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| 市立新北高工 111 學年度第 2 學期 期末考 試題 | 年級 三 | 班別：語三甲 | 電腦卡作答 選擇題劃卡作答 |
| 科目：字彙與閱讀 | 命題教師：姚道惟 | 審題教師：賴沛宜 | |
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一、綜合測驗：(每題 2.5 分 · 共 100 分)

1. Did you know there are two cities named London? One, of course, is an (1) capital, home to Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, and many more attractions. The other is a much smaller city just outside Toronto, Ontario. If we (2) a little further, we'll discover there are nonetheless some similarities. (3) the street names in London, Ontario, for example, we find many are named for London streets, such as Oxford or Richmond. (4), both cities have a Thames River running through them. (5) these surface-level similarities, however, there really isn't too much in common between the two. While London, England, has many world-class museums, the other London has just one. This is called Museum London and is mostly devoted to art and history.

- () (1)(A) awe-inspired (B) awe-inspiring (C) inspired-awe (D) inspiring-awe
- () (2)(A) exceed (B) switch (C) provoke (D) investigate
- () (3)(A) Paying a visit to (B) Taking a toll on (C) Keeping an eye on (D) Taking a look at
- () (4)(A) What's more (B) In consequence (C) By contrast (D) That is
- () (5)(A) Concerning (B) Without (C) Despite (D) Besides

2. What does writer Rudyard Kipling have to do with camping? He was a man who believed people should do (6) they can to spend time in nature to give themselves a sense of peace. His steady love for the outdoors and wild creatures of the world was (7) into works such as *The Jungle Book*. Years later, Elizabeth Hold decided to use themes from that work when she was (8) the plans for Camp Mowglis, a summer camp for boys in New Hampshire. Buildings at the camp are named after *Jungle Book* characters, such as Baloo the bear and Akela the wolf.

(9), Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Scouts, a youth outdoor activities group, used themes and names from *The Jungle Book*, too. Adult leaders in the Scouts take their names from *Jungle Book* characters, and often Scout meetings begin (10) games taken from the pages of the book. To this day, Kipling's influence on youth in the outdoors continues.

- () (6)(A) whomever (B) whoever (C) whichever (D) whatever
- () (7)(A) defined (B) translated (C) deceived (D) possessed
- () (8)(A) pushing forward (B) stirring up (C) laying out (D) falling for
- () (9)(A) However (B) Furthermore (C) Therefore (D) Instead
- () (10) (A) against (B) by (C) with (D) from

3. What do we normally do when we come across an obviously fake news story? For many of us, our first instinct is to argue with (11) posted it online for fear that it might spread further. However, an article written by a prominent psychologist (12) that the best thing to do might be nothing at all. As Professor Tom Buchanan points out in his piece, "How to Reduce the Spread of Fake News by Doing Nothing," many people (13) fake news stories because they are highly visible. The reason they become highly visible on social networks is that so many people comment on them. (14), the complex equations* that run social media sites see that the story is popular, and thus it appears more in people's feeds. So, when (15) a story which might be false, you should just ignore it. Commenting, even to disagree, will just help the story spread farther and wider.

註：equation 方程式

- () (11) (A) whoever (B) whatever (C) whichever (D) whenever
- () (12) (A) distorts (B) misleads (C) illustrates (D) encounters
- () (13) (A) stir up (B) fall for (C) push forward (D) lay out
- () (14) (A) Instead (B) Consequently (C) Nevertheless (D) However
- () (15) (A) seen (B) saw (C) sees (D) seeing

4. These days, a lot of people are talking about eating lab-grown meat or even having a meatless diet altogether. But, what exactly are the benefits of having a (16) diet? First of all, going vegetarian or vegan takes away some of the (17) regarding weight gain. In general, plant-based foods and those containing meat are (18) in terms of their fat content. If you exercise, and eat a plant-based diet, you thus don't have to worry so much about packing on the pounds*. Secondly, those who follow an all-plant diet usually (19) foods that are high in fiber. Fiber is a natural cleanser for the body, and this helps reduce the risk of certain kinds of cancer. Besides, vegetarian foods also help to reduce your risk of other diseases, such as heart disease, diabetes, and stroke, (20) can be fatal. At the very least, to reduce the carbon footprint of the meat industry, one of the Earth's top polluters, we should all eat less meat. But if you really want to do something good for your own health and that of the planet, adopting a plant-based diet might be the way to go.

註：pack on the pounds 變胖

- () (16) (A) plant-rich (B) plants-rich (C) rich-planted (D) rich-planting
- () (17) (A) exception (B) scale (C) density (D) concern
- () (18) (A) in theory (B) far and wide (C) worlds apart (D) from all walks of life
- () (19) (A) make up (B) have at heart (C) rely on (D) lay out
- () (20) (A) all of whom (B) all of which (C) all of what (D) all of them

5. Mexico City is one of the world's sinking capitals. As if the problem of the entire metropolis sinking lower and lower each year (21) a big enough disaster, city planners have to keep digging deeper to find drinking water. Had early city planners foreseen* the catastrophe of climate change, perhaps they (22) earlier. Higher and higher temperatures mean the city is also crippled by drought. More drought means a higher demand for water, and thus the city is caught in a (23) circle. (24) higher water demand, the water table* below the city drops, and the city sinks even lower.

In one neighborhood, Iztapalapa, this cycle is never far from residents' minds. Large holes in the ground result (25) drained water reserves below. The neighborhood, like the entire city, is sinking (26) a meter every year. This has (27) many water taps to run dry for Iztapalapa's two million residents.

Experts warn that this is not just an environmental issue; it is also a problem deeply (28) in class and economics. In the near future, in all (29), as many as ten percent of Mexico City's residents will have to move north to escape water shortages. What happens when they move and struggle to find jobs, housing, or food? It could very well (30) armed conflict. So, we can see how water shortages, sinking cities, and war are all related.

註 : foresee 預見 water table 地下水位

- () (21) (A) wasn't (B) weren't (C) not being (D) did not
- () (22) (A) should have acted (B) might have not acted (C) would have acted (D) could have not acted
- () (23) (A) rhetorical (B) vicious (C) civil (D) captive
- () (24) (A) By means of (B) Owing to (C) But for (D) With regard to
- () (25) (A) with (B) by (C) up (D) from
- () (26) (A) in (B) for (C) at (D) by
- () (27) (A) caused (B) resulted (C) had (D) made
- () (28) (A) contended (B) outlined (C) rooted (D) segregated
- () (29) (A) mobility (B) elevation (C) acknowledgement (D) likelihood
- () (30) (A) result in (B) contend with (C) fall for (D) appeal to

6. Thanks to social networks, news spreads faster than ever before. However, a study shows that (31) we choose to read online, fake news, it seems, spreads faster than real stories. The (32) study, conducted by researchers at MIT, examined Twitter in particular. And it is human users that spread fake news stories most often (33) you think it is bots*, the study revealed. False or (34) stories, for example, are 70 percent more likely to be shared on Twitter than true stories. Also, (35) that, according to the study's data, fake news stories reach 1,500 people six times faster than real stories. The study involved examining the tweets and retweets of people from all (36) from 2006 to 2017. Enlisting* the help of six different fact-checking organizations was key to (37) whether stories shared were true or false. All in all, the team conducted research (38) 126,000 "cascades" of* tweets. Categories that came up most often were politics, with another being urban legends in second place, and (39) being classified as business in third. In all categories, why did people tend to avoid (40) real stories but rush to share fake ones? Quite simply, the researchers say, we like things that surprise us. In short, most fake news stories are shocking, and that prompts people to share them more than a normal, "boring" true story.

註 : bot 執行重複功能程式 enlist 爭取……的幫助 cascades of 大量的

- () (31) (A) whoever (B) wherever (C) however (D) whatever
- () (32) (A) extensive (B) diligent (C) rational (D) flawed
- () (33) (A) until (B) that (C) if (D) lest
- () (34) (A) truthful (B) misleading (C) objective (D) wealthy
- () (35) (A) stir up (B) keep in mind (C) put an end to (D) fall for
- () (36) (A) then and there (B) out of this world (C) walks of life (D) last but not least
- () (37) (A) determination (B) determined (C) determining (D) determines
- () (38) (A) on (B) at (C) to (D) in
- () (39) (A) still another (B) another (C) others (D) other
- () (40)(A) shares (B) sharing (C) shared (D) to share

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