國立台東高中 105 學年度第 2 學期第 2 次期中考一年級英文科試卷

適用班級:101~109 作答方式:答案卡 + 答案卷

【選擇題】

一、綜合測驗 (每題 2 分, 共 20 分)					
(A) Sometimes, free	edom can be misused. The	press influences not only	ordinary people 1		
the government. People	enjoy reading about the live	es of other people. 2	_, very few of them		
would like themselves to	be the topic of such report	ts. Often, reporters cause	individuals great		
inconvenience by publish	ning details of their private	lives. The story of the fir	st quintuplets in		
America is an illustration	of such power. A couple i	n Aberdeen had a hard tir	ne 3 five		
children. Life was a strug	ggle. The news of another f	four girls and one more bo	by that were on the		
	nt woman and her husband.				
	it was this event 4 c		-		
	became famous overnight.				
-	lost something important.	-	_		
-	ors, plans for a new highwa		_		
on the road signs was cha	anged to "Quint-City, U.S.	A." Clearly, the quintuple	ets and their family		
_	ne. Their lives would neve		·		
1. (A) as well as	(B) and	(C) but	(D) also		
2. (A) Indeed	(B) Similarly	(C) Yet	(D) Therefore		
3. (A) were raising	(B) raise	(C) rise	(D) raising		
4. (A) that	(B) what	(C) had	(D) ×		
5. (A) of	(B) for	(C) in	(D) to		
(B) There are sever	ral differences between men	n's and women's brains. N	Mark Gungor, who		
always talks <u>6</u> about gender differences, says that inside men's brains are many small boxes.					
One of them is named the "Nothing Box." This is a place where men usually go to relax.					
Therefore, it is not necessary for men about their problems.					
On the other hand, Dr. Amen, a popular writer, believes the parts that control emotion in					
women's brains are more active than the parts in men's. That is, women are more <u>8</u> be					
affected by feelings. That's why women often cry at the end of arguments with men. Since these					
parts in men's brains are 9 active than in women's brains, men need more excitement and					
stimulation. It can explain why they can't help10 TV channels all the time.					
6. (A) humorously	(B) fortunately	(C) unconsciously	(D) shortly		
7. (A) to talk	(B) not to talk	(C) to not talk	(D) talking		
8. (A) like	(B) likely	(C) like to	(D) likely to		
9. (A) less	(B) much	(C) little	(D) most		
10. (A) change	(B) to change	(C) changing	(D) to changing		

二、文	て意選填	(每題2分,共	10分)			
(A) g	ot to	(B) failure	(C) road	(D) appearance	(E) accomplished	d
Sc	arlett Joh	nansson is a succe	ssful actress,	singer, and activist.	She has11	a lot for
someo	ne who's	only 32 years old	l. However, h	er 12 to succe	ss was far from e	asy. She <u>13</u>
where	she is too	lay with hard wor	k and a good	attitude toward tryi	ng new things. Jo	hansson's first
<u>14</u>	in a Holly	ywood movie was	in the 1994	film <i>North</i> . It was co	onsidered to be on	ne of the worst
movie	s ever ma	ide. However, Nor	rth's 15	didn't discourage t	he 9-year-old Joh	ansson. She
presse	d on, taki	ng both lead and	minor roles.			
三、関	園讀測驗	(每題2分,共2	20分)			
(A)	Most so	cieties put pressur	e on people t	o act in particular w	ays according to t	their genders.
From o	childhood	l to adulthood, fer	nales and ma	les are influenced by	y the powerful ger	nder
stereot	ypes (刻	板印象), which se	et "normal" p	atterns of behavior (行為模式).	

Boys have traditionally been expected to be "manly" by appearing physically and mentally tough. For example, crying in public and talking about emotions are signs of weakness. By contrast, showing anger is allowed, which makes arguments and fights part of every schoolboy's life. Parents buy boys toy soldiers, and the media celebrate tough male heroes in violent action movies.

On the other hand, girls have been allowed to appear weak in many situations. Crying in public is treated with understanding, and talking about personal feelings is acceptable. However, expressing anger and acting violently is considered very "unladylike." Parents give girls dolls, and TV shows and girls' magazines present stereotypical images of gentle, sensitive women.

Nowadays, gender stereotypes have become less strict, because men can show a softer side, while women may reveal a tougher side. Nevertheless, a boy who wishes to study flower arranging or a girl who wants to play football might still be laughed at. Although gender stereotypes may help men and women form their identities (定位), their influence can also prevent people from "being themselves."

- 16. According to the passage, which is NOT a male stereotype?
 - (A) Admiring movie heroes. (B) Playing with toy soldiers.
 - (C) Showing anger. (D) Talking about emotions.
- 17. According to the passage, which is NOT a female stereotype?
 - (A) Being gentle and sensitive. (B) Acting bravely and tough.
 - (C) Studying flower arranging. (D) Playing with dolls.
- 18. Which of the following helps to explain that gender stereotypes have become less strict?
 - (A) Men can show a softer side. (B) Women can cry in public.
 - (C) A boy wants to play football. (D) A girl talks about her feelings.
- 19. _____ set "normal" patterns of behavior for everyone to follow.
 - (A) Parents (B) Societies (C) Women (D) Men

- 20. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
 - (A) Men stop playing football because of gender stereotypes.
 - (B) Women aren't allowed to cry in public.
 - (C) Gender stereotypes may keep people from being themselves.
 - (D) Women always listen to their parents.
- (B) In May of 2008, two Asian countries were struck by natural disasters. At the beginning of May, a powerful tropical cyclone (熱帶氣旋) called Nargis struck Myanmar and caused severe damage there. At first, Myanmar's government was not willing to offer details about the destruction and refused offers of international assistance. However, as the degree of damage raised, the government began to accept emergency supplies from other countries.

Then, on May 12, an earthquake measured 7.9 on the Richter scale (芮氏規模) struck China. It was the biggest to hit China in recent decades. Sichuan was most affected. Many people in northern Sichuan were killed as buildings fell throughout the area. News of the earthquake grabbed headlines in Taiwan as well as the world in the days that followed. Many news reports focused on the huge number of victims: in total, around 70,000 deaths and 370,000 injuries, with about 18,000 people missing.

Although the Sichuan earthquake received worldwide attention with the media's help, it was a pity that the disaster in Myanmar was less noted. In fact, it was even worse: 90,000 people died and 56,000 were missing, with more than one million left homeless. This was partly because of delayed **relief** aid and food shortages. Sadly, the international news media focused only on the Sichuan earthquake, leaving the public unaware of just how terrible the situation was in Myanmar.

As we can see, the press has the power to make a difference, and its influence has become greater than ever in today's world, where people rely mostly on the press for news and the world's concerns.

- 21. What is the purpose of the passage?
 - (A) To show the power of the press.
- (B) To criticize the misuse of power.
- (C) To introduce two types of disasters.
- (D) To explain a cultural difference.
- 22. What can we infer from the passage?
 - (A) Asian countries should pay more attention to natural disasters.
 - (B) Governments should not refuse international assistance from other countries.
 - (C) The world's media should be the first to arrive wherever a natural disaster strikes.
 - (D) The media should avoid drawing public attention to one important event only.
- 23. Which of the following statements about the Sichuan earthquake is true?
 - (A) It was caused by the cyclone called Nargis.
 - (B) It occurred in the middle of May in 2008.
 - (C) About 90,000 people died in it.
 - (D) It was the biggest earthquake in world history.

24. What made the disaster in	n Myanmar iess no	oticed by the world?	
(A) The conflict in the country. (B) The laziness of the government.			•
(C) The ignorance of the	media. (D)	The indifference of the world.	
25. The word "relief" in the t	third paragraph car	n be best replaced by	
(A) property (B) i	relation (C) relaxation (D) necessity	
四、文法與慣用語選擇(每	題1分,共10分	})	
26.Red and yellow belong to	warm colors, and	orange.	
(A) so is	(B) does so	(C) so does	(D) is so
27.I couldn't believe that my	boyfriend broke u	p with me for Dana because she	had more money
than I			
(A) had	(B) had had	(C) did	(D) did have
28. With the full moon	_ in the sky, we enj	joyed our barbecue in the yard.	
(A) shining	(B) shine	(C) shone	(D) was shone
29. There used to be several s	sporting events	in Taitung every year.	
(A) to hold	(B) is held	(C) holding	(D) held
30. Though people enjoy gos	siping about others	s, of them like to be gossi	ped about.
(A) little	(B) few	(C) a little	(D) a few
31. The sunblock will protect	your skin g	getting burned by the sun.	
(A) from	(B) over	(C) to be	(D) while
32. The power of the press is	so strong it	can cause major changes to the	ways people live.
(A) and	(B) if	(C) as	(D) that
33. When Mrs. Dalton went b	back home, the hou	ise by her children.	
(A) has been tidying up	(B) has been tidied up	
(C) had been tidying up	(D) had been tidied up	
34.Kenny found the missing	child and stayed w	with him until the police arrived,	and
was very kind of him.			
(A) how	(B) that	(C) it	(D) which
35.My grandfather still plays	s tennis now and th	en, he's in his eightie	S.
(A) as long as	(B) as if	(C) even though	(D) in case
五、雜誌單字選擇 (每題 1	分,共10分)		
36.I was wrong to tha	t David could mak	e it to the dinner. He was too bus	sy to come.
(A) greeting	(B) assume	(C) digital	(D) preserve
37.Bringing all the groceries	upstairs at once is	not there are too man	ny things to carry.
(A) twist	(B) normally	(C) practical	(D) chest
38.Mrs. Smith enjoys the	of living in her	r new house. It's close to everyth	ing.
(A) greeting (B) re	escue (C)	prevention (D) conv	renience
39.Clean drinking water is _	to a healthy	life.	

(A) essential	(B) discourage	(C) twist	(D) chest
40.It's to work on the farm	n. I gained a lot of valuab	ole experience.	
(A) dynamic	(B) rewarding	(C) attitude	(D) convenience
41.Jason always maintains a goo	od, even if he does	sn't succeed in n	neeting his goals.
(A) dynamic	(B) rewarding	(C) convenience	ce (D) attitude
42. The high cost of living in Tai	pei Chris from m	oving to city.	
(A) discourages	(B) accomplishes	(C) challenging	g (D) reward
43.I carefully the items of	on the desk.		
(A) prevent	(B) challenging	(C) distributed	(D) spinal
44. The sun was very strong	, the back of my	neck burned.	
(A) Greeting	(B) Consequently	(C) Preserve	(D) Remove
45.I found this lesson	, as I wasn't that familiar	with the topic.	
(A) challenging	(B) prevent	(C) distributed	(D) spinal
【非選題】			
六、單字填空(每題1分,共	10分)		
1. While there are a lot of rich pe	eople in this country, man	y people live bel	ow the py line.
2. After the earthquake, victims a	are in ut need of food	d and water.	
3. He hired a pe detective	e to find out if his wife wa	as having an affa	ir.
4. During the World Cup, the two	o channels are fighting fo	r ee right	s to cover the
championship.			
5. To find out more ds abo	ut this job, please call (02	2) 2700-6300.	
6. Jeff spent hours sfin	g the Web, looking for in	formation about	studying abroad.
7. Health officials say that the re	ason for the disease is poo	or housing condi	tion; in other words,
they be the disease on the	e poor housing condition.		
8. David's new book made it to tamusing stories.	he best-seller list because	e of its beautiful i	ns and
9. More and more customers ma	de cnts about the ru	ıde waiter's poor	service, so he was
soon fired.			
10. It sk me that Debra had	d gone to Japan when I tri	ied to call her thi	s morning.
七、句型改寫 (每題4分,共	է 12 分)		
1. There are three foreigners chand an Italian. (請依 one a		•	panese, an American,
There are three foreigners ch			e,
2. The customers don't agree w (用 neither 改寫句子)		-	
The customers don't agree w	rith the deal.		

3. We are planning to visit the town. The great writer was born in the town. (用 ... N + why/where/when-clause 合併)

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八、翻譯(每題4分,共8分)

- 1. 雖然他們對這議題有不同的看法,但他們嘗試溝通來協調歧見。(...the gap.)
- 2. 當 Matthew 開始對 Jack 嘮叨時,他勃然大怒(hit...)並且大喊說:「饒了我吧!」

九、單字英翻中(送分題) (每題1分,共10分)

1. protein 6. climate

2. adapt 7. crop

3. understandable 8. prosperous

4. classic 9. wealth

5. average 10. geography