**國立台東高中 104學年度 第1學期 第2次段考 3B 英文科 試卷**

**適用班級：303、304、307、308 【答案卡+答案卷】**

1. **選擇題 71%**

**一、字彙選擇10% (每題1分)**

1.Eating junk food such as hamburgers and donuts may be to health because most of them are high in calories. (A) intimate (B) harsh (C) hazardous (D) stingy

2. Ann enjoyed going to the flower market. She believed that the of flowers refreshed her mind.(A) sacrifice (B) fragrance (C) appliance (D) dominance

3. Jack was given the rare of using the president’s office, which made others quite jealous.

(A) contract (B) bulletins (C) occupation (D) privilege

4. With more and more species of animals becoming extinct, human beings are now

 aware of the importance of conserving the environment.

1. acutely (B) casually (C) relatively (D) initially

5. The memory of the new computer has been increased so that more information can be stored.

(A) vision (B) attachment (C) restriction (D) capacity

6. It is said that some animals can the arrival of earthquake ahead of time.

(A) perceive (B) contract (C) assume (D) interpret

7. The kingdom began to after the death of its ruler and was soon taken over by a neighboring country.(A) rebel (B) explore (C) collapse (D) occupy

8. It is reported that lead from water pipes may lead to . That is, women who have been exposed to it may have difficulty conceiving a child.

(A) misery (B) infertility (C) sorrow (D) involvement

9. The police searched the house of the suspect . They almost turned the whole house upside down.

(A) scarcely (B) considerably (C) thoroughly (D) apparently

10. Jack is very proud of his fancy new sports car. He has been to all his friends about how cool it looks and how fast it runs. (A) postponing (B) dismissing (C) depositing (D) boasting

**二、文法選擇 10% (每題1分)**

11. is often the case with teenagers, my younger brother likes to hang out with his friends.

(A) Which (B) As (C) What (D) That

12. Our company hires five new employees, two of have a doctoral degree (博士學歷).

(A) whom (B) them (C) which (D) that

13. Mrs. William has five sons, one of killed in a battle last month.

(A) whom (B) them (C) which (D) that

14. My father is working at Mainland China, is coming back to Taiwan next Wednesday.

(A) who (B) that (C) , who (D), that

15. Tell me the reason she turned down such a great man.

(A) that (B) in which (C) how (D) why

16. I want to find a roommate I can share my apartment and the rent.

(A) with whom (B) whom (C) that (D) to whom

17. After a busy day, studying is that I would like to do at night.

(A) the only thing (B) the last thing (C) the first thing (D) the best thing

18. To reduce global warming, you have to do is what you can before you throw it away.

(A) all; reusing (B) what that; reuse (C) all; reuse (D) the things that; reuse

19. Those who once her co-workers invited to her wedding.

(A) was; were (B) were; was (C) were; were (D) was; was

20. The average tourist wants to go to places there are no tourists.

(A) which (B) where (C) that (D) when

**三、克漏字 21%**

**21~27為題組 14% (每題2 分)**

 Anyone who has a burning desire to become beautiful might do things though to be ridiculous. For example, they may starve themselves to stay thin 21 can result in such eating disorders 22 anorexia. To look like models, some Chinese women even undergo surgery to 23 their legs lengthened. Unfortunately, most of them endure pain 24 become crippled for life.

 Hurting oneself to be beautiful is no more unique in modern culture 25 in ancient times. Chinese women used to have their feet bound to meet the beauty standard at that time. In the 1500s, most European women preferred to have white skin. Not only 26 away from the sun to avoid getting a tan, but they also put on make-up 27 lead on their skin. Indeed, it’s only human nature to pursue attractiveness. Nevertheless, the price is too high if one runs risk of losing health or even life.

21. (A) which (B) , which (C)that (D) it

22. (A) like (B) such as (C) as (D) just with

23. (A) keep (B) leave (C) allow (D) make

24. (A) only to (B) rather than (C) in addition to (D) despite

25. (A) when (B) as (C) than (D) just like

26. (A) they did keep (B) did they kept (C) did they keep (D) they kept

27. (A) containing (B) which containing (C) contained (D) contains

**28~34為題組 7% (每題1分)**

 An area code is a section of a telephone number which generally represents the geographical area that the phone receiving the call is based in. It is the two or three digits just before the local number. If the number being called is in the same area as the number 28 the call, an area code usually doesn’t need to be dialed. The local number, 29 , must always be dialed in its entirety.

 The area code was introduced in the United States in 1947. It was created 30 the format of XYX, with X 31 any number between 2-9 and Y being either 1 or 0. Cities and areas with higher populations would have a smaller first and third digit, and 1 as the center digit. New York, being the largest city in the United States, was 32 the 212 area code, followed by Los Angeles at 213.

 In countries other than the United States and Canada, the area code generally determines the 33 of a call. Calls within an area code and often a small group of neighboring area codes are normally charged 34 a lower rate than outside the area code.

28. (A) receiving (B) making (C) made (D) received

29. (A) however (B) at the same time (C) on the one hand (D) in fact

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

31. (A) was (B) to be (C) being (D) been

32. (A) designed (B) combined (C) assembled (D) assigned

33. (A) distance (B) cost (C) quality (D) format

34. (A) at (B) with (C) by (D) for

**四、文意選填 10 % (請忽略大小寫變化)**

Generally there are two ways to name typhoons: the number-based convention and the list-based convention. 35 the number-based convention, typhoons are coded with various types of numbers such as a 4-digit or a 6-digit code. For example, the 14th typhoon in 2003 can be labeled 36 as Typhoon 0314 or Typhoon 200314. The 37 of this convention, however, is that a number is hard to remember. The list-based convention, on the other hand, is based on the list of typhoon names compiled in advance by a committee, and is more widely used.

At the very beginning, only 38 names were used because at that time typhoons were named after girlfriends or wives of the experts on the committee. In 1979, however, male names were also included because women protested against the original naming practice for reasons of 39 equality.

In Asia, Western names were used until 2000 when the committee decided to use Asian names to
raise Asians’ awareness of typhoons. The names were chosen from a name pool 40 of 140 names, 10 each from the 14 members of the committee. Each country has its unique naming 41 . Korea and Japan favor animal names and China likes names of gods such as Longwang (dragon king) and Fengshen (god of the wind).

After the 140 names are all used in order, they will be 42 . But the names can be changed. If a member country suffers great damage from a certain typhoon, it can 43 that the name of the typhoon be deleted from the list at the annual committee meeting. For example, the names of Nabi by South Korea, and Longwang by China were 44 with other names in 2007. The deletion of both names was due to the severe damage caused by the typhoons bearing the names.

**(A) disadvantage** **(B) replaced** **(C) recycled** **(D) either**  **(E) request**

**(AB) preferences** **(AC) female** **(AD) following** **(AE) composed** **(BC) gender**

**五、閱讀測驗 20% (每題2分)**

**第45至47題為題組**

An alcohol breath test (ABT) is often used by the police to find out whether a person is drunk while driving. In the United States, the legal blood alcohol limit is 0.08% for people aged 21 years or older, while people under 21 are not allowed to drive a car with any level of alcohol in their body. A “positive” test result, a result over the legal limit, allows the police to arrest the driver. However, many people who tested positive on the test have claimed that they only drank a “non-alcoholic” energy drink. Can one of these energy drinks really cause someone to test positive on an ABT? Researchers in Missouri set up an experiment to find out.

First, the amount of alcohol in 27 different popular energy drinks was measured. All but one had an alcohol level greater than 0.005%. In nine of the 27 drinks, the alcohol level was at least 0.096%. The scientists then investigated the possibility that these small levels of alcohol could be detected by an ABT. They asked test subjects to drink a full can or bottle of an energy drink and then gave each subject an ABT one minute and 15 minutes after the drink was finished.

For 11 of the 27 energy drinks, the ABT did detect the presence of alcohol if the test was given within one minute after the drink was taken. However, alcohol could not be detected for any of the drinks if the test was given 15 minutes after the drink was consumed. This shows that when the test is taken plays a crucial role in the test result. The sooner the test is conducted after the consumption of these drinks, the more likely a positive alcohol reading will be obtained.

45. What is the purpose of the Missouri experiment?

(A) To challenge the current legal alcohol limit for drivers in the United States.

(B) To warn about the dangers of drinking energy drinks mixed with alcohol.

(C) To introduce a new method of calculating blood alcohol levels.

(D) To discover the relation between energy drinks and ABT test results.

46. For a person who just turned 20, what is the legal alcohol level allowed while driving in the US?

(A) 0.096%. (B) 0.005%. (C) 0.000%. (D) 0.080%.

47. What is the most important factor that affects the ABT test result for energy drink consumers?

(A) The place where the test is given. (B) The time when the test is taken.

(C) The age of the person who takes the test. (D) The equipment that the test uses.

**第48至51題為題組**

 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 throughthe 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.

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

(A) Greece🡪Middle East🡪Italy🡪France🡪England

(B) Greece🡪Middle East🡪France🡪Italy🡪Germany

(C) Middle East🡪France🡪England🡪Italy🡪Germany

(D) Middle East🡪Greece🡪England🡪Italy🡪France

49. What is the passage mainly about?

(A) The spread of fork-aided cooking.

 (B) The history of using forks for dining.

(C) The development of fork-related table manners.

(D) The different designs of forks.

50. 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 ensured the meat would not twist while being cut.

(D) They were designed in this way for export to the US.

51. How did forks become popular in England?

(A) Wealthy British considered dining with forks a sign of social status.

(B) Wealthy British thought it awkward to use their hands to eat.

(C) Wealthy British were impressed by the design of forks.

(D) Wealthy British gave special forks to the nobles as luxurious gifts.

**第52至54題為題組**

In the nineties, some people believed that products made in other countries were of better quality than any product made in Taiwan. Also, politicians in Taiwan was joked about, since legislators often fought during parliamentary sessions. It is clear that Taiwan did not project a good image around the world. To enhance its international image, Taiwan can use either “hard power” or “soft power.” Obviously, the latter is a better option. “Soft power,” a term coined by Joseph Nye, refers to the ability to get what one wants through attraction rather than through coercion. Countries demonstrate soft power by actively engaging in foreign assistance during natural disasters and energetically stimulating economic development. According to Nye, soft power is the ultimate way for a country to improve its image. Taiwan has made every effort to display its soft power in recent years, and has gained a good reputation worldwide. The Tzu Chi Foundation, for instance, wins respect for offering emergency assistance to other nations that are suffering from natural disasters. Chen Shu-chu, a vegetable vendor, was selected as *Time* magazine’s one hundred most influential people in 2010 for donating much of her modest income. Lu Yen-hsun made the headlines for being the first Asian tennis player to have reached the quarterfinals at Wimbledon since 1995. Taiwan also displays soft power with its technology and economic development. The Greenwalking, a Taiwanese invention, is an animated crosswalk signal for pedestrians that has been used in several developed countries. Without a doubt, the phrase “Made in Taiwan” has shone in every corner of the globe. Boosted by super figures and creations, Taiwan is now associated with quality. This is the result of the hard work of many creative people, competitive Taiwanese companies, and open-handed organizations.

52. According to Joseph Nye, which of the following is the demonstration of soft power?

(A) The German invasion into Poland in 1939.

(B) The United States’ attack on Iraq in 2003.

(C) The French military launched air raids against Islamic State, following the deadly terrorist attack in Paris.

(D) Taiwan has successfully raised its profile through building globally recognized brands, such as Giant and HTC Corp.

53. Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

(A) Taiwan projected a good image around the world in the nineties. .

(B) Taiwan has earned its reputation partly because of its development of technology.

(C) Striving to leave the negative image behind, Taiwan singles itself out through its use of soft power.

(D) For a country, soft power is ultimately a more effective way to improve its image.

54. What is the tone of the reading?

(A) Sarcastic. (B) Inspiring. (C) Indifferent. (D) Doubtful.

**貳、非選題 29%**

一、翻譯

(一)填充式翻譯 10% (每格2分)

\*The old employees were demanded to take that course so that they could (1) (2) (3) the latest condition of company operation.

 (那些老員工被要求上課, 如此一來他們才能跟得上公司運作的情況。)

\*Ian had never expected that the petty crime (4) him (5) . He lost his beloved wife and the well-paid job.

 (Ian從沒想到那小罪會讓他付出慘痛代價。他失去了他心愛的妻子和高薪的工作。)

**(二)整句式翻譯 9% (請按照提示句型翻譯, 不照規定者不算分)**

1. 環境議題是我們每個人都該關心, 且應該找到合適解決之道的事。(5%)

**提示🖝 請用it is …..that….. 來翻譯此句**

2. 許多政府制定法律來懲罰那些汙染環境的人。(4%)

**提示🖝 請用those who 來翻譯此句**

**二、英文作文 10%**

\*\*\***加分題：第3冊單字中翻英或英翻中，每題答對加2分**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 中文 | 英文 | 中文 | 英文 |
| 1.donation (n.) |  | 6.接近 (v.) | a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_h |
| 2.innovative (adj.) |  | 7.當地的(adj.) | l\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_l |
| 3.simultaneously (adv.) |  | 8. 指認, 確認(v.) | i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_y |
| 4.advantage (n.) |  | 9.忽視, 置之不理(v.) | i\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_e |
| 5.unemployed (adj.) |  | 10.廣播(節目) (v.) | b\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_t |