

國立台東高中 110 學年度 第 1 學期 第 1 次期中考 高三 英文科 試卷

適用班級：301-308 【答案卡+答案卷】

第壹部分：單選題（占 62 分）

一、詞彙題（占 10 分）

說明：第 1 題至第 10 題，每題有 4 個選項，其中只有一個是正確或最適當的選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

1. The candy can no longer be sold because it was found to contain artificial ingredients far beyond the _____ level.
(A) permissible (B) immense (C) abundant (D) descriptive
2. Jack's excellent performance in last week's game has _____ all the doubts about his ability to play on our school basketball team.
(A) replaced (B) canceled (C) overlooked (D) erased
3. It is bullying to _____ a foreign speaker's accent. No one deserves to be laughed at for their pronunciation.
(A) prompt (B) sneak (C) mock (D) glare
4. Many people were happy that the government had finally _____ Children's Day as a national holiday.
(A) appointed (B) declared (C) performed (D) involved
5. To reach the goal of making her company a market leader, Michelle _____ a plan to open ten new stores around the country this year.
(A) advised (B) occupied (C) recognized (D) proposed
6. Silence in some way is as _____ as speech. It can be used to show, for example, disagreement or lack of interest.
(A) sociable (B) expressive (C) reasonable (D) objective
7. After her daughter died, Claire _____ in alcohol to avoid facing the pain.
(A) possessed (B) confronted (C) indulged (D) advised
8. After he read Mother Teresa's _____, the doctor swore to devote himself to charity work and helping those in need.
(A) biography (B) journalism (C) illustration (D) definition
9. Many well-equipped rescue teams, along with well-trained rescue dogs, rushed to the quake-stricken sites in a(n) _____ to save the trapped victims.
(A) diligence (B) candidate (C) attempt (D) objective
10. As the saying goes, "Slow and _____ wins the race." So, we should just take our time. Instead of rushing the report, we should do it right.
(A) hostile (B) relevant (C) beloved (D) steady

二、綜合測驗（占 10 分）

說明：第 11 題至第 20 題，每題一個空格，請依文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 11 至 15 題為題組

The poem "If—" was written by British writer Rudyard Kipling more than 100 years ago. It contains advice from a father to his son about how to live a good life and handle difficulties. The father tells him it is better to keep calm even when others are __11__ toward him. Furthermore, he tells his boy that he should have __12__ in himself when others doubt him. He also says it is important for a person to behave righteously even in the face of lies.

In the second stanza, Kipling tells his son to pursue his dreams but do so in a balanced way. If he fails, he should try whatever he can to start again. That is, he should __13__ himself up and keep going. In addition, he should __14__ being overly hurt or influenced by either friends or foes. Later in the poem, the father says time is precious: it doesn't wait for anyone, nor does it give anyone a second chance. According to Kipling, these are the keys __15__ living a successful life. And such virtues as integrity and perseverance are what he values as most important. Although it is over a century old, the poem is timeless.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 11. (A)distorted | (B)hostile | (C)modest | (D)rational |
| 12. (A)heart | (B)truth | (C)guts | (D)faith |
| 13. (A)take | (B)lift | (C)pick | (D)push |
| 14. (A)avoid | (B)keep | (C)lest | (D)pass |
| 15. (A)for | (B)on | (C)to | (D)of |

第 16 至 20 題為題組

Fake news can be defined as news __16__ false or misleading information that appears truthful. Although fake news has long been in existence and this issue is as old as the news industry itself, the Internet and social media have made creating and sharing fake news easier and faster than ever. __17__, people may be deceived by fake news, believing the content to be genuine without questioning the sources. With so much fake news __18__ every day, it is now more important than ever to understand where such news comes from and to question the news stories we read.

Although fake news __19__ many forms, two are the most common. First, fake news can come from sloppy journalism, which means that journalists write stories based on unreliable information or without fact-checking their sources __20__ publication. Second, some news contains deliberately false information to achieve social or political results; examples include attempts to influence people to vote for a certain candidate or support a particular cause.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 16. (A)contain | (B)contains | (C)contained | (D)containing |
| 17. (A)Besides | (B)Therefore | (C)However | (D)What's more |
| 18. (A)spreads | (B)spreading | (C)being spread | (D)is spread |
| 19. (A)fills out | (B)adopts | (C)builds | (D)comes in |
| 20. (A)prior to | (B)due to | (C)as to | (D)in order to |

三、文意選填（占 10 分）

說明：第 21 題至第 30 題，每題一個空格，請依文意在文章後所提供的 (A) 到 (BC) 選項中分別選出最適當者，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 1 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 21 至 30 題為題組

Researchers in Japan have installed on a train a speaker that barks like a dog and snorts like a deer in order to __21__ collisions with animals on the tracks.

The country has been __22__ by a problem with trains colliding with deer on its railways. According to Japan's transport ministry, there were 613 __23__ of train services suspended or delayed for at least 30 minutes resulting from collisions with deer and other wild animals in 2016-17.

Deer are __24__ to railway lines because of a need for iron in their diets. They lick the rails to pick up iron filings caused by the action of wheels against tracks. This __25__ need has led to a constant battle to keep the deer separate from the unforgiving nature of tons of onrushing rolling stock. In the past, flashing red lights and even lion faces have been unsuccessfully __26__ in an attempt to keep deer off the tracks.

This new device has been invented by a team at the country's Railway Technical Research Institute (RTRI). RTRI officials explain that deer have a habit of repeatedly snorting short, shrill sounds to __27__ other deer when they perceive danger. The barking of the hound, which drives deer to panic, strengthens the __28__ of the warning noise, according to the RTRI. When the deer hear a combination of a 3-second-long recording of a deer's snort and 20 seconds of a barking dog, they panic and __29__ rapidly.

RTRI researchers say late-night tests, at times when deer are most frequently seen by railway tracks, have resulted in a 45 percent __30__ of deer sighting. Future plans include static barking sites where deer are commonly seen, but "the noises will not be blared in areas where people live beside the tracks."

- | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| (A)cases | (B>alert | (C)trialed | (D)prevent | (E)attrcted |
| (AB)flee | (AC)dietary | (AD)troubled | (AE)reduction | (BC)effect |

四、篇章結構（占 8 分）

說明：第 31 題至第 34 題，每題一個空格。請依文意在文章後所提供的(A)到(D)選項中分別選出最適當者，填入空格中，使篇章結構清晰有條理，並將其英文字母代號畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 31 至 34 題為題組

Joseph Rudyard Kipling was born on December 30, 1865, in Bombay (now called Mumbai), India. __31__ The family lived well, and Kipling was especially close to his mother. His father, an artist, was the head of the Department of Architectural Sculpture at the Jeejeebhoy School of Art in Bombay.

For Kipling, India was a wondrous place. Along with his younger sister, he reveled in exploring the local markets with his nanny. He learned the language and, in this bustling city of Anglos, Muslims, Hindus, Buddhists and Jews, connected with the country and its culture.

However, at the age of six, __32__ She sent him to Southsea, England, where he attended school and lived with a foster family named the Holloways.

These were hard years for Kipling. __33__ She beat and bullied the youngster, who also struggled to fit in at school. His only break from the Holloways came in December, when Kipling, who told nobody of his problems at school or with his foster parents, traveled to London to stay with relatives for the month.

By the age of 11, Kipling was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. A visitor to his home saw his condition and immediately contacted his mother, who rushed back to England and rescued her son from the Holloways.

__34__ There, Kipling flourished and discovered his talent for writing, eventually becoming editor of the school newspaper.

(A) Mrs. Holloway was a brutal woman who quickly grew to despise her foster son.

(B) At the time of his birth, his parents, John and Alice, were recent arrivals in India as part of the British Empire.

(C) To help relax his mind, Alice took her son on an extended vacation and then placed him in a new school in Devon.

(D) Kipling's life was torn apart when his mother, wanting her son to receive a formal British education.

五、閱讀測驗（占 24 分）

說明：第 35 題至第 46 題，每題請分別根據各篇文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，請畫記在答案卡之「選擇題答案區」。各題答對者，得 2 分；答錯、未作答或畫記多於一個選項者，該題以零分計算。

第 35 至 38 題為題組

Most people would be shocked to learn that the equivalent of an entire garbage truck of clothing is burned or thrown into landfills each and every second. Perhaps equally as shocking is the fact that the fashion industry will likely account for one-fourth of the world's annual carbon emissions over the next 30 years.

For this reason, fashion designers have begun looking for more sustainable and environmentally friendly materials from which to make their garments. Among the most creative and promising solutions are plant-based fabrics—namely those derived from food waste that would otherwise end up in landfills or incinerators.

Believe it or not, the tough, leftover peels and seeds of certain fruits can be used to create decent outfits. What's more, these leathers are highly durable, biodegradable, and cruelty-free. ❶ Apple leather is produced from leftover seeds, peels, and cores and feels quite similar to real animal leather. ❷ Pineapple leather, on the other hand, is made from the stringy fibers extracted from pineapple leaves. Not only can pineapple leather be used to make shoes, jackets, and bags, but it has also been used to cover sofas, chairs, and automotive interiors.

Fruits aren't the only plant-based leathers in existence. Mushrooms also make a fine leather substitute. However, instead of leftover food waste, lab-grown mushrooms are used. ❸ By controlling the temperature, humidity, and CO₂, a dense, fibrous mushroom-based material is formed. After they grow large enough, these mushrooms are cut into slices and treated with special chemicals. However, these chemicals are much lighter, and less toxic than those used to tan animal-based leather.

Finally, an Australian company has recently invented a process that can turn coconuts into a wool-like fabric called Nullarbor. ❹ The process does not involve cutting down trees and requires very little land and water.

35. What is this passage mainly about?
- (A) How to make durable and decent clothes.
 - (B) How to reduce leftover fruit.
 - (C) How wasteful the clothing industry is.
 - (D) How to make the clothing industry environmentally friendly.
36. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) Coconuts can be turned into a soft fabric.
 - (B) Lab-grown mushrooms make a fine leather substitute.
 - (C) The fashion industry makes up one-fourth the world's carbon emissions.
 - (D) Apple leather feels similar to animal leather
37. What does the word “cruelty-free” in the third paragraph mean?
- (A) No test on animals.
 - (B) No killing of animals.
 - (C) No poaching of animals.
 - (D) No taming of animals.
38. There are sentences numbered ❶ to ❹ in paragraph 3 to 5. Which sentence best indicates the benefit of plant-based fabric?
- (A) ❶
 - (B) ❷
 - (C) ❸
 - (D) ❹

第 39 至 42 題為題組

Music has a tendency to get stuck in our heads. Sometimes a tune intrudes on our thoughts and then plays, and replays, in a never-ending loop. This interesting phenomenon becomes a **subject** explored by many scientists. They use a range of terms to describe it—stuck-song syndrome, sticky music, cognitive itch, or most commonly “earworm.” Earworms can run around our heads for several minutes to numerous hours. As the melody repeats, it becomes embedded into our mind. Even though our ears do not hear the tune, our brain continues to play it.

Earworms often take the form of song fragments rather than entire songs, and the song is usually a familiar one. Researchers are not sure why some songs are more likely to get stuck in our heads than others, but everyone has their own tunes. Often those songs have a simple, upbeat melody and catchy, repetitive lyrics, such as popular commercial jingles and slightly annoying radio hits. Recent or repeated exposure to a song or even a small part of a song can also trigger earworms, as can word associations, such as a phrase similar to the lyrics of a song.

While earworms might be annoying, most people who experience them nevertheless report that they are pleasant or at least neutral. Only a third of people are disturbed by the song in their heads. How people cope with their earworms seems to depend on how they feel about them. Those who have positive feelings about their stuck songs prefer to just “let them be,” while those with negative feelings turn to more behavioral responses, which include coping strategies such as singing, talking, or even praying.

39. What is the third paragraph mainly about?
- (A) Why people find earworms annoying.
 - (B) When people start to notice earworms.
 - (C) What people use to kill earworms.
 - (D) How people react to earworms.
40. Which of the following best defines “subject” in the first paragraph?
- (A) A matter being studied.
 - (B) A course being taken.
 - (C) A participant in an experiment.
 - (D) A kind of mental disease.
41. According to the passage, which of the following is true about an earworm?
- (A) It is a creature living inside our ears.

- (B) It is a melody repeating in our heads.
- (C) It is a tune memorized in a personal way.
- (D) It is a commercial recalled through lyrics.

42. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a feature that would trigger earworms?
- (A) Tunes repeatedly encountered.
 - (B) Fragments of songs recently heard.
 - (C) Melodies with smooth rhythms.
 - (D) Words similar to the lyrics of a song.

第 43 至 46 題為題組

The stories found in Greek and Roman mythology are quite interesting, and many words in English come from those special tales. For example, Saturday was named after the Roman god Saturn, and his name was also used for one of the planets. Interestingly, the myth of Saturn is similar to that of Kronos, the Greek god that is Saturn’s equivalent. Both gods share a strange and terrible story.





According to Roman mythology, Saturn once ruled over all the other gods. He was born of some of the first gods of the sky and earth, but then overthrew his father to become the ruler. However, this powerful deity was worried that his own kids would act in a similar fashion towards him. Not wanting them to **wrest** his ruling power, Saturn ate his children as soon as they were born. One of Saturn’s children was named Jupiter, who later became the king of the gods. Saturn’s wife, Ops, did not want her son, Jupiter, to be killed by his father, so she tricked Saturn to save the boy’s life. She gave Saturn a stone that was bundled in a cloth to make it look like a newborn child. Thinking it was his child, Saturn quickly ate the bundle. The stone forced the mighty god to throw up, and when Saturn did, all of the other children he had eaten emerged out of his stomach. After that, with the help of his brothers and sisters, Jupiter took power away from his father and became the supreme deity and the god of thunder.

In the end, what Saturn feared the most came true. The story is strange, but interesting. You can find many more tales like this in Roman and Greek mythology.

- 43.Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “**wrest**” in the second paragraph?
- (A)Recognize.
 - (B)Intensify.
 - (C)Abuse.
 - (D)Seize.

- 44.According to the passage, which of the following is true about Saturn?
- (A)He succeeded his father as the king of the gods.
 - (B)He married Ops, who then gave birth to Jupiter.
 - (C)He was the god of the sky and earth.
 - (D)He named a place after himself.

- 45.The following four people are describing a god in Roman mythology. Which of them is **NOT** talking about Jupiter, according to the passage?

(A)	 The god is the deity of thunder.
(B)	 Saturn attempted to swallow him but failed.
(C)	 The god tricked Saturn and made him vomit.
(D)	 With help from his siblings, the god defeated his father.

- 46.What does the author think of the story between Saturn and Jupiter?
- (A)It’s moving that Jupiter’s mother worked hard to save him.
 - (B)The plot unfolds in an unexpected and exciting way.

- (C) It's terrifying and teaches people a lesson.
- (D) The plot is intriguing, but weird.

第貳部分：混合題（占 10 分）

說明：本部分共有 1 題組，某一子題配分標於題末。限在標示題號作答區內作答。非選擇題請以橫書作答，不必抄題，並依題意要求作答，否則將酌予扣分。

第 47 至 50 題為題組

There is an expression that says, “It is better to give than to receive.” That may be hard to believe for many people. However, there is evidence that spending money on others can give people a greater sense of happiness. There is even a special name for this kind of generosity that increases our feeling of well-being—prosocial spending.

The research that has been conducted by psychologists on prosocial spending is new. Yet, the results have been conclusive. ❶ In a Harvard Business School study, people passing by were given an envelope with a five-dollar bill inside. Also in the envelope was a note. ❷ One type of note instructed the people to spend the money on themselves before five o'clock that day. ❸ The others received a message that told them to use the money on a gift for someone else or a donation to some charity, also by 5:00 p.m.

❹ The researchers tested their ideas later that day by calling the participants to ask them about their overall mood throughout the day and what they did with the money. ❺ The people who spent the money on others were significantly happier than those who treated themselves to something with the cash. ❻ Many other studies have also found there is a consistent link between being generous and experiencing happiness. ❼ This connection appears to be true regardless of culture, age, and socioeconomic status. So, the next time you have a chance to show your generosity, do it. You'll feel happier because of it.

47. Which of the following sentences best states the main idea of the passage? (1 分)

- (A) Being generous to other people can improve your sense of well-being.
- (B) People of certain cultures are more willing to spend money on others.
- (C) How happy you are now determines your level of generosity.
- (D) The richer someone is, the more generous they are to others.

48. Fill in the blanks with the information contained in the passage about the Harvard Business School study.

(4 分，每格 2 分)

Study Points
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Each participant received an envelope.What was included in the envelope? A note and (1)_____What was written on the note?<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ One group of participants was told to spend the money on themselves.➤ The other group was instructed to (2)_____.

49. The sentences in paragraph 2 and 3 are numbered ❶ to ❼. Which sentence shows the result of the Harvard Business School study? Write down the **NUMBER** of the sentence. (2 分)

_____.

50. The passage mentions three elements that don't affect people's level of generosity. Please write them down.

(3 分)

- (1) _____
- (2) _____
- (3) _____

第參部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

說明：本部分共有二大題，請依各大題指示作答。限在標示題號作答區內作答。非選擇題請以橫書作答，作答時不必抄題。

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

說明：1. 請將以下中文句子譯成正確、通順、達意的英文。
2. 請依序作答。每題 4 分，共 8 分。

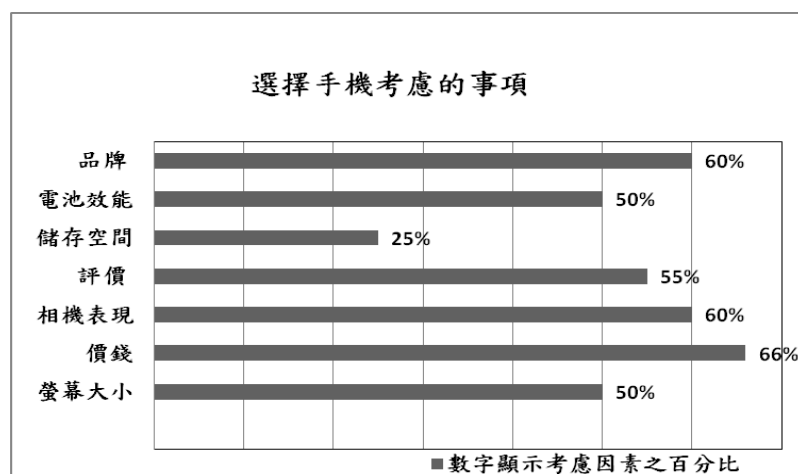
1. 台灣的高中生壓力很大，因為任何想要申請大學的人都要上傳學習歷程(academic portfolio)。

2. 而且你最好要有備份(backup)以避免上傳的檔案遭損毀。

二、英文作文（占 20 分）

說明：1. 依提示寫一篇英文作文。
2. 文長至少 120 個單詞 (words)。

智慧型手機是人們不可缺少的生活必需品，但每個人在購買手機時都有不同的考量。以下是關於什麼因素會影響人們購機決定的調查，請根據此圖表，寫一篇至少 120 字的作文。文分兩段，第一段根據圖表內容，描述你所觀察到的現象；第二段請說明你自己選擇手機的考量因素為何及原因。



國立台東高中 110 學年度 第 1 學期 第 1 次期中考 高三 英文科 參考答案

第壹部分：單選題（占 62 分）

1. A	2. D	3. C	4. B	5. D	6. B	7. C	8. A	9. C	10. D
11. B	12. D	13. C	14. A	15. C	16. D	17. B	18. C	19. D	20. A
21. D	22. AD	23. A	24. E	25. AC	26. C	27. B	28. BC	29. AB	30. AE
31. B	32. D	33. A	34. C	35. D	36. C	37. A	38. D	39. D	40. A
41. B	42. C	43. D	44. B	45. C	46. D				

第貳部分：混合題（占 10 分）

47.	A (1%)
48.	a. a five dollar bill (2%)
	b. use the money on a gift for someone else or a donation to some charity (2%)
49.	5 (2%)
50.	(1) culture (1%)
	(2) age (1%)
	(3) socioeconomic status (1%)

第參部分：非選擇題（占 28 分）

一、中譯英（占 8 分）

- 台灣的高中生壓力很大，因為任何想要申請大學的人都要上傳學習歷程(academic portfolio)。

Senior high school students in Taiwan are under a lot of pressure/stress/are very stressed, because whoever wants to apply to college has to upload an academic portfolio/ academic portfolios.

- 而且你最好要有備份(backup)以避免上傳的檔案遭損毀。

What's more/Furthermore/Besides/In addition, you had better make a backup lest the uploaded files (should) be damaged./for fear that the uploaded files might/would/should be damaged.