

市立新北高工 112 學年度第 1 學期 第二次段考 試題									班別	座號	電腦卡作答
科 目	字彙與閱讀	命題教師	呂芳鎮	審題教師	施懿珊	年級	三	科別	應英科	姓名	_____

答案卡上方基本資料欄請填寫清楚後，並塗圈劃記。

座 號：第一列為十位數；第二列為個位數。

如 03 號：十劃 0、個劃 3；如 18 號：十劃 1、個劃 8。

用原子筆劃卡、亂塗、毀損卡片或使用姓名貼，使卡片無法讀取者以 0 分計。

**1-20 題：每題 1 分**

**21-60 題：每題 2 分**

**共 100 分**

#### 中英對應

- \_\_\_\_ 1. 敵意 (A) hockey (B) hostage (C) illusion (D) hostility  
 \_\_\_\_ 2. 巨大的 (A) illogical (B) immense (C) impaired (D) hesitant  
 \_\_\_\_ 3. 兜帽 (A) idiot (B) honk (C) hoarse (D) hood  
 \_\_\_\_ 4. 讚美詩歌 (A) hymn (B) hospitality (C) highlight (D) hijacker  
 \_\_\_\_ 5. 發嘶嘶聲 (A) hiss (B) hinder (C) hijack (D) ice-skate

#### 句意測驗

- \_\_\_\_ 6. I can't understand why he did such a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ thing; he mustn't have been thinking carefully.  
 (A) immense (B) hostile (C) idiotic (D) hesitant  
 \_\_\_\_ 7. Make sure that your free-time activities don't \_\_\_\_\_ your progress in your studies.  
 (A) highlight (B) hinder (C) hospitalize (D) hiss  
 \_\_\_\_ 8. Dad fixed a \_\_\_\_\_ to the garage wall, so now we can play basketball in the yard.  
 (A) hostage (B) hood (C) hymn (D) hoop  
 \_\_\_\_ 9. I couldn't concentrate with the sound of drivers \_\_\_\_\_ their horns on the busy street outside.  
 (A) hijacking (B) ice-skating (C) honking (D) humiliating  
 \_\_\_\_ 10. I shouted and cheered so much during the game that I was \_\_\_\_\_ by the end of it.  
 (A) hoarse (B) hospitable (C) illegal (D) homosexual

#### 單字解釋

- A. hijack      B. highlight      C. illusion      D. immense      E. hostage

\_\_\_\_ 11. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who has been captured and is being held for ransom by kidnappers or terrorists.

\_\_\_\_ 12. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a show is the most interesting or exciting part of it.

\_\_\_\_ 13. An object that is \_\_\_\_\_ is very, very big.

\_\_\_\_ 14. To \_\_\_\_\_ a plane, ship, or other type of transportation is to take it over illegally.

\_\_\_\_ 15. If you are under a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, it means you believe something to be true when it isn't.

#### 中英對應

- \_\_\_\_ 16. 公升 (A) lotus (B) logo (C) lottery (D) liter  
 \_\_\_\_ 17. (使)減少 (A) lounge (B) linger (C) lessen (D) lest  
 \_\_\_\_ 18. 蜥蜴 (A) livestock (B) lizard (C) luncheon (D) lifestyle  
 \_\_\_\_ 19. 照字面意義的 (A) literal (B) likewise (C) lonesome (D) lovable  
 \_\_\_\_ 20. 長射程的 (A) lone (B) long-range (C) long-term (D) lifelong

#### 句意測驗

- \_\_\_\_ 21. Mr. Bowman sometimes spends the weekend at his hunting \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains.  
 (A) lyric (B) lodge (C) lime (D) liter  
 \_\_\_\_ 22. I am going to keep half my salary in the bank each month, and if you're smart, you will save your money \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) likewise (B) literally (C) long-range (D) lifelong  
 \_\_\_\_ 23. I will write the address down \_\_\_\_\_ you forget it and lose your way.  
 (A) long-term (B) lone (C) lest (D) likelihood  
 \_\_\_\_ 24. Students are not allowed to \_\_\_\_\_ in the hallways during lunchtime; they must go outside.  
 (A) legalize (B) limp (C) lessen (D) linger  
 \_\_\_\_ 25. It was the first time she had ever bought a \_\_\_\_\_ ticket, and she won a million dollars!  
 (A) lottery (B) lotus (C) lizard (D) loft

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### 釋義

A. lonesome    B. likelihood    C. lyrics    D. lesbian    E. long-term

- \_\_\_\_ 26. Just because she's never had a boyfriend, that doesn't make her a \_\_\_\_.  
 = Just because she's never had a boyfriend, that doesn't mean she is only attracted to women.
- \_\_\_\_ 27. I couldn't sing along because I didn't know the \_\_\_\_.  
 = I didn't know the words to the song, so I couldn't sing along.
- \_\_\_\_ 28. I don't think we will find a \_\_\_\_ solution to this problem.  
 = I don't think there is a permanent solution to this problem.
- \_\_\_\_ 29. The \_\_\_\_ of this happening again is very small.  
 = There is only a very small chance that this will happen again.

- \_\_\_\_ 30. I visit my widowed grandmother often to prevent her from feeling \_\_\_\_.  
 = I often visit my widowed grandmother so that she doesn't feel lonely.

### 中英對應

- \_\_\_\_ 31. 加班    (A) outdo    (B) overtime    (C) overdo    (D) overwork  
 \_\_\_\_ 32. 牡蠣    (A) oyster    (B) ozone    (C) orient    (D) ounce  
 \_\_\_\_ 33. 局外人    (A) orchard    (B) outskirts    (C) organizer    (D) outsider  
 \_\_\_\_ 34. 鴕鳥    (A) orientation    (B) ornament    (C) output    (D) ostrich  
 \_\_\_\_ 35. 整體的    (A) overall    (B) oral    (C) owing    (D) optional

### 單字解釋

A. outdo    B. overhear    C. outskirts    D. orchard    E. out-of-date

- \_\_\_\_ 36. A small piece of land where fruit trees are grown is called an \_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_ 37. Something that is \_\_\_\_ is old-fashioned or too old to use.  
 \_\_\_\_ 38. If you \_\_\_\_ people talking, that means you hear them by accident, without deliberately listening.  
 \_\_\_\_ 39. You \_\_\_\_ someone when you perform a task better than they can.

\_\_\_\_ 40. The areas of a city that are farthest away from the center are called the \_\_\_\_.

### 句意測驗

- \_\_\_\_ 41. Before the semester begins, there is a half-day \_\_\_\_ session for new students.  
 (A) oyster    (B) orientation    (C) outsider    (D) ounce  
 \_\_\_\_ 42. Any water that \_\_\_\_ from the sink will go down that drain in the corner.  
 (A) overflows    (B) overwhelms    (C) overdoes    (D) overworks  
 \_\_\_\_ 43. These days, we hear a lot about the damage to the \_\_\_\_ layer caused by air pollution.  
 (A) outfit    (B) Oriental    (C) ostrich    (D) ozone  
 \_\_\_\_ 44. He's at least twenty kilos \_\_\_\_, and needs to go on a diet right away.  
 (A) owing    (B) overweight    (C) overall    (D) overtime  
 \_\_\_\_ 45. There are different ways of getting there, but I think the train is the best \_\_\_\_.  
 (A) option    (B) output    (C) organizer    (D) outing

### 中英對應

- \_\_\_\_ 46. 尋求    (A) puff    (B) rally    (C) quack    (D) quest  
 \_\_\_\_ 47. 金字塔    (A) pyramid    (B) quiver    (C) ranch    (D) pulse  
 \_\_\_\_ 48. 標點 (符號)    (A) racism    (B) rafting    (C) quarterly    (D) punctuation  
 \_\_\_\_ 49. 球拍    (A) purity    (B) racket    (C) quart    (D) rail  
 \_\_\_\_ 50. 欄杆, 扶手    (A) rape    (B) railing    (C) raft    (D) rack

### 閱讀測驗

Human history produces words and phrases that are popular for a little while but then disappear. For example, the word "hippy" was big in America fifty years ago, during the 1967 Summer of Love. Hippies were young people who believed in peace and love. They wore colorful clothes and often held demonstrations at concerts to celebrate their human values. They believed that people should take care of the environment, which they called ecology, and they felt human rights should apply to everyone, no matter what their differences.

Although hippies now belong to history, what they stood for remains important, especially peace, diversity, and the environment. Diversity celebrates people's differences, their different foods and cultures. Protecting our environment includes solving the problem of global warming

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and making changes to our way of life so our world does not disappear.

Unlike the words “diversity” and “ecology,” fifty years ago people in general did not know the words AI, artificial intelligence. Kids called a robot a “mechanical man,” which was incapable of thinking or feeling. A computer was just a new kind of calculator made for big companies and scientific laboratories. Having AI at one’s fingertips, the way we have today, never crossed people’s minds. Smartphones and iPads were the stuff of science fiction. No one believed a computer could win big and become the world champion of chess!

Likewise, until recently, no one believed an AI program could play the ancient Chinese game of Go, which is even more complex than chess. However, in Wuzhen, China, 19-year-old Chinese Go prodigy, Ke Jie lost big to Google’s AI program AlphaGo. Ke Jie could have won the three-game match, but he believes he lost because he played too much like a human being. Just when he thought he was “very close to winning the match,” his excitement got the better of him. He got careless and lost big. “I could feel my heart thumping,” said Ke Jie. “But maybe because I was too excited, I did some wrong or made stupid moves. I guess that is the weakest point of human beings.”

Many people have mixed feeling about AI and AlphaGo’s defeat of Ke Jie. It maybe be that our weakest point, human emotion, is our biggest strength. Without excitement, how would people care about anything? Neither our history nor our future would have meaning. Perhaps how perfectly AI can play a game is really a minor point along the way to a bigger goal. Maybe the important problem is how to teach AI to believe in life so that it will help us solve problems like global warming. AI must also learn the value of emotion, diversity, and human rights, and that how one plays a game is more important than always winning big. Otherwise, AI may win big by defeating human intelligence. Then, not only will our popular words and phrases disappear but also humanity itself may vanish into history.

51. ( ) The article is mainly about  
 (A) how to play computer games.  
 (B) how AI challenges our future.  
 (C) how computers learned to play chess.  
 (D) Google’s AlphaGo computer program.

52. ( ) Hippies were young Americans who believed in

(A) diversity, peace and love, and ecology.

(B) moving their hips while dancing to music(C)

(C) winning computer games.

(D) demonstrations about food and culture.

53. ( ) Why did Ke Jie finally lose big to AlphaGo?

(A) Ke Jie was actually weak at the Chinese game of Go.

(B) AlphaGo played a trick on Ke Jie.

(C) Ke Jie just got heart attack in the match.

(D) Ke Jie was so excited that he made careless moves.

54. ( ) After reading this article, we can infer that

(A) AI is too dangerous for the average person.

(B) Go is based upon the game of chess.

(C) people must make sure AI values life.

(D) using AI will help students learn history.

55. ( ) Which of the following is true about AI?

(A) It became popular during the Summer of Love.

(B) Scientists use it to study people in laboratories.

(C) It may help people solve problems like global warming.

(D) It is a good way to learn how to play sports.

Imagine that your teacher has given a unique homework assignment. Go offline. Do not use messaging apps. Do not send or receive emails. Do not play or download any online games. How long could you deal with life in so doing? One day? One week?

In fact, most people would find it quite difficult because so many are now online. Twenty years ago, less than 1% of the world was online. Today, more than 3.5 billion people use the Internet. That is almost half of all people on Earth! According to recent surveys, a fifth of Americans use the Internet “almost constantly” and 73% use it at least every day. There have been similar answers in other countries.

Therefore, one teacher’s experience is not really surprising. Mr. Hancock is at Stanford University. He likes to give students weekend assignments that let them really experience things.

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Before 2008, he sometimes asked his classes to go offline for 48 hours. They would agree and then discuss their experiences in class. But just one year later, student attitudes changed as fast as technology.

“When I tried to introduce the task, there was a class revolt,” Mr. Hancock says. In fact, the students complained that the assignment was “impossible and unfair.” The students said that if they went offline they would not be able to complete homework for other classes. They would not be able to get into social activities. What is more, their family friends might worry about them. As a result, since 2009, Mr. Hancock has not attempted to ever give that kind of assignment again.

But what would really happen if people could not access the Internet? This could happen due to a variety of causes. For example, a serious solar storm would send harmful flares from the sun toward us. They would take out satellites, electricity, and computer systems. However, no matter the problem, Internet service providers have enough personnel and plans to get everything up and running.

Still, what would be the effect of no Internet connection? There have been Internet outages before, and we can look at those times for answers. First, the financial costs were not that high. Second, most people just seemed to fall behind schedule on their work. They eventually did the work, but it was completed a few days later. Some companies were actually more productive. Employees did paperwork and other tasks that had been postpone(D) These tasks could be done without the Internet, but employees just kept putting them off.

Believe it or not, the biggest effect of losing the Internet might be emotional. People may start to feel anxious. As Mr. Hancock says, “Most of the Internet is designed for one purpose: to allow us to communicate with each other. An inability to do that would be unsettling.” Another professor at the University of Copenhagen remarked, “The world would not fall apart if we did not have access to the Internet for a day. But for most people, I think even one day without it would be terrifying.”

56. ( ) The reading is mainly about  
 (A) this disadvantages of living without the Internet  
 (B) the invention of the Internet  
 (C) this history of computer  
 (D) the future life in the cyberspace

57. ( ) What did Mr. Hancock ask students to do?  
 (A) Create music  
 (B) Design games  
 (C) Stay off the Internet  
 (D) Study history
58. ( ) What could stop the Internet from working?  
 (A) Teachers  
 (B) The sun  
 (C) TV  
 (D) Rain
59. ( ) According to Mr. Hancock, what was most of the Internet designed for?  
 (A) Research  
 (B) Movies  
 (C) Games  
 (D) Communication
60. ( ) Which of the following is FALSE about this reading?  
 (A) Based on some recent surveys, a fifth of Americans use the Internet all the time.  
 (B) Mr. Hancock’s students said they could find some way out to finish their homework for other classes even if they went offline.  
 (C) A serious solar storm would send harmful flares from the sun toward the earth.  
 (D) The most striking effect of losing the Internet might be emotional.