

市立新北高工 112 學年度第 1 學期開學考試題									班別		座號		電腦卡作答
科 目	英 文	命 題 教 師	溫 雅 君	審 題 教 師	鄭 秀 梅	年 級	二	科 別	應 用 英 語 科	姓 名			是

## 一、中選英(10 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

1. ( ) 非常地；完全地 (A) typically (B) absolutely (C) constantly (D) genuinely

解答 B

2. ( ) 許多的 (A) existing (B) imaginative (C) general (D) numerous

解答 D

3. ( ) 散步 (A) dare (B) honor (C) stroll (D) approach

解答 C

4. ( ) 以……為特色 (A) honor (B) tease (C) fulfill (D) feature

解答 D

5. ( ) 逐漸的 (A) gradual (B) accurate (C) general (D) consistent

解答 A

6. ( ) 範圍包括…… (A) range (B) shelter (C) cooperate (D) research

解答 A

7. ( ) 散步 (A) poverty (B) agriculture (C) stroll (D) imagination

解答 C

8. ( ) 結合 (A) host (B) energy (C) combination (D) modification

解答 C

9. ( ) 耳語 (A) whisper (B) passion (C) event (D) female

解答 A

10. ( ) 價值；意義 (A) worth (B) engagement (C) release (D) champion

解答 A

## 二、英選中(10 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

11. ( ) expect (A) 娛樂 (B) 預期 (C) 嘲弄；取笑 (D) 使人困惑

解答 B

12. ( ) constant (A) 精確的；準確的 (B) 持續不斷的 (C) 持續的；不斷的 (D) 相當渴望的；非常的；極端的

解答 C

13. ( ) stare (A) 碰撞 (B) 盯著看 (C) 拓展 (D) 通知

解答 B

14. ( ) collect (A) 收集；收取 (B) 分辨 (C) 創立；建設 (D) 減少

解答 A

15. ( ) assist (A) 幫助 (B) 發射 (C) 散步 (D) 教育

解答 A

16. ( ) digital (A) 明確的；無疑的 (B) 相等的；同樣的 (C) 數位的 (D) 值得敬佩的

解答 C

17. ( ) overhear (A) 放鬆 (B) 預期 (C) 無意中聽到 (D) 成功辦到

解答 C

18. ( ) conference (A) 障礙 (B) 防禦；辯護 (C) 名人 (D) 會議；研討會

解答 D

19. ( ) shelter (A) 放鬆 (B) 敢 (C) 遮蔽 (D) 達成

解答 C

20. ( ) image (A) 縮寫 (B) 影像；形象 (C) 特色；特點 (D) 品質

解答 B

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### 三、文法選擇 (10 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

21. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ is impossible that Samuel will arrive on time. He is always late. (A) It (B) What (C) That (D) Whether

解答 A

解析 名詞子句 that Samuel will arrive on time 原為主詞，因主詞過長，故用 It 虛主詞代替

22. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ arriving home, Josh patted his dog and gave it some snacks. (A) In (B) On (C) With (D) At

解答 B

解析 句構考點：On/Upon + V-ing/N..., S + V.... 表示「一……就……」

23. ( ) Sophia kept all the windows \_\_\_\_\_ so that fresh air could come in. (A) open (B) to open (C) opens (D) opening

解答 A

解析 本題考「不完全及物動詞 + O + OC」的用法，因為窗戶是「開著」的狀態，故選擇形容詞 open 做受詞補語

24. ( ) I held one end of the rope while Jessica held \_\_\_\_\_ end of it. (A) another (B) the other (C) others (D) still another

解答 B

解析 由於繩索只有兩端，因此要用 one...the other...

25. ( ) No matter \_\_\_\_\_ you see in the magic show, there must be some tricks involved. (A) what (B) when (C) why (D) how

解答 A

解析 句構考點：No matter what 指「無論什麼」。you see 後的受詞不見，只有 what 可取代其後的受詞，when、why 及 how 皆為副詞，不能取代為 see 的受詞

26. ( ) Believe it or not, \_\_\_\_\_, Jack will get it done sooner or later. (A) how difficult the job might be (B) no matter how difficult the job might be (C) whether the job is difficult (D) the more difficult the job is

解答 B

解析 句構考點：語意應該是「無論工作有多難，Jack 遲早會把工作完成」。所以答案為 no matter how difficult the job might be

27. ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher for being late again, the little boy felt very embarrassed. (A) Punishing (B) Punished (C) Punishes (D) To punish

解答 B

解析 本題是(Conj.) V-ing/p.p...., S + V....的分詞構句句型，由句意推斷得知，主詞 the little boy 應該是因為遲到而「被處罰」，故選擇過去分詞 Punished

28. ( ) Seeing his girlfriend interacting so closely with the man, Fred confronted her angrily with his arms \_\_\_\_\_ in front of his chest. (A) cross (B) crossing (C) crossed (D) to cross

解答 C

解析 手臂是被人控制而交叉的，人體四肢都是受控制，故用過去分詞表被動

29. ( ) After a week, the giant woke up from a long sleep, only to find his hands \_\_\_\_\_ behind his back. (A) tie (B) tying (C) to tie (D) tied

解答 D

解析 本題考「不完全及物動詞 + O + OC」的用法，因為 his hands 是被綁的，故用過去分詞 tied 做受詞補語

30. ( ) The teacher divided the class into three groups and assigned a different task to each group. One group had to clean the windows. \_\_\_\_\_ had to mop the floor. And \_\_\_\_\_ had to throw out the garbage. (A) Another; still another (B) Another; the other (C) Others; still others (D) One; another

解答 B

解析 由於全部只有三個組別，因此在提到這三個組別時，依序為 one...another...the other...

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#### 四 、 綜合測驗(10 題 · 每題 2 分 · 共 20 分)

My exchange program taught me a lot about cultural differences. \_\_ (31) \_\_ of the most memorable parts of my stay in Taiwan was a wedding banquet in Kaohsiung.

The banquet was totally different from what I \_\_ (32) \_\_. In America, banquets are held in large dining halls. This one, \_\_ (33) \_\_, was right in the street! \_\_ (34) \_\_ up to shelter all the guest from a fierce sun, a huge tent occupied nearly half the street. Under the tent, guests sat at large round tables, \_\_ (35) \_\_ cheerfully. At one end, cooks worked energetically to prepare food.

My host father explained that this kind of banquet, \_\_ (36) \_\_ a “ban-doh” in Taiwanese, originated in the countryside. In the old days, the whole neighborhood arranged ban-dohs for special events. The host prepared ingredients, and the neighbors helped out. Some would cook, and \_\_ (37) \_\_ would provide tables or assist in other ways. Toward the end, the host gave the guests containers for leftovers and torches to help \_\_ (38) \_\_ their way home. The ban-doh back then was all about enjoying \_\_ (39) \_\_ community and togetherness.

I’m lucky to have seen this fascinating event. It is the first story I will \_\_ (40) \_\_ my friends and family back home. What a wonderful memory of my student exchange experience in Taiwan!

- ( ) (31) (A) Many (B) Each (C) One (D) Some
- ( ) (32) (A) had expected (B) have expected (C) expecting (D) am expecting
- ( ) (33) (A) in the same (B) as a result (C) in addition (D) on the other hand
- ( ) (34) (A) Putting (B) Put (C) Was putting (D) Having put
- ( ) (35) (A) chatted (B) chatting (C) being chatted (D) by chatting
- ( ) (36) (A) known for (B) known as (C) known to (D) known with
- ( ) (37) (A) another (B) other (C) others (D) the other
- ( ) (38) (A) lighted (B) lighting (C) light (D) lights
- ( ) (39) (A) a couple of (B) a number of (C) a sense of (D) a slice of
- ( ) (40) (A) share with (B) fill in (C) come up with (D) take part in

**解答** (31)C (32)A (33)D (34)B (35)B (36)B (37)C (38)C (39)C (40)A

#### 五 、 閱讀測驗(10 題 · 每題 2 分 · 共 20 分)

1. In 1893 the Chicago World’s Fair took place to celebrate Christopher Columbus’s arrival in America 400 years before. The fair’s organizer wanted the event to be more exciting than the Paris Exposition of 1889, which featured the Eiffel Tower. Therefore, the organizer asked American engineers to invent something that would be even more amazing than the Eiffel Tower. A young engineer named George Washington Gale Ferris presented the idea of building a huge wheel that could carry up to 2,000 people at a time to a height taller than the Statue of Liberty. When people first saw Ferris’s drawings of the wheel, they thought it wouldn’t work. Other engineers made fun of Ferris by calling him “The Man with Wheels in his Head.” Still, George Ferris was determined to succeed. The work progressed slowly, and 100,000 separate parts of the wheel had to be made at different locations. On June 21, the wheel was open for visitors, and it became the greatest attraction at the fair. Everyone called it by the name of its inventor—the Ferris wheel.

- ( ) (41) What is the passage mainly about?  
 (A) Why the Chicago World’s Fair was held. (B) The history of the world’s first Ferris wheel.  
 (C) How Columbus arrived in America. (D) How the Eiffel Tower was built.
- ( ) (42) What was the purpose of holding Chicago World’s Fair?  
 (A) To challenge American engineers to think up something amazing.  
 (B) To build a wheel that was taller than the Statue of Liberty.  
 (C) To celebrate the discovery of America by Columbus.  
 (D) To come up with a great invention that could compete with the famous Eiffel Tower.
- ( ) (43) Which of the following statements is correct?  
 (A) Most of the engineers thought Ferris’s idea was difficult but still possible to carry out.  
 (B) Ferris wheel did not turn out to be a great success at the fair.  
 (C) It was difficult to build such a giant wheel because the small parts of the wheel had to be made at different locations.  
 (D) Ferris’s idea was to build a wheel that could carry as many as 2,500 people up in the air at a time.

**解答** (41)B (42)C (43)C

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- 解析** (41) 這篇文章主要關於什麼？ (A)芝加哥世界博覽會舉辦的原因。 (B)世上第一座摩天輪的歷史。 (C)哥倫布如何到達美洲。 (D)艾菲爾鐵塔如何被建造。
- (42) 舉辦芝加哥世界博覽會的目的為何？ (A)為了向美國工程師提出挑戰想出驚人的東西。 (B)為了建造一個比自由女神像還高的輪狀物。 (C)為了慶祝哥倫布發現美洲。 (D)為了想出一個足以與有名的艾菲爾鐵塔匹敵的偉大發明。
- (43) 下列敘述何者正確？ (A)大多數的工程師認為 Ferris 的想法很困難，但是仍可能執行。 (B)摩天輪在博覽會結果並不成功。 (C)建造這樣一個巨大的輪狀物是困難的，因為輪狀物的小零件必須在不同地方製造。 (D)Ferris 的想法是建造一個可以一次乘載多達 2,500 人到空中的輪狀物。

2. Changing tastes, increasing interest in health, and environmental awareness in Taiwan have influenced the food served at ban-dohs. These days, ban-doh chefs must modify\* traditional dishes and create new ones to please their customers.

Decades ago, cooking oil was expensive in Taiwan, so families ate mostly boiled or stewed\* dishes at home. That's why when fried dishes were served at a ban-doh, they were a favorite among guests. Today, many people avoid fried foods for health reasons, so fried dishes have fallen out of favor at the ban-doh. Furthermore, the availability of international foods in Taiwan has also influenced the ban-doh menu. It's not unusual to see *sashimi* and *kimchi* on the ban-doh dining tables these days.

The increasing unpopularity of shark's fin\*, which was once a prized food, is another example of how ban-doh menus have changed. Many people are now aware of the cruelty behind eating shark's fin, so it's no longer in high demand\* at feasts.

For the celebrated ban-doh chef Lin Ming-tsan, however, the real problem isn't the disappearance of shark's fin or the appearance of *sashimi*. Rather, it is the gradual loss of local culinary\* knowledge. Much of the knowledge that goes into preparing traditional dishes has never been written down. Since few young people today are interested in learning traditional culinary arts, it's likely that this art will eventually be lost.

註：modify 修改 stew 悶煮 shark's fin 魚翅 demand 要求 culinary 烹飪的

- ( ) (44) What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Environmental Concerns at Ban-dohs
  - (B) Changing Times for Taiwan's Ban-dohs
  - (C) The Invasion of Foreign Food at Taiwan's Ban-dohs
  - (D) The Long and Exciting History of Ban-doh Culture
- ( ) (45) Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
- (A) Modern-day chefs need to come up with new dishes so keep customers happy.
  - (B) *Kimchi* can be commonly seen on ban-doh tables now.
  - (C) Shark's fin is decreasing in popularity due to people's growing concerns about the poisons it contains.
  - (D) *Sashimi* has become a popular dish at ban-dohs in modern times.
- ( ) (46) What is the reason why fried food is less favored at modern ban-dohs?
- (A) Once fried food turns cold, it may not taste as delicious.
  - (B) People do not want to feel too full after a ban-doh.
  - (C) Healthy cooking oil is expensive and hard to come by.
  - (D) People want to remain healthy by avoiding fried food.
- ( ) (47) What is Chef Lin Ming-tsan's real worry about ban-doh food?
- (A) Younger people prefer international dishes rather than traditional local dishes.
  - (B) The traditional cooking styles may be influenced by other countries' dining cultures.
  - (C) Traditional ban-doh cooking usually takes a lot of time to prepare and cook, so it is no longer favored by chefs nowadays.
  - (D) Traditional ban-doh cooking skills and methods may not exist in the future because not much has been written down to pass on to the next generation.

**解答** (44)B (45)C (46)D (47)D

- 解析** (44) 這篇文章最好的標題是哪一個？ (A)辦桌的環境擔憂 (B)臺灣辦桌的時代改變 (C)外國食物入侵臺灣辦桌 (D)長久又刺激的辦桌文化歷史
- (45) 下列敘述何者為非？ (A)現代總鋪師需要想出新菜餚，以便讓顧客保持開心。 (B)韓式泡菜在現在的辦桌餐桌 上可以常見到。 (C)魚翅愈來愈不受到歡迎，因為人們愈來愈擔心魚翅有毒。 (D)生魚片在現代已成為一道受歡

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迎的辦桌菜餚。

(46) 炸物在現代辦桌較不受人喜愛的原因為何？ (A)炸物一旦變冷，嚥起來就沒那麼美味。 (B)人們不想在吃完辦桌後感覺太飽。 (C)健康的食用油很貴而且難以獲得。 (D)人們想要以避免吃炸物來維持健康。

(47) 林明燦總鋪師對於辦桌料理的真正憂慮是什麼？ (A)比較年輕的人偏好國際菜餚而非傳統當地菜餚。 (B)傳統料理方式可能受到其他國家的飲食文化影響。 (C)傳統辦桌料理通常要花很多時間準備與烹煮，所以不再被現今廚師喜愛。 (D)傳統辦桌烹飪技巧與方式未來可能不再存在，因為並沒有很多被寫下來傳承給下一代。

3. NBA star Jeremy Lin is dedicated to stopping bullying. Over the years, he has organized many programs aimed at inspiring young people to end bullying. For example, in 2016, while playing for the Charlotte Hornets, Jeremy organized a reading challenge named “Act to Change” for school students in the local area.

For this challenge, students were asked to read as many articles about bullying in thirty days as they could find. Afterwards, they would be given quizzes for a chance to earn points. The more students read, the more points they could earn. At the end of the challenge, the students with the most points would get to meet Jeremy Lin personally. The purpose of the challenge was to teach young people about bullying while improving their reading skills.

One of the reading articles was actually written by Jeremy about his experiences with bullying as an Asian-American basketball player. In the article, he describes how other players would often make fun of him and say mean things. His coach told Jeremy not to react with anger. “Instead,” his coach said, “use their **insulting** comments to push you to work harder.”

Since that day, Jeremy has become a famous basketball star. He hopes his story can inspire others to believe in themselves and always be kind to others.

( ) (48) What is the main purpose of the passage?

- (A) To explain how “Act to Change” works.
- (B) To criticize those who tease Asian-Americans.
- (C) To praise a basketball player for his excellent writing.
- (D) To describe how a man contributed to stopping bullying.

( ) (49) Which of the following statements about “Act to Change” is true?

- (A) Students are encouraged to fight with bullies.
- (B) Students should read thirty books about stopping bullying.
- (C) Students will earn a little money for each book they read.
- (D) Students who read the most books get to meet Jeremy Lin in person.

( ) (50) Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “**insulting**” in the third paragraph?

- (A) rude (B) curious (C) normal (D) genuine

**解答** (48)D (49)D (50)A