

臺北市立成功高級中學 \_\_\_\_年級\_\_班 姓名\_\_\_\_ 座號\_\_\_\_ **A 卷**

108 學年度第 1 學期，一年級 (101~122)，英文科，期末考

### Answer key

手寫券總分 **15** 分

單字填充 (5%)

<b>86.</b> capture	<b>87.</b> innocence	<b>88.</b> visible	<b>89.</b> annual	<b>90.</b> helmet
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翻譯填充 (每格不只一個字，錯一字扣 0.5) (10%) 粗體字是提示字首

<b>91.</b> likely to have left	<b>92.</b> within arms' reach of
<b>93.</b> looking forward to decorating	<b>94.</b> tore at her
<b>95.</b> paid off	<b>96.</b> stand for
<b>97.</b> no longer	<b>98.</b> The longer
<b>99.</b> expose yourself to	<b>100.</b> the more damage you will do to

Key:

1-10 DCBCC DDCBC  
 11-20 BDABB BDCDB  
 21-30 CBDAC ACBCA  
 31-35 DBADB 36-40 AADBB  
 41-45 DCDAC 46-50 BACDA  
 51-55 DBCBD 56-60 BDCAD  
 61-66 CADCBD 67-71 BCBCD  
 72-76 (AC) (AD) (D)(C) (AB)  
 77-80 ABAD 81-85 CBACB

台北市立成功高級中學 109 學年度第一學期期末考聽力測驗

### Part 1: Best Response Questions

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

(D) 1. Vegetables were scarce after the typhoon hit the island. (12 Unit 1) #2

(C) 2. My jeans faded after I washed them. (12 Unit 5) #8

(B) 3. Did you see the jewels around Sarah's neck? (12 Unit 6) #10

(C) 4. Steve tries to avoid buying things made with leather. (12 Unit 10) #15

(C) 5. It bothers me that Helen complains about everything. (12 Unit 11) #18

### Part 2: Conversation Questions

*Listen to each conversation and answer the question.*

(D) 6. F: Have you seen my blue sweater? (12 Unit 3) #5

M: Yes, but I have some bad news.

F: Oh no. What happened?

M: It shrunk in the dryer.

Q: What is said about the woman's sweater?

(D) 7. M: Did the doctor help with your stomach pain? (12 Unit 4) #6

F: Yeah, he gave me some medicine to take.

M: OK, good. What about food?

F: Well, he said I shouldn't have solids for a few days.

Q: What did the doctor tell the woman?

(C) 8. M: You have to hurry. We don't have much time. (12 Unit 5) #8

F: I know. So why don't you help me pick one?

M: Fine. Do you have a specific type of dress you like?

F: No, just nothing too expensive or colorful.

- Q: What is the man asking the woman?
- (B)9. M: I'm so sorry I broke your vase. (12 Unit 8) #13  
 F: You should be more careful. Didn't you see it there?  
 M: The lighting is very dim in here and I didn't see the table.  
 F: Well, you still have to pay for it.  
 Q: What does the man say about the room?
- (C) 10. F: I brought this novel for you to read. (12 Unit 12) #18  
 M: Thanks. I've been looking for a good book.  
 F: Yes. This one has a great twist in it.  
 M: Don't tell me anymore. Let me find out myself.  
 Q: What does the woman say about the novel?

### Part 3: Short Talk Questions

*Listen to the following paragraphs and answer the questions.*

#### Paragraph A

Australia's extreme landscape makes survival difficult for animals and humans. Australia's center is one of the hottest and driest places on Earth. It's also where red kangaroos live. These animals don't walk; they hop on their back legs. Red kangaroos can travel up to 100 miles a day—a good skill to have if you're looking for food in such a large area. Tree kangaroos live in the trees of Australia's tropical areas. While red kangaroos have teeth that are good for grinding grass, tree kangaroos can tear off bark and leaves with their specially designed teeth. Australia is also home to lots of red bats. Unlike other bats, red bats rely on sight rather than echolocation to find food. (延伸自 12 Unit 1)

- (B) 11. What is true about Australia's central area?
- (A) It includes a rain forest.
  - (B) It has high temperatures.
  - (C) It is a hilly region.
  - (D) It is densely populated.
- (D) 12. Which description matches red kangaroos?
- (A) They can walk like humans.

- (B) They use front legs to move.
  - (C) They eat food without grinding it.
  - (D) They can hop long distances.
- (A) 13. What is special about red bats?
- (A) They use their eyes to hunt.
  - (B) They are more active during the day.
  - (C) They don't work together.
  - (D) They can live without food for a long time.

#### Paragraph B

Fondue is a traditional winter dish dating back to 18th-century Switzerland. Like many other comfort foods, it grew out of necessity rather than a love of food. Back then, the Swiss had to store up food to survive the harsh winters. Summer cheeses would harden and excess bread would go stale. Instead of wasting the food, the Swiss melted the cheese and mixed it with white wine, herbs, and garlic. Dipping the stale bread into this mixture softened it, and the original fondue was born. Today, the recipe for fondue is more refined, but the main ingredients remain the same. Emmentaler and Gruyère are the most commonly used cheeses. To this day, fondue is still a hot, satisfying meal on a cold winter day. (延伸自 12 U12)

- (B) 14. Why did the Swiss create fondue?
- (B) 15. What is said about modern fondue?