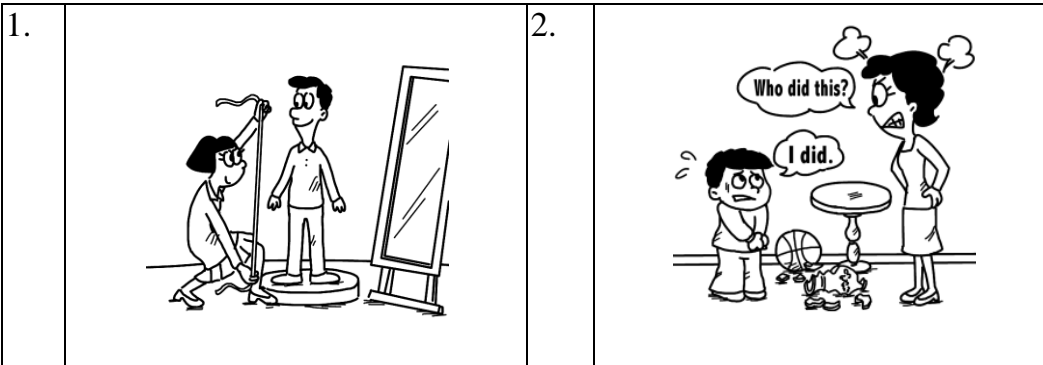


**I. Listening (10%, 1% for each)**

**Part 1: Picture Questions (2%)**

*Look at each picture and answer the question.*



**Part 2: Best Response Questions (2%)**

*Listen to the question or statement and choose the best response.*

3. (A) Yes. The mountains are so beautiful.  
(B) Yeah, I wonder what that set of numbers mean.  
(C) Yes. It's supposed to be the artist himself.  
(D) It must have accidentally been mixed in the paint.
4. (A) Those are my favorite types of books, too.  
(B) I have no idea why he did that, either.  
(C) I agree. It's still too early to tell.  
(D) How do you know him so well?

**Part 3: Conversation Questions (3%)**

*Listen to each conversation and answer the question.*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 5. (A) She will decide for herself.<br>(B) The movie is not that terrible.<br>(C) He should see the movie again.<br>(D) She doesn't watch movies often. | 6. (A) To take a short break.<br>(B) To work with the man.<br>(C) A raise at her current job.<br>(D) A job that requires imagination. |
|---|---|

7. (A) He's telling the girl how to improve her grade.  
 (B) He's scolding the girl for not studying every day.  
 (C) He's making the girl take the test again.  
 (D) He's asking why the girl missed class.

**Part 4: Short Talk Questions (3%)**

*Listen to the following paragraphs and answer the questions.*

8. (A) It lasts for a week.  
 (B) It is held in the summer.  
 (C) It takes place every two years.  
 (D) It is the world's biggest chocolate show.
9. (A) The person who makes the most creations.  
 (B) The person who makes the best chocolate.  
 (C) The person who eats the most chocolate.  
 (D) The person who finishes the six creations the fastest.
10. (A) A chocolate event in Paris.  
 (B) The many uses of chocolate.  
 (C) The health benefits of chocolate.  
 (D) The chocolate industry in France.

**II. Cloze (35%, 1%for each)**

Imagine a place so far away from anywhere on Earth that it's closer to space. This is Point Nemo, the most remote place on Earth. This spot is the farthest from any land, and it 11 in the South Pacific Ocean. The name Point Nemo comes from the novel *Twenty Thousand Leagues under the Sea*. In Latin, Nemo means "no one," an ideal name for a place 12 no one ever goes. It was discovered in 1992 by an engineer, who calculated the distance using special computer software. He didn't 13 travel there. Point Nemo is about 2,700 kilometers away from each of three faraway islands. In fact, 14 the time of day, the closest people are often aboard the International Space Station 15 Earth at up to 416 kilometers high.

11. (A) locates (B) exposes (C) appears (D) sits  
 12. (A) which (B) what (C) where (D) when  
 13. (A) actually (B) exactly (C) positively (D) realistically  
 14. (A) lost to (B) because of (C) imagining (D) depending on  
 15. (A) ,where circles (B) ,which circles (C) and circle (D) circling

More and more video games have begun using loot boxes. Loot boxes are consumable virtual items, 16 from simple customization options for a player's character, to game-changing equipment such as weapons and armor. Many players love the excitement of opening a loot box. 17 loot boxes have become so successful, game makers have designed some games entirely around the loot box experience. Loot boxes can be earned by completing game objectives or by spending real-world currencies directly, 18 takes gamers time and money. Because players are spending money to try to win an item, loot boxes have been compared to gambling. In one case, an American gamer admitted 19 over US\$10,000 on them! Although this sort of addiction is rare, some countries like America, China, and Belgium have started to notice. For example, in America, politicians have introduced a bill that the sale of loot boxes is not allowed 20 the player reaches his/her majority.

16. (A) drifting (B) removing (C) presenting (D) ranging  
17. (A) Even though (B) Whether or not (C) Now that (D) Not until  
18. (A) few of them (B) both of which (C) any of them (D) either of which  
19. (A) to spend (B) to spending (C) spent (D) to have spent  
20. (A) until (B) but (C) that (D) since

Each part of the statue has a special meaning. In her left hand, Lady Liberty holds a tablet 21 is inscribed the date of American Declaration of Independence. In her right hand is a giant torch, which is a sign to light the way to freedom and show people the path to Liberty. Other parts of the statue 22 Lady Liberty's crown and the broken chains at her feet. The crown has seven spikes, which 23 the seven oceans and the seven continents of the world, indicating the universal concept of liberty. 24 she is in fact standing among chains, with her right foot 25, which depicts her moving forward away from oppression and slavery.

21. (A) which (B) upon which (C) ,that (D) ,into where  
22. (A) involve (B) combine (C) contain (D) include  
23. (A) producing (B) represent (C) give way to (D) stand out  
24. (A) Unable to see clearly,  
(B) Despite Lady Liberty's feet seeing clearly,  
(C) While Lady Liberty's feet can't be seen clearly,  
(D) Even people can't see Lady Liberty's feet clearly,  
25. (A) raised (B) risen (C) arisen (D) aroused

Dogs are trained to sniff out life-threatening blood sugar crashes in people with diabetes. In fact,

they prove to effectively “spot” the condition. Diabetes Assist Dogs are evaluated throughout “puppy-hood” for a sensitive nose and a 26 to work. They begin scent training 27 they are picked out. A person whose blood sugar drops rapidly 28 a specific scent on the breath, owing to chemical changes in the body. The training methods are similar to 29 used to train drug sniffing or search and rescue dogs. After Diabetes Assist Dogs learn to monitor such a smell in the air, they are then taught to alarm the person with diabetes, usually by touching him/her in a significant way 30 pawing or softly pushing him/her. While Diabetes Assist Dogs accompany the person out, they wear a backpack 31 them as an assistance dog. This backpack has pockets 32 medical information, a sugar source, and emergency contact information can be stored. This provides the person 33 an extra safety net in case the person with diabetes is 34 to get help in time. Anyone finding the person unconscious would know how to help 35.

26. (A) willingness (B) goal (C) freedom (D) function  
 27. (A) while (B) yet (C) once (D) whether  
 28. (A) represents (B) produces (C) removes (D) predicts  
 29. (A) what (B) that (C) which (D) those  
 30. (A) for example (B) as far as (C) in search of (D) such as  
 31. (A) identified (B) identifying (C) and identify (D) , that identifies  
 32. (A) while (B) even though (C) where (D) whose  
 33. (A) with (B) to (C) for (D) of  
 34. (A) disabled (B) unable (C) incapable (D) enabled  
 35. (A) as always (B) in the public eye  
 (C) as soon as possible (D) all of a sudden

You may have noticed all the news articles about plastic straws lately. The small, seemingly harmless utensil that goes generally 36 in your everyday life should make it onto 2019’s most-unwanted list. If it’s 37 that plastic straws are receiving backlash, it may be an even more astonishing piece of news that, according to 2017 research 38 at the University of California, Santa Cruz, 91% of the plastic we use is not recycled but 39 in landfills or the ocean. Some cities and corporations, 40 statistics like that, are starting to make efforts to fight pollution. As of July 1, Seattle is the first U.S. city to ban the use of plastic straws for vendors in the city, 41 plastic stir sticks and utensils. Among corporations jumping on board, Starbucks is one of the first globally recognized brands to announce it will be moving away from plastic straws. 42 switching to compostable straws, it will be releasing a new strawless drink lid design on its regular

cold-drink cups. McDonald's in the UK has already begun the process of removing plastic straws from its stores and set a goal to 43 100 percent of its food and beverage packaging materials be from renewable or recycled sources 44 2025. These big cities and large corporations take action to help bring attention to the issue and start a conversation about how much harm plastic straws, and plastic as a whole, 45 to the world.

36. (A) obvious (B) positive (C) unnoticed (D) promoted  
 37. (A) no surprise (B) surprising to hear  
 (C) taken by surprise (D) surprised to learn  
 38. (A) taken off (B) set about (C) turned out (D) carried out  
 39. (A) ends up (B) packs up (C) puts up (D) came across  
 40. (A) compared to (B) because of (C) such as (D) regardless of  
 41. (A) as a result of (B) along with (C) in spite of (D) rather than  
 42. (A) When it comes to (B) In the case of (C) In addition to (D) Thanks to  
 43. (A) have (B) allow (C) admit (D) get  
 44. (A) from (B) by (C) to (D) since  
 45. (A) behave (B) make (C) lead (D) do

### III. Passage Completion (20%, 1% for each)

Autumn is here, and that means it's pumpkin season. These tasty fruits are found in a 46 of dishes, from salads and soups to pies and cakes. More importantly, they're 47 to our health in more ways than one. Like carrots and mangos, pumpkins 48 carotenoids, which are mainly found in red, yellow, or orange foods. Carotenoids help protect our cells 49 cancer and can even be converted by our bodies 50 vitamin A—necessary for good eye, skin, and heart health. Fiber is another reason why pumpkins are good for us. A high-fiber 51 is key to maintaining normal blood sugar levels as well as 52 our digestive systems running smoothly. A fiber-rich diet can also help us lose weight, since we feel full more quickly, and thus avoid 53. Finally, the goodness of pumpkins is found in the seeds 54. Pumpkin seeds are high in fatty acids, which may be 55 in combating high blood pressure. Best of all, pumpkin seeds make wonderful snacks!

- (A) against (B) effective (C) contain (D) keeping (E) variety  
 (AB) beneficial (AC) diet (AD) as well (AE) to (BC) overeating

Pedestrians will often ignore the "red man" at pedestrian lights in order to cross the road sooner. Unfortunately, this leads to accidents. Car manufacturer Smart 56 an experiment to see if it could improve safety at traffic lights by 57 pedestrians to wait for the green man. The Dancing Traffic Light aimed to capture the attention of people waiting to cross a road in Lisbon, Portugal, by 58 a red figure dancing to music rather than the standard static figure. The figure is a low-res 59 of people dancing in a nearby booth. Individuals were able to enter the booth and choose some music. When it was time for the traffic to begin moving, the music began and the individual was 60 to begin dancing. A video feed of the individual's dancing was relayed in real-time to the pedestrian lights, 61 the resulting dancing red figure indicating that pedestrians should wait. The dancing figure was referred to 62 a means of keeping pedestrians entertained while they waited to cross the road. Thanks to this creative idea, the number of pedestrians following the law went up 63 81%. An element of gamification was introduced to the concept by allowing people to "be" the dancing figure and thereby contributed to the project. There were other 64 examples of using entertainment or gamification for positive social outcomes. These included a Piano Staircase that encouraged people to choose the stairs 65 the escalator and a Bottle Bank Arcade machine that encouraged people to recycle.

- (A) by                      (B) over                      (C) with                      (D) similar                      (E) motivating  
(AB) instructed      (AC) displaying      (AD) conducted      (AE) representation      (BC) as

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (12%, 2% for each)

(A)

One of the ways nonhuman animals are exploited is to be used as workers. Many animals are forced to do physical labor. They are used as a means of transport, to pull plows, carry goods, and power mills. Others are used as police dogs, or guide dogs. Some people may think that animals enjoy carrying out these tasks, and that they benefit from being used in these ways. But this supposition does not hold for the following reasons. Jobs for which nonhuman animals are used are often tiresome and may cause physical pain. In addition, they are caused stress and unhappiness by the tedium of their activities, and fear and anguish at the punishment or the tasks they face. In fact, it is very common for them to be exploited to death. So-called beasts of burden die from exhaustion during their work, or they are killed because they can't work anymore.

There may be specific cases in which some animals enjoy performing certain activities for which they are used, but these are exceptions, and such uses of animals still occur within a framework of exploitation that harms them in other ways. In addition, the animals are usually bred for a specific

purpose. As part of the breeding process, mothers are often confined in places where they suffer from loneliness and boredom, and their children are separated from them, which may occur when the children are just a couple of months old. The animals may not be fed or housed well, or given health care because it might be more economical to replace them if they die rather than taking care of them. All of this occurs just because those who use animals do it for their own profit.

66. Which of the following animals is NOT included in the above-mentioned working animals?

- (A) A cat appointed as a station master.
- (B) A seeing-eye dog trained to lead the blind.
- (C) A horse used as an animal engine in a tourist spot.
- (D) An ox employed in traditional farming practices.

67. Based on this passage, which of the following statements is true about working animals?

- (A) In no case will any working animal take delight in being used for jobs.
- (B) Working animals lose much more than they gain from being used as laborers.
- (C) Human beings take good care of working animals so as to take advantage of them.
- (D) Neither the children nor the mothers suffer in the breeding process.

68. The author may agree that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the interests of the animals should be disregarded for economic reasons
- (B) humans should watch out for animals which can do some much better jobs than they do
- (C) with vehicles causing air pollution, the practice of using animals as means of transport should be preserved
- (D) the development and promotion of technology can be pursued by a society that chooses not to exploit nonhuman animals

(B)

Have you ever thought about how much plastic your school fair uses? Running a school event can be daunting enough without the added pressure of considering switching from plastic to eco-alternatives. However, awareness of trying to cut down our use of plastic is everywhere. There are thankfully lots of easy ways to prepare for the school fair that are more eco-friendly. For example, if you're operating a food stand, offering soft drinks and snacks, to reduce single-use plastic, the temptation may be to go for "compostable" cups and plates. However, the problem with these kinds of things is that they are only compostable under very specific conditions. In other words, they need

to be collected separately from the rest of the rubbish and then transported to one of specialized facilities. The additional problem is that if these “compostable” plastics end up in the regular plastic recycling, they mess up the waste stream as they are usually made of inferior quality plastic and therefore contaminate the regular stream. The best way would be to actively go down the reusable route. Ask people to bring their own cups or bottles and keep them for refills. Another option is to organize a mug donation. We all have mugs at the back of the cupboard that are unused gifts or part of a set, so why not donate them to your school fair? It would be a fun and cost effective way of reducing your plastic use. This is only one simple example. Many people find it a fun exercise to create or be part of a single-use plastic free event. It allows organizers and event participants to discover new alternatives to single-use plastics and live out their values.

69. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) The world has been awakened to the severity of plastic use.
- (B) Using less plastic in a school fair is not such a challenging task to take on.
- (C) Running a school event and reducing the use of plastics alike are no easy jobs.
- (D) People love to strain brains for ways to reduce plastic waste in school events.

70. Based on this paragraph, which of the following is NOT mentioned as a good way to replace single-use plastics?

- (A) Large cups given for a good cause.
- (B) Cups brought by event participants.
- (C) Biodegradable products.
- (D) Water bottles used for refills.

(以下請作答於答案卷)

71. Choose two sentences in this passage that support the author’s point of not using compostable cups and plates.

Argument 1 : \_\_\_\_\_

Argument 2 : \_\_\_\_\_

**V. Vocabulary (10%, 1% for each)**

72. According to the E\_\_\_\_\_l Protection Agency, last year humans consumed more natural resources than the earth could renew.

73. Roses in different colors s\_\_\_\_\_e different emotions—red for love, yellow for friendship, and white for sympathy.

74. Even though I used to be pretty bad at English, through hard work and dedication, I was able to



a \_\_\_\_\_ h my goal of getting an A as my final grade.

75. Every New Year, there is a massive c \_\_\_\_\_ n in New York in which many people gather to welcome the arrival of another year.
76. If the smoke detector starts to beep, it serves as an a \_\_\_\_\_ t that the batteries need to be replaced.
77. My teacher looked straight into my face with k \_\_\_\_\_ n eyes which seemed to see through me.
78. Sometimes, James is so obsessed with writing the perfect paper that he forgets to p \_\_\_\_\_ ly manage his time.
79. The elevator is a pleasant c \_\_\_\_\_ e that spares me the trouble of taking stairs.
80. The troops had to s \_\_\_\_\_ d the enemies from all sides to ensure that they didn't escape.
81. Wanting to be i \_\_\_\_\_ t of his parents, the young man got a job and moved out of his childhood home.

**VI. Guided Translation (13% , 1% for each): 請依據文意填寫空格，每格一字。**

(A)

台灣的教育爭議頗多。台灣著名的就是學生放學後還花時間上補習班。實際上，與其他國家相較之下，將近七成的台灣學生缺乏個人的時間。除此之外，大多數老師很少給學生時間互相討論想法。隨著時間過去，一提到和全班分享自己的想法，學生就膽怯了起來。政府最近提出 108 新課綱，希望能改變群眾對於台灣教育的觀點。

Education in Taiwan is a controversial topic. Taiwan is famous for its students spending time after classes at cram schools. In fact, 82 83 70% of students in Taiwan have a lack of personal time compared to students in other countries. Moreover, most teachers barely give students time to discuss ideas with each other. 84 85, students act timid when it comes to sharing with the whole class anything that is in their mind. The government recently released the "108 curriculum," 86 87 it could change people's perspective about education in Taiwan.

(B)

當地政府提議於學校操場下方建造 274 個車位的地下停車場。由於擔心噪音、空污與安全，許多師生反對此案。更甚者，就是搭蓋連結停車場和周遭商業區的空橋最具爭議性。老師們不免猜想：萬一空橋出現，這不只會是學校刺目之物也將會侵犯校園隱私。幸運地，師生並非孤軍奮戰。事實上，許許多多家長並非噤聲而是直言反對此案。

The local government proposed to build an underground, 274-unit parking lot underneath the school's playground. Many students and teachers alike objected to the plans d 88 89 concerns over noise, air pollution, and safety. Furthermore, 90 91 the proposed footbridge, connecting the underground parking lot to the nearby commercial area, that made the

most controversial issue. Teachers couldn't help but wonder, "Should the footbridge 92  
93, it would be not only an eyesore in this school but an invasion of the campus privacy."  
Luckily, students and teachers were not fighting on their own; in fact, lots of parents were not hushed  
94 vocal in their opposition to the project.

**試題結束**

## 答案卷

市立臺中一中 108 學年度第一學期第二次期中考 高一英文

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Name: \_\_\_\_\_ NO. \_\_\_\_\_

### IV. Reading Comprehension (2%, 1% for each)

71. Argument 1 : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Argument 2 : \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### V. Vocabulary (10%, 1% for each)

72. \_\_\_\_\_ 73. \_\_\_\_\_ 74. \_\_\_\_\_

75. \_\_\_\_\_ 76. \_\_\_\_\_ 77. \_\_\_\_\_

78. \_\_\_\_\_ 79. \_\_\_\_\_ 80. \_\_\_\_\_

81. \_\_\_\_\_

### VI. Guided Translation (13%, 1% for each)

(A)

82. \_\_\_\_\_ 83. \_\_\_\_\_

84. \_\_\_\_\_ 85. \_\_\_\_\_

86. \_\_\_\_\_ 87. \_\_\_\_\_

(B)

88. d \_\_\_\_\_ 89. \_\_\_\_\_

90. \_\_\_\_\_ 91. \_\_\_\_\_

92. \_\_\_\_\_ 93. \_\_\_\_\_

94. \_\_\_\_\_

市立臺中一中 108 學年度第一學期第二次期中考 高一英文答案

1~65 (65%, 1% for each)

1~10 CBCBA DADBA

11~20 DCADB DCDBA

21~25 BDBCA

26~35 ACBDD BCABC

36~45 CBDAB BCABD

46~55 E AB CA AE AC D BC AD B

56~65 AD E AC AE AB C BC ADB

66~71 (12%, 2% for each)

66~68 ABD

69~70 BC

71.

**Argument 1:** They are only compostable under very specific conditions./

They need to be collected separately from the rest of the rubbish and then transported to one of specialized facilities.

**Argument 2:** If these “compostable” plastics end up in the regular plastic recycling, they mess up the waste stream.

**V. Vocabulary (10%, 1% for each)**

72. Environmental 73. symbolize 74. accomplish 75. celebration 76. alert

77. keen 78. properly 79. convenience 80. surround 81. independent

**VI. Translation (13%, 1% for each)**

82. close 83. to

84. Over 85. time

86. hoping 87. that

88. due 89. to

90. it 91. was

92. come 93. along

94. but