

※選擇題請於答案卡上劃記，否則不予計分

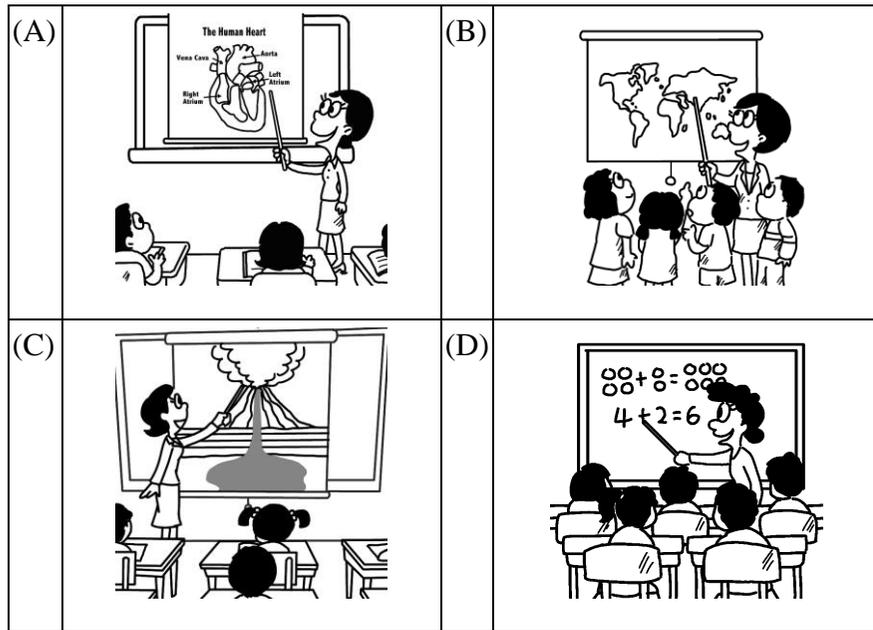
第壹部分：選擇題

I. Listening Test (10%)

一、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.



一、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.

二、對答 (2%)

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) I know. It's struggling to stay in business.
(B) Right. It was forced to shut down.
(C) That's terrible news! I'm sorry to hear that.
(D) Good. Things are finally looking up.
- () 4. (A) Yes, he should try to talk a bit slower.
(B) Actually, he is taking a class in public speaking.
(C) I know. It is not a polite thing to do.
(D) Me, neither. I wish he would speak up in class.

三、簡短對話 (3%)

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。

- () 5. (A) She wasn't invited to the party. (B) She started a mean rumor.
(C) She has been busy lately. (D) She is feeling sad.
- () 6. (A) To call if there's a problem. (B) To call when she gets home.
(C) To take care of everything. (D) To help him with something.
- () 7. (A) He ran away from the police. (B) He called the police.
(C) He said he'll hurt the owner. (D) He is the owner's friend.

四、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。

- () 8. What do we learn about middle names?
(A) Many Westerners have them.
(B) They only became popular recently.
(C) Only Catholic people have them.
(D) They are more common in women than men.
- () 9. Why were kids given Catholic saints' names in the Middle Ages?
(A) To receive their protection.
(B) To have a higher social status.
(C) To reflect their purity and innocence.
(D) To show their family background.
- () 10. Which of the following statements about Rihanna is true?
(A) She refuses to use a middle name.
(B) Her full name is Robyn Rihanna Fenty.
(C) She took her husband's surname as a stage name.
(D) She changed her first name from Robyn to Rihanna.

II. Cloze Test (50%)

(A) Have you ever seen an axolotl? If not, you might be 11 by its appearance. Also known as the Mexican walking fish, this creature is a type of salamander with some interesting qualities. They are only found in one lake complex near Mexico City. They never fully transform from their tadpole stage, and live their whole lives underwater. Their looks resemble 12 of tadpoles. They have gills on each side of their heads and a fin along their backs. Some axolotls transform into full-grown salamanders when under extreme stress. This doesn't 13 happen, however. The axolotl has the ability to regrow almost any missing body part. It may also be able to stop cancer cells 14 growing. Scientists have been studying these abilities, as they could lead to major breakthroughs in medical research. Recently, researchers finally put together the entire axolotl genome, which is the largest genome 15. This has brought them one step closer to discovering the secrets of this animal's abilities.

11. (A) sorted through (B) identified with (C) mistaken for (D) taken aback
12. (A) these (B) those (C) that (D) what
13. (A) tropically (B) ideally (C) densely (D) typically
14. (A) to (B) in (C) from (D) by
15. (A) ever fully sequenced (B) was ever fully sequenced
(C) that has ever fully sequenced (D) to ever fully sequence

(B) We all know vegetables are good for us. The rainbow of produce available from a garden provides many of the nutrients that our bodies need to grow, repair, protect, and clean themselves. Then why do some people hate them so much and 16 every time they see a piece of broccoli? Recent research into our sense of taste may help 17 some light on this.

Our mouths have more than 25 taste receptors, 18 is called TAS2R38. TAS2R38 (Taste 2 Receptor Member 38) is a Protein Coding gene. It helps to 19 bitterness in our food. However, genetic differences in TAS2R38 can make some people extra sensitive to bitter flavors in foods like spinach and broccoli and may eat far less vegetables as a result. This, 20, may lead to heart or weight problems and other kinds of diseases.

16. (A) run for the hills (B) make a case for it (C) bare their souls (D) spread the word
17. (A) rave (B) shed (C) attach (D) drill
18. (A) which (B) and one of which (C) one of them (D) one of which
19. (A) register (B) estimate (C) cultivate (D) sparkle
20. (A) all along (B) for that matter (C) at present (D) in turn

(C) Although the American author, Edgar Allan Poe, created the detective fiction genre, Scottish-born Conan Doyle is perhaps the most famous detective fiction writer 21. Doyle's books have been translated into more than 50 languages and 22 into movies.

Doyle was a medical doctor, an eye specialist, living in London. Because he had few patients, he was often 23 money. During the Boer War in South Africa (1899-1902), he served in the British army treating wounded soldiers. Detective stories were gaining popularity during that time, so after the war, Doyle decided to quit 24 medicine to write fulltime. In 1887, he put out his first novel, *A Study in Scarlet*. The main character in his detective stories, Sherlock Holmes, was very popular; and, by 1920, Doyle was both rich and famous.

Holmes is noted for his keen eye 25 detail, deductive reasoning, and scientific method for solving mysteries. This could be 26 one of Conan Doyle's teachers, Dr. Bell, who always used logic and reasoning to carefully analyze what he saw. In the stories, Sherlock uses the latest police methods for solving crimes, 27 shoe print and fingerprint comparisons. Doyle's books 28 the readers 28 because it is a challenge to solve the mystery themselves. There are false clues in the stories and the books are written this way so that readers are tempted to come to a wrong conclusion. 29 for the fictional detective that when Doyle decided to stop writing about Sherlock Holmes, there were public protests that obliged Doyle to continue writing the detective stories. Today, people of all ages enjoy and 30 Doyle's stories because they are well written, thoughtful, and intellectually challenging.

21. (A) by the time (B) at some time (C) of all time (D) time after time
22. (A) adopted (B) adapted (C) adjusted (D) accepted
23. (A) high in (B) ideal for (C) short of (D) equal to
24. (A) narrating (B) managing (C) striving (D) practicing
25. (A) on (B) in (C) for (D) to
26. (A) stuck around (B) credited to (C) turned around (D) dedicated to
27. (A) such as (B) rather than (C) as well (D) anything but
28. (A) find; interested (B) make; interesting
(C) keep; interested (D) have; interesting
29. (A) Such great was people's love (B) Such was people's love
(C) So great people's love was (D) So was great people's love
30. (A) digest (B) admire (C) reveal (D) deserve

(D) Lying is morally wrong and is always discouraged in our society. Therefore, we have been taught 31 since we were kids. Unfortunately, lying is quite commonplace and comes naturally to human beings. 32 we know the importance of being honest, most of us still lie. There are various reasons why people lie, fear 33 one of the most prominent ones. Aside from fear, escaping punishment is also an obvious reason why people lie. When a person is aware that he or she will be punished for his or her deed, he or she 34 lie. For example, a student who was caught 35 on a test might tell a lie because he or she might not be able to cope with his/her parents' anger. When we don't want to 36 the consequences, lies are convenient ways to avoid encountering difficulties or punishments. 37, we sometimes tell white lies instead of the truth in order not to bruise other people's pride or ego. We tell white lies to be polite, or to 38 others' feelings out of kindness. This type of lie is generally not 39 bad or wrong. Likewise, we may tell a self-protection lie to protect ourselves from being harmed and keep ourselves 40 dangerous situations. For example, a child home alone who tells the stranger knocking on the door "my father is taking a nap come back later" has committed no misdeed.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 31. (A) to not lie | (B) to lie | (C) not to lie | (D) not lie to |
| 32. (A) Even | (B) Seeing | (C) Once | (D) While |
| 33. (A) being | (B) is | (C) was | (D) to be |
| 34. (A) ends up | (B) tends to | (C) teams up | (D) commits to |
| 35. (A) cheated | (B) to cheat | (C) cheating | (D) to cheating |
| 36. (A) face with | (B) be faced | (C) be facing with | (D) be faced with |
| 37. (A) By contrast | (B) For instance | (C) In truth | (D) No wonder |
| 38. (A) hatch | (B) spare | (C) violate | (D) brake |
| 39. (A) thought of | (B) referred to | (C) considered | (D) viewed |
| 40. (A) out of | (B) into | (C) up to | (D) all through |

(E) Have you ever wondered what the word "Ig" means when you first heard of the Ig Nobel Prizes? Well, the name of this interesting award is actually a(n) 41 on the words "Ignoble" and the Nobel Prize. The word "Ignoble" means something that is bad or makes people feel embarrassed." 42 the word "Nobel," of course, it is borrowed from Alfred Nobel, the founder of the Nobel Prizes.

Although the Nobel Prizes award 43 studies and brilliant contributions, the Ig Nobel Prizes were created to celebrate the 44 less important discoveries that answer questions in an interesting and fun way and recognize the funny side of scientific research 45 the stated goal to "honor achievements that first make people laugh, and then make them think." Each year, ten Ig Nobel Prizes are 46 in different categories. Many of the award-winning studies or inventions are probably not useful, at least not 47 the

conventional sense of the word. For example, The Ig Nobel Prize was awarded to Daisuke Inoue, the inventor of the Karaoke machine, because his invention has brought about "an entirely new way for people to learn to 48 each other." Another winner, Ivan Schwab, observed how woodpeckers get their food without suffering any brain damage when they're hitting their beaks 49 trees dozens of times.

The above examples prove a key idea of the Ig Nobel Prizes—the willingness to 50 unusual scientific challenges or to exercise imagination in research. That's what the judges of the Ig Nobel Prizes value most.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 41. (A) clue | (B) extent | (C) play | (D) scam |
| 42. (A) As for | (B) For the sake of | (C) Aside from | (D) In spite of |
| 43. (A) changing-life | (B) life-changing | (C) life-changed | (D) changed-life |
| 44. (A) seemingly | (B) remarkably | (C) eventually | (D) brilliantly |
| 45. (A) but | (B) which | (C) in | (D) with |
| 46. (A) carried out | (B) handed out | (C) worn out | (D) put out |
| 47. (A) in | (B) for | (C) to | (D) at |
| 48. (A) make use of | (B) put up with | (C) get rid of | (D) come up with |
| 49. (A) upon | (B) across | (C) through | (D) against |
| 50. (A) take on | (B) live on | (C) drag on | (D) hop on |

(F) Whenever there's a virus outbreak, people usually take measures to protect themselves. This is particularly visible in many Asian countries, 51 it's common to see people wearing masks in public. However, in Western countries, most people would never wear a mask outside. In Asia, the use of surgical masks in public probably 52 in Japan. In 1918, the Spanish flu struck the country and people began wearing masks to try to protect themselves. As the country developed and urbanized, people also wore masks as a(n) 53 measure against pollution. As time went on, Japanese people wore masks more frequently. Other Asian countries soon 54. Now, they're not just worn for protection. Some people wear them as a fashion 55, too!

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 51. (A) which | (B) while | (C) where | (D) at which |
| 52. (A) stems from | (B) comes in handy | (C) raises the awareness | (D) has its roots |
| 53. (A) protective | (B) memorable | (C) crunchy | (D) elegant |
| 54. (A) came about | (B) left off | (C) went viral | (D) followed suit |
| 55. (A) substitute | (B) accessory | (C) texture | (D) property |

(G) According to many reports, people who make clothing in factories in many regions around the world usually work in a dark and dangerous factory for long hours. These

factories usually sell clothing cheaply. 56 clothing companies must make a profit, they often pay the workers very low wages and spend little on improving the working conditions of their employees. Unfortunately, many customers are unaware of this. If we thought about these workers when purchasing our clothes, then we 57 better choices about the clothes we buy.

To test a hypothesis about how people make their decisions when they know the truth of cheap clothes, scientists in Germany 58 an idea of conducting a social experiment. First, they designed a T-shirt vending machine, and pictures showing on the screen of it 59 the grueling working conditions and the horrible environment in the clothing factories. Then customers were given a choice of continuing to buy the T-shirt or donating their money to a charity that helped people suffering in clothing factories. It turned out that the vast majority of people chose the 60, which means that sympathy can change our buying choices.

So next time you are buying clothes, think about the workers first before you consider the price.

56. (A) Since (B) Though (C) Unless (D) For
 57. (A) will make (B) will not make (C) would have made (D) would make
 58. (A) relied on (B) based on (C) put forward (D) stuck around
 59. (A) encountered (B) demonstrated (C) identified (D) determined
 60. (A) other (B) former (C) latter (D) back

III. Vocabulary (5%)

61. The police put up many metal _____ to control the crowd before the protest.
 (A) barriers (B) strokes (C) criminals (D) blends
 62. In this course, students will get _____ with basic scientific principles.
 (A) engaged (B) acquainted (C) available (D) accessible
 63. After school, students bid _____ to each other and went back home.
 (A) farewell (B) agency (C) companion (D) identity
 64. Mr. Li prefers the expensive _____ jacket to the cheap nylon coat.
 (A) plight (B) motive (C) leather (D) chorus
 65. Alcohol advertisements may _____ younger viewers into thinking that drinking is cool.
 (A) reflect (B) incubate (C) distinguish (D) mislead

IV. Reading Comprehension (16%)

(A) After inventing dynamite, Alfred Nobel became a very rich man. However, he foresaw its universally destructive powers too late. Nobel preferred not to be remembered as the “Dynamite King” and the “Merchant of Death,” so in 1895, just two weeks before his death, he established a fund to be used for awarding prizes to those who had made worthwhile contributions to mankind. Originally there were five awards: literature, physics, chemistry, medicine, and peace. Economics was added in 1968, just sixty-seven years after the first awards ceremony.

Nobel’s original legacy of nine million dollars was invested, and the interest on this sum is used for the awards which differ from \$30,000 to \$125,000.

Every year on December 10th, the anniversary of Nobel’s death, the awards (gold medal, illuminated diploma, and money) are presented to the winners. Sometimes politics plays an important role in the judges’ decisions. Americans have won numerous science awards, but relatively few literature prizes.

No awards were presented from 1940 to 1942 at the beginning of World War II. Some people have won two prizes, but this is rare; others have shared their prizes. So far, the Nobel Prizes and the Prize in Economics have been awarded 597 times to 950 people and organizations.

66. When did the first awards ceremony take place?
 (A) 1882 (B) 1895 (C) 1901 (D) 1938
 67. According to this passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
 (A) Only a few individuals have received two awards in their life.
 (B) Nobel Prizes awards vary in monetary value.
 (C) Politics can play an important part in selecting the prize winners.
 (D) Ceremonies are held on December 10 to honor Nobel’s invention.

(B) Many people like to wear new clothes, and so do people in the UK. According to a recent report by the Environmental Audit Committee (EAC), the UK consumes five times as many clothes today as it did in the 1980s. That’s more than any other nation in Europe and amounts to around 26.7kgs per person. This causes 235 million **garments** to be discarded – victims of fast fashion.

Fast fashion is defined as “an accelerated fashion business model” involving “increased numbers of new fashion collections every year,” “quick turnarounds” and “lower prices,”

according to the EAC. Globalization means that **attire** is made in countries where labor is cheaper. This saving is passed on to consumers, who then consider the **garb** they own disposable – easily replaceable with something more on-trend. And that creates problems. To begin with, there's the environmental cost. Manufacturing any kind of textile costs resources. For example, synthetic fibers, which are made from plastic, have a larger carbon footprint than natural ones. On the other hand, natural fibers, though more carbon-efficient, still require more water to grow. And further resources are used as the cloth is dyed, made into **apparel** and transported to retail for sale. Then, the fast-fashion industry is under pressure to put the latest trending items on shelves fast, which usually leads to **exploitation** of workers and they are usually forced or threatened to labor in poor working conditions. In countries such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia and the Philippines, workers are paid very low wages. One worker in Ethiopia told the BBC that they had to deal with intolerable conditions, such as withheld overtime payments, verbal abuse, and unsanitary toilets.

68. This passage is mainly written to inform readers of _____.
 (A) poor working conditions for clothes workers
 (B) problems that fast fashion has presented
 (C) the hidden costs of globalization
 (D) several important contributions of EAC
69. What will the next paragraph of this passage most likely deal with?
 (A) Reasons why people should be against globalization.
 (B) Benefits people can get from being a member of the EAC.
 (C) Things that people can do to reduce clothes waste.
 (D) Attitudes people should take toward saving natural resources.
70. As is used in the passage, which pair of the words has quite different meanings?
 (A) garments; attire (B) garb; attire
 (C) garb; apparel (D) apparel; exploitation

(C) Many people are confused about the benefits of eating breakfast. Which is true—should we or should we not make the morning meal a priority? According to one argument, eating breakfast improves our cognitive performance and helps us do better at work and on tests. Several studies have shown that people who did not eat breakfast were exhausted by noon and performed worse on cognitive tests than those who had breakfast. Furthermore, scientists have found that people who have oatmeal and milk in the morning digest and burn carbohydrates more efficiently than those who don't eat breakfast. Eating breakfast more than four times a week may even prevent weight gain.

Another popular eating pattern these days is called intermittent fasting. One common method is eating nothing for 16 hours a day, which allows the body to burn fat instead of sugar for fuel. This method of dieting has been credited with many benefits, including weight

loss and improved memory. However, if you do eat breakfast, it should ideally be natural and high in nutrients. If your breakfast is usually made up of sweet or high-carb foods like cereal or bread, it's probably better to not have a morning meal.

But whether or not we have breakfast is probably not the most important factor that affects our health. What's important is to make breakfast and all our other meals as rich in nutrients as possible. That is the key to good health.

71. What benefit does eating breakfast bring us, according to one argument?
 (A) Having breakfast every day can protect us from diseases.
 (B) Eating breakfast improves our mood.
 (C) It makes us perform better at work and in school.
 (D) It helps us sleep better at night.
72. Look at the breakfast menu. Based on the information provided in the passage, which of the following is an example of a good morning meal?
 (A) Andy orders a pancake with maple syrup and a black coffee.
 (B) Joseph orders a cheese omelet with a sugar-free green tea.
 (C) Emerald orders a homemade waffle with fresh orange juice.
 (D) Chris orders a toast with bacon and egg and a cappuccino.



73. Please list the advantages of intermittent fasting. (1) _____ (2) _____

第貳部分：非選擇題

班級 _____ 座號 _____ 姓名 _____

V. Vocabulary (10%)

- 74. Because of advances in speech r_____n technology and the voice assistants that frequently come built into smartphones, people are increasingly relying on conversational interactions with their devices.
- 75. Excessive use of gadgets such as mobile phones, tablets, and computer desktops can be d_____g to children’s physical and mental health.
- 76. Recently, news about harmful additives in p_____sed food has made people pay more attention to what they eat.
- 77. I like my job very much, and I have no i_____n of leaving my current position.
- 78. Discovered by American explorer Hiram Bingham III, Machu Picchu is one of the New Seven W_____rs of the world.
- 79. Parents should e_____e children to various situations and people, which will help build their confidence, self-esteem and boost their power to tell right from wrong.
- 80. Studies suggest that regular intake of the vitamin can s_____tly improve brain function. That’s why many people are taking it.
- 81. Penguin Random House is a massive company that issues 15,000 books each year, with almost 250 imprints, making it the largest of the major p_____hing companies.
- 82. Jay wants to study i_____l engineering at NTU because he is interested in how to increase efficiency and improve the quality of products.
- 83. The Oscar-winning movie “Parasite” is a Korean film that has g_____ed the attention of the world.

VI. Translation (9%) (84-86) 請依照開頭提示字母作答

- 84. 他總是言行一致。(2%)
His actions are always in _(k)_____ his words.
- 85. 我們相信他的成功關鍵在於他的鎮定。(2%)
We believe that his success _(l)_____ his calmness.
- 86. 飛機完全停止以前請勿離座。(2%)
Please_(r)_____ until the plane has come to a complete stop.
- 87. 傑克(Jack)寧願說實話也不願意說謊來掩飾他的錯誤。(3%)

台中一中 108 學年度第 2 學期期末考 高一英文

期末考答案卷 《整張繳交，請勿撕開》

IV. Reading Comprehension (2%)

73.	
-----	--

V. Vocabulary (10%)

74.	75.	76.	77.	78.
79.	80.	81.	82.	83.

VI. Translation (9%) (84-86) 請依照開頭提示字母作答

- 84. _____ 2 %
- 85. _____ 2 %
- 86. _____ 2 %
- 87. _____

3 %

【試題結束】

Life is a never-ending struggle. Happy Summer Vacation!

I. Listening Test (10%)

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

II. Cloze Test (50%)

11. D	12. B	13. D	14. C	15. A
16. A	17. B	18. D	19. A	20. D
21. C	22. B	23. C	24. D	25. C
26. B	27. A	28. C	29. B	30. B
31. C	32. D	33. A	34. B	35. C
36. D	37. A	38. B	39. C	40. A
41. C	42. A	43. B	44. A	45. D
46. B	47. A	48. B	49. D	50. A
51. C	52. D	53. A	54. D	55. B
56. A	57. D	58. C	59. B	60. C

III. Vocabulary (5%)

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

IV. Reading Comprehension (16%)

66. C	67. D	68. B	69. C	70. D
71. C	72. B			

73. weight loss improved memory (2%)

V. Vocabulary (10%)

74. recognition	75. damaging	76. processed	77. intention	78. Wonders
79. expose	80. significantly	81. publishing	82. industrial	83. grabbed

VI. Translation (9%) (84-86) 請依照開頭提示字母作答

84. keeping with (2%)

85. lies in (2%)

86. remain seated (2%)

87. Jack would rather tell the truth than tell lies to cover up his mistakes.
(3%)

Jack would tell the truth rather than tell lies to cover up his mistakes.
(3%)