新北市立新店高中 113 學年度第一學期期末考一年級英文科
(共七頁)

Exam Coverage: Lung Teng Book 1 (L7&L9、L8 單字片語句型), Live Dec., 核心字彙(Basic U9-U12)

Part A 選擇題 (佔 72 分) (請畫卡於答案卡上)

I. Listening Test (10%; 1% for 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) I bought it from my trip to Hong Kong.
(B) I think it's a very dark gray.
(C) Oh, it's made of 100% silk.
(D) It cost around NT$1,000.

( ) 4. (A) Yeah, so I had to let her borrow some.
(B) Wow! Where did she get all her money?
(C) I know, because she lost her credit card.
(D) Right, so she had to stay in a cheap hotel.

( ) 5. (A) Yes. He has to get up early tomorrow.
(B) Good. He had so much fun last night.
(C) I know. I hope he gets better soon.
(D) Really? What did he do wrong?

Part 3: Conversation Questions

Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

( ) 6. (A) Something fun.
(B) Something useful.
(C) Something special.
(D) Something expensive.

( ) 7. (A) It is too cold.
(B) It is dark outside.
(C) She is feeling tired.
(D) There are too many people.

( ) 8. (A) He is still coming.
(B) He went home late last night.
(C) He is really sick.
(D) He didn't go home last night.

Part 4: Short Talk Questions

Listen to the following paragraph and answer the questions.

( ) 9. (A) To kill viruses in the body.
(B) To help the body absorb medicine faster.
(C) To increase appetite when ill.
(D) To prevent the cold virus from spreading.

( ) 10. (A) Running outside in the heat.
(B) Drinking lots of ice water.
(C) Soaking in a hot bath.
(D) Taking a cold shower.

II. Vocabulary (10%; 1% for each)

11. The students waited _____ for the results of their final exams, unable to sit still or focus on anything else.
(A) magically (B) similarly (C) anxiously (D) comfortably

12. The island is known for its _____ climate, with warm temperatures and high humidity throughout the year.
(A) personal (B) fictional (C) digital (D) tropical

13. Emily raised her hand and offered a helpful _____ during the meeting, which everyone agreed to consider.
(A) suggestion (B) production (C) attraction (D) infection

14. The company plans to _____ a new smartphone model next month, and many customers are eagerly waiting for it.
(A) range (B) release (C) screen (D) assume

15. Belle felt a sudden burst of _____ after a good night's rest, ready to take on the day.
(A) variety (B) sweat (C) weight (D) energy

16. Tickets for Jay Chou's concert are now _____ online, but they are selling out quickly.
(A) available (B) portable (C) foldable (D) probable

17. The weather forecast must be _____ to help people prepare for any changes in the weather.
(A) sensible (B) private (C) accurate (D) realistic

18. The thief tried to _____ his appearance by wearing a hat and sunglasses, but was still noticed."
(A) display (B) disguise (C) develop (D) launch

19. I _____ to eat less in summer because the high temperatures ruin my appetite.
(A) tend (B) dare (C) deny (D) gain

20. After several efforts and a lot of hard work, Mark _____ succeeded in passing the difficult exam.
(A) actually (B) entirely (C) eventually (D) lively

III. Cloze (20%; 1% for each)

Passage A

Ada Ríos grew up in a slum near the Cateura landfill in Paraguay. Families supported themselves by collecting and selling trash. Ada believed she would follow this path __(21)__ her grandmother applied for free music lessons with Mr. Chávez. Ada dreamed of playing the violin, but there were no instruments at hand.

Fortunately, a skilled garbage picker had some instruments __(22)__ from trash found at the dump. The instruments were simple, but the children cherished them. __(23)__, their music was rough, but they kept __(24)__ with their recycled instruments. Slowly, they managed __(25)__ better. With lots of practice and encouragement from Mr. Chávez, Ada and the others improved. They formed the Recycled Orchestra and began performing locally, __(26)__ attention from abroad.

A famous rock band invited the orchestra to join them on tour. __(27)__ performing in front of large crowds was stressful, their success changed their lives. The money they earned allowed them to build safer homes. The orchestra's story also inspired the world. People were proud of the children for __(28)__ they had achieved. Their journey showed that even trash could create beauty and opportunity.

21. (A) until (B) because (C) when (D) if
22. (A) make (B) to make (C) made (D) making
23. (A) At last (B) At present (C) At a time (D) At first
24. (A) practices (B) practicing (C) practiced (D) to practice
25. (A) have (B) getting (C) being (D) to get
26. (A) pulling (B) attracting (C) spreading (D) bringing
27. (A) Although (B) As (C) Despite (D) Since
28. (A) that (B) how (C) what (D) which

Passage B

Graffiti is a form of visual expression found on walls, buses, and trains. Some people view it as art, __(29)__ others consider it a mess. Supporters argue that graffiti requires time, effort, and creativity. __(30)__ traditional painters, graffiti artists often begin with sketches and develop their work carefully. Many use graffiti to express emotions or share opinions. The famous artist Banksy, __(31)__, uses his work to highlight social issues, __(32)__ war with peace and encouraging positive change.

However, critics see graffiti as a form of vandalism. They argue that most graffiti consists of "tagging," random scribbles that make cities look __(33)__. Graffiti is often done without allowance, and cities like Los Angeles spend millions __(34)__ it, considering it visual pollution. Some people even feel unsafe in areas with graffiti because they think that it is related to illegal activity.

The debate continues: Is graffiti a legitimate form of art or an act of destruction? Many wonder __(35)__ impact graffiti has on a city's appearance and its residents' sense of safety.

29.	(A) when	(B) although	(C) as	(D) while
30.	(A) As	(B) Like	(C) With	(D) Unlike
31.	(A) for a start	(B) all of a sudden	(C) for example	(D) in addition
32.	(A) contrasting	(B) contrasted	(C) contrasts	(D) to contrast
33.	(A) terribly	(B) terrible	(C) to be terrible	(D) as terrible
34.	(A) controlling	(B) offering	(C) destroying	(D) removing
35.	(A) how much	(B) how often	(C) how far	(D) how many

Passage C

Sharks, one of the ocean's most amazing animals, are known for their impressive hunting skills. Here are two surprising facts that make them some of the ocean's greatest hunters. Unlike most fish, sharks do not have bones. Instead, their skeletons are __(36)__ cartilage—the same material that shapes your nose and ears. This strong yet flexible substance makes sharks lighter in the water, allowing them to swim faster and more __(37)__. Shark skin, which feels like sandpaper, is also very different from __(38)__ of other fish. This __(39)__ comes from tiny, tooth-like structures that cover their bodies. This feature helps cut down on drag while swimming. __(40)__ less drag, sharks can move at greater speeds.

36.	(A) full of	(B) sensitive to	(C) made of	(D) the envy of
37.	(A) efficiently	(B) unfortunately	(C) awkwardly	(D) inconveniently
38.	(A) it	(B) that	(C) which	(D) one
39.	(A) injury	(B) muscle	(C) athlete	(D) roughness
40.	(A) as	(B) unlike	(C) to	(D) with

IV. Passage Completion (10%; 1% for each)

Dr. William Frey led a groundbreaking study on human crying habits. Some of his findings were quite __(41)__. For example, although depressed people cry more often than happy people, they cry a maximum of thirty-one times per month — the same number as other people on __(42)__. This makes it difficult to use crying frequency as a reliable way to __(43)__ depression.

Frey believed that crying must be good for us because it has __(44)__ for millions of years. He discovered that the key to its benefits lies in the different types of tears we __(45)__ . Humans generate three types of tears: reflex tears, continuous tears, and emotional tears. Reflex tears help to clean the eyes and protect them from infections. Continuous tears keep the eyes __(46)__ and prevent them from drying out. Emotional tears occur when we experience intense __(47)__ such as fear, grief, rage, or joy.

Frey's research also showed that emotional tears contain __(48)__ toxins. When we cry during emotional moments, our bodies are actually cleansing themselves, removing chemicals that can negatively affect our health. Therefore, crying can be __(49)__ for both emotional and physical well-being. So, next time you feel like crying, don't __(50)__ back — it's good for your health!

A. harmful	B. average	C. moist	D. survived	E. advantageous
AB. diagnose	AC. emotions	AD. surprising	AE. hold	BC. produce

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

We live in a noisy world filled with traffic, sirens, and constant conversations. Trying to lose yourself in an interesting podcast or a great album can be difficult in such an environment. __(51)__. But how do they work?

Some noise-canceling headphones try to block sound simply by covering your ears. __(52)__. These headphones have tiny microphones that constantly listen to outside sounds. Some common examples of these sounds include the hum of air conditioning, car engines, or the chatter of people nearby. These noises travel as sound waves of different frequencies. When the microphones pick up these sounds, the headphones create sound waves with the opposite frequencies to cancel them out. __(53)__ . This method of canceling sound helps reduce distractions and makes the listening experience more enjoyable. By doing this, ANC headphones allow the listener to hear only the sounds they want to hear, such as music or a podcast.

So, the next time you're on a noisy bus or train and want to listen to that new song by your favorite artist, sit back and relax. __(54)__ Your ANC headphones will work to create the perfect listening environment, helping you focus on what matters most to you. Whether you are enjoying music or focusing on a podcast, the headphones block out background noise and provide an immersive experience. It helps create a more peaceful and enjoyable environment, whether you're at home, at work, or on the go.

(A) For example, the low-frequency sound of a car engine's hum can be canceled out by high-frequency sound waves.
(B) This is where active noise-canceling (ANC) headphones come in.
(C) The sound waves cancel unwanted noise, letting only the desired sound reach your ears.
(D) However, ANC headphones use advanced technology to reduce unwanted noise in a more effective way.
(E) With ANC headphones, you can enjoy your favorite content without interruptions, even in loud environments.

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

The English language has many interesting idioms, some of which include animals. Have you heard the phrase "*elephant in the room"*? This term describes an obvious issue that no one wants to discuss. Other examples of animal metaphors include black swan, gray rhino, and white elephant.

A "*black swan*" event is something unexpected with a big impact. The term comes from the mistaken belief that all swans were white until black swans were discovered in Australia in 1697. Now, it describes a surprising event that no one saw coming. Another powerful metaphor is the *gray rhino*. Gray rhinos are big and hard to miss, but people sometimes fail to deal with the obvious dangers that they present. This metaphor reminds us to pay attention to threats right in front of us. Finally, a "*white elephant*" refers to something that costs more than it is worth. In the past, rare white elephants were highly valued but very expensive to take care of. Now, this term describes objects or projects that are costly but not useful.

Animal metaphors help us understand difficult ideas. By learning their meaning, we can better understand complex situations and recognize potential risks or challenge.

55. Which situation is an example of a "gray rhino" event?
(A) A new company unexpectedly takes customers away.
(B) A company ignores unhappy workers, leading to big problems.
(C) A rare storm hits a place with good weather.
(D) A new product suddenly changes the market.

56. According to the article, what was the original belief about swans before black swans were discovered?

(A) All swans were thought to be black.

(B) Swans were considered imaginary creatures.

(C) All swans were believed to be white.

(D) Swans were believed to be gone.

57. In the sentence *"Now, this term describes objects or projects that are costly but not useful,"* what does the word **"term"** refer to?

(A) Black swan.

(B) Gray rhino.

(C) White elephant.

(D) Elephant in the room.

Part B 混合題 (8%) (第 61 題請在答案卷上作答。)

What happens if you don't get enough sleep? Randy Gardner, a high school student from the United States, wanted to find out. For his science project, he decided to test how staying awake for a long time would affect him. With the help of Dr. William C. Dement from Stanford University and two friends, Randy stayed awake for 264 hours and 12 minutes, which is 11 days and nights without sleep!

How did this affect Randy? After staying awake for 24 hours, he had trouble reading and watching TV. The words and images looked blurry. By the third day, it was difficult for him to control his hands. On the fourth day, he began to see things that weren't real. For example, he thought a street sign was a person, and he even believed he was a famous football player.

As the days passed, Randy's speech became so unclear that people couldn't understand him. He also started forgetting things. By the eleventh day, he couldn't finish a simple counting test because he forgot what he was doing in the middle of it. When Randy finally went to sleep, he rested for almost 15 hours. The next night, he slept for 12 hours, and on the third night, he slept for 10 and a half hours. By the fourth night, he was back to his usual sleep schedule.

Although Randy recovered quickly, scientists say not getting enough sleep can be very dangerous. They advise people not to try what Randy did. Experiments with rats show that lack of sleep can cause serious health problems. After a few weeks without sleep, rats began to lose their fur. Even though they ate more than usual, they still lost weight and finally died.

Has anyone stayed awake longer than Randy? Yes, Maureen Weston from the UK stayed awake for 449 hours in 1977, which is 18 days and 17 hours. Generally, people spend about 25 years of their lives sleeping. But why do we sleep? Scientists still aren't completely sure. Some believe sleep helps our brains grow or reduces stress. Whatever the reason, we know sleep is important.

58. What is the main idea of the passage?

(A) Staying awake for long periods can have serious effects on the body.

(B) Maureen Weston stayed awake longer than Randy Gardner.

(C) Scientists believe sleep is essential for good health and well-being.

(D) Randy Gardner holds the record for the longest time awake.

59. What does the passage suggest about sleep?

(A) Sleep is not necessary for good health.

(B) People can easily live without sleep.

(C) Sleep may help the brain and body recover.

(D) Scientists fully understand why we need sleep.

60. According to the chart below, which of the following statements are true?（多選）

(A) More than 70 % of people in Portugal sleep after midnight.

(B) Malaysia and Thailand have the same total percentage of people sleeping after midnight

(C) Taiwan has more people sleeping between 12-1 a.m. than after 1 a.m.

(D) Taiwanese adults have a lower percentage of people sleeping after midnight than Portuguese adults.

(E) Spain has a higher percentage of people sleeping after 1 a.m. than Korea.

Top 10 Night-Owl Places in the World			
Rank	Location	Sleep between 12-1 a.m.	Sleep after 1 a.m.
1	Portugal	47%	28%
2	Taiwan	34%	35%
3	Korea	43%	25%
4	Hong Kong	35%	31%
5	Spain	45%	20%
6	Japan	34%	26%
7	Singapore	27%	27%
8	Malaysia	40%	14%
9	Thailand	24%	19%
10	Italy	29%	10%

61. Based on the chart above, fill in the blanks with proper words.

Make PROPER changes if necessary.（請作答於答案卷上）

According to a survey conducted by ACNielsen, 37% of adults around the world don't get to bed until after midnight. The biggest night-owls in the world are the Portuguese, with 75% not getting to bed until after midnight. The second-ranked night-owls are the __(61-1)__, with 69% going to bed after midnight. Following closely behind are the Koreans (68%) and Hong Kongers (66%).

Of the top ten night-owl places in the world, seven are in __(61-2)__. The other three are European countries known for late nights and mid-day nap.

Part C 非選擇題 (28%)（請依題號在手寫答案卷作答，請寫完整單字。）

I. Vocabulary (10%; 1% for each)

62. The ballet dancer's elegant movements and poise d_____ed the audience, who gave her a standing ovation.

63. With the growing health a_____s among people in Taiwan, smoking is not allowed in many public places now.

64. Larry is having a hard time finding a decent job because of his c_____l record in jail.

65. Aaron couldn't help but s_____m with excitement when the Taiwan team won the championship in baseball.

66. Mike and Maggie's marriage lasted only one year because they got married on i_____e and both had often been regretting it.

67. Patricia is excited to learn that she has r_____ed a scholarship to her dream university.

68. The police were in hot p_____t of the suspects who had fled the scene.

69. The film portrayed the loss of i_____e in a young child who was forced to grow up in a harsh world.

70. The old man spoke in a f_____r accent, which reminded me of my hometown.

71. The activists are u____ging the government to take action on climate change.

II. Guided Translation (18%; 1% for each) (One word for each blank.)

72. 說到買演唱會門票，時機非常重要。

When ___①___ ___②___ ___③___ buying concert tickets, timing is very important.

73. 粉絲通常必須提早排隊才能買到好座位。

Fans often have to ___①___ ___②___ early to get good seats.

74. 大家都期待看到自己最喜歡的藝人表演。

Everyone ___①___ ___②___ ___③___ seeing their favorite artists perform.

75. 粉絲們只想要最好的視野來看舞台。

The fans want ___①___ ___②___ the best view of the stage.

76. 你越努力學習，就越容易實現目標，這樣你就不會陶醉一時的成功。

The ___①___ you ___②___ , the ___③___ it is to ___④___ your goals, so that you won't ___⑤___ ___⑥___ ___⑦___ by temporary ___⑧___ .

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

Score:_____/30

Part B 混合題 (2%, 1% for each) (58-60 題請用 2B 鉛筆劃記於答案卡上)

61.

①		②	

Part C 非選擇題 (28%) ＊注意題號順序(由左至右)、單字單複數、時態

I. Vocabulary (10%; 1% for each)

62.	**63.**	**64.**	**65.**
66.	**67.**	**68.**	**69.**
70.	**71.**		

II. Guided Translation (One word for each blank.) (18%; 1% for each)

72.	①	②	③
73.	①	②	
74.	①	②	③
75.	①	②	
76.	①	②	③
	④	⑤	⑥
	⑦	⑧	