

市立新北高工 112 學年度第 1 學期 期末考 試題										班別		座號		電腦卡作答
科 目	字彙與閱讀	命題 教師	呂芳鎮	審題 教師	施懿珊	年 級	三	科 別	應英科	姓名			是	

答案卡上方基本資料欄請填寫清楚後，並塗圈劃記。

座 號：第一列為十位數；第二列為個位數。

如 03 號：十劃 0、個劃 3；如 18 號：十劃 1、個劃 8。

用原子筆劃卡、亂塗、毀損卡片或使用姓名貼，使卡片無法讀取者以 0 分計。

1-20 題：每題 1 分

21-60 題：每題 2 分

共 100 分

I. 中英對應

- _____ 1. 俚語

(A) slang

(B) shield

(C) setup

(D) sleigh
- _____ 2. 打鼾

(A) sled

(B) soak

(C) shatter

(D) snore
- _____ 3. 警長

(A) smash

(B) series

(C) sheriff

(D) skeleton
- _____ 4. 嗅

(A) slap

(B) slam

(C) shiver

(D) sniff
- _____ 5. 頭蓋骨

(A) silkworm

(B) setting

(C) skull

(D) sensitivity

II. 句意測驗

- _____ 6. The mirror _____ into hundreds of tiny pieces when it fell to the floor.

(A) slammed

(B) shattered

(C) slapped

(D) soaked
- _____ 7. One _____ of the tape had been erased, so it was hard to make sense of the rest of it.

(A) sentiment

(B) series

(C) session

(D) segment
- _____ 8. The strange sound coming from the car engine could _____ a serious mechanical problem.

(A) smash

(B) signify

(C) sniff

(D) snore
- _____ 9. The team suffered a big _____ when its best player was injured and could not play.

(A) setback

(B) sleigh

(C) simplicity

(D) skeleton
- _____ 10. The girl _____ loudly when she saw the large spider on her bed.

(A) shivered

(B) situated

(C) shrieked

(D) shielded

III. 釋義

- A. sensational

B. soaked

C. shortcomings

D. sentimental

E. slammed
- _____ 11. These beans must be _____ for eight hours before they can be cooked.

= These beans must be placed in water for eight hours before they can be cooked.
- _____ 12. Although Richard is a nice guy, he does have several _____.

= Richard is a nice guy, but there are some defects in his personality.
- _____ 13. Barry’s first novel is _____; everyone is talking about it.

- = Barry’s first novel has created a lot of interest and excitement; everyone is talking about it.
- _____ 14. Yvonne _____ the door behind her as she left the room.

= As she left the room, Yvonne shut the door behind her with great force, making a loud sound.
- _____ 15. My sister loves watching _____ movies and nearly always ends up crying during them.

= My sister loves watching movies that contain lots of love and sad scenes; she nearly always cries during them.

IV. 片語與慣用語

- A. slap in the face

B. soak up

C. soaking wet

D. skeleton in the closet

E. in session

- _____ 16. Suddenly, it started to rain and we were all _____ by the time we got home.
- _____ 17. No one is allowed to go into the room while the meeting is _____.
- _____ 18. If you place a piece of tissue paper on a wet table, the paper will _____ water.
- _____ 19. When Ed got promoted, it was a _____ for Tim, who had been at the company for much longer.
- _____ 20. Perhaps Ruth refuses to talk about her past because she has a _____.

I. 中英對應

- _____ 21. 最後的

(A) tart

(B) tavern

(C) tempo

(D) terminal
- _____ 22. 紡織物

(A) texture

(B) textile

(C) tenant

(D) testimony
- _____ 23. 維持

(A) surge

(B) sustain

(C) terminate

(D) taunt
- _____ 24. 搖擺

(A) sway

(B) suspend

(C) tempt

(D) testify
- _____ 25. 臺地

(A) terrace

(B) swamp

(C) suspense

(D) tar

II. 釋義

- _____ 26. The Pope is the _____ leader of the Roman Catholic Church.

= The Pope has the highest position in the Roman Catholic Church.

(A) theatrical

(B) supreme

(C) terminal

(D) supposed
- _____ 27. The _____ living in the apartment above us are sometimes quite noisy.

= The people who rent the apartment above us are sometimes quite noisy.

(A) tellers

(B) taverns

(C) tenants

(D) textiles
- _____ 28. Free speech should not be _____ in a democracy.

= People should not be prevented from speaking freely in a democracy.

(A) taunted

(B) tempted

(C) suspended

(D) suppressed
- _____ 29. Although Ed _____ easily, he still needs to use sun cream to protect his skin.

= Although Ed’s skin turns brown easily, he still needs to use sun cream for protection.

(A) sways

(B) tans

(C) sustains

(D) tangles

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___ 30. The demand for protective masks ___ during the SARS outbreak.
= There was a sudden, huge increase in demand for protective masks during the SARS outbreak.
(A) surged (B) terminated (C) supplemented (D) testified

III. 單字解釋

- A. tangled B. temptation C. suspended D. taboo E. supplement

___ 31. A ___ creates a desire to have or do something that perhaps ought to be avoided.
___ 32. A ___ is something that is forbidden or avoided because of a social custom.
___ 33. If an event has been ___, it has been stopped before it was completed.
___ 34. Things that have become ___ are twisted together in a confused manner.
___ 35. A ___ is an addition which improves something or makes up for something that is lacking.

I. 中英對應

___ 36. 不安的 (A) ungrateful (B) uneasy (C) unfortunate (D) unfair
___ 37. 地下的 (A) underground (B) underdeveloped (C) undergraduate (D) underneath
___ 38. 令人難忘的 (A) unemployed (B) unconscious (C) unforgettable (D) unknown
___ 39. 未發覺的 (A) uncertain (B) ultimate (C) uncomfortable (D) unaware
___ 40. 不像... (A) unlikely (B) unchanged (C) unlike (D) unable

II. 單字解釋

- A. undergraduate B. unicorn C. underneath D. ungrateful E. umpire

___ 41. In a tennis game, the ___ is the person who makes sure that the rules are being followed.
___ 42. A(n) ___ person is one who does not express thanks for other people’s help.
___ 43. A(n) ___ is a person who is studying for his or her first degree in college.
___ 44. In mythology, a(n) ___ is a magical white horse that has a large horn growing out of its forehead.
___ 45. ___ means the same as “below.”

III. 釋義

- A. uncertain B. unemployed C. ultimate D. uncovered E. underestimated

___ 46. The reporter who first ___ the scandal has quit her newspaper job to follow another career.
= The reporter who made the scandal public has left her newspaper to follow another career.

___ 47. The police are ___ about the facts of the case.
= The police are not sure what happened in the case.
___ 48. John’s ___ aim is to retire by the time he’s forty.
= In the end, John hopes to retire by the time he’s forty.
___ 49. My uncle has been ___ for almost a year.
= My uncle has not had a job for almost a year.
___ 50. George ___ the time it would take him to get to Lisa’s house.
= George did not realize how long it would take him to get to Lisa’s house.

閱讀測驗

1. Old age is a reality that we rarely think about. It’s in the distant future, so it’s better to ignore it for now. Instead, we put our energies into our careers, and we try to live up to society’s expectations. To relieve the pressures of work, we sometimes escape through social media and online games. However, all the while, we forget one important thing: Time is valuable, so we should spend it meaningfully.

When we lose ourselves in mindless* forms of entertainment like social media and online games, which don’t add any value to our lives, we are actually killing time. A better way to spend leisure time is to learn a new skill or explore our creativity. In addition, we shouldn’t measure “value” only according to the amount of money we make. We create value for ourselves and for society when we do volunteer work and use our time to help others. If we spend more of our free time in this way, we can look back on our lives when we’re old and truly say we’ve lived well.

註：mindless 盲目的

- () (51) What’s the main idea of this passage? (A) We should create value for ourselves and for society. (B) Some people put too much effort into making money. (C) Time is valuable, and we should spend it in meaningful ways. (D) Many people try hard to live up to others’ expectations.
- () (52) What does the author think of social media and online games? (A) They can help people make friends. (B) They don’t add any value to people’s lives. (C) They are meaningful forms of entertainment. (D) They can do harm to our relationships with others.

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- () (53) What does the author advise us to do to create value for ourselves? (A) Develop our own creativity. (B) Live up to society’s expectations. (C) Read as many books as possible. (D) Spend our time helping others.
2. Throughout modern history, few writers have been as influential as Rudyard Kipling. However, in India, where he spent a good portion of his life and career, he is a controversial* figure. For example, Kipling was a known supporter of the military figure Colonel Reginald Dyer. Dyer was in command when British troops killed nearly 400 unarmed Indian civilians in April of 1919 in what was known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre*. In spite of this tragedy, Kipling called Dyer “the man who saved India.”
- There are also some contemporary* Indian writers who maintain that, although Kipling spent much time in India and much time writing about it, he didn’t understand **it** or its people very well. One such writer, R.K. Narayan, said that Kipling understood the animals of the jungle better than he did the Indian people. Another Indian writer, Sashi Thoroor, said that Kipling was merely a voice for English dominance* over India and its people. Still, he does remain at least somewhat of a celebrated figure in India, the country of his birth. The home he was born in, on the campus of the J.J. School of Art in Mumbai, has been turned into a museum. But it seems not all are in the mood to pay tribute to Kipling in the country he was said to love so much.
- 註：controversial 有爭議的 massacre 大屠殺 contemporary 當代的 dominance 控制
- () (54) What’s the purpose of this passage? (A) To explain why Rudyard Kipling is seen as a controversial figure in India. (B) To demonstrate that few writers are as influential as Rudyard Kipling is. (C) To prove that the works of Rudyard Kipling remain quite popular in India. (D) To analyze the styles and backgrounds of Rudyard Kipling’s famous works.
- () (55) According to the passage, what do R.K. Narayan and Sashi Thoroor have in common? (A) Both of them admire Rudyard Kipling. (B) Both of them are Indian authors. (C) Both of them are friends of Kipling’s. (D) Both of them work for the U.K. government.
- () (56) According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Rudyard Kipling? (A) The house he was born in has been turned into a school. (B) He spent a very small portion of his life staying in India. (C) He was such a renowned writer that he barely received criticism. (D) He was in favor of what Reginald Dyer did in April, 1919.

- () (57) What does “**it**” in the second paragraph refer to? (A) Modern history. (B) English dominance over India. (C) The country of Kipling’s birth. (D) The Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
3. There are many types of people who create fake news. They could be religious extremists*, company marketers, or tricksters*. But in some cases, even governments can be behind fake news.
- For example, in 2020, the North Korean government began a social media campaign focused on YouTube videos. In one series of videos, host “Un A” speaks English and takes viewers inside local North Korean restaurants, supermarkets, and metro stations. She **purports** to want to show the world what life is really like in North Korea. However, experts believe that the videos have been created by the North Korean government. Their purpose was to prove that living in North Korea is just like living in other countries, when daily life there actually is anything but “normal.” In fact, most North Koreans lack fundamental freedoms such as access to the Internet. The fact that “Un A” was even allowed to film herself in public locations in Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, is a red flag*. North Koreans are not normally allowed to do this, so it just shows that she must have had some kind of state support for her videos.
- Un A’s videos are a reminder that we can’t trust everything we see or read online.
- 註：extremist 極端分子 trickster 騙子 red flag 危險信號
- () (58) What is the best title for this passage? (A) Watch Out for Fake News (B) How to Prevent Fake News (C) Fake News Can Be Harmful to You (D) Tips on How to Reduce the Risks of Fake News
- () (59) Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**purport**” as it is used in the second paragraph? (A) Claim. (B) Reject. (C) Persevere. (D) Challenge.
- () (60) What can we learn from the passage? (A) Everything we see or read online is trustworthy. (B) Fake news is mainly created by religious extremists. (C) Governments may sometimes use fake news to their advantage. (D) North Korea’s government always spreads fake news to try and show its power.