

基隆市立中山高級中學 110 學年度第 1 學期第 2 次段考一年級英文科試題

班級 座號 姓名

一、選擇 18%

- _____ its low cost, this innovative material is already being used by many leading fashion companies to make their products.
(A) Due to (B) Nothing but (C) Even though (D) More than
- If you are someone _____ cares about the environment, you should think about composting.
(A) whom (B) which (C) who (D), who
- When Peter's parents were away, he _____ his brother clean his room.
(A) did (B) got (C) asked (D) had
- All of today's trains have been canceled _____ the terrible earthquake.
(A) because (B) because of (C) except (D) except for
- _____ you get into a bad habit, you will find it hard to get out of it.
(A) Since (B) That (C) Once (D) While
- The wind started to howl, and suddenly I was in the sea all _____.
(A) of my own (B) by my own (C) my own (D) on my own
- I'm tired _____ around, killing fish, causing harm to the environment.
(A) with floating (B) by floating (C) to float (D) of floating
- Some kids bought some snacks, and _____ me _____ the beach.
(A) taking, nearby (B) took, to (C) to take, with (D) take, around
- A dog's sense of smell is _____ more sensitive than a human's.
(A) by (B) about (C) with (D) far
- Here _____ a few interesting ways of training dogs to help people.
(A) is (B) are (C) has (D) have
- To improve our English, our teacher had us _____ 20 new words every day.
(A) to memorize (B) memorizing (C) memorize (D) memorized
- Whenever I get _____ during the day, I take a short walk to refresh myself.
(A) tiredly (B) tired (C) tiredness (D) tiring
- _____. We can ask him what happened.
(A) There comes he. (B) Here he comes. (C) Here he coming. (D) There he came.
- _____, until recently, bitcoins had been most actively mined in China.
(A) Naturally (B) What's more (C) How (D) In addition to
- _____, around 28 people attended the meeting.
(A) Since (B) Once (C) In total (D) Though
- In modern life, some jobs can be done _____ well by a computer and by a person.
(A) preferably (B) consist of (C) cheerfully (D) equally
- If you don't know the _____ of the word, you can consult a dictionary.
(A) definition (B) judgment (C) infection (D) dialogue
- John is so brave that he could still fight against all _____ to win the contest when he was ill.
(A) jewels (B) cells (C) cheeks (D) odds

二、綜合測驗 15%

School spirit is an important part of student life in American schools. School spirit brings students together and gives them a way to (19) classmates as they compete against other schools' students in team sports. In the 1950s, a school in California decided to hold events to promote school spirit for a whole week. The idea quickly (20). Now, almost every senior high school in the US celebrates spirit week. On mornings throughout the week, students may (21) in costumes. One morning may have students dressing up like their favorite characters from books or films. On another morning, people may dress in the (22) of the 1980s. It's a lot of fun, and students get to show off their creativity. In the afternoon, there is typically some kind of sports event, (23) a volleyball game against a team from another school. There will also be fun activities like a contest to see who can eat the most hot dogs.

- (A) support (B) interrupt (C) replace (D) realize
- (A) took off (B) gave in (C) got away (D) died out
- (A) encourage and dress (B) be encouraged dressing (C) be encouraged to dress (D) encourage to dress
- (A) stadium (B) capital (C) relief (D) style
- (A) according to (B) regardless of (C) instead of (D) such as

Dogs (24) up to 300 million scent receptors in their noses. Under perfect conditions, dogs can smell objects or people as far as 20 km away. The part of a dog's brain that controls smell is 40 times larger than a human's, (25) proportion. For these reasons, some dogs are specially trained to become sniffer dogs (26) can detect certain items such as hidden drugs, or, amazingly, the trees (27) "brown root rot disease."

(28) humans have realized how useful these sniffer dogs can be, they then train them to predict the (29) of certain diseases in humans. How can sniffer dogs do the (30) tasks? The answer is that diseases cause chemical changes in plants, animals, and even the human body. These chemical changes usually create special (31), and trainers need to expose their dogs (32) these smells many times. The dogs are then taught to preform a certain kind of behavior as an alert, such as sitting down or barking, when they come across these smells.

Dogs are our best friends. (33) we continue to understand them better, they can help us more. We'll never know in what other ways their spectacular sense of smell will be useful to us in the future.

24. (A) detect (B) produce (C) locate (D) possess
 25. (A) in terms of (B) aware of (C) in this way (D) as
 26. (A) which (B), which (C) ,that (D) to which
 27. (A) in (B) by (C) with (D) for
 28. (A) When (B) While (C) Since (D) That
 29. (A) keen (B) impression (C) focus (D) onset
 30. (A) above-mentioned (B) above-mentioning (C) above-mention (D) mention-above
 31. (A) envy (B) odors (C) substance (D) chamber
 32. (A) by (B) to (C) with (D) for
 33. (A) As (B) Because (C) Due (D) According to

三、文意選填 15%

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| (A) existed | (B) official | (C) recover | (D) infected | (AB) contains |
|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|

A good way to stop a disease from spreading is through quarantine. Quarantine is the act of separating a possibly (34) person from everybody else for a period of time. It has been used to stop the spread of COVID-19. Quarantining is not a new medical approach, though. It has (35) for thousands of years. It actually goes back to the times of the Bible. In fact, the holy book (36) several references to keeping lepers away from the rest of society. When the Black Death spread across Europe in 1346, many people with the disease were taken outside the cities to (37) or die. Soon after, quarantine became a(n) (38) measure to prevent diseases. Two years later, the Italian port of Venice created a quarantine system for arriving ships.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) crowded | (B) tunnel | (C) drifting | (D) poisonous | (AB) helplessly |
| (AC) decomposed | (AD) surrounded | (BC) obviously | (BD) swallowed | (CD) currents |

I floated (39) in the water for a while, but soon realized I wasn't alone. I was (40) by plastic products. After days of (41), I started to envy the birds flying so high and free. I could only follow the (42). Suddenly, I went down a (43) into a chamber. Sadly, I was just (44) by a huge fish. More and more of us were swallowed until it got quite (45) inside. We (46) weren't that nutritious because the fish died after a few days. The fish's body slowly (47), and then I was back in the ocean. One day, a big wave came and threw me up onto the shore. A few days later, some schoolchildren walked up to me. They were carrying bags and pairs of tongs. I was pinched into a big bag of trash. The teacher told them, "Because of all the littering, a lot of plastic products end up in the ocean. They are then consumed by different sea creatures. When humans eat seafood, the (48) substances inside can make us feel sick.

四、混合題 10%

Most people have habits or behaviors that they would like to change for the better. However, such changes are not always easy to make. So how can we make people more eager to take action and make positive changes? Fortunately, the answer, which is quite simple, is to let them have fun.

Let's look at a very common part of daily life: crossing the street. People often ignore the "red man" light signal, which tells them not to cross. This can cause accidents. To improve road safety, a car company put up a new kind of traffic light with a special "red man" dancing when the light turned from green to red.

49. What would most likely happen after people see the special dancing "red man"? (1%)
 (A) More and more people feel fun and stop at the red light. (B) People are eager to cross the street.
 (C) The car company will not make positive changes. (D) People feel it is simple to cross the street.

1. What does " , which " in line 2 refer to? _____ (請寫在答案卷上) (3%)

Today, the Statue of Liberty is one of America's biggest tourist attractions. It is such a popular landmark that every visitor to New York City has heard of it and wants to pay a visit. As always, Lady Liberty stands tall and proud. She has now become a sign of hope and freedom for visitors from around the globe.

2. In this paragraph, you can see two sentences that both begin with a pronoun. One begins with "It," and the other begins with "She." What do "It" and "She" refer to? _____ (請寫在答案卷上)(3%)

3. "NO THANKS" here means people don't want _____ (請寫在答案卷上)(3%)



50. How many waste items on the chart are plastic items ?
(A) Two. (B) Five. (C) Seven. (D) Eight.
51. What does the word marine mean ?
(A) Sea (B) Waste (C) Plastic (D) Decomposition
52. According to the chart, how long does it take for a plastic bottle to decompose ?
(A) About 20 years. (B) About 200 years. (C) About 450 years. (D) About 600 years.
53. Which is true according to the chart ?
(A) Fishing lines decompose very slowly. (B) Waxed milk cartons do not break down.
(C) People use many plastic bags each year. (D) Aluminum cans are a type of plastic item.
54. The meaning of decomposition is similar to _____.
(A) Breakdown. (B) Chemicals. (C) Discussion (D) Creatures.

Super senses

Our senses – sight, sound, taste, touch, and smell- play an important role in our everyday lives. They help us experience the world around us. However, for a person with synesthesia , to understand the senses is a bit trickier. Imagine that every time you see the word dog, you taste chocolate, or perhaps when you hear piano music, you see colorful blue swirls floating through the air. What if biting into an apple made your feet tickle ? These are examples of synesthesia.

Synesthesia is a rare condition that affects the way the brain processes information. People with synesthesia are called synesthetes. In synesthesia, any experience can set off two or more senses at once. For example, some synesthetes report that they can “see” music. Their brain uses two senses, sight and hearing, to experience something that most people only experience with one. They hear music and see it at the same time. This type of synesthesia is called sound-to-color synesthesia, which can simply be thought of as seeing sounds. When these synesthetes hear a sound, they see colors in their mind or in the air in front of them.

The five senses can come together in many different ways, so there are many different types of synesthesia. In fact, scientists estimate that there are as many as eighty different kinds. The type most frequently experienced is called grapheme-color synesthesia. It is a pairing of written letters or numerals with colors. This means that the number 4 might always look purple, or the letter k could take on a dark red hue. Interestingly, synesthetes with this type of synesthesia do not always see the same colors. One person might say it is yellow. A rarer type is touch-hearing synesthesia. It happens when hearing a sound produces a physical feeling inside or outside of the body. Synesthetes say that some sounds feel warm or cold, some feel like tickle, and some feel like electric shocks !

Scientists don't know why some people develop synesthesia. However, it is more common in women than men. It also appears to be genetic. If a person's parent or sibling is a synesthete, it is more likely that the person will have synesthesia, too. But not all family members have the same kind of synesthesia. A brother might see numbers in colors, while his sister finds that hearing certain words aloud produces a smell. Synesthesia is a lifelong condition. Children who have synesthesia will grow into adults with synesthesia. There are some benefits that come with synesthesia. Some research shows that people with synesthesia have strong memories, so researchers are examining how synesthesia may help improve memory and learning for everyone. Also, synesthetes are often creative. In fact, many artists, musicians, and writers have synesthesia. Those extra senses can make life interesting, and many synesthetes report that they are happy with their sensory superpowers.

55. What is the text about ? (A) It is about how people with synesthesia experience the world differently. (B) It is about why synesthesia is often seen in people from the same family. (C) It is about what causes people to develop synesthesia. (D) It is about how synesthesia can help people solve problems.
56. Based on clues in the text, which type of synesthesia would someone experience if they felt cold whenever a bell rang ? (A) taste-to-touch (B) grapheme-color (C) touch-hearing (D) sound-to-color
57. What is the meaning of genetic as used in the text ? (A) hopeless and unfixable (B) using energy (C) passed down through family (D) of great importance

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58. Based on the text, which of the following are benefits of synesthesia ? (A) People with synesthesia are more successful. (B) People with synesthesia see more colors. (C) People with synesthesia are often creative. (D) People with synesthesia usually have good memories.
59. Which is the best summary of the text ? (A) People with synesthesia experience more than one sense at the same time. Scientists are not sure what causes this condition, but they know that there are many different kinds. It also tends to run in families. Strong memory and creativity are two of the benefits to having synesthesia. (B) Synesthesia can be inherited from family members. For example, if both parents have synesthesia, it is likely that their children will have it, too. People who have synesthesia can experience things most people do not. So, life with synesthesia can be very interesting. (C) Synesthesia is a rare condition in which people experience the world in an unusual way. Instead of having five senses, people with synesthesia have many senses, which make their lives interesting. Sometimes members of the same family have different kinds of synesthesia.

四、混合題

1. What does “, which” in line 2 refer to ? the answer (3%)
2. In this paragraph, you can see two sentences that both begin with a pronoun. One begins with “It,” and the other begins with “She.” What do “It” and “She” refer to ? The Stature of Liberty/ Lady Liberty (3%)
3. “NO THANKS” here means people don’t want plastic bags/plastic products. (3%)

六、文意字彙 15%

1. uploads	2. symbol	3. extreme	4. discussion	5. achievement
6. profession	7. remove	8. presentations	9. harms	10.assignment
11. specific	12. surroundings	13. consumer	14. properly	15. expose

1. Jackson often u s his pictures onto Facebook to share his life with friends.
2. To Chinese people, the s l of swallows is good luck and a blessing.
3. Some people challenge themselves by doing e e sports, such as bungee jumjping.
4. Abby had a d n with her parents about which university she should apply for.
5. Getting first place in the speech contest gave me a great sense of a t.
6. To be a top lawyer, you must take the p n very seriously and work long hours.
7. Jeana chewed gum to r e the smell of garlic from her breath.
8. Hundreds of companies will give p s on their latest products at the computer fair.
9. Staring at smartphone screens for too long h ms the eyes.
- 10.Our English a t is about the extinct animals, which is due on Dec. 9th.
- 11.Education should not be limited to any s c age group.
- 12.The hotel is in beautiful natureal s s far away from the city.
- 13.A person who purchases goods and services is calleld c r.
- 14.If one doesn’t use the cell phone p y, the battery might burn and cause deaths.
- 15.We want to e e the kids to as much art and culture as possible.

七、翻譯填充 12% (請注意動詞變化)

1. close	2. to	3. came	4. along	5. pack	6. up
7. turned	8. out	9. came	10. across	11. carry	12. out

1. 雖然 Truman 看起來很年輕，讓我驚訝的是，他已經將近六十歲了。
Although Truman looks young, to my surprise, he is (1) (2) sixty.
2. 很幸運地，我們剛搬進新公寓時，有一些朋友出現幫我們打掃。
Luckily, when we first moved into our new apartment, some of our friends (3) (4) and helped us clean up the mess.
3. 你自己要打包所有東西很難。打電話請專業人士幫忙吧！
It will be difficult for you to (5) (6) everything by yourself. Call the professionals for help!
4. 這份工作結果已經比我們原本想的要困難。我們需要一些協助才能完成它。
The job has (7) (8) to be more difficult than we thought. We need some help to finish it.
5. 當我在路上遇見我前男友時我覺得很尷尬。他和他新女友看起來很快樂。
I felt embarrassed when I (9) (10) my ex-boyfriend on the street. He looked happy with his new girlfriend.
6. 科學家們必須執行更多的研究以確定新藥能有效。
Scientists have to (11) (12) more research to make sure that the new medicine will work.

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Scientists have to carry out more research to make sure that the new medicine will work.