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| 國立臺東高級中學 | 105學年度  第一學期 | 第二次期中考 | 高三英文科試卷 | 卷別：A卷 |
| 適用班級：3-1、3-2、3-5、3-6、3-9 **【答案卡＋答案卷】** | | | | |

三年 班 號 姓名：

※ 考試時間**70**分鐘，請同學注意作答時間分配。

**第壹部份：單選題 (占72分)**

**一、詞彙（占30分）**

說明：第1題至第15題，每題有4個選項，其中只有一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2分。

1. Betty was to accept her friend’s suggestion because she thought she could come up with a better idea herself.

(A) tolerable (B) sensitive (C) reluctant (D) modest

2. Emma and Joe are looking for a live-in babysitter for their three-year-old twins, one who knows how to cook.

(A) initially (B) apparently (C) preferably (D) considerably

3. Helen let out a sigh of \_\_\_\_\_\_ after hearing that her brother was not injured in the accident.

(A) hesitation (B) relief (C) sorrow (D) triumph

4. If you fly from Taipei to Tokyo, you’ll be taking an international, rather than a \_\_\_\_\_ flight.

(A) liberal (B) domestic (C) connected (D) universal

5. Buddhism is the \_\_\_\_\_ religion in Thailand, with 90% of the total population identified as Buddhists.

(A) racial (B) competitive (C) modest (D) dominant

6. Typhoon Maggie brought to I-lan County a huge amount of rainfall, much greater than the \_\_\_\_\_ rainfall of the season in

the area.

(A) average (B) considerate (C) promising (D) enjoyable

7. The outbreak of such a \_\_\_\_\_ scandal made the prime minister resign at once.

(A)material (B)lonesome (C)glorious (D)shameful

8. People finally rise to protest against the political \_\_\_\_\_ after having been ruled with military autocracy for two decades.

(A)oppression (B)daybreak (C)exile (D)discord

9. Becoming an Olympic Champion is the \_\_\_\_\_ that many athletes want to get.

(A)glory (B)discord (C)essence (D)shame

10. This old village has undergone a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ and becomes the most popular tourist attraction in the city.

(A)discord (B)exile (C)score (D)transformation

11. The local government put special emphasis on its agriculture lest it \_\_\_\_\_ away.

(A)flame (B)condense (C)wither (D)assemble

12. We had \_\_\_\_\_ that the meeting could go smoothly, but no agreement was reached in the end of the discussion.

(A)anticipated (B)assaulted (C)acknowledged (D)attained

13. The article was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ on this new form of college entrance program because the author didn’t think positive about the

reform.

(A)assessment (B)assault (C)courtesy (D)taunt

14. Students should learn to protect themselves from \_\_\_\_\_ in school.

(A)anticipation (B)deadline (C)supervision (D)harassment

15. The sweet couple promised each other that their shared memories would not be \_\_\_\_\_ by time.

(A)diminished (B)exposed (C)wounded (D)regained

二、綜合測驗（占16分）

說明︰第16題至第31題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第一篇

When it comes to Egypt, people think of pyramids and mummies, both of which are closely related to Egyptian religious beliefs. The ancient Egyptians believed firmly in life 16 death. When a person died, his or her soul was thought to travel to an underworld, where it 17 a series of judgments before it could progress to a better life in the next world. For the soul to travel smoothly, the body had to 18 unharmed. Thus, they learned how to preserve the body by drying it out, oiling and then 19 the body in linen, before placing it in the coffin. Egyptians also built pyramids as 20 for their kings, or pharaohs. The pyramid housed the pharaoh’s body together with priceless treasure, which would accompany him into the next world.

16. (A) for (B) by (C) after (D) into

17. (A) went through (B) made up (C) changed into (D) turned out

18. (A) remain (B) remind (C) repair (D) replace

19. (A) wrapped (B) wrapping (C) to wrap (D) being wrapped

20. (A) galleries (B) landmarks (C) companies (D) tombs

第二篇

Verbal abuse is quite common in our daily lives, and it occurs when someone says mean or rude things to us. Verbal abuse can take many forms, one of 21 is an active assault. For example, in a workplace a supervisor may insult a subordinate by calling him or her an “idiot”. A student may be mocked by his or her peers for being different. What we would probably least expect is that verbal abuse should be imposed 22 a child, who is regularly scolded by his or her teachers or parents. There is also 23 verbal abuse, and this occurs when a person or a person’s opinion is intentionally ignored.

Recent scientific research has proven that verbal abuse is damaging both emotionally and physically. Victims of verbal abuse usually develop low self-esteem and may be 24 by anxiety or depression. Moreover, the emotional scars left in their mind are sometimes so deep that they cause post-traumatic stress disorder, which may even 25 suicide. What’s worse, some victims wind up becoming abusers themselves, mainly because this is the only means of expression they know. What’s more, brain scans have shown that the brains of some victims look much alike those of disabled people, which may explain why verbal-abuse victims often experience memory problems and their language ability is often reduced. Hence, it is very important that we choose and use our words 26

21. (A) who (B) that (C) which (D) whom

22. (A) on (B) in (C) to (D) of

23. (A) affirmative (B) passive (C) positive (D) active

24. (A) incensed (B) suffered (C) plagued (D) resisted

25. (A) result from (B) lead to (C) add to (D) be alert to

26. (A) hardly (B) randomly (C) wisely (D) carelessly

第三篇

One language device good speakers often use is imagery. In the “I Have a Dream” speech , for example, freedom and justice become the “oasis” Dr. King hoped to see in the desert state of Mississippi. Other images include “manacles” and “chains”, which stand for segregation and discrimination respectively. It is 27 that the speech is rich in images. These images along with their symbolic meanings, are sure to create deep impressions. Another common device is contrast. As quoted from Dr. King, “the Negro lives on a lonesome island of 28 in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity.” With the contrast between the two living conditions entering the mind, the gap between the current reality and the realization of his dream hits home. Finally, repetition helps. When an idea keeps fixing itself in the mind, it will be accepted in the end as a truth 29 . When repeated, the phrase “I Have a Dream” or “with this faith” become a 30 to be easily remembered. 31 , it takes good language skills to make a persuasive speech.

27. (A) impressive (B) evident (C) transparent (D) creative

28. (A) property (B) popularity (C) poverty (D) progress

29. (A) demonstrated (B) demonstrating (C) demonstrate (D) demonstration

30. (A) saying (B) proverb (C) legend (D) slogan

31. (A) In a word (B) That is (C) In brief (D) In addition

三、文意選填（占10分）

說明：第32題至第41題，每題一個空格，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」。各題答對者，得1分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

Generally there are two ways to name typhoons: the number-based convention and the list-based convention. Following the number-based convention, typhoons are coded with 32 types of numbers such as a 4-digit or a 6-digit code. For example, the 14th typhoon in 2003 can be labeled either as Typhoon 0314 or Typhoon 200314. The 33 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 34 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 35 for reasons of gender equality.

In Asia, Western names were used until 2000 when the committee decided to use Asian names to 36 Asians’ awareness of typhoons. The names were chosen from a name pool 37 of 140 names, 10 each from the 14 members of the committee. Each country has its unique naming preferences. Korea and Japan 38 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 39 . But the names can be changed. If a member country suffers great damage from a certain typhoon, it can 40 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 41 with other names in 2007. The deletion of both names was due to the severe damage caused by the typhoons bearing the names.

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| (A) request (B) favor (C) disadvantage (D) composed (E) recycled  (AB) practice (AC) replaced (AD) raise (AE) various (BC) female |

四、閱讀測驗（占16分）

說明︰第42題至第49題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得2分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第一篇

Climbing Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world, may be a very serious climber’s dream. In 1996, Taiwanese climber Makalu Ming-ho Gau realized that dream. However, he paid a great price for it: a nose, 10 fingers, 10 toes, and two heels.

Gau remembers that there wasn’t a single cloud in the sky when he and his team departed for the summit. All went smoothly up to the moment they reached the peak. It was the trip down that put Gau into the most dangerous and the worst pain he has ever experienced.

As the team of climbers began their descent, the forceful guts of a blizzard took them by surprise and separated Gau from his group. Gau instantly dismissed the fear creeping into his mind. He had to survive in temperatures of minus 60 degrees Celsius, and he knew he had to take action immediately. As night fell, Gau tried to dig a snow cave to protect him from the storm, but the snow was too hard. He flexed and stretched to keep his body temperature up and took deep breaths to get enough oxygen. Beyond that, all he could do was wait. At last, local Sherpas came for him and brought him to camp. Safe from the cold mountain, Gau was still not safe from frostbite. He gave up parts of himself as payment for reaching the summit.

Looking back to the moment that he fell in love with mountains, Gau remembers a hike up Yangming Mountain. The cool mountain breeze and the breathtaking view from the top hooked him instantly. After that, no mountain in Taiwan has escaped Gau’s boot prints. It was on a trip up Jade Mountain that Gau was inspired to try taller mountains. He was guiding a group of foreigners to Taiwan’s tallest peak, and they showed him their pictures of the Alps and Himalayas. Those photos ignited his desire to see the greater heights of the world for himself.

Gau’s fascination with the beauty of the mountain also started him on another hobby: photography. Climbing and photography became his profession. In 1991, he resigned from his job to start a project filming 100 of the most amazing mountains in China. After his accident on Mount Everest, missing a nose, fingers, toes, and heels, Gau still hikes Yangming Mountain with his friends. He has also decided to finish his project of capturing 100 mountains on film.

He can now operate heavy filming equipment without fingers and climb steep cliffs without toes. As yet, Gau has filmed 45 mountains, including distant peaks in as far as Tibet, Xinjiang, and Sichuan. He is determined to finish what he has started. “Every person should have a mission in life, ” he said. “I have had my share of tragedies. But because of them, my life is more meaningful than before.”

42. What is this passage mainly about?

(A) How difficult it is to climb Mt. Everest

(B) The essential equipment needed to climb high mountains

(C) The tragic price a climber paid for scaling high mountains

(D) A climber’s great fulfillment in mountaineering

43. During a blizzard on the descent down Mount Everest, Ming-ho Gau

(A) was separated from his team (B) lost his cool because he was scared

(C) called out desperately for his team to help him (D) attempted to dig a snow cave for shelter

44. Based on the passage, Ming-ho Gau has worked many jobs EXCEPT as .

(A) missionary (B) photographer (C) tour guide (D) mountaineer

45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Ming-ho Gau?

(A) He now refrains from scaling steep cliffs

(B) He now regrets having climbed to the top of the world because of the price he had to pay

(C) Despite physical difficulties, he still delights in climbing mountains

(D) He is continuing his filming project of the 100 top mountains in Taiwan

第二篇

After the success of the Montgomery bus boycott against the policy of segregation, Martin Luther King, Jr., decided to travel to India to see for himself what Mahatma Gandhi had accomplished there years earlier.

Arriving in India on February 9, 1959, King said that he came as a pilgrim. Since the newspapers in India had covered the Montgomery bus boycott, King was already well known. Throughout the trip, he met not only with top government leaders, but also with common Indian people. Although the gap between the rich and the poor in India was the same as that of the U.S., King noticed that there seemed to be less crime, but more spirituality, in India.

Perhaps most importantly, King met with followers of Gandhi on the trip. They praised King for his use of nonviolent resistance in the Montgomery bus boycott. His travels in India showed him that nonviolent resistance worked because it could change people and create a loving community.

King left India with the belief that nonviolent resistance could be used for change not only in the United States, but also around the world. With **such valuable lessons** learned in India, King returned to the United States with even greater determination and commitment to achieve freedom and equality for African­Americans through nonviolent methods.

46. What is the passage mainly about?

(A) The introduction of Gandhi's life and achievement. (B) The precious relationship between King and Gandhi.

(C) King's visit to India and what he gained from the trip. (D) How India gained its freedom by fighting nonviolently.

47. What did King and Gandhi have in common?

(A) They were all African­Americans. (B) They both served as spiritual leaders.

(C) They used to work for the government. (D) They believed that resistance was unnecessary.

48. From the passage, what do we know about the Montgomery bus boycott?

(A) It ended in failure. (B) It was a fight against laborers.

(C) It was reported by foreign media. (D) It took place in the 1960s.

49. What does “**such valuable lessons**” refer to in the last paragraph?

(A) That nonviolent methods work universally.

(B) That King could change India in the same way.

(C) That being a government leader can change more.

(D) That Gandhi's way of resistance was much better than King's.

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。每題4分，共8分。

1. 台灣的夜市早已被認為足以代表我們的在地文化。

2. 有人建議他計畫一趟旅程，到一個他可以放鬆且充電的地方。

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︰現今有很多的年輕人遇到挫折時，不知如何去應付；有人放任自己消沈以對，有人不惜傷害別人或不加珍惜自己的生命。設想你有一位好友現正處在人生的低潮期，或是因為課業的緣故、家庭因素、男女朋友的情感問題，又或者是其他的因素。**請寫一封信給你的朋友Max**，竭盡所能，鼓勵他走出黑暗。

請注意：**必須使用上述的Max，並在信末用Tom署名，不得使用自己的真實中文或英文名字**。

**國立台東高級中學 105學年度 第二次期中考高三英文科A卷答案卷**

**第一學期**

**適用班級:301、302、305、306、309**

**班級: 座號: 姓名:**

**選擇題答案:**

**1~5 CCBBD 6~10 ADAAD**

**11~15 CABDA 16~20 CAABD**

**21~25 CABCB 26~30 CBCAD**

**31~35 A/C (AE)C (BC) (AB) 36~40 (AD) D B E A**

**41~45 (AC)DAAC 46~49 CBCA**

**第貳部分：非選擇題（佔28分）**

1. ***翻譯題（佔8分）***

1. The night market in Taiwan has long been considered well represent our local culture.

It has long been considered that night market in Taiwan may well represent our local culture.

2. Someone suggests that he plan a journey to a place where he can relax and recharge himself.

**二、英文作文（佔20分）**

**請各位老師依據「英文大考作文評分標準」方式批改。**

英文作文針對考生作文之內容、組織、文法與句構、詞彙與拼字、體例等五項評分原則進行評分，採整體式評分，分為五等級：**特優（19-20 分）、優（15-18 分）、可（10-14 分）、差（5-9 分）、劣（0-4 分）**，閱卷委員於閱讀完考生試卷後，初步決定一個分數，再以各分項評分標準（如下表）檢閱是否符合此分數。

