

市立新北高工 106 學年度第 1 學期 期末考 試題						班別		座號		電腦卡作答
科 目	英文文法與句型	年級	三	科別	外語科	姓名				是

一、單選題 (30 題，每題 2 分，共 60 分)

- () 1. Not you but I _____ the person who is responsible for the accident.
 (A) are (B) am (C) is (D) were
- () 2. _____ I graduated ten years ago, I have not seen any of my classmates.
 (A) When (B) While (C) Since (D) Before
- () 3. Billy had no sooner seen his mom _____ he burst into tears.
 (A) than (B) when (C) before (D) until
- () 4. They are _____ diligent students that I enjoy teaching them English.
 (A) how (B) so (C) too (D) such
- () 5. Ken earns _____ little money _____ he can hardly make ends meet.
 (A) such; that (B) so; that (C) not; but (D) neither; nor
- () 6. My brother together with my parents _____ in Japan.
 (A) live (B) are living (C) have lived (D) lives
- () 7. Emily made a note _____ she forgot what to do in the morning.
 (A) so that (B) even if (C) lest (D) unless
- () 8. All tickets to Taipei had been sold out _____ I got to the high Speed Rail station.
 (A) by the time (B) the moment (C) ever since (D) until
- () 9. _____ until it was very late at night.
 (A) Tina turned off the computer
 (B) The little boy didn't fall asleep
 (C) A dog started barking outside
 (D) Bob didn't stay up
- () 10. Choose the **CORRECT** sentence.
 (A) The old man couldn't walk steadily, nor could he stand up straight.
 (B) I won't answer your phone, and neither I will talk to you again.
 (C) Jogging and listen to music are my favorite pastimes.
 (D) If the weather permits, and we can go camping tomorrow.
- () 11. Choose the **WRONG** sentence.
 (A) Both Sodagreen and Mayday are Taiwanese bands popular with teenagers.
 (B) Milton along with his brothers are going to Sodagreen's concert tomorrow.
 (C) Not only Vivian but also her friends are devoted fans of Mayday.
 (D) Either Mayday or Sodagreen is going to win the Golden melody Award this year.
- () 12. How I wish I _____ those foolish mistakes then!
 (A) didn't make (B) hadn't made (C) wouldn't make (D) would have made
- () 13. If I _____ a doctor, I would do my best to help the sick.
 (A) were (B) am (C) had been (D) would be
- () 14. If you had told me about the problem, I _____ you.
 (A) can help (B) can have helped (C) could have helped (D) will have helped
- () 15. Ken is very tired, but if he _____, he would accompany you to the station.
 (A) isn't (B) aren't (C) weren't (D) won't
- () 16. My son is out of work because he didn't accept the job, but if he _____, he wouldn't be jobless now.
 (A) did (B) had (C) didn't (D) hadn't
- () 17. The shaky house would collapse _____ there be an earthquake.
 (A) should (B) if (C) had (D) were
- () 18. I'm tied up. _____ right now, I would give you a hand..
 (A) If I am not busy (B) Had I not been busy (C) Were not busy (D) Were I not busy

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- () 19. _____ an old sister, I would share everything with her.
(A) Had I (B) But for (C) If I had (D) Were I
- () 20. _____ your timely help, I would have failed.
(A) If it had for (B) Had it not been for (C) If it were not for (D) But not for
- () 21. It is high time we _____ the workability of this plan.
(A) reconsidered (B) reconsider (C) to reconsider (D) had reconsidered
- () 22. Please give these letters to my husband and children _____ anything happen to me.
(A) if (B) what if (C) should (D) when
- () 23. Not knowing _____ to comfort her, I could do nothing but watch her cry sadly.
(A) what could I say (B) what to say (C) how should I say (D) how to say
- () 24. Lily is not only smart but also considerate. She is a nice person _____.
(A) that I can make friends (B) whom I like to be (C) to be talked to (D) to work with
- () 25. It is not _____ early _____ for a rainy day.
(A) too; to make preparations (B) too; that we get ready
(C) so; that we make preparations (D) so; to get ready
- () 26. This chapter is _____. Could you please explain it to me?
(A) difficult to be understood (B) interesting to be learned (C) not easy to understand (D) hardly to know
- () 27. Please leave me alone. _____, I don't want to talk to you now.
(A) To do your justice (B) Strange to say (C) So to speak (D) To put it differently
- () 28. Feeling hungry in the middle of the night, I opened the fridge, _____ one rotten apple. How disappointing!
(A) too see (B) only to find (C) so as to see (D) and finding
- () 29. Cindy looks tired now. She seems _____ sleepless last night.
(A) not to be (B) being (C) to have been (D) to be
- () 30. I can lend you all my comic books, _____ you cherish them as your own.
(A) lest (B) despite (C) though (D) provided

二、綜合測驗 (15 題，每題 2 分，共 30 分)

If you have ever heard of Bitcoin, you probably wish you had bought some when it was first 31 to the public. In fact, if you had bought just US\$100 of Bitcoin in 2011, you would now be a millionaire.

What exactly is Bitcoin? Bitcoin is a new type of 32 currency. Some have also called it a “cryptocurrency.” With Bitcoin, people can use the Internet to send or receive this type of money. In addition, this can all be done anonymously and without any transaction fees or service charges.

Bitcoin is backed by something called the blockchain. This is a global database that keeps a record of all transactions in a network in a type of online ledger. The blockchain also 33 new Bitcoins when they are created or “mined” on computers that verify the transactions of others in the system.

Although Bitcoin is very well known today, its creator remains a mystery. All that is known is that a person—or a group of people—used the name Satoshi Nakamoto and created Bitcoin. A small group of people then began to use it, and it faced many ups and downs in the years that followed.

Then, in 2017, the value of Bitcoin began to skyrocket, with one Bitcoin now 34 at least US\$16,000. Critics have called Bitcoin a bubble, and they predict that it will crash soon. Supporters, however, have said the Bitcoin is the biggest change to hit the world since the Internet, and they believe that it will continue to rise in the years to come.

What will the future bring for Bitcoin? It's impossible to predict. However, one thing is for certain: with advanced technology, the value of currency is no longer 35 to physical money, and digital currency is on the rise.

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|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| (A) records | (B) limited | (C) digital | (D) introduced | (E) worth |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|

(31)_____ (32)_____ (33)_____ (34)_____ (35)_____

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According to statistics released by the Ministry of the Interior in July, Taichung City's population now stands at 2,778,182. This (36) was a mere 309 higher than that for Kaohsiung. Since December 2014, Taichung's population has risen by almost 60,000, (37) Kaohsiung's has actually declined by over 1,000. This means Taichung has (38) Kaohsiung as the second largest city in the nation. However, (39) city has anything close to the population of Taiwan's biggest urban center, New Taipei City, at close to four million residents.

Taichung has been one of the fastest growing cities in Taiwan for years now. In fact, over the past half-decade, the only city with a higher (40) rate has been Taoyuan. Taichung's population has expanded not only from natural growth (there are more births than deaths annually in the city), but also from migration to the city. Job prospects, especially for white collar workers, are considered better there than in the southern cities of Kaohsiung and Tainan, and the cost of living is (41) reasonable compared with the cities in the north. The municipal government has also made efforts to expand local public transport infrastructure, including the construction of the city's first light rail system, which is (42) to begin operation in late 2018.

Taichung has also benefited from a(n) (43) image and reputation in recent years. In the past, it was (44) the most famous for its corruption and criminal activity, especially among organized criminal gangs. In a number of (45) in the past few years, however, Taichung has been voted Taiwan's most livable city. If current growth trends continue around Taiwan, it seems likely that Taichung will cement its position as the nation's second largest city.

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|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| (A) replaced | (B) growth | (C) expected | (D) perhaps | (E) surveys |
| (AB) figure | (AC) quite | (AD) while | (AE) neither | (BC) improved |

- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| (36) _____ | (37) _____ | (38) _____ | (39) _____ | (40) _____ |
| (41) _____ | (42) _____ | (43) _____ | (44) _____ | (45) _____ |

三、閱讀測驗 (5 題 · 每題 2 分 · 共 10 分)

New Delhi's air quality index (AQI) has reached a severely polluted level of 451, and it contains a dangerously high level of PM 2.5 pollutants. Breathing in New Delhi is equivalent to smoking 50 cigarettes a day. The air may be strong irritation and can impact the respiratory system of healthy people. India's medical organizations have declared a public health emergency.

The thick blanket of smog—made up of smoke, gases, and chemicals—is suffocating residents in New Delhi. Recently, the smog made visibility so poor that 24 vehicles were involved in a massive pile-up on a major city roadway. Unable to see the brake lights of stopped cars in front of them, drivers kept slamming into each other in the chain-reaction crash.

What is causing the severe pollution? Farmers burn the crop stubble after the harvest in north India during this time of the year. This traditional practice is common despite the ban. The pollution from diesel engines, coal-fired power plants and industrial emissions is also one of the factors. What's worse, only the wealthy can afford air purifiers. The price for filter masks has soared due to the high demand, and the city's countless poor and homeless can only use handkerchiefs.

"The moment I stepped out of my home I started coughing and there was a burning sensation in my eyes," said Naresh Yadav, a bank employee who worked in central Delhi, "The government can't solve this problem alone, people need to pitch in and help the government to protect the environment."

- () 46. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) How to prevent respiratory system diseases.
 - (B) The high inflation rate in India.
 - (C) The severe air pollution in New Delhi.
 - (D) The most beautiful cities to visit in India.

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() 47 According to the passage, the chain-reaction crash happened because ____.

- (A) the thick smog made it difficult for drivers to see clearly
- (B) the cars couldn't brake on slippery road in the heavy rain
- (C) there was a drunk driver who was going over the speed limit
- (D) a tree was suddenly blown down and it smashed several cars

() 48. Which of the following is NOT a cause of the toxic smog?

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Burning crop stubble. | (B) Diesel engines. |
| (C) Industrial emissions. | (D) Overpopulation. |

According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), at least 8 million tons of plastic trash is dumped into the oceans each year, and it has caused irreparable and fatal damage to many marine creatures. The United Nations (UN) has decided to address the issue, and a resolution regarding ocean plastic waste was passed at a recent environmental summit. Although the resolution lacks a concrete timetable and is not legally binding, many environmentalists hailed the resolution for taking the first step in the right direction.

However, some countries, including the US, China and India, were opposed to the resolution. An UN delegate even revealed that journalists in some countries were paid by plastic companies to make up stories about job losses after the plastic ban.

Why is ocean plastic waste an urgent problem? It is because creatures such as turtles and seabirds often mistake plastics as food, and consuming it can be deadly for them. In addition, plastic is very slow to biodegrade, this means it may remain in the ocean and hurt the environment even after hundreds of years.

"This is a planetary crisis. In a few short decades since we discovered the convenience of plastics, we are ruining the ecosystem of the ocean," said UN oceans chief Lisa Svensson. She has also urged governments, companies and individuals to take action to halt plastic pollution. Although the road to no plastic may seem formidable, many countries have already implemented this policy very well, such as Kenya and Bangladesh. Some organizations are attempting to reduce the use of plastic straws, and the new UN resolution will certainly raise the awareness of plastic waste in the oceans.

Reading Comprehension

() 49. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The importance of UN and its resolutions to reduce air pollution.
- (B) The UN's resolution to solve the problem of ocean plastic waste.
- (C) The United States' opposition to many environmental resolutions.
- (D) A short history of the development of plastic.

() 50. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- (A) Some companies pay journalist to write stories about job loss after the plastic ban.
- (B) The resolution passed by the UN still lacks a detailed schedule.
- (C) Plastics can remain in the ocean even after hundreds of years.
- (D) Business leaders around the world have decided to stop using plastic altogether.