

注意事項：

- 第五大題(混合題)、第七大題(翻譯)：直接於題目卷上作答；第六大題(文意字彙)：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 recent years, many high school students have started to feel something 1 appearance anxiety. Appearance anxiety means being worried about how you look and fearing that classmates will judge you. For instance, some students avoid taking part in sports or school 2 because they are afraid of others seeing them sweating or looking imperfect. In serious cases, appearance anxiety can even make students short of 3 before an event, as if they are facing a major exam.

A survey 4 that appearance anxiety is very common among teenagers. Many students want to be taller, thinner, or have better skin. But what is happening below the surface of these wishes? Often, it comes from comparing themselves with others on social media. Online, people often share edited pictures that look perfect. When students compare themselves to these images, they may feel less attractive. This situation is 5 to comparing exam scores: even if you do well, you might still feel not good enough.

So, how can high school students find a solution to appearance anxiety? First, it is important to realize 6 social media shows only part of the truth. Understanding this can be highly 7 against negative feelings. 8, students can talk with close friends, teachers, or family. Sharing your worries helps you understand you are not alone. Exercising, eating well, and practicing mindfulness can also make you feel healthier and more confident.

It is worth noting that some students 9 appearance anxiety before they started high school. But as teenagers grow older and grow into 10, they often realize that appearance is only one part of who they are. Your kindness, talents, and character are just as important. By learning to accept yourself step by step, you can reduce appearance anxiety and enjoy high school life more fully.

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|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. (A) call | (B) calling | (C) called | (D) to call |
| 2. (A) performances | (B) counselors | (C) democracies | (D) variations |
| 3. (A) impression | (B) urgency | (C) advice | (D) breath |
| 4. (A) reveals | (B) searches | (C) embraces | (D) prefers |
| 5. (A) communicative | (B) expressive | (C) similar | (D) familiar |
| 6. (A) what | (B) that | (C) how | (D) whether |
| 7. (A) methodical | (B) valuable | (C) personalized | (D) effective |
| 8. (A) In addition | (B) For example | (C) However | (D) As a result |
| 9. (A) are feeling | (B) were feeling | (C) have felt | (D) had felt |
| 10. (A) management | (B) maturity | (C) introduction | (D) perfection |

二、文意選填 (每題2分，共20分)

In modern society, everyone leaves behind digital footprints when they go online. These footprints are the traces of what we do on the Internet, including the websites we visit, the photos we post, and the 11 we send. At first, this may seem like a natural part of using technology. However, these traces can also be 12 to the risk of online fraud.

Fraud often develops through a 13 of collecting information. Scammers gather data from social media to understand people's personal 14, habits, and even weaknesses. To them, our online behaviors can be of great value, because they allow criminals to design tricks that look personal and real. For example, if someone shares too much about their family, a scammer is likely to 15 this person as an easy target for fake emergency calls. When scams succeed, they have a negative effect on victims' lives, causing financial loss and emotional pain.

This is why society is in 16 need of stronger digital safety education. Everyone must learn to stay 17 of how their online activities might be used against them. Scams are not 18 to any single group; even young students can be targeted. Respectable online behavior, such as protecting privacy and being respectful toward others, is essential. Filters can block some dangers, but not all threats can be filtered out by technology alone.

The good news is that protecting ourselves is possible. By sharing less personal information and thinking twice before clicking links, we can reduce the risks. People should also avoid becoming too 19 online; discussing doubts with friends or family can prevent mistakes. Looking ahead, we can still look 20 to enjoying the Internet safely, but only if we combine technology with careful habits.

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|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| (A) preferences | (B) limited | (C) messages | (D) isolated | (E) urgent |
| (AB) view | (AC) forward | (AD) aware | (AE) stage | (BC) related |

三、篇章結構 (每題2分，共8分)

Hey everyone! My name is Emily, and I'm excited to be here sharing my high school journey with you. 21 I thought high school would be overwhelming, and in many ways, I was right at first. I had trouble making friends in those early weeks, and the fast pace of schoolwork often left me stressed. From my own experience, I see there is a growing concern among freshmen over whether they can adapt to so many changes at once, and I definitely felt that pressure. I struggled to organize my schedule and sometimes wondered if I would ever feel at home in this new environment.

But things gradually got better once I started taking action. I discovered that being kind and approachable was key to building friendships. Even though I was shy, I made myself smile more often and offer simple greetings. 22 I also took time to think about my own likes and dislikes—my favorite music, books, and activities. 23 At the same time, I worked on managing my workload step by step, and little by little, I found a balance between study and rest. These changes didn't happen overnight, but they turned my high school life into something brighter and more rewarding.

With all that mentioned above, what I want to do is remind you that high school is not a place to be afraid of. It is a place where you can grow—not just academically, but also mentally and emotionally. 24 Believe in yourself, show others your true self, and you will discover that this journey is worth every step.

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	一	姓名			是	

- (A) Every challenge you face will help shape you into a stronger and more confident person.
- (B) A few years ago, I sat where you are now—nervous, uncertain, and full of questions about what was ahead.
- (C) People responded positively, and conversations slowly turned into connections.
- (D) That reflection helped me gain a better understanding of myself, which made it easier to share who I was with others.
- (E) Sometimes the hardest part of high school is not classes or exams, but learning to believe that you truly belong there.

四、閱讀測驗 (每題2分，共8分)

Tourism has long been one of Taiwan's most important industries, having attracted countless visitors over the years. From breathtaking mountains and lakes to vibrant night markets and cultural festivals, the island offers a mix of natural beauty and unique experiences that draw travelers from around the world. Tourism not only brings economic benefits but also promotes Taiwan's image on the global stage. As such, Taiwan's tourism industry had seen rapid growth before the COVID-19 pandemic, but everything changed when the crisis hit.

Before COVID-19, Taiwan's tourism industry was growing quickly. In 2019, Taiwan welcomed a record nearly 12 million visitors, according to the Taiwan Tourism Bureau. Many of them came for Taiwan's natural scenery, such as the famous Jade Mountain and Sun Moon Lake. These beautiful sights could easily leave a long-lasting impression on travelers. At that time, a large number of tourists, among all the others, came from China, but their number started to drop. One reason is that the political relationship between Taiwan and China became tense. Still, Taiwan was able to grow by welcoming more visitors from Japan, South Korea, and Southeast Asia. In fact, in some years, Taiwan was ranked as one of the most popular places to visit in Asia.

When COVID-19 began in 2020, however, the situation changed completely. Borders were closed, and international travel almost stopped. Flights were canceled, cruise ships stopped sailing, and strict quarantine rules made it nearly impossible for tourists to enter Taiwan. Many people around the world were also afraid of getting sick while traveling, so they chose to stay home. As a result, the number of international tourists dropped by more than 90 percent. Streets, night markets, and hotels that were once packed with visitors became empty because of the pandemic. Many businesses suffered greatly, and some even had to close down.

After COVID-19 restrictions ended, Taiwan reopened its borders in 2023, and tourists began to return. That year, about 6.5 million people visited, still far fewer than the nearly 12 million visitors in 2019. By 2024, the recovery grew stronger. One possible reason is that visitors from Southeast Asia returned quickly, reaching over 90 percent of pre-COVID levels. Tourists from Japan and South Korea also came back in large numbers. Although tourism in Taiwan seems to have stopped becoming stronger, many believe that travelers who once visited will come back again when they remember how beautiful the island is and how amazing everything here can be.

25. What is the purpose of the passage?

- (A) To describe the political relationship between Taiwan and China before, during, and after COVID-19.
- (B) To show the way Taiwan's tourism industry was affected by and recovered from COVID-19.
- (C) To compare Taiwan's growing tourism industry with those of other Asian countries during COVID-19.
- (D) To explain why Taiwan has become such a popular tourist attraction for people from Southeast Asia.

26. What can we learn from the passage?

- (A) Taiwan used to see people from around the world travel to Taiwan, but since COVID-19, China had politically pressured other countries not to come to Taiwan before it failed to control the pandemic.
- (B) Most of the travelers to Taiwan have been Japanese, Korean, and Southeast Asian, all of whom are from countries that have been friendly to Taiwan due to their political relations.
- (C) When COVID-19 broke out, many countries started to stop foreign travelers from entering, and air travel and sea travel came to a stop, but international tourism was thought to be able to restart within three years.
- (D) Since Taiwan restarted to welcome foreign visitors again three years after COVID-19 broke out, the number of visitors in Taiwan has been growing one year after another, and it is believed that the number will go up again soon.

27. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “**restrictions**” in the first paragraph?

- (A) Solutions.
- (B) Limits.
- (C) Advantages.
- (D) Views.

28. Which paragraph is most suitable for the following to serve as the final sentence?

“With everything and everyone experiencing a difficult time, Taiwan’s tourism was still believed to be able to grow stronger again because of its natural and cultural advantages.”

- (A) Paragraph 1.
- (B) Paragraph 2.
- (C) Paragraph 3.
- (D) Paragraph 4.

五、混合題（共10分）

Have you ever searched online for the capital of a country, the meaning of a word, or the date of a famous event, only to forget it soon after? If so, you might be experiencing something called the Google effect, also known as digital amnesia. This happens when people do not store information in their memory because they know they can easily find it again on the Internet. Since the invention of the Internet and smartphones, this effect has become very common around the world. Studies show that up to 90 percent of people do not memorize as much information as before. For example, many people forget simple facts, such as how many people live in India or how long a festival lasts, because they can quickly “Google” them whenever they need.

Why has this change happened? The reason is that modern technology makes remembering less necessary. In the past, people had to memorize phone numbers, addresses, and even long lists of facts from school. Today, our devices can store all of this for us. If we want to know something, it takes only a few seconds to search online. Many people now ask themselves, “Why should I use my brain to memorize if my phone can give me the answer right away?”

But does this mean technology is making us less intelligent? Not necessarily. Some researchers believe people are simply adapting to the new digital world. Instead of remembering every detail, we are learning how to find information quickly. This skill can be just as valuable as memorizing. In fact, throughout history, people have often relied on others—family, friends, or teachers—to share information they did not remember themselves. Today, the Internet has taken on that role, and we now

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depend on it in a similar way.

Still, experts warn that human memory is not the same as computer memory. When we remember something ourselves, we form personal connections with people, places, and experiences. These memories create emotions and meaning in our lives. If we rely too much on technology, we may lose some of these emotional connections. In the end, the Google effect may make life easier, but it also reminds us that keeping memories in our own minds is still very important.

請根據選文內容，從文章中選出兩個單詞，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，4 分)

Since the Internet and smartphones were (29) _____, the Google effect, or digital amnesia, has become common worldwide, leading to weaker memorization because people rely on online searches instead of (30) _____ information.

From (A) to (F) below, choose the **ONES** that are correct statements. (多選題，4 分)

31. _____

- (A) The Google effect, which had been found before smartphones came out, has resulted in less brain activity.
- (B) Since electronic devices, such as computers, can help “memorize” things, we will lose our intelligence little by little.
- (C) To avoid the Google effect, it may be better for us to try to remember things without taking notes on our phones.
- (D) It is believed by some researchers that finding information in a short time is an ability as important as memorizing.
- (E) Before people could search for information on Google, they remembered things through typewriters or Post-it notes.
- (F) By remembering things on our own, we can connect with people, places, and experiences that make our lives meaningful.

32. _____

Which **phrase** in the passage means “to trust that someone will provide support or help”

六、文意字彙 (每題2分，共26分)(注意題號順序、拼字、時態、單複數、大小寫等，全對才給分)

33. In this digital era, putting a _____ ts online rather than in newspapers helps businesses not only reach wider audiences more quickly but also save time and money.
34. During COVID-19, people were advised to take their t _____ e before going out to ensure that they did not have a fever that might be caused by the virus and to practice social distancing.
35. Peaceful d _____ ns against business or government policies that people disagree with are a common way for workers or citizens to fight for their rights.
36. As a teacher, my job is not only to guide them to study e _____ ly so that they can succeed academically, but also to help them understand themselves more deeply and discover what they want to become.

37. Since people are naturally social, it will be easier for them to fit into a new environment by building, developing, and maintaining interpersonal r_____ps.
38. The advantages of online stores over physical stores include being open around the clock, offering more frequent discounts, and providing a wide v_____y of products just a few clicks away.
39. Earthquakes, one of the most common natural disasters in Taiwan, are u_____e because modern technology can only sense them seconds before they happen.
40. To stop overthinking, she finally turned to her counselor for some a_____e on focusing on what truly matters instead of wasting time on things that cannot be changed.
41. Enjoy A Joy, one of the most luxurious restaurants l_____ed on the 86th floor of Taipei 101 and offering a high-end buffet experience, is very popular with people of all ages and is extremely hard to book.
42. The a_____e life expectancy of Taiwanese people in 2024 was 80.77 years, 77.42 for men and 84.30 for women, showing that Taiwan is very close to entering a super-aged society.
43. Rainforests are known for their rich biological d_____y and are estimated to be home to thousands of species of plants and animals. However, many of these species remain unknown to botanists and zoologists.
44. In late September, a strong typhoon caused severe flooding in Hualien, leaving dozens dead and a few missing, and rescue teams worked hard to s_____h Guangfu Township for any possible survivors or bodies amid rising mud and debris.
45. At the beginning of Nelson's career as a history teacher, he faced many c_____es, like not knowing how to interact with students and inspire their interest in the subject. However, after months of teaching, he overcame all these difficulties.

七、中譯英 (每題4分，共8分)

46. 在他升高二之前，他就已經學會如何有效管理自己的時間、規劃自己的行程，以及清楚表達自己的想法。

47. 在一個民主社會裡，人們常常在網絡平台上被看見展現出對政治議題的興趣，並彼此交流意見。

答案卷

六、文意字彙 (每題2分，共26分) (注意題號順序、拼字、時態、單複數、大小寫等，全對才給分)

33.		37.		40.		43.	
34.		38.		41.		44.	
35.		39.		42.		45.	
36.							