

國立台東高級中學 102 學年度第一學期 1 st Mid-term Exam 高三English Exam Sheet		班別： 座號： 姓名：	
範圍：第五冊 L1、L2 及 102 & 101 學測試題	填答說明： 答案卡 & 答案卷	適用班級 303, 304, 307, 308	卷別：三民版

第壹部份：選擇題

一、詞彙（20%）

說明：第 1 題至第 10 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有 1 個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於 1 個選項者，該題以零分計算。

- The company has been working in close _____ with several volunteer organizations to improve its image.
(A)landscape (B)proficiency (C)cooperation (D)supplements
- Standing on the top of the mountain, Sam enjoyed the breathtaking _____ all around him.
(A)landscape (B)proficiency (C)cooperation (D)supplements
- The ambassador's _____ in English allowed him to interact with many governors in the United States.
(A)landscape (B)proficiency (C)cooperation (D)supplements
- The doctor suggested that pregnant women take vitamin _____ and avoid strenuous exercise.
(A)landscape (B)proficiency (C)cooperation (D)supplements
- Instead of adopting a negative attitude, we should stay _____ about life and create our own happiness.
(A)optimistic (B)automatic (C)ambitious (D)deficient
- According to the research, those who are _____ in dietary fiber have a tendency to suffer from obesity.
(A)optimistic (B)automatic (C)ambitious (D)deficient
- A good news reporter's _____ response to a piece of news is to question its credibility.
(A)optimistic (B)automatic (C)ambitious (D)deficient
- Mr. Hoffman is such an _____ man that he will do anything to achieve his goals.
(A)optimistic (B)automatic (C)ambitious (D)deficient
- Standing on the seashore, we saw a _____ of seagulls flying over the ocean before they glided down and settled on the water.
(A)flock (B)pack (C)school (D)herd
- Traveling is a good way for us to _____ different cultures and broaden our horizons.
(A)inspire (B)assume (C)occupy (D)explore

二、綜合測驗（10%）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題 1 個空格，請依文意選出最適當的 1 個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於 1 個選項者，該題以零分計算。

French psychologist Alfred Binet (1859-1911) took a different approach from most other psychologists of his day: He was interested in the workings of the 11 mind rather than the nature of mental illness. He wanted to find a way to measure the ability to think and reason, apart from education in any particular field. In 1905 he developed a test in which he 12 children do tasks such as follow commands, copy patterns, name objects, and put things in order or arrange them properly. He later created a standard of measuring children's intelligence 13 the data he had collected from the French children he studied. If 70 percent of 8-year-olds could pass a particular test, then 14 on the test represented an 8-year-old's level of intelligence.

From Binet's work, the phrase "intelligence quotient" ("IQ") entered the English vocabulary. The IQ is the ratio of "mental age" to chronological age times 100, with 100 15 the average. So, an 8-year-old who passes the 10-year-old's test would have an IQ of 10/8 times 100, or 125.

11. (A) normal (B) contrary (C) detective (D) mutual
12. (A) wanted (B) kept (C) asked (D) had
13. (A) composed of (B) resulting in (C) based on (D) fighting against
14. (A) objection (B) success (C) agreement (D) discovery
15. (A) is (B) are (C) being (D) been

There was once a time when all human beings were gods. However, they often took their divinity for granted and 16 abused it. Seeing this, Brahma, the chief god, decided to take their divinity away from them and hide it 17 it could never be found.

Brahma called a council of the gods to help him decide on a place to hide the divinity. The gods suggested that they hide it 18 in the earth or take it to the top of the highest mountain. But Brahma thought 19 would do because he believed humans would dig into the earth and climb every mountain, and eventually find it. So, the gods gave up.

Brahma thought for a long time and finally decided to hide their divinity in the center of their own being, for humans would never think to 20 it there. Since that time humans have been going up and down the earth, digging, climbing, and exploring—searching for something already within themselves.

16. (A) yet (B) never (C) even (D) rather
17. (A) though (B) because (C) when (D) where
18. (A) deep (B) apart (C) close (D) hard
19. (A) each (B) neither (C) any (D) more
20. (A) do without (B) get over (C) look for (D) bump into

三、文意選填（10%）

說明：第 21 至 30 題，每題 1 個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(BC)選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對，得 1 分，答錯、未作答或畫記多於 1 個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Not everyone is qualified to take part in the Work and Travel USA program. Only students 21 in age from 18 to 28 can apply to this program. Those who are interested in this program can use the Internet to find out the details of the program before sending in their applications. After potential employers have received their personal information, those 22 will have an interview. Although applicants are required to be able to speak a little English, what 23 most is their passion and willingness to communicate and share. If they do get a job in the USA, they next need to apply for a Work and Travel 24. The Work and Travel USA program can provide students with the chance to raise 25 for their travels. When everything is ready, they can go and see for themselves how amazing the world is.

- (A) matters (B) visa (C) selected (D) ranging (E) funds

Morrie nodded toward the window with the sunshine streaming in through it. "You see that? You can go out there, outside, anytime. You can run up and down the block and go crazy. I can't do that. I can't go out. I can't run. I can't be out there without fear of 26 sick. But you know what? I appreciate that window more than you do."

"Appreciate it?" I asked.

"Yes," Morrie said. "I look out that window every day. I notice the change in the trees and how strong the wind is 27. It's like I can see time actually 28 through that

windowpane. Because I know my time is almost done, I am drawn to nature like I'm 29 it for the first time."

He stopped, and for a moment we both just looked out the window. I tried to see what he saw. I tried to see time and seasons, and my life 30 by in slow motion. Morrie dropped his head slightly and curled it toward his shoulder.

(A) seeing (B) passed (C) getting (D) passing (E) blowing

四、閱讀測驗（32%）

說明：第 31 至 46 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的 1 個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。每題答對得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於 1 個選項者，該題以零分計算。

31~34 為題組

Wesla Whitfield, a famous jazz singer, has a unique style and life story, so I decided to see one of her performances and interview her for my column.

I went to a nightclub in New York and watched the stage lights go up. After the band played an introduction, Wesla Whitfield wheeled herself onstage in a wheelchair. As she sang, Whitfield's voice was so powerful and soulful that everyone in the room forgot the wheelchair was even there.

At 57, Whitfield is small and pretty, witty and humble, persistent and philosophical. Raised in California, Whitfield began performing in public at age 18, when she took a job as a singing waitress at a pizza parlor. After studying classical music in college, she moved to San Francisco and went on to sing with the San Francisco Opera Chorus.

Walking home from rehearsal at age 29, she was caught in the midst of a random shooting that left her paralyzed from the waist down. I asked how she dealt with the realization that she'd never walk again, and she confessed that initially she didn't want to face it. After a year of depression she tried to kill herself. She was then admitted to a hospital for treatment, where she was able to recover.

Whitfield said she came to understand that the only thing she had lost in this misfortunate event was the ability to walk. She still possessed her most valuable asset—her mind. Pointing to her head, she said, "Everything important is in here. The only real disability in life is losing your mind." When I asked if she was angry about what she had lost, she admitted to being frustrated occasionally, "especially when everybody's dancing, because I love to dance. But **when that happens** I just remove myself so I can focus instead on what I can do."

31. In which of the following places has Wesla Whitfield worked?

- (A) A college. (B) A pizza parlor. (C) A hospital. (D) A news agency.

32. What does "when that happens" mean in the last paragraph?

- (A) When Wesla is watching other people dancing. (B) When Wesla is losing her mind.
(C) When Wesla is going out in her wheelchair. (D) When Wesla is singing on the stage.

33. Which of the following statements is true about Wesla Whitfield's physical disability?

- (A) It happened when she was a college student. (B) It seriously affected her singing career.
(C) It made her sad and depressed at first. (D) It was caused by a traffic accident.

34. What advice would Wesla most likely give other disabled people?

- (A) Try to sing whenever you feel upset and depressed.
(B) Be modest and hard-working to earn respect from other people.
(C) Acquire a skill so that you can still be successful and famous.
(D) Ignore what you have lost and make the best use of what you have.

35~38 為題組

Forks trace their origins back to the ancient Greeks. Forks at that time were fairly large with two tines that aided in the carving of meat in the kitchen. The tines prevented meat from twisting or moving

during carving and allowed food to slide off more easily than it would with a knife.

By the 7th century A.D., royal courts of the Middle East began to use forks at the table for dining. From the 10th through the 13th centuries, forks were fairly common among the wealthy in Byzantium. In the 11th century, a Byzantine wife brought forks to Italy; however, they were not widely adopted there until the 16th century. Then in 1533, forks were brought from Italy to France. The French were also slow to accept forks, for using them was thought to be awkward.

In 1608, forks were brought to England by Thomas Coryate, who saw them during his travels in Italy. The English first ridiculed forks as being unnecessary. “Why should a person need a fork when God had given him hands?” they asked. Slowly, however, forks came to be adopted by the wealthy as a symbol of their social status. They were prized possessions made of expensive materials intended to impress guests. By the mid 1600s, eating with forks was considered fashionable among the wealthy British.

Early table forks were modeled after kitchen forks, but small pieces of food often fell through the two tines or slipped off easily. In late 17th century France, larger forks with four curved tines were developed. The additional tines made diners less likely to drop food, and the curved tines served as a scoop so people did not have to constantly switch to a spoon while eating. By the early 19th century, four-tined forks had also been developed in Germany and England and slowly began to spread to America.

35. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The history of using forks for dining.
- (B) The spread of fork-aided cooking.
- (C) The different designs of forks.
- (D) The development of fork-related table manners.

36. By which route did the use of forks spread?

- (A) Middle East→Greece→England→Italy→France
- (B) Middle East→France→England→Italy→Germany
- (C) Greece→Middle East→France→Italy→Germany
- (D) Greece→Middle East→Italy→France→England

37. How did forks become popular in England?

- (A) Wealthy British were impressed by the design of forks.
- (B) Wealthy British thought it awkward to use their hands to eat.
- (C) Wealthy British considered dining with forks a sign of social status.
- (D) Wealthy British gave special forks to the nobles as luxurious gifts.

38. Why were forks made into a curved shape?

- (A) They looked more fashionable in this way.
- (B) They could be used to scoop food as well.
- (C) They were designed in this way for export to the US.
- (D) They ensured the meat would not twist while being cut.

39~42 爲題組

The Swiss army knife is a popular device that is recognized all over the world. In Switzerland, there is a saying that every good Swiss citizen has one in his or her pocket. But the knife had humble beginnings.

In the late nineteenth century, the Swiss army issued its soldiers a gun that required a special screwdriver to dismantle and clean it. At the same time, canned food was becoming common in the army. Swiss generals decided to issue each soldier a standard knife to serve both as a screwdriver and a can opener.

It was a lifesaver for Swiss knife makers, who were struggling to compete with cheaper German imports. In 1884, Carl Elsener, head of the Swiss knife manufacturer Victorinox, seized that opportunity with both hands, and designed a soldier's knife that the army loved. It was a simple knife with one big blade, a can opener, and a screwdriver.

A few years after the soldier's knife was issued, the "Schweizer Offizier Messer," or Swiss Officer's Knife, came on the market. Interestingly, the Officer's Knife was never given to those serving in the army. The Swiss military purchasers considered the new model with a corkscrew for opening wine not "essential for survival," so officers had to buy this new model by themselves. But its special multi-functional design later launched the knife as a global brand. After the Second World War, a great number of American soldiers were stationed in Europe. And as they could buy the Swiss army knife at shops on military bases, they bought huge quantities of them. However, it seems that "Schweizer Offizier Messer" was too difficult for them to say, so they just called it the Swiss army knife, and that is the name it is now known by all over the world.

39. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To tell a story about the designer of the Swiss army knife.
- (B) To emphasize the importance of the Swiss army knife.
- (C) To explain the origin of the Swiss army knife.
- (D) To introduce the functions of the Swiss army knife.

40. What does "It" in the third paragraph refer to?

- (A) Every good Swiss citizen had a knife in his pocket.
- (B) The Swiss army needed a knife for every soldier.
- (C) Canned food was becoming popular in the Swiss army. knives.
- (D) Swiss knives were competing with imported

41. Why didn't the Swiss army purchase the Swiss Officer's Knife?

- (A) The new design was not considered necessary for officers to own.
- (B) The knife was sold out to American soldiers.
- (C) The design of the knife was too simple.
- (D) The army had no budget to make the purchase.

42. Who gave the name "the Swiss army knife" to the knife discussed in the passage?

- (A) Swiss generals. (B) Carl Elsener. (C) German businessmen. (D) American soldiers.

43~46 爲題組

The majority of Indian women wear a red dot between their eyebrows. While it is generally taken as an indicator of their marital status, the practice is primarily related to the Hindu religion. The dot goes by different names in different Hindi dialects, and "bindi" is the one that is most commonly known. Traditionally, the dot carries no gender restriction: Men as well as women wear it. However, the tradition of men wearing it has faded in recent times, so nowadays we see a lot more women than men wearing one.

The position of the bindi is standard: center of the forehead, close to the eyebrows. It represents a third, or inner eye. Hindu tradition holds that all people have three eyes: The two outer ones are used for seeing the outside world, and the third one is there to focus inward toward God. As such, the dot signifies piety and serves as a constant reminder to keep God in the front of a believer's thoughts.

Red is the traditional color of the dot. It is said that in ancient times a man would place a drop of blood between his wife's eyes to seal their marriage. According to Hindu beliefs, the color red is believed to bring good fortune to the married couple. Today, people go with different colors depending upon their preferences. Women often wear dots that match the color of their clothes. Decorative or sticker bindis come in all sizes, colors and variations, and can be worn by young and old, married and unmarried people alike. Wearing a bindi has become more of a fashion statement than a religious custom.

43. Why did people in India start wearing a red dot on their forehead?

- (A) To highlight their family background (B) To display their financial status.
- (C) To indicate their social rank. (D) To show their religious belief.

44. What is the significance of the third eye in Hindu tradition?

- (A) To pay respect to God. (B) To observe the outside world more clearly.
(C) To stay in harmony with nature. (D) To see things with a subjective view.

45. Why was red chosen as the original color of the bindi?

- (A) The word “bindi” means “red” in some Hindi dialects.
(B) Red was supposed to bring blessings to a married couple.
(C) The red dot represented the blood of God.
(D) Red stood for a wife’s love for her husband.

46. Which of the following statements is true about the practice of wearing a bindi today?

- (A) Wearing a bindi has become more popular among Indian men.
(B) Most Indian women do not like to wear bindis anymore.
(C) Bindis are now used as a decorative item.
(D) Bindis are worn anywhere on the face now.

第二部分：非選擇題

一、句型改寫與合併（8%）

1. Nobody is chasing after Julia, but she is running very fast. [用 as if 句型改寫]
2. The breakfast buffet serves three kinds of eggs. (sunny-side up, well-done, scrambled)
[用 One... another... the xxxxx 句型改寫]
The restaurant buffet serves three kinds of eggs. _____.
3. 近年來，許多臺灣製作的電影已經受到國際的重視。

二、英文作文（20%）

說明：1.依提示在空白處寫一篇英文作文。

2.文長 120 個單詞(words)左右。

提示：請用 I was、I am 和 I will be 的寫作方式來自我介紹。文章請分兩段，第一段寫 ...I was...
和 ...I am...；第二段寫 ...I will be...

請注意：你是 Jack 或 Jill，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字，否則作文不計分。