

市立新北高工 109 學年度第 1 學期 高二 體育班 第三次月考 試題						班別		座號		電腦卡作答
科目	英文	命題教師	王懷嫻	審題教師	邱思潔	科別:體育二甲	姓名	否 (卷上填答)		

一. 請將下列課本單字例句, 逐句完整翻譯為中文30%。每題 3 % (錯一處扣1分)

1. Many cafés are beginning to provide customers with paper straws instead of **plastic** ones.

2. I'm surprised that Mary has her **figure** back only a couple of months after she had a baby.

3. This pot has a **transparent** glass lid so that you can see the food inside it.

4. Daniel enjoys the **convenience** of being able to study English anywhere he goes by watching videos on his smartphone.

5. The dog looked up **eagerly**, hoping his master would give him another treat.

6. Before the fire engines got there, George watched **helplessly** as the fire swept through his factory.

7. The practice of creating patterns on the **surface** of lattes is known as latte art<sup>®</sup>.

8. Dozens of people **surrounded** the street performer, watching him as he juggled<sup>®</sup> many items at the same time.

9. Gum is not safe for young children because they might accidentally **swallow** it.

10. **Obviously**, Jolin Tsai is extremely popular. Her concert tickets sold out online within five minutes.

二. 選擇 14% 每題 1 分

1. ( ) The reflection (倒影) of the moon on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the ocean is such a beautiful sight that many people can't help taking pictures of it. (A) substance (B) surface (C) poison (D) consumer

2. ( ) The local people were surprised to find that the rocks in this area were covered with a sticky \_\_\_\_\_ which was difficult to remove. (A) figure (B) substance (C) consumer (D) surface
3. ( ) In order to win the election, every candidate (候選人) is \_\_\_\_\_ to gain the support of the most people. (A) plastic (B) convenient (C) eager (D) poisonous
4. ( ) Ever since Angela moved to the US, her friends have been \_\_\_\_\_ hearing from her. (A) ending up (B) looking forward to (C) coming along (D) going away
5. ( ) The bus finally \_\_\_\_\_ after Blake had been waiting for more than one hour. (A) came along (B) packed up (C) ended up (D) looked forward to
6. ( ) We shouldn't just throw away this kind of material at will because it will take a very long time for it to \_\_\_\_\_ naturally. (A) go away (B) look forward to (C) come along (D) pack up
7. ( ) Maria is \_\_\_\_\_ many things \_\_\_\_\_ because she is going camping with her friends in the mountains for three days. (A) coming; along (B) ending; up (C) packing; up (D) going; away
8. ( ) Paul didn't treat his girlfriend well and often ignored her feelings, so he \_\_\_\_\_ losing her forever. (A) packed up (B) came along (C) looked forward to (D) ended up
9. ( ) The speaker paused \_\_\_\_\_, cleared his throat, and then went on with his speech. (A) for instance (B) for a while (C) in secret (D) all day long
10. ( ) Please keep the windows open so that the bad smell of the smoke can \_\_\_\_\_ more quickly. (A) come along (B) end up (C) go away (D) pack up
11. ( ) The bad guy who broke into many houses and stole lots of precious items \_\_\_\_\_ in prison. (A) ended up (B) came along (C) packed up (D) went away
12. ( ) No matter what difficulties may \_\_\_\_\_ as Jason is pursuing his dream, he is determined to overcome (克服) them all and never give up. (A) come off (B) come away (C) come back (D) come along
13. ( ) On the early morning of January 18<sup>th</sup>, people were found standing in long lines waiting to receive the Republic of China Consumer Voucher, as they were \_\_\_\_\_ do some shopping with the vouchers. (A) eager to (B) similar to (C) look forward to (D) thanks to
14. ( ) Many children \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese New Year's Eve, for they can receive red envelopes from their parents and adult relatives. (A) look up to (B) look forward to (C) look down on (D) look after

三. 閱讀 12% + 抄寫 44% (請注意大小寫, 單字拼字, 標點符號; 錯一處扣 2 分; 勿漏抄段落)

Our oceans are an extremely important part of our planet, but they are in danger due to pollution. What can we do to help protect our precious oceans?

With fish populations decreasing due to overfishing\* and pollution, it's important to choose environmentally friendly seafood. Next time you buy fish at the grocery store or order seafood at a restaurant, ask where it comes from. If more people buy environmentally friendly seafood, stores will start supplying **that** rather than fish that are in danger due to overfishing. In addition, make sure not to buy items that harm ocean life, such as coral\* jewelry or shark products.

Another step you can take to help our oceans is reducing your use of harmful chemicals. Most of the cleaning products that we use to wash our dishes, do our laundry, and clean our houses end up going down the drain and may eventually end up in the ocean. Try using natural cleaning solutions made of things like vinegar, baking soda, or honey when possible.

These are just a few things you can do to help protect our oceans. Remember, every little bit helps. Our oceans are worth it, so start taking action today!

\*overfishing *n. [U]* 過度捕撈 \*coral *n. [U]* 珊瑚

- ( ) (1) What is this reading mainly about? (A) Why the oceans are polluted. (B) Animals living in the oceans. (C) Chemicals found in the oceans. (D) Ways to protect the oceans.
- ( ) (2) What does the word "**that**" in the second paragraph mean? (A) A harmful and dangerous chemical. (B) Environmentally friendly seafood. (C) Pretty and expensive coral jewelry. (D) The problem of water pollution.
- ( ) (3) Which of the following does the author **NOT** suggest in this reading? (A) We should ask where the seafood comes from when ordering seafood at a restaurant. (B) We should use natural things such as baking soda to do the dishes and clean houses. (C) We should gather together to help clean up our local beaches on a regular basis. (D) We should not buy items that will harm ocean life, such as shark products.

第一篇 文章抄寫 → (22%)

- 2. If you throw a plastic straw in the street, where will it go? Scientists report that about 4 to 12 million tons of plastic goes to the ocean every year. They also believe that by 2050 there will be more plastic in the ocean than fish.

Plastics are a part of our everyday lives. But a single plastic bottle takes about 450 years to break down completely. So one bottle dropped in the ocean today could be polluting the waters for many generations\* to come.

Although some plastic **degrades** into smaller pieces and sinks to the ocean floor, most of it turns out to drift\* to the middle of the ocean. Strong ocean currents push huge amounts of plastic into what's known as "garbage patches\*." The largest one is called the "Great Pacific\* Garbage Patch" and is located in the Pacific Ocean. The Great Pacific Garbage Patch is made up of 1.8 trillion pieces of trash.

To avoid destroying ocean life, plastic items should be reduced and recycled. As citizens of the earth, we should all try to use less plastic.

\*generation *n. [C]* 一代人 \*drift *vi.* 漂流 \*patch *n. [C]* 地塊 \*Pacific 太平洋

- ( ) (1) How does the author present the serious problem of plastic pollution in the first paragraph? (A) By giving scientific proof. (B) By telling real stories. (C) By sharing a news report. (D) By making a comparison.
- ( ) (2) What does "**degrades**" most likely mean in the third paragraph? (A) Breaks down. (B) Cleans up. (C) Gathers. (D) Disappears.
- ( ) (3) According to the passage, what causes the "garbage patches"? (A) Weather. (B) The ocean floor. (C) Sea movements. (D) Strong winds.

第二篇-文章抄寫 → (22%)