

# 立人高級中學 113 學年度第 2 學期高一英文科期末定期評量試題

(範圍：龍騰 B2 L2, 3, 5, 6 單片, L8 全, L9 全, Ivy Enjoy: May19—June13 & 核單 level 3 unit22-24)

## 第壹部份：單選題(占 68 分) (1- 60 題請劃卡)( 班級座號未劃，未劃正確，扣 5 分)

### I. Vocabulary 15% (每題 1 分)

- The film tells the rags-to-riches story of a young man who emigrated to Australia to escape the \_\_\_\_ of his birthplace and built his business empire.  
(A. purpose B. defense C. confession D. poverty)
- John's arrogance and laziness cost him \_\_\_\_\_. He has no job, nor does he have any friends.  
(A. energetic B. tame C. marvelous D. dearly)
- The president will hold an international \_\_\_\_\_ conference tomorrow to announce his new foreign policy.  
(A. confess B. press C. address D. mess)
- Handrails are covered with \_\_\_\_\_. So, wash hands as you return home.  
(A. bacteria B. chimney C. mist D. dime)
- Despite at the age of 60, Sammy still hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ the dream of finishing her first 10K marathon.  
(A. stare B. fulfill C. depart D. blame)
- I'm so tired that I think I'll hit the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A. sack B. scout C. tack D. trunk)
- The world has a profound \_\_\_\_\_ for peace; however, many countries are suffering from fear of death due to wars.  
(A. slop B. snap C. tremble D. thirst)
- A college student has been accused of being \_\_\_\_\_ to animals after he uploaded a video showing he abused a cat.  
(A. cruelty B. cruel C. sincerity D. sincere)
- The Michelin-starred restaurant is renowned for its high-quality \_\_\_\_\_ and the chef's excellent cooking skills.  
(A. ingredients B. magnet C. obstacles D. incidents)
- The mother flew into a \_\_\_\_\_ when she saw her naughty son drawing on the living room.  
(A. request B. regret C. rage D. restore)
- How much is the train \_\_\_\_\_ from Taichung to Taipei?  
(A. fancy B. fairy C. fare D. flock)
- Mother got so mad after the party because she saw the floor \_\_\_\_\_ with empty soda cans and paper cups.  
(A. parceled B. littered C. rusted D. starved)
- In the summer, tourists come in \_\_\_\_\_ to the coastal area to enjoy the great beaches.  
(A. flocks B. tower C. queer D. grocery)
- My father always keeps a toolkit and a first-aid kit in the \_\_\_\_\_ in case of emergency.  
(A. dam B. slope C. tank D. trunk)
- Teaching good manners to extremely rude people is like \_\_\_\_\_ because they don't believe it's important to be polite to others.  
(A. pouring out their heart B. sleeping like a log C. casting pearls before swine D. keeping at bay)

### II. Cloze 25% (每題 1 分)

- (A) Participating in a student exchange program in Taiwan gave me a firsthand look at cultural shock, especially when my host family invited me to a traditional outdoor wedding banquet in Kaohsiung. (16) \_\_\_\_\_ people can truly understand a culture when they experience local events in person. As soon as I arrived at the banquet, I soon realized that it was totally different from (17) \_\_\_\_\_ I'd expected. Unlike formal US banquets, this event was held under a large street tent, (18) \_\_\_\_\_ guests sat at round tables while cooks prepared food nearby. (19) \_\_\_\_\_ this "open-air" custom, I learned from my host parents that such banquets, called *ban-doh*, (20) \_\_\_\_\_ in rural Taiwan in the past. Neighbors would collaborate for weddings or birthdays—some cooking, others providing tables and utensils—creating a strong sense of community. The host would provide containers for the guests to (21) \_\_\_\_\_ the leftovers and take them home. (22) \_\_\_\_\_ this fascinating event, I feel truly lucky.
16. (A. It believes that B. It's believed that C. It believed that D. It's believing that)  
17. (A. that B. what C. which D. where)  
18. (A. that B. what C. which D. where)  
19. (A. Be curious about B. Curious about C. Being curious D. To be curious)  
20. (A. originate B. originating C. originated D. to originate)  
21. (A. pack up B. take on C. pick on D. pack on)  
22. (A. Experience B. Experiencing C. Experienced D. To experience)
- (B) Since ancient time, various methods have been used to (23) \_\_\_\_\_ fact (23) \_\_\_\_\_ fiction. In ancient India, suspects were asked to chew on rice and spit it out. If the rice looked dry after (24) \_\_\_\_\_, the suspect was considered guilty. By the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, various machines capable of recording vital signs (25) \_\_\_\_\_. In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the polygraph test became the most common method of lie (26) \_\_\_\_\_. During the test, a person's physical changes are all (27) \_\_\_\_\_. The changes of baseline levels and dramatic swings suggest whether the person lie or not. (28) \_\_\_\_\_, polygraph tests are not always reliable. It's possible for a person to cheat during the test by consciously increasing one's heart rate and blood pressure when one answers questions truthfully, making the results similar to (29) \_\_\_\_\_ of a lie.
23. (A. credit...to B. line...up C. separate...from D. fall...apart)  
24. (A. chewing B. chewed C. it is chewed D. being chewed)

25. (A. have invented                      B. have been invented                      C. had invented                      D. had been invented)  
26. (A. detection                      B. foundation                      C. interaction                      D. connection)  
27. (A. scrubbed                      B. monitored                      C. deserved                      D. regulated)  
28. (A. However                      B. Therefore                      C. Moreover                      D. Hence)  
29. (A. that                      B. those                      C. ones                      D. it)

(C) The term "paparazzi" is an example of an eponym (30) from a person's name. It comes from the Italian film *La Dolce Vita*. (31) in Rome, the film is a story of a celebrity-chasing photographer. After the film's (32), the term—especially its plural form, paparazzi—became widely used to describe photographers who stalk celebrities around. (33) type of eponym comes from brand names, such as "Photoshop." (34) by Adobe Inc. in 1987, Photoshop is the leading (35) software used by professionals. Since it was released in 1987, Photoshop has become the standard software used by photographers and designers around the world. It became so widely known that over time, people began to use "Photoshop" as a verb to mean "to edit a photo."

30. (A. derive                      B. deriving                      C. derived                      D. which derived)  
31. (A. Set                      B. Setting                      C. To set                      D. Be setting)  
32. (A. reveal                      B. release                      C. request                      D. relax)  
33. (A. Other                      B. Others                      C. The other                      D. Another)  
34. (A. Develop                      B. Developing                      C. Developed                      D. Be developed)  
35. (A. image-edited                      B. image-editing                      C. editing-image                      D. edited-image)

(D) Seat fillers must follow specific instructions from event organizers to perform their role effectively. They (36) to take empty seats when someone in the audience leaves for various reasons. Often, they may need to move around several times during an event to ensure event spaces appear fully (37) when cameras take shots of the crowd. People are required to (38) two primary requirements if they want to become seat fillers. First, it's ideal for seat fillers to live near major cities because many award shows are held in these areas. This makes it easier for them to attend on short notice. Second, seat fillers must (39) seamlessly into the audience, which means wearing appropriate clothing. Typically, seat fillers are volunteers or receive little money for their travel expenses. (40) the small amount of pay, the chance to watch exciting events up close for free still draws in many people.

36. (A. take in                      B. roll in                      C. dig in                      D. step in)  
37. (A. occupy                      B. occupied                      C. occupying                      D. occupation)  
38. (A. meet                      B. keep                      C. make                      D. take)  
39. (A. refer                      B. slide                      C. blend                      D. bond)  
40. (A. Despite                      B. Apart from                      C. Regardless                      D. Given that)

III . Blank-filling 8% (每題 1 分)

Gaji bags, also known as "Grandma bags," are used in Taiwan to carry groceries or supplies. These colorful (41) nylon bags were created in the rural village of Jing Liao in northern Tainan during the Japanese colonial period. Although they were originally handmade from natural plants, (42) in the 1960s began producing them from nylon. It was not long before they became an essential household item, as they were (43), practical, and cheap. Due to improvements in the (44) during the 1980s, the bags fell out of (45) for about two decades. With more money on hand, people (46) newer, more fashionable products. The trend towards vintage fashion has given Gaji bags new life. They have even been (47) into a variety of designs, from fanny packs to backpacks and coin purses. For the older generation, Gaji bags bring back (48) memories, and for the younger generation, they serve as an important connection to the past.

|              |           |             |                   |
|--------------|-----------|-------------|-------------------|
| A. favor     | B. fond   | C. economy  | D. adapted        |
| E. turned to | AB. woven | AC. durable | AD. manufacturers |

IV . Discourse structure 4% (每題 1 分)

Cute aggression is a curious emotional response where people feel a mix of affection and mild aggression when they encounter something extremely adorable, like a tiny kitten or puppy. Though this might involve saying things like "It's so cute; I can't stand it!" or the urge to squeeze the cute object. It's not about causing harm. (49) When intense joy from cuteness threatens to overload us, the brain introduces a bit of aggression to restore emotional balance.

Scientific studies support this idea. A 2013 study had participants view pictures of animals ranging in cuteness while holding bubble wrap. (50) This demonstrated how cute aggression helps people process powerful feelings in a controlled way, allowing them to enjoy the moment without being emotionally overwhelmed. Beyond individual reactions, cute aggression has social and cultural significance. In Japan's *kawaii* culture, people openly express playful aggression toward cute items, like tightly hugging stuffed animals. Similarly, on social media, viral videos of adorable animals or babies often trigger comments like, "It's too cute—I can't handle it!" (51)

Moreover, cute aggression contributes to emotional development. The instinct to react strongly but act gently teaches self-regulation, helping individuals manage strong emotions more effectively. This balance between emotion and control has broader applications in everyday life. (52) It highlights how our brains respond to cuteness not only with joy but also with a mechanism to maintain balance, deepening our appreciation for both adorable things and our emotional complexity.

(A) When shown particularly cute images, participants squeezed the wrap more, indicating a stronger emotional reaction.

(B) In essence, cute aggression is a natural and socially meaningful phenomenon.

(C) Instead, it reflects the brain's way of managing overwhelming positive emotions.

(D) Research shows one experiencing cute aggression is probably the type of person who cries at a wedding

(E) These shared responses foster emotional connection and community among viewers.

V .Reading comprehension 16% (毎題 2 分)

Impostor syndrome makes people doubt their achievements despite success and praise. This confusing feeling may result from various factors. Research shows that strict or overprotective parents can lead children to develop impostor syndrome later in life. ❶ In addition, people who are new to something, such as a school program or a job, may also experience this feeling.

There are several effective ways to overcome impostor syndrome. One approach is to simply share your concerns or thoughts with people you trust. ❷ This can reduce feelings of loneliness and give others the chance to help you recognize your strengths and values. Celebrating successes rather than overlooking them is also important. Be sure to keep positive feedback from others in mind and track your achievements regularly. ❸ Whenever doubts arise, that feedback can serve as a powerful reminder of your abilities. If you always aim for perfection, try to focus on the progress you've made instead. Treat mistakes as opportunities for growth, not as signs of being a fraud. Additionally, joining a support group can be valuable as you fight impostor syndrome. ❹ It can remind you that you're not alone. Remember, feeling like an impostor doesn't make you one.

53. In which of the following books might readers come across this passage?

- (A) *How to Avoid Failure and Succeed in Life* (B) *How to Be Perfect in Everything You Do*  
(C) *Building Your Career Path by Yourself* (D) *Breaking Free from Self-Questioning*

54. According to the passage, which of the following might cause people to develop impostor syndrome?

- (A) Taking new courses at university. (B) Receiving strict training for a race.  
(C) Growing up without worries and cares. (D) Working in the same company for too long.

55. Which of the following statements is true about impostor syndrome?

- (A) It can often be overcome by moving to a new environment.  
(B) It makes people frequently feel the need to hide their true abilities.  
(C) One effective method to deal with it is bearing praise from others in mind.  
(D) People with it should avoid staying with others who have the same condition.

56. From the blanks numbered ❶ to ❹, where does the sentence “**Hearing others’ similar experiences can make you feel understood.**” best fit?

- (A) ❶ (B) ❷ (C) ❸ (D) ❹

The songs that become earworms are influenced by people’s personal experiences. If a song is catchy and upbeat, it’s more likely to get stuck in your head. Though not harmful, earworms can be annoying. Here are some tips on how to make them go away. Since earworms are often just a portion of a song, you could try listening to the song from start to finish. This may satisfy your brain, stopping the tune from playing over and over again in your head. You may also want to try distracting your brain by doing something simple, like chewing gum. Better yet, do an activity that requires mental focus. For example, solving a challenging puzzle may do the trick. There is also something called a “**cure tune.**” This song lasts about 40 seconds and is specifically designed to stop earworms by featuring a mess of musical styles that jump between fast and slow beats. The idea is that this unexpected, constantly changing music interrupts your brain’s habit of repeating songs, helping stop earworms.

As you can see, there really is no reason to keep suffering from earworms. With just a bit of effort and the right approach mentioned above, you should have no problem silencing that catchy tune in your head. Finally, you can enjoy some peace of mind.

57. What might be the best title for this passage?

- (A) Why Some Songs Get Stuck in Your Head (B) How to Deal with Unwanted Catchy Tunes  
(C) The Hidden Mental Problems Caused by Earworms (D) How to Write a Hit Song: The Power of Catchy Melodies

58. Which of the following strategies is NOT suggested in the passage to help get rid of earworms?

- (A) Chew on something. (B) Ignore them and let them fade away with time.  
(C) Listen to the entire song from beginning to end. (D) Try doing things that require you to think carefully.

59. Which of the following statements is true about a “cure tune”?

- (A) It has a simple, calming melody that relaxes the listeners.  
(B) It is an upbeat rhythm that is meant for listeners to dance to.  
(C) It mixes various musical styles and switches between fast and slow beats.  
(D) It features both fast and slow beats that can easily get stuck in one’s head.

60. What is the tone of this passage?

- (A) Serious, warning readers about the dangers of earworms.  
(B) Playful, presenting the topic with humor but little advice.  
(C) Unconcerned, suggesting that earworms are just a part of life.  
(D) Educational, explaining an experience and offering helpful tips.

第貳部份：(請將答案寫在答案卷上) (占 32 分)

I. Mixed questions 4% (每題(格)1 分)

Writer of *The Measure*, Nikki Erlick, came up with the idea for the story when she thought about the amount of control that people have over their fate. She chose to use strings to represent lifespan—a concept inspired by a Greek myth regarding the fates. These three goddesses use a spindle to spin the thread of life, which determines how long each person will live. Erlick offered a modern retelling of this tale, focusing on destiny and the choices made by people.

Another one of Erlick's influences was the famous Greek myth of Pandora's Box, in which the title character grows curious about a container that she is meant to guard. As soon as she opens it, she releases a number of curses upon the human race, sealing the fate of many. The characters in *The Measure* deal with a similar situation, many of whom open their boxes out of curiosity regarding the exact timing of their death. Gaining **this knowledge**, however, often destroys their lives.

While Erlick's novel originally focused on a love story between two people with different lengths of string, it develops into a story that explores how knowing one's death date influences society.

1. From (A) to (F) below, choose the **TWO** statements that are true about *The Measure* by Nikki Erlick.

- (A) *The Measure* shows how having curiosity can benefit one's life.
- (B) Nikki Erlick's novel was inspired by several real historical events.
- (C) *The Measure* mainly focuses on the romance between the two main characters.
- (D) The Greek myth about a woman who opened a container influenced *The Measure*.
- (E) The characters in *The Measure* don't let knowing when they'll die affect their lives.
- (F) Nikki Erlick's novel explores how people react when they find out how long they will live.

2. In the Greek myth of Pandora's Box, Pandora opens a container out of curiosity, leading to the \_\_\_\_ of curses on the human race. 限填一個單詞 (word)

3. Which **word** in the passage means "the length of time a person is expected to live or actually lives"? 限填一個單詞 (word)

4. What does "**this knowledge**" in the second paragraph refer to?

II. Vocabulary 16% (每格 2 分)

1. One great f\_\_\_\_\_e of this phone is its high-quality camera, which takes excellent night photos.
2. The company hired several t\_\_\_\_\_y workers to help during the busy holiday season.
3. For those who can't drink milk, there are many dairy-free a\_\_\_\_\_e available, such as soy milk and oat milk.
4. There is a f\_\_\_\_\_e debate going on between the two political parties regarding the energy policy. Both sides stuck in their respective positions.
5. International coo\_\_\_\_\_ is essential for addressing global issues like climate change. No country can remain unaffected.
6. The nearby school served as an emergency s\_\_\_\_\_r for those who lost their homes in the earthquake.
7. The chef made a m\_\_\_\_\_n to the traditional recipe by adding a few spices to give it a more unique flavor.
8. The travel agency handled all the a\_\_\_\_\_t, including flights and accommodation.

III. Guided translation 12% (每格 1 分)

我的導師宣布要舉辦一場班級才藝表演。一聽到老師的宣布，我們都很興奮。她鼓勵我們無論有甚麼才藝，都參與這個活動。一些同學開始想出有創意的點子，另一些同學則幫忙發傳單邀請其他老師和同學來。我們都非常期待。

My homeroom teacher announced a class talent show. \_(1)\_\_\_\_\_(2)\_\_\_\_\_ the teacher's announcement, we all felt excited about it. She encouraged us to \_(3)\_\_\_\_\_(4)\_\_\_\_\_(5)\_\_\_\_\_ this event, \_(6)\_\_\_\_\_(7)\_\_\_\_\_(8)\_\_\_\_\_ kind of talent we had. Some students started to \_(9)\_\_\_\_\_(10)\_\_\_\_\_ creative ideas for our performance, and others help \_(11)\_\_\_\_\_(12)\_\_\_\_\_ flyers to invite other teachers and schoolmates to the show. We all looked forward to it.

立人高級中學 113 學年度 第 2 學期 高一 英文科 期末定期評量 答案卷

\_\_\_\_\_ 年 \_\_\_\_\_ 班 座號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

第貳部份：

I. 混合題 4% (每格 1 分)

|    |    |    |
|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 4. |    |    |

II. 單字 16% (每格 2 分)

|    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |

III. 翻譯填充 12 % (每格 1 分)

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

立人高級中學 113 學年度第 2 學期高一英文科期末定期評量答案卷

\_\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_\_班 座號：\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

第貳部份：

I. 混合題 4% (每格 1 分)

|                                         |                  |                |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1.<br>D, F                              | 2.<br>release(s) | 3.<br>lifespan |
| 4.<br>the exact timing of (their) death |                  |                |

II. 單字 16% (每格 2 分)

|                   |                 |                    |                   |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1.<br>feature     | 2.<br>temporary | 3.<br>alternative  | 4.<br>fierce      |
| 5.<br>cooperation | 6.<br>shelter   | 7.<br>modification | 8.<br>arrangement |

III. 翻譯填充 12 % ((每格 1 分)

|                |               |            |             |           |
|----------------|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1.<br>Upon(On) | 2.<br>hearing | 3.<br>take | 4.<br>part  | 5.<br>in  |
| 6.<br>no       | 7.<br>matter  | 8.<br>what | 9.<br>think | 10.<br>up |
| 11.<br>hand    | 12.<br>out    |            |             |           |

- 1-5.    DDBAB    6-10.   ADBAC    11-15.CBADC
- 16-22.   BBDBCAB    23-29.   CDDABAB    30-35. CABDCB
- 36-40.   DBACA    41-48.   AB, AD, AC, C, A, E, D, B
- 49-52.   CAEB    53-56   DACD    57-60. BB CD