**國立台東高中 109學年度 第1學期 期末考 高一 英文科試卷**

**適用班級：101-108 答案卡+答案卷**

**第壹部分：選擇題(62%含混合題手寫)**

**一、語法選擇(10%)**

1. There is no doubt that ice cream will remain 　　 all year round.  
   (A) popular (B) be popular (C) to be popular (D) being popular
2. This kind of medicine 　　 to date from the 5th century BC.  
   (A) believing (B) is to believe (C) is believed (D) is believing
3. We noticed Sam and his wife 　　 a serious fight over money again this morning.  
   (A) who had (B) has (C) having (D) to have
4. The doctor believes that John's sneezing and allergic reactions are strongly \_\_\_\_\_ to the air pollution.  
   (A) desirable (B) related (C) religious (D) logical
5. Many actresses wore black gowns to attend the awarding ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ they wanted to protest the Hollywood's culture of sexual harassment.  
   (A) because (B) due to (C) despite (D) though
6. My sister bought a small \_\_\_\_\_ of books last week.

(A) amount (B) number (C) deal (D) thing

7. The naughty boy was made \_\_\_\_\_ away the garbage by his teacher.

(A) of throwing (B) throw (C) thrown (D) to throw

8. After the accident, Peter realized that it’s time for him \_\_\_\_ wasting his life on unimportant things.

(A) to stop (B) to stopping (C) stops (D) stopped

9. It is said that the Maya people already knew how to make drinks with 　　 cocoa beans to raise their spirits.  
 (A) grind (B) grinding (C) ground (D) grounded

10. We sort all the DVDs 　　 two piles. One pile is for action movies, and the other is for horror movies.  
 (A) into (B) with (C) on (D) under

**二、綜合測驗(15%)**

Chocolate is one of the most popular foods in the world. Many people \_\_11\_\_ their birthdays with a chocolate cake. On \_\_12\_\_, people express their love with a box of chocolate. On a hot day, people love to eat chocolate ice cream. \_\_13\_\_a cold night, people like to sip hot cocoa. Chocolate brownies and chocolate chip cookies are \_\_14\_\_ for many people at any time. Some people even eat ants and grasshoppers that \_\_15\_\_ with chocolate!

11. (A)remember (B)spend (C)approach (D)celebrate

12. (A) Valentine’s Day (B) Thanksgiving Day (C) Fool’s Day (D) Halloween

13. (A)At (B)On (C)In (D)With

14. (A)sweets (B)gifts (C)favorites (D)necessities

15. (A)covered (B)cover (C)covering (D)are covered

At first, Anne-Marie’s anxiety caused her to have issues with her weight, looks, and body image. These led her to diet and put on tons of makeup as a \_\_16\_\_ to hide behind. But when she started to find success as a singer, the anxiety only grew \_\_17\_\_. Soon, even answering the phone or leaving the house became a \_\_18\_\_ for the young star, and she found it hard to step onstage.

In recent years, going to therapy, learning more about mental health, and \_\_19\_\_ herself on confident female friends have all helped Anne-Marie learn how to better \_\_20\_\_ her anxiety. Her experiences have led her to reach out to others who suffer from this condition through social media as well as the mental health support service Mind. These experiences have also set the tone for her most recent singles.

16. (A)curse (B)weapon (C)mask (D)hole

17. (A)better (B)bad (C)relieved (D)worse

18. (A)treasure (B)chance (C)honor (D)struggle

19. (A)following (B)modeling (C)comparing (D)challenging

20. (A)generate (B)deal with (C)arouse (D)provoke

If you say hot pot, most people imagine simply throwing a bit of meat and a few vegetables into some hot soup, sitting around, and waiting for it to be done. While this isn’t wrong, it’s also not the whole \_\_21\_\_. Hot pot is enjoyed the world over as a dish to share with family and friends, and no two cultures do it exactly the same way.

Hot pot is a common \_\_22\_\_ in Asia, with each country putting its own little twist on the basic \_\_23\_\_. You could try a Taiwanese yin-yang pot, with enough \_\_24\_\_ for two kinds of broth. If you wanted something with a little more flavor and a lot more meat, you could try Japanese sukiyaki, cooking your raw \_\_25\_\_ in its rich soy sauce, sugar, and rice wine mixture.

21. (A)story (B)plan (C)telling (D)recipe

22. (A)cooker (B)tool (C)stuff (D)sight

23. (A)demand (B)skill (C)formula (D)program

24. (A)foods (B)room (C)time (D)slices

25. (A)materials (B)seasoning (C)dressing (D)ingredients

**三、文意選填(10%)**

What are “elves”? They are magical \_\_26\_\_ that appear in popular superstitions in Western culture. It is said that elves live secretly near humans, sometimes communicating with them. These \_\_27\_\_ are known as “folklore.”

In Iceland, elves are also known as the “hidden folks.” In 1998, it was \_\_28\_\_ that 54.4 percent of Icelanders expressed their belief in the existence of elves. People sometimes object to building projects to protect elves' living environment. Believe it or not, the Icelandic government has varied the routes of roads \_\_29\_\_ this. The government has even discussed with elves and reached agreements with them about where to build roads through a desire to avoid trouble. How is this possible? Some people \_\_30\_\_they can see and talk to the elves and therefore are capable of representing them. Thus the authorities deal with the problem through these middle persons.

(A)reported (B)beliefs (C)claim (D)creatures (E)because of

**四、篇章結構(10%)**

Mary Shelley’s Frankenstein is widely considered the first work of science fiction. Its title comes from the name of its hero, Victor Frankenstein, an enthusiastic scientist who found out the big secret about the creation of a living being.

In the story, Frankenstein was excited by his discovery about how to create a living being, so he spent much time doing experiments. \_\_31\_\_. Finally, he completed his creation and made it come alive.

Against Frankenstein’s expectations, however, this creation turned out to be a giant monster. \_\_32\_\_. The next day, Frankenstein returned to his laboratory to find that the monster was gone.

As for the monster, after he left Frankenstein’s laboratory, he was not welcome anywhere because of his scary appearance. \_\_33\_\_. The feelings gradually grew stronger and drove the monster to murder Frankenstein’s brother.

After his brother’s death, Frankenstein blamed himself and regretted having created such a horrible being. Just then, the monster turned up in front of him. The monster told Frankenstein in tears how much he wanted to be loved, but it was impossible for humans to love a monster. Therefore, the monster asked Frankenstein to create a female creature for him, or else he would make Frankenstein’s life even more miserable.

Frankenstein was threatened to agree to the monster’s demand, but he changed his mind later. He couldn’t imagine that the two might bear children, so he destroyed the half-finished female creature. When the monster learned what Frankenstein had done, he angrily killed Frankenstein’s best friend. Later, Frankenstein’s bride was also killed on their wedding night. \_\_34\_\_. However, he didn’t succeed, and he ended up dying from the cold. In the end, the monster found Frankenstein’s dead body and cried for Frankenstein’s death. Then, he disappeared and was never seen again.

It was likely that, in the beginning, Frankenstein never expected that his passion for science would lead to such tragic consequences. He indeed paid a terrible price for his “great” experiment. \_\_35\_\_. Perhaps, the scientist is also seen as a monster by readers.

(A) The monster started to hate Frankenstein for creating him.

(B) Frankenstein got so scared that he escaped in horror.

(C) Interestingly, many people telling this story to others often mistake the monster’s name for “Frankenstein.”

(D) He even stole dead bodies and body parts from graves in the middle of the night.

(E) To prevent more misfortunes from happening Frankenstein followed the monster to the North Pole in order to hunt him down.

**五、混合題(17%)**

**36題到39題為題組 (8%)**

Cheap, reliable, and with a variety of different uses, rubber bands are found in just about every home on the planet. For such a simple item, however, the rubber band has a very interesting history.

Rubber was discovered by the native people of Central America several thousand years ago. By mixing tree sap with juice from certain plants, they created a solid that they used to make balls, shoes, and even jewelry.

In 1736, rubber arrived in Europe, and the new material quickly became popular. Thomas Hancock, an Englishman, invented rubber bands in the early 1800s but never sold any, as they were **susceptible to** going soft or hard depending on the temperature. It wasn’t until vulcanization—the process that makes rubber strong and elastic—was developed a few years later that reliable rubber bands became a possibility.

For many years, rubber bands were mostly used in factories. However, in 1923 American businessman William Spencer persuaded some local newspaper companies to bind their newspapers with his rubber bands to keep them from blowing apart on people’s lawns. As a result, rubber bands soon became a common item in people’s homes.

Of course, binding things together is perhaps the most obvious way to use rubber bands around the house—to close opened packages of food, to tie up hair or loose wires, and so on. But the rubber band can be used for far more than that.

Due to the fact that they create friction between surfaces, rubber bands are an excellent way to stop things from slipping. If you’re chopping vegetables in your kitchen, for example, and you don’t want your chopping board to slide around, place a rubber band on either end and hey presto! Similarly, if your clothes keep on slipping off your hangers, attaching a rubber band to the hanger will provide enough friction so that your clothes stay put. Having trouble opening a jar because of sweaty hands? Wrap a rubber band around the lid, and the added friction allows you to open it with ease.

Without rubber bands, our lives would be a lot less convenient. Whether you’re using one to open a jar or tie up your hair, don’t forget the history or the people that made this tiny but marvelous invention possible!

36. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?

(A) The people who discovered rubber.

(B) When rubber arrived in Europe.

(C) The history of rubber bands.

(D) Why rubber bands became a common item in people’s homes.

37. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “ susceptible to ” in the third paragraph?

(A) accepted to

(B) disposable to

(C) vulnerable to

(D) imaginable to

38.Why are rubber bands an excellent way to stop things from slipping?

(A) They create friction between surfaces.

(B) They keep things from blowing apart.

(C) They are soft and flexible.

(D) They become hard with the temperature.

39.Which of the following statements is NOT true?

(A) Thomas Hancock, an Englishman, invented rubber bands.

(B) Binding things together is perhaps the most obvious way to use rubber bands around the house.

(C) Without rubber bands, our lives would be very inconvenient.

(D) Rubber bands were mostly used in factories in 1930.

**40題到43題為題組(9%)**

Some wedding traditions and superstitions are so engrained in our culture that we don’t even think to question them. But do you know for what possible reason would a couple save a layer of cake in their freezer for a year? And why do brides go to such lengths to keep their grooms from seeing their dresses before it’s time to walk down the aisle? Here, we explore the origins of some wedding superstitions and help you find ways to incorporate tradition into your special day along with a few fun, modern twists.

**Superstition #1: It’s bad luck for the groom to see the bride in her wedding dress before the ceremony.**

**Origin:** During the time when arranged marriages were customary, the betrothed couple wasn’t allowed to see each other before the weddingat all*.* The wedding symbolized a business deal between two families (romantic, huh?), and a father would have been pleased for his daughter to marry a man from a rich, land-owning family. But he also feared that if the groom met the bride before the wedding and thought she wasn’t attractive, he’d call off the wedding, casting shame onto the bride and her family. Therefore, it became tradition that the bride and groom were only allowed to meet at the wedding ceremony so that the groom did not have the opportunity to change his mind. And that veil the bride wears? Its original purpose was also to keep the groom from finding out what the bride looked like until the last possible minute, when it was too late to back out of the transaction.

**Today:** Although arranged marriages are no longer common, most brides still don’t want their groom to see them all done up before the wedding. Many believe it makes the day more exciting and memorable. However, some couples feel they’ll be more relaxed if they see each other for just a few minutes before the ceremony. The added bonus is that you can take your formal pictures pre-ceremony when everyone is freshly done-up. It’s completely up to you and your bride. Talk about it before the big day arrives and find out what makes the most sense for you.

**Superstition #2: The bride must wear something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue (and a silver sixpence in her shoe).**

**Origin:**This Victorian rhyme is a time-honored tradition that is supposed to bring the bride good luck. Wearing “something old” expresses the newlywed couple’s desire to retain connections with their family once they enter into married life. One tradition suggests that the bride’s “something old” be an old garter given to the bride by a happily married woman so that the new bride would also enjoy a happy marriage. Wearing “something new” conveys that the couple is creating a new union that will endure forever and looking to the future for health, happiness and success. “Something borrowed” is an opportunity for the bride’s friends or family to lend her something special as a token of their love. And finally, “something blue” is a symbol of fidelity and constancy. This custom began in ancient Israel, where brides wore a blue ribbon in their hair to symbolize this promise to their new husbands. What you may not realize is that the rhyme actually ends with “…and a silver sixpence in her shoe.” Story says that placing a penny in the bride’s shoe will bring her a life filled with good fortune.

**Today:**Many modern brides find it fun to keep with tradition by wearing something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue. Think of creative ways to incorporate all four items into your wedding-day ensemble.

40.What is the best title for this passage?

(A)The wedding superstitions you can totally abandon.

(B)Outdated wedding traditions and superstitions.

(C)The surprising truths behind wedding superstitions.

(D)Things that are bad luck at a wedding.

41.Which is one of the reasons why the bride wore “something old” in the past?

(A)The bride didn’t want to waste something usable.

(B)The bride wanted to keep links with her family.

(C)The bride wanted to take something valuable to help her husband.

(D)It’s a symbol of loyalty to marriage.

42.Which of the following statements is true?

(A) Placing a blue ribbon in the bride’s shoe will bring her a life filled with good fortune.

(B) “Something blue” began in Greece.

(C) “Something blue” is a symbol of faithfulness.

(D) In the past, the bride wore a wedding veil because she was too shy to see the groom face to face.

43.Why was the groom not allowed to meet the bride before the wedding ceremony in the past?(3%)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (請將答案寫在答案卷上)

**第貳部分：非選擇題 (38%)**

**一、文意字彙** **（20%）**

1. I didn’t understand the l\_\_\_\_c behind Dean’s argument. His opinions on the topic did not make sense to me.

2. Dan is such a r\_\_\_\_s person that he goes to church every weekend without fail.

3. The laws are set up to p\_\_\_\_t female workers from losing their jobs after they get pregnant.

4. The color purple is used to r\_\_\_\_t the royal family in the West while in ancient China, it is yellow.

5. From 1521 to the early 19th century, Mexico was c\_\_\_\_\_red and ruled by the Spanish.

6. My grandfather takes a walk after dinner every day. That is one of his daily r\_\_\_\_\_\_es.

7. LeBron James, a famous NBA player, is c\_\_\_\_\_red one of the 100 most influential people of 2017.

8. India used to be a British c\_\_\_\_y, and it became independent in 1947.

9. In the southern part of Taiwan, rice farmers h\_\_\_\_\_t twice a year because they have plenty of sunshine.

10. In a\_\_\_\_\_t Egypt, it was commonly believed that people would live on in a different way after death.

**二、句子合併或改寫 (8%)**

1. It was painful for me to see those refugees.

Those refugees cried bitterly for their lost families. (請用 see + O + V/V-ing 合併兩句)

It was painful for me to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. The police rushed to the bank which was robbed by a local gang. (請用N + V­ing/p.p.改寫句子 )

3. Frank’s parents will never allow him to watch too much TV.（請用let + O + V的句型改寫句子）

4. The students who waited outside the museum were making a lot of noise. (請用N + V­ing/p.p.改寫句子 )

**三、翻譯(10%)**

1. **填充式翻譯(4%)**

1.店裡有太多圍巾，以致於店員弄錯哪一條是我要的。

There are so many scarves in the store \_\_\_\_ the clerk mixes\_\_\_\_ which one I want.

2. Winnie和我從幼稚園第一次見面開始到現在一直是朋友。

Winnie and I \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ friends since we first met in kindergarten

1. **整句式翻譯(6%)**
2. Dylan對看小說很狂熱，但是他爸媽強迫他段考前2週專心讀教科書。(3%)
3. 聽到半夜有人敲門，Debby嚇得直發抖。

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**\*43題答案請填寫在下方欄位(3%)**

43. **It’s to prevent the groom from changing his mind and calling off the wedding because he found the bride was not attractive/beautiful before the wedding ceremony. (有寫出類似的意思即可)**

**第貳部分：非選擇題 (38%)**

**一、文意字彙 （20%）**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| logic | religious | prevent | represent | conquered |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| routines | considered | colony | harvest | ancient |

**二、句型改寫 (8%) 粗體字扣1分，其餘0.5分**

|  |
| --- |
| 1. It was painful for me to see those refugees **cry/crying** for their lost families. |
| 2. The police rushed to the bank **robbed** by a local gang. |
| 3. Frank’s parents will never let him **watch** too much TV. |
| 4. The students **waiting** outside the museum were making a lot of noise. |

**三、翻譯 (10%)**

**(一)填充式翻譯(4%每格1分)**

1. that up 2. have been

**(二)整句式翻譯(6%)**

|  |
| --- |
| **1. Dylan is/was crazy about reading novels, but his parents make/made him focus on reading textbooks two weeks before the mid-term exam.(3%)** |
| **2. When Debby heard someone knocking on the door in the middle of night, she was trembling with fear. (3%)** |

|  |
| --- |
| 選擇題答案(1-42題共59分)  1-5 ACCBA 6-10 BDACA 11-15 DABCD 16-20 CDDBB 21-25 ADCBD  26-30 DBAEC 31-35 DBAEC 36-40 DCADC 41-42 BC |