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| 新北市立新北高級工業職業學校 113 學年度 第 1 學期 期末考 試題卷<br>New Taipei Municipal New Taipei Industrial Vocational High School |     |      |     |      |     |      | 班級   |      |     | 座號 |  | 電腦卡作答  |
| 科目   | 英語文 | 出題教師 | 郭書源 | 審題教師 | 賴沛宣 | 適用科別 | 應用英語 | 適用年級 | 三年級 | 姓名 |  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 是 <input type="checkbox"/> 否 |

### I. 單字選擇 (10%, @1%)

- Peter felt so much \_\_\_\_\_ after exercising for two hours that he needed to sleep.  
(A) exile (B) fatigue (C) shame (D) dignity
- Financial analysts predict a \_\_\_\_\_ future for the corporation unless the CEO implements effective strategies to enhance domestic market performance. (A) vast (B) overall (C) grim (D) solid
- The explorer wants to visit the \_\_\_\_\_ area to see wild animals close up.  
(A) tranquil (B) polar (C) literal (D) grim
- Multiple research studies indicate a strong \_\_\_\_\_ that AI-powered automation will significantly impact the future workforce. (A) likelihood (B) volume (C) elevation (D) commerce
- From what I know, that \_\_\_\_\_ village is far away in the mountains, and people can only get there by walking on a small path. (A) literal (B) tranquil (C) solid (D) excessive
- Historians lament the destruction of priceless Buddhist heritage sites during the devastating \_\_\_\_\_ war that divided the nation. (A) mobile (B) rhetorical (C) civil (D) memorial
- The man who \_\_\_\_\_ the bank last Monday was caught by the police and put in prison.  
(A) exiled (B) withered (C) robbed (D) outlined
- To accommodate diverse learning preferences, the instructor implements various pedagogical methods aimed at \_\_\_\_\_ student engagement throughout the lesson. (A) granting (B) confirming (C) sustaining (D) oppressing
- After being \_\_\_\_\_ by their cruel leader for many years, the people finally decided to fight back.  
(A) exiled (B) crippled (C) oppressed (D) granted
- It's evident that Taylor's enterprise finds itself in the \_\_\_\_\_ of an unprecedented financial crisis, requiring immediate capital intervention. (A) midst (B) captivity (C) exile (D) racism

### II. 文法選擇 (5%, @1%)

- The crowd in the stadium cheered when the home team beat the visiting team \_\_\_\_\_ more than ten points.  
(A) in (B) by (C) at (D) with
- To raise cattle and grow crops, many tropical rainforests are being cut down, including the Amazon rainforest \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most biologically diverse forests in the world. (A) which (B), which (C) that (D) where
- The holiday cottage by the lake is the place \_\_\_\_\_ he can feel totally relaxed.  
(A) where (B) when (C) which (D) on which
- Carl found Kelly \_\_\_\_\_ to be with. (A) a nice girl (B) be nice (C) nicely (D) nice girl
- My uncle chose to ride his bicycle to work and became a vegetarian \_\_\_\_\_ health purposes.  
(A) by (B) on (C) in (D) for

### III. 文意選填 (20%, @2%)

- (A) owing to (B) results from (C) sustained (D) accelerated (E) as a matter of fact  
(AB) extraordinary (AC) by contrast (BC) poses a threat to (BD) indeed (CD) excessive

Many people tend to use the terms climate change and global warming interchangeably. However, 16, they refer to distinct environmental phenomena. Climate change 17 various factors, including both natural processes and human activities. 18, global warming specifically describes temperature changes that result from human actions.

Global warming describes the increase in Earth's surface temperature. In modern context, this term specifically refers to the 19 rise in global temperatures observed since the Industrial Revolution. This unprecedented warming 20 the planet's environmental balance. Currently, 21 harmful human activities, Earth's temperature is rising approximately 0.2 degrees Celsius per decade, a rate that scientists consider significant.

Climate change has a broader meaning, referring to long-term alterations in weather patterns that occur and are 22 across extended periods. Scientists have documented 23 changes in climate patterns during the past century, which they believe have been induced by anthropogenic(人為的) factors. 24, in this specific discussion, climate change and global warming share similar implications. However, climate change can also be 25 by natural phenomena, such as variations in oceanic weather systems and changes in Earth's orbital patterns.

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#### IV. 綜合測驗 (20%, @2%)

The \*Plessy v. Ferguson\* case in 1896 greatly changed how black and white people lived in America. The court said that keeping black and white people separate was acceptable (26) they had the same public facilities. This led (27) a rule called "separate but equal." Because of this rule, many places made (28) laws across the country. These laws took away many basic rights (29) black people. This decision (30) as one of the worst choices the US Supreme Court ever made.

This law stayed until the 1950s, a time (31) people began fighting for civil rights. In 1951, a man named Oliver Brown was angry when a school said no to his daughter because she was black. He took the school to court in a case (32) became very important in American history. When this case went to the Supreme Court, its (33) decision changed the old \*Plessy v. Ferguson\* rule. All nine judges made a (34) choice saying that separating students because of their skin color was wrong. This meant if any school tried to stop black children from studying there because of their race, it (35) breaking US law. When the \*Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka\* case ended in 1954, it helped make life better for black people in America.

(26) (A) as long as (B) along with (C) in spite of (D) as soon as

(27) (A) in (B) to (C) from (D) away

(28) (A) eloquence (B) movement (C) rhetoric (D) segregation

(29) (A) to (B) with (C) in (D) of

(30) (A) appealed to (B) sped up (C) went down in history (D) took a glimpse

(31) (A) where (B) when (C) which (D) what

(32) (A) what (B) how (C) that (D) which

(33) (A) whose (B) who (C) that (D) where

(34) (A) reluctant (B) vague (C) decisive (D) rhetorical

(35) (A) had been (B) would have been (C) has been (D) would be

#### V. 篇章結構 (8%, @2%)

(A) In others, they are still relatively new, but their importance is becoming increasingly recognized.

(B) The goal of both countries was to preserve and protect a natural landscape that people felt was under threat.

(C) Since then, they have become an essential part of our world, providing a refuge for wildlife and a place for people to learn about the natural world.

(D) Advances in technology and conservation practices are helping to reduce some of the negative impact of human activities, and more and more people are recognizing the importance of protecting our natural heritage.

National parks are special protected places that help keep nature safe and let people enjoy the outdoors. They give animals a home, inspire people to create art, and help everyone feel closer to nature. Mongolia made the world's first national park in 1778. Then, in 1872, the United States created its first national park. (36)

Other countries liked this idea and soon started making their own national parks. Now we can find national parks everywhere except Antarctica. There are more than 6,000 national parks in about 100 countries, covering 15% of Earth's land. In countries like America, lots of people visit national parks every year. (37)

These days, national parks face many problems like global warming, dirty air and water, and too many buildings being built near them. But there is still hope for national parks. (38)

In the future, national parks will keep helping us protect nature and teach people about it. As more people live on Earth and we use up more natural resources, we will need national parks even more. They will help people learn about nature and why we need to protect our Earth.

The first national parks were made to keep beautiful natural places safe from factories and cities. (39) We need to work together to keep national parks safe for our children and their children.

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## VI. 混合題 6%, @ 2%

You're sitting in a meeting, but your mind is somewhere else - maybe thinking about a song from breakfast time, or remembering a chat with your friend. Then your coworker whispers, "Hey, wake up!" and you suddenly remember where you are. You were daydreaming, something we all do!

What we call daydreaming is when our mind wanders away from what we're doing right now. Everyone does it, and surprisingly, people spend 25-50% of their awake time daydreaming! That's a lot, isn't it? But is all this daydreaming good or bad for us?

Scientists say that for kids, daydreaming and playing pretend help them be creative. Children use their imagination to play with friends, explore what they like, and make art or tell stories. For grown-ups, daydreams can help creativity in two ways - when they think about things that matter to them personally, or when they imagine fantastic things. But **mundane** daydreams like "What's for lunch?" or "When should I clean my room?" don't help with creativity. Also, daydreams that are too wild can make people feel disappointed later. So it's not about how much you daydream, but what you daydream about that matters.

40. How is this passage organized? 2%

- (A) Definition → example → theory → conclusion      (B) Definition → theory → example → method  
 (C) Example → definition → contrast → conclusion      (D) Example → definition → research findings → conclusion

41. In the passage, which meaning best matches the word "mundane"? 2%

- (A) Strange and unfamiliar (B) Basic and uninteresting (C) Common and cheap (D) Surprising and unsettling

42. According to the passage, what types of daydreams help adults be creative? Write the sentence that tells us this:

\_\_\_\_\_ 2% (請直接作答)

## VII. 引導式翻譯(4 小題，每格 1 分，共 16 分) 請留意時態，請寫出完整單字才計分

43. 這位政治人物被發現盜用公款，這導致了醜聞及他的下臺；他現在不僅有官司也有離婚要面對處理。

The politician was caught embezzling public funds, which ①r\_\_\_\_\_ ②\_\_\_\_\_ a scandal and his removal from office; he now has not only lawsuits but also a divorce to ③c\_\_\_\_\_ d ④\_\_\_\_\_.

44. 因為投資失利還有經濟蕭條，結果這家太陽能板製造商不得不關閉好幾間工廠。

①O\_\_\_\_\_ ②\_\_\_\_\_ investment failures and the economic recession, the solar-panel manufacturer had to shut down several of its factories ③\_\_\_\_\_ ④\_\_\_\_\_.

45. 班長還沒對他獲得全國英語演講比賽冠軍的好消息做出回應。 The class leader ①\_\_\_\_\_ ②\_\_\_\_\_ ③\_\_\_\_\_ respond to the news that he had won the national English speech contest.

46. 這兩間公司彼此攜手合作，希望他們的合作能夠以新的商業典範而留名青史。

The two companies ①\_\_\_\_\_ ②\_\_\_\_\_ with each other in the hope that their cooperation will ③\_\_\_\_\_ ④\_\_\_\_\_ in ⑤\_\_\_\_\_ as a new business model.

## VIII. 句型練習 10%, @5%

47. 請利用假設語氣倒裝句型改寫

Gary didn't pass the math exam because he didn't study hard.

=>

48. 用“as if + S + were/V-ed...”或“as if +S +had+p.p....”來改寫句子。

Bess looked sad and worried. She seemed to have heard some terrible news.

## IX. 句子重組 5%

49. now / as if everyone/ last year / feel / English hard / Had I studied / I wouldn't/ were speaking Martian.