

臺中市立臺中第二高級中等學校

108 學年度 第 二 學期 一 年級 類組 英文 科期末考試題

本科電腦代碼： 10 年 班 姓名 座號 號

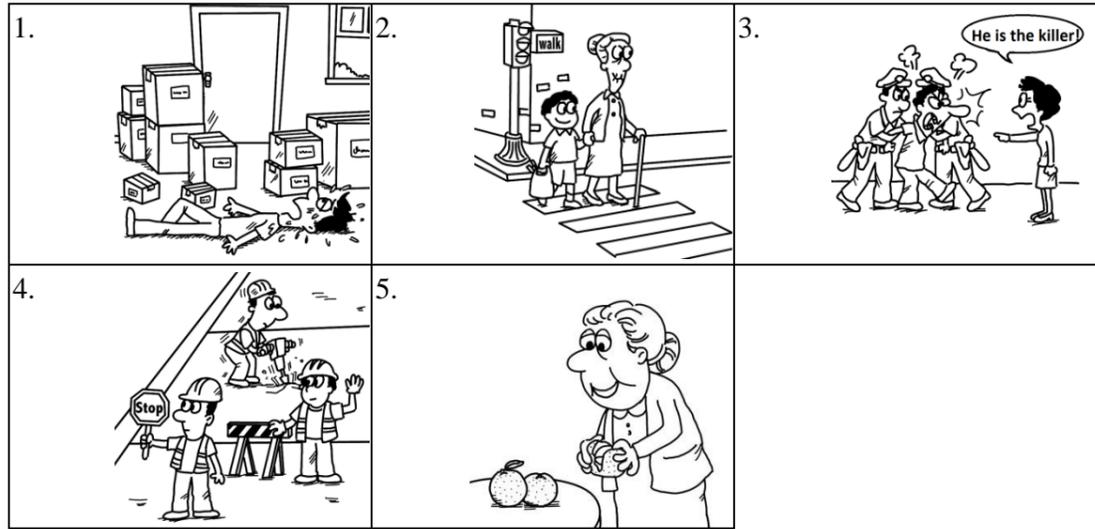
注意：答案卷與答案卡未寫或未劃記正確或未在規定位置填寫班級、姓名、座號者，該科成績扣五分登記。

本試卷計 2 張共 4 面

第一部分：選擇題，共 75 分

I. Listening Comprehension: 15%

Part 1: Picture Questions (5%) Look at each picture and answer the question.



Part 2: Best Response Questions (5%) Listen to the question or statement and choose the best response.

6. (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.
7. (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.
8. (A) Really? What do the signs say? (B) Right. He did it to keep animals out.
 (C) Why? Won't the roof block the sunlight? (D) Yes. The machine waters his plants for him.
9. (A) Yeah. It's hilly and has so many trees. (B) I agree. The weather is always pleasant.
 (C) I know. I love watching the wild animals. (D) Yes. The people that live here are so nice.
10. (A) No. You should try our fish. It's the best. (B) Yes. There are several seats open at eight.
 (C) Sure. You can get your food delivered to you. (D) I'm sorry, but we don't have any chicken left.

Part 3: Conversation Questions (3%) Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

11. (A) She looks like her dad. (B) She has a big family.
 (C) She looks happy in the picture. (D) She looks younger than her brother.
12. (A) To take a break from writing. (B) A pen to write his paper.
 (C) Something to give him ideas. (D) Someone else to write the paper for him.
13. (A) He should not give up so easily. (B) She is making dinner at home.
 (C) She is not in the mood to celebrate. (D) He should eat out for being successful.

Part 4: Short Talk Questions (2%) Listen to the following paragraph and answer the questions.

14. (A) It can be put on pizza. (B) It can be added to salads.
 (C) It can be used as a cleaner. (D) It can be used to make baked goods.
15. (A) They are not expensive. (B) They won't hurt the environment.
 (C) No chemicals are used in the process. (D) Material made from pineapple leaves can be eaten.

II. Vocabulary in Context (Part 1): 15%

16. The store does not take responsibility for any loss or damage to customers' personal _____.
 (A) wage (B) property (C) proverb (D) virtue
17. "Pride and Prejudice" is a classic of English _____ written by Jane Austen in 1813.
 (A) literature (B) preposition (C) paragraph (D) verse
18. The amount of carbon dioxide has gradually increased in the _____ as we continue to burn fossil fuels.
 (A) voyage (B) receipt (C) atmosphere (D) feather
19. Asia is by far the world's largest _____, with a total population of over 4.5 billion people.
 (A) theory (B) cape (C) continent (D) margin
20. Adam managed to _____ with his boss for a pay increase.
 (A) negotiate (B) predict (C) revise (D) distinguish
21. The Taiwan government has provided various _____ to help international students to study in Taiwan.
 (A) symphonies (B) syllables (C) presentations (D) scholarships
22. He eventually earned a Ph.D. in _____ and worked in various universities, though never for a long time.
 (A) nationality (B) psychology (C) panel (D) poll
23. The famous _____ stolen by thieves from the museum a few years ago was finally recovered.
 (A) postage (B) recreation (C) sculpture (D) bacterium
24. _____ inequality between African Americans and whites is a long-standing issue in America's history.
 (A) racial (B) tribal (C) moral (D) singular
25. Jane is the world's best tennis player because she's _____ everything else in her life for it.
 (A) sacrificed (B) summarized (C) rhymed (D) referred
26. He was arrested for taking part in _____ activities aiming at overthrowing the government
 (A) logical (B) revolutionary (C) psychological (D) medium
27. Situated in northwestern Arizona, the Grand _____ with millions of visitors each year is cut by the Colorado River.
 (A) Riddle (B) Canyon (C) Creature (D) Brook
28. Taiwan is highly diversified in terms of _____ belief, with the practices of Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity, and so on.
 (A) productive (B) environmental (C) divine (D) religious
29. The seeds Stewart planted a few months ago have taken root and are starting to _____.
 (A) blossom (B) breed (C) loan (D) quote
30. The social _____ program provides assistance to the elderly and the sick.
 (A) profit (B) brass (C) ministry (D) welfare

III. Cloze Test: 25%

(A) TED is a 31 platform for spreading ideas, usually in the form of inspiring and powerful talks. TED began in 1984 as a conference where Technology, Entertainment and Design gathered. Today, the videos on TED covers almost all topics — Some are about science, 32 are about business, and still others are about global issues — Armed with the slogan "ideas worth spreading," TED posts talks online for free distribution in more than 110 languages. Meanwhile, independently-run TEDx events help share ideas in communities 33. 34, world-renowned speakers and thought leaders, such as Bill Clinton, Stephen Hawking, Jane Goodall, James Cameron, Bill Gates, Jeff Bezos, and many Nobel Prize winners, have delivered their TED speeches. The

speakers are given a maximum of 18 minutes to share their ideas in the most innovative and engaging ways 35 their audiences, often through storytelling. Take James Cameron for example, whose big-budget films create an unreal world. In his personal talk, he revealed his childhood interest 36 the fantastic -- from reading science fiction to deep-sea diving -- and 37 it ultimately drove the success of his blockbuster hits "Aliens," "The Terminator," "Titanic" and "Avatar." Listening to TED talks by amazing speakers will get you inspired and expand your horizon.

31. (A) sharing-knowledge (B) knowledge-sharing (C) knowledge-shared (D) share-knowledge
 32. (A) others (B) the other (C) another (D) still others
 33. (A) out of this world (B) around the corner (C) around the clock (D) around the world
 34. (A) In the beginning (B) Over the years (C) Later on (D) In this case
 35. (A) with (B) from (C) at (D) through
 36. (A) to (B) on (C) of (D) in
 37. (A) which (B) that (C) what (D) how

(B) The Taiwanese roadside banquet, 38 a ban-doh, is not just about foods, but about a(n) 39 of community to guests. Ban-dohs, literally meaning "to set tables," are held to celebrate important folk culture events, 40 weddings, birthdays of local Gods, lunar year-end parties, the Ghost Festival, to other major social gatherings. There is usually a big tent 41 up on the road next to the host's house or front yard. Apart from delicious foods, watching entertainers 42 during a traditional ban-doh feast is also something that guests enjoy. Entertaining performance varies at different occasions. For a wedding party, singing is the most popular show. The host usually 43 guests to sing or to show off their talents on the stage to entertain the crowd, making everyone happy.

A ban-doh banquet usually serves up ten to twelve dishes, usually in even numbers, 44 it is customary to regard even numbers as being more fortunate to attract good luck. Traditional ban-doh dishes include stewed pork knuckle, deep fried shrimp, sticky rice with grilled eel, abalone, and so on. However, unlike the days in the 80s, Taiwanese people have become more weight- and health-conscious in modern times, demanding higher levels of quality and food safety. Traditional ban-doh chefs now have to provide healthier ingredients and dishes 45 guests. 46, ban-doh guests today are encouraged to pack up leftovers and bring them home for the following meals, with the purpose of reducing food waste and the environmental footprint of food systems.

38. (A) known for (B) known as (C) is known as (D) know as
 39. (A) vision (B) gravity (C) image (D) sense
 40. (A) ranging from (B) taking on (C) deriving from (D) combining with
 41. (A) put (B) putting (C) to put (D) is put
 42. (A) would perform (B) performed (C) perform (D) to perform
 43. (A) invites (B) features (C) releases (D) modifies
 44. (A) if (B) although (C) once (D) since
 45. (A) with (B) to (C) for (D) with
 46. (A) In other words (B) On the other hand (C) On the contrary (D) As a result

(C) 47 with living on Earth, living in space is quite different. In space, astronauts' bodies change due to microgravity. Astronauts use their legs 48 seldom 48 their leg muscles and lower backs lose strength slowly. This is why astronauts must exercise in space every day. Bikes, treadmills and other equipment are used to

help keep their bodies in shape. 49, the absence of gravity has a huge effect on human bodies even when they return to Earth. In space, the blood and water in the body move to the upper body and head. 50 too much fluid, the brain will tell the body to make less. When the astronauts come back to Earth, 51 they have to rest for a few days to have enough time to make new blood and water for their bodies. If they don't, they might even faint!

Space station crews usually sleep in sleeping bags fixed to small cabins. In this case, they might not bump into something and find themselves 52 around when they wake up. 53, astronauts are scheduled for eight hours of sleep at the end of each mission day. 54 living on Earth, they may wake up in the middle of their sleep period to use the toilet, or stay up late. Sometimes they might enjoy the view from the window because sunsets and sunrises are very spectacular in space, 55 every 45 minutes above Earth's atmosphere. Interestingly, during their sleep period, astronauts have reported having dreams and nightmares. Some have even reported snoring in space.

47. (A) Compared (B) To compare (C) Comparing (D) Compare
 48. (A) too; to (B) so; that (C) not; until (D) as; as
 49. (A) Instead (B) After all (C) Nevertheless (D) In addition
 50. (A) Because (B) Despite (C) Because of (D) Instead of
 51. (A) there is no doubt that (B) there is a good chance that
 (C) there is no difference that (D) there is no use that
 52. (A) float (B) floats (C) floated (D) floating
 53. (A) Otherwise (B) Typically (C) Furthermore (D) Thus
 54. (A) While (B) Since (C) As (D) Though
 55. (A) to occur (B) occur (C) occurred (D) occurring

IV. Contextual Filling: 10%

Celebrated on June 16th, World Sea Turtle Day is an annual event that has been 56 since 2000. It was founded by American Tortoise Rescue, which is a nonprofit group that rescues and rehabilitates all species of tortoise and turtle. The purpose of World Sea Turtle Day is to raise people's 57 of the things that they can do to protect the habitats of turtle.

Sea turtles have been 58 for more than 100 million years. The first few years of a marine turtle's life are often 59 as the 'lost years'. The lost years they spend at sea – which can be up to 20 years – largely remain a mystery to humans. It's 60 that as few as 1 in 1,000 marine turtle eggs will survive to adulthood. And if beaches are littered with trash, it would prevent hatchlings from reaching the sea.

Nearly all species of marine turtle are classified as 61, or even threatened with extinction. Plastic pollution is one major threat to sea turtles. 62 8 million tons of plastic dumped into our oceans every year, these amazing creatures are under threat. 63, one sea turtle out of two has ingested plastic - often mistaking it for food such as jellyfish. In addition, human activities, like killing turtles for their eggs, meat, skin, and shells, have had a huge impact on their population. On the other hand, climate change also affects their nesting sites. By changing the 64 of the sand, the gender of the hatchlings might be unbalanced with too many females and few males. Here are some things you can do to protect turtles: clean up the beach; remove any waste from beaches that might hinder a turtle's nesting; decrease the use of plastic; if you live in a beach-front residence, turn your lights off. 65 what action you would take on World Sea Turtle Day, bear in mind that every one of us plays a crucial role in saving these precious animals and protecting their habitat.

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注意：答案卷與答案卡未寫或未劃記正確或未在規定位置填寫班級、姓名、座號者，該科成績扣五分登記。

本試卷計 2 張共 4 面

(請忽略選項大小寫)

(A) endangered	(B) temperature	(C) taking place	(D) referred to	(E) estimated
(AB) no matter	(AC) with	(AD) in fact	(AE) awareness	(BC) around

V. Reading Comprehension: 10%

While face coverings are fast becoming the norm in public spaces to slow the spread of the novel coronavirus, the global politics are more complicated than ever — it is not just about the current crisis, but also about the change of broader values and stereotypes of head scarves.

Many European countries have enforced “burqa bans” that forbid full-face coverings for public safety for a long time. Ironically, they are now requiring the wearing of face masks despite their coexisting bans on face coverings. For instance, France stood firm on its ban, which prohibits the wearing of clothing intended to hide the face in public spaces, even though masks are now being required on public transportation and in schools. Confusion remains about what counts as an acceptable coronavirus face mask. In Belgium, a law passed in 2011 bans the wearing of clothing in the street that obscures one’s identity. The face-coverings ban involves punishments of up to seven days in prison. Yet now, the country is currently in a state of emergency. Because of the coronavirus, wearing a mask (or a scarf) is **compulsory** on public transportation and “strongly encouraged” in other places. In the Netherlands, citizens are now required to wear masks on trains and buses. But last year, a law came into effect banning face coverings on public transportation, in hospitals and in schools. There are similar situations in Austria, Denmark, Bulgaria and certain parts of Italy, Spain and Germany.

It is contradictory to enforce masks for public safety reasons while banning other face coverings simultaneously. Face masks are now seen as a social measure for protecting people, yet niqabs, full-face veils, are treated as an antisocial act because of religious discrimination. Many people are currently unintentionally breaking the law despite following the government’s new advice. Several lawyers in Europe argued that the current situation makes such burqa bans not applicable. Furthermore, masks are not fully available in many countries. Using burqa or a face veil to protect oneself and others against the coronavirus is thus reasonable.

The idea that face veils are something threatening to a nation, to a culture, or to a society has now been confronted. Since the outbreak, a slight public shift has been noticed. Those who wear a niqab or burqa cannot be seen as dangerous or disconnected from society, since most people wear a mask now.

66. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The importance of enforcing mask laws.
- (B) The ways to remove religious discrimination.
- (C) The conflicts and changes of countries’ attitudes toward burqa bans.
- (D) The stereotypes behind head scarves.

67. Why do many European countries enforce “burqa bans” according to the passage?
 (A) Because of the coronavirus outbreak. (B) Because of public safety.
 (C) Because of the protection of human dignity. (D) Because of gender equality.
68. Which country is **NOT** mentioned as an example banning face coverings?
 (A) Australia (B) Italy (C) Belgium (D) Bulgaria
69. What does “**compulsory**” mean in the second paragraph?
 (A) acceptable (B) effective (C) necessary (D) respectful
70. What can be inferred from the passage?
 (A) One day, people will accept those who wear niqabs or burqa as part of their society.
 (B) It is French government’s primary goal to make people wear any type of masks to fight against coronavirus.
 (C) People break “burqa bans” intentionally because they want to defend their religion.
 (D) Laws regarding face masks in Western countries should be revised and reenacted.

第二部分：非選題，共 25 分

VI. Vocabulary in Context (Part 2): 10%

71. The ice melted into l_____d after it was left out of the freezer.
72. The software company has well-trained staff to a_____t its clients with their computer setup.
73. Marc was informed that his job was t_____y and that when the summer was over he would need to look elsewhere.
74. The national team is ranked No.1 in the world and has won n_____s Olympic gold medals and World Cups.
75. A group of protesters supporting the “Black Lives Matter” movement continue to o_____y parts of Downtown Vancouver.
76. The company has founded various charity o_____ns to help raise money for people on low incomes.
77. The pregnant woman drinks caffeine-free herbal tea which serves as an a_____e to coffee.
78. Many people believe in the e_____e of ghosts, but scientists assert that there is no solid evidence to prove it.
79. Marathon runners can take a glance at their d_____l watches and know the time as well as the distance they have traveled immediately.
80. Eating a balanced and varied diet r_____rly allows you to get the right amount of nutrients, helps you keep healthy, and fight off sickness.

VII. Rewrite and Translation: 15% (每 1 小題 5 分，錯 1 字扣 1 分。)

81. Journalists report that there will be a typhoon approaching Taiwan next week. (請用”It...”開頭改寫)

82. 直到失去健康人們才知道健康的重要性。

83. 一看到門打開，群眾就衝進百貨公司。

答案公佈表

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第一部分:選擇題, 共 75 分

I. Listening Comprehension: 15%

1-5 DCDAC 6-10 DCBAB 11-15 ACDCB

II. Vocabulary in Context (Part 1): 15%

16-20 BACCA 21-25 DBCAA 26-30 BBDAD

III. Cloze Test: 25%

31-35 BADBA 36-40 DDBDA 41-45 ACADC 46-50 BABDC 51-55 ADBCD

IV. Contextual Filling: 10%

56-60 C,AE,BC,D,E,A 61-65 A,AC,AD,B,AB

V. Reading Comprehension: 10%

66-70 CBACD

第二部分: 非選題, 共 25 分

VI. Vocabulary in Context (Part 2): 10%

71. liquid	72. assist	73. temporary	74. numerous	75. occupy
76. organizations	77. alternative	78. existence	79. digital	80. regularly

VII. Translation and Rewrite: 15%

81. It is reported that there will be a typhoon approaching Taiwan next week.

82. People don't know the importance of health until they lose it.

83. Upon/ On seeing the door open, the crowd rushed into the department store.