新北市立新店高中 113 學年度第一學期第二次期中考一年級英文科
(共六頁)

Exam Coverage: Lung Teng Book 1 (L4/L5/L6 單字片語句型), Live Nov.,核心字彙(Basic U5-U8)

Part A 選擇題 (佔 62 分) (請畫卡於答案卡上)

I. Listening Test (11%; 1% each)

Part 1: Picture Questions

Look at each picture and answer the question.

1. (　)	2. (　)
	

Part 2: Best Response Questions

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

(　)3. (A) No. He's not the oldest one here.
(B) I know. Because he just got here.
(C) True. He's really been helpful to us.
(D) Right. He is always making mistakes.

(　)4. (A) Good idea! She should get a new car.
(B) Right. She wants a bigger apartment.
(C) Really? What kind of job does she want?
(D) Why? Does she not like her current teacher?

(　)5. (A) Don't worry. We won't stay for too long.
(B) That's because we came here last summer.
(C) I agree. We should spend some time here.
(D) I know, but it is all we can afford right now.

Part 3: Conversation Questions

Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

(　)6. (A) He'll be back right away.
(B) He bought milk already.
(C) He doesn't want to go out.
(D) He'll come back with a flashlight.

(　)7. (A) He has very poor eyesight.
(B) He believes what the woman is saying.
(C) He saw what the woman saw.
(D) He doesn't believe fairies are real.

(　)8. (A) The woman's sister will finish school.
(B) The woman will travel with her sister.
(C) The woman's sister will go to college.
(D) The woman will make a plan for her sister.

Part 4: Short Talk Questions

Listen to the following paragraph and answer the questions.

(　)9. (A) Share information faster.
(B) Find more websites.
(C) Decide if information is reliable.
(D) Write a fun blog post.

(　)10. (A) Investigate the website.
(B) Search newspapers for similar information.
(C) Ask a friend for their opinion.
(D) Stop and think about what you are reading.

(　)11. (A) To promote a new website.
(B) To list business traps on the Internet.
(C) To introduce a useful method.
(D) To show the influence of social media.

II. Vocabulary (10%; 1% each)

12. The boss called me into the meeting room to _____ a new project.
(A) release (B) discuss (C) reduce (D) desire

13. The team worked very _____ because they were hoping to finish the project before the national holiday.
(A) repeatedly (B) efficiently (C) previously (D) cheerfully

14. Winning the championship was a major _____ for the entire team.
(A) achievement (B) quantity (C) customer (D) degree

15. You should mix the flour, egg, and sugar together before you _____ the milk into the big bowl.
(A) pour (B) target (C) label (D) link

16. The children wore colorful costumes during the _____ to celebrate the festival.
(A) display (B) community (C) arrival (D) parade

17. The stars were so bright and _____ last night that it felt like we could reach out and touch them.
(A) visible (B) favorite (C) considerate (D) fake

18. It is a government _____ to wear a mask during COVID-19.
(A) industry (B) system (C) substance (D) requirement

19. Cindy discovered _____ lipstick marks on the collar of her husband's shirt.
(A) natural (B) objective (C) suspicious (D) medical

20. Thank you! You will receive _____ of your flight booking via e-mail.
(A) prevention (B) collection (C) confirmation (D) quantity

21. Technology changes so _____ that new products come out every day.
(A) regularly (B) extensively (C) curiously (D) rapidly

III. Cloze (17%; 1% each)

Passage A

Dogs have an incredible sense of smell, allowing them to help us in many ways. Some dogs, known as "sniffer dogs," are specially trained to __(22)__ things like hidden drugs or sick trees. In Taiwan, for example, trained dogs are used to locate trees with an infection called brown root rot. When they __(23)__ the smell of an infected tree, they sit to alert their trainer, who then removes the tree to keep people safe.

There are also __(24)__ other types of working dogs that serve important roles. Guide dogs, which help people __(25)__ have poor eyesight, safely lead their owners through crowded places. Some dogs are even trained to sense illnesses in humans. __(26)__, a diabetic woman's dog, Malachi, saved her life by waking her up when her blood sugar dropped dangerously low.

Thanks to training, these dogs learn to recognize special smells and respond in helpful ways. Working dogs truly make our lives __(27)__ better. It is believed that they will continue to find new ways to assist us in the future.

22. (A) detect (B) manage (C) expose (D) accomplish
23. (A) cheer up (B) come across (C) stand for (D) dig out
24. (A) a little (B) little (C) few (D) a few
25. (A) , which (B) which (C) , who (D) who
26. (A) For instance (B) As a result (C) Needless to say (D) On average
27. (A) very (B) far (C) more (D) such

Passage B

Hi! We're a group of kids on a mission to clean up the beach. Today, we found a plastic bag lying on the shore. __(28)__ our teacher, plastic like this can stay in the ocean for billions of years and cause a lot of harm. Some people let their trash __(29)__ into the ocean without thinking about it. As time passes, this trash piles up and becomes dangerous for sea life. __(30)__, this becomes a serious problem!

Plastic bags and bottles shouldn't be thrown away carelessly, as they can harm wildlife and pollute nature. Fish and turtles will continue to eat them __(31)__ people stop leaving trash around. Plastic pollution can seriously affect sea animals, and in the long run, it can harm us too. That's why we're __(32)__ all the plastic we find.

We hope everyone learns to __(33)__ use and dispose of plastic. If everyone helps, we can protect our oceans and keep our beaches clean!

28. (A) Instead of (B) In the case of
(C) According to (D) With the help of
29. (A) be gone (B) going (C) to go (D) go
30. (A) Specifically (B) Generally (C) Finally (D) Originally
31. (A) since (B) until (C) if (D) once
32. (A) picking up (B) taking up (C) making up (D) giving up
33. (A) traditionally (B) keenly (C) obviously (D) properly

Passage C

Germany's capital, Berlin, has a troubled and complex history. One of the most important events in Berlin's history was the fall of the Berlin Wall. The Berlin Wall __(34)__ in 1961 during the Cold War, a time of high tension between the Soviet Union and Western countries. This period __(35)__ Germany split into two different countries and Berlin into East and West Berlin. Life on both sides was completely different. East Berlin was under communist rule, __(36)__ West Berlin enjoyed more freedom and democracy. To __(37)__ people in the East __(37)__ escaping to the West, the Communists built the wall. The wall finally came down on November 9, 1989, ending the city's __(38)__. The fall of the wall marked a new beginning for Berlin, bringing freedom and the reunification of Germany. Today, parts of the wall still stand as a reminder of Berlin's journey toward unity.

34. (A) constructed (B) was constructed
(C) has been constructed (D) has constructed
35. (A) caused (B) allowed (C) saw (D) created
36. (A) while (B) since (C) because (D) if
37. (A) prevent…from… (B) prevent…of…
(C) assist…with… (D) assist…in…
38. (A) career (B) solution (C) structure (D) separation

IV. Passage Completion (10%; 1% each) (請忽略大小寫)

Between smartphones and computers, we have more ways of being interrupted today than ever before. __(39)__, it's essential to find ways to work efficiently. If your objective is to avoid __(40)__ in your work, the simple, low-tech Pomodoro Technique may be the answer.

Developed by Francesco Cirillo, this easy-to-learn technique involves repeatedly __(41)__ a kitchen timer. Start the timer for twenty-five minutes, work until it __(42)__, take a five-minute break, and then do it over again. Each work period is called a pomodoro, which is Italian for "tomato"; the name comes from the tomato-shaped timer Cirillo used in college. After four pomodoro periods, take a(n) __(43)__ break of twenty-five to thirty minutes. The regular breaks help keep your mind fresh, __(44)__ your focus and ability to think.

Using this system, you can easily __(45)__ your work. For each pomodoro completed, mark an X on a piece of paper to evaluate your __(46)__. Of course, this method is not for everyone and isn't suitable for every type of work. __(47)__, many people have found it to be an excellent way to regulate how they work or study and improve their efficiency. Just don't let your __(48)__ be broken before breaking for lunch—piling up all those "tomatoes" can arouse an appetite!

(A) therefore	(B) setting	(C) extended	(D) concentration	(E) progress
(AB) however	(AC) track	(AD) buzzes	(AE) improving	(BC) delays

V. Discourse Structure (8%; 2% each)

第 49 題至第 52 題，每題請分別根據文章之文意選出最適當的一個選項，雖然共有 5 個選項，但是只需要選 4 句，有 1 句跟文章是沒有關聯的，此大題的答案請畫記於答案卡。

Most of the world's cattle farmers use fences to keep their animals on their land. However, maintaining these fences takes a lot of time, money, and work, particularly on large farms. __(49)__

Virtual* fences may provide a solution to these problems. __(50)__ To do this, farmers use GPS on their phones to draw virtual borders on their land. If a cow gets too close to these borders, a collar it is wearing will make a sound or deliver a light shock. __(51)__ In short, virtual fences allow farmers to control where their animals go more efficiently while protecting local wildlife at the same time.

Some farms have already started using virtual fences successfully. The technology has helped to reduce harm to local wild animals. __(52)__ Farmers can save time and money by avoiding fence repairs and maintenance. So, virtual fences could be a big win for animals and humans alike, offering a modern solution that supports both farming and conservation efforts.

*virtual (電腦)虛擬的

(A) This encourages the animal to turn around and move elsewhere.
(B) These fences can have a negative effect on local nature too, as wild animals often die after getting caught in them.
(C) It has also made working on farms much easier.
(D) This new technology can keep cattle on a farm without the need for physical fences.
(E) Cattle farmers must also ensure their animals have enough water and food throughout the day.

VI. Reading Comprehension (6%; 2%each)

One of the most famous names from ancient history is Troy. The city is where the legendary story of the Trojan War took place. The story of the Trojan War comes from ancient Greek epics like the *Iliad*. As the story goes, the war between the Greeks and Trojans started when Prince Paris of Troy took Helen, a beautiful Greek queen, back to Troy with him. This action angered the Greeks, who decided to go to war to bring Helen back. For a decade, the two sides fought continuously. The Greeks kept attempting to capture the city of Troy but failed because Troy's walls were extremely strong. In the end, the Greeks came up with a clever plan. They built a large wooden horse and hid soldiers inside it. Believing the horse was a gift, the Trojans brought it within their walls. At night, the hidden Greek soldiers came out of the horse and opened the gates, allowing the Greek army to enter. The Greek army then destroyed the city and won the war.

53. According to the story, what caused the Trojan War?
(A) A fight between Prince Paris and a Greek soldier.
(B) An unhappy marriage between Queen Helen and Prince Paris.
(C) A Greek queen, Helen, taken by Prince Paris.
(D) A misunderstanding between the Greeks and the Trojans.

54. How did the Greeks manage to enter the city of Troy?
(A) They took advantage of the weather.
(B) They hid inside a large wooden horse.
(C) They dug a tunnel under the city walls.
(D) They changed their appearances.

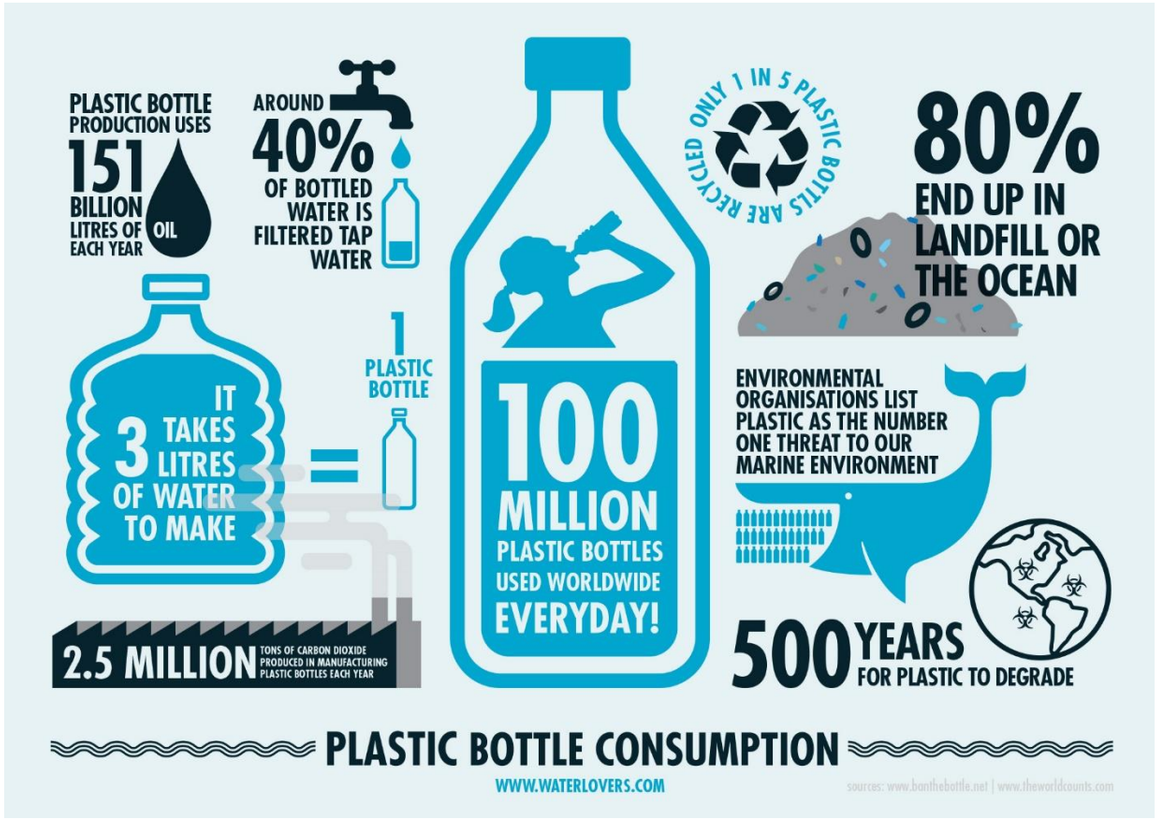
55. What happened at the end of the Trojan War?
(A) The Trojans were able to keep the Greeks out of the city.
(B) The Greeks and Trojans agreed to stop fighting.
(C) The Greeks won by destroying the city of Troy.
(D) The war ended with no winner.

Part B 混合題 (8%; 2% each) (58 和 59 題請在答案卷上作答。)

In the 1980s, plastic water bottles became popular but these bottles have a bad impact on our health and the environment. Today, people are learning more about these problems, and many are stopping the use of plastic water bottles.

Did you know that 90% of the cost of a plastic water bottle comes from making the bottle itself? To make one plastic bottle, factories need a lot of oil. For example, to make 29 billion plastic bottles every year in the U.S., they use enough oil to fill

1 million **cars** with fuel for a whole year! All this for something we use just one time. This massive use of resources for single-use bottles has a huge impact on our planet. The following infographic shows some shocking facts about how plastic bottles affect the environment and how much waste they create.



Chemicals in plastic bottles can be a problem for our health. These bottles are made from a material called PET, which is produced in factories. Sometimes, during the process of making PET, harmful chemicals end up inside the bottles. These chemicals can seep into the water and might give it a strange taste or smell. One such chemical, acetaldehyde, can affect the taste of the water. Another, antimony, may cause health problems if we drink from bottles with it over a long time. Plastic bottles can also start to leak chemicals if they are stored for too long, left in hot places like a car, or exposed to sunlight at places like the beach.

Many people are now using glass bottles because they are safer and better for the planet. Glass bottles are:

- Free from bad chemicals like BPA
- Made from natural materials
- Reusable many times
- Recyclable forever

Choosing glass is a simple way to protect our health and help the environment.

56. What is the purpose of this passage?
   (A) To explain why plastic bottles are harmful and glass bottles are better.
   (B) To encourage people to buy bottled water because it is healthy and safe.
   (C) To describe the different types of water bottles people can buy in stores.
   (D) To give information on how to recycle plastic water bottles and reduce waste.

57. Why are **cars** mentioned in paragraph 2?
   (A) To show that plastic bottles can be used in cars.
   (B) To show how much oil is used to make plastic bottles.
   (C) To explain how plastic bottles are made in car factories.
   (D) To compare the cost of plastic bottles to the cost of cars.

58. According to the passage, a chemical in plastic bottles can make the water taste different. This chemical is called _____. (58 請作答於答案卷上)

59. Scan the facts on the infographic and complete the following passage with the correct **numbers**. (59-1 和 59-2 請作答於答案卷上)

This infographic shows the problems caused by plastic water bottles. Every day, around ___59-1___ million plastic bottles are used worldwide. Making plastic bottles uses a lot of resources; it takes 3 liters of water to make just one bottle, and millions of liters of oil each year. Only ___59-2___% of plastic bottles are properly recycled. Sadly, the rest end up in landfills or the ocean, where they harm animals and pollute our planet. It also takes a very long time, about 500 years, for plastic to break down.

Part C 非選擇題 (30%) (請用原子筆在手寫答案卷作答，請寫完整單字。)

I. Vocabulary (12%; 1% each 請注意單複數、時態)

60. The weather bureau p_____ted that the typhoon would bring strong winds and heavy rains, and warned everyone of the possible danger.
61. Research has shown that smoking can increase one's risk of having heart d_____e.
62. Too much e_____e to the sun and wind caused the paint on the building to come off.
63. Joe trains his dog by giving him treats and bones as r_____ds for being good.
64. After delivering a very powerful speech, the award winner was s_____ded by a group of fans asking for her signature.
65. The evil witch p_____ned *Snow White* by giving her a shiny red apple and soon she fell into a deep sleep.
66. People living in the city center enjoy the c_____e of being close to everything.
67. Fans are e_____y waiting for Rose's new song to come out, excited to see what she has created this time.
68. Robert was chosen to r_____t his school in the speech contest because he was so good at public speaking.
69. The Eiffel Tower is a famous tourist a_____n in Paris that many people visit each year.
70. As a citizen of this g_____l village, we should pay more attention to international news.
71. In *Beauty and the Beast*, the dying rose s_____es the Beast's chance of becoming human again.

II. Guided Translation (18%) (請用指示的字首做答)

(A.-C. 每格限填一個字，請注意大小寫、時態，錯一字全錯。)

A. 我們決定在課堂上**進行**一個實驗，看看植物在陽光下是否會長得更快。**結果**發現，有陽光的植物比沒有陽光的植物長得更好。

We decided to __(72)__ __(73)__ an experiment in class to see if plants grow faster with sunlight. It (t)_(74)__ __(75)__ that the plants with sunlight grew much better than those without.

B. 許多乘客正在月台上等著火車**到來**。

Many passengers are waiting on the platform for the train to (c)__(76)__ __(77)__.

C. **像往常一樣**，我奶奶在我們拜訪她時會講很多好故事。**隨著時間過去**，我從她的故事中學到了許多道理，這些故事總是讓我深思。

__(78)__ (a)__(79)__, my grandmother tells great stories when we visit her. __(80)__ __(81)__, I have learned many lessons from her stories, and they always make me think.

(D.-E. 每格不只一個字，分段給分，請注意大小寫、時態。)

D. 我的老師**要我們**為課堂**寫一個故事**。這是**一個如此有趣的活動，以至於**每個人都非常喜歡。我們大家分享了自己的故事，並一起笑了！

My teacher (m)___(82)___ for class. It was __(83)__ everyone enjoyed it a lot. We all shared our stories and laughed together!

E. **是我最好的朋友**在我難過時幫助了我。**因為她的支持**和鼓勵，我感覺好多了。她總是知道如何讓我振作起來！

__(84)__ that helped me when I was sad. I felt better __(85)__ and encouragement. She always knows how to cheer me up!