**台北市立成淵高中105學年度上學期高三英文第二次段考試題**

**I. Choices: 10% (1% for each)**

1. Larry’s over cancer was a result of his perseverance and optimism.

 (A) hesitation (B) inspiration (C) sincerity (D) triumph

2. The museum is closed for renovation, and is scheduled to reopen on December 25.

(A) gradually (B) temporarily (C) mutually (D) narrowly

3. The girl, my next-door neighbor, to me the other day that she had a crush on my friend, Jay.

(A) proposed (B) recited (C) assumed (D) confessed

4. Paul is in whatever he does; he never gives up.

(A) persistent (B) inherent (C) practical (D) domestic

5. The writer was advised to the ending of her novel before submitting it to the publisher.

(A) surrender (B) interpret (C) revise (D) giggle

6. In the days leading up to Queen Elizabeth II’s birthday, the streets were with British flags and other patriotic decorations.

(A) swayed (B) revolted (C) adorned (D) ditched

7. The best way to a problem is to find out what’s causing it and then work toward a solution.

(A) tackle (B) preserve (C) transmit (D) elevate

8. The country was not prepared to deal with the devastating tsunami. As a result, thousands of people died in the .

(A) vibration (B)catastrophe (C) anniversary (D) omen

9. The house was built on top of a very solid foundation, so it is quite and likely won’t get knocked over in extreme weather.

 (A) humble (B) economical (C) stable (D) exclusive

10. Ben was when his girlfriend broke up with him in public and called him a bunch of nasty names.

 (A) perplexed (B) meditated (C) possessed (D) humiliated

**II. Cloze 31% (No.11-20, 10%, 1% for each ; No.21-34, 21%, 1.5% for each)**

For centuries, people depended on the written word, drawings, and later photographs, to learn about the adventures of explorers. These days, video gives us an up-close-and-personal look into the journeys people take around the globe. It also lets us 11

moments when explorers come face to face with death and survive. Discovery’s show *Still Alive* presents viewers with first-hand accounts and videos of people 12 death.

On one episode of the show, climate change specialist Dr. John All was at Mt. Everest Base Camp in the Himalayas. He was getting ready to climb Mt. Lhotse where an avalanche soon struck. Sixteen Sherpa guides died, including one of All’s guides.

Two weeks later, All was camping on nearby Mt. Himlung. He was out one morning and suddenly fell 21 meters into an icy crevasse. The fall broke 16 bones and dislocated All’s right shoulder. 13 , he’d left his phone and lamp back at the camp. For the next six hours, while bleeding internally, All used his camera to document his slow climb out of the crevasse. When he found 14 too excruciating to go on, he would turn on the camera and reflect on his situation. Eventually, All 15 from the crevasse and spent another three hours crawling back to his tent, where he spent the night waiting for the rescue helicopter.

11. (A) regulate (B) construct (C) glimpse (D) approve

12. (A) that cheating (B) cheating (C) cheated (D) who are cheated

13. (A) What’s worse (B) Therefore (C) By contrast (D) Otherwise

14. (A) what (B) which (C) it (D) those

15. (A) endured (B) emerged (C) conceived (D) counseled

Earlier this year, Beijing marked the 50th anniversary of China’s Cultural Revolution with silence. News agencies around the country ignored the anniversary and no official memorials were held in remembrance. Furthermore, Chinese intellectuals were 16 from speaking about the occasion.

The Cultural Revolution began as a way for Mao Zedong to regain control of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and to defeat his political rivals. For ten years, the Cultural Revolution ruined China’s economy, turned its people against each other, destroyed centuries of history and culture, and 17 the deaths of millions of people.

Stories of tragedy from this time abound, though the story of Zhang Hongbing remains particularly

 18 . In 1970, 16-year-old Zhang denounced his mother for criticizing Mao and the Cultural Revolution. Zhang’s mother was tied up, publically humiliated, and executed. Zhang is now racked with 19 over his decision and hopes that these events will never be allowed to happen again.

China’s current president, Xi Jinping, has avoided talking about any “uncomfortable facts” about the Cultural Revolution. Roderick MacFarquhar, a university professor and China specialist, 20 that the CPC’s silence is an attempt to prevent anyone from challenging its rule, especially by limiting people’s freedom of speech.

16. (A) preserved (B) forbidden (C) recovered (D) originated

17. (A) appealed to (B) referred to (C) led to (D) stuck to

18. (A) fascinating (B) horrifying (C) informed (D) exhausted

19. (A) guilt (B) urge (C) delight (D) skepticism

20. (A) is seemed concerned (B) seems be concerned (C) is seemed to concern (D) seems concerned

 It is true that words have power. While a hearty praise makes one feel good, a mean or rude comment can 21 hurting one’s feelings. Not surprisingly, most of us have experienced verbal abuse, which is quite common . However, few people realize how much verbal abuse can affect us. As a matter of fact, scientific research has demonstrated that verbal abuse can harm us not only on the outside but on the inside. It can 22 many forms. The most common one is active 23 , meaning the abuser ridicules the victim by using discourteous words or foul language. This type of abuse can take place in workplaces, schools, and even at homes. 24 aggression, another type of abuse, happens when one’s opinions are frequently ignored or discounted.

 People 25 to verbal abuse regularly are likely to develop low self-esteem, anxiety, and depression. Every so often,

their mental scars can run so deep that victims of verbal abuse begin to suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and run a risk 26 suicide. In some cases, the trauma can even cause the left side of the brain to stop developing, leading to a permanent 27 in memory and thus affecting one’s language ability and senses. Therefore, it is important that we choose words carefully before uttering them if we don’t want to hurt others’ feelings.

21. (A) turn up (B) stand out (C) result from (D) wind up

22. (A) run (B) take (C) show (D) occur

23. (A) assessment (B) assault (C) asset (D) annoyance

24. (A) Passive (B) Positive (C) Negative (D) Urgent

25. (A) are exposed (B) exposing (C) exposed (D) who have exposed

26. (A) to commit (B) to be committed (C) for committing (D) of committing

27. (A) decline (B) disability (C) dislocation (D) deletion

 Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation in 1863. The significant decree should have come as a light

to millions of black slaves, but five score years later in 1963, the Negro were still left living in poverty and captivity. 28

the injustice his fellow people faced and demand freedom, Martin Luther King Jr. gave a speech to a huge crowd of civil rights

protesters gathering around the Lincoln memorial in Wahington DC. The important protest 29 as the greatest one for

freedom in the history of the United States.

 In the speech, Martin Luther King Jr. mentioned that ten decades after the order was signed, the life of the Negro was

still 30 by manacles of segregation and chains of discrimination. They were unable to attain a sense of belongingness

and found themselves 31 in their own land. Despite all the difficulties at that moment, King still had a dream that one

day the nation would 32 the true meaning of its creed that all men are created equal. He hoped that one day, even in

Alabama, a state with the lips of its governor 33 with the words of interposition and nullification, black kids and white

kids would live together in harmony. With his faith, he believed that all the kids, black and white alike, would one day be able

to join hands 34 for freedom. It was also his belief that one day everyone would see the glory of the Lord and let

freedom ring from every corner of the nation.

28. (A) Highlighting (B) To highlight (C) Highlighted (D) Having highlighted

29. (A) run down (B) passed out (C) went down (D) date back

30. (A) oppressed (B) withered (C) crippled (D) forbidden

31. (A) exiles (B) explorers (C) oases (D) crooks

32. (A) run out (B) go about (C) rise up (D) live out

33. (A) dripping (B) dripped (C) to drip (D) to have dripped

34. (A) to stand (B) to stand up (C) in fighting (D) in setting

**III. Passage Completion 24% (1.5% for each)**

Most office workers spend the majority of their working hours sitting at their desks. The same is true for students. However, many scientific studies have shown that too much sitting is harmful to our health. It’s because of these studies that standing desks, which were once nothing more than a(n) 35 , are becoming popular.

A number of famous writers, such as Ernest Hemingway and Charles Dickens, made it a rule to work at standing desks. The idea is now 36 in both schools and regular offices. Tech companies like Google, Facebook, and Yahoo are bringing in raised desks, and even the White House is jumping on the bandwagon by 37 standing desks for employees.

One school that is 38 traditional desks and looking after its students’ needs with its standing desks is Vallecito Elementary School in San Rafael, California. This school’s desks are fitted with “Fidget Bars,” hanging metal bars that function as a foot rest. What’s more, since standing all day will 39 students, they can sit down when they get tired. Teachers have said that their students are more involved and 40 when standing.

Though sitting all day is not good for us, experts 41 that people avoid standing all day. A healthy balance is required, which should also include other physical activity such as walking. However, it may be that the old 42 of sitting all day is definitely on its way out thanks to standing desks.

(A) purchasing (B) recommend (C) tossing out (D) attentive (E) catching on

 (AB) model (AC) exhaust (AD) curiosity (AE ) instruct

The kilt is a skirt traditionally worn by Scottish men. Usually, the kilt 43 the body from the waist down to just above the knees. A 44 made kilt should not be so loose that the wearer can easily twist the kilt around the body, nor should it be so tight that it causes bulging of the fabric where it is buckled. Underwear may be worn as one prefers.

One of the most 45 features of the kilt is the pattern of squares, or sett, it exhibits. The 46 of particular patterns with individual families can be traced back hundreds of years. Then in the Victorian era (19th century), weaving companies began to 47 record and formalize the system of setts for commercial purposes. Today there are also setts for States and Provinces, schools and universities, and 48 patterns that anybody can wear.

The kilt can be worn with 49 . On the front apron, there is often a kilt pin, topped with a small decorative family symbol. A small knife can be worn with the kilt too. It typically 50 a very wide variety, from fairly plain to quite elaborate silver- and jewel-ornamented designs. The kilt can also be worn with a sporran, the Gaelic word for pouch or purse.

1. properly (B) association (C) comes in (D) distinctive (E) covers

 (AB) accessories (AC) general (AD) individual (AE) systematically

**IV. Discourse 10% (2% for each)**

Forks trace their origins back to the ancient Greeks. Forks at that time were fairly large with two tines that aided in the carving of meat in the kitchen. 51

By the 7th century A.D., royal courts of the Middle East began to use forks at the table for dining. From the 10th through the 13th centuries, forks were fairly common among the wealthy in Byzantium. In the 11th century, a Byzantine wife brought forks to Italy. 52 Then in 1533, forks were brought from Italy to France. The French were also slow to accept forks, for using them was thought to be awkward.

In 1608, forks were brought to England by Thomas Coryate, who saw them during his travels in Italy.

 53 “Why should a person need a fork when God had given him hands?” they asked. Slowly, however, forks came to be adopted by the wealthy as a symbol of their social status. 54 By the mid 1600s, eating with forks was considered fashionable among the wealthy British.

 55 In late 17th century France, larger forks with four curved tines were developed, which served as a scoop so people did not have to constantly switch to a spoon while eating. By the early 19th century, four-tined forks developed in Germany and England slowly began to spread to America.

(A) The English first ridiculed forks as being unnecessary.

(B) Early table forks were modeled after kitchen forks, but small pieces of food often fell throughthe two tines or slipped off easily.

(C) Instead of being rejected, they gained popularity among common people immediately.

(D)The tines prevented meat from twisting or moving during carving and allowed food to slide off more easily than it would with a knife.

(E) However, they were not widely adopted there until the 16th century.

(AB) They were prized possessions made of expensive materials intended to impress guests.

**V. Reading: 3%**

Tibet, or the Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR) of China, is a wonderful place to visit. So high are its snow-capped mountains that the region is known as “The Roof of the World.” These mountains include Mt. Everest, the highest mountain in the world. There are also many other diverse geographical features, such as hot springs, valleys, and lakes. Lhasa, the capital of the TAR, is another fantastic place to visit. Sadly, visas are only granted to those who take organized tours. Here are a few things you’re likely to see on such a tour.

Potala Palace is one of the first things visitors to Lhasa will see. It sits on top of *Marpo Ri*, the “Red Hill,” and served as the official residence of the Dalai Lamas for around 300 years, until China took over the region. It’s divided into two parts, the Red and White Palaces, and contains thousands of Buddhist images and murals. In addition, there are caves behind it where previous Lamas went to mediate, and dungeons below where prisoners were kept and tortured.

In addition to Potala, there is the Jokhang Temple, which is over 1,300 years old and is situated nearby a willow tree that was planted by Princess Wen Cheng of the Tang Dynasty. There’s also the famous Drepung Monastery, which is full of statues of Buddha and other deities people worship. With all these incredible buildings, plus the breathtaking scenery, there’s certainly enough in Tibet to delight any visitor.

 56. Which of the following is NOT found in Potala Palace?

 (A) Old caves where religious leader spent time alone.

 (B) Places where people were put in prison and hurt.

 (C) Large paintings that take up entire walls of rooms.

(D) The room where the current Dalai Lama still lives in.

 57. What do we learn about Jokhang Temple?

(A) It is much older than Potala Palace.

 (B) It houses an incredibly old willow tree.

 (C) It was the official residence of the Dalai Lama.

 (D) It is divided into two separate buildings.

58. Which of the following sentences is true?

 (A) Potala Palace is also known as “The Roof of the World.”

 (B) Only tourists on organized tours are permitted to enter Tibet.

 (C) The Red and White Palaces are found on opposite sides of Lhasa.

(D) The Drepung Monastery was built during the Tang Dynasty.

**VI. Vocabulary 12%**

1. Bullying can lead to a v s circle because victims of it are more likely to bully others.
2. It’s true that the way people work has undergone a dramatic tr n in the past decade because of computers.
3. Every Monday morning, we are given only fifteen minutes to report our performance of the week before to our superior in brief and c sed forms.
4. Our manager makes it a rule to hold an a y every morning so that we can gather together to review our performance the day before.
5. My sister is advised to have a second child because it is said that having s gs is better than being the only child
6. There is a sign of d d in the leaders’ meeting and the anger is obvious on their faces. As a result, no agreement is reached in the end.
7. It’s a common c y to write thank-you notes when you receive gifts from others in most Western countries.
8. In order to discourage smoking, the government has recently im ed high taxes on cigarettes.
9. Thanks to the economic boom across the globe, our company can finally a e a great boost in sales this year. Most employees can also look forward to a pay raise.
10. Using a neutral soap to wash one’s face can d h the chemical harm to the skin.
11. The CEO, Mr. Wang, is the most senior manager in the company. All the other employees are s e to him.
12. Several police officers were seriously w ded in the gun fight, but luckily, no one got killed.

**VII. Translation 10% (No.13-16, 0.5% for each; No.17-18, 4% for each)**

近年來，許多台灣製作的影片已經受到國際的重視。拍攝這些電影的地點也成為熱門的觀光景點。

 13 , many films 14 in Taiwan has won 15 . The places 16 also became popular tourist attractions.

17. Alllen因為受到同學語言嘲弄和肢體騷擾, 而飽受情緒問題折磨。(請用分詞構句作答)

18. John早該晉升了。由於他的勤奮，他是最不可能被老闆訓斥的人。

**台北市立成淵高中105學年度上學期高三英文第二次段考答案卷**

 **Class:** **Name:** **No.**

**VI. Vocabulary 12%**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1.** | **2.** | **3.** | **4.** |
| **5.** | **6.** | **7.** | **8** |
| **9.** | **10.** | **11.** | **12.** |

**VII. Translation: 10% (13-16題, 每題0.5分,答案可能不只一個字, 全對才給分; 17-18題, 每題4分)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **13.** | **14.** |
| **15.** | **16.** |
| **17.** |
| **18.** |

**台北市立成淵高中105學年度上學期高三英文第二次段考答案卷**

**VI. Vocabulary 12%**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. vicious | 2. transformation | 3. condensed | 4.assembly |
| 5. siblings | 6. discord | 7. courtesy | 8. imposed |
| 9. anticipate | 10. diminish | 11. subordinate | 12. wounded |

VII. Translation: 10% (13-16題, 每題0.5分, 字數可能不只一個, 全對才給分; 17-18題, 每題4分)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 13.In recent years (For the past few years) | 14. (that were) produced/ made |
| 15.international recognition/ attention  | 16. where (in which) the movies were shot/ filmed  |
| 17. Verbally taunted (teased/ridiculed) /and physically harassed/ by his classmates, Greg was /plagued (tortured/ tormented) by emotional problems.  |
| 18.It’s time that John got promoted. / Because of his diligence, /he is the last person/to be told off by the boss/ .that the boss would tell off. |

1-10 DBDAC CABCD

11-20 CBACB BCBAD

21-27 DBBACDA

28-34 BCCADAB

35-42 (AD)( E) ( A) ( C) ( AC) ( D) ( B) (AB )

43-50 (E ) (A) (D ) ( B) (AE ) (AC) (AB ) (C )

51-55 D E A (AB) B

56-58 DAB