

桃園市立平鎮高中 104 學年度 第一學期 第一次期中考試卷 高一 英文科

適用班級：101-114

考試範圍：龍騰版 B1 L1-L4 ; Live 雜誌 September W1-W4

答題說明：選擇題(1- 50)請依據題號劃卡。須繳回答案卡及答案卷

試卷張數：共 3 張 6 頁

注意事項：若因個人因素導致無法讀卡，一律扣五分！

一、字彙與慣用語選擇 (共 10 分，每題 1 分)

1. The rain \_\_\_\_\_ our plan of visiting a local night market.  
(A) skipped (B) worsened (C) ruined (D) quitted
2. The officers said innocent people's lives had been put at \_\_\_\_\_ by some dangerous terrorists.  
(A) energy (B) cause (C) mood (D) risk
3. This touching movie was in \_\_\_\_\_ of the director's father, who sacrificed himself for his family in a serious earthquake.  
(A) memory (B) experiment (C) connection (D) design
4. The aggressive country warned its neighbor countries that if they don't work with them on nuclear weapons, they will take \_\_\_\_\_ actions against them  
(A) obvious (B) military (C) suitable (D) smooth
5. Teddy felt \_\_\_\_\_ because he didn't wear his jacket and caught a cold yesterday.  
(A) depressed (B) available (C) ill (D) disgusting
6. I often felt lonely and helpless in my first month of entering a new school. \_\_\_\_\_, I met Vincent. He's really friendly and we're the best friends now.  
(A) Fortunately (B) Besides (C) Thus (D) As a result
7. Teenagers should learn how to \_\_\_\_\_ their emotions and opinions in appropriate ways.  
(A) divide (B) explode (C) separate (D) express
8. Mrs. Lee finally decided to leave her husband, because he always found \_\_\_\_\_ with her and he didn't take the responsibility of being a father.  
(A) depression (B) imperfection (C) fault (D) embarrassment
9. When you see the view from the top of the mountain in person you will know that its beauty is really beyond \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) resort (B) description (C) research (D) legend
10. My father in law is an entrepreneur by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) profession (B) connection (C) design (D) discovery

二、句型與文法測驗 (共 10 分，每題 1 分)

11. The dishes made by the great chef taste \_\_\_\_\_ and they looked like \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) amazingly ; art (B) amazing ; art works (C) amazingly ; art works (D) amazing ; art
12. Three-\_\_\_\_\_ of his homework was copy from the internet, so he failed the course.  
(A) four (B) fourth (C) quarters (D) fourth
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ athlete founded a company that makes special equipment for people of his kind.  
(A) left-handedness (B) left-handed (C) left-hand (D) left-handing
14. This is the only dress \_\_\_\_\_ I'd like to buy.  
(A) which (B) whom (C) that (D) who
15. The business man \_\_\_\_\_ I believed to be honest deceived me.  
(A) who (B) whom (C) which (D) that
16. That is the man \_\_\_\_\_ I guess to be your father.  
(A) who (B) what (C) which (D) how

17. Judy had a hard time \_\_\_\_\_ in a new country. She missed her family and wanted to go back home.  
 (A) living (B) to live (C) live (D) be lived
18. There are all kinds of products \_\_\_\_\_ in the traditional market.  
 (A) selling (B) sell (C) be sold (D) sold
19. \_\_\_\_\_ car is one of David's daily chores, and he usually does it in the morning.  
 (A) Wash (B) Washing (C) To wash .. (D) Be washed
20. We didn't go to New York last week. \_\_\_\_\_, we went to Paris with others.  
 (A) Moreover (B) Besides (C) Since (D) Instead

### 三、綜合測驗 (共 30 分, 每題 2 分)

(A)

There are many benefits of learning English. \_\_21\_\_ English well helps you explore the world better and meet different kinds of people. We \_\_22\_\_ \_\_22\_\_ life without English, because over half of the world's countries use English \_\_23\_\_ the major language of education, music, the news media and so on. About seventy percent of the people worldwide speak English \_\_24\_\_. These are the reasons \_\_25\_\_ you are among the one billion English learners on this planet. If you want to connect with the world, English would be your best choice!

21. (A) To use (B) Using (C) Use (D) Be used
22. (A) can; hardly (B) can; hard (C) can't; hardly (D) can't; hard
23. (A) for (B) from (C) as (D) in
24. (A) any longer (B) not at all (C) in time (D) to some degree
25. (A) what (B) when (C) why (D) which

(B)

Rereading your notes may actually be wasting your time. A recent study showed that \_\_26\_\_ the same material over and over is ineffective because you get most of the useful information on the first reading. On following readings, your mind tells you that you already know the text, making you pay less attention. A good \_\_27\_\_ is to create questions and then try answering them. Another strategy for retaining information is drawing pictures, \_\_28\_\_ our brains respond well to images. This forces you to be active in the learning process, and it's especially useful for the sciences. For example, try drawing pictures of human organs and labeling them \_\_29\_\_ simply reading about them. Finally, \_\_30\_\_ cramming—studying too much in a short period of time.

26. (A) cutting down (B) going over (C) living on (D) turning off
27. (A) lobby (B) crowd (C) method (D) disco
28. (A) as if (B) so that (C) as (D) which
29. (A) even though (B) as soon as (C) whether or not (D) instead of
30. (A) warn (B) admit (C) avoid (D) rescue

(C)

John and Robert, who were both seriously ill, shared a hospital room. John could sit up in his bed and look out the window. Robert, however, had to spend all his time \_\_31\_\_ flat on his back. They chatted \_\_32\_\_ hours on end about everything. When John was sitting up, he would tell Robert about the beautiful sight outside the window. There were couples \_\_33\_\_ among trees and flowers. \_\_34\_\_ John's description, Robert could imagine the greatest view in his life. Although John's condition was getting worse, he never stopped \_\_35\_\_ with Robert. Yet, Robert found that the window faced nothing but a plain wall after John was dead in his sleep.

31. (A) lying (B) laying (C) to lie (D) be lied
32. (A) about (B) for (C) from (D) on
33. (A) strolled (B) to stroll (C) be strolled (D) strolling
34. (A) has (B) with (C) in (D) of
35. (A) to share (B) share (C) sharing (D) shared

四、文意選填（共5分，每題1分）

(A) compared

(B) shown

(C) mother tongues

(D) had trouble

(E) position

Did you know language can influence the way we see the world? Different cultures interpret reality differently due to their \_\_36\_\_. Australian Aborigines rarely get lost because they always see an object's \_\_37\_\_ in absolute terms—"north" and "south" rather than "left" or "right." In southwest Africa, the Himba people have no word for blue. When \_\_38\_\_ a picture of green squares with one blue square, they \_\_39\_\_ telling which square was different. Yet, they have separate words for different shades of green. So while an English speaker may see only a green grassy field, the Himba people see various colors. For another example, take attitudes toward gender. Many languages require speakers to state peoples' genders. A study showed that such countries have fewer working women \_\_40\_\_ to countries whose languages have no gender distinction.

五、閱讀測驗（共20分，每題2分）

(A)

Redwood trees are the tallest plants on the earth, reaching heights of up to 100 meters. They are also known for their longevity, typically 500 to 1000 years. A hundred million years ago, redwoods were common in the forests of a much more moist and tropical North America. As the climate became drier and colder, they retreated to a narrow strip along the Pacific coast of Northern California.

The trunk is covered with a beautiful soft, spongy bark. This bark can be pretty thick, well over two feet in the more mature trees. It gives the older trees a certain kind of protection from insects, but the main benefit is that it keeps the center of the tree from moderate forest fires because of its thickness. This fire resistant quality explains why the giant redwood grows to live that long. While most other types of trees are destroyed by forest fires, the giant redwood actually prospers because of them.

New trees are often produced from sprouts, little baby trees, which form at the base of the trunk. These sprouts grow slowly, nourished by the root system of the "mother" tree. When the main tree dies, the sprouts are then free to grow as full trees, forming a "fairy ring" of trees around the initial tree. These trees, in turn, may give rise to more sprouts, and the cycle continues.

41. Why were redwood trees more prominent in the forests of North America millions of years ago?

- (A) The trees were taller and stronger.
- (B) The soil was softer for seeds to sprout.
- (C) The climate was warmer and more humid.
- (D) The temperature was lower along the Pacific coast.

42. What does a "fairy ring" in the last paragraph refer to?

- (A) Circled tree trunks.
- (B) Connected root systems.
- (C) Insect holes around an old tree.
- (D) Young trees surrounding a mature tree.

43. Which of the following is a function of the tree bark as mentioned in the passage?

- (A) It allows redwood trees to bear seeds.
- (B) It prevents redwood trees from attack by insects.
- (C) It helps redwood trees absorb moisture in the air.
- (D) It makes redwood trees more beautiful and appealing.

44. Why do redwood trees grow to live that long according to the passage?

- (A) They have heavy and straight tree trunks.
- (B) They are properly watered and nourished.
- (C) They are more resistant to fire damage than other trees.
- (D) They produce many young trees to sustain their life cycle.

(B)

Manners are the ways in which people behave in various situations with other people. If they behave properly, we say that they have good manners, and if they behave badly, we say that they have bad manners. However, what are good manners in one society may be bad manners in another. For example, in one society, it may be good manners for an old man to open a door for a young woman because men should be polite to women in this way; on the other hand, in another society it may be better manners for a young woman to open a door for an old man because young people should be polite to old people in this way. So when you

travel to another country, you should learn what are considered good manners there. If you use good manners, you will be a welcome visitor.

45. The word "behave" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) think                      (B) read                      (C) have                      (D) act

46. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Good manners are more important in some societies than in others.  
(B) Ideas about good and bad manners vary from one society to another.  
(C) Good manners in one society are sure to be bad manners in another.  
(D) In one society, good manners may also be bad manners.

47. What does the writer imply in this passage?

- (A) When you visit another country, you may need to behave differently from the way you behave in your own country.  
(B) People in some societies do not correctly understand what are good and bad manners.  
(C) No matter where you go, you will find that it is good manners for young people to treat old people politely.  
(D) Our ideas about manners are basically the same as those of people in other societies.

(C)

It is easy for us to tell our friends from our enemies. But can other animals do the same? Elephants can! They can use their sense of vision and smell to tell the difference between people who pose a threat and those who do not.

In Kenya, researchers found that elephants react differently to clothing worn by men of the Maasai and Kamba ethnic groups. Young Maasai men spear animals and thus pose a threat to elephants; Kamba men are mainly farmers and are not a danger to elephants.

In an experiment conducted by animal scientists, elephants were first presented with clean clothing or clothing that had been worn for five days by either a Maasai or a Kamba man. When the elephants detected the smell of clothing worn by a Maasai man, they moved away from the smell faster and took longer to relax than when they detected the smells of either clothing worn by Kamba men or clothing that had not been worn at all.

Garment color also plays a role, though in a different way. In the same study, when the elephants saw red clothing not worn before, they reacted angrily, as red is typically worn by Maasai men. Rather than running away as they did with the smell, the elephants acted aggressively toward the red clothing.

The researchers believe that the elephants' emotional reactions are due to their different interpretations of the smells and the sights. Smelling a potential danger means that a threat is nearby and the best thing to do is run away and hide. Seeing a potential threat without its smell means that risk is low. Therefore, instead of showing fear and running away, the elephants express their anger and become aggressive.

48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Kamba and Maasai people?

- (A) Maasai people are a threat to elephants.  
(B) Kamba people raise elephants for farming.  
(C) Both Kamba and Maasai people are elephant hunters.  
(D) Both Kamba and Maasai people traditionally wear red clothing.)

49. How did the elephants react to smell in the study?

- (A) They attacked a man with the smell of new clothing.  
(B) They needed time to relax when smelling something unfamiliar.  
(C) They became anxious when they smelled Kamba-scented clothing.  
(D) They were frightened and ran away when they smelled their enemies.

50. What can be inferred about the elephant's behavior from this passage?

- (A) Elephants learn from their experiences.  
(B) Elephants have sharper sense of smell than sight.  
(C) Elephants are more intelligent than other animals.  
(D) Elephants tend to attack rather than escape when in danger.

## 六、文意字彙 (共 10 分, 每題 1 分)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Accidents happen when safety checks are o\_\_\_\_\_ked.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ She suffers from a rare d\_\_\_\_\_e of brain. Sadly, there's no cure for her so far.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ It was his good f\_\_\_\_\_e to meet his wife at the right place and in the right time.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Jenna let out a cry when she b\_\_\_\_\_ped her toe on the corner of the table.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ The peak of Mt. A-li could be seen in the d\_\_\_\_\_e.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The government rewarded the o\_\_\_\_\_g scientist with a lot of money and more equipment.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Andy p\_\_\_\_\_lled his bike as fast as possible, because he was about to be late for school.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Better health care and agriculture have led to rapid p\_\_\_\_\_n growth.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ John treats people in a m\_\_\_\_\_n way, so he's unable to make any friend in school.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ All water tank and pipe should be d\_\_\_\_\_ned to keep the kitchen clean.

## 七、引導式翻譯 (共 15 分, 每題 1 分)

- (A) 至於造成左撇子的成因, 有些科學家認為是來自父母親。有些則認為跟荷爾蒙有關。  
 \_\_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_\_ the causes of left-handedness, \_\_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_\_ scientists think it comes from one's parents.  
 \_\_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_\_ say it comes from hormones.
- (B) 難道你不想要和世界任何地方的人有個共同溝通工具?  
 Would't you \_\_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_\_ to have a \_\_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_\_ of communication with people anywhere in the world?
- (C) 護士很樂意地幫他, 在確定他感到舒適後, 他離開了房間。  
 The nurse was glad to help him, and left the room after she \_\_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_\_ that he was comfortable.
- (D) 我今年有一個這麼好的開始, 真是棒極了。  
 It's great for me to be \_\_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_\_ such a good \_\_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_\_ this year.
- (E) 然而, 有些人比較喜歡用左手來與世界接觸。  
 There are, however, people who prefer to \_\_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_\_ the world with their left hand.

## 答案卷

CLASS: \_\_\_\_\_ NO: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25

(此張須繳回!)

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 104學年第1學期 月考——一年級第一類組英文 I [20151013101010101041] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體					528					高分組					143					低分組					143					全體答對率	難易指數	鑑別指數
				A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未	A	B	C	D	E	未									
1	單選題	1	C	19	8	484	17	0	0	2	0	141	0	0	0	9	8	117	9	0	0	91.67%	0.902	0.168												
2	單選題	1	D	59	81	57	326	0	5	5	10	7	120	0	1	33	34	29	45	0	2	61.74%	0.577	0.524												
3	單選題	1	A	343	66	33	85	0	1	104	16	6	17	0	0	79	16	13	34	0	1	64.96%	0.640	0.175												
4	單選題	1	B	48	456	12	12	0	0	4	138	1	0	0	0	30	99	7	7	0	0	86.36%	0.829	0.273												
5	單選題	1	C	77	13	428	9	0	1	12	0	131	0	0	0	23	7	106	7	0	0	81.06%	0.829	0.175												
6	單選題	1	A	475	9	36	8	0	0	142	0	0	1	0	0	99	7	33	4	0	0	89.96%	0.843	0.301												
7	單選題	1	D	165	35	60	268	0	0	27	4	10	102	0	0	54	12	22	55	0	0	50.76%	0.549	0.329												
8	單選題	1	C	48	51	359	67	1	2	11	14	107	10	0	1	17	14	77	34	1	0	67.99%	0.643	0.210												
9	單選題	1	B	18	419	39	53	0	0	1	136	1	5	0	0	7	91	25	20	0	0	79.17%	0.794	0.315												
10	單選題	1	A	355	43	49	80	0	1	117	7	6	13	0	0	61	23	21	37	0	1	67.23%	0.622	0.392												
11	單選題	1	B	22	366	50	90	0	0	1	122	8	12	0	0	17	71	16	39	0	0	69.32%	0.675	0.357												
12	單選題	1	C	4	153	300	71	0	0	0	36	94	13	0	0	4	41	70	28	0	0	56.82%	0.573	0.168												
13	單選題	1	B	172	302	38	16	0	0	24	113	2	4	0	0	65	57	17	4	0	0	57.20%	0.594	0.392												
14	單選題	1	C	205	14	307	2	0	0	45	1	97	0	0	0	58	7	76	2	0	0	58.14%	0.605	0.147												
15	單選題	1	B,D	201	234	7	87	0	0	38	88	0	17	0	0	68	45	3	27	0	0	60.61%	0.619	0.231												
16	單選題	1	A	490	13	17	8	0	0	140	0	3	0	0	0	120	9	6	8	0	0	92.80%	0.909	0.140												
17	單選題	1	A	330	153	38	8	0	0	126	15	2	0	0	0	43	73	22	5	0	0	62.31%	0.591	0.580												
18	單選題	1	D	153	35	180	160	0	0	35	1	37	70	0	0	58	21	44	20	0	0	30.30%	0.315	0.350												
19	單選題	1	B	20	472	34	2	0	0	2	141	0	0	0	0	15	103	24	1	0	0	89.39%	0.853	0.266												
20	單選題	1	D	12	33	18	464	0	1	2	3	4	134	0	0	2	23	7	110	0	1	87.88%	0.853	0.168												
21	單選題	2	B,A	24	481	19	4	0	0	2	139	2	0	0	0	15	110	15	3	0	0	95.64%	0.930	0.112												
22	單選題	2	A	384	5	124	14	0	1	128	0	14	1	0	0	64	3	65	10	0	1	72.73%	0.671	0.448												
23	單選題	2	C	78	7	343	101	0	0	4	0	126	13	0	0	35	7	49	53	0	0	64.77%	0.608	0.545												
24	單選題	2	D	50	8	62	407	1	0	2	0	0	141	0	0	31	7	38	66	1	0	77.08%	0.724	0.524												
25	單選題	2	C	34	24	404	65	0	1	4	1	135	3	0	0	22	18	68	34	0	1	76.52%	0.710	0.469												
26	單選題	2	B	91	258	92	87	0	0	11	109	14	9	0	0	34	42	26	41	0	0	48.86%	0.528	0.469												
27	單選題	2	C	28	11	485	4	0	0	0	0	143	0	0	0	23	9	108	3	0	0	91.86%	0.878	0.245												
28	單選題	2	C	138	213	115	60	0	2	35	68	20	19	0	1	36	60	38	9	0	0	21.78%	0.203	-0.126												
29	單選題	2	D	96	80	12	340	0	0	8	6	2	127	0	0	34	38	6	65	0	0	64.39%	0.671	0.434												
30	單選題	2	C	17	25	395	91	0	0	0	2	137	4	0	0	5	15	71	52	0	0	74.81%	0.727	0.462												
31	單選題	2	A	432	48	43	5	0	0	137	6	0	0	0	0	90	20	28	5	0	0	81.82%	0.794	0.329												
32	單選題	2	B	14	487	9	18	0	0	1	140	1	1	0	0	8	120	4	11	0	0	92.23%	0.909	0.140												
33	單選題	2	D	109	20	7	392	0	0	13	0	0	130	0	0	40	18	7	78	0	0	74.24%	0.727	0.364												
34	單選題	2	B	12	451	53	12	0	0	0	142	1	0	0	0	8	84	41	10	0	0	85.42%	0.790	0.406												
35	單選題	2	C	88	26	400	14	0	0	3	1	138	1	0	0	55	17	64	7	0	0	75.76%	0.706	0.517												
36	單選題	1	C	19	15	416	9	70	0	0	0	134	0	9	0	14	13	78	8	30	0	78.60%	0.741	0.392												
37	單選題	1	E	71	56	50	42	309	1	8	8	8	0	119	0	31	19	21	27	46	0	58.33%	0.573	0.517												
38	單選題	1	B	76	395	20	8	28	1	14	125	0	0	4	0	19	85	16	5	17	1	74.81%	0.734	0.280												
39	單選題	1	D	58	14	17	424	15	0	0	0	0	143	0	0	39	10	13	72	9	0	80.30%	0.752	0.497												
40	單選題	1	A	310	46	26	46	100	0	120	10	1	0	12	0	44	14	14	31	40	0	58.71%	0.573	0.531												
41	單選題	2	C	164	40	171	153	0	0	23	6	69	45	0	0	56	15	38	34	0	0	32.39%	0.374	0.217												
42	單選題	2	D	68	92	86	281	0	1	25	14	6	98	0	0	13	35	47	48	0	0	53.22%	0.510	0.350												
43	單選題	2	B	40	267	126	93	0	2	7	111	17	8	0	0	16	33	50	44	0	0	50.57%	0.503	0.545												
44	單選題	2	C	84	48	206	189	0	1	18	4	83	38	0	0	30	25	36	52	0	0	39.02%	0.416	0.329												
45	單選題	2	D	125	15	83	304	1	0	15	0	10	117	1	0	58	15	38	32	0	0	57.58%	0.521	0.594												
46	單選題	2	B	134	144	71	177	0	2	17	67	10	49	0	0	50	19	37	37	0	0	27.27%	0.301	0.336												
47	單選題	2	A	272	114	70	70	0	2	107	19	7	10	0	0	44	44	25	30	0	0	51.52%	0.528	0.441												
48	單選題	2	A	296	131	41	60	0	1	123	13	1	6	0	0	38	56	16	33	0	0	55.87%	0.563	0.594												
49	單選題	2	D	42	229	112	145	0	0	4	58	22	59	0	0	17	55	42	29	0	0	27.46%	0.308	0.210												
50	單選題	2	A	139	178	127	84	0	0	53	48	19	23	0	0	25	44	43	31	0	0	26.33%	0.273	0.196												
選填題或五選項以上各題以 1(或A) 表示作答正確, 2(或B) 表示作答錯誤																																				

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