

## 國立新竹高級工業職業學校 113 學年度第二學期高三期末評量試題

班級： 座號： 姓名：

試題說明：

1. 本試題共 50 題，全為四選一之選擇題。
2. 座號劃記有誤者，扣總分 5 分。(包括：未劃記、劃記錯誤、劃記不清楚以致機器無法判讀、劃記在其他欄位)

### 一、字彙選擇(2,30)

1. It is a big \_\_\_\_\_ for people in this small town to learn that the only movie theater is going to shut down next month.  
(A) shock (B) tube (C) zone (D) cable
2. Amy's proposal to get funding from the school did not meet any \_\_\_\_\_, so she got all the money she needed for her project.  
(A) appreciation (B) resistance (C) gratitude (D) sympathy
3. The boss agreed to increase workers' \_\_\_\_\_, so they can make more money to improve their life.  
(A) risks (B) permits (C) wages (D) scales
4. I don't feel \_\_\_\_\_ gossiping about Michael's life because it is wrong to discuss other people's private lives.  
(A) annoyed (B) embarrassed (C) fearful (D) comfortable
5. Mozart (莫札特) was a great musician who started to \_\_\_\_\_ music when he was very young.  
(A) compose (B) monitor (C) lighten (D) reject
6. A (n) \_\_\_\_\_ face is essential to dramatic acting because it is good at showing all kinds of emotions.  
(A) identical (B) reasonable (C) protective (D) expressive
7. My grandpa sleeps at \_\_\_\_\_ the same time every day. He goes to bed at about 9 pm.  
(A) briefly (B) roughly (C) fluently (D) exactly
8. Kuo, Hsing-chun (郭婞淳) won a gold medal in the 2020 Tokyo Olympics. I \_\_\_\_\_ her a lot and want to be like her one day.  
(A) frighten (B) admire (C) impress (D) suspect
9. The shy little boy spoke so \_\_\_\_\_ that I had a hard time hearing what he said.  
(A) softly (B) bravely (C) openly (D) eloquently
10. In the admission interview, the \_\_\_\_\_ are often asked to explain why they want to enter the university.  
(A) relatives (B) receptionists (C) diplomats (D) applicants
11. My boss totally accepted my suggestion and kept nodding to \_\_\_\_\_ his full agreement.  
(A) excuse (B) deny (C) indicate (D) forget
12. We got train seats for the Lunar New Year season as we planned \_\_\_\_\_ and made our reservation once tickets went on sale.  
(A) even (B) almost (C) either (D) ahead
13. It is against the law for drivers not to stop at the crosswalk and allow walkers to cross first. If drivers do so, they will be fined.  
(A) national (B) political (C) illegal (D) unusual
14. Marie Curie (居禮夫人) was a magnificent scientist who was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize.  
(A) commercial (B) lousy (C) relentless (D) brilliant
15. I have looked through the records extensively, but couldn't find anything about the person you mentioned.  
(A) eventually (B) thoroughly (C) marginally (D) occasionally

## 二、對話題 (2,20)

16. Tour agent: Welcome to Fun Travel, ma'am. My name is Willy. How may I help you?  
Alice: I'm here to get more information about your travel special.  
Tour agent: Good. \_\_\_\_\_  
Alice: I'd like to go in June, I think.  
(A) What do you want to see? (B) Where would you like to go?  
(C) When do you plan to travel? (D) How is the weather in June?
17. Wife: So, which apartment do you like?  
Husband: I like the one near the post office. The best thing is it has a free parking space.  
Wife: \_\_\_\_\_ I think the one near the train station is better. We can take the train to the office. And the rent is a lot cheaper!  
Husband: Yeah, you're right. Let's take it.  
(A) But we don't have a car. (B) It's the best choice to make.  
(C) But it's not cheap to park here. (D) We can rest in the park.
18. Mike: My brother has really gone crazy. He says he wants to take up skydiving. Can you believe that?  
Lily: What? \_\_\_\_\_  
Mike: I'm not. He's dead serious.  
Lily: Well, you have to stop him. It's really dangerous.  
(A) You've got to be kidding. (B) Have you talked to him seriously?  
(C) I believe he is dangerous. (D) Am I going crazy?
19. Steve: So, have you made up your mind about a career?  
Becky: Pretty much. It's going to be something with either dancing or singing. I mean it.  
Steve: \_\_\_\_\_ You've always been the musical type.  
(A) Neither of them will work. (B) I'm pretty good at music.  
(C) It will never come true. (D) It makes sense to me.
20. Anderson: Why are you studying English?  
Wan-Ting: I hope to study abroad one day, so I need good English.  
Anderson: Then what is the most difficult part of learning English?  
Wan-Ting: \_\_\_\_\_ Native speakers talk so fast that I have problems

understanding them.

- (A) Speaking in my native language. (B) The difficulties of living alone.  
(C) Probably listening. (D) No problems at all.
21. Ling: Do you want me to send you some pineapple cakes? They're terrific desserts.  
Holly: That's great. I really like pineapple cakes.  
Ling: \_\_\_\_\_  
Holly: I agree. So, why don't you send me two bags of Oolong tea as well?  
(A) Do you need any other desserts? (B) When is pineapple season?  
(C) It goes very well with tea. (D) I prefer coffee to tea.
22. Amy: Did you finish your report for the Performing Arts class?  
Janet: Yes. \_\_\_\_\_  
Amy: Like what?  
Janet: For example, women were not allowed to act on stage in the past.  
Amy: That was really unfair, wasn't it?  
(A) But I haven't given it to Professor Johnson.  
(B) But I'm not sure if my mom allows me to act on stage.  
(C) And I've read many books about famous artists.  
(D) And I've gathered a lot of information about the theater.
23. Sue: How's the project going?  
Eric: It's going well.  
Sue: Oh, good. \_\_\_\_\_  
Eric: They are great, and they have a lot of creative ideas.  
Sue: I'm happy to hear that.  
(A) And when will the project be created?  
(B) And what are the new colleagues like?  
(C) But how did they come to the office?  
(D) But who is not feeling well?
24. Ms. Lin: Ms. Ting, Stella's ballet show yesterday was terrific. She is great. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Ting: Since she was seven.  
Ms. Lin: I can't believe it. She must be a genius.  
(A) When does she practice ballet? (B) How long has she learned ballet?  
(C) How much did you pay for the show? (D) How often did she practice ballet?

25. Alex: I'm interested in buying an electric car.

Sales: Good choice. They cause less pollution, and there are lots of places in the city where you can charge your car.

Alex: What if I want to leave the city? How far can I go before I need to charge the car?

Sales: \_\_\_\_\_

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|--------------------------|--|
| (A) It has gone too far. | (B) As far as I know, there's no charge. |
| (C) You have no choice.  | (D) It has a range of 200 kilometers.    |

### 三、克漏字 (2,30)

#### 26-30

Living on Orchid Island, the Yami (Tao) people are able to keep their traditions \_\_26\_\_. The best-known tradition is the "flying fish season" of spring and summer. Flying fish \_\_27\_\_ as a gift from heaven. During the festival period, the local people have to be very careful of their actions and words in order not to break with traditions. \_\_28\_\_ the years, hundreds and thousands of tourists have visited Orchid Island every flying fish season. Many tourists have shown a lack of respect for local customs. Therefore, residents keep reminding tourists to avoid \_\_29\_\_. One thing tourists should not do is touching the fishing boats when taking pictures. Traditionally, Yami (Tao) women and outsiders are not allowed to touch the fishing boats. \_\_30\_\_ thing tourists should not do is entering the backyard of houses where local residents dry their flying fish. Acts of disrespect, according to local fishermen, would bring bad luck. Tourists should remember not to disturb normal life on the island.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 26. (A) to go                 | (B) going               | (C) in the go      | (D) gone     |
| 27. (A) regard                | (B) are regarding       | (C) are regarded   | (D) regarded |
| 28. (A) Below                 | (B) Without             | (C) About          | (D) Over     |
| 29. (A) showing consideration | (B) appropriate manners |                    |              |
|                               | (C) rude behaviors      | (D) spending money |              |
| 30. (A) Any other             | (B) No other            | (C) Other          | (D) Another  |

#### 31-35

People take different actions when seeing a stranger who needs help. In psychology, there are two theories about the way people act in that situation, \_\_31\_\_ the bystander effect

and the Good Samaritan effect. A bystander is a person who sees a problem but just stands and watches, and a Good Samaritan refers to the one who helps a stranger in trouble. The bystander doesn't \_\_32\_\_ to help, whereas the Good Samaritan jumps in to lend a hand. A bystander does not help because he or she does not want to look foolish by making a mistake when trying to help out. \_\_33\_\_, a Good Samaritan helps because he or she wants others to see how helpful he or she is. In addition, a Good Samaritan pays close attention \_\_34\_\_ other Good Samaritans. His or her action is based on what others are doing. If he or she sees others helping, he or she is more likely to help \_\_35\_\_. So, when you see a stranger in need, will you be a bystander or a Good Samaritan?

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|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 31. (A) which called | (B) called            | (C) which is called | (D) calling   |
| 32. (A) step in      | (B) throw out         | (C) hand in         | (D) cross out |
| 33. (A) As a result  |                       | (B) For one thing   |               |
|                      | (C) On the other hand | (D) To sum up       |               |
| 34. (A) at           | (B) in                | (C) of              | (D) to        |
| 35. (A) so far       | (B) otherwise         | (C) neither         | (D) as well   |

#### 36-40

Two government projects in Taiwan provide funds for children of foreign-born parents to understand more about their parents' cultural background. The projects aim to help young people connect \_\_36\_\_ their parents' home countries. These places are mostly located in Southeast Asia, where about 180,000 foreign persons \_\_37\_\_ to Taiwanese citizens come from. One of the projects pays for participants to visit their immigrant parents' home countries. The purpose is to learn more about the local culture and language. \_\_38\_\_ project organizes trips to Taiwanese-owned companies in Southeast Asia. Vietnam, \_\_39\_\_, receives the largest Taiwanese investment. These Taiwanese-owned companies provide employment for 60,000 Taiwanese. When they hire a new employee from Taiwan, they \_\_40\_\_ the person's ability to adapt to the Vietnamese culture. For many young Taiwanese with parents of Vietnamese origin, this offers an opportunity to work in their parents' home country.

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|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 36. (A) into         | (B) with        | (C) from        | (D) onto          |
| 37. (A) married      | (B) will marry  | (C) are married | (D) marry         |
| 38. (A) Any          | (B) Other       | (C) The other   | (D) The only      |
| 39. (A) for instance | (B) furthermore | (C) similarly   | (D) unfortunately |
| 40. (A) get over     | (B) look after  | (C) look for    | (D) get off       |

四、閱讀測驗 (2,20)

41-42

Kelly, Linda, Vivian, and Wendy are at a night market in Tainan. They are looking at the menu and talking about what they would like to eat. Everyone will order only one portion of any item she likes for herself.

Menu

Item	Price (for one portion)
Oyster omelet	NT\$ 80
Danzai noodles	NT\$ 70
Taiwanese Meatball	NT\$ 50
Milkfish soup	NT\$ 90
Coffin bread	NT\$ 70
Bubble tea	NT\$ 50

Kelly: I am hungry. I can eat a horse.  
Linda: Me, too. Let’s get something good to eat. I’d like to have Danzai noodles first.  
Wendy: I’ll get Oyster omelet. My cousin said that’s a must-try. And, I also want to try Taiwanese meatball. I want to see how different it is from American meatballs.  
Vivian: I’m hungry and thirsty. I’ll get bubble tea and coffin bread.  
Kelly: The most famous dish in Tainan is milkfish; I must try it. Besides, eating fish makes you smart!

41. According to the menu and the conversation, who will have to pay the most if everyone orders only one portion of each item she wants to eat?  
(A) Kelly. (B) Linda. (C) Vivian. (D) Wendy.
42. What does the underlined word “must-try” mean?  
(A) Something you should avoid. (B) Something that costs a lot.  
(C) Something you cannot miss. (D) Something that is rarely seen.

43-45

In 2020, the United Nations World Food Program ( WFP ) was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for its efforts to fight hunger, to help bring about peace, and to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war. The WFP focuses its work on hunger and food security issues. In 1962, the

organization shipped wheat, sugar and tea to Iran after an earthquake killed 12,000 people. Since then, it has been helping victims of natural disasters.

Other areas of work include the school meals program which covered about 17 million children in 2019. The WFP believes that food security and peace go hand in hand. The world cannot end hunger without putting an end to conflict. In 2010, the WFP successfully resolved a conflict situation in Central Asia. Several villages on the border of two countries were quarreling over water resources. The WFP helped to rebuild water supply systems which were shared across borders and provided food for people who joined in the construction.

In 2017, millions of people in the Arab country of Yemen were close to starving in the war between rival groups. Some of these groups cut off food supplies to cause fear in the population. However, WFP workers managed to bring wheat flour to people in need, preventing the use of hunger as a weapon of war. About 100 million people received WFP food assistance in 2020. By winning the Nobel Prize, the WFP hopes that it will draw attention to the problem of hunger.

43. Why was the 2020 Nobel Peace Prize given to the WFP?  
(A) For preventing the use of hunger and weapons in war.  
(B) For protecting people from hunger and conflicts.  
(C) For persuading people to welcome food aid and conflicts.  
(D) For putting an end to war and natural disasters.
44. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “go hand in hand” in the second paragraph?  
(A) Need real action. (B) Are available.  
(C) Are connected. (D) Need hard work.
45. According to the passage, which statement is true?  
(A) Groups fighting in Yemen managed to receive wheat flour.  
(B) In Central Asia, the WFP ended a conflict through cooperation.  
(C) The WFP donated food to 12,000 victims in the Iran earthquake.  
(D) About 17 million children worked for their school meals.

46-50

Technology is continuously changing the sports industry for the better. Electronic devices known as sensors can detect changes and provide instant information about the health and movements of the athlete. Technology has changed the way some athletes train by live tracking the athlete’s performances, perfecting the athlete’s movements, and preventing sports injuries.

Using sensors worn by the athlete, sports trainers can measure and track performance in real time. Nearly everything about the athlete can be measured, from breathing and heart rate, to sweat

and temperature. The real-time information can help the trainer determine what aspects each athlete needs to focus on more. During practice, the trainer can read the data and decide when it's time to rest, stretch or train harder. In the past, however, the practice session would be recorded, and the athlete's performance would be judged later after the practice.

Technological tools also provide a lot of information about the athlete's movements. These tools can measure the exact position, distance, and speed of the athlete. The sensors on a swimmer's body, for example, provide data on movements like dive angle and leg movement. Observing these movements allows the trainer to help athletes perfect their performance.

The most important effect of technology on sports training is that injuries have been sharply reduced. Training software can assist trainers to keep watch on all aspects of training, including diet, energy, and sleep. This helps prevent fatigue and self-created injuries during practice.

Technology allows athletes to not only get the most out of their training but also stay injury free. Sports technology will undoubtedly increase the athlete's potential.

46. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) Tracking the performance of trainers.
  - (B) Perfecting the body movements of trainers.
  - (C) Preventing the damage of technological tools.
  - (D) Training athletes with technological tools.
47. According to the passage, how has technology changed sports training?
- (A) The athlete and the trainer can stop during practice.
  - (B) The trainer can understand the athlete's performance only after practice.
  - (C) The trainer can find out at once how the athlete performs during practice.
  - (D) The athlete and the trainer can have a healthy diet.
48. In the writer's opinion, what is the best benefit of using technology in sports training?
- (A) Avoiding sports injuries.
  - (B) Making the movements perfect.
  - (C) Watching a performance.
  - (D) Recording the sports practice.
49. Which is closest in meaning to the phrase "live tracking" in paragraph 1?
- (A) Observing an activity when it is taking place.
  - (B) Predicting an activity that may happen.
  - (C) Following an activity before it happens.
  - (D) Checking an activity after it is finished.
50. Which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Technological tools measure only the athlete's heart rate.
  - (B) An athlete can detect the movements of sensor devices.
  - (C) Technological tools can show detailed movements of an athlete.
  - (D) Trainers dive at a perfect angle when swimmers wear sensors.

(本試題到此結束，預祝大家畢業快樂！)

高三補考範圍：

109~113 統測試題，題型與本試題相似。