

市立新北高工 112 學年度第 1 學期開學考試題										班別		座號		電腦卡作答
科 目	英文	命題 教師	溫雅君	審題 教師	鄭秀梅	年級	二	科別	應用 英語科	姓名				是

### 一、中選英(10 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

- ( ) 非常地；完全地 (A) typically (B) absolutely (C) constantly (D) genuinely
- ( ) 許多的 (A) existing (B) imaginative (C) general (D) numerous
- ( ) 散步 (A) dare (B) honor (C) stroll (D) approach
- ( ) 以.....為特色 (A) honor (B) tease (C) fulfill (D) feature
- ( ) 逐漸的 (A) gradual (B) accurate (C) general (D) consistent
- ( ) 範圍包括..... (A) range (B) shelter (C) cooperate (D) research
- ( ) 散步 (A) poverty (B) agriculture (C) stroll (D) imagination
- ( ) 結合 (A) host (B) energy (C) combination (D) modification
- ( ) 耳語 (A) whisper (B) passion (C) event (D) female
- ( ) 價值；意義 (A) worth (B) engagement (C) release (D) champion

### 二、英選中(10 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

- ( ) expect (A)娛樂 (B)預期 (C)嘲弄；取笑 (D)使人困惑
- ( ) constant (A)精確的；準確的 (B)持續不斷的 (C)持續的；不斷的 (D)相當渴望的；非常的；極端的
- ( ) stare (A)碰撞 (B)盯著看 (C)拓展 (D)通知
- ( ) collect (A)收集；收取 (B)分辨 (C)創立；建設 (D)減少
- ( ) assist (A)幫助 (B)發射 (C)散步 (D)教育
- ( ) digital (A)明確的；無疑的 (B)相等的；同樣的 (C)數位的 (D)值得敬佩的
- ( ) overhear (A)放鬆 (B)預期 (C)無意中聽到 (D)成功辦到
- ( ) conference (A)障礙 (B)防禦；辯護 (C)名人 (D)會議；研討會
- ( ) shelter (A)放鬆 (B)敢 (C)遮蔽 (D)達成
- ( ) image (A)縮寫 (B)影像；形象 (C)特色；特點 (D)品質

### 三、文法選擇 (10 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ is impossible that Samuel will arrive on time. He is always late.  
(A) It (B) What (C) That (D) Whether
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ arriving home, Josh patted his dog and gave it some snacks.  
(A) In (B) On (C) With (D) At
- ( ) Sophia kept all the windows \_\_\_\_\_ so that fresh air could come in.  
(A) open (B) to open (C) opens (D) opening
- ( ) I held one end of the rope while Jessica held \_\_\_\_\_ end of it.  
(A) another (B) the other (C) others (D) still another
- ( ) No matter \_\_\_\_\_ you see in the magic show, there must be some tricks involved.  
(A) what (B) when (C) why (D) how
- ( ) Believe it or not, \_\_\_\_\_, Jack will get it done sooner or later.  
(A) how difficult the job might be (B) no matter how difficult the job might be  
(C) whether the job is difficult (D) the more difficult the job is
- ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ by the teacher for being late again, the little boy felt very embarrassed.  
(A) Punishing (B) Punished (C) Punishes (D) To punish
- ( ) Seeing his girlfriend interacting so closely with the man, Fred confronted her angrily with his arms \_\_\_\_\_ in front of his chest. (A) cross (B) crossing (C) crossed (D) to cross
- ( ) After a week, the giant woke up from a long sleep, only to find his hands \_\_\_\_\_ behind his back.  
(A) tie (B) tying (C) to tie (D) tied

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30. ( ) The teacher divided the class into three groups and assigned a different task to each group. One group had to clean the windows. \_\_\_\_\_ had to mop the floor. And \_\_\_\_\_ had to throw out the garbage.  
 (A) Another; still another (B) Another; the other (C) Others; still others (D) One; another

#### 四、綜合測驗(10 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

My exchange program taught me a lot about cultural differences. \_\_(31)\_\_ of the most memorable parts of my stay in Taiwan was a wedding banquet in Kaohsiung.

The banquet was totally different from what I \_\_(32)\_\_. In America, banquets are held in large dining halls. This one, \_\_(33)\_\_, was right in the street! \_\_(34)\_\_ up to shelter all the guest from a fierce sun, a huge tent occupied nearly half the street. Under the tent, guests sat at large round tables, \_\_(35)\_\_ cheerfully. At one end, cooks worked energetically to prepare food.

My host father explained that this kind of banquet, \_\_(36)\_\_ a “ban-doh” in Taiwanese, originated in the countryside. In the old days, the whole neighborhood arranged ban-dohs for special events. The host prepared ingredients, and the neighbors helped out. Some would cook, and \_\_(37)\_\_ would provide tables or assist in other ways. Toward the end, the host gave the guests containers for leftovers and torches to help \_\_(38)\_\_ their way home. The ban-doh back then was all about enjoying \_\_(39)\_\_ community and togetherness.

I’m lucky to have seen this fascinating event. It is the first story I will \_\_(40)\_\_ my friends and family back home. What a wonderful memory of my student exchange experience in Taiwan!

- ( ) (31) (A) Many (B) Each (C) One (D) Some  
 ( ) (32) (A) had expected (B) have expected (C) expecting (D) am expecting  
 ( ) (33) (A) in the same (B) as a result (C) in addition (D) on the other hand  
 ( ) (34) (A) Putting (B) Put (C) Was putting (D) Having put  
 ( ) (35) (A) chatted (B) chatting (C) being chatted (D) by chatting  
 ( ) (36) (A) known for (B) known as (C) known to (D) known with  
 ( ) (37) (A) another (B) other (C) others (D) the other  
 ( ) (38) (A) lighted (B) lighting (C) light (D) lights  
 ( ) (39) (A) a couple of (B) a number of (C) a sense of (D) a slice of  
 ( ) (40) (A) share with (B) fill in (C) come up with (D) take part in

#### 五、閱讀測驗(10 題，每題 2 分，共 20 分)

In 1893 the Chicago World’s Fair took place to celebrate Christopher Columbus’s arrival in America 400 years before. The fair’s organizer wanted the event to be more exciting than the Paris Exposition of 1889, which featured the Eiffel Tower. Therefore, the organizer asked American engineers to invent something that would be even more amazing than the Eiffel Tower. A young engineer named George Washington Gale Ferris presented the idea of building a huge wheel that could carry up to 2,000 people at a time to a height taller than the Statue of Liberty. When people first saw Ferris’s drawings of the wheel, they thought it wouldn’t work. Other engineers made fun of Ferris by calling him “The Man with Wheels in his Head.” Still, George Ferris was determined to succeed. The work progressed slowly, and 100,000 separate parts of the wheel had to be made at different locations. On June 21, the wheel was open for visitors, and it became the greatest attraction at the fair. Everyone called it by the name of its inventor – the Ferris wheel.

- ( ) (41) What is the passage mainly about?  
 (A) Why the Chicago World’s Fair was held. (B) The history of the world’s first Ferris wheel.  
 (C) How Columbus arrived in America. (D) How the Eiffel Tower was built.  
 ( ) (42) What was the purpose of holding Chicago World’s Fair?  
 (A) To challenge American engineers to think up something amazing.  
 (B) To build a wheel that was taller than the Statue of Liberty.  
 (C) To celebrate the discovery of America by Columbus.  
 (D) To come up with a great invention that could compete with the famous Eiffel Tower.

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- ( ) (43) Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) Most of the engineers thought Ferris's idea was difficult but still possible to carry out.
- (B) Ferris wheel did not turn out to be a great success at the fair.
- (C) It was difficult to build such a giant wheel because the small parts of the wheel had to be made at different locations.
- (D) Ferris's idea was to build a wheel that could carry as many as 2,500 people up in the air at a time.

Changing tastes, increasing interest in health, and environmental awareness in Taiwan have influenced the food served at ban-dohs. These days, ban-doh chefs must modify\* traditional dishes and create new ones to please their customers.

Decades ago, cooking oil was expensive in Taiwan, so families ate mostly boiled or stewed\* dishes at home. That's why when fried dishes were served at a ban-doh, they were a favorite among guests. Today, many people avoid fried foods for health reasons, so fried dishes have fallen out of favor at the ban-doh. Furthermore, the availability of international foods in Taiwan has also influenced the ban-doh menu. It's not unusual to see *sashimi* and *kimchi* on the ban-doh dining tables these days.

The increasing unpopularity of shark's fin\*, which was once a prized food, is another example of how ban-doh menus have changed. Many people are now aware of the cruelty behind eating shark's fin, so it's no longer in high demand\* at feasts.

For the celebrated ban-doh chef Lin Ming-tsan, however, the real problem isn't the disappearance of shark's fin or the appearance of *sashimi*. Rather, it is the gradual loss of local culinary\* knowledge. Much of the knowledge that goes into preparing traditional dishes has never been written down. Since few young people today are interested in learning traditional culinary arts, it's likely that this art will eventually be lost.

註：modify 修改 stew 悶煮 shark's fin 魚翅 demand 要求 culinary 烹飪的

- ( ) (44) What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Environmental Concerns at Ban-dohs
- (B) Changing Times for Taiwan's Ban-dohs
- (C) The Invasion of Foreign Food at Taiwan's Ban-dohs
- (D) The Long and Exciting History of Ban-doh Culture
- ( ) (45) Which of the following statements is **NOT** correct?
- (A) Modern-day chefs need to come up with new dishes so keep customers happy.
- (B) *Kimchi* can be commonly seen on ban-doh tables now.
- (C) Shark's fin is decreasing in popularity due to people's growing concerns about the poisons it contains.
- (D) *Sashimi* has become a popular dish at ban-dohs in modern times.
- ( ) (46) What is the reason why fried food is less favored at modern ban-dohs?
- (A) Once fried food turns cold, it may not taste as delicious.
- (B) People do not want to feel too full after a ban-doh.
- (C) Healthy cooking oil is expensive and hard to come by.
- (D) People want to remain healthy by avoiding fried food.
- ( ) (47) What is Chef Lin Ming-tsan's real worry about ban-doh food?
- (A) Younger people prefer international dishes rather than traditional local dishes.
- (B) The traditional cooking styles may be influenced by other countries' dining cultures.
- (C) Traditional ban-doh cooking usually takes a lot of time to prepare and cook, so it is no longer favored by chefs nowadays.
- (D) Traditional ban-doh cooking skills and methods may not exist in the future because not much has been written down to pass on to the next generation.

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NBA star Jeremy Lin is dedicated to stopping bullying. Over the years, he has organized many programs aimed at inspiring young people to end bullying. For example, in 2016, while playing for the Charlotte Hornets, Jeremy organized a reading challenge named “Act to Change” for school students in the local area.

For this challenge, students were asked to read as many articles about bullying in thirty days as they could find. Afterwards, they would be given quizzes for a chance to earn points. The more students read, the more points they could earn. At the end of the challenge, the students with the most points would get to meet Jeremy Lin personally. The purpose of the challenge was to teach young people about bullying while improving their reading skills.

One of the reading articles was actually written by Jeremy about his experiences with bullying as an Asian-American basketball player. In the article, he describes how other players would often make fun of him and say mean things. His coach told Jeremy not to react with anger. “Instead,” his coach said, “use their **insulting** comments to push you to work harder.”

Since that day, Jeremy has become a famous basketball star. He hopes his story can inspire others to believe in themselves and always be kind to others.

- (     ) (48) What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To explain how “Act to Change” works.
- (B) To criticize those who tease Asian-Americans.
- (C) To praise a basketball player for his excellent writing.
- (D) To describe how a man contributed to stopping bullying.
- (     ) (49) Which of the following statements about “Act to Change” is true?
- (A) Students are encouraged to fight with bullies.
- (B) Students should read thirty books about stopping bullying.
- (C) Students will earn a little money for each book they read.
- (D) Students who read the most books get to meet Jeremy Lin in person.
- (     ) (50) Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word “**insulting**” in the third paragraph?
- (A) rude   (B) curious   (C) normal   (D) genuine