

新北高工 111 學年度第 1 學期 段考		出題教師:劉欣潔老師			審題教師:林筱雯老師		班級	座號	成績	需 答 案 卡										
科目	英文閱讀	年級	三	科別	機鑄汽模圖資電訊		姓名													
閱讀測驗：請選出最適當的答案																				
科 目	英 文 閱 讀	年 級	三	科 別	機 鑄 汽 模 圖 資 電 訊		姓 名													
閱 讀	測 驗	請 選 出 最 適 當 的 答 案																		
1.	What is the main purpose of the passage?	(A) To give safety tips for all travelers. (B) To provide useful advice to backpackers.	(C) To introduce foreign lifestyles and cultures. (D) To pick the best places for backpackers to visit.	2.	According to the passage, which of the following is true about backpacking?	(A) It has been a form of travel since the late twentieth century. (B) It takes more time to backpack in the summer than in the winter. (C) It is one option for young people to spend their summer vacation. (D) It requires students to work and support themselves while traveling.	3.	Which of the following is not suggested for would-be backpackers to do in the passage?	(A) Buy a prepaid phone card for emergencies only. (B) Make sure they have enough spending money. (C) Try to know how to use their ATM cards overseas. (D) Give a copy of the travel documents to their family.	4.	Why is convenient transportation important for backpackers?	(A) Because they can get to the places they want easily. (B) Because they will stay abroad for as long as								
5.	they wish.	(C) Because they plan how much money they will spend daily. (D) Because they need a part-time job with free accommodations.	5.	Which of the following inferences can be drawn from the passage?	(A) Young people choose package tours because of the low cost. (B) Countries with convenient transportation are not the choices for travelers. (C) Learning about foreign lifestyles and cultures is not possible for backpackers. (D) Backpacking trips provide young people some challenging tasks to accomplish.	In 2017, when she became a citizen, a robot named Sophia attracted worldwide attention to her human-like manners and look. Sophia is one model of a new invention known as social robots, a smart machine created to work closely and interact with people in different areas.	The service industry is among the first users of social robots. In 2020, friendly robots will assist human volunteers at tourist attractions and in hotels 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 entertain lonely residents and serve food. 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 to learn social skills.	Nevertheless, not everyone welcomes social robots with open arms. Some people are afraid 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 deal with surprises in real-world communication. These and many other questions are being asked, but researchers will not stop efforts to develop effective social robots.	6.	What is the best title for the passage?	(A) Humans Learning from Robots. (B) Giving Robots Rights of Citizens. (C) Making Robots at Low Costs. (D) Living Side by Side with Robots.	7.	What does the phrase “with open arms” in paragraph 3 mean?	(A) showing pleasure (B) having doubts (C) showing disagreement (D) having protection	8.	According to the passage, which of the following is a problem with the use of robots?	(A) They do not punish students who are slow. (B) They are not able to show every human ability. (C) They do not give tourists the right information. (D) They are not able to work when no one is home.	9.	According to the passage, which of the following is true?	(A) Robot caregivers try to make the elderly happy. (B) Children learning from robots do not make mistakes. (C) Only robots will welcome tourists in the 2020 Olympics. (D) The debate about robots prevents the development of robots.

10. What is the meaning of the word “robot”?

- (A) 木頭人 (B) 稻草人 (C) 機器人 (D) 睡美人

The sea is a mighty force which humans must respect. Since ancient times, it has been a part of many ceremonies around the world. In the Jewish religion, people gather by the sea at the start of each year. After they say the prayers, they throw bread into the water. It is a way to ask for forgiveness for past sins and have a fresh start. In Bali, people carry statues of gods to the sea for a ceremony known as “Melasti.” The statues are washed in the water to make them pure and help them to keep their power. In Hawaii, the sea is part of an important Memorial Day tradition which honors dead soldiers. People write notes to the soldiers and place them on lanterns. At sunset, thousands of lanterns are pushed into the sea, lighting up the sky. Clearly, sea deeply affects not only people’s lives but their cultural traditions.

11. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) How people celebrate the start of a year. (B) How people honor dead soldiers.
(C) Some popular tourist attractions. (D) Some sea-related ceremonies.

12. In the Jewish religion, how do people ask for forgiveness for past sins?

- (A) They make others say long prayers. (B) They throw bread into the water.
(C) They wash the statue of gods. (D) They bathe in the sea.

13. Where can people expect to see the ceremony “Melasti”?

- (A) In the Middle East. (B) In Taiwan. (C) In Hawaii. (D) In Bali.

14. What does the word “ceremony” mean?

- (A) 典型 (B) 樣式 (C) 典禮 (D) 儀態

15. What is the definition of “Jewish”?

- (A) 猶太人的 (B) 夏威夷 (C) 美拉斯蒂 (D) 峴里島

In many parts of the world, it is completely acceptable, at the end of a restaurant meal, to ask for “le doggy bag.” If there are leftovers, the restaurant will pack them up in the bag, and you can take them home. That way, there is no wasted food. Everybody wins, right? Well, in France, up until now, customers and restaurants alike have been unwilling to agree. But that could be changing.

To this point in time, the doggy bag has only been provided in French restaurants specializing in foreign food. Still, most French citizens do not normally ask for one. Why? It is a quirk of French culture, in which French chefs and restaurant owners see taking food home as an insult to their dishes. The result is that France, as of 2015, was throwing out 20 billion Euros’ worth of perfectly edible food every year.

UMIH, the French food Union, signed an agreement to promote the doggy bag to fight food waste in the same year. A new tax on food waste was also introduced to combat restaurants throwing away the food which could still feed hungry people. Nonetheless, providing a doggy bag and taking advantage of its availability are two different things. A recent survey did find, however, that 75 percent of France’s citizens would be willing to ask for a doggy bag at the end of a meal.

16. What is the French restaurants’ attitude toward the issue of doggy bags?

- (A) Positive. (B) Negative. (C) Neutral. (D) Passionate.

17. What did UMIH do to handle the problem of leftovers?

(A) They suggested signing a contract to decrease the use of doggy bags. (B) They provided doggy bags in the restaurant. (C) They proposed to add taxes to restaurants which waste food. (D) They send leftovers to people in need.

18. The word “quirk” in the second paragraph refers to _____.

- (A) an unusual habit or personality (B) a polite way of eating at a table
(C) a phrase to describe the taste of a dish (D) a law that is made by the government

19. What percentage of the French refused to ask for a doggy bag after a meal?

- (A) 20% (B) 25% (C) 55% (D) 75%

20. What is the meaning of the word “doggy bag”?

- (A) 紙袋 (B) 塑膠袋 (C) 購物袋 (D) 打包袋

國立海山高工 九十六 學年度第 一 學期 段 考							班級		座號		成	
科目	English	年級	二	科別	機鑄汽模圖電資	姓名				績		

國立海山高工 九十一 學年度第一學期 複習考

班級

座號

成

科目

English

年級

三

科別

機鑄汽模圖電資

姓名

績

