

新竹高工 114 學年度第二學期 第一次期中考 技高二英文科試題

* 本試卷 1~48 題請以 2B 鉛筆在答案卡作答。座位劃記有誤者(包括:未劃記、劃記錯誤、劃記不清楚以致機器無法辨讀、劃記在其他欄位,扣總分 5 分。

* 49~62 題請在答案卷上作答,未書寫班級、座號、姓名,以致無法辨識者,扣總分 5 分。

* 請以藍筆或黑筆作答,以鉛筆或其他顏色筆作答者,扣總分 5 分。

Class:

Name:

Number:

一、字彙測驗 1.5, 30%

1. After being left out all night, the bread became _____ and too hard to eat.
(A) violent (B) steep (C) stale (D) swift
2. After the light went out, Dad grabbed a ladder to replace the burnt-out _____.
(A) bullet (B) troop (C) apron (D) bulb
3. Tom _____ the last cookie from the jar and ate it before his sister noticed.
(A) scolded (B) stole (C) teased (D) sued
4. Ben met a _____ while he was waiting for the school bus.
(A) assistance (B) acceptance (C) acquaintance (D) apology
5. Frank tried to _____ his parents to let him stay up late on Friday.
(A) convince (B) converse (C) congratulate (D) convey
6. David _____ his mom by saying her dinner smelled absolutely delicious.
(A) gossiped (B) flattered (C) interacted (D) owed
7. Tom has a _____ rabbit that likes to eat carrots right from his hand.
(A) thorough (B) tight (C) tough (D) tame
8. Sandy saw the mysterious man _____ into the crowd before she said hello.
(A) vanish (B) widen (C) subtract (D) appoint
9. I forgot to plug in my laptop last night so now the _____ is dead.
(A) baggage (B) bead (C) battery (D) broom
10. Put the leftover pasta into a plastic _____ after you eat them.
(A) cigarette (B) container (C) cotton (D) rumor
11. The strong wind created enough _____ to make my kite fly very high.
(A) resistance (B) response (C) revenge (D) responsibility
12. There is a striking _____ between the two drawings in my art notebook.
(A) arrest (B) committee (C) deed (D) similarity
13. My teacher will _____ a new reading project to the whole class today.
(A) apologize (B) advise (C) assign (D) accompany
14. The heavy gray rock will _____ to the bottom of the deep pond.
(A) assist (B) sink (C) assure (D) compete
15. The principal will _____ the entire school early because of the heavy snow.
(A) dispute (B) shrink (C) wed (D) dismiss
16. I used my bright _____ to find the path through the dark woods.
(A) faucet (B) flashlight (C) fossil (D) frame
17. Eating healthy food is _____ if you want your body to grow strong.
(A) vital (B) vivid (C) vacant (D) vast
18. The choir members sang in perfect _____ during the holiday school concert.
(A) invitation (B) nickname (C) harmony (D) torture
19. Many people gathered in the park to _____ against the new law.
(A) clothe (B) protest (C) drill (D) disturb
20. The children showed great _____ when they heard about the field trip.
(A) council (B) audience (C) association (D) enthusiasm

二、綜合測驗 1.5, 33%

(I) Auggie, a 21, was born with a deformed face. People still 22 in horror 23 seeing his face. Therefore, he was limited to homeschooling. In school, some students avoided him on purpose. Rude kids teased him. Auggie wondered if he'd ever 24. Jack told Julia that the principal asked him to be Auggie's friend. "If I 25 a face like that, I would never go out in public." 26 Auggie heard these words, he ran home in tears. The event was so heartbreaking that he hardly spoke to Jack for a month. When Jack realized Auggie 27 him, he felt terrible. It was true that the principal had asked him to make friends with Auggie. He had only pretended to be his friend at first. 28, after learning how cool and smart Auggie was, he really wanted to 29 with him. Therefore, Jack apologized in order to make peace. He hoped to save their friendship. As summer approached, Auggie joined the class for a three-day camping trip. The trip was wonderful until the second night. One of the big kids 30 his flashlight on Auggie's face and started to make fun of him. Luckily, Jack 31 to his rescue and even some of the mean kids protected him.

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|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 21.(A) 10-years-old boy | (B) 10-years-old-boy | (C) 10-year-old boy | (D) 10-year-olds boy |
| 22.(A) looked into | (B) looked away | (C) looked after | (D) looked down |
| 23.(A) with | (B) at | (C) on | (D) for |
| 24.(A) fit in | (B) fit up | (C) fit on | (D) fit for |
| 25.(A) have | (B) has | (C) will have | (D) had |
| 26. (A) As much as | (B) As many as | (C) As soon as | (D) As long as |
| 27.(A) have overheard | (B) has overheard | (C) will overhear | (D) had overheard |
| 28. (A) Because | (B) However | (C) Moreover | (D) Therefore |
| 29. (A) hang out | (B) hang over | (C) hang up | (D) hang on |
| 30. (A) pointed | (B) turned | (C) showed | (D) shone |
| 31 (A) walked | (B) came | (C) ran | (D) got |

(II) Afternoon tea can typically be 32 as sitting down for a period of time in the afternoon to enjoy tea and some snacks. Some people believe that the English duchess Anna Russell had this custom in the mid-1800s. At that time, duchesses normally had a light lunch and late dinner. However, Lady Russell grew extremely 33 between meals and found it 34 to wait so long 35 dinnertime. Her solution 36 this daily struggle was to ask for some snacks and tea at 4 p.m. She later started inviting friends 37 for these little tea parties, and 38 this, her idea soon spread 39 British high society. Hosts at these events served high-quality teas and delicious snacks on low tables. This explains why we now call this custom "low tea." 40 the word "low," low tea is a clear mark of British high culture.

By 41, high tea played a role as one of the main meals during the day for the 42 class. In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, people mostly worked on the farm and ate their biggest meal at lunchtime.

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|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 32. (A) called | (B) believed | (C) designed | (D) described |
| 33. (A) hunger | (B) hangar | (C) hungry | (D) hungrily |
| 34. (A) difficult | (B) difficultly | (C) difficulty | (D) difficulties |
| 35. (A) for | (B) since | (C) until | (D) during |
| 36 .(A) by | (B) with | (C) at | (D) to |
| 37. (A) over | (B) about | (C) on | (D) with |
| 38 .(A) instead of | (B) in addition to | (C) because of | (D) regardless of |
| 39 .(A) between | (B) throughout | (C) among | (D) beyond |
| 40 .(A) Although | (B) Because of | (C) Despite | (D) In spite |
| 41 .(A) competition | (B) comparison | (C) composition | (D) conference |
| 42 .(A) upper | (B) middle | (C) ruling | (D) working |

Nutrition Facts

15.0 About Servings Per Container

Serving size 1/2 cup mix (59g)

Amount per serving

Calories 210

	% Daily value*
Total Fat 1g	1%
Saturated Fat 0g	0%
Trans Fat 0g	0%
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 650mg	28%
Total Carbohydrate 45g	16%

* nutrition 營養 * Calories 卡路里 * Saturated 飽和的 * Trans Fat 反式脂肪 * Sodium 鈉 * Carbohydrate 碳水化合物

43. Why might a person on a low-sodium diet need to be careful about consuming this product?

- (A) Because the percentage shown for sodium refers to the amount in the entire container.
- (B) Because the total amount of sodium in the entire container is equal to the daily limit.
- (C) Because the % Daily Value for sodium is calculated(計算) based on the entire container.
- (D) Because one serving already takes up more than a quarter of the daily limit for sodium.

44. For a person limited to 1,600 calories a day, which statement best describes the impact of eating **one serving** of this mix?

- (A) The percentage of the daily calorie limit consumed is higher than the percentage of the daily sodium limit used.
- (B) The product takes up a much larger portion of the daily sodium than it does of the daily calorie limit.
- (C) Consuming this product helps maintain a healthy diet as the fat and cholesterol levels remain within the daily range.
- (D) Increasing the number of servings affects the sodium intake(攝入) the most, while the calorie count is less of a problem.

45. How do we know that the total calories for the entire container are much higher than the amount listed on the label?

- (A) The "Total Fat" is so low that the food must be very heavy for its size.
- (B) The "Daily Value" for most nutrients is high enough to cover several days.
- (C) The label shows the energy for one serving, but the package holds many.
- (D) The weight of the product is shown in both common cups and metric grams.

四、閱讀測驗 2, 6%

When people see two shapes—one round and one sharp—and are asked which one is called “bouba” and which one is called “kiki,” most people give the same answer. They usually say that “bouba” matches the round shape and “kiki” matches the sharp shape. People from many different cultures make this same choice. Surprisingly, baby chickens do the same thing. Scientists have studied this idea, called the *bouba-kiki effect*, for many years. Even babies who are only four months old seem to connect “bouba” with round shapes and “kiki” with sharp shapes. Some researchers believe that this natural connection may have helped humans develop language long ago. If people already shared certain sound–shape connections, it might have been easier to create words with meaning.

First, three-day-old chicks were trained to walk behind a panel with a mixed shape that was both round and sharp. When they did this, they received food. The chicks quickly learned the task. Later, the scientists showed them two panels: one with a round shape and one with a sharp shape. At that moment, the researchers played either the sound “bouba” or “kiki” again and again. When the chicks heard “bouba,” they usually walked toward the round shape. When they heard “kiki,” they chose the sharp one. This experiment suggests that the bouba-kiki effect may not only belong to humans. This means the connection may be very old in evolution. It might go back to a common ancestor shared by birds and mammals. “This shows that animals with backbones are naturally prepared to notice certain patterns in the world,” the scientist explains.

* round 圓的 * match 相配 * sound–shape 聲音形狀 * panel 鑲板 * evolution 演化 * ancestor 祖先 * backbone 骨幹
* mammal 哺乳動物

46. Which of the following statements is **true** according to the passage?

- (A) Humans connect the sounds “bouba” and “kiki” with shapes after learning a language.
- (B) The chicks were trained to choose round shapes instead of sharp ones.
- (C) Both humans and baby chicks tend to connect “bouba” with round shapes.
- (D) The bouba-kiki effect is mainly caused by cultural differences.

47. Which behavior gives the best evidence that the chicks connected the sounds with the shapes?

- (A) The baby chicks received some food after choosing the correct shape.
- (B) The young chicks walked toward the round shape after hearing “bouba.”
- (C) The research scientists trained the chicks for a period of several days.
- (D) The little chicks were shown two panels with very different patterns.

48. Why is the use of **three-day-old chicks** important for the researchers’ argument?

- (A) Younger chicks are much better at hearing and following sounds than older animals.
- (B) Baby chicks can learn how to follow human behavior during these short experiments.
- (C) Young chicks are naturally attracted to specific shapes such as round or sharp patterns.
- (D) Very young animals are less likely to be influenced by their previous learning experiences.

.....以下請在答案卷上作答.....

五、字彙填空:2, 14%

49. She wore a colorful c _____ e to the school Halloween party.
50. The scientist presented strong evidence(證據) to d _____ d her theory against criticism from other researchers.
51. The king lived in a l _____ s palace with gold furniture (家具) in every room.
52. Modern a _____ e uses advanced technology to help farmers plant their fruits more efficiently.
53. Although the screen is cracked, the old smartphone still f _____ ns well enough for me to listen to music.
54. It is c _____ t to take the bus to school because the bus stop is near my house.
55. Wellington Barracks is a r _____ d area and anyone who enters should have identification.

六、翻譯填空 1, 5%

*在結業式上 Auggie 觀察到沒有人介意靠近他。

At the year-end (c) 56 _____, Auggie (o) 57 _____ that no one minded being close to him.

*據說終身吸煙者平均損失了大約 10 年的壽命。

Life-long smokers are said to lose about 10 years of life on (a) 58 _____.

*在工業革命期間 勞工在工廠裡的時間變得更長。

During the(I) 59 _____ (R) 60 _____, laborers were working longer hours in factories.

七、重組句子 2%

61. every single / I would spend / traveling to/ the rest of / country on Earth / one billion dollars, / my life / If I had

八、中翻英 4%

62. 這些跡象(signs)顯示他去年可能代表我們學校贏得了比賽。(用 might have.....)

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