

新北市立新北高級工業職業學校 113 學年度 第 2 學期 開學考 試題卷 New Taipei Municipal New Taipei Industrial Vocational High School							班級			座號		電腦卡作答
科目	英語文	出題教師	郭書源	審題教師	鄭秀梅	適用科別	應用英語科	適用年級	三年級	姓名		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否

### Part I. Voc. (20%, @2%)

#### A. multiple choice

- Providing subsidies (補助金) on electric scooters can act as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to encourage more people to buy this kind of vehicle.  
(A) volcano (B) incentive (C) shed (D) skeleton
- To the pilot's surprise, the plane's engine \_\_\_\_\_. Luckily, as the plane was descending, the pilot was able to restart the engine.  
(A) diagnosed (B) stalled (C) ribbed (D) rimmed
- To \_\_\_\_\_ multicultural (多元文化的) understanding, the government needs to have laws in place to protect other cultures.  
(A) prohibit (B) fragment (C) foster (D) notify
- When flying in a plane, many people like window seats, but I prefer a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ seat since it's more convenient for me to go to the bathroom.  
(A) rib (B) juvenile (C) aisle (D) skull
- Gerry used to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for environmental protection, but when he began working for an oil company, he stopped supporting that cause.  
(A) riot (B) compact (C) raid (D) advocate
- We all need a certain amount of \_\_\_\_\_ in our lives. That way, we can make our own decisions and enjoy our individual freedoms.  
(A) autonomy (B) chord (C) adolescent (D) allergy
- I went to the \_\_\_\_\_ mall outside the city for the first time yesterday. I was so happy because everything there was discounted.  
(A) choir (B) burial (C) outlet (D) analyst
- Don't let the child eat too many chocolate cookies. As you know, sweet things can cause tooth \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) framework (B) slot (C) pension (D) decay
- The experiment at the bakery proved that cakes in \_\_\_\_\_ boxes sell better than those in boxes that customers can't see through.  
(A) acute (B) transparent (C) coherent (D) chronic
- The author's first novel really \_\_\_\_\_ the younger generation. However, not many young people identified with the characters in his second book.  
(A) settled a score with (B) cut down on (C) sowed the seeds of (D) struck a chord with

#### B. Fill in the blanks 10%, @2%

- (A) notify (B) coherent (C) consultation (D) donors (E) respondents

There were several reports in the media last week about a worrying medical situation in this country. Hospitals have expressed concerns that the number of organ (11) is at an all-time (有史以來的) low. This severe shortage of body parts means that injured or sick patients may not get the help they need when they are desperate for it. To handle this problem, the government has announced that it will seek (12) to find out why there are so few people willing to leave their body parts to others when they die. First, it will (13) hospital doctors and nurses that it wants to ask them for their opinions. Then the government will send out surveys to randomly chosen members of the general public. Hopefully, the (14) of these surveys will provide detailed information about their views. The government hopes this will help it develop a (15), effective strategy to deal with the situation. There are people whose lives depend on this.

### Part II. Text Book

#### A. Grammar 24%, @ 2%

- ( ) Mr. Pratt left home early this morning. His wife didn't know \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) what he was going (B) where he went (C) why did he get up early (D) when will he come back
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ the superstar entered, his fans started to shout and scream crazily.  
(A) As (B) Though (C) Therefore (D) As if
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ his way through college, Tony had to do three part-time jobs.  
(A) To pay (B) Paying (C) He paid (D) Having been paid
- ( ) The air quality was poor today, so Lucy avoided \_\_\_\_\_ outside. (A) to go (B) going (C) go (D) in going
- ( ) Though the city's population is decreasing, the number of schools in the area \_\_\_\_\_ actually increased.  
(A) having (B) have (C) has (D) had
- ( ) Regarding the safety problem, Jessie's parents told her \_\_\_\_\_ to Middle Eastern countries alone.  
(A) to not travel (B) not to travel (C) not traveling (D) traveling not
- ( ) Instead of talking about the whole body, we'll just focus \_\_\_\_\_ the brain today.  
(A) in (B) on (C) to (D) for

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23. ( ) Getting enough sleep every night \_\_\_\_\_ as important as keeping a healthy diet.  
(A) are (B) be (C) being (D) is
24. ( ) I didn't break the window of the car. It was a stone \_\_\_\_\_ came from nowhere and crashed through window.  
(A) what (B) and (C) that (D) who
25. ( ) It \_\_\_\_\_ the climbing team two days to get down the mountain.  
(A) spent (B) took (C) cost (D) paid
26. ( ) The criminal was grateful to the judge \_\_\_\_\_ not sending him to prison. (A) as (B) to (C) for (D) in
27. ( ) I still remember that I was a \_\_\_\_\_ in senior high school.  
(A) boy shy and young (B) young shy boy (C) shy young boy (D) young and shy boy

### B. Cloze

From August 6 to August 10, 2009, Typhoon Morakot hit Taiwan. It was the worst event to happen (28) Taiwan in modern history. The rainfall\* during this typhoon was so heavy that it caused floods across all of Taiwan. In fact, the rain that fell during this typhoon was 85% of the total rainfall for that year. Due to the heavy rain in the mountains, one village in Kaohsiung (29) in a landslide\*. This village, Xiaolin, was home to a tribe of the Taivoan people. It was on August 9 (30) the terrible event occurred. More than 400 people (31) there died in the landslide. Many years (32), the people of Taiwan still remember that typhoon with a feeling of great sadness in their hearts. After the terrible event, nearly 300 houses were built in three different locations to provide shelter\* for the survivors of the Xiaolin landslide.

註：rainfall 降雨量 landslide 山崩 shelter 避難處

- ( ) (28) (A) to (B) on (C) at (D) with
- ( ) (29) (A) being buried (B) buried (C) was buried (D) has been buried
- ( ) (30) (A) × (B) that (C) which (D) what
- ( ) (31) (A) who lived (B) who living (C) lived (D) had lived
- ( ) (32) (A) after (B) before (C) later (D) by

It's great to make new friends when you are traveling in a different country. However, if you want to make a good first impression, (33) how to greet people will definitely help. After all, people in other countries often use greetings different from (34) own. Here's a well-known example from the Japanese. In Japan, bowing is the way (35) hello and show respect for others. The type of bow varies based on whom you are greeting. Some bows take (36) longer than a second, while others seem like they'll never end. To learn (37) in every situation may take a visitor years. Another example is from Tibet, where there is a very surprising way to greet others. Visitors to Tibet soon (38) to realize that sticking your tongue out is a kind of hello. This greeting (39) for over a thousand years. It began as a way for monks to show that they weren't the evil king Langdarma, whose tongue was known to be black. Though there is no need to prove it today, monks still quickly stick out their tongues to greet each other or to show agreement. Still another example is from Botswana; the greeting used there (40) the most difficult in the world. It (41) several complicated\* hand-holding gestures. (42), the last one of these gestures is easy: Just pat your heart. If you can become skilled at this greeting, you can surely master any of them!

註：complicated 複雜的

- ( ) (33) (A) learn (B) learning (C) learned (D) learns
- ( ) (34) (A) we (B) us (C) ours (D) our
- ( ) (35) (A) to say (B) saying (C) by saying (D) for saying
- ( ) (36) (A) nothing (B) none (C) no much (D) no
- ( ) (37) (A) what to bow (B) what you to bow (C) how should you bow (D) how you should bow
- ( ) (38) (A) hold on (B) turn (C) come (D) happen
- ( ) (39) (A) will exist (B) has existed (C) is existing (D) exists
- ( ) (40) (A) sees (B) views (C) looks (D) considers
- ( ) (41) (A) grabs (B) astonishes (C) amazes (D) includes
- ( ) (42) (A) Thus (B) Moreover (C) However (D) Otherwise

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We often use products but don't think about who invented them and why. Some inventions have very interesting stories behind them. For example, a man named Jake Stap (43) taught at summer tennis camps, had a problem in the 1960s. At the end of each day he had to pick up many balls with his hands, which gave him a sore back. One year, he spent all winter thinking about how he could (44) this task easier. His invention, called the tennis ball hopper, (45) to be the perfect solution. The metal basket has holes in the bottom. The user (46) has to push the basket down on top of a ball to make it go into the basket. He or she can stand straight and avoid hurting his or her back. Stap's invention was so easy to use that it quickly became popular for tennis players everywhere. When people solve a problem (47) a creative way, their invention can help many others. Can you think of a simple invention that helps you every day?

- ( ) (43) (A) whom (B) that (C) who (D), who
- ( ) (44) (A) make (B) have (C) let (D) leave
- ( ) (45) (A) turned out (B) ended in (C) showed up (D) came along
- ( ) (46) (A) actively (B) finally (C) simply (D) obviously
- ( ) (47) (A) from (B) with (C) through (D) in

### C. Reading Comprehension

Do you sometimes feel as if someone you've just met is standing too close to you? Or maybe the person you're talking to keeps backing away, while you continue to bridge the distance by stepping closer to him or her? If so, it's probably due to different ideas about the personal space between you and the person you're talking to. According to one recent study, these ideas may stem from\* where you come from.

The study showed that in terms of nationality\*, the people who liked to maintain the greatest distance between themselves and someone they've just met are Romanians. They tend to keep a distance of 1.3 meters between themselves and others. In contrast\*, Argentinians tend to stand the closest to other people, at a distance of only about 76 centimeters.

The greatest differences in distance were observed when comparing people from hot and cold countries, which leads some to think that people in warmer places tend to be friendlier. Whether or not that's true, one thing is certain—such cultural differences could lead to misunderstandings. So, it's important to know the proper distance to keep, or the person you're talking to might feel as if you're invading his or her personal space. As a result, he or she might feel uncomfortable around you.

註：stem from 起源於 nationality 國籍 in contrast 相反

- ( ) (48) Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
  - (A) Less Is More
  - (B) Save the Best for the Last
  - (C) Don't Stand So Close to Me
  - (D) Make Hay While the Sun Shines
- ( ) (49) Which of the following statements is NOT true?
  - (A) In comparison, Romanians keep the longest distance when talking.
  - (B) In comparison, Argentinians stand the closest to other people when talking.
  - (C) People from cold countries tend to stand closer to each other than those from warm countries.
  - (D) The distance people keep when talking may have something to do with where they are from.
- ( ) (50) What does it mean to say that you are invading someone's personal space?
  - (A) It means that you are talking at a distance that makes others comfortable.
  - (B) It means that you are talking at a distance greater than 1.3 meters.
  - (C) It means that you are talking at a distance of less than 76 centimeters.
  - (D) It means that you are standing at a distance that makes others feel uncomfortable.