**國立台東高中 109學年度第二學期 期末考**

**科目: 英文 適用班級:301~308**

**☑答案卡 ☑ 手寫答案卷**

I. **詞彙題（占10分）**

1. The hotel provides its guests with a(n) view of both the coastline and the mountainous area.

(A) blunt (B) finite (C) spectacular (D) innumerable

2. Our company is now looking for new employees with positive attitudes and personalities to make our company’s labor force more energetic.

(A) dynamic (B) unprecedented (C) pure (D) commonplace

3. All of the products are required to be marked with a(n) date before being launched. Customers should be aware of it when making purchase.

(A) trace (B) vaccine (C) expiration (D) extension

4. Technological advances may lead to rising unemployment. Many people may end up jobless.

(A) weary (B) ultimately (C) vulnerably (D) terminally

5. Protecting our planet is beneficial not only to us but also to our in the future.

(A) descendants (B) surgeons (C) physician (D) angels

6.People around the world are deeply impressed by Mother Teresa’s strong and compassion for humanity.

(A) precedents (B) consents (C) commitment (D) instructions

7. chopsticks, a kind of single-use product, are banned at many schools.

(A) Biological (B) Finite (C) Bronze (D) Disposable

8. After a bomb exploded in the city center, the injured were off to nearby hospitals.

(A) aborted (B) whisked (C) peeked (D) purified

9. This question is difficult because many details need to be considered before it can be answered.

(A) notoriously (B) bluntly (C) infinitely (D) deadly

10. Ryan received one year’s salary from his company as for being laid off without any advance notice.

(A) caption (B) halt (C) exploitation (D) compensation

**II. 綜合測驗（占10分）**

Nowadays, a child is considered a “choice” by some people. If a baby is found to be unhealthy or defective after a prenatal diagnosis, some mothers­to­be would not choose to undergo an operation performed on the baby before birth, which might make it be born perfect later. 11 , they are likely to abort the baby—to end its life.

Such phenomenon \_\_12\_\_, and it is actually becoming increasingly typical. Although we may have rejected eugenics as it was infamously practiced years ago, we are now actually practicing our own soft eugenics before birth, singling out the “damaged” humans. We defend our decisions by saying that some lives are not \_\_13\_\_, especially those that are destined for pain and suffering. What’s more, we claim to end those lives out of sheer compassion. We believe that we can judge for others exactly the point \_\_14\_\_ suffering outweighs all the happiness of life. Yet, we forget to ask ourselves why it is reasonable to take the life of an unborn baby with a disability, when no one would be forgiven for killing a kid who suddenly got the same illness. You see, \_\_15\_\_ a child \_\_15\_\_ a “choice” is quite terrifying and disturbing. What would you think if this concept be extended to the elderly and the sick?

11. (A) However (B) Instead (C) Accordingly (D) Thus

12. (A) is scarce (B) is far from normal (C) isn’t at all rare (D) is by no means commonplace

13. (A) worthwhile living (B) worth to be lived (C) worthy of living (D) worth living

14. (A) at which (B) which (C) that (D) why

15. (A) considering; to be (B) think of ; as (C) looking; as (D) refer to; as

Henrietta Lack was an African­American. She began to suffer from a deadly cancer at a young age. Before she died, a surgeon took some cell samples of her tumor \_\_16\_\_ the absence of her and her family’s permission. Then, the doctor applied her cells to create the world's first immortal human cell line for medical research, which came to be known as the HeLa cells.

As a matter of fact, scientists \_\_17\_\_ very hard to keep human cells alive in culture for decades, but those cells always ended up dying. However, Henrietta’s cells were different. Her cells reproduced an entire generation every twenty-four hours without ever halting, and they became the first immortal human cells ever successfully grown in a laboratory.

Henrietta’s cells have now been living outside her body far longer than they ever lived inside it. In addition, even though \_\_18\_\_ exactly how many of Henrietta’s cells are alive today, some scientists have estimated that all of the HeLa cells ever cultured would weigh more than 50 billion kilograms. These cells were one of the most significant medical developments of the past hundred years.

Despite Henrietta’s contributions to the world, few people, including her family, really knew about this situation. When 19 of the existence of HeLa cells, Henrietta’s family fumed at what the doctor had done and felt that Henrietta had been exploited. To honor Henrietta, it is time that the public knew the truth and 20 her contributions to the world.

16. (A) lest (B) regardless (C) in that (D) despite

17. (A) had been trying (B) have been trying (C) were being trying (D) have tried

18. (A) it is no knowing (B) it doesn’t know (C) there is no knowing (D) it is known

19. (A) informed (B) informing (C) learned (D) comprehending

20. (A) is grateful for (B) appreciated (C) thank (D) showing gratitude for

**III. 文意選填 10%**

Modern medical advances can be amazing. They allow earlier diagnosis and treatments of illnesses and extend the lives of the 21 ill. Better yet, they bring better care in general to the sick and \_\_22\_\_. With new technologies and devices, surgeons can peek almost anywhere inside the body. But do you know that babies can often be diagnosed and treated even before they are born?

Fetal surgery is not commonplace but rather a 23 new area of medical expertise. It can often correct medical issues during \_\_24\_\_. If a problem is suspected, a physician may advise the mother to consult a 25 about fetal surgery. The procedures of the surgery are 26 , and the surgeons who \_\_27\_\_ them have to be extremely cautious. Some procedures may require opening the mother’s abdomen, while others may be carried out in a less invasive manner. This 28 can only be used in certain circumstances, and only if the baby is of a certain age or maturity. It is most often used to treat birth \_29\_\_, particularly those that may be life threatening. So far, the outcomes that have been 30 show that the earlier repair of problems can lead to the better growth later in life. Moreover, it even helps to prevent future medical problems.

1. **delicate (B) defects (C) approach (D) documented (E) perform**

**(AB) pregnancy (AC) surgeon (AD) terminally (AE) relatively (BC) vulnerable**

**IV. 篇章結構10%**

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| **(A) Unfortunately, chemotherapy is often the best treatment for cancer.**  **(B) Moreover, patient support groups are often available so that patients can seek advice, manage expectations, and discuss how to best cope with their chemotherapy.**  **(C) Even so, a patient should ask his or her doctor about the possible side effects of chemotherapy and how to handle them before any treatment begins.**  **(D) Others include a sore mouth, problems of digestion, a loss of appetite, and even weight loss.**  **(E) Most of these treatments have side effects; worse still, many can make the patients severely uncomfortable.** |

Those diagnosed with cancer are often treated with chemotherapy, which is a combination of drugs designed to kill the cancer cells. Different types of cancer may require different types of chemotherapy treatments. \_\_31\_\_

Examples of some common side effects of chemotherapy include extreme tiredness and hair loss. \_\_32\_\_ Some patients may even experience dry, sensitive, or sore skin. Chemotherapy can also strain the internal organs as well as the nerves. Sometimes the effects are mild in the beginning, but become violent over time as the treatment progresses. \_\_33\_\_ And if surgery is not possible, it may be the only treatment option.

Doctors and scientists are always searching for new types of chemotherapy drugs and drug mixtures that will be most effective in killing cancer cells, while trying to reduce the unpleasant side effects for patients. \_\_34\_\_ Fortunately, most side effects only last for a short time. Soon after the chemotherapy treatment is completed, the patient will gradually feel better, his or her hair will start to grow back, and the sadness the patient may have experienced is usually lifted. \_\_35\_\_ Dealing with cancer may be a long and hard journey, but many people do end up with successful treatments and positive outcomes.

**V. 閱讀測驗32%**

Todd Bol, a retired businessman, could never have expected that a wooden container he built on his deck one day in 2009 would have the global impact it does today.

Bol built a dollhouse-size structure that looked like a schoolhouse on a post, and he put it on his lawn as a free community library to commemorate his mother, who was a book lover and school teacher. Bol’s **prototype** gave birth to Little Free Library (LFL), a nonprofit organization that seeks to place small, accessible book exchange boxes in neighborhoods around the world. The concept is simple: Neighbors are invited to share a book, leave a book, or both. Today, there are over 50,000 of these libraries registered in 70 countries.

Almost everyone can register with LFL and start a library as long as the person keeps it in good shape and makes sure that book materials are appropriate for his/her neighborhood. Library owners can create their own library boxes; therefore, the libraries are usually unique in appearance, and there seems to be no limit to the possibilities. One library in California was built out of a used wine crate; another in Texas had tiny stairs and bright colored walls. Once registered, libraries are assigned a number at LFL’s website. The LFL Index lists the locations of all libraries with GPS coordinates and other information. Owners receive a sign that reads “Little Free Library.”

People say they have been more inclined to pick up a book when walking by a Little Free Library, out of curiosity and because it’s convenient. Some sidewalk librarians say they have met more neighbors since having a little library in their front yard. Bol is also most proud of the way Little Free Library is bringing communities together. “It’s started a neighborhood exchange. It gets people talking and more comfortable with their neighbors,” he says. “This leads to them helping each other.”

36. Which of the following statements is **NOT** mentioned about Todd Bol?

(A) He built a schoolhouse to pay tribute to his mother. (B) He was engaged in trade and commerce.

(C) His mother used to be a school teacher. (D) He provided a great service to his neighborhood.

37. What does “**prototype**” refer to in the second paragraph?

(A) A community center. (B) A dollhouse on a post. (C) A book exchange box. (D)A nonprofit organization.

38. Which of the following is true about the operation of a Little Free Library?

(A) The librarian is in charge of checking the books in and out of the library.

(B) There is no limit to the selection of its materials.

(C) The owner must first be assigned a number from the LFL website.

(D) The library can come in any shape and color.

39. What is a contribution of Little Free Library?

(A) The LFL Index can improve GPS functions.

(B) It promotes reading and literacy in a simple way.

(C) It helps to strengthen library associations around the world.

(D) Its location satisfies people’s curiosity about their neighbors.

If you touch your finger to a hot stove, you know it’s going to hurt. However, if you convince yourself beforehand that the pain won’t be so bad, you might not suffer as much. According to a recent study, the part of your brain that reacts to severe pain is largely the same part that reacts to expectation of pain.

Researchers in this study worked with 10 volunteers, ages 24 to 46. Each volunteer wore a device that gave out 20-second-long pulses of heat to the right leg. There were three levels of heat, producing mild, moderate, or strong pain. During training, the volunteers would first hear a tone, followed by a period of silence, and then feel a heat pulse. They then learned to associate the length of the silent pause with the intensity of the upcoming heat pulse. The longer the pause, the stronger the heat pulse would be, causing more severe pain.

A day or two later, the real experiment began. The researchers found that the parts of the brain involved in learning, memory, emotion, and touch became more active as the volunteers expected higher levels of pain. These were mainly the same areas that became active when participants actually felt pain. Interestingly, when the volunteers expected only mild or moderate pain but experienced severe pain, they reported feeling 28 percent less pain than when they expected severe pain and actually got it.

The new study emphasizes that pain has both physical and psychological elements. Understanding how pain works in the mind and brain could eventually give doctors tools for helping people cope with painful medical treatments.

40. What is the main idea of the passage?

(A) We should learn to be sensitive to pain.

(B) Our feeling of pain is decided by our environment.

(C) How people feel pain remains unknown to scientists.

(D) Our reaction to pain is closely related to our expectation of pain.

41. Which of the following is true about the pulses of heat in the study?

(A) Each heat pulse lasted for 20 seconds.

(B) The pulses were given to the arms of the volunteers.

(C) Different devices gave out different levels of heat pulses.

(D) There were two levels of heat intensity given to the volunteers.

42. How did the volunteers learn to expect different levels of heat?

(A) From the loudness of the tone they heard.

(B) From the instruction given to them by the researchers.

(C) From the color of a light flashing on the device they wore.

(D) From the length of the pause between a tone and the heat pulse.

43. According to the passage, what may be the author’s advice to a doctor before a surgery?

(A) To provide the patient with more pain killers.

(B) To talk to the patient and ease his/her worries.

(C) To give the patient strong heat pulses beforehand.

(D) To emphasize the possible severe pain to the patient.

For many years, I was convinced that my suffering was due to my size. I believed that when the weight disappeared, it would take old wounds, hurts, and rejections with it.

Many weight-conscious people also mistakenly believe that changing our bodies will fix ***everything****.* Perhaps our worst mistake is believing that being thin equals being loved, being special, and being cherished. We fantasize about what it will be like when we reach the long-awaited goal. We work very hard to realize this dream. Then, at last, we find ourselves there. But we often gain back what we have lost. Even so, we continue to believe that next time it will be different. Next time, we will keep it off. Next time, being thin will finally fulfill its promise of everlasting happiness, self-worth, and, of course, love.

It took me a long while to realize that there was something more for me to learn about beauty. Beauty standards vary with culture. In Samoa a woman is not considered attractive unless she weighs more than 200 pounds. More importantly, if it’s happiness that we want, why not put our energy there rather than on the size of our body? Why not look inside? Many of us strive hard to change our body, but in vain. We have to find a way to live comfortably inside our body and make friends with and cherish ourselves. When we change our attitudes toward ourselves, the whole world changes.

44. The passage tries to highlight the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) body size (B) attitudes toward life

(C) culture difference (D) different beauty standards

45. What does the word “***everything***” in paragraph 2 mean?

(A) All the problems. (B) All the properties.

(C) The whole world. (D) The absolute truth.

46. What can be inferred about the author?

(A) The author is a Samoan.

(B) The author succeeded in losing weight.

(C) The author has been troubled by her/his weight.

(D) The author probably got wounded in wars or accidents.

47. According to the author, what is the common view of those who have lost some weight first and gained it back later?

(A) They feel angry about the regained weight.

(B) They are indifferent to the regained weight.

(C) They feel optimistic about future plans on weight control.

(D) They think they should give up their future plans on weight control.

The tradition of wearing a special gown (長袍) and cap dates back to the Middle Ages. At that time, there was no heater in European schools so people needed long gowns to wrap up well.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, both teachers and students began to wear special gowns for graduation. At first, these gowns often resembled the robes worn by people of the church, since many scholars in those days were also **priests**. In the 1800s, different colored gowns began to be used to represent different fields of study. There was a system in colleges in the U.S. Green, for example, was used for the field of medicine because it was the color of the herbs. Dark blue was used for someone who was a doctor of philosophy (PhD).

Today, you can tell the degree a student has earned by the shape and size of his or her gown. A gown for someone with a bachelor’s degree has pointed sleeves but no hood. Long sleeves with a narrow hood are used for a master’s degree, and bell-shaped sleeves with a wide hood represent a doctor’s degree.

Caps match the colors of the gowns, but only people with a PhD can wear a velvet (天鵝絨) one. Everyone else must wear the hard, square graduation hat that is also known as a “mortarboard.” Some believe its four sides represent the four foundations of a classic education: astronomy, mathematics, music, and theology. Mortarboards also have pieces of string attached to the center of the cap.

Many people agree: for something as special as graduation, it makes sense that a special cap and gown should be worn.

48. During the Middle Ages, graduation gowns were worn \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) to get blessings (B) to keep people focused (C) to keep people warm (D) to make people feel special

49. The word “**priest**” in the second paragraph means a \_\_\_\_\_ person.

(A) religious (B) trendy (C) serious (D) scientific

50. In the 1800s, a green gown was worn by \_\_\_\_\_.

(A) a medical school student (B) a business school student

(C) a law school student (D) every student

51. Which of the following concerning modern graduation outfit is **NOT** true?

(A) The four sides of the graduation cap symbolize the four foundations of education.

(B) The color of the cap doesn’t have to match that of the gown.

(C) Only graduates with a PhD can wear a velvet cap.

(D) A graduate with a master’s degree wears long sleeves with a narrow hood at graduation ceremonies.

**國立台東高中 109學年度第二學期 期末考**

**科目: 英文 適用班級:301~308**

**☑ 手寫答案卷**

**班級: 座號: 姓名**

**第二部分 手寫題 28%**

**I.翻譯題 8%**

**1. Leo 擔心下星期會有颱風, 以及颱風會破壞他的旅行計畫。**

**2.過去這幾十年來, 科學家一直在尋找治癒愛滋病的療法。**

**II. 作文20%**

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| **畢業在即, 在高中的三年歲月裡, 你是否有最感謝的人? 第一段請說明為何你最感謝他/她? 第二段請寫下你想對他/她說的話。** |