基隆市立中山高中110學年度第一學期第二次段考英文科試題卷

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1. 詞彙題（15%）

26. Since many of our house plants are from humid jungle environments, they need \_\_\_\_\_ air to keep them green and healthy.

(A) moist (B) stale (C) crisp (D) fertile

1. The invention of the steam engine, which was used to power heavy machines, brought about a \_\_\_\_\_ change in society.

(A) persuasive (B) harmonious (C) conventional (D) revolutionary

1. To encourage classroom \_\_\_\_\_, the teacher divided the class into groups and asked them to solve a problem together with their partners.

(A) operation (B) interaction (C) adjustment (D) explanation

1. Tom is really a naughty boy. He likes to \_\_\_\_\_ and play jokes on his younger sister when their parents are not around.

(A) punch (B) tease (C) tumble (D) oppose

1. Upon hearing its master’s call, the dog wagged its tail, and followed her out of the room \_\_\_\_\_.
2. joyfully (B) apparently (C) obediently (D) thoroughly
3. The non-profit organization has \_\_\_\_\_ $1 million over five years to finance the construction of the medical center.

(A) equipped (B) resolved (C) committed (D) associated

1. Elderly shoppers in this store are advised to take the elevator rather than the \_\_\_\_\_, which may move too fast for them to keep their balance.
2. escalator (B) operator (C) concept (D) instrument
3. Whenever Allen goes for a walk in the park, his fury black dog Butch always \_\_\_\_\_ him.

(A) innovated (B) graduated (C) mentioned (D) accompanies

1. Though it is \_\_\_\_\_ that the new medication has several negative side effects, no better treatment currently exists.

(A) transformed (B) recognized (C) resembled (D) restored

1. The 2011 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded \_\_\_\_\_ to three women for the efforts they made in fighting for women’s rights.

(A) actively (B) earnestly (C) jointly (D) naturally

1. One week after the typhoon, some bridges were finally opened and bus service \_\_\_\_\_ in the country’s most severely damaged areas.

(A) departed (B) resumed (C) transported (D) corresponded

1. Everyone bought lots of snacks and fresh vegetables at the supermarket in \_\_\_\_\_ of the approaching typhoon.

(A) participation (B) reception (C) reunion (D) anticipation

1. The company is \_\_\_\_\_ and making great profits under the wise leadership of the chief executive officer.

(A) applauding (B) flourishing (C) circulating (D) exceeding

1. It is absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ to waste your money on an expensive car when you cannot even get a driver’s license.

(A) absurd (B) cautious (C) vigorous (D) obstinate

1. The problem of illegal drug use is very complex and cannot be traced to merely one \_\_\_\_\_ reason.

(A) singular (B) countable (C) favorable (D) defensive

二、綜合測驗（30%）

Being hit by lightning isa rare event. Over the course of an 80-year life span, the odds of being hit by lightning are 1 in 3,000, 41 the probability of being struck seven different times. Roy Sullivan, a park ranger in the United States, was struck by lightning more recorded times than any other human being. Over his 36-year career, Sullivan was struck by lightning seven times—and 42 each shock!

Strikes one, two, and three were pure bad luck, he thought. But after strike four, Sullivan became  
 43 death and took precautions during lightning strikes. Strike five occurred in 1973 when Sullivan was on patrol. A storm cloud “chased” him until he was struck. The same thing happened again in 1976. Sullivan, while surveying a campground, felt that a cloud was 44 him, and tried all he could to run—but it got him anyway. Finally, on 25 June 1977, a seventh and final bolt struck Sullivan as he was fishing in a pond. “I don’t believe God is after me,” he theorized. “If he was, the first bolt 45 enough. Best I can figure is that I have some chemical, some mineral, in my body that draws lightning. I just wish I knew.”

41. (A) if it isn’t (B) as you can see (C) not to mention (D) with regard to

42. (A) piloted (B) rejected (C) survived (D) tracked

43. (A) fearful of (B) critical of (C) doubtful about (D) positive about

44. (A) coming after (B) getting over (C) holding on to (D) watching out for

45. (A) was (B) had been (C) would be (D) would have been

Street pigeons are a common sightin many European cities. In fact, a visit to a major European city just would not be the same 46 encountering them: bathing in fountains, perching on historic buildings, and flocking in public squares. In Barcelona, however, the birds are now threatening to 47 the city’s historic center, pooping on monuments, buildings, and even tourists.

The city council originally proposed 48 the pigeon population by gathering the birds and shooting them. But that idea led to strong protests from numerous animal rights groups. After heated debates and discussions, the government was finally persuaded to consider another 49 effective method: giving the pigeons birth control.

In 2016, the city council decided to put its 85,000 pigeon population on a birth control pill to block the formation of eggs in birds. Starting from April 2017, the pills were placed in 40 bird feeders 50 throughout the city. It was predicted that there would be a decrease of 20 percent in the pigeon population in the first year and between 70 and 80 percent in four or five years.

46. (A) as (B) for (C) though (D) without

47. (A) set up (B) hang on (C) take over (D) break down

48. (A) counting (B) reducing (C) displaying (D) maintaining

49. (A) nearly (B) shortly (C) precisely (D) similarly

50. (A) installing (B) installed (C) to install (D) having installed

The Day of the Dead is a unique festival. On this day, family members in Mexico honor their deceased loved ones and celebrate death 51 joy and humor rather than sadness. This festival is thought to have originated centuries ago.

The Day of the Dead is celebrated on November 1 and 2, when the souls of the dead are believed 52 to earth to visit their living family members. 53 fearing the spirits, Mexicans look forward to their return and prepare for it by buying various items, including food, flowers, and candles. In the evening, families go to cemeteries, 54   
they decorate the graves of their deceased loved ones and light candles. Cheerful and happy, they eat and celebrate until the early morning. Many people also paint their faces and take part in street parades. The Day of the Dead is an event 55 brings together living hosts and nonliving guests. Let’s hope this festival will continue forever.

51. (A) of (B) at (C) with (D) about

52. (A) return (B) to return (C) returning (D) returned

53. (A) Instead of (B) Except for (C) In spite of (D) In addition to

54. (A) which (B) how (C) when (D) where

55. (A) what (B) it (C) that (D) whose

Glaciers are usually associated with colder climates. But some mountain ranges of South America, Africa, and Indonesia are also 56 glaciers and ice sheets. These tropical glaciers serve as a major source of water supply to one-sixth of the world’s population.

A newly published study, however, revealed that rising temperatures are posing an 57 threat to the last tropical glaciers in Indonesia’s Papua region. The ice sheets, which once spanned 20 square kilometers, are thinning **over five times as quickly** compared to a few years ago. 58 **already shrunk by 85% to a mere 0.5 square kilometers, Papua’s glaciers will completely disappear within a decade, researchers have predicted.**

**The disappearance of the glaciers will also leave a significant 59 impact**. For many indigenous Papuans, the ice sheets represent a sacred symbol. “The mountains and valleys are the arms and legs of their god and the glaciers are the head,” explained the head researcher.

The study warned that **Papua’s glaciers are only the “first to go” if greenhouse gases are 60 and temperatures continue rising.** And this is certainly a serious warning about the depressing fate of other glaciers around the world.

56. (A) home to (B) covers of (C) roofs over (D) room for

57. (A) occasional (B) elaborate (C) immediate (D) offensive

58. (A) Have (B) Had (C) Having (D) Having been

59. (A) cultural (B) moral (C) political (D) environmental

60. (A) kept balanced (B) made released (C) seen dismissed (D) left unchecked

三、文意選填（10%）

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (AB) finally | (AC) escapes | (AD) restore | (AE) occasion | (BC) accompanies |
| (BD) anticipates | (BE) reunite | (CD) with | (CE) rather than | (DE) recognizes |

*Coco* is a movie based on the Day of the Dead, a Mexican holiday. Miguel is a boy who 61 from home to pursue his dream. 62 follow his family’s order to not touch music, he dreams of becoming a great musician like Ernesto de la Cruz. Miguel finds a photo of the father of Coco, his great-grandmother, holding Ernesto’s famous guitar. Though the image’s face has been torn off, Miguel believes that Ernesto is his great-great-grandfather. Then on a special 63 , Miguel goes to the Land of the Dead. He 64 meeting Ernesto and getting his blessing. At the same time, he meets Héctor, who 65 Miguel on the journey to meet Ernesto. Héctor wants Miguel to 66 his photo back to the Land of the Living for him. Only by doing so can Héctor return and 67 with his daughter before she forgets who he is. 68 , Miguel meets Ernesto but finds out that he is not a good man. Ernesto killed Héctor 69 a poisoned drink and stole his songs. Miguel also later 70 that Héctor is his great-great-grandfather. When he returns to the Land of the Living, he finds that Coco has always saved the torn-off piece of the photo with Héctor’s face on it. The movie ends with Miguel singing and playing the guitar for his living and nonliving relatives.

四、篇章結構（8%）

|  |
| --- |
| (A) Happy spirits can in turn provide blessings like preventing robberies, curing illnesses, or helping children do well in school.  (B) Despite being hair-raising, Dia de las Ñatitas is actually an interesting way for the local Aymara people to celebrate death.  (C) However, if that isn’t possible, the skulls may also come from a medical facility\* or even sold by grave robbers for a high price.  (D) In a yearly tradition known as Dia de las Ñatitas, the local Aymara people participate in a unique yet hair-raising festival meant to honor and celebrate the dead. |

Take a stroll around La Paz, Bolivia\*, on November 8th, and you will be faced with a sight that may just raise the hair on the back of your neck: people parading around with decorated skulls of loved ones in their hands. 71

This custom dates back to even before the arrival of the Spanish in the sixteenth century. The Aymara have long believed that all humans have seven souls. When people leave this world, six of their souls go to heaven while the seventh is trapped inside the skull. Therefore, instead of being left alone, these skulls are dug up after some time underground and then cared for to please the spirits. These skulls would ideally come from a relative or beloved family member. 72 Usually stored in shrines\* in the family home, they are brought to the local cemetery on the day of the festival carefully decorated with all things imaginable: from colorful flowers to accessories such as sunglasses, hats, or even jewelry. It is believed that the better their appearance, the more blessings the family will receive.

In addition, if the spirits have been given delightful items, such as cigarettes, alcohol, or even been paraded with music, they will be pleased and form a positive bond with the owner. 73 In contrast, an unhappy spirit can bring misfortune to the family, such as bankruptcy\*, family conflict, serious health issues, or even worse, death.

\_\_74 It shows us that though we are all unique in our own ways, we all share the same common fate. Therefore, why not face it with joy and celebrations instead of sorrow?

註：facility 機構　Bolivia 玻利維亞　shrine 神龕　bankruptcy 破產

五、閱讀測驗（26%）

(一) The prickly pear cactus is such a powerful symbol in Mexico that it occupies a prime spot on Mexico’s national flag. The plant was considered sacred by the ancient Aztecs, and modern-day Mexicans eat it, drink it, and even use it in medicines and shampoos. Now scientists have come up with a new use for the bright green plant: producing renewable energy.

Known locally as *nopal*, the prickly pear is farmed on a massive scale in Mexico. Over the years, only the edible soft inner flesh has been used. The cactus’s thick outer layer (i.e., husk), with all those spines, had always been viewed as a waste product until researchers developed a biogas generator to turn the husks into electricity.

The pilot project dedicated to developing the cactus biogas generator began in the south of Mexico City. The area produces 200,000 tons a year of prickly pear cactus—up to 10 tons of which ends up as waste on the floor of the cactus market each day. Then, a local green energy startup company got the idea to turn that waste into energy. The generator is now in place at the cactus market, where the vendors are enthusiastic about this new way to utilize the tons of cactus husks that once went directly into the trash.

The prickly pear has a number of advantages over other biofuel crops, such as wheat, sugarcane, and soybeans. For one thing, only the husk of the cactus is used for generating biofuel, while its inner flesh is still preserved for food. Therefore, using the plant as a fuel source will not put pressure on food prices. Moreover, the cactus requires minimum water, and thus is not grown on traditional agricultural pasture. This means that no increased competition arises for the water or land presently used for food production.

The project in Mexico City has brought new hope to reducing the use of fossil fuels. If it can be expanded, the prickly pear could be the key to Mexico’s energy future.

75. What is the purpose of this passage?

(A) To argue for the benefits of *nopales.* (B) To introduce a new source of energy.

(C) To predict the future agriculture policy of Mexico.

(D) To change people’s ideas about energy consumption.

76. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a function of the prickly pear?

(A) For treating illnesses. (B) For personal hygiene.

(C) For food and beverage. (D) For gardening and landscaping.

77. Which of the following statements about the prickly pear cactus is true?

(A) Its soft inner part is often discarded. (B) It was not discovered until the modern era.

(C) It turns into 200,000 tons of waste in Mexico each year.

(D) It appears in a prominent place on Mexico’s national flag.

78. What advantage does the prickly pear cactus have over other biofuel crops?

(A) It generates more energy. (B) It will not influence food prices.

(C) It may replace feed for livestock. (D) It can increase global food production.

(二) The concept of a travel document, which shows a person is under a ruler’s protection while in a foreign land, has probably existed since rulers and states were first invented. But the earliest mention of an object which we might recognize as a passport appeared in about 450 B.C. The Hebrew Bible states that Nehemiah, an official serving King Artaxerxes of ancient Persia, asked permission to travel to Judah. The King agreed and gave Nehemiah a letter “to the governors of the province beyond the river,” requesting safe passage for him as he travelled through their lands.

Later, in the medieval Islamic Caliphate, a form of passport was the *bara’a*, a receipt for taxes paid. Only people who paid their taxes were permitted to travel to different regions of the Caliphate. In medieval Europe, on the other hand, travel documents were issued by local authorities, and generally contained a list of towns and cities which the document holder was permitted to enter or pass through. On the whole, documents were not required for travel to seaports, which were considered open trading points, but documents were required to travel inland from seaports.

King Henry V of England is credited with having invented the first true passport, as a way of helping his subjects prove who they were in foreign lands. The earliest reference to these documents is found in a 15th-century Act of Parliament, while the term “passport” came into use about a century later. Nevertheless, passports were not generally required for international travel until the First World War. It was at this time that passports as we would recognize them today began to be used.

79. How is the information in the passage organized?

(A) In order of time. (B) By cause and effect.

(C) In order of importance. (D) By definition and illustration.

80. Which of the following statements is true about the earliest travel document?

(A) It was issued by the king of Judah.

(B) It was given to an official of Persia.

(C) It appeared more than three thousand years ago.

(D) It served to invite people to travel beyond the river.

81. When did the term “passport” start being used?

(A) In about 450 B.C. (B) During World War I.

(C) In the 16th century. (D)During King Henry V’s reign.

82. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as a form of passport?

(A) A letter. (B) A receipt. (C) A proof of identity. (D) A list of seaports.

(三) Morgan’s Wonderland, located in San Antonio, Texas, is a theme park geared mainly toward mentally or physically disabled children. The park was built by Gordon Hartman, a former real estate developer. The creation of the park was inspired by his daughter, Morgan, who suffers from severe cognitive delay and physical challenges.

The world’s first **ultra-accessible** family fun park, Morgan’s Wonderland opened in the spring of 2010. Admission for guests with special needs is free, and fees for the general public are set at a much discounted price so that people of all ages and abilities can come together and play in a fun and safe environment.

Completely wheelchair-accessible, the park features 25 acres of attractions including rides, playgrounds, a catch-and-release fishing lake, and picnic areas throughout the park. The rides are custom-designed to accommodate wheelchair riders so that every family member can enjoy the fun. The adapted rides include the Off-Road Adventure, where guests can test their driving skills in sporty vehicles. Moreover, each visitor is offered the option to wear a GPS Adventure Band, which allows them to keep track of each other while in the park. The band also enables them to take part in electronic activities. For example, when the riders scan the band at the Off-Road Adventure, a photo will be taken and sent to their email.

In June 2017, Morgan’s Wonderland celebrated the opening of Morgan’s Inspiration Island. The new expansion is composed of five themed splash pads and a River Boat Adventure Ride. The wheelchair guests can transfer out of their chairs into unique, waterproof chairs and enjoy the splash park without risking damage to their personal wheelchairs.

“Morgan taught me that there’s more to life in many ways than what I saw before,” said Hartman. “The blessing that Morgan has brought is beyond anything that I ever could have imagined and could explain.”

83. What is the passage mainly about?

(A) The new addition to Morgan’s Wonderland.

(B) The establishment and features of a special theme park.

(C) The advanced technological devices in Morgan’s Wonderland.

(D) The needs of people who suffer from physical and mental disabilities.

84. What does “**ultra-accessible**” in the second paragraph imply?

(A) It’s easy for all visitors to use the facilities.

(B) Admission is free for people young and old.

(C) Wheelchairs are provided for every featured attraction.

(D) Morgan’s Wonderland is situated in a convenient location.

85. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as a fun activity in the park?

(A) Fishing. (B) Driving. (C) Hiking. (D) Picnicking.

86. Which of the following statements is true about Morgan’s Wonderland?

(A) Waterproof chairs enable visitors to roam all over the park.

(B) Morgan’s Inspiration Island includes 25 acres of attractions.

(C) The success of the park is exactly what Morgan intended to achieve.

(D) GPS bands allow visitors to enjoy the convenience of the electronic devices.

(四) An air fryer is a small, countertop kitchen appliance that fries food using hot air. Heat is produced by elements at the top of the air fryer and is circulated around the food by a powerful fan. The result is food that proponents of air frying say is crispy on the outside, juicy on the inside, and healthy.

The health benefits of an air fryer—especially when compared to a deep-fat fryer—are often touted as the main reason for purchasing one. Rather than requiring submersion in oil to cook food like a deep-fat fryer, an air fryer needs little or no oil to achieve a similar result. Some foods, such as lean meat or fish, must only be sprayed or brushed with oil first. Consequently, food cooked in an air fryer is much lower in saturated fat and calories than food cooked in a deep-fat fryer. Deep-fried foods are notorious for causing weight gain and contributing to long-term health problems, such as diabetes, heart disease, and even cancer.

Air fryers have other advantages, too. They can cook a multitude of foods, from fried staples like chicken and sweet potato wedges to pork chops, steak, and vegetables. Being self-contained, they are safer to use than deep-fat fryers, which can splash burning oil on unsuspecting operators. They’re also easy to use, they heat up quickly, and they save people money on the bucketloads of oil they’d use in a deep-fat fryer.

However, there are also disadvantages. Some people state that air-fried food tastes drier than deep-fried food and doesn’t have the same texture or crunchy exterior. Indeed, it can be difficult to perfect cooking times in an air fryer, so food can sometimes be overcooked. Foods cooked in an air-fryer are still fried foods; other cooking methods, such as boiling and steaming, are much better for you. Nevertheless, when compared with a deep-fat fryer, an air fryer is unquestionably the healthier option.

87. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

(A) Potential Risks of an Air Fryer: Be Careful!

(B) Recipes for Popular Dishes Made with an Air Fryer

(C) How to Eat Healthy with Different Cooking Methods

(D) Pros and Cons of an Air Fryer, the New Trend in Cooking

班級：高三愛 座號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**以下為混合題手寫，請根據閱讀(四)直接作答於此，煩請監考老師將本張試卷單獨收回。**

88. What do supporters of an air fryer claim about the taste or texture of food made with air frying? (2%)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

89. According to the passage, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are a lot healthier ways of cooking food. (2%)

90. Please Check (🗸) the statement that belongs either to “An air fryer” or “A deep-fat fryer” based on the information contained in the passage. (0.5%\*4)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Statement** | **An air fryer** | **A deep-fat fryer** |
| It is self-contained and less dangerous for use. |  |  |
| It requires submersion in oil to cook. |  |  |
| Its food has a drier and less crunchy texture. |  |  |
| Its use can easily result in accidents. |  |  |

六、句型改寫（91~92每題2分，93每個字0.5分）

91. Some people believe that a major earthquake will hit the city within the next two years.

= A major earthquake \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

92. Many people say that Jennifer was a beauty in her twenties.

= Jennifer \_\_\_

93. 我寧願在太陽底下打籃球也不要在健身房運動。

I would rather play basketball in the sun than work out in the gym.

= I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play basketball in the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work out in the gym.

= I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ play basketball in the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ work out in the gym.

= I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ basketball in the sun \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out in the gym.