

班級：\_\_\_\_\_ 座號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

## 一、字彙測驗：15%

1. The new satellite TV channels offer viewers greater \_\_\_\_\_ of choice.  
(A) freedom (B) opposition (C) shiver (D) course
2. Steven King's new novel is a classic. It is \_\_\_\_\_ your reading.  
(A) unworthy (B) worthwhile (C) worth (D) worthy
3. The government has taken effective measures to \_\_\_\_\_ natural resources.  
(A) reserve (B) preserve (C) deserve (D) conserve
4. This train is \_\_\_\_\_ for Kaohsiung. If you are going northward, then you must take the wrong train.  
(A) brooding (B) feeble (C) crushed (D) bound
5. We can't act on your suggestion. \_\_\_\_\_, thanks you for sharing your ideas.  
(A) Otherwise (B) Notwithstanding (C) Nevertheless (D) Additionally
6. If you still have questions about the issue, don't be hesitant to make your \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) inquiries (B) affections (C) certificates (D) grounds
7. Many species have now \_\_\_\_\_ from the earth just because of human development.  
(A) soothed (B) vanished (C) graced (D) certified
8. The doctor \_\_\_\_\_ me some pills for my headache and advised me to take more rests.  
(A) diagnosed (B) requested (C) discharged (D) prescribed
9. To \_\_\_\_\_ my horizons, I decide to go abroad for further studies this summer.  
(A) broaden (B) lengthen (C) shorten (D) lighten
10. In Thailand, rice is an important \_\_\_\_\_ for export.  
(A) commodity (B) community (C) prosperity (D) property
11. The Amis is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ tribes living in Taiwan, but they seem to have origin from the Melanesia.  
(A) aboriginal (B) bacterial (C) academic (D) chronic
12. She had the qualifications for \_\_\_\_\_ to top universities but opted to work for the financial consideration.  
(A) emigration (B) instruction (C) admission (D) infection
13. Some English words \_\_\_\_\_ from French, Spanish, or other Scandinavian languages, including *fiancé, mosquito, skirt*.  
(A) issue (B) benefit (C) derive (D) strike
14. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ difference between earlier and later works of the author.  
(A) notable (B) constructive (C) tremendous (D) magnetic
15. \_\_\_\_\_ of the building are strongly against destruction of the community and they are organizing protests in the street.  
(A) Suspects (B) Examiners (C) Nominees (D) Inhabitants

## 二、克漏字：25%

**【A】** The need to be beautiful is so strong for certain people that they are willing to put their lives at risk. It might sound ridiculous, but it happens (16). Some are starving themselves (17) they can be thin like models on magazines, while (18) have surgery to make their breast bigger, their stomachs smaller, or even their legs longer. People who have extreme diets or undergo surgery (19) the danger of destroying their bodies. Therefore, celebrities (20) Anna Carolina Reston and Karen Carpenter died of anorexia nervosa and other people suffer disabilities after their operations. But this behavior—hurting ourselves to be beautiful—is not unique in our modern culture. It has origins for thousands of years. In China, people (21) the tradition of foot binding, which tortured and crippled them for the whole life. In the 16<sup>th</sup> century Europe, women wore make-up containing lead in order to keep white complexion. (22) that they were poisoning themselves. In Padaung tribe in northern Thailand, women have used metal rings to gradually lengthen their necks. The more rings they can fit on their necks, (23). However, such beauty is accompanied with the risk of breaking their necks easily.

16. (A) some other time (B) all the time (C) once in a while (D) in the long run  
17. (A) so that (B) and that (C) but that (D) in that  
18. (A) another (B) other (C) the others (D) others  
19. (A) glimpse (B) emphasize (C) neglect (D) digest  
20. (A) just as (B) for example (C) inclusive (D) like  
21. (A) used to follow (B) don't follow (C) following (D) are used to following  
22. (A) Never would they know (B) Never they knew  
(C) They did understand (D) They understood never  
23. (A) and they are more beautiful (B) and the more they are beautiful  
(C) the more beautiful they are (D) the more they are beautiful

**【B】** Located in southwestern Turkey, Pamukkale is a natural wonder that tourists should never miss. Pamukkale, or “Cotton Castle” as the name shown in Turkish, has (24) scenes beyond description. At first glance, visitors are (25) to mistake its pure white scenery for mounds of snow. (26), all they see is rock formations. Its pure white is caused by mineral deposits which are left by calcium-laden spring waters and volcanic springs (27) over them for thousands of years.

Tourists can be (28) the hot springs in Pamukkale, which has been a famous spa since the 2nd century B.C. Many people who come here believe the mineral water has magical power to cure their ailments, or (29), soothe their exhausting bodies.

24. (A) incomparable (B) compatible (C) comparative (D) inconsistent  
25. (A) possible (B) likely (C) impossible (D) unlikely  
26. (A) Otherwise (B) Meanwhile (C) Yet (D) Furthermore  
27. (A) flowed (B) which flowed (C) to have flowed (D) having flowed  
28. (A) devoted to (B) soaked in (C) occupied with (D) embarrassed by  
29. (A) at last (B) at all (C) at most (D) at least

**【C】** When Jean Valjean was young, he was sent to jail for stealing a loaf of bread. By the time he was finally released, he had spent nineteen years in prison. (30) an ex-convict, he was not treated friendly until he met a kind bishop. (31) the bishop's love, Jean Valjean decided to change and start a new life.

However, Javert, a policeman, was still trying to catch him. When they met again, Jean Valjean became a factory owner and the mayor of a town. Javert soon found the mayor was under a false (32). Thus, Jean Valjean was forced to run away with Cosette, whose mother had been Jean Valjean's friend before her death. (33) Javert followed them to Paris, Jean Valjean and Cosette into a convent. They stayed there long because a revolution began in Paris. Jean Valjean then became an important person in the revolution. Though Jean Valjean had a chance to kill Javert, he let him go, (34) showed that Jean Valjean had (35) changed and become a noble man, despite his past.

30. (A) As (B) To be (C) Like (D) Meaning  
31. (A) as a result (B) resulting in (C) on account of (D) in spite of  
32. (A) identity (B) obstacle (C) diplomacy (D) manipulation  
33. (A) While; had escaped (B) By the time; escaped  
(C) When; was escaping (D) Before; escaped  
34. (A) what (B) that (C) it (D) which  
35. (A) never (B) indeed (C) ever (D) very

**【D】** Epilepsy is one of the world's oldest identified medical disorders and it was long marked by misunderstanding. Tens of millions of people from all walks of life (36) their disorder which disrupts the normal pattern of neural activity and (37) seizures. The word "epilepsy" comes from the Greek work "epi," meaning "upon," and "lepsis," meaning "seizure."

Nowadays, we know much more about the condition. It is often (38) to brain damage or trauma during birth, and it could even be inherited. We also know that seizures, which can cause (39), are the result of a sudden electrical discharge in a group of brain cells. Luckily, 70 to 80 percent of epileptics can be successfully treated through modern medicine or surgery. It is a (40) condition that should be met with understanding.

36. (A) stay out of (B) stay from (C) suffer from (D) suffer  
37. (A) brings about (B) comes from (C) turns into (D) eases off  
38. (A) exposed (B) related (C) attached (D) sacrificed  
39. (A) conscientiousness (B) consciousness (C) subconsciousness (D) unconsciousness  
40. (A) slightly humorous (B) critically emergent (C) highly treatable (D) gradually recovering

### 三、狄克生片語：10%

41. "\_\_\_\_!" Tony shouted when he saw rocks falling from the mountain.  
(A) Try out (B) Break out (C) Look out (D) Run out  
42. It's so hot here. You had better take off your coat and keep cool.  
(A) turn off (B) take off (C) pull off (D) call off  
43. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ as to which college you are going to?  
(A) taken your turn (B) kept in touch (C) slipped the tongue (D) made up your mind

44. Is Alan's back to New York \_\_\_\_\_? Or is it just for a short visit?  
 (A) for good (B) in vain (C) off duty (D) by heart
45. He's put on a lot of weight since he gave up smoking.  
 (A) wearing on (B) dressed on (C) put on (D) had with
46. \_\_\_\_\_ on the bench without making any move, the old man looked like a statue.  
 (A) Seated (B) Seating (C) Having seated (D) to seat
47. My nephew had lived in Paris for months and \_\_\_\_\_ a little French.  
 (A) picked out (B) picked up (C) picked (D) picked at
48. Do you know when the train will \_\_\_\_\_ Taipei? It seems to delay more than half an hour.  
 (A) arrive to (B) arrive in (C) reach to (D) reach in
49. After working one day, Jack always feels \_\_\_\_\_ when he returns home.  
 (A) wearing out (B) tried out (C) tired out (D) wear out
50. Owen came in and \_\_\_\_\_ the situation lest it become messier.  
 (A) made promises of (B) did exercise in (C) found fault with (D) took charge of

四、文意選填：10%

A. back	B. numerous	C. on the basis	D. dismisses	E. alumni
AB. such as	AC. existing	AD. economists	AE. which	BC. of

Steeped in history, cloaked in prestige, and not rarely subject to allegations of elitism, the University of Oxford is famous around the world. Whether a student desperately desires to enter this esteemed institution or (51) it as outdated and pretentious, the university is the "crème de la crème" (52) higher education.

Oxford is the oldest (53) university in the English-speaking world, dating (54) as far as the 11<sup>th</sup> century. It consists of 38 colleges, (55) were gradually united under the umbrella of Oxford University. These colleges are run independently, but they all function (56) of tutorials, supported by lectures and individual faculty facilities (57) libraries, lodgings and common rooms. Oxford's long and successful history has, of course, produced (58) well-known graduates, from Nobel Prize winners and (59) to world leaders and actors. But the university is noted for more than just its distinguished (60). The mystique of Oxford is recurrent in popular culture, too.

五、閱讀測驗：20%

【A】 People who studied plants have found out that plants carry a small electrical charge. It is possible to measure this charge with a small piece of equipment called “galvanometer”. The gadget is placed on a leaf of the plant, and it records any changes in the electrical field of the leaf. Humans have a similar field which can change when we are shocked or frightened.

A man called Backster used a galvanometer for his studies of plants and was very surprised at his results. He found that if he had two or more plants in a room and he began to destroy one of them—perhaps by pulling off its leaves or by pulling it out of its pot—then the galvanometer on the leaves of the other plants showed a change in the electrical field. It seemed as if the plants were signaling a feeling of shock. **This** happened not only when Backster started to destroy plants, but also when he destroyed other living things such as insects.

Another scientist, named Sauvin, achieved similar results to Backster’s. He kept galvanometers fixed to his plants all the time and checked regularly to see what the plants were doing. If he was out of the office, he telephoned to find about the signals the plants were sending. In this way, he found that the plants were sending out signals at the exact times when they felt strong, pleasure or pain. In fact, Sauvin could cause a change in the electrical field of his plants over a distance of a few miles simply by thinking about them.

61. This passage can be possibly found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) a TV program guideline (B) a French cuisine book  
(C) a scientific journal (D) a touring brochure
62. The plants sent out signals \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) only when Backster started to destroy plants  
(B) only when Backster destroyed plants or other living things  
(C) only when Backster destroyed things such as insects  
(D) only when Backster placed the galvanometer on the leaves of the plants
63. What does the word **This** mean in the second paragraph?  
(A) Plants are easily electrified. (B) Plants can express emotions  
(C) Backster ruined plants and animals. (D) The equipment galvanometer functioned well.
64. The scientist called Sauvin \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) did not agree with Backster’s idea  
(B) did not get any results about the electrical charge  
(C) got different results from Backster’s  
(D) found out some of the same things that Backster did
65. Which of the following is **TRUE** according to the passage?  
(A) The electrical charge plants carry may shock or frighten us.  
(B) A tree will signal when it has been cut down.  
(C) Sauvin could only make his plants receive nearby signals.  
(D) Plants have feelings because they can receive signals without moving.

**【B】** A colleague called me to help settle an argument about the grading of an examination question. He wanted to give a student a zero for his answer to a physics question, while the student claimed he should receive a perfect score. They both agreed to submit the case to me so that a biased decision should not be made.

I read the examination question in my colleague's office:

"Show how it is possible to determine the height of a tall building with the aid of a barometer."

The student had answered:

"Take the barometer to the top of the building, attach a long rope to it, and lower the barometer to the street. Then bring it up and measure the rope. The length of the rope is the height of the building."

I pointed out that the student had a strong case for receiving full credit, since he had answered the question completely and correctly. However, if full credit were given, it could well contribute to a high grade in physics for the student, but the answer did not confirm his competence in that. I suggested that the student answer the question again and he agreed to do so.

After thinking for minutes, he dashed off his answer as follows:

Take the barometer to the top of the building and lean over the edge of the roof. Drop the barometer, timing its fall with a. Then, use the formula  $S = \frac{1}{2} at^2$  to calculate the height of the building.

I then asked my colleague if he would give up on this matter. He conceded, and I gave the student almost full credit.

While leaving my colleague's office, I asked him whether he had other answers. The student said, "There are many ways of computing the height of a building with the aid of a barometer. Probably the best is to take the barometer to the basement and knock on the superintendent's door. Say to the superintendent: 'Mr. Superintendent, I have a fine barometer here. If you tell me the height of this building, I will give you this barometer.'"

At this point, I asked the student if he really did not know the "correct" answer to this question. He told me that he did, but said that he was fed up with high school teachers and college instructors who would rather teach him "how to think". There should be no limitation on the ways for students to pursue knowledge.

66. The main idea of the passage is about \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the ways to get full credit for an answer on a physics exam
- (B) challenging the conventional views on learning
- (C) how to measure the height of a building with a rope
- (D) the qualities of a good teacher

67. The narrator in the story is most likely a \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) college student
- (B) high school student
- (C) college instructor
- (D) high school teacher

68. How many answers did the student give to the question?

- (A) Four
- (B) Three
- (C) Two
- (D) One

69. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?

- (A) At first, the student's instructor was about to give him full credit.
- (B) The student's instructor did not agree to let him take the test again.
- (C) In the end, the student got almost full credit, even though he didn't know the conventional answer to the question.

(D) To challenge the educational system, the student refused to give the conventional answer to the test question at first.

70. The narrator's attitude toward the event is more \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) open-minded      (B) stubborn      (C) arrogant      (D) stone-hearted

六、文意字彙：20%

71. After he becomes a superstar, all he wants is to lead a n\_\_\_\_\_l, peaceful life.

72. It's most unf\_\_\_\_\_e that your father can't come to the wedding.

73. Mental illness is a very c\_\_\_\_\_ted subject and it shouldn't be handled with unprofessional opinions.

74. Mrs. Gibson said her daughter's p\_\_\_\_\_ts of being a dancer were ruined in the car accident.

75. In religions around the world, c\_\_\_\_\_ting suicide is usually considered an unforgivable act.

76. A fever usually s\_\_\_\_\_ies that there is something wrong with the body.

77. Every man has his f\_\_\_\_\_ts. It's reasonable for you to make such a mistake.

78. A medical student needs to be trained in a strict professional way to become a qualified \_\_\_\_\_ (surgery) capable of doing operations in a hospital

79. My wife has a rather different taste in TV programs from me. She loves \_\_\_\_\_ (vary) shows rather than soap opera or series.

80. Most computer users have never received any formal keyboard training. \_\_\_\_\_ (consequence), their keyboard skills are inefficient.

國立關西高中 99 學年度第一學期 綜高三年級英文 第一次期中考 非選答案卷

班級：\_\_\_\_\_ 座號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

六、閱讀測驗：20%

61		62		63		64		65	
66		67		68		69		70	

七、文意字彙：20%

71		72		73		74	
75		76		77		78	
79		80					