

崇光中學 110 學年第二學期高二英文期末考試題

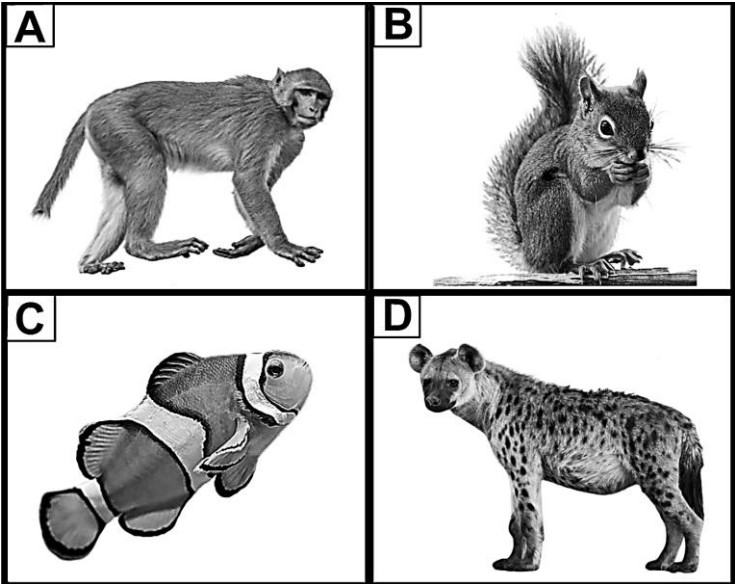
範圍：龍騰 B4 L7, L8, R3 ; Digest (June) U1,4,6,12; 核心字彙 Unit 27,29,30,31,33

第一部份 選擇題 (共計 58 題 64 分) 答案填入電腦讀卡中

一聽力測驗 (共 10 題 /10 分)

Part A-I (1%) Look at the pictures below. You will hear a short conversation or talk. Choose the picture (A, B, C, or D) that best matches the conversation or talk.

Question 1



Part A-II (1%) Look at the picture below. You will hear one question with possible answers, A to D. Choose two answers for the question.

Question 2

1700s	•	Steam vehicles
1800s	•	Early gasoline vehicles
1900s	•	Assembly-line-produced gasoline vehicles
2000s	•	Electric-gasoline vehicles
2010s	•	Electric vehicles

Part B (3%) In part B, you will hear several questions or statements. Choose the best response or reply.

3. (A) Oh, so his family owned all the buildings.
(B) Yes, he worked hard to buy those houses.
(C) He built them himself? I never knew that.
(D) He's a movie star! Of course he has a big house!

4. (A) Yeah, the ground beneath my feet just shook.
(B) Yeah, your bird is too loud in here. Can you quiet her?
(C) What?! I can't hear you over the bass in the music!
(D) I did! It sounds like someone whistling from far away.

Part C 4%

In part C, you will hear several conversations between a man and a woman, and then a question following each conversation. Choose the best answer for each question.

5. (A) A plate of chicken breasts.
(B) A slice of chocolate cake.
(C) A bowl of spaghetti.
(D) A light vegetarian salad.
6. (A) Telling his daughter where the apes came from.
(B) Telling his daughter where to find the best nuts.
(C) Warning his daughter which nuts are bad for her.
(D) Teaching his daughter how to use a handy tool.
7. (A) The man plays an essential role at this workplace.
(B) The woman is going to fire the man from his job.
(C) The woman will give the man an opportunity to improve.
(D) The man is likely the woman's manager.
8. (A) Get mad and cry around the woman.
(B) Do and say the same things as the woman.
(C) Criticize the things the woman likes.
(D) Give the woman too many presents.

Part D (2%) In part D, you will hear one passage. Choose the best answer for each question.

9. Who is the target audience for this ad?
(A) Meat eaters who love mozzarella cheese.
(B) People who love grilled cheese sandwiches.
(C) New vegans who miss eating cheese.
(D) Vegans who miss eating meat.
10. What does the speaker imply?
(A) Customers who like the sample can buy as many packages as they like.
(B) The vegan cheese packages are likely to sell out quickly.
(C) The large supply of vegan cheese should last many months.
(D) A small percentage of people will enjoy this vegan cheese.

二、選擇題 (共 12 題 /12 分)

11. If my son's death brings more awareness to the tragedy of war, then he will not have died in _____.
(A) revenue (B) vain (C) rage (D) saint
12. As massive amounts of white flower petals blanket the ground, the spectacular Tung _____ Festival gets underway, bringing joy and renewal to all.
(A) Dew (B) Royal (C) Blossom (D) Blessing
13. Because the job applicant's experience was not _____ to the position, we did not make him an offer of employment.
(A) associated (B) loyal (C) systematic (D) relevant
14. I was unable to understand how the plan was going to work until the group leader created an easy-to-follow _____ on the board.
(A) diagram (B) spade (C) telescope (D) feast
15. If you're a foodie, becoming a food _____ may sound like a dream job, but it's a lot more work than just going to fancy restaurants. There's a lot you need to know before embarking on the new career.
(A) critic (B) suspect (C) witness (D) inspector
16. Let the 3D film take you into a trip beyond your imagination. It might sound like some kind of wild _____, but it will definitely bring you a surreal, and dreamlike experience.
(A) dynasty (B) formula (C) fantasy (D) murmur
17. Mispronunciation can be a serious _____ to making yourself understood in a foreign language.
(A) welfare (B) tumble (C) socket (D) obstacle
18. Most desert creatures are quite _____ to the heat of the sun, so they can resist it better than non-native creatures.
(A) alternative (B) tolerant (C) obedient (D) elastic
19. Rumors of gold brought the man to explore the far-away country. After decades of searching, he finally found a _____ mine that was filled with gold nuggets.
(A) shady (B) greasy (C) fertile (D) grave
20. Stretching across northern Africa from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the east, the Sahara, the world's largest desert, forms a natural _____ between two very different geographic and cultural regions.
(A) barrier (B) channel (C) voyage (D) humidity
21. The _____ "One World, One Dream" is said to fully reflect the essence and the universal values of the Olympic spirit – unity, friendship, progress, harmony, participation and dream.
(A) orbit (B) mercy (C) remark (D) slogan
22. The losing basketball team showed a great deal of _____ when they cheered as their opponents accepted the trophy.
(A) violation (B) dignity (C) conflict (D) rage

三、綜合測驗 (共 20 題 / 20 分)

(i) Running a marathon is challenging, but what makes it even harder is "hitting the wall." In the term, "the wall" refers to feelings of severe fatigue that ___23___ quite suddenly when your body has run out of fuel. Hitting the wall usually happens in an endurance event that take longer than two hours. It is ___24___ your body doesn't have access to easily-processed fuel so it starts to conserve energy by slowing you down. At the moment, you experience very unfavorable feelings ___25___ a voice telling you repeatedly that you can't keep going and should quit. These feelings can easily cause a runner to ___26___. Therefore, runners who hit the wall often feel they have no choice but to give up on finishing the race. According to studies, runners whose bodies are unprepared for a marathon tend to come under such stress. It was normally between the 18- and 20-mile marks that runners are said to hit "the wall."

Contrary to popular belief, it is possible to avoid hitting the wall. First, make sure you are ___27___ prior to the start of the race. Drink lots of water during the week before the race and eat a diet rich in complex carbohydrates. This helps maximize your glycogen (energy) stores. ___28___, your weekly long run is the best training to avoid hitting the wall. By doing progressively longer runs throughout the training, your body's capacity to store more glycogen within the muscles increases, which enables you to ___29___ and reach the finish line in the race. In conclusion, hitting the wall is not something that needs to be feared or dreaded. Proper training and diet will definitely be helpful in reducing your chances of hitting the wall.

23. (A) arise (B) arouse (C) rise (D) raise
24. (A) how (B) why (C) when (D) where
25. (A) in (B) with (C) for (D) of
26. (A) cool down (B) stumble down (C) gear up (D) get cold feet
27. (A) stressed (B) relieved (C) paralyzed (D) hydrated
28. (A) What's worse (B) In addition (C) Otherwise (D) Above all
29. (A) go the extra mile (B) hit the band wagon (C) come around (D) heat up

(ii) Overtourism is not a new problem. While the term itself was coined in 2012, it did not hit the ___30___ until the summer of 2017. What made the news in 2017 was the sudden backlash from local residents, which had not happened before on any large scale. In some places ___31___ the victims of overtourism, like Barcelona, there were marches in the streets, and graffiti saying “Tourist go home”. In some cases, local ___32___ responded by increasing fees and taxes, refusing to issue permits for more tourist-focused businesses in city centers, and even closing entire islands to visitors. It was these responses which made the news.

The news sparked off an intense debate on how to tackle the issue. The reality was that no one solution would fit all, but the UN agency did make some suggestions. One of them was to provide tourists with information about ___33___ destinations and sights. For example, visitors are encouraged to head out into the villages and mountains for a real ___34___ of the country away from the mainstream hordes. Not only will they have a much more realistic insight into daily life, but in many small pueblos they will be eagerly welcomed ___35___ one of the few tourists to arrive.

There are many places around the globe that need, and want, more tourists. Avoid locations that will attract ___36___ as they can comfortably hold; instead, it is equally satisfactory to go explore those few have traveled by.

30. (A) jackpot (B) stage (C) sack (D) headlines
 31. (A) thought as (B) looked as (C) thought of as (D) referred to be
 32. (A) agencies (B) authorities (C) residents (D) institutions
 33. (A) better-known (B) best-known (C) lesser-known (D) unknown
 34. (A) stride (B) version (C) glimpse (D) symbol
 35. (A) to (B) as (C) from (D) by
 36. (A) twice as many people (B) twice people as (C) twice as people (D) twice the number of people

(iii) In the Canary Islands, not every whistle you hear is from a bird. Many people on the island of La Gomera speak a whistled language called Silbo Gomero. The people of La Gomera ___37___ this for centuries because it's well suited to spreading information through the mountains of the island.

The people who originally lived on La Gomera, called the Guanche people, used a whistled language for ___38___ over long distances. When the Spanish started to ___39___ the island in the 16th century, they adapted the whistled language to their own needs. This worked because Silbo Gomero is not a ___40___ language like English and Spanish, but instead a whistled register that could technically be used to whistle any language.

___41___ the Spanish made great use of Silbo Gomero, in more modern times, the language has struggled. At present, it is only used by the very old or by children still in school. This is due to technological advancements, such as phone lines, that came to La Gomera in the 1950s. Negative associations of the whistle language also ___42___ its decline. Silbo Gomero was neglected until the 1990s, when community initiatives led education officials to teach it in schools. Today, a new generation of learners can use the language, and it is to be hoped that there will not be another decline like that of the mid-20th century.

37. (A) have been doing (B) will have done (C) will do (D) are to do
 38. (A) intersection (B) communication (C) interruption (D) intervention
 39. (A) colonize (B) recognize (C) revive (D) envision
 40. (A) dairy (B) distinct (C) toxic (D) gorgeous
 41. (A) Until (B) Since (C) While (D) Unless
 42. (A) appealed to (B) resorted to (C) complained to (D) contributed to

四、文意選填 (請忽略大小寫) (共 10 題 / 10 分)

(A) species	(B) likewise	(C) inequality	(D) access to	(E) marvel
(AB) inherited	(AC) pass down	(AD) exclusive	(AE) applicable	(BE) privilege

Being born with a silver spoon in one's mouth may not be ___43___ to humans, a new study reveals. Mammals, fish, birds and even insects have been shown to benefit from ___44___ wealth and abilities. Researchers have discovered that the intergenerational transfer of wealth and resources affects many living creatures. Some have a better quality of life than other members of the same ___45___ just because of their parents' status.

Jennifer Smith, a behavioral ecologist, said the idea for the study arose early in the pandemic. The scientists started to ___46___ if they might study extra about inequality by learning it in animals. The research has found that the concept of ___47___ very much exists in the animal kingdom. The authors present dozens of examples of how privilege leads to ___48___. For instance, some individual clownfish inherit the “right” to seek shelter in the largest sea anemones, and this benefits future generations. ___49___, among primates, chimpanzees and capuchin monkeys inherit more than status. Their parents have been shown to ___50___ tools for cracking nuts. This not only means they have better ___51___ food, but they are also given valuable knowledge about how to use tools to their offspring.

Dr. Smith is primarily hoping that insights from humans can teach her more about inequality in animals. In addition, she also thinks the science could work in the opposite direction, which means it may also be ___52___ to humans.

五、閱讀測驗 (共 5 題 / 10 分)

Due to economic and environmental factors, scientists are constantly developing and searching for new sources of energy. And while solar and wind power are among the most popular and widely known alternative energy sources, many experts believe that biofuels are the key to fulfilling our future energy requirements. Unlike fossil fuels such as coal and oil, biofuels are created from living organisms, such as plants like corn and sugarcane, so they are renewable and have a much smaller carbon footprint. And there is one source of vegetation that grows in abundance in the ocean and which some people feel is not being properly exploited - kelp.

Kelp is a form of seaweed which grows on the ocean floor up to a height of 80 meters. Advocates of it as a fuel source point to the advantages that it has over other types of biofuels. For one thing, it grows very quickly; some species of kelp are able to grow as much as half a meter in a single day. Another benefit is that it does not require any agricultural land which could otherwise be used to grow food crops. Finally, it has little or no impact on water resources. Growing biofuel crops like corn requires vast amounts of fresh water, while kelp simply grows naturally in the ocean.

However, there are still issues which need to be resolved if kelp is ever to become a viable alternative energy source. The biggest issue is the expense. It is currently very costly to produce fuel from kelp compared with other fossil-fuel and biofuel sources. However, supporters claim that if governments would provide tax relief to organizations involved in the development of this resource, like they do to other fuel-producing industries, costs could be brought down and it could become a commercially competitive fuel source in less than half a decade.

53. What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Biofuel sources such as kelp may be the key to solving the world's energy problems, but they also bring about some serious issues of their own.
- (B) Kelp is a good potential source of energy, but some issues need to be resolved for Environment it to be properly exploited.
- (C) Exploiting biofuel sources such as kelp is a good idea, but more research needs to be done to determine if it is possible.
- (D) Oil and coal are leading causes of pollution and climate change, so alternative energy sources must be developed

54. What is meant by the word "**advocates**"?

- (A) opponents (B) suppliers (C) supporters (D) reporters

55. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Kelp grows in abundance in fresh water. (B) Coal is made from living organisms such as corn.
- (C) Oil and coal are two forms of renewable energy. (D) Biofuels create less carbon than fossil fuels

56. Kelp is a potentially good source of biofuel because

- (A) it does not compete with food crops for agricultural land
- (B) it does not grow as quickly as other sources such as corn
- (C) it can easily be grown by people in and around their homes
- (D) it requires less expense than other sources currently being used

57. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Biofuel sources such as kelp, corn, and sugarcane will likely become more and more expensive in the coming years.
- (B) Governments do not provide very much tax relief to organizations that are trying to develop kelp as a source of biofuel.
- (C) No amount of government action could aid kelp in becoming a major source of energy in the coming years.
- (D) If kelp were properly exploited, there would be no need to rely on any other sources of energy.

六、混合題 (共 3 題 / 8 分)

What's in a name? Would SARS by any other name sound just as terrifying? For the past generations, there hasn't been much of a framework for naming new diseases, and it has caused some confusion or even controversy over the years.

In the past, naming a disease was a bit more poetic but imprecise. Malaria, for example, comes from Italian for "bad air," but the virus is not at all transmitted through the air. Rabies, a disease that affects dogs, mammals or humans bitten by an infected animal, originated from the Latin word for "madness." Even if it can cause the victim to experience abnormal behavior, the name doesn't convey much information about the cause or spread of the virus.

These days, the naming of emerging disease, though getting more precise, is still occasionally controversial. Take the 2014 outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease. It was first discovered near the Ebola River in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The word Ebola means "black," which the researchers found suitable for the ominous nature of the disease. The virus spreads through direct contact with body fluids, such as blood from infected humans or animals. However, the naming might cause people living near the region get alienated or visitors to balk at swimming in the Ebola River.

To steer people away from unnecessary panic and fear, the World Health Organization (WHO) has published a set of practices for naming new human diseases. It encourages researchers, scientists, and doctors to avoid geographical locations, people's names, species of animals, and terms that cause undue fear. The Swine Flu in 2009 was a prime example. The flu was not spread by pigs, but the naming made people scared of eating pork and the consumption of pork went down globally. Within the WHO guidelines, H1N1 is obviously preferable to Swine Flu.

However, some virologists claim that the guidelines should allow flexibility. For instance, the naming of MERS or Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome, serves as an informative label since it was largely confined to the Middle East. No matter what, the WHO’s attempt could help avoid such misleading naming as GRID, Gay-Related Immune Syndrome, which was later re-named as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). After all, an established set of guiding principles is better than miscellaneous disease names that bring about fright and terror.

58. What is the author’s purpose of recounting the practice of disease naming in the past and now? (2%)
- (A) To stress the importance of establishing an organized naming approach.
 - (B) To describe various effective methods of disease naming.
 - (C) To propose the possible solutions for current disease naming.
 - (D) To promote the idea of calling diseases with terrifying names.

……………以下題目在答案卷中作答……………

59. Complete the form according to the information given in the passage. (4%)

Disease Naming	Characteristics	Examples
In the past	Poetic but imprecise	Malaria, ____ 59-1 ____
These days	Precise but occasionally ____ 59-2 ____	Ebola
WHO practices	Precise but lack ____ 59-3 ____	AIDS, ____ 59-4 ____

60. Answer the following questions according to the passage. (2%)

According to the guidelines of disease naming proposed by WHO, why is this disease name “Rift Valley Fever” improper?
This disease name is improper because it refers to _____.

第二部份 非選題 (共計 30 題 30 分)

七、文意字彙 (共 18 題 / 18 分)

1. Russia i_____ded Ukraine on 24 February, but Ukrainian forces retook large areas around the capital Kyiv in early April after Russia abandoned its push towards Kyiv.
2. Denim jeans were invented during the Gold Rush due to the need for a t_____h material to withstand the men’s severe treatment on their clothing.
3. Diet pill advertisements claim that they can e_____e belly fat by taking just a few pills a day.
4. With his sister’s speaking voice blaring in the background, it was impossible for Dante to c_____e on his study.
5. The world p_____n was only six billion a decade ago, but it has since grown by nearly a billion people.
6. When Ann learned her male peers were earning higher salaries than she was, she complained to her manager about gender d_____n.
7. Peggy was punished by her mother for the t_____s actions of pushing her little brother to the ground.
8. Due to the demand for corn, the tobacco farmer saw the potential to e_____d his business with the new crop.
9. Even though Michael Phelps was the best swimmer on the team, he continued to s_____e to improve his swim times.
10. The Northern Lights are a m_____s display of colorful waves of light that shine over Iceland, Alaska, and Norway.
11. Because they were having d_____c problems, the couple decided it was best for them to live in separate places while they worked on their relationship.
12. Violent video games have a n_____e effect on children since the child thinks what is happening on the video game is real.
13. John’s professor gave him only p_____l credit for his essay, because parts of it were copied off of the internet.
14. Those who suffer from a peanut allergy have s_____t dietary rules to follow to protect themselves from sickness or even death.
15. Jessica is a shy girl. Her lack of c_____e in herself caused her to miss out on many opportunities.
16. Greek yogurt and egg whites are both sources of p_____, filled with amino acids that give the body energy.
17. More and more children are becoming a_____ted to their cell phones, tablets, and pretty much anything with a screen. The problem is, this may be very bad for their eyes.
18. To celebrate their 10th wedding anniversary, the couple chose to have a meal in a French restaurant because it offered a romantic a_____e.

八、整句式翻譯: (每句 2 分 / 12 分)

1. 在學校前面等公車的那個女孩是我的同學。(N + Ving / p.p)
2. 政府發現在疫情期間關閉學校是必要的。
3. Ben 直到上大學才第一次離開他的故鄉。(Not...)
4. 你應該要意識到酒駕的危險。
5. 雨下得如此大，以致於棒球比賽被取消。
6. Cindy 不讓她的小孩們在平日打電動。

崇光中學 110 學年第二學期高二英文期末考試題

班級_____ 座號_____ 姓名_____

六、混合題 (6%)

59. Fill in the blanks with the information mentioned I the passage about prosopagnosia. (4%) (請填寫在手寫卷上)

59-1	
59-2	
59-3	
59-4	

60. _____ (2%)

七、文意字彙 (共 18 題 / 18 分)

1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.	16.
17.	18.		

八、整句式翻譯: (每句 2 分 / 12 分)

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	

崇光中學 110 學年 第二學期 高二英文 第三次期中考試題答案

範圍：龍騰 B4 L7, L8, R3 ; Digest (June) U1,4,6,12; 核心字彙 Unit 27,29,30,31,33

	59 題/66 分	題數	分數	配分	題號				
1	聽力	10	1	10	1~10	C / BC / A / D / A	DABCB		
2	選擇(核心)	12	1	12	11~22	BCDAA	CDBCA	DB	
3	綜合測驗	20	1	20	23~42	ACBDD	BADCB	CCBAA	BABCD
4	文意選填	10	1	10	43~52	AD / AB / A / E / BE	C / B / AC / D / AE		
5	閱讀測驗	5	2	10	53~57	BCDAB			
6	混合題	3	2	8	58	A			
7	文意字彙	18	1	18					
8	翻譯	6	2	12					

六、混合題 (4%)

59-1	Rabies
59-2	controversial
59-3	flexibility
59-4	H1N1

60. geographical locations / a place / a valley (3%)

七、文意字彙 (共 18 題 / 18 分)

1. invaded	2. tough	3. eliminate	4. concentrate
5. population	6. discrimination	7. thoughtless	8. expand
9. strive	10. marvelous	11. domestic	12. negative
13. partial	14. strict	15. confidence	16. proteins
17. addicted	18. atmosphere		

八、整句式翻譯: (每句 2 分 / 12 分)

1. 在學校前面等公車的那個女孩是我的同學。(N + Ving / p.p)

The girl waiting / for the bus / in front of the school / is my classmate.

2. 政府發現在疫情期間關閉學校是必要的。

The government found / it necessary / to close schools / during the pandemic.

3. Ben 直到上大學才第一次離開他的故鄉。(Not...)

Not until Ben went to college / did he leave / his hometown / for the first time.

4. 你應該要意識到酒駕的危險。

You should / be aware of / the danger of / drunk driving.

5. 雨下得如此大，以致於棒球比賽被取消。

It rained / so heavily / that the baseball game / was canceled.

6. Cindy 不讓她的小孩們在平日打電動。

Cindy doesn't / let her children / play video games / on weekdays.