

新北市立新北高級工業職業學校 114 學年度第 1 學期 第一次段考試題										班別		座號		電腦卡作答
科目	英語文	出題教師	吳冠宇	審題教師	施懿珊	適用科別	應英	適用年級	二	姓名			是	

## 注意事項：

- 第五大題(混合題)、第六大題(文意字彙)、第七大題(中譯英)：於答案卷(P.6)上作答
  - 第一至二張考卷(第1-4頁)：對折後再繳交給監考老師；第三張考卷(第5-6頁)：無須對折，直接繳交給監考老師
  - 第5頁務必要填寫班別、座號、姓名 (任一項未填寫者，第五至第七大題皆以0分計算)

一、克漏字 (每題2分，共20分)

The silence in Taiwan’s hospitals during the first waves of COVID-19 was striking. Visitor lounges once filled with family chatter stood empty, and wards tightened their access rules almost overnight. In March 2020, more than half of all National Health Insurance–contracted hospitals published new visitation measures to protect patients and staff. To begin with, 1 ward visits were either suspended or allowed only under severe limits; in many cases, just two visitors were permitted per patient, and visiting slots were cut back sharply. Moreover, strict screening became a key element in infection control: visitors were required to undergo temperature checks, register personal information, and report whether they had come into 2 with confirmed cases. Finally, mask-wearing was mandatory, and at certain points, hospitals demanded proof of a negative test before entry. Not only were these rules applied to general patients, but they were also 3 to hospice wards, where many patients were tortured by serious illness and longed for family support.

As the pandemic unfolded, Taiwan adjusted its rules in stages. Some hospitals cautiously reopened visitation in 2021, but tightened restrictions again during local outbreaks. Security staff were in charge of checking documents, distributing protective materials, and making sure visitors 4 with safety protocols. Families often found it 5 to be kept away from their loved ones, and many considered it cruel to be prohibited from providing comfort in critical moments. The Chen family in Taipei, 6, publicly protested in 2021 that their father’s COVID-19 death “didn’t have to happen.” They explained that if they had been allowed inside, they could have ensured he took his medicine on time and stayed alert, instead of being left alone to feel drowsy and weak. Their case 7 hospitals and policymakers to reflect on whether strict bans needed to be balanced with compassion.

Gradually, the policy shifted from rigid restrictions to cautious flexibility. At first, the emphasis was almost entirely on infection control; later on, layers of precaution such as health declarations and testing were added; finally, limited exceptions were permitted in situations involving pediatric care, surgery, or end-of-life. The government also improved the \_\_\_\_\_ of information, so that families clearly understood the rules and the reasons behind them. Patients and families did not always agree with the measures, but over time, many found it acceptable to make temporary \_\_\_\_\_ for the sake of broader safety.

What began with empty corridors eventually gave way to controlled reunions. The evolution of Taiwan's visitation policy shows that while infection control is essential, human connection cannot be overlooked. The story of these rules illustrates not only how hospitals maintained safety but also how compassion was slowly restored through support from families, 10 that public health measures must adapt to both science and humanity.

- |    |                   |                  |                    |                          |
|----|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | (A) alternative   | (B) material     | (C) ordinary       | (D) slight               |
| 2. | (A) contact       | (B) generosity   | (C) sympathy       | (D) empathy              |
| 3. | (A) frozen        | (B) confined     | (C) disabled       | (D) explored             |
| 4. | (A) highlighted   | (B) hesitated    | (C) cooperated     | (D) collaborated         |
| 5. | (A) heartbreaking | (B) heartbroken  | (C) a broken heart | (D) to break their heart |
| 6. | (A) however       | (B) for instance | (C) in other words | (D) on the other hand    |
| 7. | (A) ranked        | (B) benefited    | (C) employed       | (D) prompted             |

8. (A) universe                    (B) sparkle                    (C) achievement                    (D) distribution

9. (A) approaches                (B) offerings                (C) sacrifices                (D) experiments

10. (A) that proves               (B) which proved           (C) proving                      (D) proved

## 二、文意選填（每題2分，共20分）

Greek mythology contains countless dramatic tales, and among the recurring patterns, outwitting others stands out. It appears that the Greeks valued cleverness as much as strength, because cunning often played a role in surviving that no amount of brute force could overcome. Myths featuring trickery may have appealed to audiences since they offered a way to out how mortals or even gods could resist stronger powers. By highlighting clever strategies, these stories promoted the idea that wisdom was as essential as courage in shaping destiny.

One vivid example is Zeus's rebellion against Cronus. Cronus, 13 by a prophecy, swallowed each of his children at birth. Rhea, however, devised a clever plan. Instead of giving him the newborn Zeus, she handed him a stone wrapped in cloth. Cronus 14 out his hand and swallowed it, never suspecting the deception. Zeus grew up in secret, and with the help of Metis, he later tricked Cronus into drinking a potion that forced him to release his children. Though their bodies were weak from years of imprisonment, they recovered quickly and stood beside Zeus. This trick not only saved them but also set the 15 for Zeus's eventual rule. The tale shows that even a 16 act of cunning—such as swapping a baby for a stone—could be of great assistance in overturning fate.

Another story of outwitting appears in Odysseus's escape from the Cyclops Polyphemus in Homer's *Odyssey*. Trapped in the cave, Odysseus knew that his men would fall 17 to the giant's appetite if they relied on strength alone. Instead, he offered Polyphemus wine until the monster grew drunk. When asked his name, Odysseus said it was "Nobody." Later, he and his men drove a stake into the Cyclops's eye while he lay asleep. Polyphemus cried out with 18 and called for help, but he could only shout that "Nobody" was hurting him. The other Cyclopes, confused, did not come to his aid. Finally, Odysseus and his men escaped by clinging to the undersides of sheep.

Both stories highlight how intelligence overcame impossible odds. Zeus used trickery to save his siblings, while Odysseus employed deception to save his men. In each case, cleverness transformed 19 situations into triumph. The Greeks may have felt 20 about cruelty or injustice, but their myths consistently reminded listeners that cunning could counter power. Through these tales, a detailed exploration of human resilience emerges: wisdom and wit were celebrated as the very qualities that made survival and success possible.

- |                |                |             |               |                |
|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| (A) furious    | (B) challenges | (C) prey    | (D) stretched | (E) figure     |
| (AB) terrified | (AC) stage     | (AD) slight | (AE) fright   | (BC) miserable |

### 三、篇章結構 (每題2分，共8分)

There are all kinds of diseases in the world—some are acute while others are chronic, some are common while others are rare, and some are congenital while others are acquired. Among them, one of the most devastating is Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS). 21 Globally, ALS affects about two to five people per 100,000 each year, and in Taiwan, hundreds of individuals face the same painful reality. The cause of ALS involves both genetic and environmental factors, but scientists have not yet fully understood the exact mechanism. Additionally, early detection is difficult, since symptoms like muscle weakness or twitching may be so subtle that they are overlooked. What is more depressing is that even if the illness is detected, there is no cure; treatments can only slow progression and ease suffering. 22

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The Ice Bucket Challenge first went viral in 2014, originating in the United States. It is generally believed that Pat Quinn and Pete Frates, both of whom had ALS, played key roles in driving its popularity. The idea was simple but powerful: pour a bucket of ice water over one's head, film it, share it on social media, and then nominate others to do the same or donate to ALS research. 23 The challenge spread rapidly through platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter (now X), and Taiwan was among the countries that joined the wave. More than just a social trend, the challenge gave visibility to ALS, symbolically reflecting the shock and discomfort patients endure, while building a sense of global solidarity.

Over time, however, the number of participants dropped dramatically, and the challenge no longer displayed the viral energy it once had. That said, its legacy continues to shine through the research it funded, the awareness it spread, and the comfort it offered to patients who felt less alone in their struggle. 24 It offered not only funding for science but also emotional strength, proving that empathy and awareness can be as vital as medical treatment.

- (A) At its height, millions of people across the globe participated, from celebrities and athletes to ordinary citizens, and the campaign raised more than \$115 million worldwide for ALS research.
- (B) In addition to ALS, there are other neurodegenerative diseases such as Parkinson's and Alzheimer's that millions of people worldwide live with.
- (C) While ALS traps patients in failing bodies yet leaves their minds painfully alert, the Ice Bucket Challenge reminded them that the world had not forgotten them.
- (D) However, although patients contracting the illness experience great physical pain, the ALS Ice Bucket Challenge once became a global movement that offered empathy and awareness, helping patients feel less isolated in their struggle.
- (E) This rare neurodegenerative disease gradually weakens muscles and limits mobility, eventually leaving patients "frozen" in their own bodies while their minds remain clear.

#### 四、閱讀測驗（每題2分，共8分）

For centuries, people have told stories of a mysterious outlaw named Robin Hood. Though no one can say for certain whether he truly lived, the legend has become one of the most famous in English folklore, passed down through ballads, plays, and tales. In these stories, Robin Hood is portrayed as a brave and noble rebel who roamed the green forests of Sherwood, known far and wide for his daring deeds and his strong commitment to justice. To the poor, he was a hero; to the rich and powerful, he was a dangerous outlaw.

Back in those days, the people of Sherwood were treated unfairly by a greedy and corrupt sheriff who imposed unjust taxes and harsh punishments upon them. Many villagers lost their land because they could not pay, and families often went hungry while nobles feasted in their castles. Robin Hood couldn't bear to see his fellow villagers suffer, so he made it his mission to defy the sheriff's unjust laws and help those in need. To the ordinary people, his actions brought hope in a time of despair.

Every day, Robin Hood and his band of Merry Men would roam the forest, robbing from the rich and giving to the poor. His companions included Little John, strong and loyal; Friar Tuck, cheerful but wise; and Maid Marian, who shared Robin's vision of fairness. They dressed in suits of green and carried bows and arrows as their weapons, blending into the trees like shadows. They lived by a code of honor, believing that everyone deserved a fair chance at happiness and prosperity.

Despite his noble intentions, however, Robin Hood **wrestled with** an internal struggle. He knew that by breaking the law, he risked punishment and condemnation from the authorities. Nobles and dukes who had been robbed complained to the king, demanding justice. As a result, the Sheriff of Nottingham was assigned to catch him, using spies, soldiers, and traps. In quiet

moments, Robin wondered, “Am I doing the right thing? Is it worth risking my freedom and safety to fight for what I believe in? Will my actions truly make a difference in the lives of those I seek to protect?”

Yet whenever doubt clouded his mind, Robin found strength in the faces of his loyal companions and the gratitude of the poor. He could not turn his back on those who depended on him, nor ignore the cries of suffering that echoed through the forest. With firm resolve, Robin Hood vowed to continue his fight for justice, no matter the cost. In his heart, he knew that breaking the rules for the sake of his values was the only way to bring about true change and make the world a better place for all.

25. What can best describe the protagonist of the folklore?

- (A) A heroic figure violating the law to fight against oppression and help the disadvantaged.
- (B) A champion of freedom voicing concerns over the confinement of innocent villagers
- (C) A jailed outlaw breaking into the houses of rich people and stealing invaluable things.
- (D) A stubborn officer enforcing unfair laws on poor villagers to please nobles and dukes.

26. What central message can be learned from the passage?

- (A) True change often requires courage to obey social rules, and only lawful actions can inspire hope and improve the lives of the disadvantaged.
- (B) True change often requires courage to challenge unfair laws, and even risky actions can inspire hope and improve the lives of the disadvantaged.
- (C) Courage to resist injustice may inspire followers, but lasting change usually comes only from wealth, status, and support from powerful authorities.
- (D) Courage to oppose unfair rulers may inspire the weak, but personal sacrifice is never worthwhile and seldom improves the lives of ordinary people.

27. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**wrestled with**” in the first paragraph?

- (A) Argued with.      (B) Struggled with.      (C) Confided to.      (D) Responded to.

28. Which paragraph is most suitable for the following to serve as the final sentence?

“In their eyes, Robin was not merely an outlaw but a guardian of fairness, someone who dared to challenge authority when no one else could.”

- (A) Paragraph 2.      (B) Paragraph 3.      (C) Paragraph 4.      (D) None of the above.

## 五、混合題（共10分）

The Stanford marshmallow experiment was a famous psychological research project designed to explore whether young children had developed the ability to accept delayed gratification or would instead yield to instant gratification. The procedure was simple: a marshmallow was placed on a plate in front of a child. The child was told that he or she could consume the marshmallow immediately or wait for fifteen minutes. If the child managed to wait patiently, a second marshmallow would be offered as a reward.

The results indicated that children who resisted temptation and waited longer were more likely to achieve higher levels of education, secure better-paying jobs, and be more successful in their later lives. Psychologists suggested that this was because they possessed the self-control required to accept delayed gratification. However, these findings were later challenged. Another group of researchers replicated the marshmallow test and tracked the children over time. Their analysis revealed that other factors might come into play in explaining children’s ability to delay gratification. One significant variable was the income and social class of the children’s parents. This follow-up study suggested that it was the socioeconomic background, rather than willpower alone, that influenced whether a child chose to wait or eat the marshmallow immediately. In other words, what lies behind children’s long-term success might not simply be their capacity for self-control but rather their family environment.

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This debate highlights the complexity of human behavior and the multiple factors that contribute to success. Children raised in resource-scarce environments may reasonably opt for immediate rewards, having learned from experience that promised benefits often fail to materialize. By contrast, children from privileged families may find waiting easier because their patience has consistently been rewarded.

請根據選文內容，從文章中選出兩個單詞，分別填入下列句子空格，並視句型結構需要做適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，且符合全文文意。每格限填一個單詞 (word)。(填充，4 分)

The passage discusses the Stanford marshmallow experiment, which studied children's ability to \_\_\_\_\_ 29 \_\_\_\_\_ gratification and this ability's link to future success. However, later research questioned these findings and suggested that social and economic background may also influence long-term success, thus showing that the relationship between human behavior and factors for success is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 30 \_\_\_\_\_ process.

From (A) to (F) below, choose the **ONES** that are correct statements about the original experiment. (多選題，4 分)

31. \_\_\_\_\_

- (A) Each child was given a marshmallow and could choose either to eat it right away or to wait patiently for another reward.
- (B) It involved high school graduates as participants, and it tested their responses to temptation in a controlled setting.
- (C) It examined how children's ability to follow instructions without immediate rewards could be developed.
- (D) It suggested that self-control at a young age could serve as a predictor of future achievements.
- (E) It observed whether children could manage to resist the temptation to eat the marshmallow within twenty minutes.
- (F) It concluded that family background was the major factor influencing children's long-term development.

32. \_\_\_\_\_

Which **phrase** from the passage refers to "beginning to have a use or an effect in a particular situation" (簡答，2分)

#### 六、文意字彙 (每題2分，共26分)(注意題號順序、拼字、時態、單複數、大小寫等，全對才給分)

33. 博恩, a renowned stand-up comedian from Taiwan, is capable of impressing his audience with witty wordplay and making them b\_\_\_\_\_ t into laughter over and over again.
34. A good thriller is thought to involve numerous twists scattered throughout the film, with each of them p\_\_\_\_\_ sing a shocking revelation that keeps the audience on the edge of their seats.
35. Diagnosed with t\_\_\_\_\_ lung cancer, Emily regretted having smoked heavily since she entered the workforce and determined to undergo all the arranged treatments diligently.
36. To avoid hurting others' feelings accidentally, we need to be cautious when giving c\_\_\_\_\_ e criticism, as some people are very sensitive and may interpret our words as something we did not intend to say.
37. Andy made a t\_\_\_\_\_ s effort to work out in order to gain muscle, lose fat, improve health, and above all, look better. After four months of intense training, he succeeded in losing 16 kilograms.
38. Variety shows, which typically feature content aimed at entertaining their audiences, remain a subject of u\_\_\_\_\_ l interest to people of all ages.
39. Getting sufficient sleep, maintaining a balanced diet, and exercising regularly are highly b\_\_\_\_\_ l to our health, improving our physical strength and emotional stability.
40. No one is born to be a perfect match for someone else in a relationship, which is why we need to adapt flexibly and make necessary a\_\_\_\_\_ ts to sustain the relationship.

41. The witness said that she had heard the sounds of a heated argument from her neighbor's house at midnight, but this c\_\_\_\_\_ted with the police's finding that the house she mentioned was unoccupied.
42. According to UN data, in 2023, the u\_\_\_\_\_t rate in low-income countries was 5.7%, which can be mainly attributed to unstable economic environments, ineffective policy implementation, and global economic conditions.
43. Many people fall v\_\_\_\_\_m to scams, including those beginning with fake warmth and promises of high returns, using celebrities' photos, and tricking people into paying for items they never ordered.
44. In Europe, visitors can admire a wide variety of classical a\_\_\_\_\_e, such as Gothic cathedrals, Romanesque churches, and Baroque palaces. These structures are breathtaking to those who appreciate architectural heritage and beauty.
45. The vast universe has always sparked endless imagination. Since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with technology advancing and tools such as the Hubble Telescope and Mars rovers developed, humans have continued to search the skies for signs of alien c\_\_\_\_\_ns in the hope that one day they might discover evidence of life beyond Earth.

**七、中譯英 (每題4分，共8分) (依據括號中的提示作答，否則不予計分)**

46. 他發現跟他人吐露心事是很困難且令人害怕的，這可能是因為他三年前曾在網路上因表達自己的想法而被嘲笑。  
(find + O. + OC)
47. 直到她進行AI對於語言學習的優缺點的研究，她才發現過度依賴AI工具會讓使用者逐漸喪失組織語言的能力。  
(Not until ...)

## 答案卷

**五、混合題 (共10分) (注意題號順序、拼字、時態、單複數、大小寫等，全對才給分)**

29.		30.		31.		32.	
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**六、文意字彙 (每題2分，共26分) (注意題號順序、拼字、時態、單複數、大小寫等，全對才給分)**

33.		34.		35.		36.	
37.		38.		39.		40.	
41.		42.		43.		44.	
45.							

**七、中譯英 (每題4分，共8分) (依據括號中的提示作答，否則不予計分)**

46. 他發現跟他人吐露心事是很困難且令人害怕的，這可能是因為他三年前曾在網路上因表達自己的想法而被嘲笑。  
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(Not until ...)
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