

市立新北高工 111 學年度第 2 學期 第一次期中考測驗試題								班級		座號		成績
科 目	英語文	命題教師	姚道惟	審題教師	鄭秀梅	年級	二	科別	應用英語科 二甲、二乙	姓名	選擇題電腦卡作答 (是)	

(第一大題至第三大題為非選題，請作答於答案卷，未作答於答案卷上不予以計分)

一、文意字彙 (20%:一題 2%)

1. _____ On this map, you can see the country's **g**1 features, including mountains, lakes, and rivers.
2. _____ According to the weather forecast, there will be an **a**2e of snow on the mountain next week, which is good news for local ski resorts.
3. _____ Ben's family has **f**3 difficulties, so he couldn't afford to study abroad after graduation.
4. _____ Taylor has made a lot of **p**4s since she began taking swimming lessons last year.
5. _____ Nick's earnings are not **s**5t to cover all of his living expenses.
6. _____ Parents can help their children develop a sense of **i**6y by teaching them about their family background and culture.
7. _____ Jeans and sneakers are not **a**7e for the job interview.
8. _____ The nearby factory has been polluting the river, which **e**8rs the lives of creatures living in or near the water.
9. _____ David studies in the medical school and is considered to be a **p**9g man.
10. _____ The museum houses several **p**10s works of art, including the famous painting, the *Mona Lisa*.

二、字彙詞性變化 (14%；一題 2%)

請依照題意，選用下列適當之粗體單字，必要時請做適當變化。每個單字限用一次

conclude	install	nutrition	hygiene
urgency	campaign	transport	

11. People of various nationalities launched a(n) _____ against Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
12. Some people think that organic food is healthier and more _____, which still needs to be further confirmed by scientists and experts.
13. Bubble paper can prevent products from being damaged while being _____, yet if it isn't recycled properly, it may cause great pollution.
14. With increasing cases of thefts and burglaries, the public appealed that the city government _____ more security cameras in the neighborhood.
15. Countries worldwide find it _____ to solve the problem of increasing carbon emissions as global warming had worsened greatly these years.
16. It is still hard to come to a _____ whether it was human error or equipment malfunction that caused the large-scale blackout on March 3.
17. You can't eat food that's been on the floor - you know it's not _____.

三、翻譯 (一格/一字 1% 共 14%)

1. 是否你會考上理想的大學，端視你願意付出多少的心力而定。
 _____ you will enter your ideal university _____ on _____ (21) thought and effort you are willing to _____ in.
2. 學生應該要學會在課業及課外活動之間取得平衡。
 Students should learn to _____ a _____ between studies and extracurricular activities.
3. 新任市長認為降低犯罪率是重要的，而且他承諾會盡全力做到。(請用 S+V+it+adj+不定詞 句型)
 The newly elected mayor _____ (25) (25 格填入 4 個字//四分) lower the crime rate , and he promises that he will go all out to accomplish it.

4. Tony 必須努力學習。

It is e____(26)____l that Tony _____(27)_____ (27 格填入 2 字//兩分).

(第四大題、第五大題為選擇題，請於答案卡劃記。
卡片請寫上姓名、座號、並對應題號畫卡)

四、綜合測驗 (一題 2%；共 40%)

(A) The concept of boat schools originated in Bangladesh, a country in South Asia. There, about 1____ of the country is flooded during the monsoons. Floods caused roads to get blocked and thousands of schools to shut their doors for months 2____. This made 3____ impossible for children to continue their education. Then, an innovative architect Mohammed Rezwan 4____ such a brilliant solution: boat schools. The shape of the classrooms in boat schools looks like 5____ of traditional local wooden boats called *noka*. The specially constructed floating classrooms not only have weatherproof roofs but are 6____ tables, chairs, a blackboard, multimedia resources, etc. In addition, with solar panels 7____ on top of the boat's roof, everything can be powered by solar energy. 8____, the boat schools project educational films onto the sail cloth for villagers to watch from near their homes. Children can learn traditional subjects and environmental topics. They offer basic education 9____ the fourth grade. Adults can learn practical issues like health, hygiene, farming techniques, and human rights. The on-board courses appear 10____ opportunities for high-quality education for both children and adults.

1. (A) one three (B) first three (C) one third (D) first third
2. (A) all in all (B) at a time (C) after all (D) for a while
3. (A) that (B) what (C) it (D) which
4. (A) came up with (B) suffered from (C) took back to (D) picked up
5. (A) one (B) ones (C) that (D) those
6. (A) connected to (B) equipped with (C) adopted by (D) saved from
7. (A) installing (B) install (C) installed (D) to install
8. (A) Fortunately (B) As a result (C) However (D) Furthermore
9. (A) on top of (B) with (C) up to (D) in

10. (A) creating (B) having created (C) create (D) to have created
(B) Cultural heritage resembles precious treasures for us. For it 11____ us to know the lifestyle in the past. On the other hand, urban development gives people convenience and progress. What if there are conflicts between the two? Have you ever thought about 12____? In the early 2000s, 13____ the problem of traffic congestion in Kaohsiung was a nightmare for residents, local people kept complaining about it. The only possible solution was 14____ an underground system needed to be built. The decades-old Kaohsiung Railway Station, 15____ many fond memories for locals, had to be demolished to solve the tough traffic problem. 16____ discussions of the authorities and expectations of local residents, a solution was eventually figured out. Experts suggested that the old building 17____ as a whole. Enormous wooden tracks were built. Then, the 3500-ton structure was raised up and made 18____ along these tracks to its new location at a speed of six meters per day. Moving the structure to the new location 19____ 17 days and was really a challenging task. The rescue mission stayed 20____, and both the station and fond memories of local people were successfully preserved.

11. (A) provides (B) enables (C) preserves (D) endangers
12. (A) we how solved the conflict (B) how we solved the conflict (C) the conflict how was solved (D) how solved the conflict
13. (A) which (B) where (C) what (D) when
14. (A) that (B) which (C) it (D) what
15. (A) held (B) to hold (C) was held (D) holding
16. (A) Based on (B) Despite (C) Taking place (D) Rising above
17. (A) move (B) moved (C) moving (D) be moved
18. (A) slide (B) sliding (C) to slide (D) slid
19. (A) spent (B) cost (C) took (D) made
20. (A) on track (B) side by side (C) at risk (D) in the end

五、閱讀測驗 (一題 2%；共 12%)

1. Forest kindergartens are a type of preschool* for children from 3 to 6 years old. These schools are held outdoors no matter what the weather is like. Their purpose is to allow children to play and learn in a natural environment.

Located all over Europe, forest kindergartens are much like regular kindergartens but without a ceiling or walls. These schools teach children about the world and how to solve problems. However, because classes are held outdoors, the activities usually involve climbing trees, building shelters, and playing hide-and-seek.

The first forest kindergarten was established in Denmark in the 1950s by Ella Flautau. She developed the idea while caring for her neighbor's children in a nearby forest. She saw how the children didn't need a desk and books to learn, as nature provided a hands-on* way of learning about the world. She soon found other parents who were interested in her idea, and together they created the first forest kindergarten.

Learning and playing outdoors has many proven benefits. Because forest areas do not have toys, children are forced to find items in nature to play with. This teaches them to be curious and explore, and makes them more independent. Scientists have even found that children who learn outdoors tend to grow up healthier and taller compared to other children. No wonder forest kindergartens are popular with many parents.

註：preschool 幼稚園 hands-on 親身參與的

- () (21) What is the last paragraph mainly about? (A) The history of forest kindergartens. (B) The health benefits of living in the forest. (C) The advantages of forest kindergartens. (D) Comparisons between different kinds of kindergartens.
- () (22) According to the passage, why did Ella Flautau set up a forest kindergarten? (A) To enable children to learn and play in nature. (B) To help her take care of her neighbor's children. (C) To reduce the burden of kindergarten teachers. (D) To educate parents on how to raise their children.
- () (23) According to the passage, which of the following statements about forest kindergartens is **NOT** true? (A) They are for children aged 3 to 6. (B) Ella Flautau started the first forest kindergarten in Denmark alone. (C) Their classes are held outdoors and explore nature. (D) Their students are more independent than those in traditional kindergartens.

2.

Distance Learning Pros and Cons	
Time-Saving	
Pros:	Cons:
'Students can save time because they	'Learning at home, students need more

don't have to waste it on transportation. In a distance learning program, the classroom is in their home.	self-discipline to succeed in online courses.
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Self-Directed

Pros:	Cons:
'Different people learn in different ways and at different speeds. One of the biggest benefits of distance learning is that students can learn at their own pace. They can study as much or as little as they wish every day.	'If students have trouble or questions with assignments, it might not be as easy for them to talk to their instructor as in the traditional class. When doing distance learning, students may have difficulty getting in touch with their instructor.

Flexible

Pros:	Cons:
'Students can learn in a flexible way. For example, they can review the assignments and do the homework whenever and wherever they want to. Most classes are asynchronous , which means students don't have to attend a lecture at a particular time and place.	'More often than not, students in distance learning programs are studying alone. They may feel isolated or miss the social interaction that comes with a traditional classroom.

- () (24) What is the author's attitude toward distance learning? (A) Positive. (B) Negative. (C) Objective. (D) Subjective.
- () (25) What does the word "**asynchronous**" most likely mean? (A) Not exactly the same in shape and size. (B) Exactly the same in shape and size. (C) Happening at the same time. (D) Not happening at the same time.
- () (26) By and large, distance learning enables students to learn things

_____.

- (A) severely (B) gravely (C) flexibly (D) particularly

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1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27			