新北市立新店高中112學年度第一學期高二英文期末考

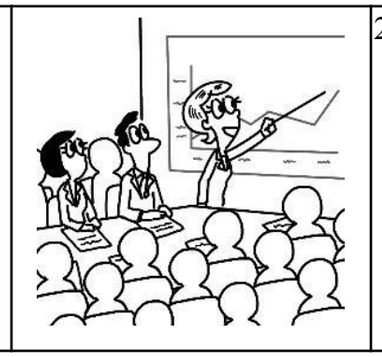
Exam Coverage: 龍騰 B3L7-8 & L9 (單字、片語、句型); All+ Dec., 2023; 高頻字彙 Basic: U11-15

Part A: 選擇題 (66%)：請依題號在**答案卡**上作答。

I. Listening Comprehension: 10% (1% x 10)

Part 1: Picture Questions (2%)

Look at each picture and answer the question.

1. 

2. 

Part 2: Best Response Questions (3%)

Listen to the question or statement and choose the best response.

3. (A) Yes. She claims to know what's going to happen.
   (B) Right. She's good at dealing with unexpected things.
   (C) True. She doesn't know what will happen next.
   (D) I know. That's because she has been sad recently.

4. (A) Yes. People like to be around him.
   (B) True. He gets mad quite easily.
   (C) Right. He complains all the time.
   (D) I agree. He is too energetic.

5. (A) Really? When did she start working there?
   (B) Right, but she still couldn't find the store.
   (C) I know. She was paid to clean the place.
   (D) Yes, I wonder if anything caught her eye.

Part 3: Conversation Questions (3%)

Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

6. (A) The woman should share her drink.
   (B) The drink has a lot of sugar in it.
   (C) The drink is delicious and healthy.
   (D) He wants something sweeter.

7. (A) A plant people use to cook.
   (B) A popular kind of throat medicine.
   (C) A sauce she prepared earlier.
   (D) A special type of tea leaf.

8. (A) He has a lot of bad luck.
   (B) He has a really rough day.
   (C) He doesn't tell the truth sometimes.
   (D) He always solves his problems himself.

Part 4: Short Talk Questions (2%)

Listen to the following paragraph and answer the questions.

9. (A) One that looks calm.
   (B) One that looks relaxed.
   (C) One that looks happy.
   (D) One that looks positive.

10. (A) Verbal communication is uncommon in both countries.
    (B) Americans and Canadians value emotional restraint.
    (C) The people in these places speak different languages.
    (D) There is a lot of violence in both countries.

II. Vocabulary: 5% (1% x 5)

11. These beautiful old temples are part of our cultural _____. We have to preserve them.
    (A) heritage (B) humanity (C) pavement (D) exhaustion

12. Kyle was _____ by the amount of work he had to do on the project. He longed for a moment of relief.
    (A) sharpened (B) fatigued (C) exceeded (D) lightened

13. Eric's _____ for finding a job in showbiz may seem slim, but he keeps going, hoping that his passion and effort will help him get the job he dreams.
(A) capsules (B) prospects (C) sensors (D) agents

14. To boost operational _____, the company decides to adopt more streamlined processes and invest in advanced technologies.
(A) insertion (B) guidance (C) outlook (D) efficiency

15. People on vacation were told to _____ of falling rocks in the mountains. The ground can be tricky, and rocks might come down.
(A) fetch (B) retrace (C) beware (D) defeat

III. Cloze Test: 22% (1% x 22)

【16.~20.】

In every amusement park, people of all ages adore the Ferris wheel, making it the most favored attraction. But did you know the first Ferris wheel was an extraordinary __(16)__ endeavor? Erected for the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago, it was meant to __(17)__ the Eiffel Tower, which had been built for the 1889 Paris exhibition. Although it wasn't ready in time for the opening __(18)__ due to construction delays, the giant wheel made a full revolution without a creak a month later. This meant that interest in the World's Fair was renewed. The Ferris wheel was given a warm __(19)__ when it was unveiled, with ladies wearing ball gowns and gentlemen smoking cigars lining up to take a ride. The fascination with the Ferris wheel has __(20)__ since then, but it is still a popular attraction in many cities and amusement parks.

16. (A) creaky (B) structural (C) rivalrous (D) enclosed
17. (A) rival (B) drift (C) murmur (D) fade
18. (A) sensation (B) enclosure (C) infrastructure (D) ceremony
19. (A) ritual (B) whisper (C) reception (D) drone
20. (A) expanded (B) restored (C) lessened (D) shortened

【21.~28.】

Last year, I went on holiday to Thailand. __(21)__, when I was planning my trip, one activity that I wanted to try was riding an elephant. Nonetheless, after looking into this idea in greater detail, I discovered that there is a dark side to so-called elephant tourism in Thailand.

Today, there is a high demand for elephant tours in Thailand. Sadly, in recent years, this trend has given rise to the development of cruel trade. Many elephants __(22)__ for tours are captured in the wild when they are babies, and their mothers are often brutally shot and killed. __(23)__, after being captured, the baby elephants are kept in small cages and regularly beaten. This idea is to make them __(24)__ and thus easy to train. This __(25)__ does not stop once the elephants are put to work. Many people probably think that because elephants are so large, carrying humans on their backs is effortless for them. On the contrary, such work day after day can __(26)__ serious back injuries. Also, human trainers make a fortune thanks to the elephants, but most of __(27)__ are not provided with enough food or water. That is, these big animals suffer, while the money goes straight into the pockets of the trainers, allowing this awful trade to continue. All the while, the tourists who engage in it remain unaware that they are making the problem __(28)__ worse.

21. (A) Initially (B) Unfortunately (C) Indeed (D) Conversely
22. (A) used (B) using (C) which used (D) having used
23. (A) On average (B) What's more (C) By contrast (D) For example
24. (A) complex (B) permanent (C) merciless (D) obedient
25. (A) abuse (B) strike (C) ivory (D) throng
26. (A) go about (B) lead to (C) deal with (D) take pleasure in
27. (A) those (B) them (C) what (D) which
28. (A) very (B) more (C) little (D) even

【29.~37.】

Hello, everyone! My name is Albert Mehrabian. I have spent many years researching the subject of body language and how it connects to our emotions. More specifically, my investigations have focused on the theory __(29)__ people's body language plays a huge role in conveying their feelings. My team and I have discovered that when it comes to the emotions people express to others during conversation, their body language __(30)__ around half of their communication!

To explain this, there are numerous examples of common physical __(31)__ during conversation. For example, when people are saying things that are not true, they often make stiff movements, __(32)__ themselves, or make eye movements that are different from usual. Having even just a basic knowledge of how body language works can thus help us detect __(33)__ someone we're speaking to is being truthful. __(34)__, body language is like a secret language in our romantic relationships. When people are attracted to someone, their eyes usually rest on that person longer than normal. Also, they may show their liking __(35)__ that person's moves. In addition, they can't help __(36)__ as close to him or her as possible. Thus, being able to spot such movements can help us understand how others feel about us.

In a nutshell, all these examples show that without saying a single word, people's bodies spill the beans about __(37)__ they're really thinking and feeling. Hence, understanding the signals people send out with their bodies can help us communicate with them more satisfyingly. It's like having a secret code for better connections. Thanks for listening!

29. (A) that (B) who (C) what (D) which

30. (A) results from (B) holds out
(C) accounts for (D) pays attention to

31. (A) stares (B) glances (C) circumstances (D) gestures

32. (A) scratching (B) to scratch (C) scratched (D) scratch

33. (A) which (B) what (C) whether (D) where

34. (A) Afterward (B) However (C) Aside from that (D) In this case

35. (A) by copying (B) to copy (C) for copying (D) with copying

36. (A) stand (B) to stand (C) stood (D) standing

37. (A) that (B) what (C) where (D) which

IV. Passage Completion: 13% (1% x13) (請忽略大小寫)

【38.~42.】

(A) performance	(B) genuinely	(C) transition	(D) abundant
(E) consistently	(AB) diverse	(AC) fellow	(AD) status

Ryan Gosling, an outstanding actor, has become a prominent figure in the movie world. Whether he takes on comedic, dramatic, or musical roles, he __(38)__ captivates global audiences over time. Gosling seemed destined for fame and stardom from an early age. Born in 1980 in Canada, Gosling started his career when he was 13, appearing on the Disney Channel's *The Mickey Mouse Club*, where __(39)__ cast members included Britney Spears and Justin Timberlake. After participating in several more children's TV shows, he decided to __(40)__ into film work. His breakthrough in cinema came in 2004 with the romantic drama *The Notebook*. His role in the film solidified his __(41)__ as a heartthrob, opening up more opportunities in the film world. Later, his noteworthy __(42)__ in *Half Nelson* earned him an Academy Award nomination for Best Actor.

【43.~50.】

(A) consequently	(B) sustainable	(C) profitable	(D) horizon
(E) alternatives	(AB) trends	(AC) ethical	(AD) benefit

The world is heating up at a rate which is not __(43)__. Indeed, the effects of this are evident in the rise of extreme weather disasters. If we don't change now, there will be worse consequences on the __(44)__. The main offenders are big companies burning fossil fuels, and they are very unwilling to change their current, __(45)__ systems. Nevertheless, we should recognize the significant impact that individuals can have.

Around 40 percent of greenhouse gases come from farming, deforestation and other human-driven changes in the land. Meat, especially beef, influences climate change in two ways: firstly, through cows releasing methane gas, and secondly, by destroying forests to accommodate farming. There's one simple answer: stop eating beef. If everyone gave up red meat, it will make an immediate impact and __(46)__, this could create a "domino effect" by pressuring big companies to follow.

A lot of people love their burgers and their steaks, but more healthy and tasty __(47)__ are being made available. The last few decades have seen a rise in __(48)__ toward products such as soy, tempeh, and pea protein. Eating less red meat is not just a(n) __(49)__ step for the environment. It also has the added __(50)__ of being good for your health. So, it not only adds more healthy years onto the planet's lifespan, but your own, too.

V. Discourse Structure: 8% (2% x 4)

Pancakes and waffles are delightful breakfast options that add a special touch to the morning meal. Classified as breakfast items, they share common ingredients like flour, eggs, and baking powder. __(51)__ However, their unmistakable shapes and textures clearly distinguish one from the other.

Pancakes have a round and smooth shape, while waffles possess a distinctive grid pattern. __(52)__ For example, they are often served with syrups, honey, or topped with chocolate chips and fruits. This provides a delightful combination of textures. When it comes to cooking, the process differs. Making waffles is a lot easier, as you only need a waffle iron, and a simple press and release. In contrast, crafting pancakes requires your attention. __(53)__ As for textures, pancakes are soft, fluffy, and comforting to eat; waffles are crispy on the outside but soft inside.

__(54)__ If you ever find yourself wondering whether to have pancakes or waffles, why not have both? It's like a breakfast party where everyone's a winner, and your taste buds are the VIP guests!

(A) To ensure they're round and smooth, you have to be careful when flipping them.

(B) Interestingly, you can use pancake mix to make waffles in no time.

(C) Both of them provide a blank canvas for adding your favorite toppings.

(D) In summary, despite their unique qualities, both make breakfast extra nice.

VI. Reading Comprehension: 8% (2% x 4)

The French city of Strasbourg offers many attractions that draw tourists from around the world. A good place to start your visit is the Grand Island, located in the historic city center. It was the site of the ancient Roman military base of Argentoratum, the first known mention of which dates back to 12 BC. For a look at some of the amazing artifacts the Romans left behind, visit the Archaeological Museum in Rohan Palace. The palace itself, a masterpiece of French Baroque architecture, is also a significant landmark well worth a visit. Next to the palace, you'll find Strasbourg Cathedral, whose facade is covered with highly detailed sculptures that tell vivid stories of centuries past. After checking out the cathedral, make your way to the western side of the Grand Island to experience the charm of Little France. Here, a beautiful setting with traditional half-timber houses and wandering canals will transport you to a fairy tale world. And if you visit Strasbourg in December, head to the city's famous Christmas market, first held in 1570. With charming stalls selling a wide range of gifts and treats, the market's festive spirit embodies the season's magic. When it comes to Christmas, Strasbourg's charm truly cannot be overstated. All in all, it's a captivating destination.

55. What is the main idea conveyed in the passage about Strasbourg?
(A) Why Strasbourg is an excellent choice for a winter getaway.
(B) An overview of the historical background of Strasbourg.
(C) The traditions associated with Christmas in Strasbourg.
(D) Places to visit and things to do while exploring Strasbourg.

56. What historical significance does the Grand Island in Strasbourg hold?
(A) It was the site of the first known Christmas market.
(B) It was a Roman military base mentioned in 12 BC.
(C) It was the location of Strasbourg's first cathedral.
(D) It is renowned for its French Baroque architecture.

57. What can visitors expect to find inside the Archaeological Museum in Rohan Palace in Strasbourg?
(A) Detailed sculptures on the cathedral facade.
(B) Traditional half-timber houses along canals.
(C) Amazing artifacts left behind by the Romans.
(D) Magnificent French Baroque architecture.

58. Why is December a good time to visit Strasbourg, based on the passage?
(A) The weather in Strasbourg is particularly pleasant in December.
(B) Tourists have the opportunity to feel the holiday cheer at this time.
(C) The Archaeological Museum holds special exhibits during this month.
(D) Strasbourg Cathedral's facade is decorated with festive lights.

Part B: 混合題(6%)：第59~60題：請依題號在**答案卡**上作答；第61題請在**答案卷**上以清晰的黑/藍筆作答；不得使用鉛筆； 注意大小寫。

Have you ever found yourself immersed in homework, only to be sidetracked by thoughts of an exciting TV show you haven't completed or a chore left undone? If so, you might be experiencing the Zeigarnik effect, a psychological phenomenon.

The Zeigarnik effect explains our tendency to remember tasks that are incomplete more vividly than those we've already finished. Psychologist Bluma Zeigarnik discovered this phenomenon while dining with colleagues. She noticed that a waiter could recall their orders well when they were unpaid, but once paid for, he struggled to remember.

When we start a task but don't see it through to completion, our minds tend to revisit it repeatedly. Continuously thinking about it enhances our ability to remember the task, and the more we think about it, the better it stays in our memory until it's ultimately finished. Essentially, the Zeigarnik effect acts as a distinctive strategy employed by our short-term memory to more effectively retain important information.

The Zeigarnik effect can thus help us study better. For example, instead of cramming for an exam, take breaks between study sessions. Such interruptions will let you retain information better—at least until the exam is over.

59. What may be the author's primary purpose in this passage?(單選)
(A) To entertain readers with funny stories about a careless waiter.
(B) To inform readers of a well-known psychologist named Zeigarnik.
(C) To persuade readers to take breaks before each big exam.
(D) To tell readers about a common psychological phenomenon.

60. Among the five people below, who experienced the Zeinargik Effect? (複選, 全對才有分)

(A) Barry: I remember the Ford logo having a loop on the F, but then realized the logo had never featured this design element.

(B) Austin: I received a text message and read it without responding. The content of the message occupied my thoughts until I replied!

(C) Millie: I was preparing a meal but had to leave the kitchen to take a call. During the phone conversation, I found myself thinking about the recipe and the cooking process.

(D) Jenna: I forgot to bring my shopping list to the supermarket. I could recall the first and last items on my grocery list but struggled to remember the items in the middle.

(E) Sophie: I find myself frequently forgetting where I place my keys. I also have trouble remembering the names of people I've just met.

61. Fill in the blank with **ONE** word from the passage, making necessary changes to form a grammatical sentence.
The Zeigarnik effect describes why we _____ to recall tasks that are unfinished more clearly than those we have already completed.

Part C: 非選擇題(28%)：請依題號在**答案卷**上以清晰的黑/藍筆作答；不得使用鉛筆；注意大小寫。

I. Vocabulary: 6% (1% x 6)

62. The horror movie has attracted much attention because everyone has a different i_____n of its ending.

63. This parking space is d_____ted for people with disabilities, so only cars with a disabled parking permit are allowed to park here.

64. This five-star hotel is known for its excellent f_____ties, especially its tennis court, swimming pool, and fancy restaurants.

65. The villagers showed their h_____y by treating the stranger to great wine and a big meal.

66. The e_____n at the chemical factory caused a big fire, which led to the death of ten workers.

67. Both sides of the war have made a c_____t to work toward peace, so hopefully the conflict will end soon.

II. Guided Translation: 14% (2% x7)
每格不只**1**字, 錯**1**字扣**1%**, 扣滿為止。

- 是時候人類該停止摧毀地球了。
It is high time that human beings __68__ the earth.
- 說 Michael 是我們學校最好的運動選手一點都不誇張。
It is __69__ to say that Michael is the best athlete in our school.
- Jewel 幾乎不會期待她學生提早準備考試。
Hardly __70__ her students to prepare for exams in advance.
- 老師重複地提醒我們, 一個學生沒有努力是無法進步的。
The teacher repeatedly reminded us that a student couldn't improve __71__.
- 極端的天氣可能會造成天災, 而大多數的天災會導致進一步的社會和經濟問題。
Extreme weather may lead to natural disasters, __72__ will contribute to further social and __73__.
- 智慧型手機提供許多功能, 我們依賴這些功能去做許多事情。
Smartphones offer many functions __74__ to do many things.

III. Translation: 8% (4% x 2)
分段給分, 每段無誤得**1%**。

75. 一旦你的教練發現你對他說了謊, 他會非常沮喪。(Once…)

76. 我們在英文課上聽的那首歌是由一位盲人歌手創作的。(...composed…)

班級:_____ 座號:_____ 姓名:_____

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Part B: 混合題：

61. **(2%)**

Part C: 非選擇題：

I. Vocabulary: **6% (1% x 6)**

62.	63.	64.
65.	66.	67.

II. Guided Translation: **14% (2% x7)** 每格不只**1**字, 錯**1**字扣**1%**, 扣滿為止。

68.	69.	70.
71.	72.	73.
74.		

III. Translation: **8% (4% x 2)** 分段給分, 每段無誤得**1%**。

75. 一旦你的教練發現你對他說了謊, 他會非常沮喪。(Once…)
76. 我們在英文課上聽的那首歌是由一位盲人歌手創作的。(...composed…)

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Part A: 選擇題 (66%):

I. Listening Comprehension: **1. BD 3. AAD 6. BAC 9.AC**

II. Vocabulary: **11. ABBDC**

III. Cloze Test: **16. BADCC 21. AABDA 26. BBD**
29. ACDDC 34. CADB

IV. Passage Completion: **38. E / AC / C / AD / A**
43. B / D / C / A / E / AB / AC / AD

V. Discourse Structure: **51. BCAD**

VI. Reading Comprehension: **55. DBCB**

Part B: 混合題(6%): **59. D / BC**

61.(2%) **tend**

Part C: 非選擇題(28%):

I. Vocabulary: 6% (1% x 6)

62. **interpretation**	63. **designated**	64. **facilities**
65. **hospitality**	66. **explosion**	67. **commitment**

II. Guided Translation: 14% (2% x7) 每格不只1字, 錯1字扣1%, 扣滿為止。

68. **stopped destroying**	69. **not too much** 或 no exaggeration	70. **does/did/will Jewel expect**
71. **without hard work** 或 without making an effort 或 without working hard	72. **most of which** 或 and most of them	73. **economic problems**
74. **on which we rely/count/depend** 或 which we rely/count/depend on		

III. Translation: 8% (4% x 2) 分段給分, 每段無誤得1%。

75. 一旦你的教練發現你對他說了謊, 他會非常沮喪。(Once…) **Once your coach / finds out (that) / you lied to him, / he will be very upset.**
76. 我們在英文課上聽的那首歌是由一位盲人歌手創作的。(compose) **The song to which we listened / in the English class / had been composed / by a blind singer.**

Part 1: Picture Questions *Look at each picture and answer the question.*





(B) **1**. What is true about the woman standing? (12 Unit 4) #6
(A) She's demonstrating how to use a device.
(B) She's giving a presentation.
(C) She's taking notes during a meeting.
(D) She's reading over a contract.

(D) **2**. What is true about the boy? (12 Unit 8) #9
(A) He's dealing with an emergency.
(B) He's playing a musical instrument.
(C) He's asking for some suggestions.
(D) He's making noises to distract the girl.

Part 2: Best Response Questions *Listen to the question or statement and choose the best response.*

(A) **3**. Helen says she is able to predict the future. (12 Unit 1) #1
(A) Yes. She claims to know what's going to happen.
(B) Right. She's good at dealing with unexpected things.
(C) True. She doesn't know what will happen next.
(D) I know. That's because she has been upset recently.

(A) **4.** I think Jimmy has a magnetic personality. (12 Unit 7) #8
(A) Yes. People like to be around him.
(B) True. He gets angry quite easily.
(C) Right. He complains all the time.
(D) I agree. He is too energetic.

(D) **5.** Tina spent all afternoon browsing through the bookstore. (12 Unit 10) #14
(A) Really? When did she start working there?
(B) Right, but she still couldn't find the store.
(C) I know. She was paid to clean the place.
(D) Yes, I wonder if anything caught her eye.

Part 3: Conversation Questions *Listen to each conversation and answer the question.*

(B) **6.** F: This juice is delicious! You should have some. (12 Unit 3) #4
M: No thanks. It has very high sugar content.
F: Really? It doesn't taste that sweet, though.
M: Yeah, but I checked the label and it's just as sugary as soda.
Q: What does the man mean?
(A) The woman should share her drink. (B) The drink has a lot of sugar in it.
(C) The drink is delicious and healthy. (D) He wants something sweeter.

(A) **7**. F: Can you hand me that ginger over there? (12 Unit 9) #12
M: What do you need it for?
F: I'm going to make some tea for my throat.
M: Really? I thought it was only used for cooking.
Q: What is the woman going to put in her drink?
(A) A plant people use to cook. (B) A popular kind of throat medicine.
(C) A sauce she prepared earlier. (D) A special type of tea leaf.

(C) **8.** M: Trevor told me he was late because he had a flat tire. (12 Unit 13) #20
F: Yeah? I get suspicious of his excuses sometimes.
M: Are you saying I shouldn't believe what he said?
F: No, I'm just expressing my thoughts.
Q: What does the woman think of Trevor?
(A) He has a lot of bad luck. (B) He has a really rough day.
(C) He doesn't tell the truth sometimes. (D) He always solves his problems himself.

Part 4: Short Talk Questions *Listen to the following paragraph and answer the questions.*

We usually think of a smile as an expression of friendliness. In some places, however, it can have negative indications. According to a recent study, in societies such as Canada and the US, people who smile are looked upon more favorably than those who don't. In these countries, smiling conveys positive intentions. But in places like Japan and Russia, smiling may be viewed suspiciously. Japanese people tend to value emotional restraint, so they generally prefer a neutral facial expression in social situations. Similarly, Russia has a saying: "Smiling for no reason is a sign of stupidity." Such differences exist probably because Canada and the US are multicultural and multilingual. So individuals there rely more on smiling to show good intentions. In contrast, Japan and Russia have a single culture and language, so they have less need for such nonverbal signs. (12 Unit 5) #A

(A) **9.** What kind of facial expression do Japanese people prefer?
(A) One that looks calm.
(B) One that looks relaxed.
(C) One that looks happy.
(D) One that looks positive.

(C) **10.** Why do people in Canada and the US rely on smiling as a form of communication?
(A) Verbal communication is uncommon in both countries.
(B) Americans and Canadians value emotional restraint.
(C) The people in these places speak different languages.
(D) There is a lot of violence in both countries.