**臺北市立松山高中108學年度第一學期 高三英文科期末考**

**※班級、座號、姓名務必正確書寫並劃記，劃記不完整或錯誤者扣總分5分!**

**Ivy Analytical English: Dec. and Vocabulary 4500 & 7000**

**I. Cloze Test 18% (每題1分)**

(1) Soaps, one of the daily necessities, come in a variety of 1 , such as a vibrant neon palette with plenty of pinks and oranges, or a more subtle and rustic palette with natural blue and gray tones. However, have you ever wondered that 2 color the soap is, it produces white lather. One reason for the white appearance of soap lather 3 the miniscule amounts of coloring soaps contain. When soaps are mixed with water, their dyes become 4 invisible to the naked eye. Another important reason for this is the reflection of light, 5 natural color is white. When the   
 6 bubbles of soaps reflect off lights into our eyes, with the air in the bubbles speeding up the scattering of light, soaps appear white or greyish. That’s why soap lather is always white!

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| 1. | (A) | scents | (B) | hues | (C) | shapes | (D) | ingredients |
| 2. | (A) | whether | (B) | whichever | (C) | however | (D) | whatever |
| 3. | (A) | lies in | (B) | floods with | (C) | takes off | (D) | calls for |
| 4. | (A) | virtually | (B) | spherically | (C) | initially | (D) | progressively |
| 5. | (A) | what | (B) | which | (C) | where | (D) | whose |
| 6. | (A) | light-skinned | (B) | light-skinning | (C) | thin-skinned | (D) | thin-skinning |

(2) In convenience stores, it’s common to see people dying to get their hands on chocolate bars, potato chips and sugary drinks. This 7 desire to dig in a particular food is referred to as cravings. Generally, people assume that our cravings for certain foods 8 nutritional deficiency.  
 9 , according to the research of Ivan Pavlov, a Russian scientist, cravings are more psychological rather than physiological. His groundbreaking experiment reveals that dogs could be conditioned to salivate when hearing a bell, even 10 of a food source. This is because mammals are likely to associate food with outside stimulus. 11 , due to ads and movies, we humans have been programmed to connect chocolate with romance. It is no wonder that most of us can’t help 12 for chocolate bar when we are being loved or heartbroken.

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| 7. | (A) | prior | (B) | benevolent | (C) | rare | (D) | intense |
| 8. | (A) | stem from | (B) | correspond with | (C) | serve as | (D) | switch to |
| 9. | (A) | To begin with | (B) | In fact | (C) | Otherwise | (D) | As a result |
| 10. | (A) | in the absence | (B) | in the aftermath of | (C) | in the face | (D) | in the hope |
| 11. | (A) | Consequently | (B) | In comparison | (C) | Moreover | (D) | For instance |
| 12. | (A) | to reach | (B) | having reached | (C) | reaching | (D) | being reached |

(3) Who hasn’t looked into an aquarium tank and been mesmerized? From goldfish bowls to whale shark tanks, aquariums enjoy popularity and hold 13 for people of all ages. One reason for the popularity and growth of public aquariums is the calming effect that watching fish has 14 people. Recent research indicates that gazing at aquarium fish reduces people’s blood pressure and heart rate and 15 the greater the number of fish viewed is, the more significantly viewers’ health gets improved. Therefore, people living a stress-filled life are advised to 16 an aquarium to get some relief. Nowadays, in addition to entertaining the public, aquariums serve different purposes. 17 most aquariums showcase magnificent creatures, some are opened up for marine research and conservation. For example, the Paris Aquarium houses a large number of unwanted goldfish, providing them with 18 treatment such as receiving antibiotics.

(reference: https://www.zooceanarium.com/aquariums.html)

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| 13. | (A) | phenomena | (B) | diversity | (C) | fascination | (D) | legacy |
| 14. | (A) | on | (B) | for | (C) | to | (D) | with |
| 15. | (A) | which | (B) | where | (C) | when | (D) | that |
| 16. | (A) | get rid of | (B) | adapt to | (C) | drop by | (D) | catch on |
| 17. | (A) | Due to | (B) | Despite | (C) | Similar to | (D) | While |
| 18. | (A) | generous | (B) | medical | (C) | inhumane | (D) | discriminatory |

**II. Passage Completion 7%(每題1分)**

You may have been fascinated by the following experience: reaching inside the compartment,  
retrieving an egg-shaped plastic container, and excitedly twisting it open. Rather than giving customers the freedom to choose, gashapon dispenses a 19 item from a selection of roughly a dozen. With items 20 from keychains and cellphone straps to underwear and household object, gashapon is a unique aspect of Japan and an addictive form of entertainment.

The history of gashapon dates back to the 1960s, when Ryuzo Shigeta, a Japanese businessman, was seeking solutions to improving the quality of vending machines. To ensure a clean and 21 purchasing experience, he decided to put each prize into an individual plastic 22 . Later, Bandi, a Japanese toy maker, introduced more 23 toys, allowing the gashapon to charge more. Afterwards, with products based on movie heroes and anima characters coming out, customers would try to collect the whole set, making popular series of gashapon toys 24 within a week. Today, 25 to people of all ages, this humble machine provides customers with items from a cuddly Hello Kitty to a mighty Transformer, and thus remains popular and brightens up our days.

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| (A) | random | (B) | sell out | (C) | capsule | (D) | featuring |
| (AB) | sophisticated | (AC) | geared | (AD) | sanitary | (BC) | ranging |

**III. Reading Comprehension 8%(每題2分)**

Today when most people think of “The Wright Brothers,” they think of the intelligent, successful, inventors of the first powered airplane. So you might be surprised to find out that Orville and Wilbur Wright were once mischievous students who never graduated from high school. Orville and Wilbur grew up in a large family in Dayton, Ohio. Their father, who was a newspaper editor as well as a church bishop, encouraged his sons to pursue their own intellectual interests, and from an early age, Orville and Wilbur Wright were fascinated by mechanics and flying. Once when caught by his teacher working on a toy helicopter in class, Orville explained that one day he planned to build a machine big enough to fly carrying them both.

In 1889, when he was only 18 years old, Orville left high school and started a printing business, using a press that he had made himself. Wilbur joined the business, and they did very well. In 1893, when bicycling had become popular, the enterprising Wright brothers decided to open a bicycle repair shop across the street. Eventually they were building and selling custom-made bicycles as well as repairing them.

With two successful businesses, the brothers could afford to spend time on their other interests. They read everything they could get their hands on concerning aviation and aeronautics. Orville and Wilbur were especially interested in the experiments of other flight inventors, such as Octave Chanute in the United States and Otto Lilienthal in Germany. The Wright brothers were devastated when Lilienthal was killed by an unexpected gust of wind in a glider accident in 1890. Wilbur spent days in the library studying Lilienthal's designs and concluded that the trick to successful flight would be inventing a plane you could control and power. The Wright brothers would spend the next thirteen years of their lives pursuing that dream. They achieved powered flight on December 17, 1903.

Considering their enormous accomplishment, Orville and Wilbur were surprised when only two newspapers reported on their first flight. Many people suspected the Wright brothers were lying or had faked flight somehow. The Wright brothers also were suffering from money problems. Building airplanes is a very expensive hobby, and the Wright brothers needed a ***patent*** for their airplane design if they expected to ever earn any money from it. Otherwise other people could just copy and sell their planes. Orville and Wilbur continued to improve their plane designs and also took to doing flight demonstrations in America and eventually also in Europe. Most people, it seemed, didn’t believe in airplanes until they saw one with their own eyes. Finally, in 1909, President Theodore Roosevelt contacted the Wright brothers and signed a deal with them to build airplanes for the US army. They continued to design and manufacture planes until 1912, when Wilbur died of typhoid fever. Even though the Wright Plane Company continued to exist after Wilbur's death, Orville sold his shares and retired. He continued to act as a consultant to other scientists, but Orville would not invent again without his brother.

26. Which of the following is true about the Wright Brothers?

(A) These two intelligent inventors were once role model students at school.

(B) They were grounded by their father for making a toy helicopter in class.

(C) To invent a plane, Orville got a doctoral degree in mechanical engineering.

(D) Both of them had an experience of working in a printing press.

27. Put Wright Brothers’ life events in chronological order according to the article.

1. The U.S.’ president signed a deal with the Wright Brothers.

2. The Wright Brothers ran a bicycle repair shop.

3. Wilbur died from fever.

4. A flight inventor whom Wright Brothers admired lost his life.

5. The Wright Brothers successfully invented a powered flight.

(A) 13245 (B) 24513 (C) 25341 (D) 54231

28. What happened after the Wright Brothers successfully invented an airplane?

(A) Dozens of newspaper wanted to have an exclusive interview with them.

(B) Because of their accomplishment, money was no longer a problem for them.

(C) They gave flight demonstrations not only in the U.S. but in Europe.

(D) About a decade later, both Wilbur and Orville passed away.

29. Which of the following word is closest in meaning to “**patent**” in paragraph 4?

(A) official legal right to make, sell or use an invention

(B) professional advice offered by specialists

(C) possibility of improving the quality of something

(D) measures taken to prevent things from destruction

**IV. Vocabulary 15% (每題1分)**

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| 30. | In the trade war, the U.S. imposed 15% \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on 112 billion of Chinese imports, bringing struggles for farmers and manufacturers and higher prices for consumers. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | regimes | (B) | sanctions | (C) | tariffs | (D) | ventures |
| 31. | In the speech contest, the little girl was so anxious that she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, having trouble making herself understood. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | smacked | (B) | staggered | (C) | strangled | (D) | stammered |
| 32. | After the health checkup, she found a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in her breast, and was advised to have a thorough examination. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | lump | (B) | stack | (C) | coil | (D) | strand |

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| 33. | In the end of the semester, teachers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ students’ performance and calculate final grades. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | evaluate | (B) | eliminate | (C) | encounter | (D) | enforce |
| 34. | This is a precious chance for you to take a working holiday. If you don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ this opportunity, you might not get another one. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | fetch | (B) | flee | (C) | glide | (D) | grab |

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| 35. | In a talent show, one of my classmates \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the way Lady Gaga sings and dances, blowing us away by copying her appearance and expressions. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | illustrated | (B) | informed | (C) | imitated | (D) | implied |
| 36. | To study long hours without \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Sarah decided to remove all distractions, avoiding snacks and turning off all the electronic devices. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | interruption | (B) | indication | (C) | inspection | (D) | invasion |
| 37. | When it comes to parenting style, Tiger moms and dads push and pressure their children to focus on core academic subjects, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the way for their future success. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | paving | (B) | mending | (C) | occupying | (D) | overlooking |
| 38. | The highway was blocked by a terrifying crash. After waiting for thirty minutes, the police finally told us to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the next exit | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | trespass | (B) | proceed | (C) | distribute | (D) | scatter |
| 39. | You cannot deprive somebody of life, liberty and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of happiness since everyone deserves a peaceful, joyful life. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | privilege | (B) | procedure | (C) | proposal | (D) | pursuit |
| 40. | Uber co-founder Travis Kalanick \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from board of directors and promised that he would continue to cheer for its future from the sidelines after leaving the company. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | registered | (B) | resigned | (C) | repaired | (D) | reserved |
| 41. | Because of lack of maintenance and later damage by a severe earthquake, the palace fell into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | ruin | (B) | retreat | (C) | robbery | (D) | renovation |
| 42. | Before playing board games, the kids \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a coin to decide who would have the first turn. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | sprayed | (B) | stirred | (C) | spun | (D) | stabbed |
| 43. | Feeling offended, the guy kept cursing and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as he slammed the door shut and ran from the room. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | striving | (B) | swearing | (C) | stripping | (D) | switching |
| 44. | This credit card allows you to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ up to twenty thousand dollars a day from ATMs. | | | | | | | |
|  | (A) | accumulate | (B) | obtain | (C) | sprinkle | (D) | withdraw |

**Textbook**

**V. Cloze Test 22% (每題1分)**

(1) When people have strong feelings about something, they’ll probably express them verbally or even try to create something that will endure for long. At all times all over the world, people have   
 45 poetry to convey their strongest emotions. Robert Frost, a highly acclaimed poet of the 20th century, is a prime example. His most famous poem *The Road Not Taken* was written during his stay in England, 46 he used to stroll in the countryside with a friend, who would always complain afterwards that they 47 even more gorgeous scenery but for his initial choice. In this poem, the narrator, caught in the dilemma of decision-making, looked around, hesitated, and then selected the one that was 48 less traveled, though they were actually equally off the beaten path. Deep down, he was aware that it was unlikely to go back for 49 one. All he could do was 50 himself recounting his dilemma with a sigh many years later. With the theme gained from daily events, this poem can truly 51 people’s empathy when they reflect on their past experiences of making decisions. Actually, every decision people make directs them to a different series of choices. There’s no knowing whether the decisions are right or wrong. 52 , there is little possibility of altering a decision later in life once it is made as there is no going back in time. Therefore, whatever choices we make, we have to be responsible for the final choice we have made. After all, it is no use crying over spilt milk.

45. (A) connected to (B) derived from (C) turned to (D) appealed to

46. (A) that (B) there (C) when (D) which

47. (A) would enjoy (B) might not enjoy (C) could have enjoyed (D) should have enjoyed

48. (A) eventually (B) consistently (C) superficially (D) scarcely

49. (A) another (B) the others (C) any other (D) the other

50. (A) recall (B) suggest (C) consider (D) picture

51. (A) raise (B) rise (C) arise (D) arouse

52. (A) In conclusion (B) Furthermore (C) Consequently (D) Nevertheless

(2) Whether to disconnect a patient’s respirator has always been a controversial issue. 53 view this from the perspective of legal neutrality. They hold that the existence of a patient is all that is required. That is, severely brain damaged 54 the patient is, making him or her hooked up to a respirator, we still need to sustain his or her life. Therefore, with a view to 55 such “existence,” every medical decision is indispensable. We have, 56 , the right to deprive a person of his life, so unplugging a patient’s life-support equipment is equal to murder. 57 , supporters argue that medical truth has little to do with legal neutrality because no medical action or decision in the ward is neutral. Respirators only make a patient “exist” without “being alive.” Only when patients are able to regain consciousness, breathe on their own lungs and live with dignity 58 their lives be meaningful. So, it is really 59 that legal neutrality is the reason why patients should not be removed from their respirators. To the supporters, medical truth should always go first while making such decisions.

53. (A) Opponents (B) Advocates (C) Promoters (D) Rebels

54. (A) like (B) although (C) for (D) as

55. (A) presuming (B) recognizing (C) ensuring (D) executing

56. (A) by no means (B) at any rate (C) in effect (D) in a sense

57. (A) Otherwise (B) On the other hand (C) Needless to say (D) Paradoxically

58. (A) that (B) can (C) thus (D) do

59. (A) self-evident (B) emphatic (C) inconceivable (D) unpredictable

(3) The 2011 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to three African women for their nonviolent struggle for the safety of women and for women’s rights to full participation in peace­building work. Of the three winners, the most highly praised is perhaps Leymah Gbowee. She led women to 60 the feared warlords during the civil wars in Liberia. She once talked about a dream she had 61 someone, a total stranger, urged her to organize the women of her church to pray for peace. “It was a crazy dream,” she said. Indeed, at that time prayer seemed like a weak protest to voice 62 with the wars. However, seeing tens of thousands of her people dying and numerous children starving, both in her dream and in reality, 63 Gbowee with rage. Then, the woman who had the crazy dream decided it was time that she, despite all adversity and obstacles, 64 something for her country. In spite of little power and resources compared to the warlords, Gbowee led protests, with local women praying and singing in a fish market day after day. Her efforts forced the warring factions to have peace talks, which eventually 65 raindrops of peace to fall on her war­torn country, a country sweltering with the heat of brutality and injustice. Through all her devotion, Liberia now, however, is still 66 considered the world’s most stable society. But Gbowee has enlightened us about the incredible power available to the most ordinary people—if we are willing to act with courage and unwavering commitment.

60. (A) rise up against (B) stand up for (C) set out for (D) be involved in

61. (A) that (B) in it (C) what (D) in which

62. (A) discord (B) discontent (C) objection (D) endurance

63. (A) filled (B) interfered (C) conceived (D) charmed

64. (A) does (B) do (C) did (D) be doing

65. (A) left (B) made (C) kept (D) allowed

66. (A) extensively (B) hardly (C) practically (D) radically

**VI. Passage Completion 6%** **(每題1分)**

The concept “green building” refers to the use of certain building materials to lighten the burden on the environment. Green buildings are environmentally-friendly and have become an increasing trend in recent decades. The outward appearance of such buildings is usually not much different from those 67 from non-green materials, but the former do help protect the environment. Green buildings often use natural resources such as bamboo, straw, stones, and lumber. All of these materials are recyclable, renewable, or even reusable. Recycled materials are not 68 to liquids and metals only. They also include doors and windows removed from buildings that have been torn down. Organic compounds such as cellulose, which break down into molecules 69 to the environment, are used as well. Mostly, green buildings are designed to be in harmony with the surrounding areas. Therefore, they are usually equipped with devices of solar, windy, or wind power to 70 electricity. There are many 71 benefits of green buildings. The most important two are reducing energy use, which prevents the energy resources from being   
 72 used, and reducing waste, which keeps pollution down. Without a doubt, this kind of building will surely become more and more popular in the future.

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| (A) humble (B) notable (C) harmless (D) overly (E) interchangeably  (AB) generate (AC) detect (AD) constructed (AE) restricted (BC) designated |

**VII. Discourse Structure 4% (每題1分)**

There are many ways to wage war, and siege tactics have been used throughout history to weaken the enemy. Laying siege to a city consists of surrounding it and waiting for hunger, thirst, or hopelessness to overwhelm the population, forcing them to surrender. During the Bosnian war (1992-1995), Serbian and Yugoslav lay siege to Sarajevo and bombed it, smashing the buildings to pieces and filling the roads with deep bomb craters. 73 In some places, only blackened frames remained where houses had once stood. Soldiers shot at anything that moved. No one was safe in the midst of it all—no hospitals, churches, and schools were off limits from attack. Sarajevo residents took shelter in cellars, basements, and burnt out buildings. 74 Many of the dead were children. After much delay, NATO finally resolved to intervene in the face of this outrageous attack by armies on civilians. 75 With the war over, peace returned to Sarajevo and it became a civilized place once again. 76 Those who had witnessed their city’s destruction began picking up the pieces of their lives.

(A) Over ten thousand people were killed, with many thousands more badly injured or missing.

(B) After NATO forces had gathered, the longest siege in modern times ended.

(C) These strategies eventually prevented the city from lying under siege.

(D) Some responsible army officers were convicted of war crimes for ordering the siege.

(E) Terror gripped the city, terrifying civilians of all ages.

**VIII. Reading Comprehension 20%**

**題組77-79 (6% 每題2分) Choose the most suitable moral lesson below for each short story.**

(A) In quarreling about the shadow, we often lose the substance.

(B) Those who seek to please everybody please nobody.

(C) Short cuts make long delays.

(D) Beauty is in the eye of the beholder.

(E) Notoriety is often mistaken for fame.

77. A middle-aged man, whose hair had begun to turn gray, tried to win the hearts of two women at the same time. One of them was young, and the other well advanced in years. The elder woman, ashamed to be courted by a man younger than herself, always pulled out some portion of his black hairs whenever the man visited her. The younger, on the contrary, not wishing to become the wife of an old man, was equally zealous in removing every gray hair she could find. Thus between them both, he very soon found that he had not a hair left on his head.

78. A dog used to run up quietly to the heels of everyone he met, and to bite them without notice. His master suspended a bell about his neck so that the Dog might give notice of his presence wherever he went. Thinking it a mark of distinction, the Dog grew proud of his bell and went tinkling it all over the marketplace. One day an old hound said to him: "Why do you make such an exhibition of yourself? The bell that you carry is not, believe me, any kind of merit, but on the contrary a mark of disgrace, a public notice to all men to avoid you as an ill-mannered dog."

79. A Traveler hired a Donkey to transport him to a distant place on an extremely hot day. Halfway, the Traveler stopped to rest, and sought shelter from the heat under the Shadow of the Donkey. However, this afforded only protection for one person. As the Traveler and the Owner of the Donkey both claimed it, a violent dispute arose between them as to which of them had the right to the Shadow. The owner maintained that he had let the Donkey out only, and not his Shadow. The Traveler asserted that he had, with the rental of the Donkey, hired his Shadow also. The quarrel started from words and turned into blows, and while the men fought, the Donkey galloped off.

**題組80-83 8% (每題2分)**

Euthanasia is the termination of a very sick person’s life in order to relieve them of their suffering. A person who undergoes euthanasia usually has an incurable condition. In many cases, it is carried out at the person's request but there are times when they may be so ill that the decision is made by relatives, medics or, in some instances, the courts. The term is derived from the Greek word “euthanatos,” which means easy death. Euthanasia has been at the center of very heated debates for many years and is surrounded by religious, ethical and practical considerations. It raises especially a number of agonizing moral dilemmas: Is it ever right to end the life of a terminally ill patient who is undergoing severe pain and suffering? Under what circumstances is it **justifiable** for the medical staff to implement euthanasia without fear of being accused of murder?

At the heart of these arguments are the different ideas that people have about the meaning and value of human existence. Should human beings have the right to decide on issues of life and death? There are also a number of arguments based on practical issues. Some people think that euthanasia shouldn't be allowed, even if it was morally right, because it could be used as a cover for murder. Euthanasia can be carried out either by taking actions, including giving a lethal injection or by not doing what is necessary to keep a person alive. It is not euthanasia if a patient dies as a result of refusing extraordinary or burdensome medical treatment. It's not euthanasia to give a drug in order to reduce pain, even though the drug causes the patient to die sooner. This is because the doctor's intention was to relieve the pain, not to kill the patient. This argument is sometimes known as the Doctrine of Double Effect.

Very often people call euthanasia 'mercy killing', perhaps thinking of it for someone who is terminally ill and suffering prolonged, unbearable pain. Most people think unbearable pain is the main reason people seek euthanasia, but some surveys in the USA and the Netherlands showed that less than a third of requests for euthanasia were made because of severe pain. In fact, most terminally ill people can have their quality of life severely damaged by physical conditions such as nausea and vomiting, breathlessness, paralysis and difficulty in swallowing. Psychological factors that cause them to think of euthanasia also include depression, fearing loss of control or dignity, feeling a burden, or dislike of being dependent. As euthanasia concerns complex ethics, heated debates on this issue of life and death will be here to stay.

80. What is the purpose of the article?

(A) Introduce the controversy around euthanasia.

(B) Assert human rights to life-altering choices.

(C) Present the dilemma facing the medical staff.

(D) Approve of the implementation of euthanasia.

81. Which of the following consequence can we infer from the passage if euthanasia is legalized?

(A) The Doctrine of Double Effect will become more common.

(B) Euthanasia is likely to be abused by some to commit crimes.

(C) More drug will be given to terminally ill patients to ease pain.

(D) The court can no longer influence the life and death decision.

82. Which of the following is NOT a key reason for the majority of terminally ill patients in the U.S. and the Netherlands to request euthanasia?

(A) Being unable to eat or drink normally. (B) Having no choice but to rely on others.

(C) Experiencing a loss of self-esteem. (D) Suffering from severe physical pain.

83. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the word “**justifiable**” in paragraph one?

(A) reasonable (B) hasty (C) outrageous (D) moderate

**題組84-89為填充題 6% (每格1分)**

**請在非選答案卷上作答，答案必須是抄自文章中的字句，不可改寫，拼字、大小寫錯誤不給分。**

The following are three of the 100 best inventions in year 2019 listed by TIME. Please read the introduction of the inventions and fill in the blanks in the table below according to the introduction.

1. People over 65 are the fastest-growing age group in much of the developed world, but the growth of the eldercare workforce isn’t keeping pace. The shortage of paid care workers in the U.S. alone could exceed 150,000 by 2030, a gap that Dublin-based Akara Robotics believes AI can help fill. Akara’s signature creation is Stevie, a socially assistive robot designed for care homes. The robot has a friendly face, and can be adapted to play games, make deliveries and facilitate video chats. During initial trials this year in a Washington, D.C., retirement community, researchers found that residents liked Stevie best when it was entertaining them with stories and being social. Those features are important to get right, says Conor McGinn, Stevie’s lead engineer, as they are “the things that seem to affect people’s quality of life.”
2. Diagnosing breast cancer can be a worrisomely old-school process. For all of the 21st century tech that can image tumors, the ultimate diagnosis still depends on the radiologist’s eyes and judgment. With 30 million breast-cancer screenings in the U.S. each year, that can lead to a lot of false negatives and positives. QuantX provides support for radiologists with AI-enabled software that analyzes MRIs to confirm or challenge their diagnosis. The system was approved by the FDA in 2017 when a clinical study showed a 39% reduction in missed cancers and a 20% improvement in overall accuracy. QuantX is currently being tried out at the University of Chicago and the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center.
3. This robot may look like a cute alien, but don’t let the design fool you—it’s an artificial-intelligence-powered tool designed to help kids ages 3 to 7 learn language and STEM skills. Using machine learning, Roybi Robot gradually tailors its lessons and responses to a child’s unique learning style, even recognizing the child’s emotions and incorporating content he or she most enjoys. Kids can hear a story, sing a song or learn a lesson. Kayla Prochnow, a content specialist at Roybi, says the robot gives children personalized education in early childhood, a crucial time when they’re soaking up language like a sponge. The company hopes the robot will give kids a strong foundation for success.

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| **Names of Inventions** | **Target Users** | **Major Function** |
| 1. 84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | It helps them improve their quality of life. |
| (B) 85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | radiologists | 88. It helps improve the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of breast cancer diagnoses |
| (C) Roybi Robot | 87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 89. It helps them learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |

~~ As you walk into the examination hall, remember that you were born to achieve great things in life. May all the luck of the universe be your companion in the challenge ahead. Good luck! ~~

**臺北市立松山高中108學年度第一學期 高三英文科期末考解答**

**Ivy Analytical English: Dec. and Vocabulary 4500 & 7000**

**I. Cloze Test 18% (每題1分)** \*2 (B)whichever(D)whatever皆給分

1~6 BBAADC 7~12 DABADC 13~18 CADCDB

**II. Passage Completion 7%(每題1分)**

19~25 (A), (BC), (AD), (C), (AB), (B), (AC)

**III. Reading Comprehension 8%(每題2分)**  \*27送分

26~29 DBCA

**IV. Vocabulary 15% (每題1分)**

30~34 CDAAD 35~39 CAABD 40~44 BACBD

**Textbook**

**V. Cloze Test 22% (每題1分)**

45~52 CCCCDDDB 53~59 ADCABBC 60~66 ADBACDB

**VI. Passage Completion 6%** **(每題1分)**

67~72 (AD), (AE), (C), (AB), (B), (D)

**VII. Discourse Structure 4% (每題1分)**

73~76 EABD

**VIII. Reading Comprehension 20%**

77-79 6% (每題2分)BEA80-83 8% (每題2分) ABDA

**84-89** 6% **每格1分，拼字、大小寫錯誤不給分。**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Names of Inventions** | **Target Users** | **Major Function** |
| 1. 84. **Stevie** | 86. **people over 65  (People)** | It helps them improve their quality of life. |
| (B) 85. **QuantX** | radiologists | 88. It helps improve the **overall accuracy** of breast cancer diagnoses. |
| (C) Roybi Robot | 87. **kids ages 3 to 7  (Kids)** | 89. It helps them learn **language and STEM skills**. |

**臺北市立松山高中108學年度第一學期 高三英文科期末考 非選答案卷**

**✯答案務必用筆尖較粗且為黑色墨水的筆書寫。**

**班級：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 座號：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　姓名：\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**題組84-89為填充題 6% (每格1分)**

**請在此答案卷上作答，答案必須是抄自文章中的字句，不可改寫，拼字、大小寫錯誤不給分。**

**84~85答案只有一個字，86~89答案不只一個字。**

|  |  |  |
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| **Names of Inventions** | **Target Users** | **Major Function** |
| 1. 84. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | It helps them improve their quality of life. |
| (B) 85. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | radiologists | 88. It helps improve the  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of breast cancer diagnoses. |
| (C) Roybi Robot | 87. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 89. It helps them learn \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |