

國立臺東高中 109-1 期末考 高三英文 試題卷

【選擇題，劃答案卡】

一、字彙選擇 (計12題，每題2分，共24分)

1. Due to concerns about safety for animals and humans, a _____ in the Legislative Yuan of Taiwan had to be reached about the import of US pork free of leanness-enhancing feed additives.
(A) irritate (B) consensus (C) client (D) reckon
2. In a democratic country, every citizen should be willing to accept the result of an election, but no one should _____ the core principles of democracy itself.
(A) confess (B) punctual (C) accusation (D) concede
3. In British law, you are _____ innocent until you are proved guilty.
(A) presumed (B) healed (C) annoyed (D) aroused
4. Mastering a second language usually _____ better opportunities for employment.
(A) diagnosis (B) fouls (C) implies (D) discounts
5. Britain is looking for a trade agreement with New Delhi which could be worth up to £100 billion, which means India and UK tries to _____ ties with or without Brexit deal.
(A) humid (B) humiliate (C) cement (D) dissolve
6. With a view to _____ off the possibility of a third wave of the pandemic, health authorities in Athens, Greece are resorting to mass nationwide random sampling to monitor the spread.
(A) warding (B) blooming (C) implying (D) binding
7. It is said that anger is the result of fear, so when you get your own heart right, the fear might _____ and your life is able to walk again with light.
(A) hum (B) dislove (C) neutral (D) legal
8. The results of this survey are not reliable because the people it questioned were not a typical or _____ sample of the entire population that was studied.
(A) primitive (B) spiritual (C) representative (D) informative
9. Although Maggie has been physically _____ to her wheelchair since the car accident, she does not limit herself to indoor activities.
(A) ceased (B) committed (C) confined (D) conveyed
10. The airport was closed because of the snowstorm, and our _____ for Paris had to be delayed until the following day.
(A) movement (B) registration (C) tendency (D) departure
11. Nowadays many companies adopt a _____ work schedule which allows their employees to decide when to arrive at work—from as early as 6 a.m. to as late as 11 a.m.
(A) relative (B) severe (C) primitive (D) flexible
12. After graduating from MIT, Anderson found a job at a reputable company and was paid a _____ salary.
(A) decent (B) lash (C) hook (D) pastry

二、綜合測驗 (計10題，每題2分，共20分)

(題組一)

International trade is the exchange of goods and services between countries. Trade is driven by different production costs in different countries, making _13_ cheaper for some countries to import goods rather than make them. A country is said to have a comparative advantage over another when it can produce a commodity more cheaply. This comparative advantage is _14_ by key factors of production such as land, capital, and labor.

While international trade has long been conducted in history, its economic, social, and political importance has been _15_ in recent centuries. During the 1990s, international trade grew by nearly 8.6% each year. In the year 1990 alone, the growth in trade in services was as high as 19%.

Today, all countries are involved in, and to varying degrees dependent on, trade with other countries. _16_ international trade, nations would be limited to the goods and services produced within their own borders. Trade is certainly a main _17_ force for globalization. It is also the subject of many international agreements that aim to govern and facilitate international trade, such as those negotiated through the World Trade Organization (WTO).

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|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 13. (A) them | (B) such | (C) what | (D) it |
| 14. (A) installed | (B) reserved | (C) opposed | (D) determined |
| 15. (A) to the point | (B) on the rise | (C) off the hook | (D) for the record |
| 16. (A) Despite | (B) Between | (C) Without | (D) Under |
| 17. (A) driving | (B) pulling | (C) riding | (D) bringing |

(題組二)

Terri was knocked down by a heart failure in 1990. From then on, she was left in a “persistent vegetative state.” To have her life sustained, she couldn’t come off the feeding tube attached to her as well as the medication that kept her heart beating. For her husband, Michael, each visit was too much to bear as he saw his wife living artificially with no sign of recovery. But in her parents’ eyes, their daughter was lying motionless yet not emotionless. To them, Terri’s being emotionally responsive was an implication of awareness and life.

In 1998, Michael prepared all that was required and took legal action to seek “death with dignity” for his wife. The judge gave a nod of approval, _18_ Michael had presented sufficient evidence that Terri, who was unlikely to recover, would never wish to continue living by artificial means. In 2001, under the judge’s order, the hospital removed Terri’s feeding tube, _19_ the process of ending her life. Just a few days later, however, the government denied Michael’s request. Whatever _20_ the government to step in, Terri remained alive in a coma. It was in 2005 that the hospital carried out the court’s original decision by removing her feeding tube. Terri died thirteen days later.

Terri’s case highlights the issue of whether hospitals have a right to disconnect a patient’s life support equipment. Quite often, many medical decisions are either for or against life, particularly on behalf of those ICU patients lying _21_ to respirators. These decisions have little to do with neutrality, except that they are legally neutral. Doctors act _22_ living up to this standard set by the law—despite the medical truth that the patient concerned exists without being alive. In a sense, Terri’s case raises a serious question: Should law make the right to die a legal choice?

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|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 18. (A) though | (B) until | (C) since | (D) lest |
| 19. (A) began | (B) beginning | (C) begun | (D) to begin |
| 20. (A) must cause | (B) should have caused | (C) might have caused | (D) could cause |
| 21. (A) binding | (B) bound | (C) bonding | (D) bonded |
| 22. (A) in preference to | (B) with an eye to | (C) in return for | (D) in the hands of |

三、文意選填 (計10題, 每題1分, 共10分)

第23至32題為題組

A paperclip, made of steel wire bent into a hooped shape, is an instrument used to hold sheets of paper together. This common _23_ is a wonder of simplicity and function. But where did this simple, cheap, and indispensable invention come from?

In the late 19th century, the most common way to hold papers together was by using a pin. Although the pin was an inexpensive tool and was easily _24_, it would leave holes in the paper. Later, as steel wire became more common, inventors began to notice its elastic feature. With this feature, it could be stretched and _25_ various clip-like objects. In the years just prior to 1900, quite a few paperclip designs emerged. The name most frequently _26_ the paperclip invention is Johan Vaaler, a Norwegian inventor. However, Vaaler's clips were not the same as the paperclips currently in use. Specifically, they did not have the interior loop we see today. The _27_ looped design was invented by Gem Manufacturing Ltd. in England. This clip is therefore sometimes _28_ the Gem clip.

Because of Vaaler, the paperclip played an important _29_ role in Norway. During World War II, Norway was occupied by the Nazis. Norwegians were prohibited from wearing any _30_ of their national unity, such as buttons with the initials of their king. Thus, in _31_, they started wearing paper clips to show their solidarity. The reason for doing this was simple: Paper clips were a Norwegian invention whose original function was to bind together. After the war, a giant paperclip statue was erected in Oslo to _32_ Vaaler—even though his design was never actually manufactured.

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|---------------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (A) associated with | (B) honor | (C) device | (D) familiar | (E) known as |
| (AB) protest | (AC) removable | (AD) symbol | (AE) twisted into | (BC) historical |

四、閱讀測驗 (計9題, 每題2分, 共18分)

(題組一)

When it comes to the Christmas holidays, there are many different customs and types of celebrations. For example, many schools put on a play based on Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* (1843). This famous tale of redemption has struck a chord with countless people over the years. Today it is as meaningful as it has ever been.

The story tells of a greedy, heartless businessman named Ebenezer Scrooge. He never displays any sign of kindness or forgiveness. This character stands as a warning of self-obsession and selfishness.

On the night before Christmas, Scrooge is visited by several ghosts. He is haunted by the ghost of his old business partner who warns Scrooge that he will be punished after death if he doesn't become a better person. He tells Scrooge that three spirits will visit in the night. One shows him his past, a second his current situation, and a third what will happen to him if he does not change his uncaring manner. Scrooge is so shocked by what he is shown that the very next day he starts to correct his old ways. He becomes concerned with others less fortunate than he is, especially one of his employees, poor Bob Cratchit, whose child Tiny Tim is very sick. Scrooge changes into a jolly, generous old man by the end of the tale.

The story is very positive. We can all change ourselves to be better people. Leave your mistakes in the past and start a new life!

33. Which of the following is the main idea of *A Christmas Carol*?

- (A) A selfish man turns into a better man after being visited by spirits.
- (B) A heartless businessman never shows kindness to his employees.
- (C) Even a ghost cannot change a cruel businessman.
- (D) A businessman who believes in Christmas spirits enjoys helping others.

34. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) People have different activities to celebrate Christmas.

- (B) Charles Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* has been loved for nearly 200 years.
 - (C) Scrooge in the past and Scrooge at present are quite different.
 - (D) Though Scrooge promises to be a better man, he doesn't really mean it.
35. Which of the following sayings or idioms can best describe Ebenezer Scrooge?
- (A) Do as the Romans do.
 - (B) Turn over a new leaf.
 - (C) Misfortune never comes alone.
 - (D) An old dog cannot learn new tricks.

(題組二)

Children are taught to say they are sorry very early in life. They learn that their actions can sometimes hurt other people both physically and emotionally. Children learn the necessary body language for apologizing by showing a sad face and downcast eyes. And, while children can learn to apologize easily, it often gets harder to do as they become adults.

There are proper ways of apologizing, and the following actions can make it easier for adults to do. When you make an apology, make sure you mean it. Otherwise, what you said is nothing but empty words. Sometimes, you might not realize right away what you have done exactly to hurt the other person. If that's the case, then it is better to give yourself some time to think it over. Knowing what your mistake was before making an apology is essential. This makes the receiver of the apology understand that you really mean it.

Choose your words wisely when apologizing, and don't make excuses. Also, do not try to justify your actions, as this will make you come across as insincere. You must show that you have owned up to the wrongs you committed by admitting your mistakes and asking for forgiveness.

Last but not least, it is important to apologize as soon as possible if you know you've done something wrong. Waiting until a later time might just extend the suffering of the other person, so it is often best to be as prompt as possible.

In the end, do the best you can to fix the problem you have created. Some people will accept your apologies, and others will not. Once you have done all you can, and if you have been sincere in your wish to make things right, then you must forgive yourself as well. You should be sure to avoid making the same mistake again in the future, and move on with your life.

—Joe Schier

36. What is the main purpose of this article?
- (A) To criticize adults for not admitting mistakes.
 - (B) To compare the ways children and adults apologize.
 - (C) To focus on the importance of forgiveness.
 - (D) To offer advice on how to make apologies.
37. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Downcast eyes are a form of body language used to apologize.
 - (B) A written apology is more effective than empty words.
 - (C) Apologize without delay even if you're not sure of your mistake.
 - (D) As long as you apologize, the other person is sure to forgive you.
38. According to this article, what is most critical in making an apology?
- (A) Courage.
 - (B) Wording.
 - (C) Sincerity.
 - (D) Promptness.

(題組三)

We all know that men and women are very different in many ways. However, have you ever thought that they might have come from different planets? This is the idea behind the bestselling book entitled *Men Are from Mars, Women Are from Venus* that swept the world in the 1990s.

The book was written by a relationship counselor named John Gray, and it was first published in 1992. In the book, Gray presented the concept that many of the problems that men and women have in their relationships with each other come from the fact they are so different psychologically. These differences are so great that it may sometimes almost seem as if men and women are actually from two different planets.

Gray uses this metaphor throughout the book, saying that men are from Mars while women are from Venus. As a result, men and women have their own distinct customs and beliefs, and they may not be accustomed to the way things are done on the other planet.

In the book, several examples of the differences between men and women are given. For example, Gray says that while both men and women may “keep score” in a relationship by noting how much give-and-take there is, they keep score in different ways. For women, each individual act of love is worth one point, regardless of how big or small it is. For men, on the other hand, different acts are worth different amounts, with bigger acts worth more. This can lead to problems because men may think the things they've done are more valuable than women actually think they are.

Other differences include the way men and women handle stress. When stressed, men like to “retreat to their cave.” It means men like to be left alone to try to solve a problem. This can lead to problems if a woman tries to communicate with a man who just wants to be left alone.

Although some critics have criticized the book as being too simplistic, it has sold more than fifty million copies, and it has definitely shaped the way many people think about modern relationships between men and women.

39. “Men are from Mars, women are from Venus” is a _____.

- (A) test (B) problem (C) metaphor (D) commercial

40. Which of the following statements about John Gray's book is NOT true?

- (A) It is a bestseller. (B) It was first published in 1992.
(C) It has never been criticized. (D) It is about men and women.

41. Who should read John Gray's book?

- (A) Anyone who wants to have a better relationship with the opposite sex.
(B) Women with boyfriends.
(C) Single men and women.
(D) Men with girlfriends.

第貳部分：非選擇題 (28分)

一、中譯英 (12 分)

- 在這個快速改變的世界中，年輕人必須學習如何有效地因應新的挑戰。
- 一個成功的企業應該負起社會責任，以增進大眾的福祉。
- 只有當你遵循健康的生活方式時，你才能降低生病的風險。(以 Only when 開頭...)

二、英文作文 (16分)

許多人批評現今年輕人沒耐心、不用功、不負責任等，請以 **The Young Generation Is Not What You Think** 為題寫一篇英文作文，文長至少120個單詞(words)。第一段針對這些說法提出你的辯駁，並說明理由以支持你的看法。第二段舉出例子來加強你的論點，以說明年輕人是有耐心、肯努力與負責任。最後，給一個有力的結論，使大家同意你的論點。

國立臺東高中 109-1 期末考 高三英文 答題卷

座號

得分

【非選題，第一大題請註明題號，第二大題依說明書寫】

[Answers]

1~10 BDACC ABCCD

11~20 DADDB CACBC

21~30 BBC (AC) (AE) ,ADE(BC)(AD)

31~41 (AB)BADB, DACCC C

一、中譯英 (12 分)

1. 在這個快速改變的世界中，年輕人必須學習如何有效地因應新的挑戰。

In this fast-changing world, the young people must learn to effectively deal with new challenges.

2. 一個成功的企業應該負起社會責任，以增進大眾的福祉。

A successful company should take on the social responsibility to enhance the public welfare.

3. 只有當你遵循健康的生活方式時，你才能降低生病的風險。(以 Only when 開頭...)

Only when you follow a healthy lifestyle can you reduce the risk of being sick.

二、作文(略)

[illegible]
