

新北市立新北高工 107 學年度第一學期第一次期中考  
應用外語科一年級字彙與閱讀(需讀卡與手寫)

## **Exam Coverage: Sanmin B1 U3,U4**

**Notice:** Based on the contexts, please choose the best answer to each

### I. Vocabulary: 《1.5% x 10=15%》

1. ( ) The car broke down suddenly. There must have been some \_\_\_\_ problems. (A)brilliant (B)successful (C)mechanical (D)international
  2. ( ) Phoebe thought that Tim owed her a(n) \_\_\_\_ for their unfinished report. She should not be the only one to blame when the teacher asked about it. (A)exhibition (B)explanation (C)success (D)representative
  3. ( ) A lot of factors can \_\_\_\_ a person's efficiency at work, such as one's physical condition and state of mind.  
(A) desire            (B) apply            (C) affect            (D) decorate
  4. ( ) Thomas Alva Edison is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_ in history.  
(A)solutions        (B)sayings        (C)inventions        (D)inventors
  5. ( ) The sky is cloudy and dark, and there is every \_\_\_\_ that it's going to rain. (A)indication    (B)diet    (C)influence    (D)application
  6. ( ) Let's get to the point. I'm running out of patience with you, and I insist that the matter be \_\_\_\_ immediately.  
(A)turned into    (B)dealt with    (C)came from    (D)occurred to
  7. ( ) Much to my disgust, one accident after another \_\_\_\_ from drunk driving.  
(A)succeeded    (B)failed    (C)experimented    (D)resulted
  8. ( ) Checking her emails and replying to them is my aunt's everyday \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A)influence    (B)nature    (C)warning    (D)routine
  9. ( ) Some scientists claim that they have \_\_\_\_ in developing new ways of farming which can solve world food shortage.  
(A)succeeded    (B)rolled    (C)shot    (D)resulted
  10. ( ) Although things don't go smoothly, Sandy believes that the result will \_\_\_\_ to be good.  
(A)spice up    (B)come up with    (C)turn out    (D)believe it or not

## **II. Grammar: 《1.5% x 10=15%》**

- 11.( ) How human beings came into being \_\_\_\_ a mystery. There is no scientific theory about it.  
(A) remain (B) remains (C) remained (D) have remained

12.( ) I was locked outside of my apartment because I \_\_\_\_ the key.  
(A) forget (B) have forgot  
(C) had forgotten (D) had been forgetting

13.( ) I still need time to finish reading the books you lent me because I \_\_\_\_ during the past few weeks.  
(A)have been busy (B)am busy (C)were busy (D)had been busy

14.( ) My best friend, Steve \_\_\_\_ I picked up at the train station, is going to spend Christmas with me.  
(A), which (B) that (C), whom (D) who

15.( ) The waiting room of this clinic is \_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_ all the patients and their family.  
(A) too big; hold (B) big enough; hold  
(C) too big; holding (D) big enough; holding

16.( ) Sam's sincere look convinced people \_\_\_\_ his honesty.  
(A)of (B)for (C)with (D)by

17.( ) \_\_\_\_ the opening ceremony (典禮) \_\_\_\_ is unknown to everyone.  
(A)Which; will be (B)Which will be; X  
(C) When; will be (D) When will be; X

18.( ) Please find out how \_\_\_\_ and let me know it by Friday.  
(A) were wrong (B) will he arrive  
(C) didn't he sign up (D) much it costs

19.( ) After his retirement, my father \_\_\_\_ more than thirty countries so far.  
(A)visited (B)is visiting (C)has visited (D)visits

20. ( ) As the saying \_\_\_\_ , "Two wrongs don't make a right."  
(A)reads (B)writes (C)comes (D)goes

### III. Cloze: 《2% x 20=40%》

1. Many of us may have never noticed that colors are everywhere in our daily life. The fact is that colors 21 our life a lot. Take language, 22. We often describe a sick person 23 being “a bit green.” The symbolic meanings of colors are also used in language. If a person is 24 a bad mood, we may say that he or she is “feeling blue.” Additionally, colors are in many parts of our daily life. For example, taxis are usually painted yellow, since yellow catches more people’s eyes 25 we can expect. 26 red, it is used when we want to warn people of possible danger.

27 colors affect our appetites may be the part that most of us do not notice. Some studies 28 that the color of our dining environment can decide the amount we eat. Bright colors of many foods can 29 people’s spirits. On the other hand, those who want to lose weight may use blue bowls or dishes, which may spoil their appetites because almost no food is blue in 30. All in all, colors and our daily life are indeed closely related.

21. (A) desire (B) influence (C) imagine (D) increase

22. (A) as a result (B) for example (C) believe it or not (D) in fact

23. (A) that (B) X (C) as (D) like

24. (A) on (B) over(C) in (D) at

25. (A) than (B) as (C) far from (D) which

26. (A) Even though (B) For (C) With (D) As for

27. (A) What (B) These (C) Who (D) How

28. (A) indicate (B) spoil (C) occur to (D) spice up

29. (A) apply (B) rise (C) raise (D) add

30. (A) routine (B) warning (C) nature (D) spirit

2. One of the most creative inventors in Taiwan is Teng Hung-chi. When Teng was a vocational high school student, he worked as a 31 in a factory. One day, he was using the bathroom in the factory. It 32 him that he did not want to touch the faucet with his dirty hands from work. He said to himself, “If I could wash my hands without 33 the faucet, it would be wonderful.” Teng then worked hard to put this idea 34 practice. Soon, he invented a faucet controlled by a built-in sensing device 35 could run automatically. At that time, he was only seventeen. This young inventor later sold the rights 36 his invention for NT\$1.5 million.

37 then, Teng has invented many other things and represented Taiwan by taking part in the iENA exhibition in Germany. He has been awarded first prize there many times. Because of his many great inventions, Teng has become known 38 “Taiwan’s Edison.”

39 you can see, great inventors get ideas from their own experiences in their daily lives. Thus, next time you are faced with a problem, try to 40 a way to solve it. Perhaps your creativity will be revealed, and you may become a great inventor as well.

31. (A) saying (B) chemical (C) mechanic (D) explanation

32. (A) turned out (B) occurred to (C) came from (D) dealt with

33. (A) touching (B) to touch (C) touch (D) touched

34. (A) on (B) as (C) up (D) into

35. (A) what (B) ,that (C) which (D) whom

36. (A) by (B) on (C) to (D) with

37. (A) For (B) Since (C) When (D) As

38. (A) for (B) as (C) of (D) to

39. (A) As (B) When (C) Once (D) If

40.(A) convince it of (B) fall out of (C) spread around (D) come up with

#### IV. Reading Comprehension: 《2% x 4=8%》

Color-blindness is a vision problem that affects people's ability to see colors or to tell one color from another. There are different types of color-blindness. People suffering from total color-blindness do not see any colors at all, and everything appears to them in shades of gray instead. Total color-blindness affects men and women equally, but it is actually very rare. For example, "red-green color-blindness," which is much more common, affects people's ability to see reds or greens properly or to tell these colors apart. Red-green color-blindness is much more common in men than in women.

Many people with limited color-blindness don't even know that they have the problem. This seems strange, but it becomes easier to understand if you think about how we define colors. We usually talk about them in relation to other colors, or talk about the things that are that color. Try it right now: explain "green" to one of your classmates. You could say "It's the color you get when you mix yellow and blue," or you could say, "It's the color of leaves." But either way, you really have no way of knowing that the person sitting beside you sees yellow, blue, or leaves exactly the same way you do.

Because some people with limited color-blindness don't find that they don't see colors properly, special tests have been designed to detect the problem. These tests use different colored dots. The colored dots make up a picture or a number, but only a person who sees colors properly can make out what is "hidden"; a person who can't tell colors apart sees only a page of dots.

41. Which of the following statements is true about limited color-blindness?

- (A) People with this problem can tell reds and greens apart.
- (B) It's more common than total color-blindness.
- (C) People who suffer from it live in a world without colors.
- (D) It is believed to be more common in women than in men.

42. Why don't people with limited color-blindness realize they've the problem?

- (A) Because it's hard to define a color clearly.
- (B) Because their parents never taught.
- (C) Because they have trouble walking across the street.
- (D) Because they have no favorite colors.

43. According to the passage, how can limited color-blindness be detected?

- (A) By asking people to tell the number colored dots make up.
- (B) By asking people to describe certain colors.
- (C) By asking people to paint a picture.
- (D) By asking people to look at a page of grey dots.

44. Which of the following groups of people are most likely to suffer from limited color-blindness?

- (A) People who cannot see well in the dark.
- (B) People who can see grays only.
- (C) People who cannot tell red from green.
- (D) People who are temporarily blind.

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#### V. Vocabulary: 《1% x 6=6%》 請依句意做適當的字詞變化

45. The rule is a\_\_\_\_ lied to people over 18 years old. In other words, only

46. It's not the end of the world. There must be a s\_\_\_\_ n to your problem.

47. Lisa hates to wear her school uniform to school, because she thinks that makes her look as o\_\_\_\_ y as other girls.

48. Sally is creative and full of b\_\_\_\_ t ideas. We believe that she will make a perfect novelist.

49. As far as teachers are concerned, it is \_\_\_\_ (desire) that every student should pay attention in class.

50. Lack of money and manpower led to the \_\_\_\_ (failed) of the project.

#### VI. Guided Translation: 《1% x 10=10%》 請依句意做適當的字詞變化

51. 一如往常地，Daniel 在回家的路上買了一些水果和麵包。

\_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_ (2), Daniel bought some fruit and bread on his way home.

52. 你有想過為什麼黃色能吸引人的注意力嗎？

Have \_\_\_\_ (1) \_\_\_\_ o (2) \_\_\_\_ (3) you why yellow can \_\_\_\_ a (4) people's \_\_\_\_ a (5) ?

53. 這個遊戲根本不難。小事一椿。甚至我祖母都會玩。

The game is \_\_\_\_ f (1) \_\_\_\_ f (2) \_\_\_\_ d (3). It's a piece of cake. Even my grandmother can play it.

#### VII. Translation: 《3% x 2=6%》 請依句意做適當的字詞變化

54. 令醫生失望的是，這個實驗性的藥物無法治好他的病人。

55. 和她倆位姐姐比起來，Cinderella 天性善良。

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班級:\_\_\_\_\_ 座號:\_\_\_\_\_ 姓名:\_\_\_\_\_

V. Vocabulary: 《 $1\% \times 6 = 6\%$ 》

45.	46.	47.
48.	49.	50.

VI. Guided Translation: 《 $1\% \times 10 = 10\%$ 》

51.	(1)	(2)	
52.	(1)	(2)	(3)
	(4)	(5)	
53.	(1)	(2)	(3)

VII. Translation: 《 $3\% \times 2 = 6\%$ 》

54.	
55.	