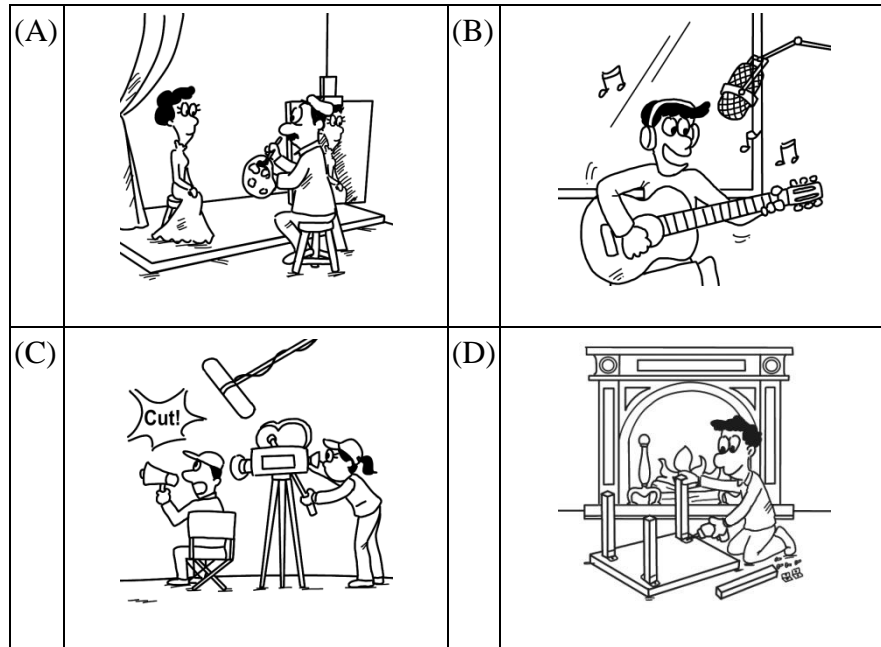


一、聽力測驗 (共10題 每題1分 10%)

I. 看圖辨義：第一部分(單選題) (1%)

說明：每題有四幅圖畫。請仔細觀察各圖畫，並聆聽語音播出的試題，根據試題內容選出最符合題意的圖畫選項。

1.



I. 看圖辨義：第二部分(複選題) (1%)

說明：每題配有一幅圖畫，請仔細觀察圖畫並聆聽試題，從聽到的 4 個選項中選出最符合圖意的 2 個答案。

2.



II. 對答 (3%)

說明：皆為單題。請聽語音播出的一個問句或直述句後，依試題本所列的選項，選出一個最適當的回應選項。

3. (A) Yeah. It's not selling well.
(B) I know. Most women love it.
(C) That's right. Only men buy it.
(D) No. All the girls I know like it.
4. (A) Yes. I'm jealous of how big and beautiful it looks.
(B) Yeah. She should get the windows repaired.
(C) I've seen it, but I would hate living on a farm.
(D) I know. It's small but very comfortable.
5. (A) Yes. She wants to know what everyone thinks.
(B) Right, so she's asking for my opinion.
(C) Yeah. She says she'll decide on her own.
(D) No. Tell her to figure it out herself.

III. 簡短對話 (2%)

說明：請聽語音播出一段對話和相關的問題，依試題本所列的選項，選出一個最適當的選項。

6. (A) She can put it in the window seat.
(B) He will have to check the inside.
(C) She cannot take it onto the plane.
(D) It can be checked in for extra money.
7. (A) He has all his money in it.
(B) He's leaving it with the woman.
(C) He left it in the restroom.
(D) He spent all his money on it.

IV. 短文聽解 (3%)

說明：請聽語音播出的一段訊息，從試題本中選出一個最適當的選項。

(請先閱讀試題)

8. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) The nutrition of eggs. (B) A wrong belief about eggs.
(C) The best way to cook eggs. (D) A famous egg dish.
9. How are brown and white eggs different?
(A) Brown eggs taste better.
(B) They are different in size.
(C) White eggs contain more protein.
(D) They are from different breeds of chicken.
10. Why are brown eggs more expensive?
(A) They have more nutritional value due to their color.
(B) They are larger and thus healthier and more natural.
(C) The chickens that lay them are bigger and eat more.
(D) The chickens that lay them are raised organically.

二、綜合測驗 (共 40 題 每題 1 分 40%)

(A) As their bodies, voices, and emotions change, adolescents may become quite self-conscious. 11, they experience a great deal of anxiety concerning their appearance. In extreme cases, a teenager might get unreasonably 12 simply because of a red zit on the nose. The teen may constantly be suspicious 13 everyone else is gossiping about the devastating blemish. However, 14 the drama is played out only in his or her mind. As often is the case, most people only care about their own problems and have no time to think about 15. It is only later in life that youngsters can keep things in perspective and see through the imagined calamity.

11. (A) Unfortunately (B) Amazingly (C) Particularly (D) Temporarily
12. (A) depress (B) depresses (C) depressing (D) depressed
13. (A) that (B) what (C) with (D) of
14. (A) imagine that (B) suppose that
(C) no wonder that (D) chances are that
15. (A) other's (B) others' (C) the other's (D) the others'

(B) Sleep patterns in animals have evolved over time. As prey animals that sleep and get attacked by predators are less likely to 16 their genes, they have developed ways to protect themselves during sleep. Giraffes are prime examples to show 17. Because of their size and incredible neck length, 18 is fairly awkward and a bit time-consuming for these gangly animals to get up from lying positions. This situation certainly puts giraffes in danger since they must be always ready to run for their lives. 19, giraffes have evolved to make do with short naps. In fact, their slumber time is 20 short that once scientists assumed that giraffes didn't sleep at all. With this amazing defense mechanism, giraffes ensure the continual existence of their species.

16. (A) pass by (B) pass on (C) turn in (D) turn down
17. (A) why vulnerable herbivores protect themselves
(B) why do vulnerable herbivores protect themselves
(C) how vulnerable herbivores protect themselves
(D) how do vulnerable herbivores protect themselves
18. (A) it (B) that (C) this (D) which
19. (A) Moreover (B) Consequently (C) Above all (D) After all
20. (A) quite (B) very (C) too (D) so

(C) The world is facing an overwhelming environmental crisis. An astonishing number of fires have raged 21 the Amazon rainforest this year. 22, there have been more than 80,000 fires, the most ever recorded by Brazil's National Institute for Space Research. Environmentalists point out deforestation is the main cause of the fires 23 the Brazilian government is not doing enough to protect the forest and curb the fires.

The fires are great threats to millions of precious species 24 in the rainforest. 25, as the rainforest is one of the planet's best defenses against global warming, the fires affect the well-being of mankind. In light of the importance of the Amazon rainforest, it is urgent that the Brazilian government take serious steps to fight the fires.

21. (A) between (B) beyond (C) toward (D) throughout
22. (A) Sooner or later (B) Now and then
(C) Thus far (D) At times
23. (A) but that (B) and that (C) with that (D) now that
24. (A) live (B) to live (C) living (D) lived
25. (A) In addition (B) In effect (C) However (D) Thus

(D) In August 2018, the Parker Solar Probe was launched into space. 26 heading out to search deep space, the probe went on its journey to explore the center of our solar system. It is the closest ever artificial object to the sun and will 27 the following seven years orbiting the star. As it gets closer to the star, it will take measurements that will help scientists better 28 the solar corona.

To travel through the solar atmosphere, the Parker Solar Probe is protected by a heat shield so that it won't melt even when the temperatures reach 29 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit. Moreover, it is designed to change its position by itself since it will be out of 30 with Earth due to signal blockage while it is close to the sun. It is hoped that the data sent back by the probe will revolutionize our understanding of the sun.

26. (A) Instead of (B) Regardless of (C) In view of (D) In spite of
27. (A) use (B) apply (C) spend (D) take
28. (A) understand (B) understanding (C) understood (D) be understood
29. (A) due to (B) prior to (C) next to (D) up to
30. (A) control (B) communication (C) reach (D) range

(E) “You totally missed out!” This sentence 31 strikes fear in the hearts of teens more than almost anything else you can say to them. 32, missing out on something bothers most teens to such a great extent that there is even a special word for the sick feeling they get—FOMO, which stands for fear of missing out.

33 the rise of social media, FOMO has become more obvious and has been studied more often. Studies show that 51% of teenagers 34 experience anxiety when they are not sure where their friends are or what their friends are doing. They keep 35 if everyone else is having fun without them. This anxiety 36 obsessive checking behavior. Some youngsters seem to be always online, checking status updates and posts by their friends again and again, just 37 they miss something.

Ironically, FOMO 38 teens to miss out on their own lives. As they spend so much time online, not only 39 but they ignore their friends and family. To get their life back on the right track, it is essential that teens 40 FOMO. They need to take themselves offline every now and then and focus more on their real world tasks and relationships.

31. (A) impressively (B) actively (C) similarly (D) probably
 32. (A) In fact (B) At first (C) Therefore (D) Nevertheless
 33. (A) For (B) Since (C) Over (D) On
 34. (A) rarely (B) memorably (C) actually (D) effectively
 35. (A) to wonder (B) wondering
 (C) being wondering (D) having wondered
 36. (A) leads to (B) sees to (C) reflects on (D) focuses on
 37. (A) as if (B) even though (C) so that (D) in case
 38. (A) makes (B) causes (C) lets (D) has
 39. (A) they stop to pay attention to their schoolwork
 (B) do they stop to pay attention to their schoolwork
 (C) they stop paying attention to their schoolwork
 (D) do they stop paying attention to their schoolwork
 40. (A) get away with (B) make up with
 (C) get rid of (D) make fun of

(F) Before the development of science, mythological stories concerning earthquakes served as a way to explain what made the earth tremble. These stories evolved over thousands of years in 41 cultures and have been passed down through the generations.

One of the most famous stories comes from ancient Greece. Ancient Greeks associated earthquakes with Poseidon, known 42 the earth shaker. 43 Poseidon was the god of the sea, he had power over land as well. When he was in a bad mood, he would strike the ground with his trident 44 triggered earthquakes.

45 well-known earthquake folklore originates in Japan. A giant catfish named Namazu was held 46 for the tremor of the earth. The mischievous catfish 47 curled up under the sea and shook the earth from time to time by wiggling his tail. 48 preventing Namazu from wreaking havoc, the god of Kashima restrained him with a huge magical stone. Nevertheless, whenever the god got tired and dropped his 49, Namazu had some room to struggle, giving rise to earthquakes.

When 50 with science, these stories do not make any sense. But they do shed light on how ancient people dispelled their fear while facing the unexplainable natural phenomenon.

41. (A) multiple (B) various (C) complete (D) superficial
 42. (A) as (B) with (C) for (D) to
 43. (A) If (B) As (C) When (D) While
 44. (A) , that (B) that (C) , which (D) which
 45. (A) The other (B) The others (C) Other (D) Another
 46. (A) stubborn (B) emotional (C) responsible (D) customary
 47. (A) lain (B) lied (C) lay (D) laid
 48. (A) In addition to (B) With a view to
 (C) So as to (D) In order to
 49. (A) guard (B) mood (C) protection (D) balance
 50. (A) examining (B) examined
 (C) having examined (D) having being examined

三、文意選填 (每個答案最多只能使用一次,請忽略大小寫。共 10 題 每題 1 分 10%)

Culture shock occurs when one has a cross-cultural experience. It generates a feeling of disorientation in a culturally 51 environment. Basically, it consists of four distinct stages.

The honeymoon phase of culture shock is usually the first stage that a person goes through when 52 by different cultural values and lifestyles. During this stage, the newcomer sees the differences between the old culture and new one in a 53 light and everything about the new culture seems exciting. 54, excitement about new surroundings doesn't last forever and the second stage, often referred to as the frustration phase, can be rather difficult. The differences between the two cultures become apparent and may 55 anxiety. It is at this stage that an individual may experience a combination of depressive and anxious symptoms 56 to homesickness. The third stage is called the adjustment phase. This marks the time when a person grows used to the host culture and comes to the 57 that things are not that bad. One can even begin to 58 some aspects of the new culture. Finally, here comes the mastery phase, a stage when a person is able to 59 most problems and participate fully in the host culture. When meeting someone who has just arrived, the person can be a(n) 60 on life in the new culture and can provide some sound advice.

Going through the different stages of culture shock can take weeks, months or years. But ultimately, the experience can be enriching and rewarding.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|
| (A) unfamiliar | (B) create | (C) appreciate | (D) expert |
| (E) realization | (AB) unfortunately | (AC) governor | (AD) romantic |
| (AE) surrounded | (BC) deal with | (BD) related | (BE) terribly |

四、閱讀測驗 (共 5 題 每題 2 分 10%)

(A) For many American 10-year-olds, summer is a time for relaxing and hanging out with friends. For Liam Hannon, the summer of 2017 was different. That year, Liam decided to stay busy and active. Specifically, he wanted to help homeless people. He told his dad that there were many hungry homeless people near their home. Liam and his dad began making sandwiches to lift these people's spirits. Together, they made 20 lunches the first week and handed them out to homeless people. When the week was over, Liam realized he wanted to do more, so Liam's Lunches of Love was born. Donations that were received through GoFundMe enabled Liam to make thousands of additional lunches. Liam's Lunches of Love

is an example of how even something as simple as a sandwich can improve the world.

61. Which of the following is true about Liam's father?
(A) He inspired Liam to help homeless people.
(B) He didn't think Liam's plan would work out at first.
(C) He fully supports Liam's acts of kindness.
(D) He provides all the money Liam needs for his plan.
62. What did Liam do with the donations he received?
(A) He built homes for people in need.
(B) He made more sandwiches for people.
(C) He set up a food bank in his community.
(D) He started to give out free dinners as well.
63. What is the tone of this passage?
(A) Doubtful. (B) Critical. (C) Inspiring. (D) Amused.

(B) The tradition of the lion dance can be traced back to ancient China. Legend has it that a monster called Nien constantly attacked a village and a lion came to the villagers' **rescue** by driving Nien away. However, one year later, Nien returned, and this time the lion was unable to help. So the villagers created a lion costume of their own. Two men crawled inside the costume and approached Nien. The fake lion pranced and roared, scaring Nien away. From then on, people perform the lion dance on Chinese New Year or other special occasions, such as religious festivals, to bring good luck and chase away evil spirits.

There are two styles of the lion dance. In a southern lion dance, the dancers base their performance on a lion's behavior. Their lion may scratch or shake its body. The dance can even be funny. The other style is the northern lion dance. This style is closely related to the martial art form kung fu. It can involve rolling, leaping, and jumping. Both styles require skill and practice to perform. And both are very entertaining to watch!

64. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**rescue**" in the first paragraph?
(A) Aid. (B) Order. (C) Task. (D) Project.
65. What is a main contrast between the southern and the northern lion dances?
(A) The amount of skill each dance requires.
(B) The costumes worn for each dance.
(C) The events for which each dance is performed.
(D) The way each dance looks.

五、混合題 (共 5 題 每題 1 分 5% 畫卡至 69 題, 70 題之後答案寫於答案卷上)

The following information is a selection from Wikipedia. Please answer the questions based on the article and the timeline.

Born in 1989, American singer-songwriter Taylor Swift is known for narrative songs about her personal life, which have received widespread media coverage. Born and raised in Pennsylvania, Swift moved to Nashville, Tennessee at the age of 14 to pursue a career in country music. She signed with the label Big Machine Records and became the youngest artist signed by the Sony/ATV Music publishing house.

Since 2006, Swift has sold more than 50 million albums—including 32 million in the U.S.—and 150 million singles, making her one of the best-selling music artists of all time. As a songwriter, she has received awards from the Nashville Songwriters Association and the Songwriters Hall of Fame, and was included in *Rolling Stone*'s 100 Greatest Songwriters of All Time in 2015. Her other accolades include 10 Grammy Awards, one Emmy, 23 *Billboard* Music Awards, six Guinness world records, and appearances in *Time*'s 100 most influential people in the world (2010, 2015, 2019).

2006

Her eponymous* debut album was the longest-charting album of the 2000s in the U.S. The album's third single, "Our Song", made her the youngest person to **single-handedly** write and perform a number-one song on the Hot Country Songs chart.

2008

Swift's second album, *Fearless*, became the best-selling album of 2009 in the U.S. The album won four Grammy Awards, and Swift became the youngest Album of the Year winner.

2010

Swift was the sole writer of her album *Speak Now*. It debuted at number one in the U.S., and the single "Mean" won two Grammy Awards.

2012

Her fourth album, *Red*, yielded the successful singles "We Are Never Ever Getting Back Together" and "I Knew You Were Trouble".

2014

For her fifth album, the pop-focused *1989*, she received three Grammys and became the first woman and fifth act overall to win Album of the Year twice. Its singles "Shake It Off", "Blank Space", and "Bad Blood" reached number one in the U.S., Australia, and Canada.

2017

Her sixth album, *Reputation*, and its lead single, "Look What You Made Me Do", topped the UK and U.S. charts; with the release of *Reputation*, Swift became the first act to have four albums sell one million copies within one week in the U.S.

2019

Her seventh album, *Lover*, spawned two U.S. number-two singles, "Me!" and "You Need to Calm Down".

*eponymous adj. 同名的

66. Based on the first paragraph, which of the following best describes Taylor Swift?
- (A) She spent her childhood in Nashville, Tennessee.
(B) Her first album was released when she was only 14.
(C) She won her first contract with a label in Pennsylvania.
(D) Her songs are largely about her personal experiences.
67. What is the focus of the second paragraph?
- (A) Swift's goals in life. (B) Swift's achievements so far.
(C) Swift's large fortune. (D) Swift's many successful singles.
68. What does the underlined word **single-handedly** mean?
- (A) Swift is left-handed.
(B) Swift wrote the song all by herself.
(C) Swift wrote the song for another singer.
(D) Swift used only one instrument in the song.
69. Based on the timeline, which album won Swift her first Grammy?
- (A) *Taylor Swift*. (B) *Speak Now*.
(C) *Fearless*. (D) *Reputation*.
70. The following are singles from Swift's many albums. Please write down the songs in the order they were released (from the earliest one to the latest one). (請寫代碼)
- a. "Blank Space"
b. "Mean"
c. "I Knew You Were Trouble"
d. "Our Song"
e. "Look What You Made Me Do"

六、文意字彙 (共 13 題 每題 1 分 13%)

71. Whenever Judy doesn't get a satisfying exam result, she feels deeply u_____t and disappointed.
72. Energy drinks are marketed as r_____hing beverages that can make an exhausted person feel energetic again.
73. People can easily f_____t on the Dead Sea because of its unusually high salt concentration.
74. Cows are s_____d animals for millions of Hindus, who worship and decorate them at special events.
75. As coal produces heat-trapping gases when burned, there is a strong c_____n between coal burning and global warming.
76. With the rapid development of artificial intelligence, traditional work will depend a lot on robotics in the not too d_____t future.
77. A dog with a bone in its mouth barks at its own r_____n in the river and drops the bone into the water.
78. The quickest way to tell the d_____e between a monkey and an ape is by the presence or absence of a tail.
79. That song always r_____ds me of my first date. Whenever I listen to it, memories of my first date come back to me.
80. In r_____e to students' questions about life in space, the astronaut played a video footage showing an inside view of the International Space Station.
81. She was a_____n by a loud noise in the middle of the night and felt scared.
82. Some people believe that "i_____e is bliss," which means if you are not aware of a problem that does exist, you won't be troubled by it.
83. A TCFSH student usually has a tight s_____e. He has many classes and activities to attend and barely has time to rest.

七、翻譯 (共 3 題 12%)

84. 為了讓高中有很棒的開始，你必須培養自律，因為很可能你的父母和老師都不再嚴格規範你該做甚麼、不該甚麼。(4%)

To _____ to a great start in high school, you must cultivate self-discipline, for it is highly likely that both your parents and teachers will _____ strictly dictate what you must and must not do a_____.

85. 你必須規範自己的行為。舉例來說，你需要緊握原則，在課堂中遠離傳說對決及其他手遊。(4%)

You have to regulate your own behavior. _____, you need to hold _____ your principles and stay away from Realm of Valor and other mobile games while you are in class.

86. 對學生來說，上課專心是很重要的。(4%)

試題結束

I wish you all the best of luck on your high school journey.

市立臺中一中108學年度第一學期第一次期中考 高一英文 答案卷

班級 _____ 座號 _____ 姓名 _____

五、混合題 (共 5 題 每題 1 分 5%)

70. _____

六、文意字彙 (共 13 題 每題 1 分 13%)

71.	72.	73.	74.
75.	76.	77.	78.
79.	80.	81.	82.
83.			

七、翻譯 (共 3 題 12%)

84. _____ (4%)

85. _____ (4%)

86. _____ (4%)

(此卷請整張繳回)

市立臺中一中108學年度第一學期第一次期中考 高一英文答案

一、聽力測驗 (共10題 每題1分 10%)

1. C	2. CD	3. B	4. A	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. B	9. D	10. C

二、綜合測驗 (共40題 每題1分 40%)

(A)

11. C	12. D	13. A	14. D	15. B
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

(B)

16. B	17. C	18. A	19. B	20. D
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

(C)

21. D	22. C	23. B	24. C	25. A
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

(D)

26. A	27. C	28. A	29. D	30. B
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

(E)

31. D	32. A	33. B	34. C	35. B
36. A	37. D	38. B	39. D	40. C

(F)

41. B	42. A	43. D	44. C	45. D
46. C	47. C	48. B	49. A	50. B

三、文意選填 (共 10 題 每題 1 分 10%)

51. A	52. AE	53. AD	54. AB	55. B
56. BD	57. E	58. C	59. BC	60. D

四、閱讀測驗 (共 5 題 每題 2 分 10%)

61. C	62. B	63. C	64. A	65. D
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

五、混合題 (共 5 題 每題 1 分 5%)

66. D	67. B	68. B	69. C
-------	-------	-------	-------

70. (d)(b)(c)(a)(e) (只需寫代碼)

“Our Song” (2006)、”Mean” (2010)、”I Knew You Were Trouble” (2012)、
“Blank Space” (2014)、”Look What You Made Me Do” (2017)

六、文意字彙 (共 13 題 每題 1 分 13%)

71. upset	72. refreshing	73. float	74. sacred
75. connection	76. distant	77. reflection	78. difference
79. reminds	80. response	81. awoken	82. ignorance
83. schedule			

七、翻譯 (共 3 題 12%)

84. get off not anymore (4%)

85. For example/instance on to (4%)

86. It is extremely important for a student to pay attention in class. (4%)