

市立新北高工 106 學年度第 2 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 (25 題，每題 2 分，共 50 分)

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- () 21 We have to go now, _____?
 (A) don't we (B) do we (C) haven't we (D) have we
- () 22 Mr. Gates used to be a successful businessman, _____?
 (A) did he (B) didn't he (C) hadn't he (D) had he
- () 23 Hurry up, _____?
 (A) don't you (B) do you (C) will you (D) aren't you
- () 24 Choose the **CORRECT** sentence.
 (A) Neil suggested we getting into the car.
 (B) Denny insists on his girlfriend to buy him a gift.
 (C) Sam proposed to change the name of the restaurant.
 (D) The president demanded that the report be made public.
- () 25 _____, shall we?
 (A) Let us go (B) Let's go
 (C) We had better go (D) Let's not go

二、綜合測驗 (10 題 · 每題 3 分 · 共 30 分)

The last time you bought an iced tea from a drink shop, did you notice that it didn't come with a plastic bag? That's because from January 1, 2018, plastic bag regulations have been (26) across Taiwan.

Taiwan was one of the first countries to begin (27) plastic bags. In 2002, the government banned supermarkets, department stores, shopping malls, convenience stores, and fast food chains (28) providing free plastic bags for customers. Now, seven more industries (29) to the list: bakeries, laundries, bookstores, drink shops, electronic device stores, pharmacies, and medical equipment stores. Moreover, hypermarkets, supermarkets, and convenience stores are (30) allowed to sell regular bags. They will, (31), be allowed to sell special bags that can be used for carrying purchases and then reused as trash bags.

The new regulations have (32) some 80,000 businesses. Government inspections found (33) most stores have been following the new rules, and the few that haven't have been given a warning. If they are caught again, they will receive a fine between NT\$1,200 and NT\$6,000. Some businesses that aren't affected by the ban, such as breakfast shops, have been offering discounts to customers (34) bring their own bags or containers.

A Taipei Department of Environmental Protection representative said that the new ban is expected to reduce annual plastic bag usage (35) twenty million. However, this is still only 10% of the total usage, so more still needs to be done to change people's habits.

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|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| () 26. (A) collected | (B) highlighted | (C) expanded | (D) steered |
| () 27. (A) phasing out | (B) taking apart | (C) breaking down | (D) dating back |
| () 28. (A) with | (B) from | (C) into | (D) upon |
| () 29. (A) are adding | (B) are added | (C) are to add | (D) will add |
| () 30. (A) no longer | (B) for a while | (C) by the way | (D) in a word |
| () 31. (A) therefore | (B) additionally | (C) indeed | (D) however |
| () 32. (A) affected | (B) attracted | (C) approved | (D) accepted |
| () 33. (A) whether | (B) what | (C) that | (D) when |
| () 34. (A) which | (B) whom | (C) where | (D) who |
| () 35. (A) in | (B) to | (C) by | (D) on |

三、文意選填 (5 題 · 每題 2 分 · 共 10 分)

Nowadays, it's common to see young children staring at glowing smartphone and tablet screens. The technology that makes portable electronic devices possible has (36) to the point that even kids can operate them with ease. What's more, kids find the devices endlessly entertaining.

However, not all adults are (37) that spending so much time swiping touch screens and watching steady streams of

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media are good for children's intellectual development. Indeed, many experts and studies indicate that constant exposure to apps and the Internet shortens children's attention spans and distract them from their studies.

Like adults, kids can become 38 and psychologically dependent on electronic devices. Many parents have observed that when hand-held devices are taken away from them, some children react badly. Clearly, their mood is negatively affected when the constant stimulation provided by the devices is 39.

Use of electronic devices has been linked to lower levels of physical activity in kids, as well. All this time spent sitting and standing still is contributing to high rates of overweight and associated health problems, like juvenile diabetes.

To people's astonishment, doctors are now reporting that many children are unable to hold pencils and pens 40 because their finger muscles are too weak. Since they lack what's called "fine motor skills," they struggle to write. Physicians blame over-use of hand-held devices for such muscle weakening. If modern children were more physically active, their hands would be stronger and better developed, they say.

- (A) withdrawn (B) properly (C) convinced (D) advanced (E) emotionally

(36)_____ (37)_____ (38)_____ (39)_____ (40)_____

四、閱讀測驗 (5 題 · 每題 2 分 · 共 10 分)

A vote by China's National People's Congress has paved the way for a massive change in China's political landscape. Or perhaps it would be more accurate to say it will ensure no change occurs in China's political leadership in the near future.

The Congress, composed of almost 3,000 lawmakers specially chosen for their loyalty to the ruling Chinese Communist Party (CCP), has voted overwhelmingly in favor of changing China's constitution to remove the two-term limit on the presidency. Since 1982, China's highest law had required presidents to step down after serving two five-year terms in office. This law limited them to holding power for ten years.

The recent vote has done away with this limitation, however, meaning the current sitting president, Xi Jinping, is now in a position to remain in his role as leader for the rest of his life. This has raised alarms, prompting many to wonder whether China is going back to the days of Mao Zedong. Even worse, there are concerns Chinese people could once again suffer under the abuse of unlimited power, as they did under Mao Zedong during the ill-fated Cultural Revolution. Like his predecessor Mao, Xi and his political doctrines are being elevated to a special status, making one man's ideas and right-to-rule unquestionable by the masses. Under the CCP's watchful eye, the Chinese media is cooperating fully, building a political mythology around Xi's personality, and praising the leader's virtues, to strengthen his popularity.

() 41. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) How lawmakers in China's National People's Congress were chosen.
- (B) What Chinese media did to praise Xi Jinping's virtues.
- (C) The abuse of unlimited power during the Cultural Revolution.
- (D) A new law that will remove the two-term limit on the presidency in China.

() 42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) There will be no change to Xi Jinping's political doctrines in the future.
- (B) Cultural Revolution happened during Mao Zedong's presidency.
- (C) Xi Jinping will step down after he serves two five-year terms.
- (D) Under Mao Zedong's eye, the Chinese media is now building a political mythology around Xi's personality.

() 43. Which of the following is NOT true about the National People's Congress?

- (A) The congress is able to change China's constitution.
- (B) The lawmakers in the congress are elected by people.
- (C) The congress is composed of about 3,000 lawmakers.
- (D) The lawmakers in the congress are loyal to Chinese Community Party.

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Do you have enough toilet paper? If you live in Taiwan, you had better hope that you do. Otherwise, you may not be able to buy more, even if you desperately need it. At the end of February, desperate shoppers flocked to stores around Taiwan, only to find empty shelves and stocks of toilet paper already sold out.

What caused the Great Toilet Paper Panic of 2018? Reports say that it all began when toilet paper companies in Taiwan informed local retailers that prices would soon be going up. The companies blamed the price increase on the rising price of pulp, the raw material used to make toilet paper. Production problems in Brazil and forest fires in Canada were said to be responsible for the pulp shortage. As a result, Taiwanese toilet paper manufacturers stated that prices of their products would increase 10 to 30 percent by the middle of March.

This news soon reached Taiwanese consumers, many of whom began to rush to local stores and supermarkets to stock up on toilet paper before the price increased. Many shoppers bought in bulk, with some loading shopping carts with stacks of the much sought-after product.

The media quickly picked up on the story, and news reports showed images of empty shelves in stores around Taiwan. Online retailers also reported the news, and some sites encouraged shoppers to buy toilet paper online from Internet vendors. International media outlets, like *The New York Times* and *The Guardian*, also reported the story.

In response to the toilet paper crisis, Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs issued an official statement. It claimed that local companies had reported that they, in fact, had enough pulp to continue production of toilet paper. The Ministry also stated that it would make sure that companies did not work together to drive up the price of toilet paper.

- () 44.What is the main topic of this passage?
- (A) The causes of the 2018 worldwide shortage of pulp, the material used to make toilet paper.
 - (B) A panic caused by reported price increase and subsequent shortage of toilet paper in Taiwan in February of 2018.
 - (C) A 10 to 30 percent increase in the production of toilet paper by companies in Taiwan.
 - (D) A report by Taiwan's Ministry of Economic Affairs that companies worked together to drive up the price of toilet paper in Taiwan.
- () 45.According to the passage, which of the following reasons were responsible for the global shortage of pulp?
- (A) Production problems in Brazil and forest fires in Canada.
 - (B) New pulp manufacturing technology in the U.S.A. and shipping problems in Mexico.
 - (C) Improved toilet paper manufacturing processes in Taiwan and increased pulp production in China.
 - (D) A drought in South Africa and decreased pulp production in Indonesia.