I. Listening Comprehension 20%

<Part 1> Best Response Questions
Listen to the statement or question and choose the best response.

( ) 1. (A) Yeah, they don’t give enough food at this restaurant.
(B) Don’t worry. I’ll look for it this time.
(C) I’m sorry that you can’t come to dinner tonight.
(D) I know. It was the best meal I’ve had in a long time.

( ) 2. (A) I didn’t know that you need to move to a new apartment.
(B) Yeah, it seemed like there was a party going on.
(C) Right. I love the beautiful old buildings, too.
(D) Yes. They have just finished building them last month.

( ) 3. (A) That’s too bad. I thought he would like it there.
(B) Yeah, he finds life too slow and boring there.
(C) I know. It’s very stressful to live there.
(D) Yeah. It is the most beautiful place you can imagine.

( ) 4. (A) Three cheers for the navy patrol!
(B) Without the telescope he would not have seen them.
(C) Luckily, they had those charts with them.
(D) I can’t believe they saw the light on such a stormy night.

( ) 5. (A) Really? I thought everybody shook hands.
(B) Everybody should remove their shoes indoors.
(C) Shouting at people is the height of rudeness.
(D) I agree. It’s rude to look at somebody for too long.

<Part 2> Conversation Questions
Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

( ) 6. (A) He is too weak to do any hard work.
(B) He’s having trouble remembering things.
(C) He cannot see things clearly anymore.
(D) His heart is not working very well.

( ) 7. (A) If he can speak a little louder.
(B) For him to be a little nicer to her.
(C) If he is doing more exercise.
(D) For more information about the T-shirt.

( ) 8. (A) The apartment across the hall.
(B) The apartment one floor up.
(C) The apartment next door.
(D) The apartment below them.

( ) 9. (A) He can’t finish things on time.
(B) He can’t get things done by himself.
(C) He forgets what he has to do.
(D) He has too many things to do.

( ) 10. (A) She wants the lights on in the room.
(B) She wants Daniel to fire up the barbecue.
(C) She wants the air conditioner on.
(D) She wants the garden to get some water.
<Part 3> Short Talk Questions

Listen to the following paragraphs and answer the questions.

Passage 1

11. (A) He was born in America.
    (B) He wrote in simple English.
    (C) His stories were about American politics.
    (D) He didn’t like European traditions.

12. (A) Smoking.
    (B) Freedom.
    (C) Children.
    (D) Racism.

13. (A) That it was easy to stop, but hard to quit.
    (B) That he had never smoked cigarettes.
    (C) That he had smoked over a thousand cigarettes.
    (D) That he wanted to try smoking one day.

Passage 2

14. (A) Different types of rock-paper-scissors.
    (B) The origins of rock-paper-scissors.
    (C) The history of rock-paper-scissors.
    (D) How to win at rock-paper-scissors.

15. (A) It’s only common in China and the US.
    (B) People play the same form of the game everywhere.
    (C) Everybody dreams of entering the Beijing tournament.
    (D) People might not use the same three hand gestures.

II. Vocabulary & phrases (Live Interactive Magazine) 15%

16. You have to wear a __________ to protect your head when you ride a motorcycle. It’s the law.
    (A) broccoli    (B) feather    (C) helmet    (D) paradise

17. It’s __________ of Tom to be a little late, but since it is getting dark, I am starting to worry that he won’t
    come here at all.
    (A) classical    (B) magical    (C) political    (D) typical

18. Our meeting didn’t go __________. There were a lot of interruptions, objections and quarrels.
    (A) currently    (B) nervously    (C) similarly    (D) smoothly

19. Their destinies seem to be __________. Every time when one of them gets into trouble, the other cannot keep
    out of it.
    (A) satisfied    (B) hypnotized    (C) intertwined    (D) revealed

20. Jack has __________ printing, but he has never mastered it, so he is still an apprentice in the factory.
    (A) nothing to do with    (B) tended to    (C) tried his hand at    (D) worked up

21. When John was arguing with his girlfriend, she hit him with a vase, which nearly ________ him ________.
    They split up afterwards.
    (A) knocked…out cold    (B) made… one of a kind    (C) put… on the map    (D) took… seriously

22. Oysters in Ginmen are called “rocky oysters.” They are small, and __________, they are tougher.
    (A) all in all    (B) as the name suggests    (C) in fact    (D) on top of that

23. The girl’s performance in the contest was so good that it __________ the competition. She was awarded the
    first prize.
    (A) blew away    (B) broke away from    (C) dealt with    (D) took its toll on

24. The driver was killed in the accident but both ________ in the car escaped unhurt.
    (A) organs    (B) passengers    (C) lighthouses    (D) bushes
25. These fries are a little _______. Could I have some fresh ones, please?
(A) extra  (B) automatic  (C) leaky  (D) stale

26. Rapunzel cried when she saw the blind prince. Her tears fell on his eyes and magically _______ him.
(A) recognized  (B) healed  (C) stung  (D) slipped

27. Water is one _______ that we cannot live without.
(A) technique  (B) faucet  (C) resource  (D) experiment

28. I didn’t _______ want to go shopping, but my friends made me go with them.
(A) particularly  (B) unlikely  (C) meanwhile  (D) probably

29. He had _______ his daughter for marrying a foreigner because of the fact that he didn’t like people from other cultures.
(A) wove  (B) realized  (C) developed  (D) rejected

30. People _______ the shop as soon as they knew everything inside the shop was 50% off. They liked to shop when there was a big sale.
(A) flooded  (B) threatened  (C) scrubbed  (D) improved

III. Cloze Test 20%

Looking back on my primary school days as a grown-up, I come to realize that children as we were could be so troublesome. I still remember that one day Amanda, our third-grade drama teacher, was helping us with our school play. We were going to stage a play called Robin Hood, _______ was about robbing the rich of their money to give it to the poor. My classmate Christopher played Robin Hood, the robber, and I played the rich merchant _______. _______ following Amanda’s instructions, we kept arguing over which hat Robin Hood was _______ to wear and making lots of noise. Seeing this mess, our teacher raised her voice and started to get a little angry. I guess she might be thinking to herself, “How wonderful the school would be if there _______ no students.”

31. (A) who  (B) which  (C) what  (D) that
32. (A) robbing  (B) who robbed  (C) to rob  (D) being robbed
33. (A) Instead of  (B) Because of  (C) In spite of  (D) In addition to
34. (A) supposed  (B) confused  (C) replied  (D) shouted
35. (A) will be  (B) are  (C) were  (D) had been

Signs are an important part of international communication. With more and more people _______ from country to country, international signs that can be easily understood have become increasingly important, especially for those who know very _______ of a foreign language. _______ language is not necessary to understand the international signs with only symbols, there are many situations _______ signs that use both words and symbols are much more helpful. Such signs may show travelers the meanings of the signs in the local language. _______, travelers who frequently ask the locals how to read the signs will pick up some useful expressions during their trip.

36. (A) traveling  (B) travel  (C) are traveling  (D) to travel
37. (A) few  (B) fewer  (C) little  (D) less
38. (A) When  (B) As  (C) While  (D) If
39. (A) when  (B) which  (C) what  (D) where
40. (A) Otherwise  (B) Therefore  (C) However  (D) Unfortunately

No matter what we do in the kitchen, science is at work. The application of science will make cooking easier. For instance, have you boiled an egg and found it split open in the boiling water? The physics lesson that heated air expands will explain to you _______. Based on this physics principle, _______ the eggshell _______ next time, try making a small hole at its fat end before you boil the egg. _______ will give the expanding air a way to spread out, so it won’t crack the eggshell. Besides, it’s easy to make a tasty steak if you know the chemistry _______.
The key is to put the meat in a hot frying pan (about 140°C and above). The heat from the pan will cause protein and sugars in the meat to join together, and thus bring out a special flavor of the meat. Another example is cutting an onion. When you cut up an onion, you often find yourself tears. This is because when you cut up an onion, sulphur compounds inside the onion are released and then float into your eyes. Then, what can you do to avoid this? Simply put the onion in the refrigerator 30 minutes before you cut it.

41. (A) when will it occur  (B) why it happens  (C) how does it take place  (D) what it is  
42. (A) to stop...from cracking  (B) preventing...to crack  (C) stopping...from cracking  (D) to keep...to crack  
43. (A) it  (B) that  (C) this  (D) which  
44. (A) for  (B) with  (C) beyond  (D) behind  
45. (A) shed  (B) to shed  (C) shedding  (D) are shedding

I used to enjoy reading children’s poetry a lot before entering HSNU. For me, children’s poetry was a way to help me forget my trouble in life and recall all the joys in my childhood. , when reading children’s poetry, I could let my mind wander and imagine myself a mermaid gliding through the sea or a hero fighting against a dragon. It was really a wonderful experience. However, ever since the new school year began, I busy with my schoolwork and club activities every day. I can’t afford the time to read children’s poetry anymore, and I can’t even remember how much it can be to fly a kite in the field, to observe the stars in the night sky, or to watch leaves blowing in the wind. I think it’s about time that I started to regain my balance in life.

46. (A) to be read  (B) reading  (C) read  (D) have read  
47. (A) Besides  (B) Except for that  (C) However  (D) Instead  
48. (A) by  (B) as  (C) in  (D) to  
49. (A) was  (B) will be  (C) have been  (D) am being  
50. (A) funny  (B) fun  (C) interesting  (D) interest

IV. Reading Comprehension 10%

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the _____
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie,
In Flanders fields.

John McCrae was a Canadian army doctor during the First World War. In 1915, he was working at the front where the most people were being killed. After one of his good friends died, he wrote the poem, In Flanders Fields, to express his grief.

Poppies are red flowers that only grow in places where the dirt has been moved around. While the soldiers were fighting, they moved the dirt of the field, so many poppies grew there. White crosses were used to mark where men were being buried.

McCrae says “We are the Dead” because the war changed everyone in it. Many people lost family members and friends, and many people were injured. The soldiers saw many of their friends killed. Death made them forget what was beautiful in life before the war, like sunsets and love.
“In Flanders Fields” tells people how bad war is. John McCrae wished there would never be another war so that people could enjoy life and not be like “the Dead.”  (Adapted from Far East English Extensive Reading Series, Book 3, L9-2)

51. The rhyme scheme of the first stanza is aabba. Which of the following is the best word for the blank?
   (A) sky
   (B) die
   (C) yields
   (D) slow

52. McCrae said “We are the Dead” because ____________.
   (A) everyone he knew died in the war
   (B) everyone who was in the war changed
   (C) all the beautiful things died in the war
   (D) it was the last war he ever fought in

53. According to the poem,” what is NOT one of the things the soldiers did when they were alive?
   (A) They saw the sunset.
   (B) They loved other people.
   (C) They felt the dawn.
   (D) They sang like larks.

54. Most countries post signage, known as traffic signs or road signs, at the side of roads to impart information to road users. Since language differences can create barriers to understanding, international signs using symbols in place of words have been developed in Europe and adopted in most countries of the world.

   The earliest road signs were milestones, giving distance or direction; for example, the Romans erected stone columns throughout their empire giving the distance to Rome. In the Middle Ages multidirectional signs at intersections became common, giving directions to cities and towns.

   Traffic signs became more important with the development of automobiles. One of the first modern-day road sign systems was devised by the Italian Touring Club in 1895. By 1900, a Congress of the International League of Touring Organizations in Paris was considering proposals for standardization of road signage. The basic patterns of most traffic signs were set at the 1908 International Road Congress in Rome. In 1909, nine European governments agreed on the use of four pictorial symbols indicating "bump," "curve," "intersection" and "railroad crossing." The intensive work on international road signs that took place between 1926 and 1949 eventually led to the development of the European Road Signs system. The United States developed its own road signage system, which was also adopted by several other nations. Beginning in the 1960s, North American signage began adopting international symbols and signs into its system.

   Over the years, change was gradual. Today signs are almost all metal rather than wood and are coated with retroreflective sheetings of various types for nighttime and low-light visibility.  ---Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

54. Which of the following would be the best title for this passage?
   (A) The History of Traffic Signs
   (B) The Graphic Traffic Signs in Europe.
   (C) The Patterns of Traditional Traffic Signs
   (D) The Regulations of International Traffic Signs

55. Which of the following is TRUE with regard to the development of traffic signage systems?
   (A) The basic patterns of most traffic signs were set in Paris at the 1908 International Road Congress.
   (B) By 1900, the Congress of the International League of Touring Organizations in Italy proposed the
standardization of road signage.

(C) In 1909, nine European governments and the United States agreed on the use of four pictorial symbols indicating "bump," "curve," "intersection" and "railroad crossing."

(D) Some of the European road signs have been included in North American traffic signage system since the 1960s.

第二部份：非選擇題 35% 請直接在答案卷上作答

I Vocabulary and derivatives 18%
1. It is r______s to choose such a tone-deaf person as Tom to be the lead singer of our band.
2. You don’t have to talk in a w_______ r. No one can hear us.
3. The soldiers listened in s_______ e and dared not talk when their captain gave the orders.
4. The speaker c_______hed and cleared his throat before starting his speech, which helped reduce his nervousness.
5. The man was sent to prison for committing a series of bank r_______ies.
6. Under school r_______ns, students cannot leave school without their teacher’s permission or they will be punished.
7. The result of the U.S. presidential election i_______es that Americans are more concerned with the financial problems than the skin color of Obama.
8. The latest book of the bestselling writer is such a success that all the printed copies have been sold out and no copy will be a_______e until next month.
9. Unable to hear or speak, the deaf and dumb people have to use sign language to c_______e with each other.
10. I feel i_______ted that whenever I make a suggestion, he says, “Yes, but…” It’s annoying.
11. The i_______ts for French Onion Soup include 2 onions, butter, a can of condensed beef broth and some salt.
12. Due to the global economic crisis, world leaders are trying to figure out a s_______n to get the market working again.
13. My mom takes d_______t in cooking, so we are lucky to enjoy the great food she cooks for us every day.
14. Come to our bookstore if you are interested in traveling. Here we have a fine s_______n of travel books.
15. Is that you, Tiffany? I haven’t seen you for ages! What a p_______t surprise to see you here!
16. With the increasing rate of unemployment, more and more families cannot even afford to buy the basic n_______ (necessary) of everyday life.
17. Johnny has been very unhappy these days because Marry did not accept his i_______te to his party.
18. The (chemistry) from hair dye can seep into your scalp and may harm your body.

II Translation 17%
1. 你曾被允許在半夜出門嗎？(2%)
2. 時間和金錢就是你必須好好利用的。(...put..., 3%)
3. 當漢娜聽到父母對彼此吼叫的時候,她雙手合十祈禱,希望爭吵很快結束。(3%)
4. 當 John 提到他的新車時,他父親忍不住警告他不可以超速(speeding)。(2%)
5. 警方正設法阻止火勢蔓延(spread)的時候,小女孩被發現在花園盪鞦韆。(3%)
6. 你能想像當一個情報員的感覺是什麼嗎？(2%)
7. 如果希斯萊傑(Heath Ledger)還活著的話,他會在下一部電影中扮演重要的角色。(2%)
國立台灣師範大學中學部九十七學年度第一學期高一英文科第二次期中考參考答案卷

第一部份：選擇題 65% （11-15 項及 51-55 題 2 分，其餘 1 分）

1-15 ACDDDBDDCD BCADD
16-30 CDDCCABABDBCADA
31-45 BDAACACCDBBADDC
46-55 BABCBABDAD

第二部份：非選擇題 35%

I. Vocabulary (18%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. ridiculous</th>
<th>2. whisper</th>
<th>3. silence</th>
<th>4. coughed</th>
<th>5. robberies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. regulations</td>
<td>7. indicates</td>
<td>8. available</td>
<td>9. communicate</td>
<td>10. irritated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. necessities</td>
<td>17. invitation</td>
<td>18. chemicals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Translation 17%

1. 你曾被允許在半夜出門嗎？（2%）

Have you (ever) been allowed to go out in the middle of the night?

2. 時間和金錢就是你必須好好利用的。(...put..., 3%)

It is time and money that (which) you should/have to put to good use.

3. 當漢娜聽到父母對彼此吼叫的時候，她雙手合十祈禱，希望爭吵很快結束。（3%）

When Hanna heard her parents yelling/shouting/screaming at each other, she crossed her fingers, hoping it would stop soon.

4. 當 John 提到他的新車時，他父親忍不住警告他不可以超速（speeding）。（2%）

When John mentioned his new car, his father couldn’t help (but) warn/warning him against speeding.

5. 警方正設法阻止火勢蔓延（spread）的時候，小女孩被發現在花園盪鞦韆。（3%）

The little girl was found swinging on the swing in the garden when the police were trying to stop the fire from spreading.

6. 你能想像當一個情報員的感覺是什麼嗎？（2%）

Can you imagine what it feels like to be a secret agent?

7. 如果希思萊傑（Heath Ledger）還活著的話，他會在下一部電影中扮演重要的角色。（2%）

If Heath Ledger were still alive, he would play an important role in his next movie.
Section One. Listening Comprehension

Part 1. Best Response Questions

Listen to the statement or question and choose the best response.

(A) 1. My dinner didn’t really satisfy me. (10-p. 37)
   (A) Yeah, they don’t give enough food at this restaurant.
   (B) Don’t worry. I’ll look for it this time.
   (C) I’m sorry that you can’t come to dinner tonight.
   (D) I know. It was the best meal I’ve had in a long time.

(C) 2. I am interested in visiting the historic buildings here. (10-p. 53)
   (A) I didn’t know that you need to move to a new apartment.
   (B) Yeah, it seemed like there was a party going on.
   (C) Right. I love the beautiful old buildings, too.
   (D) Yes. They have just finished building them last month.

(D) 3. Mark says that the island he lives on is like a paradise. (10-p. 41)
   (A) That’s too bad. I thought he would like it there.
   (B) Yeah, he finds life too slow and boring there.
   (C) I know. It’s very stressful to live there.
   (D) Yeah. It is the most beautiful place you can imagine.

(D) 4. If it weren’t for the lighthouse, the boat would have hit the rocks. (11-p. 16)
   (A) Three cheers for the navy patrol!
   (B) Without the telescope he wouldn’t have seen them.
   (C) Luckily, they had those charts with them.
   (D) I can’t believe they saw the light on such a stormy night.

(D) 5. In many countries, it’s not considered polite to stare. (11-p. 20)
   (A) Really? I thought everybody shook hands.
   (B) Everybody should remove their shoes indoors.
   (C) Shouting at people is the height of rudeness.
   (D) I agree. It’s rude to look at somebody for too long.

Part 2. Conversation Questions

Listen to each conversation and answer the question.

(B) 6. F: What’s wrong with your father? (10-p. 31)
   M: Oh, his memory isn’t very good these days.
   Q: What is the matter with the man’s father?
   (A) He is too weak to do any hard work.
   (B) He’s having trouble remembering things.
   (C) He cannot see things clearly anymore.
   (D) His heart is not working very well.

(D) 7. M: I want to buy a T-shirt today. (10-p. 33)
   F: Could you be a little more specific, please?
   Q: What does the woman ask the man?
(A) If he can speak a little louder.
(B) For him to be a little nicer to her.
(C) If he is doing more exercise.
(D) For more information about the T-shirt.

(D) 8. M: Who is making all that noise? It’s 2:00 AM! (10-p. 47)
F: It’s the people in the apartment beneath us.  
M: I can’t stand this anymore. I’ll be right back.  
F: Please be careful, dear.  
Q: Where is the noise coming from?  
(A) The apartment across the hall.  
(B) The apartment one floor up.  
(C) The apartment next door.  
(D) The apartment below them.

(C) 9. M: I can’t keep track of everything I have to do. (11-p. 25)
F: Maybe you should start writing things down.  
Q: What’s the man’s problem?  
(A) He can’t finish things on time.  
(B) He can’t get things done by himself.  
(C) He forgets what he has to do.  
(D) He has too many things to do.

(D) 10. F: Daniel, can you do me a favor please? (11-p. 37)
M: Sure. What do you want me to do?  
F: Turn the sprinklers on.  
M: Sure. I’ll get right on it.  
Q: What does the woman mean?  
(A) She wants the lights on in the room.  
(B) She wants Daniel to fire up the barbecue.  
(C) She wants the air conditioner on.  
(D) She wants the garden to get some water.

Part 3. Short Talk Questions
Listen to the following paragraph and answer the questions.

Mark Twain has been called “the father of American literature” because of his use of everyday language in his writing. This helped people break away from their European traditions and be more ‘American’ like. Mark Twain was popular for his books, but also for his sense of humor. He had everyone laughing during his lectures, yet spoke of serious issues like racism and freedom. He also liked to make fun of himself. Twain was a heavy smoker and tried many times to quit. He explained that stopping smoking is easy—he had done it a thousand times! Mark Twain once said that “Humor is mankind’s greatest blessing.” This humorist greatly influenced American literature and social development.
(10-p.22)

(B) 11. Why is Mark Twain called the “father of American literature?”
(A) He was born in America.  
(B) He wrote in simple English.  
(C) His stories were about American politics.
(D) He didn’t like European traditions.

(C) 12. In the passage, what did Mark Twain NOT make jokes about?
   (A) Smoking.
   (B) Freedom.
   (C) Children.
   (D) Racism.

(A) 13. What did Mark Twain say about smoking?
   (A) That it was easy to stop, but hard to quit.
   (B) That he had never smoked cigarettes.
   (C) That he had smoked over a thousand cigarettes.
   (D) That he wanted to try smoking one day.

Rock-paper-scissors has been played for thousands of years in countries all over the world. Versions vary, however; in particular the different objects used. The game can help you settle some questions such as who has to wash the dishes or who gets to ride in the front seat? The US even had a rock-paper-scissors tournament. First prize was US$50,000 and a trip to Beijing to the International Rock Paper Scissors Federation Championship. You should know the proper techniques for this game if you want to win. Pay attention to your opponent’s moves and look for patterns. Play paper first because most people tend to throw rock first. And remember that people tend to avoid playing the same object three times in a row. This game is here to stay, so hone your skills because it’s always fun to win. (11-p. 22/24)

(D) 14. What is this passage mainly about?
   (A) Different types of rock-paper-scissors.
   (B) The origins of rock-paper-scissors.
   (C) The history of rock-paper-scissors.
   (D) How to win at rock-paper-scissors.

(D) 15. What can be said of rock-paper-scissors around the world?
   (A) It’s only common in China and the US.
   (B) People play the same form of the game everywhere.
   (C) Everybody dreams of entering the Beijing tournament.
   (D) People might not use the same three hand gestures.