

新北市立新北高級工業職業學校 114 學年度第 1 學期 第一次段考試題									班別		座號		電腦卡作答	
科 目	英語文	出題教師	吳冠宇	審題教師	施懿珊	適用科別	應英	適用年級	三	姓名				是

注意事項：

- 第五大題(混合題)、第六大題(文意字彙)、第七大題(中譯英)：於答案卷(P. 6)上作答
- 第一、二張考卷(第1-4頁)：對折後再繳交給監考老師；第三張考卷(第5-6頁)：無須對折，直接繳交給監考老師
- 第5頁務必要填寫班別、座號、姓名 (任一項未填寫者，第五至第七大題皆以0分計算)

一、克漏字 (每題2分，共20分)

In 1895, British forces launched an attack on the army of the South African Republic. This attack was led by a(n) ____1____ nobleman named Leander Jameson and would become known as the Jameson Raid. At the time, the raid wasn't only an attempt to seize control of South Africa's northern province; what was also at stake was the country's rich gold fields. Because gold was one of the most valuable resources in the world at that time, ____2____ controlled its production would hold tremendous influence, not just in Africa but also in global trade and politics.

From a British perspective, not many positive things can be said ____3____ the attack. First, Jameson had to deal with conflicting reports of the enemy's forces. Intelligence was scattered, and much of it came from unreliable sources. ____4____, there wasn't much official support for the action. The British government hesitated to openly approve it, lest a failure ____5____ its international reputation. Then, when Jameson eventually did decide to ____6____ with his 600 men and try to capture the city of Johannesburg, he found the republic's troops waiting for him. The attack plans he'd ____7____ had reached them beforehand, making the raid a complete disaster. The outnumbered and exhausted British raiders were forced to surrender after only a few days of marching and skirmishing, and Jameson himself was taken prisoner.

Though arrested and shamed, Jameson was quick to take the blame for the failed campaign. ____8____, the British people admired him for his willingness to take such a daring risk and to admit his mistake. Newspapers of the time described him as brave, bold, and even somewhat romantic, since he accepted responsibility without complaint. The events even inspired a talented writer to compose a poem, and he didn't put his pen down ____9____ it was completed. Eventually, ____10____ in a collection entitled *Rewards and Fairies* in 1910, "If—" was an immediate success. To many readers, the verses captured the values of courage, resilience, and responsibility. Even today, the poem continues to inspire people around the world, standing as a timeless reminder of the lessons hidden within the failure of the Jameson Raid.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. (A) relevant | (B) faithful | (C) wealthy | (D) respectable |
| 2. (A) whatever | (B) whichever | (C) whoever | (D) whomever |
| 3. (A) regarding | (B) following | (C) including | (D) excluding |
| 4. (A) However | (B) Therefore | (C) Moreover | (D) Instead |
| 5. (A) damaged | (B) damage | (C) have damaged | (D) would have damaged |
| 6. (A) push forward | (B) lay out | (C) call off | (D) settle down |
| 7. (A) put an end to | (B) make believe | (C) lay out | (D) fend for |
| 8. (A) Therefore | (B) Simply put | (C) Furthermore | (D) For instance |
| 9. (A) when | (B) until | (C) though | (D) unless |
| 10. (A) refrained | (B) possessed | (C) resonated | (D) pub |

二、文意選填 (每題2分，共20分)

Technology companies play a pivotal role in curbing the dissemination of false information online. Fake news can ____11____ people and undermine society, so it is essential for digital platforms to prevent fabricated stories from spreading. These distortions are not merely trivial or humorous; they can pose significant risks. For instance, a rumor about an approaching disaster may incite mass panic at supermarkets, while unfounded health claims might persuade individuals to consume unsafe remedies. Because the Internet circulates information to millions of users within seconds, a single misleading post can swiftly become viral, making correction increasingly difficult.

First, companies need to ____12____ stories. This involves verifying whether a statement is accurate before it misleads the public. Advanced algorithms can assist in this process by identifying suspicious content. For example, if someone asserts, “Purple aliens are arriving tomorrow!” the system can immediately flag it. Human reviewers can then assess the claim with greater precision. If a frightening story might cause ____13____, such as “All candy is gone forever!” technology firms should act with urgency. During ____14____ periods, particularly elections, the stakes are even higher. When a candidate issues an untrue claim, companies should attach disclaimers, reduce its visibility, or remove it altogether, thereby preventing misinformation from swaying voters unfairly.

Equally important is the task of explaining why a statement is false. Platforms can clarify, “This story is inaccurate because scientific evidence contradicts it,” or, “This did not come from a(n) ____15____ expert, so it should not be trusted.” Genuine ____16____ requires journalists to rigorously investigate, corroborate facts, and cite sources transparently. If readers see the origin of information, they are better able to distinguish between a reliable report and a fabricated tale. Furthermore, companies must establish ____17____ regulations—policies that apply equally to all users without political bias. If a public figure shares a(n) ____18____ claim, like “AI must rule!” the platform can fairly label it as an opinion rather than a factual statement.

Finally, companies can ____19____ how misinformation circulates by educating users. Engaging tools such as interactive quizzes or short instructional videos can train people to detect logical fallacies, sensationalist wording, or manipulated images. In this way, users become more resistant to manipulation and less likely to pass on unverified content. Ultimately, these strategies emphasize the enduring ____20____ of fact-checking and demonstrate how digital companies, when acting responsibly, can safeguard the integrity of the online world.

- | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|
| (A) flawed | (B) deceive | (C) panic | (D) objective | (E) credible |
| (AB) political | (AC) journalism | (AD) illustrate | (AE) necessity | (BC) evaluate |

三、篇章結構 (每題3分，共12分)

Ernest Miller Hemingway was one of the finest American writers of the modern era. An accomplished journalist, novelist, and short story writer, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954. Apart from this, he was also a soldier, a hunter and fisherman, a lover, a husband, and a father. ____21____

Though better known for his sharp fiction, Hemingway also published around twenty poems during his eventful lifetime. One of these, written in the 1930s, bears the revealing title *Advice to a Son*. In this short but forceful piece, the poet offers words intended to guide young men. ____22____ These words are brief, crafted with severity lest the reader ignore the urgency of his counsel.

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Two features of the poem stand out immediately. First, it consists of a single stanza of twenty lines, each averaging four to five words, with no fixed rhyme scheme. Second, the tone is imperative. Each line resembles an order which the stern paternal voice expects to be obeyed without debate. “Never,” appearing in over half the lines, becomes a commanding refrain. Hemingway’s style recalls proverbs passed down from father to son, with his warnings echoing across generations.

Written between the World Wars, much of the advice is political or social. The poem opens sharply: “Never trust a white man” (Line 1) and “Never kill a Jew” (Line 2). Further warnings caution against “sign[ing] contracts” (Line 3), “Don’t enlist in armies” (Line 5), “Don’t believe in wars” (Line 10), and “Never go to law” (Line 14). These reflect Hemingway’s disillusionment with institutions, his voice that of a veteran weary of hypocrisy and war. The advice then turns personal. Readers are told “Nor marry many wives” (Line 6) and “Never marry whores” (Line 12), along with reminders of hygiene like “Never scratch your hives” (Line 8) and “Keep yourself both clean and neat” (Line 11). 23 The closing message is somber: “All your friends will leave you” (Line 17) and “All your friends will die” (Line 18), so one must live a “clean and wholesome life” (Line 19) to “join them in the sky” (Line 20).

The poem’s conclusion has sparked debate, appearing to reject responsibility while offering a stern yet liberating voice.

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- (A) He lived a life of adventure, reporting from battlefields and traveling across continents, with his experiences shaping works that revealed both the beauty and cruelty of life.
- (B) Many lines begin with strong negatives such as “Never” and “Don’t,” creating a paternal tone that matches Hemingway’s image as a man of uncompromising convictions.
- (C) Ultimately, the piece reflects Hemingway’s lifelong tension between duty and freedom—with his battlefield experiences shaping distrust of society, and his personal struggles reminding readers that wisdom often comes with pain endured.
- (D) These lines balance political warnings with everyday counsel, with Hemingway alternating between public caution and private discipline.
- (E) Some of Hemingway’s closest friends, however, claimed that he privately disliked writing poetry and considered it a minor art compared to fiction.

四、閱讀測驗（每題3分，共6分）

Fake news, though often thought of as a modern phenomenon, has existed for centuries. For instance, in 1835 The New York Sun published the infamous “Great Moon Hoax,” a series of articles claiming that astronomers had discovered life on the moon. These stories described fantastic lunar landscapes filled with strange animals and even bat-like humans. The motivation behind this fabrication was simple: to boost the paper’s circulation and to outshine competing newspapers in a highly competitive market. Readers were fascinated and bought more copies, which made the hoax extremely profitable for the publisher. This episode demonstrates that even in the nineteenth century, misinformation was deliberately created to attract attention, to manipulate public opinion by appealing to curiosity and wonder, and to gain advantage over rivals. In other words, the aims of fake news in the past were strikingly similar to those we see in the digital age.

In the past, fake news traveled more slowly. Printed pamphlets, spoken rumors, and biased reports reached audiences over days or weeks rather than minutes. Because the flow of information was slower, there were more opportunities for verification. People often cross-checked news through town meetings, letters, or discussions with local authorities and community leaders.

This process did not always guarantee accuracy, but it provided a form of collective review that digital platforms often lack today; with the rapid development of digital technology, on the other hand, the situation has changed dramatically. Social media platforms and instant messaging apps allow stories—whether true or false—to circulate across the globe in the blink of an eye. A single click can send misinformation to thousands, if not millions, of people. Algorithms that prioritize sensational content further accelerate this process, as fake news often appears more dramatic than verified reports. Consequently, misinformation spreads so fast that many people accept it as fact before experts have time to investigate or refute it.

In an era flooded with information, therefore, readers must learn concrete strategies to separate truth from falsehood. First and foremost, they should examine whether an article cites credible sources. Next, it is important to check the reputation of the publisher and whether the same story is supported by multiple outlets. In addition, readers should watch for warning signs such as overly emotional language, missing author details, or exaggerated headlines. Last but not least, practicing media literacy by questioning unusual claims can help prevent falsehoods from taking root. By following these steps, readers can not only protect themselves from misinformation but also contribute to reducing its harmful influence on society as a whole.

25. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Some ways fake news was spread in earlier times, before digital technology was created and developed.
- (B) The differences between how people in the past and today receive, understand, and share information.
- (C) A comparison and analysis of the mediums used to spread fake information in traditional times and in the modern era.
- (D) The role technology plays in improving the accuracy of online news and filtering out false information.

26. What can one do to stay away from misleading information and to combat its negative impact on society?

- (A) Depend on fast-updating social media posts and believe speed ensures accuracy and reduces the risk of being misled.
- (B) Consider the publisher's reliability, see if other sources agree, and think critically about unusual claims.
- (C) Avoid following the news altogether and consider complete disconnection the best way to escape false information.
- (D) Accept articles with emotional language as reliable and assume that strong wording signals importance.

五、混合題（共10分）

Fake news is often explained in terms of technology—algorithms, social media, and instant communication. Yet behind the screens lies another crucial factor: psychology. The way people think, feel, and interact strongly influences why misinformation spreads so quickly. From cognitive shortcuts in the brain to the power of emotion and group identity, fake news thrives by exploiting basic psychological tendencies.

To begin with, the influence of cognitive biases cannot be overlooked. Human beings rarely process information in a purely rational way; instead, they rely on mental shortcuts that can sometimes lead to errors in judgment. Confirmation bias, for example, causes people to favor information that supports what they already believe. Similarly, the “illusory truth effect” makes repeated statements seem more believable simply because they are familiar. A rumor about a public figure’s health, when circulated often enough, may thus be accepted as fact regardless of evidence. These biases reveal why fake news can appear convincing even when it lacks credibility.

Equally important is the impact of emotions on decision-making. Psychology has long shown that strong feelings such as fear, anger, and surprise increase the likelihood of sharing information impulsively. Fake news often capitalizes on this by using shocking headlines or exaggerated claims to provoke reactions. For instance, a story about an impending disaster may spread widely before anyone checks its accuracy. Because emotions bypass rational thought, they accelerate the circulation of misinformation, allowing it to move faster than careful analysis ever could.

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A further dimension of the problem lies in social identity and group dynamics. People are naturally inclined to trust those within their own community, whether that community is based on family ties, religion, or political affiliation. Sharing news that aligns with group beliefs strengthens loyalty and a sense of belonging. Rejecting such information, by contrast, may feel like disloyalty. This dynamic explains why fake news often spreads quickly within particular circles and why individuals may cling to misinformation even when confronted with reliable evidence.

The spread of fake news is not only a technological issue but also a psychological one. Cognitive biases, emotional triggers, and social identity all help explain why misinformation is so easily believed and shared. Recognizing these roots matters because it highlights that preventing fake news requires more than just better digital tools; it also requires raising awareness of how our minds work. By fostering critical thinking and media literacy, individuals and communities alike can limit the reach of falsehoods and strengthen the role of truth in public life.

請根據選文內容，從文章中選出五個單詞，分別填入下列句子空格，並視句型結構需要做適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，且符合全文文意。每格限填一個單詞 (word)。(填充，每格2分，共10分)

The spread of fake news is shaped not only by ____27____ but also by ____28____, as people judge with cognitive biases, react ____29____ to triggers, and ____30____ strongly with their groups. Recognizing these influences shows that preventing misinformation requires not just digital tools but also greater ____31____ of how minds function.

六、文意字彙 (每題2分，共24分)

32. Learning strategies, referred to as the central focus of metacognition, can be i_____ted by examples such as summarizing, questioning, or monitoring comprehension during study
33. Good decisions are made in a r_____l way, where evidence and logic are carefully weighed instead of letting emotions dictate the outcome.
34. Despite the fact that Andy encountered numerous challenges on his journey to becoming a professor with great academic achievement, he never considered giving up, and ultimately his p_____e led to remarkable success.
35. It is expected that educational figures are of great i_____y and always set a good example for their students both inside and outside classrooms.
36. During an Ironman Triathlon, which demands long hours of intense physical activity, participants who are exhausted may suddenly be o_____n by panic when they can no longer continue the competition.
37. Since the emergence of AI and its rapid development, how authors and artists can r_____n the rights to their creations has remained an unresolved issue.
38. The principle of a spiral curriculum is that advanced concepts are learned through reviewing p_____r knowledge, which reinforces understanding while introducing progressively complex ideas.
39. Modern people often i_____e in food rich in refined carbohydrates and saturated fat, which, according to some research, is closely linked to the increasing prevalence of obesity.
40. Do not a_____t to communicate logically and reasonably with people who are overwhelmed by emotions, for such efforts usually end in failure and seem entirely pointless.

41. Occasionally, there were people claiming that the world would end on a specific date, but most doubted the v_____y of such a statement, and when the predicted day arrived, nothing happened.
42. To stand in an election, one must first be selected as a c_____e, then officially nominated, and only then can they begin running for a specific position.
43. A person who has grown up under negative education tends to have had their confidence s_____red, leading to feelings of inferiority and a desire to gain approval by pleasing others.

七、中譯英 (每題4分，共8分) (依據括號中的提示作答，否則不予計分)

44. 任何在面臨大量的公眾批評還能情緒穩定的人展現出令人驚豔的內在力量。(Whoever ...)

45. Andy不接任何未知來電，是為了不要被訓練有素的詐騙誤導並付一大筆錢。(... for fear that ...)

答案卷

五、混合題 (每格2分，共10分) (注意題號順序、拼字、時態、單複數、大小寫等，全對才給分)

27.		30.	
28.		31.	
29.			

六、文意字彙 (每題2分，共24分) (注意題號順序、拼字、時態、單複數、大小寫等，全對才給分)

32.		36.		40.	
33.		37.		41.	
34.		38.		42.	
35.		39.		43.	

七、中譯英 (每題4分，共8分) (依據括號中的提示作答，否則不予計分)

46. 任何在面臨大量的公眾批評還能情緒穩定的人展現出令人驚豔的內在力量。(Whoever ...)

47. Andy不接任何未知來電，是為了不要被訓練有素的詐騙誤導並付一大筆錢。(... for fear that ...)