

立人高級中學 113 學年度第 1 學期高三英文科高三期末定期評量試題

範圍：龍騰 Book 5 L1-L6 (單片)、考古題 113、Ivy11 月份第三週~第四週& 12 月份第一週~第三週

注意：請將答案劃記在電腦卡上，請用 2B 鉛筆清楚劃上正確的班級、座號及答案，未劃記正確者扣總分五分

I. Vocabulary 10% (每題 1 分)

1. A new version of the app is _____ to be released next month when users will be notified to update to the latest version.
(A) apt (B) eligible (C) due (D) served
2. Some tech gadgets are obsolete in just a few years while some tech gadgets have _____ the test of time.
(A) confirmed (B) stood (C) stayed (D) taken
3. The police are doing a thorough search of the building to _____ a fire which has claimed many people's lives.
(A) concern (B) penetrate (C) underestimate (D) investigate
4. My _____ is clear; I had nothing to do with that dispute.
(A) dignity (B) conscience (C) eloquence (D) symphony
5. The driver of the car was _____ drunk because he was weaving all over the road.
(A) genetically (B) rationally (C) somewhat (D) plainly
6. You should try to make a(an) _____ evaluation of your students' progress, without regard to your personal feelings for each person.
(A) objective (B) subsequent (C) notable (D) dense
7. Don't _____ a fake bank phone number saying that your credit card number has been stolen.
(A) fall on (B) live out (C) fall for (D) stock up
8. With the external encouragement fading and the journey becoming more solitary, the climber relied on his own inner fire to _____ and eventually reached the mountain peak.
(A) push forward (B) keep in mind (C) rest assured (D) set himself apart
9. The cleaners descended _____ from the rooftop using ropes and harnesses to wash the exterior windows.
(A) adequately (B) vertically (C) circularly (D) incredibly
10. Ellie was caught in a _____, choosing between going on a trip with her family or attending a friend's wedding.
(A) dilemma (B) hurdle (C) hostility (D) confrontation

II. Cloze 20% (每題 1 分)

Mystery shoppers are paid consumers who are hired to shop in stores and collect data. They are sent to a wide variety of _____ businesses, including stores, restaurants, and banks—potentially anywhere customers are served. Sometimes _____ to as secret shoppers, mystery shoppers pose as regular customers to purchase items, eat in restaurants, make inquiries, or return items. They grade and report on the quality of products, customer service, and environment of the stores _____ they are assigned.

When evaluating a business, mystery shoppers have to follow certain standard procedures to avoid personal bias. They are often given a checklist that provides directions on _____ to observe or look out for to ensure consistency. Sometimes these shoppers collect data about their “normal” observations, such as cleanliness of the store or timeliness of the service. They may also pretend to be difficult customers, arguing with a salesperson without a good reason. With the data they collect, mystery shoppers can identify areas for improvement and _____ help enhance the quality of products and services. In this way, these secret shoppers may help a business gain a competitive edge.

11. (A) service-basing (B) service-based (C) based-service (D) basing-service
12. (A) to refer (B) referred (C) referring (D) refer
13. (A) where (B) that (C) until (D) unless
14. (A) what (B) how (C) whether (D) why
15. (A) likewise (B) namely (C) instead (D) thereby

In the mid-19th century, upper-class women wore wide skirts supported by hoop skirts, which added volume to their outfits. However, the hoop skirt was not always used. _____ the development of hoop skirts, many wore multiple layers of

petticoats to enable them to have their desired shape. The issue was that wearing these garment layers was extremely rigid and heavy. Many women 17 the inconvenience of petticoats for beauty. The hoop skirt was an evolution of the petticoat and created a lighter, more convenient solution.

One of the most valued attributes in the Victorian Era was social status, or displaying wealth. Wearing a hoop skirt at that time was a clear indication of such success. Beyond the acquisitive aspects, the hoop skirt served a similar purpose to the petticoats. In crowded areas, the hoop skirt also served as a shield or barrier. The 18 width aided in achieving more personal space.

Nonetheless, the hoop skirt had as many flaws as advantages. The width that provided more personal space also increased the risk of entangling oneself or 19 around open flames, which was common in Victorian homes. The popularity continued for a while despite these flaws, though, 20 how important fashion and social status were at the time. No doubt, hoop skirts are an important stage in the history of women's clothing.

- 16. (A) Prior to (B) Aside from (C) By means of (D) In keeping with
- 17. (A) predicted (B) protested (C) endured (D) ensured
- 18. (A) compact (B) tempting (C) flexible (D) massive
- 19. (A) cooling down (B) catching fire (C) standing still (D) bending over
- 20. (A) that illustrates (B) to illustrate (C) illustrating (D) illustrated

The Birdcage Effect is a subtle exemplification of how our thoughts can sway us. It might make us 21 psychological pressure. One suggestion for escaping the metaphorical birdcage is to understand what you truly need and to see less value in 22 and other materialistic items. It is important to be mindful and think independently, rather than relying on social norms. Another way of escaping is to 23 by telling people around you about your goal and cultivate a mindset that can positively impact your purchasing habits.

That being said, you can utilize the Birdcage Effect in a manner that can lead to self-improvement. The psychological impact of the Birdcage Effect can be 24 to encourage positive behavior. One example of this is to purchase items such as books or pens for a child, which could lead them to read or take notes. Every so often, we may be affected by the pressure of society and psychology itself. 25, by understanding the concept better, you can use it in a beneficial way. This can remind us that sometimes the best course of action is to let go of the cage instead of seeking the missing or matching item.

- 21. (A) get rid of (B) lose track of (C) trace back to (D) fall victim to
- 22. (A) recreations (B) possessions (C) confessions (D) sensations
- 23. (A) consider yourself incompetent (B) hold yourself accountable (C) make yourself respectable (D) find yourself inspired
- 24. (A) excluded (B) inherited (C) harnessed (D) guaranteed
- 25. (A) However (B) Instead (C) Namely (D) Furthermore

Christmastime is a period filled with tradition. From hanging ornaments and fashioning homemade gifts to inviting friends and family into our homes, Christmas is a joyous occasion. One peculiar tradition is sharing a kiss under the mistletoe. Mistletoe is a parasitic plant that 26 water and nutrients from various tree species. It is often found with white or red berries. Though it seems to be harmless, ingesting any part of this plant is 27 due to the toxic compounds found in it. However, folklore claims that a couple can draw good fortune from sharing a kiss under the plant.

Some historical accounts describe a custom whereby a berry is plucked for each kiss given. 28 all the berries were taken, the plant's charm was considered spent. It's unknown exactly where this tradition originates, 29 many believing it to have emerged in 18th century England. Scholars speculate that mistletoe's symbolic significance can be 30 to the ancient Celts. They revered it as a symbol of fertility and possibly even used it medicinally. Whatever its origin, it's still a playful pretext to steal a kiss at Christmas.

- 26. (A) assaults (B) extracts (C) allocates (D) ensures
- 27. (A) applicable (B) essential (C) hazardous (D) contagious
- 28. (A) Since (B) Though (C) Unless (D) Once
- 29. (A) with (B) and (C) for (D) which
- 30. (A) set back (B) shut down (C) traced back (D) taken apart

III. Matching 10 % (每題 1 分) (請忽略大小寫)

The modern worker rolls out of bed, groans, and turns off an alarm clock before 31 getting up for the day's work. But how did people get to work on time before alarm clocks were widely used?

During the second Industrial Age, people toiled at unusual hours in mines or factories and often had to get up for work early in the morning. They could have used alarm clocks because 32 alarms had been invented by the mid-19th century. But the new device was still 33 expensive and unreliable. British workers thus relied on a human alarm clock known as a “knocker-up.” 34 with sticks or pea shooters, the human alarms would tour the streets, tap on windows, or 35 them with dried peas, trying to wake paying customers in time for work.

Whether they wielded rods or pea shooters, knockers-up became familiar 36 throughout the United Kingdom. Every morning, these people, often older in age, were seen in big streets and small alleys, waking up their customers professionally. They usually would not leave people's houses until they were sure their customers were awake.

While the 37 continued in some parts of the country until the 1970s, it 38 as alarm clocks became more widespread and 39. Today, beeping alarm clocks and smartphones that play morning music are surely simpler and more convenient. However, they cannot 40 the personal attention coming from the distinctive tap of a pea shooter.

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| (A) declined | (B) practice | (C) affordable | (D) blast | (E) equipped |
| (AB) adjustable | (BC) reluctantly | (CD) relatively | (DE) match | (AE) presences |

IV. Discourse 8% (每題 2 分)

These days, most people don't pay much attention to street lights, unless they are burnt out or there is a power outage. However, centuries ago, street lighting was definitely not taken for granted as it helped make walking along roads much safer.

The Chinese were possibly the first to have ever constructed a crude type of street lighting. 41 Later on, it was the ancient Romans who employed vegetable oil to fuel lamps, relying on slaves to light and extinguish them when it was necessary. In 1417, London's mayor ordered that people near streets must hang lanterns outside their homes during the winter months in what can be described as the first public street lighting campaign. 42

It wasn't until four centuries later, in the 1800s, that Americans began to use gas street lights on poles, with Baltimore becoming the first US city to do so. Then, Paris began using the first electric street lights, called arc lamps, in 1878. 43 A year later, the invention of incandescent light bulbs resulted in these being used to replace arc lamps. This softer, more pleasant type of lighting soon became the new standard. Afterwards, from the 1960s to the early 21st century, sodium lamps became popular choices for street lights. Nowadays, a new technology—LED—has started to change things again. 44 It seems quite likely as well that, as technology keeps improving, something even better and more efficient than LED lights will be illuminating our roads in the future.

(A) This marked the beginning of organized public street lighting.

(B) However, the light from these lamps proved to be too harsh for the public to tolerate.

(C) Around 500 BC, Beijing residents used hollow bamboo pipes and natural gas vents to create burning torches.

(D) Because LED street lights have a greater energy efficiency, many cities have used them to replace sodium lamps.

V. Reading Comprehension 32% (每題 2 分)

(1)

Communication is a complex process influenced by each person's unique personality and speech patterns. Differences in perspectives can lead to challenges, especially during disagreements. To **navigate** these situations, psychologists recommend using “I-statements” or “I-messages” as a strategy to foster empathy and understanding.

An I-statement is a sentence that focuses on the speaker's personal feelings or experiences rather than blaming the listener for their actions. These statements often begin with phrases like “I feel...” and are designed to express the speaker's emotional response to a situation. By using this method to describe a problem, one can build a more empathetic dialogue. For example, in a scenario where household chores are not completed as expected, instead of saying, “You always leave the chores for me to do,” a more constructive approach would be, “I feel frustrated when I'm left to handle the housework on my own.” I-statements are powerful tools in both personal relationships and conflict resolution. They allow individuals to express their needs without attacking the listener, which helps to calm the situation.

Using I-statements effectively involves more than just stating a feeling. It requires identifying your emotions and the reasons behind them. For instance, a statement like “I feel you're being selfish” might seem like an expression of feelings but can still sound **accusatory** and aggressive. Instead, the underlying emotions and needs might be expressed like this: “When

plans change without discussion, I feel upset because it disrupts my sense of control.” This approach communicates the root cause of your frustration and opens the door to collaboration.

While I-statements are not a universal solution for every communication problem, they provide a valuable foundation for building bridges of understanding. By stating personal feelings and experiences, I-statements reduce blame and create an environment where both parties can work together toward consensus and resolution.

45. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) I-statements are helpful for improving communication and resolving conflicts.
- (B) Mutual understanding and empathy are vital for relationships and partnerships.
- (C) Personality and speech patterns influence how people communicate with others.
- (D) Experts suggest using the “I-statements” strategy to act in one’s own best interest.

46. Which usage of the word “**navigate**” is closest to the one in the first paragraph?

- (A) The pilot navigated the plane safely through the storm.
- (B) The sailors used a compass to navigate across the ocean.
- (C) Jack navigated the website to find the information he needed.
- (D) Eva had to navigate through the challenges of managing a difficult project.

47. Which of the following is an I-statement?

- (A) You make me feel like I’m not important when you ignore my calls.
- (B) You’re not pulling your weight. I can’t handle everything on my own. It’s exhausting.
- (C) You never care about how I feel. You’re always inconsiderate, and that’s why I’m mad at you.
- (D) When you come home late without telling me in advance, I feel worried because I don’t know if you’re safe.

48. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**accusatory**” in the third paragraph?

- (A) Sympathetic. (B) Indifferent. (C) Condemning. (D) Embarrassed.

(2)

Imagine stepping into a lively restaurant, where the familiar clinking of utensils and the hum of conversation once set the tone for a dining experience. Now, there’s a new addition to the **symphony**: the click of smartphone cameras as diners capture the perfect shot of their meals. In today’s digital world, dining has evolved beyond its role as nourishment. This shift has given rise to “foodstagramming”, a trend where meals are photographed before consumption. Food photos are hugely popular on social media because they are easy to create and relevant to almost everyone. Photos of a special meal or a rich, vibrant drink don’t just look visually appealing on Instagram—they also portray a lifestyle filled with fun and pleasure.

Believe it or not, photographing your meals before eating might have surprising benefits. Research indicates that it can improve the perceived taste of indulgent dishes. The study involved participants who photographed desserts like red velvet cake before eating them. Those who took photos described the cake as tasting better than those who did not. The findings suggest that photographing food can enhance our enjoyment, especially for indulgent treats.

Foodstagramming also has its downsides. The behavior, driven by the pursuit of a perfect food shot, can sometimes become an unhealthy obsession at the cost of nutritional value. Social media is flooded with images of pizza and burgers, which often receive a lot of likes and shares. This frequent exposure to tempting junk food can cause people to prefer these items over healthier options, possibly resulting in weight gain and poor eating habits. In addition, foodstagramming might contribute to the comparison trap on social media. Seeing others’ posts of fancy meals online can make people feel inadequate. While taking photos of food can make eating more enjoyable, it is crucial to maintain a healthy diet and a balanced lifestyle.

49. What does “**symphony**” in the first paragraph mean?

- (A) The sound of camera clicks.
- (B) A form of musical composition.
- (C) A blend of various sounds and actions.
- (D) The background music of a restaurant.

50. Which of the following disadvantages of foodstagramming is **NOT** mentioned in the passage?

- (A) The trend might contribute to an increase in body weight.
- (B) The trend can result in wasting food in pursuit of a perfect photo.
- (C) The trend may lead to frustration when people see others’ fancy meals.
- (D) The trend can encourage poor eating habits by exposing people to junk food.

51. What is the message that the author is trying to convey at the end of the passage?

- (A) Enjoyment should not come at the expense of overall well-being.
- (B) Engaging in foodstagramming guarantees a healthier diet and lifestyle.
- (C) Photographing food should focus on promoting a healthy diet and lifestyle.
- (D) If one cannot live a balanced lifestyle, they should not engage in foodstagramming.

52. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The significance of food photography and the techniques for capturing it.
- (B) The reasons behind the new trend foodstagramming and its target audience.
- (C) The effects of foodstagramming on how people dine and their overall way of life.
- (D) The positive and negative impact of foodstagramming on people's dietary choices.

(3)

These findings were accidentally discovered by scientists in an abyssal plain between Hawaii and Mexico, where a study of metal-rich lumps was conducted. The lumps are known as “batteries in a rock” and are crucial for technologies such as smartphones and wind turbines. Mining companies instantly recognized the commercial value of these lumps and expressed interest in harvesting them. As a precaution, a group of researchers set out to evaluate the potential environmental impact that this form of deep-sea mining might have.

Researchers used a device to enclose a part of the seafloor to measure oxygen levels. Typically, oxygen rates decrease as marine organisms consume it, but the result was contrary to what was expected. Prompted by the surprising outcome, the team investigated further. It was found that the lumps in question emitted an electric charge comparable to a AA battery's electric charge. This charge is thought to initiate a process that separates seawater into hydrogen and oxygen, accounting for the rise in oxygen levels.

Conventional perspectives suggest that oxygen production started about three billion years ago, primarily due to photosynthesis carried out by ancient microorganisms called cyanobacteria. Gradually, this process resulted in the emergence of complex life forms. However, this discovery shows that oxygen can be produced through non-biological processes and raises the potential for life to begin in environments like the deep ocean.

53. Which of the following is true about the metallic lumps?

- (A) They are hidden in deep waters with high levels of sunlight and pressure.
- (B) They create oxygen via photosynthesis in deep-sea environments.
- (C) They are called “batteries in a rock” due to their electric charge.
- (D) They are mainly used in underwater mining equipment.

54. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) The development of complex life forms was carried out through biological processes.
- (B) The oxygen levels rose because certain lumps on the seafloor emitted an electric charge.
- (C) Mining companies were interested in developing metallic lumps because they were easy to access.
- (D) The discovery of the metallic lumps that generate “dark oxygen” was made intentionally during a specific study on oxygen production.

55. What's the main idea of the last paragraph?

- (A) Photosynthesis is the only way oxygen can be produced, even in deep-sea conditions.
- (B) Oxygen production has always depended on photosynthesis by ancient cyanobacteria.
- (C) The primary source of oxygen in Earth's history has been metallic lumps on the ocean floor.
- (D) The discovery suggests oxygen can form without biology, hinting life may have begun in deep-ocean environments.

56. Which of the following accurately compares and contrasts traditional oxygen production through photosynthesis with the newly discovered non-biological process in the Pacific Ocean?

- (A) Both photosynthesis and the non-biological process need sunlight to generate oxygen.
- (B) Photosynthesis and the non-biological process both occur near the seashore where sunlight is plentiful.
- (C) The non-biological process generates oxygen using the same methods as photosynthesis but at a slower pace.
- (D) Photosynthesis requires sunlight and life, while the non-biological process occurs in darkness without living organisms.

(4) There are two deserts in Egypt that couldn't be more different. This difference is reflected in their names as well. They are the Black Desert and the White Desert. Both areas lie within Egypt's Western Desert, which stretches west from the Nile to the Libyan border. This vast region is popular for tourists that are looking to camp, hike, stargaze, and check out some very unique sights.

The Black Desert gets its name from the piles of dark volcanic stones that cover the landscape. Some of these mounds can reach 20 meters high and are great spots to take in the beauty of the area. The Black Desert used to be an ancient forest. Visitors may be able to spot fossilized shrubs and leaves which indicate that the place used to look quite different from how it does now.

Not too far away is the White Desert. This area is covered with white stone structures that rise out of the white sand. While the Black Desert was once forest, the White Desert used to be covered by an ocean. The structures are actually made of white chalk which was formed from the shells of ancient sea animals. Impressive formations and fossils of ancient marine life can be found in this desert, which some tourists describe as **otherworldly**.

Usually a tour to either place, or both, includes a night out under the stars. With no civilization around for miles, you can see more stars than you ever thought possible. The stunning sight of millions of stars overhead at night may even overshadow the incredible views these two deserts have during the daytime.

57. What do we know about White Desert and Black Desert after reading this passage?

- (A) They are the most popular of all the deserts in Egypt.
- (B) They are of the same size, though in different colors.
- (C) They have remained unchanged for many years.
- (D) They both lie within Egypt's Western Desert.

58. Which of the following is a true statement about the Black Desert?

- (A) Visitors can find fossilized shells there.
- (B) It is off-limits to visitors after sunset.
- (C) Trees were once abundant in this region.
- (D) It is of great value to astronomers.

59. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**otherworldly**” in the third paragraph?

- (A) Dull and ordinary.
- (B) Strange and unreal.
- (C) Realistic and familiar.
- (D) Woody and appealing.

60. Which statement would the author most likely agree with?

- (A) Cities and towns can have dramatic effect on how we see the nighttime skies.
- (B) The Black Desert is comprised of the White Desert, the Western Desert, and the Nile.
- (C) There must have been intense volcanic activity in the White Desert.
- (D) Only bones and shells of animals can form fossils.

以下答案請寫在答案卷上

VI. 混合題 6%

Hidden from sight under a depth of more than 20 meters of water in the Bay of Mecklenburg off Germany's north coast sits a huge structure believed to have been built over 10,000 years ago. It is made of nearly 300 large granite stones and another 1,400 smaller ones. Called the Blinkerwall, it stretches almost a kilometer across the seafloor, yet it is only under a meter, on average, in height. Its discovery is most certainly a significant archaeological find, and it offers some fascinating insight into the lives of ancient humans.

How was this amazing discovery made? The Blinkerwall was unearthed by a team from Kiel University in Germany. The scientists used sophisticated technology that employed hydroacoustic imaging, which involves recording electrical signals that display changes in water pressure caused by sound waves in water. By using autonomous underwater vehicles and with the help of scientific divers, researchers were able to map the full extent of the wall.

Scientists believe that at the time the Blinkerwall was constructed, the Earth was just emerging from the last Ice Age. There is evidence that the stones, the largest of which measure less than a meter in height and two meters in width, were placed very carefully together and were definitely not the result of natural forces. Researchers hypothesize that the region's early

inhabitants built the wall as part of their hunting strategies. More specifically, they believe it was instrumental in driving reindeer along the ancient shoreline of a lake where the wall used to sit. Over the many millennia since then, the area has become engulfed by the rising ocean levels. Although the exact methods used to construct the Blinkerwall are still being investigated, researchers guess that those building it employed simple but effective tools and techniques. Today, it is a testament to the creativity of our ancient ancestors.

1. From (A) to (F) below, choose the **ONES** that are true about the passage. (多選題 2 分) (全對才給分)

- (A) Researchers measured the mass and distribution of the wall using underwater acoustic imaging.
- (B) The Blinkerwall was built to assist in taming and managing reindeer for domestication.
- (C) Over thousands of years, melting snow has flooded the area where the Blinkerwall stands.
- (D) The scientists pinpointed the exact spot of the Blinkerwall by using unmanned drones.
- (E) The stones were precisely arranged, showing they weren't shaped by natural forces.
- (F) The Blinkerwall averages less than a meter in height.

2. 請從文章中找出最適當的**單詞** (word) 填入下列句子空格中，並視句型結構需要做適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，並符合全文文意。**每格限填一個單詞** (word)。(每格 1 分)

The Blinkerwall, an ancient underwater structure located in the Bay of Mecklenburg, Germany, consists of roughly 300 large granite stones and around 1,400 smaller ones, 2-1 nearly a kilometer along the seafloor. While the precise construction methods of this remarkable structure are still under 2-2, it is thought that it was built using simple tools.

3. Which **word** in the passage means “covered completely”? (簡答 1 分) _____

4. Why were underwater vehicles and divers involved in discovering the Blinkerwall? (簡答 1 分)

Because they helped _____.

VII. 翻譯填空 8 % (每格 1 分)

1. The astronauts have swollen, puffy faces, very much r (1) (2) of Charlie Brown in the famous comic strip.
太空人的臉部腫脹、浮腫，非常像著名漫畫中查理布朗的臉。
2. These forests account for 23% of the world's forested area, many of (3) are (4) in earthquake-prone zones.
這些地區的森林占全球森林面積的 23% ，其中有許多地區位於地震帶上。
3. (5) (6) the reparability score, (7) (8) the product is to repair.
維修度分數愈高表示產品更易於修復。

VIII. 翻譯題 6 % (每題 3 分)

1. 每逢這個年度宗教慶典,我們總會看到各地的遊客參加這場盛會。
2. 除了展示他們對這位神明的虔誠，他們也可以祈求這一整年的好運和繁榮。

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(選擇題 1-60 題占 80 分；非選擇題占 20 分)

VI. 混合題 6% (第一題 2 分, 其餘都 1 分)

1.	2-1.	2-2.	3.	4.
EF	stretching	investigation	engulfed	map the full extent of the wall

VII. 翻譯填空 8 % (每格 1 分)

1.	2.	3.	4.
resembling	that	which	located/situated
5.	6.	7.	8.
The	higher	the	easier

VIII. 翻譯題 6 % (每題 3 分)

1.	Whenever the annual religious festival comes, /we always see tourists in different places/ participate in the event.
2.	Besides demonstrating their devotion to the god, /they can also pray for/ good luck and prosperity throughout the whole year.

I. Vocabulary 10% (每題 1 分)

1-5: CBDDBD 6-10: ACABA

II. Cloze 20% (每題 1 分)

11-15: BBAAD 16-20: ACDBC 21-25: DBBCA 26-30: BCDAC

III. Matching 10% (每題 1 分)

31-35: BC/AB/CD/E/D 36-40 AE/B/A/C/DE

IV. Discourse 8% (每題 2 分)

41-44: CABD

V. Reading Comprehension 32% (每題 2 分)

45-48 ADDC 49-52 CBAC 53-56 CBDD 57-60 DCBA

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注意：請使用黑筆或藍筆作答，答案卷上務必填寫班級、座號及姓名，未填寫或使用鉛筆書寫答案卷者，扣五分

高三_____班 座號：_____ 姓名：_____

VI. 混合題 6%

1.	2-1.	2-2.	3.	4.
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VII. 翻譯填空 8 % (每格 1 分)

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

VIII. 翻譯題 6 % (每題 3 分)

1.

2.

