

桃園市立平鎮高中 103 學年度 第二學期 高三英文 畢業考 試題卷

適用班級：301-314

命題範圍：三民課本第六冊 L6-L10，空中美語四月全，102,103 指考

注意事項：請用藍或黑筆在答案卷上作答。用鉛筆者，一律不計分。

試卷張數：試題卷三張六面，答案卷在第六頁。

一、詞彙題(@1)

1. Water, sunshine and air are _____ elements of all living things on earth.
(A) obsessive (B) indulgent (C) romantic (D) indispensable
2. The _____ of our winning several medals in the *Olympic Games* are becoming brighter.
(A) aspects (B) suspects (C) prospects (D) conceptions
3. One of the _____ of smoking is that smokers are in great danger of having lung cancer.
(A) hazards (B) profits (C) proceeds (D) corpses
4. The explosive popularity of cell phones has caused a _____ in human communication.
(A) evolution (B) revolution (C) prosecution (D) cooperation
5. A great deal of preparation usually _____ moving from one place to another. It will sometimes take you a few weeks to pack your stuff.
(A) dwarfs (B) certifies (C) precedes (D) generalizes
6. We celebrate Teacher's Day to _____ the birth of Confucius.
(A) symbolize (B) memorize (C) analyze (D) commemorate
7. According to Consumer's foundation, _____ chopsticks were found to contain traces of sulfur dioxide and some of the chopsticks wrappers contained lead.
(A) dispensable (B) inevitable (C) disposable (D) available
8. As the saying goes well, "Travel can broaden _____." That's why I like going traveling whenever I have free time.
(A) revisions (B) perceptions (C) notions (D) horizons
9. To avoid any _____, the teacher offered some clear, obvious examples and reliable statistics to support his points.
(A) ambiguity (B) variation (C) capacity (D) attendance
10. If you want to set off fireworks in UK, all fireworks must _____ to British safety standards.
(A) confirm (B) conform (C) confine (D) confide
11. You can _____ the burglar alarm either by voice recognition or by pushing the button on it.

- (A) cultivate (B) defend (C) activate (D) undertake
12. The committee will meet _____ to discuss the company's progress.
(A) initially (B) typically (C) regularly (D) approximately
 13. It's not safe to go for a walk at night because there are not enough lights that _____ the path.
(A) portray (B) yearn (C) linger (D) illuminate
 14. Many teenagers reading "Freak the Mighty" immediately _____ the feelings of the main characters.
(A) relate to (B) turn on (C) pit against (D) cave into
 15. All parents should respect what their children decide, trying to give them completely _____.
(A) small wonder (B) free rein (C) heart and soul (D) on board

二、綜合測驗(@1)

LOHAS is a(n) (16) for "Lifestyles of Health and Sustainability." To become one of those who adopt this lifestyle, known as "lohasians," you need to begin with improving your health. Since you are what you eat, you should get into the habit of eating a healthy diet. Eating foods (17) without the use of chemicals is a good way to maintain your health. Having a proper intake of nutritional supplements also helps a lot. Should you have problems coping with stress, take a yoga class, which can help you achieve better control over your mind and body.

Besides personal health, the health of the globe should also be a great concern for a lohasian. (18) going green, using eco-friendly products is a good start. Make sure that only recyclable materials are used in the production of the items you buy. If given the opinion, eat homegrown food instead of food from far away. In this way, greenhouse gases (19) by vehicles during the transportation of food can be reduced. (20), a LOHAS lifestyle benefits not only your health but also our environment, and thereby, is worth your effort.

16. (A) acronym (B) anonym (C) antonym (D) anatomy
17. (A) to grow (B) grown (C) growing (D) grow
18. (A) In terms of (B) On account of (C) On top of (D) In honor of
19. (A) put off (B) called off (C) taken off (D) given off
20. (A) To begin with (B) Not to mention (C) On the contrary (D) To sum up

contrary

Scientific studies have shown that writing by hand (21) more of our brains than simply inputting information via a keyboard. That's because we have to concentrate harder and put in more effort in order to write something. By doing so, we (22) more memory cells and build stronger connections between them. This makes information easier to remember.

In addition, handwriting helps us (23) motor skills. This is why handwriting is considered important for young learners it helps them develop as well as learn. For example, children writing things by hand not usually write more words and can express more ideas than those who use a keyboard to write things.

These benefits show that handwriting is still important. The development of software that (24) handwritten notes into text shows that people still want or need to write things by hand. What's more, few schools have the budget to equip every student with a tablet computer or a laptop. The majority of schoolwork, especially written exams, still has to be done by hand. So, even though it may seem that handwriting is becoming (25), it still has a place in the modern world.

21. (A) engages (B) emerges (C) endeavors (D) encounters
22. (A) accumulate (B) manifest (C) assassinate (D) stimulate
23. (A) for (B) with (C) by (D) on
24. (A) converts (B) grants (C) derives (D) upholds
25. (A) subtle (B) intimate (C) obsolete (D) consistent

As we all know that the music industry is losing billions of dollars each year because people download music without paying for it. Each unauthorized download of a song is prohibited by law as a copyright violation. Music is a (26) like any other, and taking it without paying for it is a crime.

Financial losses have set off a panic in the music industry, with companies (27) to maintain sales in a market. Since ISPs take a hands-off approach to regulating their customers' online activities, it has been up to record companies to take action. While it is impossible to punish everyone, (28) an example of some people who are caught in the act of piracy might serve to deter others.

Because of the Internet, artists can use it to market their music without the help of record companies, and have opportunities to reach new listeners around the world. (29) the growing number of musicians is trying to get their music heard, it becomes harder for

most of them to make a living from music, resulting from illegal download. What's worse, artists are (30) to having their music stolen. It is time for us to think twice whenever we download some things from the Internet.

26. (A) bankruptcy (B) personality (C) commodity (D) mobility
27. (A) scrambling (B) sprinting (C) revising (D) acquiring
28. (A) taking (B) making (C) doing (D) holding
29. (A) Meanwhile (B) Once (C) While (D) Although
30. (A) reluctant (B) prevalent (C) relevant (D) vulnerable

三、文意選填(每個選項只能選一次) (@1)

| | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|---------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| (AB) stricken | (AC) with | (AD) in | (AE) hybrid | (BC) proving | (BD) how |
| (BE) treated | (CD) found | (CE) on | (DB) in use | (DC) mapping | (DE) involving |

Although initially HeLa was developed for use in cancer research, that was just a start. HeLa cells have even been sent to outer space, (31) that cancer cells can grow there. Almost since its creation, the HeLa cell line has been used in many different ways, and it even helped (32) entire fields of study. For example, doctors essentially created the field of virology—the study of viruses—after infecting HeLa cells (33) everything from measles to mumps so they could observe (34) the viruses affected the cells. This led to the creation of some of the vaccines (35) today. Genetic medicine might not be possible without HeLa cells, as researchers discovered that the cells' chromosomes were visible when (36) with a specific stain. In the mid-1960s, HeLa cells were fused with mouse embryo cells to create the first cell (37), which helped researchers begin the process of (38) the human genome.

The most well-known early use of HeLa involves a disease that has been eradicated in the Western hemisphere. In the early 1950s, the United States was (39) by fear of contracting the infectious, paralytic disease called polio. Outbreaks were (40) the rise, with about 60,000 cases in 1952, and there was a huge push to come up with a vaccine. That year researcher Jonas Salk created the vaccine, and part of the testing process used HeLa cells.

| | | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| (AB) tight | (AC) bear | (AD) excitement | (AE) doughy | (BC) ever | (BD) wrapped |
| (BE) is | (CD) awoke | (CE) explosive | (DB) been | (DC) open | (DE) rose |

In the Dutch colonial town later known as Albany, New York, there lived a baker, Van

Amsterdam, who was as honest as he could be. He took great care to give his customers exactly what they paid for—not more and not less.

One Saint Nicholas Day morning, when the baker was just ready for business, the door of his shop flew (41). In walked an old woman (42) a long black shawl. She asked for a dozen of the baker's Saint Nicholas cookies. Van Amsterdam counted out twelve cookies. But the woman insisted that a dozen (43) thirteen. Van Amsterdam was not a man to (44) foolishness. He refused. The woman turned to go without the cookies but she stopped at the door, saying, "Van Amsterdam! However honest you may be, your heart is small and your fist is (45)." Then she was gone.

From that day, everything went wrong in Van Amsterdam's bakery. His bread (46) too high or not at all. His pies were sour or too sweet. His cookies were burnt or (47). His customers soon noticed the difference and slipped away.

A year passed. The baker grew poorer and poorer. Finally, on the day before Saint Nicholas Day, no customer came to his shop. Staring at his unsold Saint Nicholas cookies, he prayed that Saint Nicholas could help him.

That night, the baker had a dream. He saw Saint Nicholas pulling out gifts from his baskets for a crowd of happy children. No matter how many presents Nicholas handed out, there were always more to give. Then somehow, Saint Nicholas turned into the old woman with the long black shawl!

Van Amsterdam (48) with a start. He suddenly realized that he always gave his customers exactly what they paid for, "But why not give more?"

The next morning, on Saint Nicholas Day, the baker rose early to make cookies. And to his surprise, the cookies were as fine as they could be. When he had just finished, the old woman appeared at his door again. She asked for a dozen of Van Amsterdam's Saint Nicholas cookies. In great (49), Van Amsterdam counted out twelve cookies—and one more.

When people heard he counted thirteen as a dozen, he had more customers than (50) and became wealthy. The practice then spread to other towns as a common custom.

四、篇章結構(@2)

As the worst drought in more than sixty years drags on, the water shortage in Taiwan has developed into an extremely serious problem. The northern part of the island is the area most badly hit. Water levels in the Shihmen Reservoir, supplying most of the region, had fallen to less than 25 percent of capacity by the beginning of April. (51). In

the meantime, however, the worst affected cities and counties have been forced to intensify previous water-rationing measures.

Many areas of northern Taiwan, including Hsinchu, Taoyuan and parts of New Taipei, have seen household water supplies reduced to five days a week on a rotational basis.

(52). To cope with the shortages, many homes, schools and companies have been relying on water stored in large tanks on roofs and elsewhere. Local governments in New Taipei and Taoyuan have set up temporary supply stations where residents can obtain water.

(53). There are widespread leaks in the pipes that carry water around the cities and counties. Low bills are another reason why maintenance of water supplies has been poor. People in Taiwan pay only a fifth of the global average for their water, so it is no surprise that they sometimes take water for granted. Waste is undoubtedly a side effect of cheap water.

(54). More intense rainstorms, fueled²¹ by climate change, have extended the areas of the island that are vulnerable to landslides. Mud from landslides is often deposited in rivers and reservoirs, whose capacity for water storage is declining. Accumulated sediment is filling many reservoirs, which may end up being abandoned. Under these circumstances, the frequency of water shortages is naturally increasing.

Clearing reservoirs of sediment and repairing leaks are solutions that will require time. For now, the main responsibility for conserving water lies with the consumer.

(55). Recycling water where possible, taking shorter showers, turning off taps, and only using washing machines with full loads are some ways to reduce consumption. Water conservation must begin at home, and the time to act is now!

- (A) If we want to guarantee adequate water supplies for the future, we all need to make saving this precious resource a big part of our daily lives
- (B) The problem is being worsened by what is happening to some of Taiwan's reservoirs.
- (C) While lack of rainfall is the main cause of falling water supplies, poor water management has also received a share of the blame.
- (D) It is hoped that seasonal rains will help alleviate the situation in the coming months.
- (E) This so-called third phase of water rationing is set to continue for an indefinite period.

五・閱讀測驗(@2)

(A) Sitting by the fireplace on a cold winter night is a time-honored tradition in many parts of the world. But the smoke that comes off the flames can build up in a chimney's flue. The buildup is flammable, so it can cause fires and carbon monoxide poisoning. To prevent this disaster from occurring, people hire chimney sweeps to clean out the soot.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, the life of a chimney sweep was tough. Most cleaners were young boys who, due to their size, were forced to climb up narrow flues to clean them. As a result, many boys died from suffocation. Laws were created in the UK to protect these "climbing boys" and young chimney sweeps in general.

Today's chimney sweeps are adults and have better training than the climbing boys of yore. In Austria, to become a chimney sweep, a person must receive three years of professional training. Moreover, instead of wearing simple wool clothing, as was common two centuries ago, modern sweeps wear black outfits with double rows of gold buttons and high black hats. They also utilize special equipment, which weighs around 20 kilograms, to clean the flues. The whole process takes about 30 minutes, and the fee for a chimney sweep is approximately NT\$6,000 per cleaning.

The occupation is well **regarded**, too. Austrian employees cannot be punished by their employers if they're tardy for work because a chimney sweep was at the employee's house. What's more, a chimney sweep, dressed in black, is considered a good sign since there are not many chimney sweeps around in Austria. Some people believe touching the buttons on a sweep's outfit will bring good luck. Therefore, should you ever see a chimney sweep in your travels to Austria, be sure to stop to touch their buttons.

56. Why were young boys often used as chimney sweeps?

- (A) They were small enough to fit up the chimneys.
- (B) They didn't need to be paid at all due to their age.
- (C) They were all orphans so it didn't matter if they died.
- (D) They usually enjoyed doing this job.

57. According to the article, modern chimney sweeps _____.

- (A) can clean a chimney in less than 20 minutes
- (B) wear simple wool clothing that's easy to wash
- (C) use very heavy equipment in their work
- (D) earn about NT\$6,000 per week at their jobs

58. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "**regarded**" in the last paragraph?

- (A) respected
- (B) perceived
- (C) trained
- (D) educated

59. Why would someone touch a chimney sweep's buttons?

- (A) To check to see if they have professional training.
- (B) To get rid of the soot and make them look smarter.
- (C) To see if there is carbon monoxide in the chimney.
- (D) To guarantee good fortune for the future.

(B) Cholera is an infection of the intestine by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. Symptoms may range from none, to mild, to severe. The classic symptom is large amounts of watery diarrhea that lasts a few days. Vomiting and muscle cramps may also occur. Diarrhea can be so severe that it leads within hours to severe dehydration and electrolyte imbalance. This may result in sunken eyes, cold skin, decreased skin elasticity, and wrinkling of the hands and feet. The dehydration may result in the skin turning bluish. Symptoms start two hours to five days after exposure.

Cholera is caused by a number of types of *Vibrio cholerae*, with some types producing more severe diseases than others. It is spread mostly by water and food that has been contaminated with human feces containing the bacteria. Insufficiently cooked seafood is a common source. Humans are the only animal affected. Risk factors for the disease include poor sanitation, not enough clean drinking water, and poverty.

Prevention involves improving sanitation and access to clean water. Cholera vaccines that are given by mouth provide reasonable protection for about six months. They have the added benefit of protecting against another type of diarrhea caused by *E. coli*. The primary treatment is oral rehydration therapy, with slightly sweet and salty fluids. Rice based oral rehydration solutions are preferred. Zinc supplementation is useful in children. In severe cases, intravenous fluids, such as with Ringer's lactate, may be required, and antibiotics may be beneficial. Testing to see what antibiotic the cholera is susceptible to can help guide the choice.

Cholera affects an estimated 3–5million people worldwide and nearly 120,000 people died from it. While it is currently classified as a pandemic, it is rare in the developed world. Cholera occurs as both outbreaks and chronically in certain areas. Areas with an ongoing risk of disease include Africa and south-east Asia. Children are being most affected. While the risk of death among those affected is usually less than 5%, it may be as high as 50%

among some groups who don't have access to treatment. Historical descriptions of cholera are found as early as the 5th century BC in Sanskrit. The study of cholera by John Snow between 1849 and 1854 led to significant advances in the field of epidemiology.

60. What is the basic symptom of people having had Cholera?

- (A) They have bluish and elastic skin
- (B) They have sunken eyes and wrinkly faces.
- (C) They have had diarrhea for couple of days.
- (D) They will have a fever and muscle cramps and vomit.

61. Which of the following statement is true?

- (A) Cholera is an infection of the blood by constantly contacting with the patients without proper precautions.
- (B) Cholera is spread mostly by contaminated water and food, especially insufficiently cooked seafood.
- (C) Cholera can easily infect humans and other kinds of animals through air transition.
- (D) Cholera is caused by a number of types of *Vibrio cholerae*, all of which produce more severe disease than others

62. According to this passage, we can know that _____

- (A) oral dehydration therapy is the basic treatment for cholera.
- (B) most of those affected cholera are unable to recover even through proper treatment
- (C) Cholera vaccines can only provide three-month protection
- (D) children and the old are the most likely to affect cholera

63. What can we infer from this passage?

- (A) There is no cure for cholera in spite of the advances in medicine nowadays.
- (B) Nowadays, there are few cholera cases in modern nations due to the advance in medicine.
- (C) Cholera actually has been around since ancient times.
- (D) In developing nations, cholera still affects numerous people because of wars.

(C) The Strait of Malacca is a long, narrow corridor of water that runs between Indonesia and Malaysia. Going through the strait is the fastest way for ships to move between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific. The strait is one of the most important shipping in the world. Pirates love it.

The pirates we know from the movies—outfitted with parrots, eye patches and skull and bone flags—were active in the 17th and 18th centuries. Modern pirates use speedboats and are armed with assault rifles and machetes. Around the Strait of Malacca, they are numerous, and dangerous. The Strait of Malacca has many inlets and rivers where pirates can hide. In 2004 and 2005, one-third of worldwide pirate attacks happened in the strait.

Modern pirates often attack at night. They use bamboo poles and ropes with grappling hooks to climb up into ships. The pirates sometimes steal cash or valuables. Sometimes they kidnap crew members and hold them for ransom. Sometimes pirates steal an entire ship. While sailing away, they'll repaint it with a new name. Once they reach the open ocean, it's hard to find them.

Many of the pirates are Indonesian. They majority of attacks in the Malacca Strait have happened in Indonesian waters. Often the pirates are just looking for an easy victim. Other groups, however, are funded and directed by organized crime syndicates. Some pirates turn over their look to the terrorist groups.

It is these terrorist groups that most concern governments in the region as well as the governments of countries that depend on the trade passing through the Malacca Strait. Because the strait is so narrow, pirate terrorists could sink a ship or turn an oil tanker into bomb and shut down traffic through the strait. Such an attack would affect the entire global economy.

64. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Modern pirates arm themselves with advanced weapons.
- (B) In the Strait of Malacca, pirates are still a serious problem today.
- (C) The Strait of Malacca is the only place in the world where pirates are still active.
- (D) Modern pirates have made it impossible to pass through the Strait of Malacca.

65. According to the writer, why do pirates like to work in the Strait of Malacca?

- (A) There are lots of ships to attack.
- (B) It gets very dark at night.
- (C) Governments in the area do not care about piracy.
- (D) The strait is the fastest way for pirates to make their escape.

66. Which of the following statements is true if a ship is attacked by pirates?

- (A) As long as the dialers surrender to pirates, they can keep what they have.
- (B) The crew on the ship will be made to paint the ship.
- (C) The ship may be changed and become an oil tanker.
- (D) The crew on board are likely to be taken hostage.

67. Why could a terrorist attack in the Malacca Strait affect the global economy?

- (A) This could draw Indonesia into a war with the rest of Asia.
- (B) Insurance companies might raise insurance rates for ship in Asia.
- (C) Consumers would worry about pirates.
- (D) It could block an important route for trade.

(D) As an 18-year-old athlete and aspiring physical education teacher in Canada, Terry Fox's ambitions received a blow when he was diagnosed with bone cancer and his right leg was surgically removed. Experiencing the suffering of a cancer patient firsthand, Terry realized that researchers needed more funds to discover a cure for cancer. To raise this money, he decided to run across Canada on his artificial leg and called his run the "Marathon of Hope."

The Marathon began in St. John's, Newfoundland, in April 1980, and Terry ran over twenty miles everyday, ignoring the severe pain in his leg. He also faced tremendous skepticism and indifference. The Canadian Cancer Society did not believe he would achieve his goal, and people driving past would honk to force him off the road. However, Terry's heartfelt daily updates to Canada's CBC Radio slowly began to capture the imagination of the Canadian public. Soon, many citizens began to donate money to his cause. One day in Ontario, Terry received \$20,000 from people waiting on the highway. Isadora Sharp, President of the Four Seasons Hotels, donated \$10,000 and requested almost 1000 other companies to do the same.

Sadly, no amount of money could save Terry. After running for 5,373 kilometers, his cancer resurfaced and he passed away on June 28, 1981. Yet, his dream lives on. In 1988, the Terry Fox Foundation was established to raise funds for cancer research. Today, it has raised over \$340 million through the annual Terry Fox Run and thousands of donations. This money helped scientists at the University of Toronto find a way to destroy cells in retinal tumors and thus elongate the lives of people like Stephen McFadden, an 8-year-old boy in Canada suffering from retinal cancer.

Since Terry's death, his pioneering efforts have benefited hundreds of people. The cure for cancer may still be a long way away, but Terry brought us 5,373 kilometers closer to it.

68. What is the idea to inspire Terry to run the "Marathon of Hope?"

- (A) He simply loved running.
- (B) He hoped to turn famed before he passed away.

(C) He wished to raise money for cancer research.

(D) He was just too young to die.

69. Which of the following descriptions is **true**?

- (A) The Marathon won support from the very first beginning.
- (B) Terry didn't pay attention to the criticism but continued to do what he wanted.
- (C) People who passed by horned to show their approval of the run.
- (D) The President of Four Seasons strong disagreed on this act.

70. From the passage, which of the following characteristics may **NOT** be used to describe Terry?

- (A) Grateful. (B) Optimistic. (C) Determined. (D) Skeptical.

71. Which of the following descriptions is **true**?

- (A) Most of the money he raised was used on the research of his own cancer.
- (B) After the run, Terry somehow got better from his disease.
- (C) The Terry Fox Foundation has stopped working after Terry passed away.
- (D) Terry's spirit will live on even though he is no longer with us.

請將此試卷交回

Class _____ Name _____ No _____

六、連貫式翻譯

1. 成功的關鍵在於我的努力和決心。(4%)

2. 就是我自己本身可以讓自己的夢想變大並使其成真。(4%)

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|----|
| 1. |
| |
| 2. |
| |