

市立新北高工 108 學年度第 2 學期 高一 補考 試題							班別		座號		電腦卡作答
科 目	英文	命題 教師	王懷嫻	審題教師	邱思潔	科別:體育一甲	姓名			否 (卷上填答)	

一. 文法句型

Part 1: Emily 發現最近 Allan 上課不專心，課業也退步，所以她寫了封電子郵件給他，希望跟他聊聊。圈選出正確的答案以完成下列句子。(每題 3 分，共 12 分)

Dear Allan,

You may wonder <sup>1</sup>( why I am writing / why am I writing ) this e-mail to you. As your teacher, I need to discuss your studies with you.

You didn't do well on the first monthly exam. I've found that you always look sleepy in class. I would like to know <sup>2</sup>( how do you use your time / how you use your time ) at home. If you spend too much time surfing the Internet, you need to set a time limit. By doing so, you could have more time to study. I'm also wondering <sup>3</sup>( what do you want to do / what you want to do ) in the future. Set a goal and try to reach it!

Did something bad happen to you? I'm wondering <sup>4</sup>( when you will have time / when will you have time ) to talk to me. I'm always here to help you.

Your teacher,

Part 2: Allan 和 Lucas 在聊天。參照範例，重組字詞以完成下列句子。(每題 5 分,共 20 分)

Allan: e.g. Lucas, *I'm wondering how you lost so much weight* (lost / how / so much weight / I'm wondering / you). You look fit now!

Lucas: I exercise regularly. As you know, I love playing baseball!

Allan: That's cool. Can you tell me <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
(so crazy about / you / why / this sport / are)?

Lucas: It helps me make new friends and improve my health. Do you want to join us next time we play?

Allan: I would love to, but <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
(you / I'm not sure / have / your games / when).

Lucas: Every Saturday afternoon.

Allan: Maybe I can join the next game. Can you <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
(need / let me know / to prepare / I / what)?

Lucas: Just come and watch us play first.

Allan: OK, but <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (where / I don't / is / the baseball field / even know).

Lucas: It's on Ping-An Road. Do you know how to get there?

Allan: No, but I will check it on Google maps.

二. 綜合選擇 (20%)

- ( ) The rose is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of love. (A) challenge (B) attempt (C) argument (D) symbol
- ( ) "Everyone is going," Leo \_\_\_\_\_, "so why can't I go too?" (A) solved (B) argued (C) waited (D) remained
- ( ) Wendy was carrying many books and \_\_\_\_\_ dropped one on the floor. (A) completely (B) accidentally (C) clearly (D) briefly
- ( ) The movie star stopped only \_\_\_\_\_ to pose for a few photographs, then quickly drove away in her car. (A) accidentally (B) apparently (C) briefly (D) currently
- ( ) The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ the students that there would be no more tests. (A) assured (B) explained (C) argued (D) challenged
- ( ) Katy stayed at the party \_\_\_\_\_. She didn't want to stay long because she was tired. (A) clearly (B) completely (C) briefly (D) accidentally
- ( ) Everyone was \_\_\_\_\_ about why Sarah had quit her job all of a sudden. (A) curious (B) normal (C) apparent (D) amazed
- ( ) The noodle shop is offering a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to its customers: If they can finish 12 bowls in one hour, the meal is free. (A) millionaire (B) challenge (C) argument (D) engagement
- ( ) I never talk about politics (政治) with my friends because I don't like \_\_\_\_\_. (A) explanations (B) arguments (C) accidents (D) symbols
- ( ) Lenny is sad and confused because his girlfriend left him without any \_\_\_\_\_. (A) argument (B) accident (C) attempt (D) explanation

三. 閱讀測驗 12%

1. People have used money for more than 4,000 years. Whenever people pay for things or services, they use some form of money. Anything can be used as money, as long as everyone agrees on its value. Pieces of gold and silver were some of the earliest forms of money. In North America, Native Americans\* used beads made from shells as money. Before people used money, they traded things they had for the things they wanted. For example, a person may have traded five goats for one cow. But this caused problems because the items had to be of equal value and each person needed to have something that the other person wanted. To avoid these problems, people invented money.

Today, the paper money and coins that people use is known as cash. Each country has its own type of cash that you must use when visiting that country. Luckily, people all over the world

accept cash as payment for things and services. This **agreement** between people is the reason money works.

\* Native Americans 美洲原住民

- ( ) (1) What's the passage mainly about? (A) The invention of coins. (B) The history of the use of money. (C) How Native Americans used money. (D) How five goats were traded for a cow.
- ( ) (2) Which of the following is true? (A) Money was invented in North America. (B) All countries used to use beads as money. (C) Gold, silver, or beads can be used as money. (D) Paper money was one of the earliest forms of money.
- ( ) (3) What is the “**agreement**” referred to (提及) in the last sentence of the passage? (A) People pay for things or services with cash. (B) Anything can be used as money today. (C) Pieces of gold and silver are the best forms of money. (D) The items for trading could be of different values.

2. People often talk about whether money can actually bring them happiness, and how much money they would need to be happy. It turns out that what might matter more is how you spend your money.

There are a few things that money can buy that might make people happier. The first thing is to buy things that you need, like food and a place to live. When people can afford\* all of their basic needs, they worry less and feel happier. Spending money on others also makes people happy. Whether it's giving to charity\* or helping out family or friends, sharing your wealth\* can make you feel good.

If you want to spend money on yourself, buying experiences is better than buying things. An experience could be a vacation, a show, or even a nice meal. Experiences not only make us happy but also give us great memories. You might also want to spend your money on things that save you time. For example, hiring someone to clean your house. That way, you can spend more time on things you enjoy doing.

\*afford vt. 負擔得起 \*charity n. [C] 慈善事業 \*wealth n. [U] 財富

- ( ) (1) What is a good title for this article? (A) How Much Money is Needed for Happiness? (B) Money Can't Buy Happiness (C) Ways to Spend Money and Feel Happy (D) How to Spend Money on Yourself
- ( ) (2) What are the first things people should spend money on to feel happy? (A) Experiences that create memories. (B) Things that can save time. (C) Helping family and friends. (D) Their basic needs.
- ( ) (3) Which of the following is **NOT** an example of “buying experience”? (A) A nice dinner in a restaurant. (B) A designer dress from a department store. (C) A computer lesson from a tutor. (D) A movie in a theater.

四. 課本例句單片填空 請將答案填在作答區,否則不予計分

1. The **m\_1\_** was not born into a rich family. He succeeded by working hard.

這位**百萬富翁**並非出生在有錢人家。他靠著努力而成功。

2. Don't use the computer for too long. You should take a **b\_2\_** rest every half an hour.

不要使用電腦太久。你應該每隔半小時就**短暫的**休息一下。

3. Before you make a big decision, you had better **d\_3\_** it with your family.

做重大決定之前，你最好與家人**討論**。

4. There are many rare and **p\_4\_** stones on display in the museum.

這間博物館裡面展示了許多**珍貴的**寶石。

5. Betty was **c\_5\_** about why her brother broke up with his girlfriend.

Betty對於她哥哥為何跟女友分手感到**好奇**。

6. You can google this type of car for **i\_6\_** if you are thinking about buying one.

如果你正考慮買這款車，你可以在網路搜尋這款車的相關資訊。

7. Crows are the **s\_7\_** of good luck in Japan, but they are considered evil in Chinese culture.

烏鴉在日本是幸運的**象徵**，但牠們在華人文化中卻被視為是邪惡的。

8. The player made an **a\_8\_** to catch the soft baseball, but she fell and missed it.

這位球員**試圖**接住球，但是她跌倒而漏接。

9. It is **a\_9\_** that air pollution has a bad influence on people's health.

空氣污染**顯然**對人們的健康有不好的影響。

10. Kyle and Tracy have been (10) **i\_1\_ w\_** each other for a couple of years.

Kyle與Tracy已經彼此**相戀**好幾年了。

11. Our science teacher wanted us to (11) **l\_ f\_** the answer to the question on our own.

我們的自然老師要我們自己**尋找**這問題的答案。

12. **O\_ m\_ w\_** to school, traffic was stop-and-go because of the heavy rain.

在我上學途中，大雨導致車流走走停停。

單字片語作答區 36%

1.)	2)	3)	4)
5)	6)	7)	8)
9)	10)	11)	12)