

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	英文文法與句型	命題教師	姚道惟	審題教師	賴沛宜	年級	三	科別	應用英語科 三甲 三乙	姓名		選擇題電腦卡作答 (是)	

一、綜合測驗 一題 3 分 共 60 分

1. Taiwan's advocates and politicians have long debated whether the country should adopt a jury trial system. In this system, citizens serve on a jury to help determine a trial's outcome, using the evidence provided in court and directions from the judge. Used in both civil and criminal cases, juries usually are 1 twelve members. Every member in the jury is 2 with a critical responsibility: to resolve whether or not a defendant is guilty of the offense. But whether or not a defendant is 3 for a jury trial often depends on the severity of their possible sentence. For example, a defendant may request a jury trial if a guilty verdict would earn him/her more than six months in jail. When it comes to lighter possible sentences, the defendant would have a bench trial, in which a judge 4 hears the evidence.

People who support the system say that it leads to higher accuracy rate. However, this system is not without its faults. One of them is that sometimes the process can be quite lengthy for the jury to reach a verdict. 5 a judge might deliver a verdict within a few days, juries would take weeks to reach an agreement. In Taiwan, the Tsai administration has defended that not every citizen is suitable for such a crucial job. 6, with growing discontent over its present court process, President Tsai has responded with plans for the island to

adopt a “lay judge” system. If so, it will be a(n) 7 move for the nation, which has never happened before. It will also mark a compromise between Taiwan’s existing system and the jury trials many have been pushing for.

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|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1.(A) consisted of | (B) constituted to | (C) comprised of | (D) made up for |
| 2.(A) frustrated | (B) tasked | (C) overwhelmed | (D) registered |
| 3.(A) virtuous | (B) imperious | (C) eligible | (D) corrupt |
| 4.(A) alone | (B) lonely | (C) lone | (D) along |
| 5.(A) Despite | (B) As | (C) Even | (D) Whereas |
| 6.(A) Still | (B) Indeed | (C) Above all | (D) Likewise |
| 7.(A) ferocious | (B) objective | (C) unprecedented | (D) unbiased |

2. Cleanliness is commonly considered a good quality and bathing is one of the simplest ways to achieve it. Throughout the ages, no one in history has loved bathing more than the Romans did. In the early years of bathing in Rome, men and women had separate areas, but eventually the sexes were combined, which led to moral decay. Then, not only the fathers of the early Christian church

discouraged bathing, but clergymen also 8 it. Therefore, Europe during the Middle Ages is said 9 a thousand years without a bath. Apart from religious reasons, people's misconception 10 hot baths made people get sick was another reason why people didn't take baths at that time. They didn't know that it was 11 people's poor bathing habits and unclean living conditions that largely contributed to the great plagues of the Middle Ages. By the 1800s, it became increasingly known that filth bred diseases, and scholars began to 12 frequent bathing brought forth health. Afterwards, Europeans started changing their unhygienic ways. Governments later improved sanitation standards and many bathhouses were built 13. Now most people bathe regularly and some even like it so much that they will shower or bathe more than once each day.

8.(A) were indulged in (B) frowned on (C) went through
(D) plunged into

9.(A) that had undergone (B) to have undergone (C) to be undergone (D) that has
undergone

10.(A) that (B) what (C) which (D) while

11.(A) moreover (B) nevertheless (C) actually (D) particularly

3. Screaming is one of the primal responses humans share with other animals. Conventional thinking suggests that what sets a scream apart from other sounds is its loudness or high pitch. However, many sounds that are loud and high-pitched do not raise goose bumps like screams can. To find out what makes human screams unique, neuroscientist Luc Arnal and his team examined a bank of sounds 14 sentences spoken or screamed by 19 adults. The result shows screams and screamed sentences had a quality called “roughness,” which 15 how fast a sound changes in loudness. 16 normal speech sounds only have slight differences in loudness—between 4 and 5 Hz, screams can switch very fast, varying between 30 and 150 Hz, thus perceived as being rough and unpleasant. Arnal’s team asked 20 subjects to judge screams as neutral or 17, and found that the scariest almost always corresponded with roughness. The team then studied how the human brain responds to roughness using fMRI brain scanners. As expected, after hearing a scream, activity increased in the brain’s auditory centers 18 sound coming into the ears is processed. But the scans also lit up

in the amygdala, the brain's fear center. The amygdala is the area that 19 our emotional and physiological response to danger. When a threat is detected, our adrenaline rises, and our body prepares to react to danger. The study discovered that screams have a similar influence on our body. It also found that roughness isn't heard when we speak naturally, 20 the language we use, but it is prevalent in artificial sounds. The most aggravating alarm clocks, car horns, and fire alarms possess high degrees of roughness.

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|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 14. (A) consisting | (B) containing | (C) identifying | (D) adopting |
| 15. (A) comes about | (B) dawns on | (C) clears away | (D) refers to |
| 16. (A) Since | (B) If | (C) While | (D) As |
| 17. (A) cheerful | (B) resentful | (C) regretful | (D) fearful |
| 18. (A) which | (B) when | (C) that | (D) where |
| 19. (A) regulates | (B) symbolizes | (C) modifies | (D) extends |
| 20. (A) in hope of | (B) in case of | (C) as a result of | (D) regardless of |

二. 看英文單字、英文片語選出正確中文意思 一題兩分 共 40 分。

21. municipal A.公立的 B.市立的 C.國立的 D.縣立的

22. indigant A.憤慨的 B. 天真的 C.歡愉的 D.碧青的

23. be due to A. 欠債的 B. 預定地 C. 未支付的 D. 過期的

24. be in one's prime time A. 老年 B.幼年 C. 中年 D.壯年

25. maintenance A.男子氣魄 B.維護 C. 復興 D.檢查

26. accessible A.難以接觸的 B. 易取得的 C. 藉口的 D. 評量的

27. pedestrian A. 乘客 B. 行人 C.路人 D. 故人

28. initiate A. 開始 B.終止 C.親密 D.恐嚇

29. compliment A. 補充 B.讚美 C.補語 D.批評

30. alienate A. 使疏離 B.使親近 C.使痛苦 D.使悲傷

31. approximately A. 精準地 B. 大約地 C. 親近地 D. 疏遠地

32. immensely A. 矮小地 B. 巨大地 C.沉浸地 D. 儒弱地

33. diminish A. 減少 B. 提升 C. 放大 D. 分割

34. conversely A. 相對地 B. 相反地 C. 相同地 D. 合作地

35. participate in A. 參加 B. 飛入 C. 抗爭 D.支持

36. commonplace A. 普通的 B. 稀少的 C.共產黨的 D. 帝國的

37. excessive A. 超速的 B. 過度的 C. 適量的 D. 巨大的

38. respondent A. 代表 B.應答者 C. 記者 D.居民

39. usage A. 用法 B.劑量 C.權力 D.權利

40. curse A. 讚美 B.詛咒 C.彎曲的 D.切割