

適用班級：301-314

考試範圍：San Ming B5 L7~L10; English Digest October week 3~4, November week 1~3; 101&100 年學測試題

答題說明：選擇題(1-61)請依據題號劃卡，非選擇部分請填寫於答案卷，並將答案卡與答案卷一起交回

試卷張數：共三張六頁 填答方式：答案卷、答案卡

注意事項：若因個人因素致使無法讀卡，一律扣十分

I. Vocabulary & Grammar (20%, @1)

1. This _____ is used to manufacture computer parts that are exported to other countries.
(A) necessity (B) facility (C) electricity (D) diversity
2. The inventor said that he _____ most of his product ideas when he is taking a shower.
(A) concludes (B) conserves (C) confronts (D) conceives
3. _____ someone told Jim about the surprise birthday party we had planned for him because he wasn't shocked at all.
(A) Constantly (B) Promptly (C) Genuinely (D) Evidently
4. The major smartphone makers are _____ that try to get as many costumers as possible.
(A) resources (B) residents (C) competitors (D) organisms
5. In a cold place like Siberia, any temperatures above freezing will feel _____ warm during the winter.
(A) relatively (B) roughly (C) essentially (D) preferably
6. The company plans to _____ a new magazine that will mostly cover international economics.
(A) depict (B) require (C) tackle (D) launch
7. This medical device will _____ your body and detect any broken bones.
(A) drain (B) scan (C) lessen (D) patrol
8. The miners were rescued by a long _____ arm that reached down into the hole where the men and women had been trapped for days.
(A) superior (B) intense (C) mechanical (D) alternative
9. Kurt sometimes visits hot springs to relieve his stress and feel _____.
(A) disappointed (B) refreshed (C) qualified (D) astonished
10. The couple took a _____ in the park after dinner to get a little exercise.
(A) stroll (B) norm (C) flaw (D) perk
11. No sooner _____ the bell _____ than all students ran out of classrooms.
(A) has; rung (B) had; rung (C) would; ring (D) was; rung
12. _____ you are a senior, you should think about what to do after you graduate.
(A) Despite (B) As for (C) Now that (D) Owing to
13. It was at Yo Yo Ma's concert _____ I got in touch with classical music for the first time.
(A) where (B) when (C) that (D) which
14. The antique vase is ten times _____ of the ordinary one. The former is \$3000; the latter is \$300.
(A) more expensive (B) even cheaper (C) the cost (D) as expensive
15. But for the storm yesterday, we _____ a nice trip.
(A) would have had (B) had (C) might not have (D) had not had
16. Nancy's features are like _____ of her mother.
(A) it (B) this (C) that (D) those
17. _____ the severe earthquake, the power failure caused much trouble to the city.
(A) Arising in (B) Resulting from (C) Resulted in (D) Rising from
18. It seems that a smartphone is the _____ thing that people can live without.
(A) the same (B) the very (C) the best (D) the last
19. Jason told me the accident in detail as though he himself _____ it happen.
(A) sees (B) has seen (C) had seen (D) saw

20. The musician wrote a composition, _____ he poured his feelings of love with the world.

- (A) which (B) for whom (C) into which (D) what

II. Cloze (30%, @2)

In Sarajevo in 1992, a war broke out. Bombs fell and bullets flew; blood and flesh 21 everywhere. People led an anguished life, 22 could keep out of the war. One day, as many starving people lined up to buy bread, a mortar shell was dropped, which went right into the line, killing 22 people. 23 the horrifying incident outside the window, an outstanding cellist named Vedran Smailovic decided to play music to ease the pain of his fellow people. For the following 22 days, Smailovic, fully dressed, played the most haunting tunes to the people, the deaths, and deserted streets while the battle still 24. With masonry 25 around him, the courageous musician showed no fear in the face of the killing. The shelling went on, but surprisingly, he was not hurt at all. He bravely fought for human dignity, for compassion, for civilization, and for peace as well.

21. (A) splattered (B) split (C) stranded (D) stripped
22. (A) none of them (B) many of which (C) none of whom (D) and none of whom
23. (A) Witnesses (B) Witnessing (C) Witnessed (D) To witness
24. (A) rattled (B) roamed (C) roared (D) raged
25. (A) exploded (B) to explode (C) exploding (D) been exploding

Owing to catastrophic domestic crop shortages and the soaring prices of imported goods, not to mention the terrible earthquake of 2010, farmers in Haiti haven't been able to grow food fast enough 26 every islander.

Serious 27 it is in some parts of the world, the problem of food shortages is actually preventable. In Taiwan, food shortages may not seem 28 those in the 36 countries reported by the FAO. To prevent this 29 happening, some minor adjustments can be made and, better yet, help to improve the problem of food shortages around the world. 30 counts is that we should keep this global issue in mind. With just a little effort, the global food crisis will not become a problem that is too big to be tackled.

26. (A) in order to feed (B) too feed (C) so as to feed (D) to feed
27. (A) although (B) for (C) as (D) but
28. (A) urgent to (B) emergent in (C) as urgent as (D) emergency as
29. (A) for (B) with (C) x (D) from
30. (A) What (B) How (C) Which (D) That

It is a widely 31 truth that words have power, and when people say mean or rude things to us, their words may end up hurting our feelings. Verbal abuse occurs when someone says something impolite or offensive. And victims of verbal abuse often 32 inflicting this pain on other people. Thus, the cycle of abuse continues because a victim may 33 want to regain power, and becoming an abuser is one way to do this. Recent studies have 34 also the long-term physical damage that verbal abuse can cause. Therefore, we should always 35 that our words can hurt and as a consequence choose our words very wisely before we utter them. After all, once hurtful things have been said, it is never easy to take them back.

31. (A) denied (B) acknowledged (C) exposed (D) uttered
32. (A) take up (B) back up (C) make up (D) wind up
33. (A) unconsciously (B) truthfully (C) massively (D) politely
34. (A) insulted (B) mocked (C) uncovered (D) taunted
35. (A) keep at bay (B) bear in mind (C) hold back (D) cope with

III. Matching (10%, @1)

(A) break down (B) effort (C) in response to (D) objective (E) observed

In the fall of 1973, in an 36 to bring attention to the conflict between Egypt and Israel, World Hello Day was born. The 37 is to promote peace all over the world, and to 38 barriers between every nationality. Since then, World Hello Day—November 21st of every year—has been 39 by people in 180 countries.

Taking part couldn't be. All one has to do is say hello to 10 people on the day. However, 40 the aim of this event, the concepts of fostering peace and harmony do not have to be confined to one day a year. We can the spirit going by communicating often and consciously. It is a simple act that anyone can do and it reminds us that communication is more effective than conflict.

(A) scarcity (B) has to do with (C) the latter (D) posed (E) were

Which is more valuable? Water or diamonds? Water is more useful to mankind than diamonds, and yet 41 are costlier. Why? Called the diamond-water paradox, this is a classic problem 42 to students of economics.

The answer 43 supply and demand. Being a rare natural resource, diamonds are in supply. However, their demand is high because many people buy them to tell the world that they have money, ~~termed~~ as conspicuous consumption in economics. In other words, the 44 of goods is what causes humans to attribute value. If we 45 surrounded by an unending abundance of diamonds, we probably wouldn't value them very much. Hence, diamonds carry a higher monetary value than water, even though we find more use for water.

IV. Discourse Structure (10%, @2)

46 One of the animations, Spirited Away, even won the award for Best Animated Feature at the Academy Awards ceremony in 2003. 47 Interested in animation, Miyazaki chose to pursue a career in animation after he graduated from college. 48

Miyazaki's ideas and beliefs are also expressed in his films. Being a pacifist, he is strongly against war and emphasizes its negative sides. 49

Though Miyazaki is haunted by his traumatic experience of war, his films still teach people the importance of positive thinking, of holding an optimistic attitude toward the future, and of being ready to take challenges at any time.

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- (A) Though Studio Ghibli is a company consisting of about 30 animators, people usually owe its success to Hayao Miyazaki, its chief animator.
- (B) And it wasn't long before he gained the fame for his outstanding drawing ability and creative ideas.
- (C) His famous movie, Howl's Moving Castle, conveying his anti-war messages, was inspired by the Iraq war.
- (D) Such are these hopeful concepts that people think his films are extremely meaningful.
- (E) Studio Ghibli has produced many popular animated films in the past decades.

V. Reading Comprehension (22%, @2)

Passage 1

Regeneration is a novel that deals with the horrors of war. The book was published in 1991. It is set in 1917 and the main character is a physician named Dr. Rivers. He is a psychologist who is committed to rehabilitating soldiers who suffer from mental issues as a result of World War I. He firmly believes that having his patients discuss the atrocious things they saw in battle will help them to recover. Rivers wants to rehabilitate the soldiers so they can return to the battlefield. However, the more he learns about his patients' horrible experiences, the more he begins to oppose the war. Eventually, this leads him to leave his job and take a new position elsewhere.

The novel highlights how war experiences can haunt soldiers for years to come. In many cases, these brave people who served the country have trouble fitting back into society. The author of the book, Pat Barker, has a connection to this subject. Her grandfather served in World War I when he was a young man. Hearing him discuss the conflict and observing how the war affected him helped her to better comprehend the realities of war.

51. How does Dr. Rivers change during the novel?
- (A) His hatred for the soldiers starts to grow.
 - (B) He starts realizing how damaging war is to people.
 - (C) His work makes him want to join the army.
 - (D) He thinks that he doesn't earn enough at his job.
52. According to the passage, what happens to many soldiers after the war?
- (A) They are sent to other countries to fight new battles.
 - (B) They are not allowed to return home by their governments.
 - (C) They are unable to get comfortable in their old lives.
 - (D) They are asked to become psychologists and help other soldiers.
53. How was Barker connected to the subject of her novel?
- (A) She actually worked in a hospital during World War I.
 - (B) She worked as a war psychologist and talked with soldiers.
 - (C) She had her grandfather write most of the book's early chapters.
 - (D) She watched a relative who was bothered by old war experiences.

Passage 2

The world is a colorful place, but that's not just limited to the colors we see with our eyes. We also use color to describe emotions, events, and even social status. For example, the phrase "the green-eyed monster" represents jealousy. This phrase was created by William Shakespeare, who coined hundreds of words and phrases. He first used this phrase in his play *The Merchant of Venice* to describe a man's jealousy for his ex-girlfriend.

A phrase that is more common is "paint the town red," which means to celebrate something publicly in a wild way. Although its origin is uncertain, many people claim it was first used to describe the actions of Henry Beresford. Beresford, a nobleman, was aggressive and known as "the Mad Marquis." In one legend, Beresford and his friends got drunk and painted several buildings red in the town of Melton Mowbray, England.

Last but not least, the expression "born in the purple" can be used to describe someone who comes from royalty or great wealth. This is because European royalty often used purple clothing and decorations, as purple dye was once rare.

54. What is the main point of this passage?
- (A) Most people use the color red to describe themselves.
 - (B) People rarely use colors to describe situations.
 - (C) We can use colors to express different concepts.
 - (D) Aside from being seen, colors have little meaning.
55. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Shakespeare invented many new words.
 - (B) Purple dye was once commonly found.
 - (C) Beresford was a rich but wild person.
 - (D) Colors can have many different meanings.
56. Which of the following is NOT discussed in this passage?
- (A) What happened to Beresford after painting the buildings.
 - (B) Why purple was linked to Europe's kings and queens.
 - (C) Beresford's wild actions one night in Melton Mowbray.
 - (D) The reason Shakespeare's character feels jealous.

Passage 3

The Venezuelan government began to evacuate the world's tallest slum, a skyscraper in Caracas, in late July. The 45-story "Tower of David" lies in the heart of Venezuela's capital, and was meant to represent the country's economic power. Instead, it has become a symbol of Venezuela's struggle with poverty.

The tower was named after David Brillembourg, its initial and main investor. Brillembourg died in 1993 while the tower was under construction, and work on the building came to a stop. Then, in 1994, the world entered a banking crisis that struck Venezuela particularly hard. The country's government took over construction of the tower, but work on it never resumed.

Sometime in 2007, groups of squatters moved into the building, which had no electricity or running water. This didn't stop the squatters though; they illegally stole electricity nearby and eventually occupied 28 of the building's floors. The people living in the tower created their own community, complete with barber shops, beauty salons, and day-care centers. The Venezuelan government claimed it forced the squatters to leave for safety reasons, and depicted that the tower as full of crime and poverty.

57. What is the main topic of this passage?
- (A) The economic revival taking place in Caracas.
 - (B) The tallest unused building in South America.
 - (C) A Venezuelan building that was abandoned.
 - (D) A new government in charge in Venezuela.
58. Which of the following is NOT discussed in this passage?
- (A) The government's reasons for the evacuation.
 - (B) The services that the squatters enjoyed.
 - (C) The number of floors that were occupied.
 - (D) The cost of completing the Tower of David.
59. What can we infer about the tower from the passage?
- (A) It will soon house more squatters.
 - (B) It will likely be empty now.
 - (C) It will be torn down very soon.
 - (D) It will probably fall apart.

Passage 4

In a handful of fishing villages in Japan, a group of elderly women work as sea divers. They will often travel as far as 25 meters down into the depths of the sea without any diving gear. These women, called ama, search the ocean for seaweed, oysters, and shellfish. The earliest reference to them comes from an 8th-century book of poems. At this time the appeal of the ama was great. They were featured in other forms of Japanese literature and immortalized in woodblock prints. Still, no one is 100 percent certain why these women were chosen to dive instead of men. Some believe it's because women were supposed to handle the cold better due to having higher levels of body fat. Others think it's because the men were already busy fishing from boats far away from the shore. Believe it or not, some ama still exist in Japan today, albeit in much smaller numbers. Modern Japanese women do not aspire to become free-divers, as they have plenty of other career options open to them. Nonetheless, whether or not the profession of the ama survives, the romantic vision of these female divers won't soon be forgotten.

60. Why might women divers have been selected to dive deep into the ocean?
- (A) They were able to hold their breath for longer periods of time.
 - (B) The men couldn't work as well in cold temperatures.
 - (C) Most women have less body fat than men.
 - (D) It was once illegal for Japanese women to ride in boats.
61. According to the article, why do fewer women today want to become ama?
- (A) They are able to get other jobs instead.
 - (B) Modern Japanese men won't marry ama anymore.
 - (C) New laws in Japan prevent women from diving.
 - (D) They are worried that future generations will disrespect the ama.

VI. Translation (8%)

1. 拍攝這些電影的地點成為熱門的觀光景點。

2. 每年它們都吸引了成千上萬來自不同國家的觀光客。

桃園縣立平鎮高中 103 學年度 第一學期 高三 英文科 第一次期中考 答案卷

Class:

Name:

No.

VI. (8%)

1. _____

2. _____

(記得填上姓名座號並與答案卡一起交回)