| 天        | 主教道明高級                 | 中學第 104 學年度                  | £第一學期第三                | 次月考英語科試題                      |
|----------|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
|          |                        | 命題教師:TERE                    | SA                     |                               |
| <u> </u> | 、 字彙 (選出軍              | 最適合題意的答案 14X2%=              | =28%)                  |                               |
| 1.       | A: Why does John us    | sually go during sum         | mer vacation to expen  | rience different ways of life |
|          |                        | Because he thinks traveling  |                        |                               |
|          | (A) far                | -                            | (C) foreign            | (D) abroad                    |
| 2.       | As a ninth-grader, I h | have to which high           | n school is my best ch | oice and fight for it.        |
|          | (A) pull a long face   | -                            | (C) pin down           | (D) hit bottom                |
|          |                        | d their good friends love to | -                      |                               |
|          | -                      | sit on the ground and enjoy  |                        | •                             |
|          | (A) picnicing          | (B) traveling                | (C) picnicking         | (D) controlling               |
|          |                        | in this country, he          |                        | Č,                            |
|          | language very well.    |                              | •                      | *                             |
|          | (A) stranger           | (B) foreigner                | (C) mailman            | (D) teenager                  |
|          | C C                    | s in my class, and of        |                        |                               |
|          | (A) two-thirds         | (B) second-thirds            | (C) seconds-third      | (D) second-threes             |
|          |                        |                              |                        | n't enjoy outdoor activities  |
|          |                        | video game as a              | U                      |                               |
|          | (A) hobby              | (B) habit                    | (C) vocational         | (D) convenient                |
|          | •                      | angry at him because he go   |                        |                               |
|          | (A) away               | (B) below                    | (C) since              | (D) low                       |
|          | •                      |                              |                        | ays puts themselves in great  |
|          | danger.                | -                            | <b></b>                |                               |
|          | (A) blackboards        | (B) stairs                   | (C) pots               | (D) squares                   |
| 9.       | People in Taiwan hav   | ve the right andto           | vote for the candidate |                               |
|          | (A) freedom            | (B) bestseller               | (C) habit              | (D) outlet                    |
|          |                        | acks happened in the world   | and they made peopl    | e feel unsafe.                |
|          | (A) terribly           | (B) racial                   | (C) moved              | (D) war                       |
| 11.      | . Kaohsiung City Go    | overnment decided to use sa  |                        | gue Fever(登革熱).               |
|          | (A) quit               | (B) make a difference        | (C) control            | (D) pull a long face          |
| 12.      | Black-hearted busine   | essmen collect leftover(剩享   | 菜) from restaurants, r | ecycledoil and                |
|          |                        | oduce gutter oil (地溝油).      |                        | •                             |
|          | (A) waste              | (B) pizza                    | (C) barbecue           | (D) essential                 |
| 13.      | Plastic bags harm(傷    | 害) our environment. We s     | should uses            | hopping bags instead.         |
|          | (A) electricity        | (B) energy                   | (C) unusual            |                               |
|          | · / ·                  |                              |                        | s or her, to deal with        |
|          |                        | to control his or her thoug  |                        | ·                             |
|          | 1                      | -                            | ,                      |                               |

- 15. The man is a famous author in Taiwan. (A) talking to Tim yesterday (B) Tim talked yesterday (C) to that Tim talked yesterday (D) whom Tim talked yesterday. 16. The boy\_\_\_\_\_ with sunglasses \_\_\_\_\_ to the same college in Tainan with me. (A) who; goes (B) X; goes (C) which ; goes (D) that ; go 17. Do you know the actor, Tom Cruise, \_\_\_\_\_\_starred in the movie? (C) who (D) which (A) that (B) whom 18. Was Ang Lee the first Taiwanese \_\_\_\_\_won the remarkable prize in the world? (D) X (A),who (B) which (C) that 19. I met some students in the movie theater last night, five of \_\_\_\_\_\_ were in Peter's class. (C) which (D) whom (A) them (B) who 20. A: Do you know this gas is \_\_\_\_\_\_ waste water? B: Really? I don't know that and thank you for telling me that. (A) made of (B) made for (C) made from (D) made in 21. Helen told us what her a successful actress in her book. (B) helped (A) called (C) thought (D) made 22. 選出正確的句子 (A) The house that I live in it is beautiful and comfortable. (B) The woman in jeans is my mom. (C) The man from that I borrowed money is my cousin. (D) The woman to whom I spoke to is Tom's mother. 23. A: Have you found\_\_\_\_\_you need in the kitchen? Yes, I have. (A) that (B) what (C) X (D) all what 24. 選出正確的句子 (A) The chair in which he is sitting is very old. (B) Tom's sister, that you met yesterday, is coming here tomorrow. (C) This is the place which I was born. (D) We went to the zoo where we saw many animals last year. 25. Before the man was sent to the hospital, he (C) had been dead (D) dead (A) had died (B) dies 26. 請選出不含形容詞子句用法的句子 (A) Do you know the man who is talking to Peter? (B) Here is the question the students most often ask, "How can I get better grades?" (C) Do you know the boy whose name is Peter?
  - (D) She quickly found that her students had given up on their learning.

- 27. 請選出不含名詞子句用法的句子
  - (A) Would you please tell me when Teresa will come tomorrow morning?
  - (B) Would you please tell me the truth when Teresa comes tomorrow?
  - (C) Are you sure this will be OK, Mom?
  - (D) Anne was a Jewish girl who hid from the Nazis during World War II. In 1945, her diary was found. And people were able to know she had used it as an outlet for her sad life.
- 28. The man \_\_\_\_\_ didn't get hurt badly.
  - (A) who was run through the red light
  - (B) who was sent to the hospital
  - (C) that hit by taxi
  - (D) that followed by the policeman
- 29. 請選出不含副詞子句用法的句子
  - (A) As long as you keep writing about your feelings or yourself, you'll find a way to deal with your bad feelings.
  - (B) One day, Erin asked her class if they had faced family problems or racial bullying.
  - (C) My dear daughter, you're the apple of my eye. This will never change even if you don't get good grades
  - (D) The Earth will get better if all the other cities follow Stockholm's example and try to go green their habit,too.
- 30. 選出錯誤的句子

(A)She tries to find out what the problem is.

(B) He tries to find out what is the problem.

(D) I don't know what's wrong with him.

- (C) I'd like to know what happened to you.
- 三、 克漏字(13X2%=26%)
- (A)

Chef Cheng Yen-Chi, <u>31</u> is better known as Ah-Chi-Shih, <u>32</u> as the sixth most-trusted person in Taiwan in 2010 Reader's Digest.

Ah-Chi-Shih didn't come from a rich family. His parents owned a noodle shop. As a little kid, he loved to be in the shop. He even began cooking when he was in the fifth grade. By the time he was in high school, he had already known he wanted to cook for a living. His father didn't agree at first, but his mother made her husband say yes at last. Ah-Chi-Shi<u>33</u> a cook for more than 40 years and likes to write books about cooking. However, the news that he had an affair ( $\mathbb{R}$   $\tilde{\mathbb{H}}$ ) with his fan <u>34</u> many people and made lots of people not <u>35</u> him any more.

| 31. (A) that (B) w | who (C) wh    | nich (D) whos   | e                |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 32. (A) chosen (H  | B) has choser | n (C) is chosen | n (D) was chosen |
| 33. (A) is (B) wa  | s (C) had     | (D) has been    | n                |
| 34. (A) interested | (B) bored     | (C) surprised   | (D) scared       |
| 35. (A) trust      | (B) to trust  | (C) trusting    | (D) trusted      |

Cyber bullying(網路霸凌) is the <u>36</u> of the Internet and other technology to attack and hurt someone. Attackers are usually school-age kids, but adults sometimes do the same thing. Cyber bullying could be much worse than face-to-face bullying because we usually don't know <u>37</u> they are.

Cyber bullies use several different ways to attack people who they want to attack. They might send something upsetting(令人心煩的) or post some photos <u>38</u> you don't want others to see. They might post cruel(殘忍的) messages on Facebook or articles that are not true to hurt or embarrass others. Once something is posted, lots of people may see it. Even <u>39</u>, things posted online never go away from people's minds and are never completely(完全) forgotten.

If you are attacked, you need to find someone who can help you. Change your personal information, like phone number, email address, and Facebook account. If you know someone <u>40</u> bullied, tell an adult that you can trust. Take action and do your best to help make the Internet safe and enjoyable for everybody.

- 36. (A) use (B) used (C) be used (D) useful
- 37. (A) which (B) who (C) whom (D) that
- 38. (A) what (B) who (C) where (D) that
- 39. (A) good (B) bad (C) better (D) worse
- 40. (A) which is (B) that are (C) who is (D) what is

### (C) 52 Places to Go in 2014

Recently, The NY Times, the worldwide famous newspaper, picked the best 52 places to go in 2014. Among the list, Taiwan was number 11 of the 52 places. It recommanded(推薦) that if the traveler <u>41</u> wants to enjoy both the outdoor and indoor activities, he should consider(考慮) Taiwan. It is convenient for travelers <u>42</u> some sightseeing in Taipei because it has easy-to-navigate public transport network(交通運輸便捷), and it owns 17 bike trails along the shores of Taipei's many rivers. On the other hand, it only <u>43</u>. four hours from north to south by high-speed trail and bus. It means travelers can easily visit from a new National Museum of Marine Science and Technology, up north in Keelung, to Kenting National Park in the south in just one day. As a Taiwanese, how can you not be proud of our country? Adapted from New York Times

| 41. (A ) | Х     | (B) who   | (C)which   | (D)where     |
|----------|-------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| 42. (A ) | doing | (B) do    | (C) does   | (D) to do    |
| 43. (A ) | takes | (B) costs | (C) spends | (D) be taken |

## Α.

Terry Fox was born in Canada on July 28, 1958. He was a strong healthy young man and very interested in playing sports before he became sick.

One day when Terry was eighteen, he suddenly felt his right leg hurt badly. He was sent to the hospital before long. The doctor checked out his right leg and told him that he had bone cancer(骨癌). What's worse, his right leg had to be cut off as soon as possible.

Although Terry did lose his right leg, he didn't lose his heart. While he was in the hospital, he saw other people with cancer. Some of them were only children, and this made him feel sad. So he made up his mind to run across his country to raise money for cancer studies, which sounded impossible for Terry because he had only one leg. On April 12, 1980, Terry started his long trip across Canada. In the beginning, few people knew that Terry was running. But soon, more and more Canadians knew about his story from TV and gave money to help make his biggest dream come true.

However, luck was not with Terry all the way. His health went from bad to worse and it stopped him from running any longer. A few days later, Terry had difficulty breathing and died on June 28, 1981 at age 22.

Terry Fox had totally run 5,373 kilometers in 143 days, and had raised \$24,170,000 dollars in donations. Terry's life was short but his spirit lives on in people's hearts. Today besides Canada, Terry Fox Run is held every year in many other countries including(包括) Taiwan all over the world. Maybe this year, you can join the Terry Fox Run, too.

- 44. . Why did Terry Fox want to run across Canada?
  - (A) To stophis health from getting worse.
  - (B) To help poor children.
  - (C) Running was his greatest dream.
  - (D) To have people give what they can so doctors can know more about cancer.
- 45. What made Terry a great person?
  - (A) With one leg and being terribly sick, he did not fail his life.
  - (B) The reporters and the TV.
  - (C) The money he raised and the kilometers he ran.
  - (D) He just had luck with him.
- 46. . According to the story, which of the following is true?
  - (A) Terry's right leg had been long gone before he turned 18.
  - (B) Terry Fox Run is held every year except in Canada and Taiwan.
  - (C) Terry did not finish running across Canada.
  - (D) Terry Fox Run was held once only.

As a teenager, you must have been told time after time that a boy can turn into a real man only after hard training. A lot of people have believed that going to the  $\operatorname{army}(\overline{\mu}\overline{k})$  is a great way to make that happen. They think life in the army is full of challenges even if it might be dangerous sometimes. But to some young people, they may still think army life is boring and just a waste of time. Here's a true story which shows us how different and meaningful someone's life in the army can be.

Lien Chia-en had received some training as a doctor in Taiwan before he became a soldier. He was going to work for the country for some time but he meant to do more than that.So, he decided to go to Africa to help those who in need. He knew what life was like for people in Africa and he hoped to be helpful to them.

First, Lien helped the people there make some changes to their living place and have clear and clean water to drink. As a doctor,Lien knew dirty water was the cause of most diseases(疾病). To help the people more, he began to call on the world for help. He wanted the voices of the poor and the sick to be heard.

What Lien has done is just the beginning and what he has started needs to be continued(繼續). When it is time for you to make a decision, would you like to follow Lien's decision to become a soldier with a big heart?

| 47. From the reading, what can we know about | life in the army?                  |
|--|------------------------------------|
| (A)Strange things happen time after time.    | (B) Time is used well.             |
| (C) There is always danger.                  | (D) One may grow under hard times. |

48. According to the story, how did people in Africa live?

(A)Their water was safe to drink. (B) They were trained to be soldiers.

(C) They had an unhealthy life. (D) They lived without diseases.

49. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the things Mr. Lien did?

(A) He tried to make drinking water clean in Africa. (B) He gave people comfortable lives.

(C) He was once trained to help the sick. (D)He looked for help from all over the world.

# **(C)**

Mandela was born in South Africa on 18 July, 1918. He was given the name of Nelson by one of his teachers. His father, Henry, was a respected advisor to the royal family.

Mandela was educated at the University of Fort Hare and later at the University of Witwatersrand, qualifying in law in 1942. He became increasingly(增加地) involved with(法入) the African National Congress (ANC), a group which tried to bring political change in South Africa.

In March 1960, 69 black anti-apartheid(種族隔離政策) demonstrators(示威者) were killed by police. The government declared(宣告) a state of emergency and banned(禁止) the ANC. Mandela was arrested(逮捕) and sentenced(判刑) to five years in prison(坐牢). In 1964, Mandela was sentenced to <u>life imprisonment</u>, which means he was made to stay in prison for the rest of his life. He was held in Robben Island prison, off the coast of Cape Town, and later in Pollsmoor Prison on the mainland. During his years in prison he became an international symbol of resistance(對抗) to apartheid.

In 1990, the South African government responded to(反應) internal(國內) and international pressure and released Mandela. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize together with Klerk, then president of South Africa, in 1993. The following year South Africa held its first multi-racial election and Mandela was elected its first black president. He died on 5 December 2013, aged 95.

Adapted from BBC NEWS

| 50. | Who | is | the | person | that | gave | Mandela | his | name? |
|-----|-----|----|-----|--------|------|------|---------|-----|-------|
|-----|-----|----|-----|--------|------|------|---------|-----|-------|

(A) His father (B) His teacher (C) His grandpa

(D) Himself

51. A: What does" life imprisonment" mean? B: It means Mandela would \_ (A) never leave the prison until he dies. (B) stay with his family forever. (C) be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. (D) be elected the president. 52. When was Mandela elected the president? (A) 1993 (B) 1994 (C) 1990 (D) 2013 53. When was Mandela was released? (A) 1993 **(B)** 1994 (C) 1990 (D) 2013

# (D)

The Terai Arc Landscape in Nepal is a large protected area with about seven million people. It is one of the poorest countries in the world. Because they live in houses without gas and electricity, many of them must go to the forests to collect wood to use as **fuel** for cooking and staying warm.

However, collecting wood is <u>*risky*</u> business. The forests are home to beautiful but dangerous wild animals. By cutting down trees for fire, people also **destroy** places for animals.

To help with these problems, **World Wildlife Fund** has thought of a way to solve them. The fund works with the **government** to help set up biogas **systems**. Families with at least two cows can make use of this system. This is how it works: mix **cattle manure** and water together, and then the **mixture** can create gas. Biogas burns better than wood, and it doesn't produce smoke which may hurt people's health.

Because people don't need wood any more, the trees are coming back and the wildlife is protected. Without spending hours collecting wood, people there are safer and have more time to rest, do other work, and even study. Biogas will be a win-win way to go.

🛄 fuel 燃料 World Wildlife Fund 世界野生動物基金會 destroy 破壞 cattle manure 牛糞 🛛 mixture 混合物

54. Where can this article be found?

(A) A house designing book (B) A history textbook

(C) A comic book (D) A science magazine

55. What is the meaning of "*risky*"?

- (A) careful (B) beautiful
- (C) dangerous (D) strange

## 56. Why do the people need to go to the forest?

- (A) They want to see wild animals.
- (B) They need wood to make a fire.
- (C) They want to catch cows.
- (D) They need wood to create gas.

### 57. What is biogas system?

- (A) A system which can help produce energy.
- (B) A system which produces lots of smoke.
- (C) A system which makes people waste more time.
- (D) A system which needs many animals in the forest.

|   | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20           |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------|
| Α |    |    |    |    | ×  | st |    |    | ×  |    |    | ×  |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |              |
| B |    |    |    | X  |    |    | X  | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |              |
| С |    | X  | ×  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |    |    | X  |    |    | ×  | ×  |    | ×            |
| D | st |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    | st |              |
|   | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40           |
| Α |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |              |
| B |    | X  | ×  |    |    |    | X  | X  | ×  | ×  | X  |    |    |    |    |    | ×  |    |    |              |
| С |    |    |    |    | ×  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    | $\mathbb{X}$ |
| D | X  |    |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    | X  | X  |    |    |    |    | X  | X  |              |
|   | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 |    |    |              |
| Α | ×  |    | ×  |    | ×  |    |    |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    | ×  |    |    |              |
| B |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | X  | X  |    | X  |    |    |    | X  |    |    |    |              |
| С |    |    |    |    |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |    | X  |    | X  |    |    |    |    |              |
| D |    | X  |    | ×  |    |    | X  |    |    |    |    |    |    | ×  |    |    |    |    |    |              |