**國立台東高級中學 104學年度 期末考高二英文科考卷A卷 105.01.18**

**第一學期**

**適用班級:201、202、205、206、209 畫卡 是■ 否□**

**第一部分:選擇題**

1. **Multiple Choice 文法選擇10 % (每題1分)**

1. One can tell from the tear marks on Alicia’s face that she \_\_\_\_\_\_ crying this morning.  
(A)must be (B)must have been (C)should be (D)should have been

2. Without a job and a life goal, Janice sat \_\_\_\_\_\_ about her future.  
(A)wondering (B)wondered (C)to wonder (D)wonder

3. It is important that companies \_\_\_\_\_\_ their social responsibilities while making profits.  
(A)to fulfill (B)fulfill (C)fulfilled (D)fulfilling

4. Relax! What I just said was merely a suggestion \_\_\_\_\_ a conclusion.  
(A)but rather (B)but also (C)rather than (D)not just

5. Michelle used to \_\_\_\_\_\_ a lot; however, she became easily annoyed after her husband's death.  
(A)smiled (B)smiling (C)be smiling (D)smile

6. The two paintings look very similar \_\_\_\_\_\_; however, if you take a close look, you'll find them different in many ways.  
(A)at home (B)now and then (C)on the spot (D)at first glance

7. Although the area's yearly rainfall \_\_\_\_\_\_ 89 inches, 40% of it evaporates (蒸發), 10% flows on the ground, and 50%

penetrates (滲入) deep into the ground.  
(A)lives on (B)turns up (C)drops out (D)amounts to

8. Some passengers stood up to get off the train while others remained \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)seat (B)seated (C)seating (D)to seat

9. Several students were killed in a car crash \_\_\_\_ has made the headline this morning.  
(A)which (B)that (C),which (D), where

10. Some students think that happiness consists in getting along with friends, while \_\_\_\_ think that it lies in learning new things every day.  
(A)another (B)other (C)the others (D)others

**II. Passage Completion 篇章結構5 % (請依據上下文，選出適合的句子填入)**

Many cities in Europe, Canada and the U.S. claim to be the “Christmas capital of the world.” Each one offers lots of snow, delightful Christmas markets, and plenty of musical events leading up to Christmas day. The world’s real Christmas capital, however, (11) . Yiwu doesn’t have a snowy landscape. With an average temperature of 17°C, Yiwu is far more likely to get rain than snow in the winter. What Yiwu does have is millions of Christmas decorations. In face,

(12) .

In Yiwu, there is a huge mall known as the Yiwu market. Inside it are around 62,000 booths.

(13) . Each day, the mall receives about 40,000 visitors. According to estimates, 5,000 of them are from other countries, while the rest are domestic. In the mall, they find everything from plastic Christmas trees to talking Santa Claus figures and Christmas stockings decorated with images of the jolly fellow. Christmas buyers usually visit the mall between July and September to place orders for delivery later in the fall.

Most of Yiwu’s Christmas decorations are produced in small factories. The factories have machines. Nevertheless, much of the work is done by hand. (14) . So it is cheaper for factory owners to hire more workers than to purchase expensive machines.

In 2014, Europeans placed fewer orders than usual for Yiwu’s Christmas decorations. Orders from domestic buyers, on the other hand, increased. (15) . 2015 is also shaping up to a good year for many factories.

**A.** Salaries for workers in the area are still relatively low.

**B.** sixty percent of the world’s Christmas decorations are made in the Yiwu area.

**C.** may be the city of Yiwu in China’s Zhejiang province.

**D.** Thus, business remained good in Yiwu.

**E.** All of them are used by manufacturers to display the products.

**11. 12. 13. 14. 15.**

**III. Cloze Test克漏字 23% (每題1分)**

第一篇

After a long flight, Ivy finally stood in front of the carousel, waiting for her luggage. She couldn’t wait to get home, (16) her things and relax. Soon, her small green bag (17) in sight. But before she moved forward to get it, a big woman took her bag and hurried (18) toward the exit. (19) , Ivy ran after her. Then she stopped and thought, “Many bags look similar. Maybe that’s not mine.” But when another small green bag fell onto the carousel, she knew that the woman (20) the wrong bag. This bag must belong to the other woman. Should Ivy take the bag? Would she be

(21) of stealing the bag? Ivy stood there, totally in the dark about what to do next.

16. (A) sweep away (B) get on (C) put away (D) cut down

17. (A) come (B) came (C) coming (D) comes

18. (A) up (B) off (C) on (D) to

19. (A) Shocks (B) Shocking (C) Shock (D) Shocked

20. (A) had taken (B) has taken (C) have taken (D) took

21. (A) informed (B) accounted (C) issued (D) accused

第二篇

Good-natured fun will make the waning winter colds and flus lose their sing. Here’s how to add some lightness until summer and wellness set in.

Go to the humor section of the library and grab some of your favorite collections of jokes. Pore over them in your most comfortable chair. If you’re (22) tired to read yourself, have someone (23) to you.

Go to the video store and rent films with your favorite comedian. At home, settle back and enjoy his or her performances. “Combine laughter (24) humor and you have a respite from stresses and strains of a cold,” Wilson adds. “When you find humor in something, you can (25) it better.” Having a laughter list of movies and books at the ready will make the cold fighting quicker.

When in doubt, laugh it out through a CD. Recordings of people laughing can get you smiling and laughing on your own. Laughing in this regard may be more (26) than a cold. Even better, call the friend or family member your experienced it with and share the joy.

Start a laughter jar—a jar with numerous funny memories that you’ve written down on pieces of paper. Take one out of the container when you need a (27) of laughter. It is for the (28) same reason that TV shows use a laugh track. Two laughs are always better than one.

22. (A) so (B) for (C) in (D) too

23. (A) reading (B) read (C) reads (D) to read

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

25. (A) associate with (B) cope with (C) share with (D) cooperate with

26. (A) disastrous (B) conscious (C) contagious (D) humorous

27. (A) dose (B) quantity (C) quality (D) noise

28. (A) just (B) very (C) precisely (D) accurate

第三篇

With the invention of airplane, people now can travel to many places with ease. But along with the rise of tourism (29) many negative effects. Quite a few cultural sites are under threat of destruction. For example, the temples of Petra in Jordan, known (30) the soft red rock, are now being worn away with visitors (31) back and forth every day. Similarly, the Mediterranean Sea has fallen victim to the ever-expanding tourism. Each summer, the Mediterranean has to (32) 230 million victors. The once beautiful coastline now (33) numerous hotels. In Spain, France, and Italy, there is very (34) undeveloped coastline left. What’s worse, the United Nations has predicted that visitors to the region could amount to 760 million by 2025. World-famous architectures like India’s Taj Mahal and Paris’ Notre-Dame are also

(35) destruction due to the explosive growth of tourism.

It is good for people to travel to (36) to relax and increase their knowledge, not all of which should be open to the public all the time, (37) . Some sensitive sites in fact should be left undisturbed for some time once in a while. It is obvious that tourism, if uncontrolled, will eventually destroy all cultural and natural sites. Therefore, it is time for governments to lay down clear guiding principles to encourage visitors (38) environment. After all, it is everybody’s responsibility to protect these natural and cultural treasures from destruction.

29. (A) comes (B) came (C) come (D) coming

30. (A) for (B) as (C) to (D) in

31. (A) trample (B) trampled (C) trampling (D) tramples

32. (A) hold (B) halt (C) host (D) hang

33. (A) composed of (B) consists of (C) makes up of (D) inclusive of

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

35. (A) in place of (B) in search of (C) in danger of (D) in terms of

36. (A) tourist attractions (B) tourist guidance (C) tourist seasons (D) travel agency

37. (A) while (B) although (C) as (D) though

38. (A) conserving (B) to conserve (C) be conserved (D) to be conserved

**IV.文意選填10%(每題1分)**

Ever since the cloning of Dolly the sheep was announced back in1996, scientists have started to consider bringing species back from extinction. Now with the (39) in May of 2013 of a woolly mammoth preserved in ice, this possibility is more real than ever.

The last woolly mammoth probably died around 10,000 years ago, and several well-preserved animals have been found in ice over the years. This most recent discovery, in northern Russia, is special because when scientists melted it, (40) flowed and the muscles were bright red. This means scientists might actually be able to find usable DNA. Of course, cloning is not simple. You must have a living female animal (41) the cloned cells. For the woolly mammoth, this would probably be an elephant, since an elephant is roughly the size of a mammoth. Unfortunately, these two animals are not as closely

(42) as people might think, so scientists doubt if cloned cells could (43) to become a baby mammoth with the technology we have right now.

Even if we develop the technology, it is not clear that we should bring back an extinct species. The last extinct species scientists tried to bring back, the Pyrenean ibex, lived in (44) for seven minutes before dying. Also, elephant populations are decreasing, so using a number of females for a risky experiment might not be (45) to the living species. What’s more, as Dr. Ian Malcolm explained about dinosaurs in Jurassic Park, they were chosen for extinction by (46) . The same thing happened to mammoths many years ago. Bringing them back now could lead to all kinds of unknown trouble.

Very often these days, our scientific knowledge seems to be developing faster than our ability to understand the (47) and practical consequences of it. So while scientists are wondering how to bring back extinct species, perhaps the (48) of us should be wondering if it is wise to do so.

|  |
| --- |
| (A) nature (B) carry (C) discovery (D) moral (E) survive  (AB) blood (AC) related (AD) rest (AE) fair (BC) misery |

39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48.

**V. Reading Comprehension閱讀測驗 16% (每題2分)**

第一篇

A psychological study called the “Scar Experiment ” caused a lot of public discussion. Ten volunteers were told that the objective of this experiment was to observe how people would respond when they saw someone with a physical defect, particularly those with scars on their faces. These participants were placed in ten small rooms without mirrors. Then, a make-up artist applied a scar to the left cheek of each participant. Later, the scar was swept away without their knowledge. These participants were sent to the waiting rooms of different clinics to experience how people would react to them. Though they looked normal, these participants reported that people were unfriendly and repeatedly peeked at their “scars.” They believe the scar drew the public’s attention and made people treat them rudely and offensively. In fact, it had something to do with their sense of inferiority.

The sense of inferiority is associated with the environment in which one develops. Children who get criticized continually are bound to face an identity crisis. They may even cheapen themselves in the end. Negative remarks can not only become mental scars but bruise their egos and affect how they see themselves. Lena Maria’s life story is a great example. With only one leg and without any upper limbs, Lena Maria was raised with lots of love from her parents. This is why Lena appreciated her life. What’s more, her cheerful mentality has always ***spiced*** up her life. She never finds herself different from others. The lesson we should learn is not to let a sense of inferiority, a scar, or even a pimple steer us away from being ourselves.

49. The passage is mainly written .

(A) to encourage people to lead the life in a positive way.

(B) to introduce the readers a famous story.

(C) to describe some steps to become a good volunteer.

(D) to prove that wealth can bring happiness.

50. What drives Lena to appreciate her life?

(A) her sense of inferiority

(B) the motivation course she takes in college

(C) her tendency to show off

(D) her parents’ love

51. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “**spiced**” in the second paragraph?

(A) cheered (B) fought (C) flavored (D) hot

52. Which of the following statements about Lena is true?

(A) Lena is a very pessimistic girl.

(B) Lena is a very talkative girl with a good command in language.

(C) Lena regretted not having been born healthy.

(D) Lena’s cheerful mentality inspire people to get rid of senses of inferiority.

第二篇

Scientists are trying to genetically modify the world in which we live. They are even trying to wipe out disease via modification. For example, researchers have tried to engineer mosquitoes to kill malaria parasites. The malaria parasite is carried by the female Anopheles mosquito. When transmitted to a human, the parasite travels first to the liver and then on to the bloodstream, where it produces and destroys red blood cells. An estimated 250 million people suffer from malaria each year, and about one million die—many of them children. There are currently no effective or approved malaria vaccines.

To “kill” malaria, scientists are genetically modifying a bacterium in mosquito so that it releases toxic compounds. These compounds are not harmful to humans or the mosquito itself, but they do kill off the malaria parasite, making the mosquito incapable of infecting humans with malaria.

Despite this achievement, scientists are faced with the challenge of giving the modified mosquitoes a competitive advantage so that they can eventually replace the wild population. Complete blockage of the malaria parasite is very important. If some of the parasites slip through the mechanism, then the next generation will likely become resistant to it. And if ***that*** happens, the scientists are back where they started.

Another challenge for scientists is to gain public approval for this generation modification regarding mosquitos and malaria control. Environmental activists have raised concerns about the release of genetically engineered organisms without any clear knowledge of their long-term effect on ecosystems and human health. There is still a long way to go before genetic modification techniques are put to use in disease control.

53. What is the main idea of this passage?

(A) Researchers have found an effective way to halt the spread of insect-borne diseases around the world.

(B) Many people are worried about the effects of genetically modified organisms on the environment.

(C) It takes time to gain public support for the application of genetic modification to disease control.

(D) Genetic engineering looks promising in reducing malaria, though there may be unknown consequences.

54. Which of the following best shows the organization of this passage?

(A) Introduction🡪Comparison🡪Contrast

(B) Problem🡪Solution🡪Potential difficulties

(C) Proposal🡪Arguments🡪Counter -arguments

(D) Definition🡪Examples🡪Tentative conclusions

55. According to the passage, which of the following is true about malaria parasites?

(A) They are resistant to genetic modification and vaccines.

(B) They reproduce in the human liver and grow stronger there.

(C) They can be found in only one gender of a class of mosquitoes.

(D) They are transmitted to around one million children each year.

56. What does “**that**” in the third paragraph refer to?

(A) Some malaria parasites escaping from the ecosystems.

(B) Malaria parasites becoming immune to the engineered bacterium.

(C) Modification mosquitoes becoming more competitive than the wild ones.

(D) Transmission of malaria being blocked from mosquitoes to humans.

**第二部份 非選擇題**

**I. Spelling字彙填充 20 % (每題2分)**

57. Because of the violent typhoon, we were c\_\_\_\_\_ed in the house all last weekend.

58. Since they v\_\_\_\_\_hed in the late 17th century, the Dodo is no longer found anywhere on Earth.

59. Human should stop destroying the h ts of animals before it’s too late.

60. In winter, most birds m e to warmer places in flocks.

61. Senior citizens in the city are given the p e of free bus rides.

62. Tens of thousands m hed on CITY Hall to show their support for same-sex marriage.

63. The government is making every effort to r e the depressed economy be developing

tourism.

64. People are not allowed to hunt in that r n, or they will be heavily fined.

65. To protect the country’s natural environment, the government has refused to give

(permit) to developers to build more hotels in the scenic valley.

66. The boy was the only (survive) of the plane crash. It was truly a miracle.

**II. Sentence Structure改寫句子 8% (請務必按照提示改寫)**

67. The beautiful castle stands and overlooks the valley. (用stand + V-ing改寫)

68. With the time going by, my mother becomes older and older. (用As S + V,…改寫)

69. Ryan didn’t know what the dish tastes like, and he didn’t want to try it, either. (用…, nor + aux.… 改寫)

70. It is necessary for the patient to receive treatment before cancer spreads to his lung. (用The patient thinks…改寫)

**III. Translation翻譯 8%**

71.觀光客湧進那個小鎮，來欣賞美麗的櫻花。

72.這個物種因為被大規模地捕獵而在一個世紀前消失不見了。

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**第二部份 非選擇題**

**I. Spelling字彙填充 20 % (每題2分)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 57.  confined | 58.  vanished | 59.  habitats | 60.  migrate | 61.  privilege |
| 62.  marched | 63.  revive | 64.  reservation | 65.  permissions | 66.  survivor |

**II. Sentence Structure改寫句子 8% (請務必按照提示改寫)**

67. The beautiful castle stands overlooking the valley.

68. As the time goes by, my mother becomes older and older.

69. Ryan didn’t know what the dish tastes like, nor did he want to try it.

70. The patient thinks it necessary to receive treatment before cancer spreads to his lung**.**

**III. Translation翻譯 8% (請務必照提示翻譯)**

71. The tourists flock to the village to appreciate the beautiful cherry blossoms.

72. The species vanished a century ago because of being hunted in a large scale.

選擇題答案

1~5 BABCD 6~10 DDBCD

11~15 CBEAD 16~20 CBBDA

21~25 DDBCB 26~30 CABCA

31~35 CCBDC 36~40 A D B C (AB)

41~45 B (AC) E (BC) (AE) 46~50 A D (AD) A D

51~56 CDDBCB