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| 國立臺東高級中學 | 107學年度  第二學期 | 第一次期中考 | 高三英文科試卷 |  |
| 適用班級：301~309 **【答案卡＋答案卷】** | | | | |

三年 班 號 姓名：

1. **字彙與慣用語選擇 10%**

1. The air pollution in Taiwan is \_\_\_\_ of every resident’s concern.  
(A)accustomed (B)miraculous (C)worthy (D)upright

2. The two brothers always have a serious quarrel over a mere \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)minimum (B)enterprise (C)trifle (D)flicker

3. Despite the fact that Lora thought she didn’t have a talent for singing, she still \_\_\_\_\_ in practicing and eventually won the singing contest.  
(A)persevered (B)speculated (C)meditated (D)flickered

4. “HeForShe” is a campaign started in 2014 with an aim of fighting against gender \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)attention (B)inequality (C)architecture (D)perseverance

5. The woman was bleeding heavily after the robber \_\_\_\_\_ her chest with a knife.  
(A)entitled (B)deemed (C)minimized (D)penetrated

6. The graduate student spent three months living in a \_\_\_\_, experiencing the life without basic material comfort.  
(A)slum (B)scrap (C)branch (D)brook

7. A birthday present doesn’t have to be any luxury \_\_\_\_; it is the thought that counts.  
(A)in particular (B)at random (C)at stake (D)in vain

8. May usually says that she wants to break up with her boyfriend, but I don’t think she mean it \_\_\_\_\_. After all, she loves him very much.  
(A)literally (B)fairly (C)unfavorably (D)roughly

9. Tim’s parents promised to buy him a new computer if he does well in the exam. It is a great \_\_\_\_\_ for him to study hard.  
(A)minimum (B)incentive (C)tax (D)boundary

10. The FDA \_\_\_\_ many juice products on the market and found that some chemicals were added into them illegally.  
(A)cherished (B)investigated (C)glimpsed (D)granted

**二、綜合測驗 10%**

After watching the documentary films entitled *Children of the World* about kids from different countries, I realize that not all children lead carefree and colorful lives as I do. For example, a boy in Bolivia has to work long hours in a coal mine \_\_11\_\_ he can pay his tuition. In another section, the film covers a story of a group of kids in Tibet. Up in the mountains, they are isolated \_\_12\_\_ the rest of the world, without any access to the Internet. These Tibetan children's goals are \_\_13\_\_ from those of Taiwanese children. They spend much of their time \_\_14\_\_ every day and hope to penetrate the meaning of life. However, among all of the children \_\_15\_\_ in these films, it is a boy named Sandeep Shahani that impresses me the most. Sandeep is destined to follow in his father's \_\_16\_\_ and become a boatman since in India, the caste system makes him hold out little hope that he can work in another occupation. Sandeep may find some \_\_17\_\_ in the fact that he is not a member of the lowest class, the so-called "untouchables."

Despite living lives of such difficulty, these children do not seem to stand a chance of dreaming big. For them, doing so would be \_\_18\_\_ building castles in the air. Their dreams seemed to be ordinary or insignificant by some people; \_\_19\_\_, these children have made repeated attempts to make their dreams come true. It dawns on me that it doesn't matter \_\_20\_\_ our dreams are big or small, as long as we don't set any boundaries or limits on ourselves.

11. (A) so as to (B) in order that (C) so much as (D) for fear that

12. (A) to (B) with (C) from (D) by

13.(A) worlds apart (B) let alone (C) follow through (D) rest upon

14. (A) investigating (B) meditating (C) taxing (D) trifling

15. (A) that featuring (B) feature (C) featuring (D) featured

16. (A) scraps (B) canvas (C) footsteps (D) glimpse

17. (A) perseverance (B) consolation (C) incentive (D) blessing

18. (A) in spite of (B) rather than (C) anything but (D) nothing more than

19. (A) therefore (B) nevertheless (C) in addition (D) furthermore

20. (A) whether (B) where (C)what (D) how

**三、文意選填 20%**

Helen Keller grew to be one of the most respectable women in history. The illness that hit her in her infancy left her in the world of darkness and \_\_21\_\_. Thus, Helen Keller wished that she could have three days to see. According to Helen, people usually appreciate little \_\_22\_\_ they have, and thirst for what they don’t have. That’s why Helen considered it a blessing \_\_23\_\_ they to be stricken blind and deaf for several days. And if Helen Keller had been \_\_24\_\_ three days of sight, she would have spent them as follows.

On the first day, she would visit the people who had made her life \_\_25\_\_ living, especially Ms. Anne Sullivan Macy, who had led her to the \_\_26\_\_ world. By having a chance to take a look at her teacher with her own eyes, she hoped to see the signs of sympathetic tenderness and patience \_\_27\_\_ which she accomplished the difficult task of Helen’s education. On the second day of sight, she planned to \_\_28\_\_ another day to going to museums in order to seek out the soul of different artists through their art.

On the third and last day of sight, she would \_\_29\_\_ to touch and hold everything closely with her eyes. In this city, she would visit both the pleasant and \_\_30\_\_ sights. To her, they both represented the reality of life. Finally, Helen Keller also wanted to give one hint to those who could see: Make the most of every sense and glory in all the aspects of pleasure and beauty which the world reveals.

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| 1. worth (B) pathetic (C) granted (D) strive (E) with (AB) silence   (AC) devote (AD) outer (AE) what (BC) thrilling (BD) were (BE) outline |

**三、篇章結構 10%**

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| (A) He moves to the city by himself at the age of eleven and continues to study dance.  (B) However, Billy is drawn to the town’s dance instructor and the beauty of ballet dancing.  (C) In spite of the odds against him, Billy can’t help but follow his heart.  (D) It seems to be a perfect ending for Billy, for he not only is able to fulfill his dream, but he also receives his family’s support.  (E) His father does not take Billy’s dream seriously, until he sees Billy dance. |

Billy Elliot, a British film released in 2000, tells the story of an eleven-year-old boy who dreams of becoming a ballet dancer. This dream is hard for Billy to realize, because he comes from a poor mining town where the men are struggling to support their families. Dancing is not considered a serious pursuit for a little boy in this town. 31

In Billy’s hometown, the men like to box when they’re not working in the mines. Hoping that his son will

become a boxing champion rather than a miner, Billy’s father signs him up for boxing lessons. 32 Billy begins meeting with the teacher for secret lessons. When Billy’s father and older brother learn of this secret, they are very angry. 33 After realizing that Billy’s true passion is dancing, his father decides to take him to London for a proper audition in person.

Not long after, Billy is accepted into the Royal Ballet School of London. 34 At the end of the film, his family attends Billy’s lead performance in *Swan Lake*, one of the greatest ballets ever written. 35 Also, it reminds us that things might turn out well if we keep on pursuing our dreams.

**四、閱讀測驗 22%**

Helen Keller was born a healthy baby in 1880. However, she contracted a disease that caused her to lose her sight and hearing at nineteen months old. She was raised almost like a caged beast with no discipline or education because no one could communicate with her. When Helen was six, her parents hired Anne Sullivan, a twenty-year-old teacher who had been blind herself, to teach Helen.

Miss Sullivan used a sign language that Helen could feel through her hands. At first Helen imitated the signs, but did not know that they had meaning. When she finally realized that these signs could finally form meaningful words, Helen became an eager learner. Soon, she and Miss Sullivan could “talk” to each other quite easily.

Despite Helen’s disabilities, she insisted on leading a productive life. She went to college with the help of Miss Sullivan, who translated books and lectures into sign language for her. Finally, Helen got a bachelor’s degree from a highly **prestigious** university. While in college, Helen wrote her autobiography *The Story of My Life*. Helen realized that she could help and inspire many people by writing. Therefore she wrote about disabilities, social issues, and women’s rights. She was so influential and accomplished that she received many honorary degrees from universities around the world.

Helen won many awards throughout her life for her ability to motivate people by intelligence, hard work, and strength. At her funeral in 1968, US Senator Lister Hill said of her, “Her spirit will endure as long as man can read and stories can be told of the woman who showed the world there are no boundaries to courage and faith.”

36. Which of the following statements about Helen Keller is **NOT** true?

(A) She wrote her autobiography while in college.

(B) She studied at several universities around the world.

(C) She went to college with the help of Anne Sullivan.

(D) She won numerous awards during her lifetime.

37. The word “**prestigious**” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) infamous (B) esteemed (C) accustomed (D) religious

38. The life of Helen Keller can be described as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) serene (B) negative (C) normal (D) inspiring

Many Taiwanese children would be amazed at the different lifestyles of other children around the world. Yet if they discovered more about other children’s lives, they could understand that they share many things in common.

Take Amanda, for example, who has lived next to a beach in Australia since she was born. Her father is a fisherman and after school she often helps him catch fish. She feels at home in this marine environment and respects all the species that live there. Amanda wants to spend her life by the ocean and anticipates getting a job in which she can protect the natural world she loves.

Now let’s go to the mountains in Bolivia in South America. Thirteen-year-old Ricardo lives in a poor village in a bleak wilderness there. His life is a struggle but he refuses to leave his home. Every day he works underground in an iron mine. It’s tiring and dangerous work but Ricardo never grumbles. Ricardo’s ultimate goal is to earn enough money to pay for his school tuition because he believes that education guarantees him a good job and a satisfactory life.

Twelve-year-old Sandeep lives by the River Ganges in northern India. Under the caste system, Sandeep is of the poorest class, so he can only have basic jobs. He doesn’t go to school and works from dawn to dusk every day to support his family by renting and rowing a boat to carry tourists along the river. Sandeep knows his future will be just like his present existence but still hopes to save enough money to buy his own boat one day. For Sandeep, his life is not **monotonous** but pleasurable, and he’s content with it.

These children lead very different lives. Yet in this diversity, there is also similarity. Amanda, Ricardo, and Sandeep all make the best of what they have, and they share the trait of optimism for their future. Realizing this, we come to appreciate the diverse experiences of children from different cultures and learn to be sympathetic to their aspirations. They are brothers and sisters of ours, who share a common humanity.

39. The Australian girl, Amanda, dreams of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the future.

(A) living in a big city (B) finding a well-paid job

(C) marrying a fisherman (D) protecting the natural world she loves

40. Sandeep’s future \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) is full of opportunities (B) has nothing to do with boats

(C) has been decided by the caste system (D) will not be pleasurable for him

41. The word “**monotonous**” in the fourth paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) fortunate (B) carefree (C) boring (D) fantastic

42. Despite their differences, Amanda, Ricardo, and Sandeep lead their lives in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ way.

(A) positive (B) negative (C) trifling (D) literal

The rapid development of technology has led to many young people suffering from psychological problems. In an attempt to help them find solutions to the problems they face, psychologists constantly search for new and feasible treatments. Many doctors believe children need better diets; others believe they need role models. One very special doctor believes they simply need more fun.

His name is Dr. Silly and he lives and works in Massahusetts, USA. Dr. Silly feels that hurt or confused children often do not like to talk. The most important thing for these children to do is to talk about what is upsetting them. Once they have talked about their problems, then Dr. Silly can help them find ways to deal with those problems. But solving this dilemma and getting a child to talk is not as easy as it sounds.

Luckily for his patients, Dr. Silly has an ingenious solution: puppets, jokes, and games. Children who find it difficult to talk about their problems often have an easier time doing so if they can do it through a puppet. This approach is sometimes called "play therapy." The idea is to get children to play with toys in order to see how they might be feeling about real life. For example, a child who must undergo many surgeries to fix a birth defect might feel very ugly or out of place in society. If this child can learn to play and make fun of his situation, then he might be able to embrace life in a more optimistic way. Maybe a boy could be given a puppet that looks like a nurse, and Dr. Silly could use another puppet that looks like a hurt child. Together they can play with the puppets and the doctor will be able to see what kinds of issues the boy is facing. With this knowledge, the doctor can help his patient find ways to deal with the emotional problems he or she faced with. Many of Dr. Silly's patients are mentally ill and will never fully recover. However, Dr. Silly hopes he can minimize their suffering and teach them to enjoy life.

43. What is the main idea of the passage?

(A) Treatments for the mental illness of young people.

(B) Psychological problems of adults in modern society.

(C) The ways Dr. Silly tries to help his young patients.

(D) The problems young people face in their daily lives.

44. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a problem children have?

(A) Children need better foods.

(B) Children need some good examples.

(C) Children need more pleasure.

(D) Children need more sleep.

45. In "play therapy," what are children given to play with?

(A) Storybooks.

(B) Toys.

(C) Painting paper.

(D) Comic books.

46. Which of the following is NOT true about young people suffering from psychological problems?

(A) It is hard for them to talk about what is upsetting them.

(B) It is impossible for doctors to learn what is on their mind.

(C) A lot of those children will never completely recover.

(D) The children need to learn to look at life in a positive way.

**五、整句式翻譯 8%**

1. 看起來我們似乎是迷路了。(It seemed…/S+ seemed…)

2. 要是你之前有問路的話，我們就不用花費兩倍的時間找路了。(Had…)

**六、英文寫作 20%**

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| 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: 請以運動為主題，寫一篇至少120個單詞的文章，說明你最常從事的運動是什麼。 文分兩段，第一段描述這項運動如何進行(如地點、活動方式、極可能需要的相關用品等)，第二段說明你從事這項運動的原因及這項運動對你生活的影響。

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三年 班 號 姓名：

**五、整句式翻譯 8% (答案供參考，若有疑問，歡迎提出討論)**

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| **1. It seemed that/ we had /gotten lost. (We seemed to have gotten lost.) (3%)** |
| **2. Had you asked for/ directions in advance,/ we wouldn't have spent /twice the**  **amount of time/ getting directions.(5%)** |

**六、英文寫作 20%**

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| **選擇題答案** |
| **1-5 ACABD 26-30 (AD)(E)(AC)(D)(B)** |
| **6-10 AAABB 31-35 CBEAD** |
| **11-15 BCABD 36-40 BBDDC** |
| **16-20 CBDBA 41-46 CACDB B** |
| **21-25 (AB)(AE)(BD)(C)(A)** |
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