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| 國立台東高級中學102學年度第二學期 英文科 **期末考** 高三試卷 | | | | 卷別：三民版 |
| 範圍：B6 L6、L10 & 指考100、99 | 填答說明： **答案卡和答案卷** | 適用班級： 303、307、308 | 班別： 座號： 姓名： | |

**(特別注意：因考生個人問題而導致讀卡失敗者，該卡一律扣十分，最低以零分計算)**

第壹部分：選擇題（占72分）

1. 詞彙（占20分）

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| 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。[出自課本6 & 10 Vocabulary] |

1. The professor believes that public morals can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ via education. Both parents and teachers should lead by example. (A) fostered (B) certified (C) lingered (D) devised
2. The teacher a clever game to teach her students the grammar rule in an interesting way.  
   (A) fostered (B) certified (C) lingered (D) devised
3. After receiving specialized training for four years, Mr. Hudson was eventually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a surgeon.  
   (A) fostered (B) certified (C) lingered (D) devised
4. Though Sheryl had already left for work, her perfume still \_\_\_\_\_ in the house.  
   (A) fostered (B) certified (C) lingered (D) devised
5. As the team leader, Doris was held for the failure. She had no choice but to step down.  
   (A) indulgent (B) inevitable (C) indispensible (D) accountable
6. Water and air are elements of human life. We cannot exist without them.  
   (A) indulgent (B) inevitable (C) indispensible (D) accountable
7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ parents gave their son whatever he asked for, no matter how much it cost.   
   (A) indulgent (B) inevitable (C) indispensible (D) accountable
8. Birth, aging, illness, and death are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ stages in life. They are all certain to happen.  
   (A) indulgent (B) inevitable (C) indispensible (D) accountable
9. A live concert was staged to generate for the release of the rock band’s new album.  
   (A) publicity (B) ambiguity (C) notion (D) conception
10. Lucas had no \_\_\_\_\_\_ of his parents’ expectations of him. He only knew that he was under great pressure to be successful. (A) publicity (B) ambiguity (C) notion (D) conception
11. 綜合測驗（占10分）

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| 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。[出自習作6 & 10] |

In 2000, Paul H. Ray and Sherry Anderson 11 a new movement in consumer culture and coined the word “LOHAS.” LOHAS, which 12 “Lifestyles of Health and Sustainability,” is closely 13 to the idea of sustainability. Physical products, such as hybrid vehicles, 14 lifestyle choices, such as personal development that 15 on the mind, body, and soul, are all connected to the LOHAS market.

1. (A) invited (B) invented (C) identified (D)inquired
2. (A) stands for (B) gives off (C)made of (D) known as
3. (A) supposed (B) referred (C)devoted (D) related
4. (A) except for (B) because of (C) as well as (D)on account of
5. (A) aims (B) focuses (C)handles (D) deals

Many people may think that the aim of a college education is to prepare students for professional careers. 16 , this is not really what a good college education tries to do, and it should not be the main focus of education, 17 . Beyond 18 students training in one specialized field of learning, a college education should give students a general knowledge of 19 other fields of learning. It also should offer students an appreciation of such subject 20 art, music, history, and literature. In addition, it should try to lay a foundation for the creative use of leisure time and make students care about the needs of other people.

1. (A) As a result (B) Therefore (C) However (D) Furthermore
2. (A) so (B) nor (C) as well (D) either
3. (A) offering (B) to offering (C) offered (D) to offer
4. (A) a bit of (B) an amount of (C) a variety of (D) a little of
5. (A) like (B) as (C) with (D) along
6. 文意選填（占10分）

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| 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，答錯錯、未作答或畫記多於1個選項者，該題以零分計算。[指考100] |

The history of the written word goes back 6,000 years. Words express feelings, open doors into the 21 , create pictures of worlds never seen, and allow adventures never dared. Therefore, the original 22 of words, such as storytellers, poets, and singers, were respected in all cultures in the past. But now the romance is 23 . Imagination is being surpassed by the instant picture. In a triumphant march, movies, TV, videos, and DVDs are 24 storytellers and books. A visual culture is taking over the world—at the 25 of the written word. Our literacy, and with it our verbal and communication skills, are in 26 decline. The only category of novel that is 27 ground in our increasingly visual world is the graphic novel. A growing number of adults and young people worldwide are reading graphic novels, and educators are beginning to realize the power of this 28 . The graphic novel looks like a comic book, but it is longer, more sophisticated, and may come in black and white or multiple 29 and appear in many sizes. In fact, some of the most interesting, daring, and most heartbreaking art being created right now is being published in graphic novels. Graphic novels 30 the opportunity to examine the increasingly visual world of communications today while exploring serious social and literary topics. The graphic novel can be used to develop a sense of visual literacy, in much the same way that students are introduced to art appreciation.

(A) circular (B) gaining (C) users (D) replacing (E) expense (AB) research

(AC) colors (AD) fading (AE)medium (BC) unknown (BD) rapid (BE) offer

1. 閱讀測驗（占32分）

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| 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。[指考102、101] |

31~34為題組

Since the times of the Greeks and Romans, truffles have been used in Europe as delicacies and even as medicines. They are among the most expensive of the world’s natural foods, often commanding as much as US$250 to US$450 per pound. Truffles are actually mushrooms, but unusual ones. They live in close association with the roots of specific trees and their fruiting bodies grow underground. This is why they are difficult to find.

Truffles are harvested in Europe with the aid of female pigs or truffle dogs, which are able to detect the strong smell of mature truffles underneath the surface of the ground. Female pigs are especially sensitive to the odor of the truffles because it is similar to the smell given off by male pigs. The use of pigs is risky, though, because of their natural tendency to eat any remotely edible thing. For this reason, dogs have been trained to dig into the ground wherever they find this odor, and they willingly exchange their truffle for a piece of bread and a pat on the head. Some truffle merchants dig for their prizes themselves when they see truffle flies hovering around the base of a tree. Once a site has been discovered, truffles can be collected in subsequent years.

To enjoy the wonderful flavor of what has been described as an earthly jewel, you must eat fresh, uncooked specimens shortly after they have been harvested. The strength of their flavor decreases rapidly with time, and much of it is lost before some truffles reach the market. To preserve them, gourmet experts suggest putting them in closed glass jars in a refrigerator. Another recommendation is to store them whole in bland oil.

1. Why do some people prefer using dogs than pigs in search of truffles?

(A) Dogs have stronger paws to dig. (B) Dogs have a better sense of smell than pigs.  
(C) Dogs usually won’t eat the truffles found. (D) Dogs are less likely to get excited than pigs.

1. What is the best way to enjoy truffles as a delicacy?

(A) Eating them cooked with pork. (B) Eating them fresh right after being collected.   
(C) Eating them uncooked with bland oil. (D) Eating them after being refrigerated.

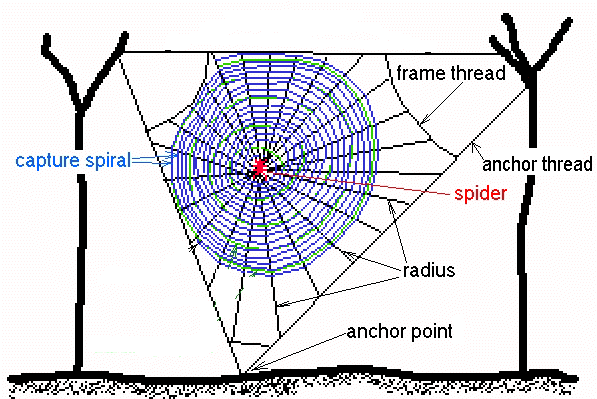
1. Which of the following statements is true?  
   (A) Truffles send out a strong odor when they mature.   
   (B) Truffles cannot be collected at the same place repeatedly.  
   (C) Truffles can be found only by dogs and pigs.  
   (D) Truffles are roots of some old trees.
2. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?  
   (A) Truffles are expensive because they are difficult to find.   
   (B) Truffles taste like fruit when eaten fresh.  
   (C) Truffles are only used for cooking nowadays.  
   (D) Truffles sold in glass jars are tasteless.

35~38為題組

Spider webs are one of the most fascinating examples of animal architecture. The most beautiful and structurally ordered are the orb webs. The main function of the web is to intercept and hold flying prey, such as flies, bees and other insects, long enough for the spider to catch them. In order to do **so**, the threads of the web have to withstand the impact forces from large and heavy prey as well as environmental forces from wind and rain for at least a day in most cases.

The orb web is found to have two main characteristics. The first is its geometry, which consists of an outer frame and a central part from which threads radiate outward. Enclosed in the frame are capture spirals winding round and round from the web center out to the frame. The whole web is in tension and held in place by anchor threads, which connect the frame to the surrounding vegetation or objects. The second and perhaps most important characteristic is the material with which it is built. Spider silk is a kind of natural composite that gives this lightweight fiber a tensile strength comparable to that of steel, while at the same time making it very elastic. Two types of silk threads are used in the web. One is highly elastic and can stretch to almost twice its original length before breaking and, for most types of spiders, is covered in glue. This type is used in the capture spiral for catching and holding prey. The other is stiffer and stronger, and is used for the radius, frames and anchor threads, which allows the web to withstand prey impact and to keep its structural strength through a wide range of environmental conditions.

1. What is this passage mainly about?  
   (A) The food network in nature. (B) The environmental challenges for spider webs.   
   (C) The network of geometrical studies. (D) The construction of orb webs.
2. What does the word “**so**” in the first paragraph refer to?   
   (A) To observe the behavior patterns of spiders.  
   (B) To find a good material for the web.  
   (C) To catch and keep small creatures.   
   (D) To present a fantastic architecture by animals.



1. Which part of the web is used for supporting the web itself?   
   (A) The anchor threads. (B) The glue on the lines.  
   (C) The center of the web. (D) The capture spiral.
2. According to the passage, which statement is true about the silk threads?  
   (A) They are all sticky and extendable.  
   (B) They are made of rare plants in the environment.   
   (C) They are usually strong enough to last for a day.   
   (D) They remove harmful chemicals from insects.

39~42為題組

Newspapers have tried many things to stop a seemingly nonstop decline in readers. Now France is pushing forward with a novel approach: giving away papers to young readers in an effort to turn them into regular customers. The French government recently detailed plans of a project called “My Free Newspaper,” under which 18- to 24-year-olds will be offered a free, year-long subscription to a newspaper of their choice.

Newspaper readership in France has been especially low among young people. According to a government study, only 10 percent of those aged 15 to 24 read a paid-for newspaper daily in 2007, down from 20 percent a decade earlier.

Emmanuel Schwartzenberg, a former media editor of *Le Figaro*, the oldest and second-largest national newspaper in France, said he had strong reservations about the government project. At a time when advertising is in steep decline, he said, newspapers should instead be looking at ways to raise more profits from readers, rather than giving papers away. “This just reinforces the belief that newspapers should be free, which is a very bad idea,” Mr. Schwartzenberg said.

French readers, young and old, already have plenty of free options from which to choose, including newspaper websites and the free papers handed out daily in many city centers. Some bloggers said the new program might hold the most appeal to the few young people who do already read, and buy, newspapers.

The French government plans to promote the program with an advertising campaign aimed at young readers and their parents. However, when asked how to attract young readers to the printed press, the government said the primary channel for the ads would be the Internet.

1. Why did the French government decide to launch the free newspaper program?  
   (A) To promote newspaper readership. (B) To win approval from youngsters.  
   (C) To fight economic recession. (D) To improve the literacy rate in France.
2. Which of the following can be concluded from the passage?  
   (A) Everyone considers the government project creative.  
   (B) Giving away free papers is not a strong enough incentive to attract readers.   
   (C) Research shows young people have no interest in current affairs.  
   (D) Newspaper readership is much higher in other countries.
3. What is Mr. Schwartzenberg’s attitude toward this program?  
   (A) Optimistic. (B) Devoted. (C) Skeptical. (D) Indifferent.
4. According to the passage, where would the information about the free newspaper program in France most likely be seen?  
   (A) In magazines. (B) On blogs. (C) In newspapers. (D) On the Internet.

43~46為題組

Coffee experts are willing to pay large sums of money for high-quality coffee beans. The high-end beans, such as Kona or Blue Mountain, are known to cost extraordinary sums of money. Then there is Kopi Lowak (translated as “Civet Coffee”), the world’s most expensive coffee, which sells for as much as US $50 per quarter-pound.

**This** isn’t particularly surprising, given that approximately 500 pounds a year of Kopi Lowak constitute the entire world supply. What is surprising is why this particular coffee is so rare. In fact, it’s not the plants that are rare. It’s the civet droppings. That’s right, the civet droppings—the body waste of the palm civet. Coffee beans aren’t Kopi Lowak until they’ve been digested and come out in the body waste of the palm civet.

Palm civets are tree-dwelling, raccoon-like little animals, native to Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands. They also have a love for coffee cherries. According to Kopi Lowak suppliers, palm civets eat the fruit whole, but only digest the outer fruit, leaving the beans intact. While the beans are not destroyed, they undergo a transformation in the animal’s body. A chemical substance in the digestive system of the palm civet causes some changes to the beans to give them a unique flavor. However, this is not the only explanation why coffee beans retrieved from civet droppings have a special flavor all their own. Another possible reason is that palm civets have an unfailing instinct for picking the coffee cherries at the peak of their ripeness.

Kopi Lowak is reported to have a character in taste unlike any other coffee, complex with caramel undertones and an earthy or gamey flavor. Currently, most of the world’s supply of Kopi Lowak is sold in Japan, though a few US markets are also starting to stock up on Kopi Lowak.

1. What does “This” in the second paragraph refer to?  
   (A) Civet Coffee. (B) Blue Mountain coffee.   
   (C) The unique taste of Kona. (D) The high price of Kopi Lowak.
2. Why is Kopi Lowak expensive?  
   (A) The coffee trees that grow the beans are scarce. (B) There is a very limited supply of the beans.   
   (C) It takes a long time for the coffee beans to ripen. (D) Only a few experts know how to produce the beans.
3. What is the main point discussed in the third paragraph?  
   (A) Why palm civets like the coffee beans.  
   (B) Where Kopi Lowak is mainly harvested.  
   (C) How palm civets change coffee fruit to Kopi Lowak beans.   
   (D) What chemicals are found in the civet’s digestive system.
4. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?  
   (A) Palm civets somehow know the right time when the coffee fruit ripens.   
   (B) Little palm civets eat only the outer layer of the coffee cherries.  
   (C) Kopi Lowak is most popular in Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands.  
   (D) Kona and Blue Mountain are the most expensive coffees but only of average quality.

第貳部分：非選擇題（占28分）

說明：本部分共有二題，請依各題指示作答，答案必須寫在「答案卷」上，並標明大題號（一、二）。作答務必使用筆尖較粗之黑色墨水的筆書寫，且不得使用鉛筆。

一、中譯英（占8分）

說明：1.請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文，並將答案寫在「答案卷」上。  
　　　2.請依序作答，並標明子題號（1、2）。每題4分，共8分。

1.這些頑皮的男孩沒能了解他們的導師位他們所做的一切。

2.我媽媽不准我們看恐怖片，以免我們做惡夢。

二、英文作文（占20分）

說明︰1.依提示在「答案卷」上寫一篇英文作文。  
 2.文長至少120個單詞（words）。

提示：你即將畢業離開臺東高中(NTSH)，請你寫出你的畢業感言。文章分兩段，第一段回顧你的高中生活及感想，第二段寫出你對學校的看法與建議。

1. 中譯英（占8分）

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1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 英文作文（占20分）若本紙張不敷使用，可翻面繼續作答