**國立台東高中 104學年度 第1學期 期末考 英文科試卷**

**適用班級：101-109 不分卷 【答案卡+答案卷】**

**壹、選擇題共 50%**

一、英語雜誌閱讀 20% 每小題2分

**【Part I】** Charlie Brown, *Peanuts*’ shy hero, is a boy that many kids can understand. He likes to fly kites, but they always get stuck in the tree. He’s in love with the Little Red-Haired Girl but lacks the courage to 1. her. Despite losing often, Charlie Brown never gives up. His dog Snoopy is always there to cheer him up.

Another character is Lucy, who enjoys making fun of Charlie. Lucy’s little brother, Linus, is Charlie’s best friend. Together, they often talk about life. Charlie also has a younger 2. , Sally. She’s in love with Linus.

The kids in *Peanuts* often find themselves dealing with problems of feelings and friendship. Drawn in simple lines, it shows the complex and funny process of growing up.

The creator of *Peanuts*, Charles Schulz, loved reading cartoons when he was young. As a child, Schulz was shy and not very popular—qualities that he later gave to Charlie Brown. Schulz also had a dog named Spike, which he liked to draw. Much of Spike went into Snoopy.

Schulz got his first job as a cartoonist producing a weekly comic strip for a local newspaper. The strip was about kids doing funny things, and it was based on Schulz’s own childhood. Later, he developed a comic strip that had a regular group of kids and a dog. It was 3. in 1950 in newspapers across the United States and called *Peanuts*.

At the height of its popularity, *Peanuts* could be read in seventy-five countries, in twenty-one languages. In his lifetime, Schulz created nearly eighteen-hundred comic strips, which gave way to TV cartoons, movies, and plays. Thus, *Peanuts* became a household name.

The 4. is still going strong this year, with the arrival of the 3-D computer animated film, *The Peanuts Movie*. 5. have passed since *Peanuts* was a regular comic strip, but the fun and adventures continue.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_1. (A) punctuate (B) make fun of (C) give up (D) approach

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_2. (A) giggle (B) pancake (C) sibling (D) strip

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. (A) published (B) pretended (C) advised (D) yawned

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. (A) gang (B) courage (C) height (D) lifetime

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. (A) household (B) cartoon (C) Decades (D) adventure

**【Part II】** The objects that symbolize Christmas are familiar to many. Whenever we see a cone-shaped tree decorated with lights, we’re bound to picture this holiday. Have you ever wondered where these symbols came from, though?

**Christmas Trees**

This Christmas symbol came from Germany in the 1600s. To celebrate Christmas, Germans brought home fir trees and decorated them with apples, candy, and colored paper. When Germans began 6. to the United States, they brought this tradition with them.

**Santa Claus**

Santa Claus 7. from several historical figures. The most significant is Saint Nicholas, a bishop who lived almost two thousand years ago. He was famous for giving presents to the poor. Another was an ancient Norse god named Odin, who had a long beard and rode a horse during winter festivals. Santa’s modern appearance was created in 1881, when a painting showed him with a pipe, a white beard, and an armful of presents.

**Mistletoe**

This type of plant was thought to 8. diseases and keep evil spirits away. It also remains green all winter. These qualities probably made the mistletoe a Christmas symbol. If two people meet under the mistletoe, they should kiss.

**Gift-Giving**

The tradition of giving each other presents is older than Christmas itself. Ancient Europeans had their own winter holidays on which they exchanged gifts. When Christianity became widespread in Europe, people continued giving presents in winter. Eventually, the tradition became 9. with Christmas, but that didn’t happen until around 1900.

**Stockings**

According to legend, Santa entered a village in which a poor family lived. The family was too proud to accept money, so Santa dropped coins down their 10. Stockings were hanging by the fireplace to dry, and the coins fell into the stockings. Today, kids still hang stockings over the fireplace, but they hope for candy instead of money.

Take some time to learn more about the symbols of Christmas. It’ll help you better understand and appreciate one of the world’s best holidays.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. (A) immigrating (B) symbolizing (C) wondering (D) accepting

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. (A) originates (B) accepts (C) decorates (D) creates

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. (A) spread (B) appreciate (C) cure (D) accept

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. (A) kept (B) associated (C) appreciated (D) published

\_\_\_\_\_\_10. (A) candy (B) canes (C) bishop (D) chimney

**二、語法選擇 10% 每小題1分**

(  ) 11. The bus was late, so we had to wait at the bus station for minutes.

(A) few (B) a few (C) little (D) a little

(  ) 12. Playing is sometimes not just for fun, learning.

(A) but for (B) and for (C) also (D) and

(  ) 13. Mr. Chen doesn’t know this new method to his teaching.

(A) how can he apply (B) how he to apply

(C) how should he apply (D) how to apply

(  ) 14. Have you ever stained your dress or shirt markers?

(A) in (B) on (C) with (D) off

(  ) 15. Sugar cubes can keep cookies soft.

(A) not turn (B) from being turned

(C) not turning (D) from turning

(  ) 16. Bruce’s efforts resulted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his success.

(A) from (B) at (C) to (D) in

(  ) 17. Alice \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball with us on the weekend. But she gets sick and cannot do that anymore.

(A) was used to playing (B) was used to play

(C) used to play (D) used to playing

(  ) 18. Whenever Darren faces a problem, he turns \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ his teacher for help.

(A) to (B) in (C) on (D) off

(  ) 19. I just moved to the town, so I'm not familiar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the environment here.

(A) to (B) for (C) in (D) with

(  ) 20. My grandma \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a walk after dinner because she believes that it can keep her healthy.

(A) used to take (B) used to taking (C) is used to taking (D) is used to take

**三、綜合測驗 20% 每小題1分**

**【Part I】**Magic is not just some amazing stuff performed on the stage. Believe it or not, it can be found in some common items in our houses. If we know how 21 them well, we will be surprised at what they can do. 22 sugar cubes, for example. Besides being added 23 coffee or tea, they can also keep cookies in the jar crisp. The reason for the cookies to stay crisp is 24 the sugar cubes in the jar can absorb moisture. In addition, there are more things that can perform magic than we can 25 imagine.

(  ) 21. (A) used (B) using (C) it uses (D) to use

(  ) 22. (A)Do (B) Make (C) Take (D)Leave

(  ) 23. (A) at (B) to (C)inside (D)into

(  ) 24. (A) that (B) what (C)which (D)whether

(  ) 25. (A)still (B) ever (C) yet (D)just

**【Part II】**Most Westerners tend to consider the number thirteen an unlucky number. This is because there are thirteen people who attended Jesus Christ's last super (晚餐) before Jesus was crucified (釘死於十字架). 26. example of the Western superstition is that a rabbit's foot is carried everywhere to bring good luck. Nowadays, to avoid unnecessary killing of rabbits, Western people start to 27. man-made feet of a rabbit instead of real ones. 28. carrying a lucky piece, there are phrases used by westerners to avoid bad luck. That is, when they have just said something bad won't occur, they will say “ 29. ” to prevent it from happening. By doing so, they hope tree spirits won't affect their luck. Although these superstition-based practices are 30. related to science, they will continue to exist in people's life, helping them face future uncertainties.

(  ) 26. (A) Another (B) Other (C) The other (D) Others

(  ) 27. (A) turn into (B) turn down (C) turn out (D) turn to

(  ) 28. (A) As an example of (B) To begin with (C) In addition to (D) Based on

(  ) 29. (A) Cross your fingers (B) Knock on wood (C) Bless you (D) Hold your breath

(  )30. (A) no longer (B) in no way (C) by accident (D) as a result

**【Part III】**When we were kids, we were taught the 31. of honesty through fairy tales and stories. The story of Pinocchio showed us the importance of telling the truth. The boy who cried wolf finally lost all his sheep as well as the trust of his fellow villagers. From these stories, we understand that “Honesty is the best 32. ,” but many of us still lie.

We sometimes lie in order to cover up our mistakes. While it is true that we make errors from time to time, some of us don’t have the courage to admit that we’ve made them. For example, some students might 33. their teacher about unfinished homework. They might say that they left it at home when in fact, they didn’t even do it. These students didn’t want to seem irresponsible, so they made up an excuse—that is, a lie—to save face.

Another reason we lie is to get out of situations that we don’t want to be 34. in or cannot manage. If we would rather sleep in on the weekend than go camping with our family, we might give this excuse: “I have stayed up late recently to finish a company project, so I need to get some rest.” This type of lie is also told by students quite often. For instance, a boy who has been caught cheating on a test might not reveal what has happened to his family. This student may decide not to tell the truth because he isn’t confident enough to deal with the anger that he might face. When we don’t want to face 35. , lies are convenient ways to avoid difficulties.

In contrast, sometimes we tell white lies in order not to hurt other people’s feelings. If a good friend gets a terrible new haircut, we are likely to lie and say, “I like your new haircut. It looks good on you,” to spare his or her feelings. This type of lie is generally not considered bad or wrong. Many people tell white lies instead of the truth for the purpose of preventing negative reactions. Therefore, white lies can sometimes be useful in 36. good relationships.

Similarly, we tell “protective lies” so as to keep ourselves out of dangerous situations. Parents may teach their children to use this type of lie in certain 37. Some parents, for example, ask their children to say that Mom and Dad are too busy to come to the phone if a stranger calls while they are out. In this situation, protective lies may keep people safe from harm.

It is clear that people lie for many reasons, both good and bad. However, it is not always easy to determine which 38. reason to give for a lie. Before we lie, perhaps we should rethink our 39. We never know when our lies might be 40. and cause us embarrassment or the loss of people’s trust.

(  )31. (A) project (B) admission (C) error (D) virtue

(  )32. (A) protection (B) consideration (C) reaction (D) policy

(  )33. (A) reveal (B) manage (C) deceive (D) admit

(  )34.. (A) reacted (B) contrasted (C) involved (D)considered

(  )35. (A) consequences(B) determination (C) confidence (D) maintenance

(  )36. (A) maintaining (B) involving (C) revealing (D) harming

(  )37. (A) errors (B) circumstances (C) projects (D) responsibilities

(  )38. (A) recent (B) specific (C) convenient (D) responsible

(  )39. (A) harms (B) reactions (C ) motives (D) managements

(  )40. (A) involved (B) exposed (C) admitted (D) maintained

**貳、非選題 共50%**

**一、字彙 30% 每小題2分**

1. Don’t touch the pot on the stove with b e hands, or you will get burnt.

2. Mom s es a few drops of lemon juice on the fish to make it more delicious.

3. The children were in a difficult s n after their parents died.

4. When you do experiments in the l y, you have to be very careful.

5. Have some eggs, flour, sugar, milk and baking p r ready, and you can make a cake.

6. I am really i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_sed by Beth’s five-­year-­old son’s math grades. These math tests are very difficult!

7. My husband is so s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_n that I cannot talk him into making any changes.

8. Taking those pills is not a good m\_\_\_\_\_\_\_d for losing weight. It’s bad for your health.

9. The color black is often a ed with death. Thus, people usually don’t wear black to weddings.

10. Jack is very f r with this type of washing machine. He can fix it right away.

11. The opening c y of the Olympic Games is always interesting to watch.

12. Jimmy lost his wallet twice this week. This is the p\_\_\_\_\_\_\_f of his carelessness.

13. Many people use a l plants to decorate their homes because they don’t want to take care of real ones.

14. According to several s c studies, many of our everyday activities lead to global warming (全球暖化), such as driving cars and cutting down trees.

15. Sarah keeps a d y. She writes down her private thoughts every day.

**二、句型與合併改寫 15% 每小題3分**

1. I don't know where I can go for vacation. (請用 to V不定詞改寫)

2. Chinese people like the numbers of “6” and “8” because they are associated with good luck. (請用“because of”改寫句子)

Chinese people like the numbers of “6” and “8” \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The ball game was canceled because of heavy rain. (請用“because”改寫句子)

The ball game was canceled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_heavily.

**S + have + difficulty/problems/trouble/a hard time + V­-ing**

**S + have + fun/a good time + V­-ing**

4. It is difficult for my grandfather to use a smartphone. (difficulty)

→ My\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Jenny was happy to go to the movies with her best friends. (a good time)

→ Jenny\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**三、翻譯 5%**

1. 電子郵件已經取代傳統郵件作為連絡的一種方式。（……as a way of communication） 3分

2. 我當時用面紙擦掉桌上灑出的咖啡。 （tissue paper …………the coffee spills on the table.） 2分