俗慶典
- (B)為「元宵節」，又稱為八月節、月夕、月節、十五夜，是月圓之日，最適宜賞月，且為全家團圓的日子
- (C)為「中元節」，原是天子以新收成的五穀進獻於宗廟的時節，佛教傳入之後，人們在此日舉行設食祭祀
- (D)為「除夕夜」，人們掛起象徵團圓意義的紅燈籠，插上銀柳、金菊等喜慶的鮮花，於花香之中迎接新年

19. 下列四張文字雲分別代表不同文體，四位同學對此各有不同說法，何者正確？

(甲)

(乙)



(丙)

(丁)



- (A)小雲：以創造順序來說，丙的年代最早，其次是甲、乙、丁
 (B)大仁：以音樂性來說，甲和乙都是必須搭配音樂來唱的文體
 (C)阿中：以對仗來說，甲和丙都限定要對仗，乙和丁則不需要
 (D)心心：以押韻規則來說，乙和丁不須押韻，甲和丙則為韻文

20. 閱讀下文，回答問題。

楊貴妃深紅醉花

劇毒不可服

甲 兩只蝴蝶

可癒千年中國的

相思病

一兩 乙 的枯藤老樹昏鴉

三錢李商隱家的寒蟬

半杓 丙 的一江春水煎煮所有的春天服下

都傳染上中國憂鬱症

—改寫自張鋒〈本草綱目〉

下列選項的敘述，何者正確？

- (A)甲所描寫的人物是莊子，取用的是「莊周夢蝶」之典故
- (B)乙是元曲四大家中的關漢卿，後文所描繪的是悲秋之景
- (C)丙之作品，將「伶工之詞」帶至「士大夫之詞」的境界
- (D)此段詩文作所徵引的人物事例，皆依時代先後順序排列

21. 關於以下柬帖的用詞與說明，何者正確？

謹訂於中華民國一一二年五月五日(星期五)為

家嚴九秩晉六誕辰敬備桃觴 恭候

光臨

兒王建中 謹稟

席設：臺北市南海飯店米其林廳

時間：下午六時入席

- (A)這是為了要慶祝母親九十六歲壽辰所發出的宴客柬帖
- (B)為了表示慎重的意思，「謹訂於」應修改為「謹詹於」
- (C)「桃觴」是指春酒，此處應改為「桂漿」一詞才正確
- (D)末尾署名應刪除「兒」字，更正為「王建中 謹稟」

22. 閱讀下文，回答問題。

我任意鑽進巷弄，放眼尋常人家的前庭後院，然而日光越來越稀薄，薄得像黏附在荔枝果肉上的薄膜，若非小心翼翼，薄膜就要被戳破，夜色隨即流淌而出。薄暮中來到奈良町，薔薇色夕照把老房子、老房子和老房子鋪陳得浪漫多情，卻意想不到天空突然放亮，迴光返照，片刻後又驀地轉黯。旅人紛紛星散，除了偶爾發自喫茶店、食堂格子窗後的人間燈火，街上一片岑寂。

—改寫自王盛弘《花都開了・奈良有鹿》

關於這段文字的分析，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A)運用各種摹寫技巧，刻劃出奈良古都的生活樣貌
- (B)藉由層遞手法，凸顯花草樹木、老房子風情萬種

- (C)用譬喻及轉化技巧，呈現黃昏時暮色漸盡的景象
(D)以燈火及星散相互映襯，寫街道人煙沒落的景況

23. 下列文句，依據文意，甲、乙、丙、丁、戊排列順序，何者最適當？

古人云：

甲、言聖賢之難得，疏闊如此

乙、千載一聖，猶旦暮也

丙、安可不攀附景仰之乎

丁、五百年一賢，猶比髀也

戊、儻遭不世明達君子

吾生於亂世，長於戎馬，流離播越，聞見已多。

——顏之推《顏氏家訓·慕賢》

- (A)甲乙丙丁戊 (B)乙丁甲戊丙 (C)丙戊乙甲丁 (D)丁乙戊甲丙

24. 閱讀下文，回答問題。

(田)忌數與齊諸公子馳逐重射①。孫子見其馬足不甚相遠，馬有上、中、下輩。於是孫子謂田忌曰：「君弟重射，臣能令君勝。」田忌信然之，與王及諸公子逐射千金。及臨質，孫子曰：「今以君之下駟與彼上駟，取君上駟與彼中駟，取君中駟與彼下駟。」既馳三輩畢，而田忌一不勝而再勝，卒得王千金。

——改寫自司馬遷《史記·孫子吳起列傳》



重射：押重金賭輸贏

依據本文，關於孫臏為田忌提供的賽馬策略，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A)軍民團結，上下一心
(B)通盤籌算，避實擊虛
(C)精選品種，養兵千日
(D)兄友弟恭，取信君上

25. 閱讀下文，回答問題。

1894 年德國人奧立 (Ouely) 在北投發現溫泉，之後陸續有日本人來經營溫泉旅館，陸軍也在此興建軍用療養地。北投的溫泉除商業、醫療用途外，日本政府更積極發展溫泉休閒旅遊，如興建北投公共浴場、北投公園等。

1916 年興築新北投線鐵道後，帶動了北投的休閒觀光與商業發展，又因車站附近逐漸集結成市，而有「新北投」的聚落地名（相對於「北投」聚落），且市況繁榮勝於先開發的唎哩岸、關渡二地。

加上許多日本人聚落新北投經營溫泉旅館，將故鄉的溫泉文化、日式宗教信仰傳入此地，影響所及，新北投地區瞬間由農村景觀轉變為遊憩勝地，因而逐漸形成「本島人（臺灣人）」傳統聚落與「內地人（日本人）」族群生活市街的二元城鎮空間。時至今日，充滿臺式與和式風格建築共構的混種空間文化，是北投地區獨有的景致。

——改寫自林芬郁〈品味北投溫泉鄉〉

根據本文，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A)繼德國人發現溫泉後，陸續有荷蘭人及日本人積極開鑿經營北投溫泉
- (B)北投因溫泉的開發，帶動了商業、醫療、國防工業以及旅遊業的發展
- (C)受到日本人的文化影響，新北投地區的建築風格充滿混種的空間文化
- (D)興築新北投線鐵道，徹底改變了清政府對北投的市政與商業發展規劃

26. 閱讀下文，回答問題。

國家與產業競爭力大師 Michael Porter 在 1991 年提出「波特假說」(Porter hypothesis)，他觀察 1970 年代以來，美國、英國、德國、日本等國的環保政策對產業的影響，發現_____。所謂溫室裡的花朵沒有競爭力，美國亞利桑那州有一處占地廣闊的人造溫室「生物圈二號」，宛如另一個自給自足的地球。溫室裡有一棵非常高的樹木，從小到大沒碰過風，導致枝條橫向生長且越來越長，最後支撐不住、硬生生斷掉。大自然存在各種壓力，會讓樹木為了生存而長得更堅韌。環保政策就是能促使產業思考的外在壓力，企業都應該思考如何在環保與減碳成本增加的情況下，發展新的競爭優勢。

——改寫自《研之有物·想像 30 年後的生活！臺灣的淨零轉型之路該怎麼走？》

依據文意，畫線處應填入下列何者最恰當？

- (A)環保政策之於產業是把雙面刃，可以助其發展，也常是絆腳石
- (B)嚴格的環保政策能促使產業創新，且能提高生產效率與競爭力
- (C)政府在制定環保政策時，往往受制於產業需求，而向現實妥協
- (D)若要產業蓬勃發展如大樹生長，環保政策的適度鬆綁有其必要

27. 閱讀下文，回答問題。

早期文明的數位記號並沒有零，但仍可以表示很大的數字，只是表示方法比較複雜。在古埃及符號中，1 的符號是一豎，像一根棍子；2 的符號是兩豎，像兩根棍子；以此類推，到了 10，符號變成一道拱形。11 是一道拱加一豎，12 是一道拱加兩豎，13 是一道拱加三豎……到了 20，用兩道拱表示；30 是三道拱，40 是四道拱。……100 則被寫成一個曲裡拐彎的符號，彷彿缺了左下角的 8，又彷彿頭朝上的小蝌蚪。

1,000 像一支火炬（也有人說是一朵蓮花），1 萬像一根手指，10 萬是一隻神鳥，100 萬是一個單膝跪地、雙手投降、彷彿被這個巨大數字嚇怕的人。

根據以上資訊，下圖代表的數字應為何？



- (A) 1,230,047 (B) 1,023,047 (C) 1,230,407 (D) 1,023,407

第三部分：國語文題組 (28~35 題，每題 2.5 分，共 20 分)

閱讀以下短文，並回答 28~29 題：

楚有養狙以為生者，楚人謂之狙公。旦日，必部分眾狙於庭，使老狙率以之山中，求草木之實，賦什一以自奉。或不給，則加鞭箠焉。眾狙皆畏苦之，弗敢違也。

一日，有小狙謂眾狙曰：「山之果，公所樹與？」曰：「否也，天生也。」曰：「非公不得而與？」曰：「否也，皆得而取也。」曰：「然則吾何假於彼而為之役乎？」言未既，眾狙皆寤。其夕，相與俟狙公之寢，破柵毀柙，取其積，相攜而入於林中不復歸。狙公卒餒而死。

郝離子曰：「世有以術使民而無道揆者，其如狙公乎！惟其昏而未覺也。一旦有開之，其術窮矣」。

—節錄自《郝離子》

28. 依據本文，何者為作者所要說明的道理？

- (A)只要權術運用得宜，不需要自食其力，也能不勞而獲
- (B)在壓迫面前要懂得虛與委蛇，等待時機，才能擺脫困境
- (C)統治者不要殘酷剝削人民，一旦人民覺悟，將會起來反抗
- (D)啟迪民智為施政者的最大要務，人民一旦覺醒國家便能進步

29. 依據本文，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A)首段寫狙公善用手段，「以狙制狙」，眾狙不敢違背老狙的領導和規定
- (B)次段讓小猴子提出問題，藉此凸顯出老猴子麻木不仁、因循保守的性格
- (C)故事結局極富戲劇性，描寫眾狙毀破木籠、跑入山林，最終餓死的悲慘遭遇
- (D)文末以論贊筆法總結，警示昏聩不加思考的統治者，容易受花言巧語所矇騙

閱讀以下短文，並回答 30~31 題：

司馬溫公來京師，都人競觀，即以相公①目之。左右擁塞，馬至不能行。及謁時相於私第，市人登樹騎屋窺之，曰：「願一識司馬相公。」至屋瓦為碎，樹枝為折。薨②之日，京民罷市往弔，鬻③衣到奠，巷哭者以萬數。民畫其像，飲食祝焉。四方皆遣人購畫，京師畫工有致富者。蔡京南遷，道中市飲食之類，知為京，皆不肯售。至於詬罵無度，吏卒驅之不息。居官賢不肖，人心德怨一至於此，誰謂夫婦愚，可逆施④乎？

—鄭瑄〈昨非庵日纂〉

①相公：對宰相的尊稱 ②薨：音ㄏㄨㄥˋ，古代諸侯或大官死亡 ③鬻：音ㄩˋ，賣 ④逆施：不遵常理行事

30. 根據本文，下列敘述何者最恰當？

- (A)司馬溫公的出現，活絡京城風氣，提振了觀光產業
- (B)在位者為官的賢能與否，可由百姓的應對反映得知
- (C)因為蔡京的施政規劃，影響了京城人民的商業活動
- (D)百姓應該要堅守廉潔，以免遭受到政府的刑責懲罰

31. 根據本文，下列文句「」中的文意說明，何者最恰當

- (A)「左右擁塞，馬至不能行」指司馬光生活簡樸，屋舍狹窄，難以居住
- (B)「京民罷市往弔，鬻衣到奠」指居民拋售財物，只為一睹溫公斯文風采
- (C)「民畫其像，飲食祝焉」由對司馬溫公的祭奠，可見百姓對其施政的感念
- (D)「知為京，皆不肯售」指百姓非常厭惡蔡京，不願讓他在京城販售食品貨物

閱讀以下短文，並回答 32~33 題：

【甲】

世俗多言李太白在當塗采石，因醉泛舟於江，見月影俯而取之，遂溺死，故其地有捉月臺。予按李陽冰作太白〈草堂集序〉云：「陽冰試弦歌於當塗，公疾亟，草稿萬卷，手集未修，枕上授簡，俾為序。」又李華作〈太白墓誌〉亦云：「賦〈臨終歌〉而卒。」乃知俗傳良不足信，蓋與謂杜子美因食白酒牛炙而死者同也。

【乙】

《文選》編李陵、蘇武詩，凡七篇，人多疑「俯觀江、漢流」之語，以為蘇武在長安所作，何為乃及江、漢？東坡云「皆後人所擬也」，予觀李詩云「獨有盈觴酒，與子結綢繆」。「盈」字正惠帝諱，漢法觸諱者有罪，不應陵敢用之，益知坡公之言為可信也。

—改寫自洪邁《容齋隨筆》

32. 從甲、乙兩文中，可得知下列何者訊息？

- (A)〈草堂集序〉為李陽冰病亟之際所作
- (B)李華臨終之際，賦〈臨終歌〉而後卒
- (C)蘇武人生的行跡，曾經在長安城駐足
- (D)李陵所生活的時代，應於漢惠帝之前

33. 根據甲、乙兩文，下列何者為作者看法？

- (A)從李白曾遊歷之處，考證李白死因為泛舟撈月
- (B)從李白與杜子美之交情，考證兩人死因應相同
- (C)根據蘇東坡的說法，認定蘇武之長安詩作應為後人所擬
- (D)根據避諱慣例，懷疑「獨有盈觴酒」句之作者另有他人

閱讀以下短文，並回答 34~35 題：

十年，令青年成為中年。那些原本不夠完熟的感慨與想像，刺激著這個世界持續往前的動機，於今也終於衰退，像一個屏護此生成就，不肯遽然死去的老人，含悲帶怨，持拐罵街，絲毫不覺得自己之所以存在，或許只是某種宇宙的憫憐。

好吧我承認，偽裝文青或者憤青，從來不是我的強項。第一個原因，是我在廣播節目上聽來的，區分青年與不是青年的時間點，是四十歲，而那個標記已經離我遙遠了。尤其是因為擔任教職的緣故，我早已從當初指天罵地抱怨大人不公不義的屁孩角色，轉變成給建議給教訓摹畫真理與人生圖像的老男人。而老男人，是沒有資格當文青或憤青的，他想要不被鬥爭被批判，像年齡歧視不是原罪，都是千恩萬幸的了。

第二個原因是，我已經老到沒有辦法真的生氣了。這件事情我已經對學生說過多次，但我不得不懷疑他們真的懂得其中的涵義。現實是此世界最大的磨盤，挫折萬物而不需負擔任何責任。崢嶸頭角磋磨盡，誰能不為變圓融。我開始學習用多面向多角度的方式理解現實，然後就是張愛玲的名句，因為懂得，所以慈悲，慈悲到底，就變成社會學式的原諒了。

世人唯願繁花盛開四季如春，卻不樂見薰蕕同在乃是常態。一旦妄想十億神州俱堯舜，人間淨土烏托邦，災難便隨之降臨了。要不累死自己倉皇奔走如喪家之犬，感感然徒引眾集聚笑罵，目為狂人地來一場跨世代大霸凌；要不就是把世界變成自己的大實驗場大生產線，刈除病老畸形不堪神選者，摳苗孤獨特立不馴正統者，動輒流血千萬人，還可以自詡道德聖人。二者關鍵字都是「鬥」，與人鬥與天鬥其樂無窮，但我早已經沒有這種爭勝的欲望與信念，也感受不到其中的樂趣。如果真要說我還在意什麼，想更上層樓竊摹天意，返照人間以開新境，大概也只有詩了。

十年磨一劍，鐵杵也為繡花針。自我變得很小，但世界變得很大，變得容易觀看與描摹了，而《群像》這本詩集便是這十年磨得的精粹。

—改寫自吳岱穎《群像·群像後記》

34. 依據本文，「我已經老到沒有辦法真的生氣了」在文中的意義為何？

- (A)老男人是沒有資格當文青或憤青的
- (B)年紀大了，不宜生氣動怒而致傷身
- (C)崢嶸頭角磋磨盡，誰能不為變圓融
- (D)自我變得很小，世上無啥需要在意

35. 依據本文，下列敘述何者正確？

- (A)作者藉由寫詩竊摹天意，返照人間，了解世俗與生命所暗藏的道理
- (B)作者引用張愛玲的名句，暗示自己中年之後開始追求宗教上的慰藉
- (C)從本文可知作者《群像》一書，主要的內容是表現現實生活的苦難
- (D)文首文末以「十年」巧妙呼應，感嘆人的存在只是某種宇宙的憫憐

第四部份：單選題 (36-50 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分)

Questions 36-37

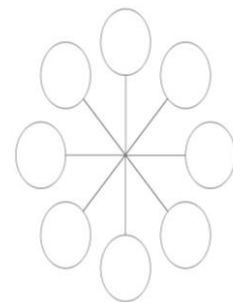


Emma is struggling with the following assignment from her math class.

Please help her solve the problem.

Directions: Write the answer to each problem in the correct circle.

1. In the south circle, write the answer to “4,518 divided by 9.”
2. In the north circle, write the number of letters in “hemisphere.”
3. In the circle opposite northwest, write the number of pairs of legs on a goat.
4. In the circle between south and west, write the whole number that is closest to the minimum value of $f(x) = 3x^2 + 5x - 7$.
5. In the west circle, write the total of the numbers in the south and north circles.
6. In the east circle, write the difference between the numbers in the north and southeast circles.
7. Cross out any number that is less than 5.
8. Add the remaining numbers. Double the number and then divide by 3.
9. Write the answer in the box below.



36. What is the correct answer in the box?

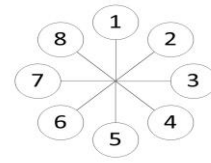
(A) 698

(B) 344

(C) 688

(D) 349

37. Which two circles are blank when all the answers to questions 1-8 have been entered?



(A) 2, 6

(B) 4, 6

(C) 4, 8

(D) 2, 8

Questions 38-40

It took a pandemic for me to
go for a run everyday,
learn how to make pasta,
set an alarm for 6:20 am
5 and go to school in my pajamas.



It took a pandemic for me to
buy slippers with an arch,
a box full of masks,
and a Spotify Premium subscription.

10 It took a pandemic for me to
call my Dad everyday,
and become intimately familiar with
the keys on my keyboard.

It took a pandemic for me to
15 tell my parents that my mirror is broken
because all I see are curves,
and the way my thighs seem to touch,
no matter how I stand.

38. What is most likely to be the main idea of the poem?

(A) Change.

(B) Hope.

(C) Love.

(D) Fear.

39. What does the poem suggest about the author?

a. He wanted to run away from home.

b. He used to be close to his father.

c. He rejected online lessons.

d. He appreciated being home alone.

e. He learned to cook because of the pandemic.

f. The pandemic got him to run on a regular basis.

g. He missed his school friends.

h. He had struggled with stress long before the pandemic started.

(A) e, f

(B) b, e, g, h

(C) c, e, f, g

(D) a, c, d, f, h

40. Which of the following statements is best supported by lines 14-18?

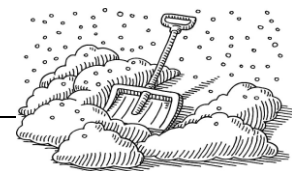
(A) The author gained some weight during the pandemic.

(B) The author broke his mirror by accident.

(C) The pandemic has a negative effect on parent-child communication.

(D) The pandemic encourages people to rethink their behavior.

Questions 41-43



The SnoBoss

This shovel is built to last and regularly sells out at stores across the country. It has a steel blade along the front edge of its plastic scoop, making it easy to slide large amounts of snow into the scoop without hurting your back. You can push it with your foot against the back openings of the shovel. It can then be picked up by either or both of the curved handles, depending on the weight of the load. It's light for its size—just 2.5 pounds. At just \$35, it offers an incredible value.

The MountMover

Pairing a double-handle design with a high-quality plastic scoop, **the MountMover** will save your back. The Amazon bestseller features an additional spring-assisted handle for your lead hand. This allows you to lift a shovel full of snow while barely bending your back. When you pull the snow free, the bendable front arm springs back to position, throwing the snow forward without any effort. Plus, the D-ring grips provide ample room for hands wearing big winter gloves. The **MountMover** isn't cheap, but it was clearly the best in our tests against four other snow shovels.

41. What is the passage most likely to be?

- (A) A tool kit. (B) An opinion poll.
(C) A tool review. (D) A trade deal.

42. Which of the following statements about the SnoBoss is true according to the passage?

- (A) It is currently unavailable.
(B) It's affordably priced.
(C) It is easier to use than the MountMover.
(D) It is a new generation of snow-fighting equipment.

43. Which two pictures are most likely to be the snow shovels described in the passage?

a	b	c	d	e
				
(A) a, d	(B) c, e	(C) a, e	(D) b, d	

Questions 44-46



The pandemic forced all sorts of people to bring their jobs home with them. For Cortney Watt, that meant building six fake belugas in her garage. It was a strange project with an even stranger purpose: to see if she could see the whales from space.

Watt built the belugas from canvas and wood. In various lakes, she tested how deep below the water's surface a satellite could see her fake whales. Surprisingly, current satellite imagery is clear enough that Watt can even see when one beluga dives below another. It's an unexpectedly optimistic finding for the budding field of whales-from-space research.

The effort to track whales with satellites has seen a slow start. The first successful attempt was in 2002—decades after researchers first used satellites for land wildlife studies. But the appeal is obvious. Photographers can spot whales from a small plane, but that's limited by how far the plane can travel. Underwater microphones can monitor whales, but only if they're singing. A research boat might visit an Arctic fjord one time, but a satellite can take images all season. "The benefit of having a satellite image is that you can get an instantaneous image of a huge area," says Watt.

Whales may be the largest creatures on Earth, but finding them with satellites has its problems. For instance, commercial satellite companies serve the top payers first—rarely whale researchers. Another hurdle is the whales themselves. Belugas are easy to identify with their pale skin. In comparison, southern right whales are the same color as the water and much harder to spot, while humpbacks hide behind their acrobatic splashes.

The lack of satellites is yet another obstacle to the field's growth. Currently, the best commercial satellite is the WorldView-3. Last year, researchers used the satellite to identify the first specific whale from space, a North Atlantic right whale named Ruffian by his unique white scars. In that image, 72 North Atlantic right whales were spotted at Cape Cod Bay out of a worldwide population of maybe 350. The species is one step from extinction, but incredibly, researchers still don't know where half of the population goes each summer. Satellites could fix that, yet everyone is fighting for time on the WorldView-3, and a single image can cost tens of thousands of dollars.

44. According to the passage, which is **NOT** true about tracking whales with satellites?

- (A) It is expensive but has exciting potential.
- (B) The latest satellite is able to capture finer images of individual whales.
- (C) It has brought about change in land wildlife studies in recent years.
- (D) It can help monitor whale movements and populations.

45. What can be inferred from Watt's statement in paragraph 2?

- (A) Observing whales from space has produced little success over the past decade.
- (B) Distant identification of whales is improving rapidly.
- (C) Satellite imagery is more effective and broader in scope than traditional methods of tracking whales.
- (D) Whale populations have always been difficult to track.

46. What is **NOT** mentioned as a challenge to whales-from-space research?

- (A) Budget concerns.
- (B) Unpredictable sea conditions.
- (C) Subjects lacking striking features.
- (D) Limited availability of resources.

Questions 47-50: Complete the following passage by selecting the correct sentence from the four given.



A dog house built out of meatballs. Minions fighting in the Russia-Ukraine war.

A million polar bears walking on the streets of downtown Taipei.

These are just a few of the words that people have fed to cutting-edge computer programs that can now create never-before seen images in seconds recently. Feed one of these programs a few words, and it will instantly produce all kinds of incredibly detailed images that actually match the descriptions. __47__ They often feature hands with extra fingers or numbers that bend and curve unnaturally. It is not uncommon for such image generators to come up with meaningless signs or make up their own alphabet.

__48__ Experts call them generative models, or generative AI. In the past year, generative AI has gotten so much better that it has inspired people to leave their jobs, start new companies and dream about a future where artificial intelligence could power a new generation of tech giants.

The field of artificial intelligence has seen a huge growth for the past five years, but most of those advancements have been related to making sense of existing data. AI programs have quickly grown efficient and reliable enough to identify objects in digital images. __49__ In other words, they're creating, not just putting a name to an image. "The fantastic part is that it's able to produce new stuff," said Ted Dayma, a generative AI expert.

However, anyone developing generative AI will have to deal with complicated problems that come with the new technology, especially the job question. __50__ That could spell trouble for those whose job is to generate creative work.

- (A) But generative AI programs can create something completely new that wasn't there before.
- (B) But these image-generating programs—which look like toys today—could be the start of a big wave in technology.
- (C) The pictures are anything but perfect, though.
- (D) After all, computer-generated content is going to be far less expensive than the work of a human artist.