

R11

Units 4—6

CLASS _____ NO. _____ NAME _____

SCORE

一、字彙選擇 (20%)

- _____

1. The patient received _____ treatment, so his condition took a turn for the worse.
(A) unfair (B) strict (C) capable (D) inappropriate
- _____

2. The giant tortoise considered extinct for 100 years is now discovered. Scientists are trying to prevent it from _____ again.
(A) vanishing (B) promoting (C) settling (D) battling
- _____

3. The laborers plan to stage a protest next week and make a direct _____ to the government for their rights.
(A) plot (B) contest (C) appeal (D) pioneer
- _____

4. To improve reading comprehension, it is suggested that students understand the _____ of texts before they read.
(A) impact (B) institution (C) structure (D) establishment
- _____

5. The government took further measures to _____ the historical attraction from being hurt by tourism.
(A) pour (B) preserve (C) proceed (D) preview
- _____

6. Now that the civil war has come to an end, people from the two regions can finally meet one another after a long _____.
(A) separation (B) celebration (C) caution (D) discrimination
- _____

7. The bill will have a great influence on the future of the _____ country, so it should be carefully examined.
(A) lingering (B) entire (C) numerous (D) historic
- _____

8. Anna is so absorbed in the project she is responsible for that she is not _____ her boss is standing behind her.
(A) curious (B) capable (C) cautious (D) conscious
- _____

9. With the sky getting darker and the _____ getting louder, it's best to carry an umbrella when you go out.
(A) thunder (B) battle (C) shock (D) campaign
- _____

10. Howard thinks his life is a real mess. He was laid off and then got divorced. He really needs to _____ a change.
(A) tear apart (B) crowd out (C) result in (D) cry out for

二、綜合測驗 (20%)

- (A)

Scientists investigating plant extinction say they are “alarmed” and “frightened” by what they have found. In a study, experts report that nearly 600 species have disappeared in the last 250 years

and warn that the real figure may be 11 .

Although extinction occurs naturally, plant extinction 12 occurring as fast if there were no human intervention. In fact, scientists estimate that human activity makes plants die off 500 times 13 . The species losses occur mainly as a result of the cutting down of trees and turning natural habitats into fields. 14 millions of species, including humans, depend on plants to live, the extinction of one species can cause a chain reaction to other species. In addition, islands and tropical ecosystems are the victims as well.

To prevent further extinctions, researchers are devoted to preservation research and action, and they even consider it possible 15 some species back one day. Through protection and restoration, the harm reversed by human activity can be cured to some extent.

- _____

11. (A) in brief (B) at risk (C) of value (D) beyond belief
- _____

12. (A) would be (B) would not be (C) would have been (D) would not have been
- _____

13. (A) slow (B) slower (C) fast (D) faster
- _____

14. (A) Although (B) Since (C) Unless (D) When
- _____

15. (A) to bring (B) bringing (C) to be brought (D) brought

(B) Many indigenous peoples have their own languages which they regard as an essential part of their culture. However, many indigenous languages are in danger of disappearing. many indigenous languages are in danger of disappearing. It was this threat 16 prompted the United Nations to take urgent action to preserve the endangered languages. 17 , to make the public aware of this issue, in 2019, the UN declared the year to be “the International Year of Indigenous Languages”(IYIL2019).

Of the estimated 6,700 languages spoken around the world, 40% are 18 as fading away, the majority of which are indigenous languages. These languages represent not only systems of communication but ancient knowledge that 19 for thousands of years. For the indigenous groups that speak them, these languages are what connect them to their unique cultures, values, and traditions.

20 the United Nations working side by side with governments, researchers, and indigenous groups, the IYIL2019 will raise awareness about promoting and protecting indigenous languages. In doing so, chances are that those who speak indigenous languages can strengthen their cultures.

- _____

16. (A) who (B) that (C) what (D) where
- _____

17. (A) Furthermore (B) Therefore (C) Instead (D) However
- _____

18. (A) considered (B) referred (C) looked into (D) thought of
- _____

19. (A) exist (B) existed (C) has existed (D) had existed
- _____

20. (A) In (B) Of (C) With (D) From

三、文意選填 (20%)


For 180 million years, dinosaurs ruled the Earth. Scientists say that up to 1,000 different species of dinosaurs once roamed the planet. Then, about 66 million years ago, all of these dinosaurs

disappeared 21 . Although there are 22 theories about what caused the extinction of these creatures, the following are the two main ones.

The first theory proposes that the Earth suffered the 23 of a large asteroid from outer space 66 million years ago. This made the planet’s atmosphere filled with large amounts of gas and dust. It, 24 to say, greatly affected the climate. It was this dramatic change of the climate that 25 in the disappearance of dinosaurs. Evidence to support this theory can be found in large amounts of rare chemical elements from outer space that are common near most dinosaur 26 .

The second theory suggests that it was something from the Earth that caused dinosaurs to go extinct—volcanoes. Those who 27 this theory say it is more likely that volcanic eruptions here on Earth filled the air with deadly gases and thus changed the planet’s climate. They point to the fact that volcanoes were much more active on Earth in 28 times, and it still occurs today.

In fact, which theory is the reason for the extinction is still a matter for 29 . Some scientists even have 30 to combine the two theories to say that both asteroid strikes and volcanic activities may have caused the dinosaurs to disappear from the Earth. Although scientists in the field do not reach a consensus, there is one thing everyone agrees upon—dinosaurs no longer exist today.

 roam 漫步 asteroid 小行星 volcanic 火山的 eruption 爆發 consensus 共識

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| (A) numerous | (B) entirely | (C) impact | (D) fossils | (E) attempted |
| (F) prehistoric | (G) debate | (H) promote | (I) resulted | (J) needless |

21. _____
22. _____
23. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. _____

四、閱讀測驗 (16%)


Discrimination can take many forms. It can be based on religion, social class, and skin color, to name just a few. The winner of the 2007 Pulitzer Prize, Natasha Trethewey, reveals another—the discrimination of history. Her award-winning collection of poetry, *Native Guard*, intends to make sure nobody forgets a part of history that has been too commonly left out of history books.

Natasha Trethewey is no stranger to racial discrimination. She was raised in the south by a black mother and a white father in a time when interracial marriages were still illegal. Many of her poems are in honor of her mother who was murdered when Trethewey was a teen. But her most important goal in this collection of poetry was to dig up a buried part of American history that was not only close to her hometown, but close to her heart.

The 1st Louisiana Native Guard was a New Orleans-based group of black soldiers. It was formed to help the Union Army fight the Confederate States Army during the American Civil War. Their heroic efforts helped win important victories and eventually made it possible for more black soldiers to be allowed to fight in the army. At the time, however, they were still discriminated against by white soldiers. Unfortunately, although these battles have been recorded and written about, the 1st Louisiana Native Guards haven’t gained as much respect as the white soldiers.

Natasha Trethewey’s writing poetically describes the emotions and sacrifices these soldiers

experienced. Her poems have won her an award and much recognition. Most importantly, her work has shed some light on an important part of history.

 interracial 不同種族間的 heroic 英勇的 shed light on 揭露

31. What is the passage mainly about?
(A) A book review of the collection of the poetry.
(B) An author’s childhood.
(C) The composition of a heroic army.
(D) A story behind the collection and its author.
32. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) Trethewey’s collection describes different forms of discrimination.
(B) The goal of Trethewey’s poems is to reveal the hidden history of America.
(C) Black soldiers gained benefits from the victory of the American Civil War.
(D) *Native Guard* mainly describes the discrimination Trethewey experienced as a child.
33. If you need to do further research based on this passage, which of the following research topics is **LEAST** suitable?
(A) The military strategies of the Union Army. (B) Trethewey’s poetry and her life.
(C) Discrimination in American history. (D) The writing styles in *Native Guard*.
34. Which of the following do we learn from the passage?
(A) Natasha Trethewey is devoted to removing racial discrimination in her teens.
(B) The collection, *Native Guard*, is one of the best-selling books in the US history.
(C) The history described in *Native Guard* is seldom included in history books.
(D) The Union Army received much attention and earned the respect of white soldiers.

五、寫作測驗 (24%)

(A)整句式翻譯

35. 在民主國家，無論你是誰及無論你的膚色是什麼，你都有權利為自己發聲。

36. 如果那時這個國家沒有發生戰爭的話，人們就不會受極大的痛苦。

37. 在做了好多次嘗試之後，Jerry 發現在數學上沒有進步是令人失望的。(find + it + adj.)

(B)照樣造句

38. I am reading a book with my cat sleeping beside me. (請用 with + O. + Ving/p.p. 造句)
With _____.
39. The way we acquire knowledge has been changed by modern technology.
(請用 S + have + been + p.p. (by + O.) 造句)
_____.
40. There is no denying that laughter is the best medicine. (請用 there is no + Ving ... 造句)
There is no _____.

有著作權・不准翻印

