新北市新店高中 109 學年度第一學期高一英文第二次期中考

Exam Coverage: 1. Lungteng B1: U4, U5,U6 (Vocabulary+ Patern)
2. Live Nov, 2020
3. Translation Ch.2

Part A: 選擇題（請依題號在答案卡上作答）

I. Listening Section: 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) Yeah, you have a perfect smile.
(B) Do those things include ice cream?
(C) You should avoid talking when you eat.
(D) Do you really need them to be pulled?

( ) 4. (A) Yeah. The road was blocked for hours.
(B) No. I don't think there was a video of it.
(C) Sadly, yes. One woman lost her life.
(D) Yes. Luckily, nobody was seriously hurt.

( ) 5. (A) Yeah, she has nothing to do with it.
(B) She should clean it up herself, then.
(C) It was nice of her to offer help.
(D) True. She really saved the day.

Part 3: Conversation Questions (3%)
Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

( ) 6. (A) They're from an old family recipe.
(B) He didn't make them himself.
(C) He just tried out something new.
(D) They're from a popular store.

( ) 7. (A) He never got the invitation.
(B) He hasn't replied.
(C) He is going to the party.
(D) He doesn't like parties.

( ) 8. (A) They're about to say who the winner is.
(B) They're going to take a short break.
(C) They can't come to an agreement.
(D) They refuse to answer any questions.

Part 4: Short Talk Questions (2%)
Listen to the following paragraph and answer the questions.

( ) 9. (A) To help people forget about their unhappy childhoods.
(B) To let people know the importance of saving endangered species.
(C) To help people deal with their emotions after a natural disaster.
(D) To make people understand that everyone feels stress from time to time.

( ) 10. (A) When your body temperature rises.
(B) When you start breathing hard.
(C) When your arms get tired.
(D) When you feel calm.

II. Vocabulary: 10%

( ) 11. Please reply to the invitation as soon as possible so I can _____ the seating plan.
(A) impress (B) switch (C) arrange (D) support

( ) 12. Getting enough sleep and eating healthy food can ____ you from getting sick.
(A) prevent (B) affect (C) suffer (D) persuade

( ) 13. Leila always goes camping and hiking because she loves staying ___.
(A) anywhere (B) instead (C) afterward (D) outdoors

( ) 14. Bubble milk tea ____ chewy tapioca balls and flavorful milk tea.
(A) freezes (B) features (C) observes (D) exists

( ) 15. When it comes to choosing a boyfriend, Mia is picky and has very high ____.
(A) experiments (B) standards (C) emotions (D) records

( ) 16. Thanks to medical ____, many deadly diseases in the past can be cured today.
(A) conditions (B) varieties (C) patterns (D)advances

( ) 17. One of the sales staff will ____ you in your search for a washing machine.
(A) affect (B) assist (C) rely (D) respond

( ) 18. The robber ____ and raised his hands when the police officer pointed the gun at him.
(A) froze (B) sought (C) supported (D) considered

( ) 19. The password that you've just entered is _____. Please try again.
(A) responsible (B) brilliant (C) enjoyable (D) inaccurate

( ) 20. Bring only ____ stuff when you go hiking because too much weight makes you get tired easily.
(A) amazing (B) necessary (C) normal (D) sensitive

III. Cloze Test: 20%

(A) If you think the average temperature of the human body is 37 degrees Celsius, you're wrong. It has actually dropped in the past 150 years. Researchers looked at medical __(21)__ from three time periods: 1862 to 1930, 1971 to 1975, and 2007 to 2017. Comparing the data, they found that body temperatures had decreased by about 0.02℃ per decade. So what's the new normal? It's 36.6°C. As for __(22)__ causing this change, one possibility is living in temperature-controlled buildings. Our bodies don't need to work as hard to maintain a normal temperature. Another is less inflammation in people's bodies. Inflammation causes your body __(23)__ more energy, which increases body temperature. Advances in medical treatments and improved standard of living have __(24)__ less inflammation across the population compared to 200 years ago. __(25)__, our bodies are changing.

( ) 21. (A) clay (B) arrival (C) data (D) foolishness
( ) 22. (A) users (B) tribes (C) flows (D) factors
( ) 23. (A) using (B) and uses (C) to use (D) that uses
( ) 24. (A) led to (B) responded to (C) relied on (D) taken advantage of
( ) 25. (A) At first (B) Simply put (C) Until then (D) On the contrary

(B) Dogs are a great help to people.Their __(26)__ sense of smell also makes them wonderful at detecting just about anything. __(27)__ , they are often used as sniffer dogs. These super smellers help police or airport staff find items like drugs or weapons. If they pick up any strange smell coming from someone's suitcase, they simply sit down __(28)__ it. They're so well trained that they__(29)__ move __(29)__ their trainer or owner allows them to. Sniffer dogs have even been used to also detect disease in plants. By sniffing out " brown root rot" disease, __(30)__ causes the death of trees. They are helping to save forests and parks across Taiwan. In certain cases, man's best friend's nose can even save lives. A __(31)__ woman, Maria Tello, for example, suffers from diabetes, and she has a dog, Malachi. __(32)__ he picked up chemical changes in her body, he knew she was in danger. One night, her dog noticed that the __(33)__ of her blood sugar was too low. He woke her up right away and even fetched her medicine! There are many ways dogs can benefit humans. In the future we may find even more.

( ) 26. (A) ordinary (B) keen (C) disgusting (D) noble
( ) 27. (A) Strange to say (B) However (C) At first (D) For this reason
( ) 28. (A) besides (B) next (C) beside (D) close
( ) 29. (A) won't ; until (B) will; since (C) will; until (D)won't; since
( ) 30. (A) that (B) and (C) which (D) what
( ) 31. (A) 58-years-old (B) 58-old-year (C) 58-old-years (D) 58-year-old
( ) 32. (A) Unless (B) Although (C) Once (D) Whether
( ) 33. (A) level (B) number (C) format (D) quality

(C) I'm a plastic bag. One day, some kids brought me to the beach. When it was __(34)__ dark, they left and forgot me! Then the wind suddenly blew me into the sea. I floated around, __(35)__ by plastic cups, plates, and straws. I had many plastic friends there! Then I went down a dark tunnel into a chamber. A fork next to me told me that we were inside a fish. This fish swallowed more and more plastic things until it died. After its body decomposed, I was back in the ocean. One day, a wave threw me up __(36)__ the shore. Later, a student picked me up with __(37)__ tongs. Before I knew it, I was inside a bigger plastic bag. I heard a teacher __(38)__ that plastic products often end up in the ocean. The toxic substances released by them can even harm people. __(39)__ the plastic bottle nearby, they are going to take us to a recycling factory. How strange! These humans produce us to __(40)__ their lives __(40)__, and then misuse us. I hope that my next owner knows how to use me in a correct way!

( ) 34. (A) leaving (B) making (C) keeping (D) getting

( ) 35. (A) surrounded (B) to surround (C) to be surrounded (D) surrounding
( ) 36. (A) above (B) over (C) into (D) onto
( ) 37. (A) a slice of (B) a piece of (C) a pair of (D) a herd of
( ) 38. (A) say (B) said (C) being said (D) says
( ) 39. (A) Instead of (B) Because of (C) According to (D) In addition to
( ) 40.(A) make; better (B) cause; good (C) have; well (D) let;good

IV. Grammar: 10%

( ) 41. I have the car _____ out front, so I can give you a ride if you need one.
(A) park (B) to park (C) parking (D) parked
( ) 42. Christians _____ about 40 percent of the population in this country.
(A) are comprised of (B) are made up of (C) compose (D)consist of
( ) 43. _____was Joe Biden_____ won the US presidential election.
(A)It; but (B) It; that (C) That; who (D) That; that
( ) 44. Across the road _____. Let's go there after class.
(A) is a café (B) has a café (C) sitting a café (D) a café is
( ) 45. Patty still remembers the day_____she graduated from university.
(A) , where (B) in which (C) when (D) which

V. Reading Comprehension: 20%

(A)

Born in 1452 in the Italian countryside, Leonardo da Vinci is one of the greatest artists of all time. Unlike today's stars, about whose lives we know every detail, many facts about Leonardo are either misunderstood or not well-known.

A common mistake made about Leonardo is his surname. Many believe it to be "da Vinci." But "da Vinci" means "from Vinci." Leonardo didn't have a surname in the way we think of surnames today. Leonardo's full birth name—Leonardo di ser Piero da Vinci—means "Leonardo, (son) of ser Piero from Vinci." But his fellow painters just called him " Leonardo" or " II Florentine" because he lived near the Italian city of Florence.

The brilliant artist was not a productive painter since he had so many interests — such as studying nature, performing experiments, inventing machines, and playing the flute—that he often left his paintings unfinished, including the *Mona Lisa*, which is considered his most famous work. As a result, only 15 existing paintings have been credited to Leonardo.

( ) 46. Why does the writer compare Leonardo da Vinci with today's stars?
(A) To emphasize the fact that not much is known about Leonardo.
(B) Many of today's stars also have names that they were not born with.
(C) The writer believes today's artists aren't as talented as Leonardo.
(D) To explain how Leonardo has inspired today's famous artists.
( ) 47. What information does "da Vinci" in Leonardo's name provide?
(A) A place of origin.
(B) The year of birth.
(C) A type of job.
(D) One's social level.
( ) 48. Who is "ser Piero"?
(A) Leonardo's grandfather.
(B) Leonardo's father.
(C) Leonardo's son.
(D) Leonardo's brother.
( ) 49. Which of the following statements is true about Leonardo da Vinci?
(A) He has completed dozens of paintings that exist today.
(B) His interests extended beyond painting and art.
(C) He wasn't productive mainly because he got sick often.
(D) He did not paint the *Mona Lisa*.
( ) 50. What can be inferred about Leonardo da Vinci from this passage?
(A) He used more than one name throughout his life.
(B) He was admired more for his inventions than his paintings.
(C) He did consider the *Mona Lisa* his best work.
(D) He was a brilliant scientist, inventor, musician, and artist.

(B)

When people think about plastic, they may think of lots of everyday objects that make our lives easier: food containers, toys and gadgets and even the pipes that carry water to and from our homes. In fact, plastic is so popular today that it is almost impossible to imagine life without it. However, while plastic makes human lives easier, it makes the lives of wildlife much harder and it could be endangering the existence of some of our much-loved creatures.

160,000 plastic bags are used around the world every second. Almost 80% of plastic produced over the last 70 years has been thrown away. By 2015, 6300 million metric tons of plastic waste had been created. Of all of the plastic waste created by 2015: 9% recycled, 12% burned, and 79% in landfills or the natural environment.

There are many different ways that plastic can enter the environment: littered, washed down drains, spilled by ships, sent from factories, blown out of bins, and abandoned by humans. So much plastic enters the environment each year that it can be found in fresh water, soil, air and oceans around the world.

Unlike paper, fruit peel or fabric, most types of plastic that end up in the local environment will not break down over time. The plastic will simply stay where it is forever unless it is moved by humans or eaten by wildlife. A huge problem with plastic is the chemicals it contains. Pieces of plastic litter will break into smaller pieces. These smaller pieces are often eaten by wildlife that think it's food. Scarily, these tiny pieces of plastic contain poisonous chemicals and heavy metals that can kill wildlife. The chemicals make their way into the food chain and do not just affect the creature who ate the plastic but also affect any animal that then consumes them.

The plastic problem we face today has not been created by one single place. It is a problem that has been created by every country and it is one which cannot be solved overnight. The key way to prevent any further harm to wildlife is by changing our attitude towards plastic.

51. Which of these is **NOT** a way that plastic enters the environment?
    (A) being blown out of bins.
    (B) being abandoned by humans.
    (C) being washed down drains.
    (D) being dug up from the ground.

(第 52-54 題，題目在答案卷上，請在答案卷上作答)

Part B: 非選擇題（請依題號在答案卷上作答）

I. Vocabulary: 10% (1% x 10)

55. The patient was isolated because the doctor didn't want other people to get i_____ted.
56. Some people claim that they can p_____t what will happen tomorrow, but I think it's impossible to know the future.
57. Our teacher gave us candies as a r_____d for doing well on the exam.
58. For customers' c_____e, the shop offers a packaging service that is free of charge.
59. When Christmas is approaching, department stores are c_____ded with people who want to shop for gifts.
60. The new vaccine is now being tested and will go into p_____n next year.
61. It's useless to e_____y other people for their success and good fortune. It's better to try to make more of an effort yourself.
62. We'll have a big family c_____n for my father's 70th birthday next Friday night.
63. This m_____t was built in memory of the soldiers who died in the war.
64. Some people dislike zoos and believe that wild animals should have more f_____m.

II. Guided Translation: 12% (2% x 6) （請將答案填入答案卷）

65. 因為上週末在維也納的恐怖攻擊，警方開始執行調查。

    D___①___ ___①___ the terrorist attack in Vienna last weekend, the police have started to ___②___ ___②___an investigation.

66. Betty 要搬家了。但她的朋友忙於工作，所以她必須自己打包東西。

    Betty was about to move, but her friends were all busy working, so she had to ___①___ her things ___①___ ___②___ her ___②___.

67. 儘管黃太太已經過世，黃先生對妻子的愛並未隨著時間流逝而改變。

    E___①___ ___①___Mrs. Huang has passed away, Mr. Huang's love hasn't changed ___②___ ___②___.

III. Translation: 8%　（題目在答案卷上，請依提示作答。）

新北市新店高中 109 學年第一學期高一英文第二次段考答案卷

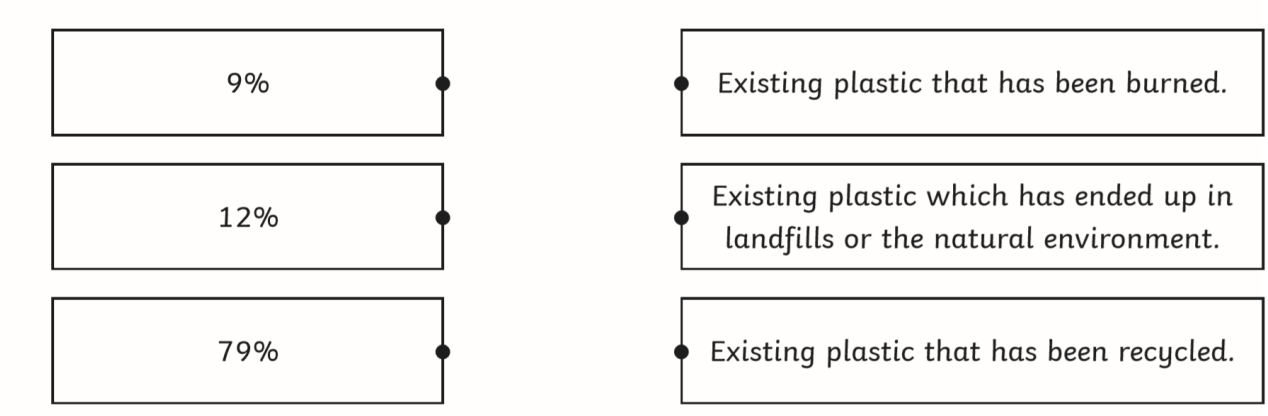
Class: _____ No: ____ Name: _____(請務必寫上班級、座號、姓名)

手寫(38%)	選擇(62%)	總分

52. List **two** everyday items mentioned in the text which can be made from plastic.(2%)

_____ , _____

53. . Match the percentages to the correct fact. (3%)



54. According to the passage, why do the chemicals within plastic endanger wildlife? (3%)

_____

(answer in a complete sentence)

I. Vocabulary: 10% (1% x 10) ＊注意時態

55.	**56.**	**57.**	**58.**	**59.**
60.	**61.**	**62.**	**63.**	**64.**

II. Guided Translation: 12% (2% x 6) （每格 2 字）＊注意大小寫

65-1	**65-2**
66-1	**66-2**
67-1	**67-2**

III. Translation: 8% (4% x 2) ※分段給分，錯 1 字扣 0.5 分，扣完為止。

68.仔細聽老師上課的學生能夠得到好成績。**(…N+who(m) /which /that…)**
69.越來越多人厭倦住在城市裡，且想著有一天搬到鄉下去。**(S+V, V-ing…/p.p.…)**

新北市新店高中 109 學年第一學期高一英文第二次段考解答

Class: _____ No: ____ Name: _____(請務必寫上班級、座號、姓名)

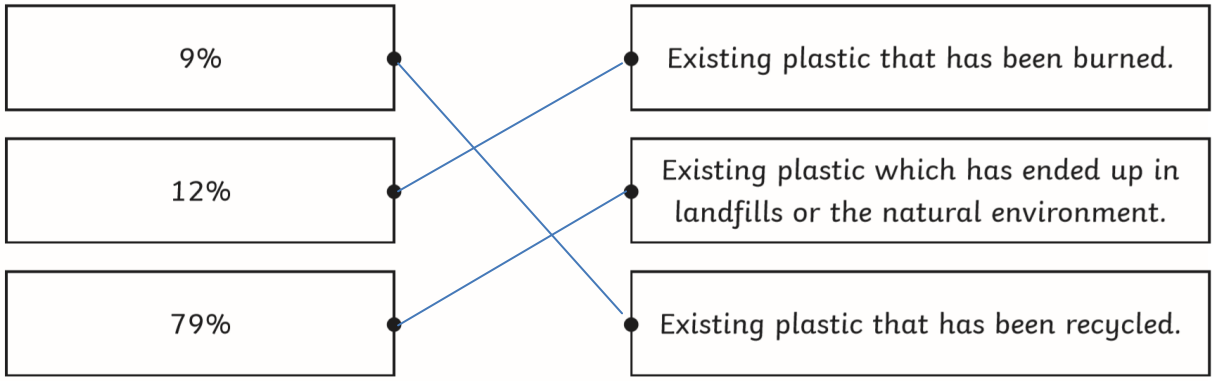
1-5 CBBDB 6-10 CBACD 11-15 CADBB 16-20 DBADB 21-25 CDCAB

26-33 BDCACDCA 34-40 DADCACA 41-45. DCBAC 46.AABBD

52. List **two** everyday items mentioned in the text which can be made from plastic.(2%)

food containers , toys, gadgets, pipes

53. . Match the percentages to the correct fact. (3%)



54. According to the text, why the chemicals within plastic endanger wildlife? (3%)

Because plastics are poisonous. When animals eat bits of plastic, the poison can hurt or kill both them and anything which eats them in their food chain.

I. Vocabulary: 10% (1% x 10) ＊注意時態

55. infected	**56. predict**	**57. reward**	**58. convenience**	**59. crowded**
60. production	**61. envy**	**62. celebration**	**63. monument**	**64. freedom**

II. Guided Translation: 12% (2% x 6) （每格 2 字） ＊注意大小寫

65-1 Due to	**65-2 carry out**
66-1 pack , up	**66-2 on , own**
67-1 Even though	**67-2 over time**

III. Translation: 8% (4% x 2) ※錯 1 字扣 0.5 分，扣完為止。

68.仔細聽老師上課的學生能夠得到好成績。**(…N+who(m) /which /that…)**

Students who/ listen to the teacher carefully/ can get /good grades.

69.越來越多人厭倦住在城市裡，且想著有一天搬到鄉下去。**(S+V, V-ing…/p.p.…)**

More and more people /are tired of living in the city, /thinking of moving out/ to the country one day.