

桃園市立平鎮高中 105 學年度 第一學期 第二次期中考 高二 英文科試卷

適用班級：201-214

考試範圍：(1) 龍騰課本第三冊 第五課至第七課 (2) 空中英語教室雜誌 10 月 全 (3) 句型翻譯寫作講義 Section 3-4

答題說明：單選題 (1 - 45 題) 請依題號劃卡，非選題 (46-66 題) 請寫在答案卷上，並與答案卡一起交回

試卷張數：試卷共 6 頁；其中，第 6 頁為答案卷

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，一律扣總分 10 分。非選題務必使用藍色或黑色原子筆書寫。

第一部分 單選題

I. 文意字彙 (10 %)

1. It has always been Sophia's dream to start a charitable _____ to promote education in rural areas.
(A) infection (B) foundation (C) relaxation (D) concentration
2. Water was seeping into his _____, so everything looked blurry.
(A) preys (B) options (C) goggles (D) banners
3. The husband and wife _____ a lot, but they still love each other.
(A) bicker (B) surprise (C) reckon (D) demand
4. There is a(n) _____ call for volunteers to help the earthquake victims.
(A) frugal (B) bound (C) urgent (D) toxic
5. Unaware of the varying speed limits on the highway, the driver was _____ with three speeding tickets in one afternoon.
(A) assigned (B) charmed (C) slapped (D) resolved
6. Hackers use _____ websites to send spam to others or drive visitors to malicious websites.
(A) prescribed (B) compromised (C) intensified (D) privileged
7. There is still no sign of rain. The _____ drought has caused significant damage to the crops.
(A) rewarded (B) impersonated (C) resolved (D) prolonged
8. Asia is the largest _____ in the world.
(A) facility (B) infection (C) capsule (D) continent
9. Going to college is a(n) _____ for most high school graduates, but not for Jacob.
(A) option (B) relaxation (C) concentration (D) amazement
10. Two of the greatest things about visiting a foreign country are experiencing its culture and trying its _____.
(A) continent (B) cuisine (C) nightmare (D) discount

II. 綜合測驗 (30 %)

第 11 至第 15 題為題組

The 250 islands of the Republic of Palau lie in the southwest Pacific. It's hard not to be overwhelmed by Palau's breathtaking natural beauty. Scuba divers, sea kayakers and snorkelers, 11, are attracted to its marine wonders. Divers are dazzled by the incredible variety of fish swimming in the 12 of the ocean and around the coral. A trip on a "Liveaboard" allows people to snorkel 13. But land tours are also amazing. You shouldn't 14. The biggest city, Koror, offers interesting shopping experiences. Adventurous people can 15 in a helicopter with no doors! Sound fabulous? Head to Palau and enjoy all it has to offer.

11. (A) out of control (B) in particular (C) in a flash (D) at first
12. (A) sight (B) wilderness (C) heights (D) depths
13. (A) in terms of (B) to their disappointment

(C) to their heart's content (D) in their memory

14. (A) pass them up (B) set them up (C) take them in (D) give them away
15. (A) pay attention (B) hold a clinic (C) pull up stakes (D) take a spin

第 16 至第 20 題為題組

In Taiwan, more and more young people are in a frenzy of street dance. Street dance is regarded as a welcome 16 from other rigid forms of dance, 17 ballet or ballroom dancing. Because of no fixed rules, street dancers are able 18 their physical limits as well as stimulate their creativity.

Street dance is believed 19 originated from American hip hop culture. African Americans use **dancing** as a way to express themselves and their frustration through dance. Street dance 20 Taiwan in the mid-1980s, and **has been** gaining popularity since then.

16. (A) essence (B) escape (C) estimate (D) estate
17. (A) for example (B) for instance (C) such as (D) as
18. (A) tested (B) testing (C) of testing (D) to test
19. (A) to have (B) having (C) that it was (D) was
20. (A) was full of (B) filled with (C) found its way to (D) filled out

第 21 至第 25 題為題組

Poetry is not just a form of literature. In poems, ideas and feelings are packed tightly into just a few lines. Poets try to tell stories in fewer words 21 with more meanings. If readers are inquisitive and imaginative enough, they will be able to understand the story by asking questions, paying attention to details, and finding the answers from the clues 22 they read.

Before reading narrative poems, readers can analyze some elements, inclusive of the setting, the characters, **the speaker, and** the plot. 23 questions frequently asked: When and where is the story 24? Who are the characters in the story? **What problems** do they have? How do they cope with these problems? The tips above make it easier for readers to 25 the whole story in narrative poems.

21. (A) and (B) or (C) but (D) so
22. (A) though (B) because (C) and (D) as
23. (A) The follow are (B) What follows is
(C) The follow is (D) What follows are
24. (A) taken place (B) taking place (C) happen (D) will happen
25. (A) pass on (B) pit aside (C) pull off (D) piece together

III. 文意選填 (10%)

第 26 至第 30 題為題組

(A) yet	(B)	provide ... with	(C)	or	(D)	spiritual
(E) those who	(AB)	name ... after	(AC)	covered	(AD)	live

Just like a beauty in a colorful kimono, Kyoto delights tourists throughout the year. As the 26 heart of Japan, there are a lot of historic shrines and temples. One of the most famous temples is the Golden Pavilion Temple, 27 in gold leaf and shining as brightly as the sun. It casts a beautiful reflection on the pond. For 28 seek Zen simplicity, Ryoanji Temple is a **must-see**. **Zen** rock gardens use rocks and sand to suggest mountains and water, which 29 tourists 29 a tranquil sense of natural beauty. The Gion District is another popular tourist destination. The teahouses in the Gion District are the places where geishas have been performing their traditional arts for hundreds of years. Geishas have to learn not only musical instruments but traditional kyomai dance as well. Its dance movements are very controlled 30 show very strong emotions. Kyoto can capture the hearts of tourists with its natural beauty, temples, and traditional arts.

第 31 至第 35 題為題組

(A) improve	(B)	replaced	(C)	double for	(D)	require
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As we know, everyone has to exercise to keep fit. But while building up your muscles, don't forget to increase your mental power, too. Many kinds of puzzles have been 31 to benefit your brain. Take jigsaw puzzles for example. They 32 you to remember colors and shapes in detail and can thus enhance your short-term memory. Riddles and mind twisters involve right-brain creativity to think 33. But at the same time, left-brain logic is also needed to solve the riddles and mind twisters. In short, these kinds of puzzles help bring the whole brain together to work 34 a goal. On top of this, working out puzzles may 35 your mood. With all the benefits above, why not reach for the nearest puzzle around you?

IV. 閱讀測驗 (20 %)

第 36 至第 37 題為題組

Technology has changed our lives in countless ways in recent years. One way that you may not have heard of is that it has given rise to a new sport: drone racing.

Many drone racers began with an interest in building the remotely controlled aircraft. In many cases they first began building and improving drones in their backyards. As drones became more and more common, increasing numbers of people took up this hobby.

Now multiple leagues are being created for people who want to race their drones. Unlike established sports, drone racing has no overarching organization. Instead, several different groups hold races and try to attract fans. This creates a challenge for them since they must compete for fans and, therefore, for money. Each league hopes that in time it will become the dominant drone-racing group. The experience of drone racing is thrilling for pilots. They control their drones from a distance but watch the race through high-tech glasses. They watch a live video that comes from cameras on the drones. It makes them feel like they are the drones.

36. How do many drone racers begin participating in the sport?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (A) They see videos of it online. | (B) They race other vehicles first. |
| (C) They are recruited by leagues. | (D) They start by building the drones. |

37. What problem do drone-racing leagues face?

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) They try to win over the viewers. | (B) Few people want to be drone pilots. |
| (C) They spend much time building drones. | (D) The sport is not allowed in many countries. |

第 38 至第 40 題為題組

Visit Japan in the summer and you will have the chance to see many exciting festivals. One of the most popular is Tanabata, or "Star Festival," which takes place on July 7. On this day, people celebrate the romantic legend of the cowherd and the weaving maid.

The festival came to Japan in the eighth century from China. These days, in Japan at least, there are actually two Tanabata festivals falling on different days according to the solar and lunar calendars.

Though the festival began in China, the Japanese celebrate it differently from the Chinese. In the Japanese tradition, people write their wishes on long narrow strips of colored paper and then tie the papers to bamboo branches. On the evening of the Tanabata festival, the branches are huge outside in hope that the wishes will come true.

The Tanabata Festival in Sendai is among the most famous in Japan. It is held from August 6 to 8, which is close to the traditional date on the lunar calendar. As the festival draws near, shops try to outdo each other with fancy decorations.

Besides hanging their wishes on bamboo branches, people in Sendai also hang up colorful paper figures, such as cranes, which are used to wish for the health of their families. At the end of the festival, the paper figures are thrown into a river. As they are carried away by the water, bad luck is said to go with them.

38. This passage primarily _____.

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) compares a Japanese festival with a Chinese one | (B) introduces a popular festival in Japan |
| (C) presents different ways of making a wish | (D) suggests trying the Japanese way of making good wishes |

39. In Japan, cranes have something to do with _____.
(A) romance (B) good luck
(C) good health (D) wealth
40. According to this article, which statement is NOT true about the Tanabata Festival in Sendai?
(A) It is always celebrated in August.
(B) Strips of colored paper with good wishes on them are hung on bamboo branches.
(C) Paper figures are hung up to wish for the health of one's family.
(D) Bamboo branches are thrown into a river, thus carrying bad luck away.

第 41 至第 43 題為題組

The most enduring image of ballroom dancing is in black and white—one of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, exquisitely dressed and looking into each other's eyes. They are in a classic pose—she's leaning back in his arms, her leg gracefully outstretched—as he waltzes her across the stage. Perhaps the most esteemed dance partners of all time, the elegant duo took the 1930s by storm and revolutionized dance.

Ballroom dancing has always had fans. It has come a long way since the prewar days, and in the 21st century it can be fast, athletic, as well as graceful and romantic. Historically, ballroom dancing was a pursuit of the upper classes. The Viennese Waltz is recognized as the oldest dance in the genre, emerging in the 18th century. The waltz was subject to criticism, as some expressed distaste for the fact that the couples faced one another as they danced, regarding it as vulgar and scandalous compared to the communal, non-contact dances that had come before. However, the elite loved it, and many new partner dances were developed from this original waltz.

These days, ballroom dancing's appeal reaches far beyond parties thrown by the wealthy. Whether you are a dancer or a spectator, the magic of ballroom dancing is universal.

With the activity in vogue, interest in dance contests has naturally increased. The most distinguished of all, and the one that attracts the most attention, is the Blackpool Dance Festival. Held annually since 1920 in Blackpool, England, the event was the first of its kind. At present, it attracts hundreds of couples who wish to participate in the illustrious championships in the hope that they will waltz their way into the history books.

Blackpool's festival decides which twirling twosome will be crowned the new world champions. So don't be out of step, as you could miss the next Rogers and Astaire.

(Selected from http://w2.cles.mlc.edu.tw/czfiles/0/1000/attach/65/pta_5227_4074355_69865.pdf)

41. What is TRUE about the development of ballroom dancing?
(A) It originated in Blackpool, England in 1920. (B) It has never gone out of fashion.
(C) Most of the contestants are TV stars. (D) It was banned during both world wars.
42. What criticism did the Viennese Waltz once draw?
(A) That it was a privilege of the wealthy elite. (B) That it was the root cause of many scandals.
(C) That it was too intimate to be appropriate. (D) That its dance moves were too complicated to learn.
43. What does the phrase "in vogue" in paragraph five mean?
(A) Fashionable. (B) Official. (C) Declining. (D) Competitive.

第 44 至第 45 題為題組

Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near

Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep,
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.

44. What is the setting of this poem?
- (A) The speaker is in the woods on a bright, snowy afternoon.
 - (B) The speaker is near the woods on a dark, snowy evening.
 - (C) The speaker is in a village on a dark, snowy evening.
 - (D) The speaker is on a frozen lake on a bright, snowy afternoon.
45. Which statement is TRUE about this poem?
- (A) The reason why the speaker stops here is because he wants to say hello to the owner of the woods.
 - (B) The horse is not familiar with the speaker.
 - (C) The speaker doesn't stop here for long because he still has miles to go before he reaches his destination.
 - (D) What comes into view makes the speaker feel tired and sleepy.

班級：_____ 座號：_____ 姓名：_____

第二部分 非選題

V. 文意字彙 (10%)

- _____ 46. There has been a gloomy a _____ e around all the employees since they knew they would be laid off.
- _____ 47. With the help of modern technology, doctors can d _____ t early signs of cancer and give better treatment.
- _____ 48. The movie's special effects are amazing, but as for the p _____ t, it's not impressive.
- _____ 49. Elsa is an i _____ y character from Walt Disney animated film *Frozen*. She doesn't exist in reality.
- _____ 50. Sarah doesn't look her a _____ l age. You wouldn't believe that she is already fifty!
- _____ 51. Everyone s _____ es that Jack will flunk his English exam because he never concentrates on this subject.
- _____ 52. The sound of gunfire made the crowd s _____ r in all directions.
- _____ 53. In p _____ n for the exam, students have studied hard for several days.
- _____ 54. Ryan believed that he could change his luck simply by changing the a _____ t of the furniture in his bedroom.
- _____ 55. He s _____ ned the audience with his cool magic tricks.

VI. 填空 (13%)

➤ 請填入介系詞+關係代名詞

56. The restaurant's outdoor design and menu change to feature decorations and dishes of countries _____ the U.S. has conflict.
57. He sometimes tells lies. He is not a person _____ you can count.
58. This is an honor _____ we may all take pride.

➤ 中翻英

59. Jimmy has _____ Sandra, but _____ Sandra is not interested in him.
吉米很愛慕珊卓，但珊卓似乎對他沒有興趣。
60. The country put up a monument _____ the combatants killed in World War II.
那個國家設立紀念碑以紀念死於二次世界大戰的士兵。
61. _____, I'm too tired to go out to eat tonight. _____, I hate eating at that restaurant.
一來我今晚累到無法出去用餐，二來我不喜歡到那家餐廳用餐。
62. It _____ if you call him or not because he won't answer the phone.
打不打電話給他並沒有差別，因為他不會接。
63. My parents _____ great emphasis _____ honesty.
我的父母相當強調誠實。

VII. 句子改寫 (7%)

64. Claire always drinks coffee without sugar. (用 not / never ... without ... 改寫)

→ _____

65. Who will show up at the party? (用 Wh- + do you think ... 改寫)

→ _____

66. Chances are that I'll be home late tonight. (用 It ... likely ... 改寫)

→ _____

桃園市立平鎮高級中學 105學年第1學期 第02次段考二年級不限組別英語[20161202200021000002] 全體考生 試題分析表

題號	題型	題分	標準答案	全體		548					高分組					148					低分組					148					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	B	39	449	21	39	0	0	8	126	2	12	0	0	15	110	11	12	0	0	81.93%	0.797	0.108									
2	單選題	1	C	45	39	407	57	0	0	8	11	120	9	0	0	19	12	95	22	0	0	74.27%	0.726	0.169									
3	單選題	1	A	423	9	44	72	0	0	116	4	9	19	0	0	93	4	20	31	0	0	77.19%	0.706	0.155									
4	單選題	1	C	67	82	383	16	0	0	10	10	124	4	0	0	29	34	75	10	0	0	69.89%	0.672	0.331									
5	單選題	1	C	116	39	329	64	0	0	27	9	102	10	0	0	36	23	61	28	0	0	60.04%	0.551	0.277									
6	單選題	1	B	75	233	123	116	0	1	16	78	31	23	0	0	28	39	34	47	0	0	42.52%	0.395	0.264									
7	單選題	1	D	68	60	61	359	0	0	11	14	8	115	0	0	30	28	33	57	0	0	65.51%	0.581	0.392									
8	單選題	1	D	37	23	53	435	0	0	6	4	8	130	0	0	21	15	26	86	0	0	79.38%	0.730	0.297									
9	單選題	1	A	407	45	36	60	0	0	122	10	9	7	0	0	78	24	15	31	0	0	74.27%	0.676	0.297									
10	單選題	1	B	57	430	17	44	0	0	10	126	2	10	0	0	33	83	8	24	0	0	78.47%	0.706	0.291									
11	單選題	2	B	49	363	83	53	0	0	6	110	19	13	0	0	21	78	31	18	0	0	66.24%	0.635	0.216									
12	單選題	2	D	86	35	28	399	0	0	16	4	7	121	0	0	35	19	12	82	0	0	72.81%	0.686	0.264									
13	單選題	2	C	40	46	368	93	0	1	8	8	116	16	0	0	23	26	70	28	0	1	67.15%	0.628	0.311									
14	單選題	2	A	391	36	32	89	0	0	118	7	10	13	0	0	77	20	13	38	0	0	71.35%	0.659	0.277									
15	單選題	2	D	49	102	60	336	0	1	7	15	10	115	0	1	29	34	21	64	0	0	61.31%	0.605	0.345									
16	單選題	2	B	9	503	26	11	0	0	0	143	4	1	0	0	4	126	14	5	0	0	91.79%	0.909	0.115									
17	單選題	2	C	17	20	495	16	0	0	2	5	139	2	0	0	13	9	117	9	0	0	90.33%	0.865	0.149									
18	單選題	2	D	10	45	2	491	0	0	3	11	0	134	0	0	7	17	2	122	0	0	89.60%	0.865	0.081									
19	單選題	2	A	306	39	194	9	0	0	107	8	32	1	0	0	57	21	65	5	0	0	55.84%	0.554	0.338									
20	單選題	2	C	25	19	494	10	0	0	4	2	140	2	0	0	14	9	121	4	0	0	90.15%	0.882	0.128									
21	單選題	2	C	74	16	452	6	0	0	9	3	134	2	0	0	40	7	100	1	0	0	82.48%	0.791	0.230									
22	單選題	2	D	209	14	7	318	0	0	39	2	2	105	0	0	80	8	3	57	0	0	58.03%	0.547	0.324									
23	單選題	2	D	190	63	82	213	0	0	53	17	18	60	0	0	41	26	25	56	0	0	38.87%	0.392	0.027									
24	單選題	2	B	117	354	59	18	0	0	23	114	9	2	0	0	42	76	22	8	0	0	64.60%	0.642	0.257									
25	單選題	2	D	9	6	27	506	0	0	0	1	3	144	0	0	8	5	14	121	0	0	92.34%	0.895	0.155									
26	複選題	1	D	35	0	10	525	7	0	7	0	3	142	1	0	16	0	5	138	4	0	91.42%	0.892	0.081									
27	複選題	1	AC	521	3	481	44	15	0	140	0	132	11	4	0	133	0	115	24	8	0	86.86%	0.818	0.095									
28	複選題	1	E	81	4	20	54	447	1	17	3	6	4	130	0	40	1	9	24	100	1	81.57%	0.777	0.203									
29	複選題	1	B	14	542	1	3	1	1	4	147	1	0	0	0	8	145	0	3	0	0	96.72%	0.953	0.027									
30	複選題	1	A	391	3	93	48	51	0	127	0	9	10	9	0	79	1	43	20	24	0	64.42%	0.608	0.405									
31	複選題	1	AC	426	63	339	48	27	1	126	10	117	8	5	0	99	28	49	25	11	0	60.58%	0.544	0.453									
32	複選題	1	D	213	24	65	297	28	1	38	3	14	101	8	0	85	12	31	45	10	0	48.18%	0.426	0.405									
33	複選題	1	AB	497	482	11	35	14	1	139	134	1	8	2	0	117	112	6	21	7	0	85.22%	0.791	0.203									
34	複選題	1	AD	336	20	123	332	60	1	120	2	16	118	7	0	62	12	46	57	27	0	56.57%	0.534	0.446									
35	複選題	1	A	360	54	70	90	46	1	110	8	16	13	13	0	78	23	32	35	18	0	52.37%	0.466	0.392									
36	單選題	2	D	55	37	62	394	0	0	1	6	16	125	0	0	29	15	26	78	0	0	71.90%	0.686	0.318									
37	單選題	2	A	315	101	78	53	0	1	113	16	12	7	0	0	37	48	43	20	0	0	57.48%	0.507	0.514									
38	單選題	2	B	39	453	32	24	0	0	8	131	5	4	0	0	17	102	16	13	0	0	82.66%	0.787	0.196									
39	單選題	2	C	22	73	439	14	0	0	5	15	126	2	0	0	12	31	100	5	0	0	80.11%	0.764	0.176									
40	單選題	2	D	118	92	61	277	0	0	37	14	6	91	0	0	28	34	33	53	0	0	50.55%	0.486	0.257									
41	單選題	2	B	112	309	46	80	0	1	24	103	9	12	0	0	44	57	17	29	0	1	56.39%	0.541	0.311									
42	單選題	2	C	126	209	127	85	0	1	23	61	42	22	0	0	39	47	37	24	0	1	23.18%	0.267	0.034									
43	單選題	2	A	231	69	55	191	0	2	78	10	8	52	0	0	43	29	24	51	0	1	42.15%	0.409	0.236									
44	單選題	2	B	22	401	100	21	0	4	2	122	17	6	0	1	11	89	33	12	0	3	73.18%	0.713	0.223									
45	單選題	2	C	46	36	350	112	0	5	6	9	108	24	0	1	23	16	67	40	0	3	63.87%	0.591	0.277									
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																																	