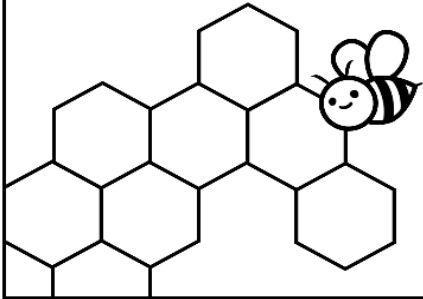



市立新北高工 113 學年度 第2學期 第1次段考試題										班別		座號		電腦卡作答
科目	英文閱讀	命題教師	陳旻旻	審題教師	張哲璋	年級	三	科別	機電汽圖資訊模鑄	姓名				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 是

請將答案劃記在電腦答案卡上(否則不予計分), 共 20 題, 每題 5 分; 並劃上座號, 劃記不清者或未畫座號者酌扣總分 5 分!

一、素養題 10%

Title: _____

Deadouts	Colony Collapse Disorder
Deadouts are when all the bees in a colony die. Bees' immune* systems weaken in the winter and they are more likely to suffer from diseases and parasites*.	Colony Collapse Disorder, or CCD, is when the majority of bees in a colony fly away from the hive* leaving just the queen and a few worker bees, which are not able to survive on their own. CCD is still being studied to see what reasons are behind it.
	

* immune *adj.* 免疫的 * parasite *n.* [C] 寄生蟲

1.What is the best title for the table (表格) ?

- (A) Why Bees Leave Their Colonies
- (B) What Destroys Bee Colonies
- (C) How Bee Colonies Die
- (D) How Long Bees Live

2. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) In the case of CCD, the queen bee leaves a colony.
- (B) When deadouts happen, bees leave their colonies.
- (C) The cause of CCD has become pretty clear now.
- (D) Deadouts are more likely to happen in winter.

二、閱讀測驗 90%

(1) Bees are of great value to us and to the planet. Apart from providing us with honey, they also make growing many different fruits and vegetables possible. If there were no bees, for instance, we would have neither grapes nor melons. Nor would we have some very common vegetables such as onions and carrots. It appears that lemons and limes would disappear along with the bees as well. Even coconuts and Brazil nuts are thought to depend on these creatures for their **existence**.

As you can see, those tiny but busy insects that most of us give little thought to are very important to our food supply. Human beings would be **devastated** without them. It is therefore necessary that we help and protect these amazing insects. Otherwise, our own future could also “bee” in danger!

3. According to this passage, in which area are bees important?

- (A) Climate. (B) Food supply. (C) Entertainment. (D) Soil.

4. How does the author explain the value of bees?

- (A) By sharing a story. (B) By giving examples.
(C) By carrying out a survey. (D) By offering statistics.

5. The word “**existence**” in line six most likely means _____.

- (A) presence (B) extinction (C) vanish (D) experiment

6. What does “**devastated**” most likely mean in the second paragraph?

- (A) Distributed. (B) Praised. (C) Saved. (D) Ruined.

(2) Water pollution is a serious problem in the United States. Unsafe levels of toxic chemicals linked to cancer have been found in the drinking water of 33 states. To solve this problem, Eric Li, the founder and CEO of Ecomo, has developed the world’s first smart water bottle. It took Li about two years to develop the water bottle that is very easy to use. After filling water from a tap, lake, or even toilet, all you need to do is shake, twist, and drink. In less than five seconds, the filter, the bottle’s water-cleaning mechanism, removes 99 percent of bacteria, pesticides, petroleum products, and heavy metals. If the water is clean, the word “Good” appears on the LED monitor with a green light flashing. If it is still undrinkable, a yellow or red light and the word “Fail” or “Bad” will appear on the monitor at the same time.

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Ecomo, which is the name of the bottle and is short for “eco-monitor,” has other features that consumers will enjoy. The bottle weighs just 0.37 kilograms, but it can store almost 600 milliliters of water. Furthermore, it can keep water hot for 12 hours or cold for 24 hours. Customers are warned, however, not to fill the bottle with other kinds of liquids because these will damage the bottle.

Two other notable aspects of the product are the app and Bluetooth wristband that the product works with. The app sends a notice to users when it is time to change the filter. In addition to measuring temperature, the Bluetooth wristband records users’ daily activities, calculates their water needs, and monitors their water intake.

7. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) To show the process of making clean water.
- (B) To examine how much water to drink per day.
- (C) To introduce a product that keeps water clean.
- (D) To describe the ways to protect water sources.

8. According to the passage, what does Eric Li do?

- (A) He develops new products.
- (B) He writes news articles.
- (C) He sells LED monitors.
- (D) He teaches chemistry.

9. According to the passage, why is the water bottle, Ecomo, smart?

- (A) Because it uses a big capacity bottle.
- (B) Because it uses a Bluetooth device.
- (C) Because it has a cheap monitor.
- (D) Because it has a blue light.

10. Which of the following statements is true about Ecomo?

- (A) It can change any liquid into drinking water.
- (B) Its filter removes unwanted substances fast.
- (C) It can be used to store water, juice, or coffee.
- (D) Its filter tells users to change the LED monitor.

11. Which of the following inferences can be drawn from Ecomo?

- (A) Users can decide how much water they should drink daily.
- (B) Users can use it to find various water drinking sites nearby.
- (C) Users can use it to make an appointment with their doctor.
- (D) Users can easily get the weather report through the bottle.

(3) At the 50th Golden Horse Film Festival, Beyond Beauty: Taiwan from Above 《看見台灣》 won the 2013 Best Documentary Award. Before directing the documentary, Chi Po-lin (齊柏林) was a full-time photographer working for the Ministry of Transportation and Communications. He had been taking pictures from an aircraft for twenty years.

In 2009, in a mission to record the damage caused by Typhoon Morakot, Chi found that the landslides brought about by this typhoon buried several mountain villages, and many areas were covered in flood waters. When Chi learned about the serious harm of land abuse, he decided to quit his government job to make films.

During the filming of Beyond Beauty: Taiwan from Above, Chi had difficulties **raising** funds. To meet the total costs of some NT\$90 million, he used up all his savings and even asked for a bank loan. After the successful release of the documentary in around thirty countries, Chi planned to make a sequel. On June 10, 2017, unfortunately, when Chi was shooting the sequel, his helicopter crashed in the mountains. Many were saddened by the news of his death, but Chi will always be remembered for his contribution to promoting environmental awareness.

documentary: 紀錄片

12. According to the passage, which of the following best describes Chi at the time he recorded Typhoon Morakot?

- (A) Chi was an employee hired by the government at that time.
- (B) Chi was sent to record the pace and movement of the typhoon.
- (C) Chi had been a famous movie director for twenty years.
- (D) Chi had been an award-winning typhoon photographer.

13. Which of the following has the closest meaning to the word “**raising**” in paragraph 3?

- (A) promoting
- (B) moving
- (C) collecting
- (D) lifting

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14. Which of the following is **NOT** true when Chi was making Beyond Beauty: Taiwan from Above?

- (A) Chi tried to borrow money from banks.
- (B) Chi refused to accept funds from others.
- (C) Chi had a hard time finding enough money.
- (D) Chi spent all his money producing the film.

15. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) The scenery recorded by Chi in his documentary
- (B) What Chi went through to save typhoon victims.
- (C) The success of Chi's documentary abroad.
- (D) Chi and his concern about the environment.

(4) In 2017, when she became a citizen, a robot named Sophia attracted worldwide attention to her human-like look and manners. Sophia is one model of a new invention known as social robots, a smart machine created to interact and work closely with people in different areas.

The service industry is among the first users of social robots. In 2020, friendly robots will assist human volunteers in hotels and at tourist attractions during the Tokyo Olympic Games. Social robots are also tested out in Japan to care for the elderly in nursing homes. There, gentle robot caregivers help to serve food and entertain lonely residents. Still another type of social robots does all the housework. As their prices fall, these hardworking housekeepers may become a common home appliance. Researchers even tried out robot teachers at elementary schools to **engage** students in learning, or to patiently help children with communication difficulties learn social skills.

However, not everyone welcomes social robots **with open arms**. Some people are afraid that human partners may be disappointed when robots do not behave exactly like humans. Others are not sure if children learning from robots will be able to handle surprises in real-world communication. These and many other questions are being asked, but researchers will not stop efforts to develop effective social robots.

16. What is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Giving Robots Rights of Citizens
- (B) Humans Learning from Robots
- (C) Living Side by Side with Robots
- (D) Making Robots at Low Costs

17. What is the proper meaning of the word “**engage**” in paragraph 2 ?

- (A) 使協議
- (B) 使互動
- (C) 使參與
- (D) 使爭辯

18. What does the phrase “**with open arms**” in paragraph 3 mean?

- (A) having protection
- (B) having doubts
- (C) showing disagreement
- (D) showing pleasure

19. According to the passage, which of the following is a problem with the use of robots?

- (A) They do not give tourists the right information.
- (B) They are not able to work when no one is home.
- (C) They do not punish students who are slow.
- (D) They are not able to show every human ability.

20. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- (A) The debate about robots prevents the development of robots.
- (B) Robot caregivers try to make the elderly happy.
- (C) Children learning from robots do not make mistakes.
- (D) Only robots will welcome tourists in the 2020 Olympics.