

新北市立光復高級中學 105 學年度第二學期高中部畢業考考題

共 5 頁 · 第 1 頁 使用答案卡：■是 □否 使用答案卷：□是■否 班級：_____ 姓名：_____ 座號：_____

考試科目	英文科	使用班級	三年級	考試範圍	常春藤四月；龍騰第六冊 6~10 課；歷屆指考第 3~4 回	備註說明	選擇題請用 2B 鉛筆在電腦答案卡上劃記，在試卷上作答不予計分，未填妥班級座號姓名扣 5 分。	得 分
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I. Vocabulary (1%each, 20%)

1. Henry decided to _____ with his landlord about the rent for his new apartment.
(A) sympathize (B) socialize (C) negotiate (D) collaborate
2. This factory owner _____ his workers by making them do a lot of unpaid overtime.
(A) exploited (B) announced (C) conserved (D) organized
3. My parents invited their friends to their 30th wedding _____ in that fancy restaurant.
(A) conflict (B) announcement (C) competition (D) anniversary
4. The character of Achilles as described in the Greek mythology is, without a _____, seen as a hero.
(A) repair (B) doubt (C) threat (D) record
5. The troops launched missiles at the battleground, causing heavy _____.
(A) combinations (B) misfortunes (C) corruptions (D) casualties
6. Stephen was faced with the _____ dilemma of whether to return the money he had found.
(A) moral (B) mutual (C) mortal (D) maternal
7. Although Lucy and Lisa are sisters, they don't _____ each other at all.
(A) visualize (B) identify (C) mandate (D) resemble
8. Once you finish all the required courses, you will get a bachelor's _____ from the university.
(A) content (B) comment (C) certificate (D) candidate
9. In the desert, a huge mall with art galleries, theaters, and museums will be constructed to _____ visitors from the heat outside.
(A) convert (B) defend (C) shelter (D) vacuum
10. To meet the unique needs of the elderly, the company designed a cell phone _____ for seniors,

- which has big buttons and large color displays.
(A) necessarily (B) relatively (C) specifically (D) voluntarily
11. After drinking the magic _____, the handsome prince fell under a spell and was turned into a frog.
(A) portion (B) potion (C) partial (D) pension
 12. To further understand consumers' reactions to the surging food prices, the Consumers' Foundation _____ a series of surveys.
(A) conserved (B) confused (C) conducted (D) confronted
 13. A _____ thunderstorm warning has been announced to the area.
(A) sensitive (B) severe (C) separate (D) static
 14. This restaurant has created a perfect _____ of Western and Eastern cuisine. No wonder it attracts both local and foreign customers.
(A) fusion (B) collision (C) illusion (D) apprehension
 15. The mountain village was entirely destroyed in the _____ typhoon and the mudslide that followed.
(A) fascinating (B) devastating (C) outstanding (D) refreshing
 16. The British built up a colonial _____; this helped the English language gain in popularity around the world.
(A) expire (B) inspire (C) perspire (D) empire
 17. Mary always makes decisions based on _____ instead of thinking about them rationally.
(A) intuition (B) institution (C) collaboration (D) desperation
 18. The manager's proposal that we hire ten more workers _____ of how we can afford them.
(A) answers the question (B) addresses the question (C) is out of the question (D) begs the question
 19. In performing the ceremony, the clergyman _____ the marriage of the young couple.

(A) gave rise to (B) was involved for (C) gave in to (D) bore witness to

20. When teenage boys hang out together, they talk a lot about how to _____ girls and how to ask them out.

(A) make the most of (B) make an impression on (C) make believe (D) make away with

II. Cloze (2% each, 30%)

A.

Some people hate worldwide food franchises like McDonald's because you get the same taste no matter where you are in the world. Even though we live in a ___21___ village, we often long for unique local flavors. For example, the Thanksgiving turkey is roasted everywhere in the U.S. except Louisiana, where people spare ___22___ in cooking the turkey. They prepare a huge fryer and fry the whole turkey in butter! Once you get a taste of fried turkey, you won't want to try roasted turkey again. Local people have another unique dish called "turducken," which is made up of three kinds of poultry. One is turkey, another is duck, and ___23___ is chicken. A whole chicken is stuffed into a duck, which in turn is stuffed into a turkey. All bones have been taken out. The success of the dish ___24___ the patience of the one making it. All the meat has to be well-done, ___25___ that the dish has to go in and out of the oven several times. It takes about twelve hours to finish cooking the dish, but the taste of even just one slice is out of this world.

21. () (A) globally (B) globe (C) global (D) globalism

22. () (A) no expense (B) not expensive (C) no expenses (D) not expenses

23. () (A) the others (B) the other (C) the fourth (D) other

24. () (A) lays in (B) laid in (C) lied in (D) lies in

25. () (A) meaning (B) which mean (C) which meaning (D) means

B.

For Venetians, flooding is nothing new. They have long been experiencing it on a regular basis. However, a massive flood in 1966 drew attention ___26___ a serious problem—this city is sinking at a much faster rate than previously thought.

In the past, Venice sank by less than one centimeter every century. In the 20th century, however, the city has fallen by astonishing 25 centimeters, which has ___27___ far more floods than before. ___28___ to just a few floods a year two centuries ago, the fact that Venice saw a hundred floods in

the 20th century is very worrying. Two factors have ___29___ this phenomenon—rapid subsidence has caused about half of the 25-centimeter drop, and the rising sea levels have been responsible for the remaining half. The latter are a cause for greater concern. ___30___ the excessive amount of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere causes global warming, the polar ice caps have been melting and the oceans rising at an alarming rate. Scientists have claimed that if this situation continues to worsen, Venice will no longer be around by the beginning of the 22nd century.

26. () (A) from (B) to (C) for (D) on

27. () (A) translated into (B) dedicated to (C) responded to (D) attributed to

28. () (A) Comparing (B) Compared (C) To compare (D) Having compared

29. () (A) resulted from (B) turned to (C) prevented from (D) contributed to

30. () (A) In spite of (B) Though (C) Since (D) Due to

C.

Recognized as a brilliant pioneer of the personal computer revolution and for his influential career in the computer and consumer electronics fields, Steve Jobs, for the first time, got so close to death. In 2004, he had a biopsy, ___31___ the doctor found cancer cells spreading around his pancreas. Later, his doctor told him he was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer and ___32___ he had months to live. He managed to keep his composure, starting to sort out his life. Despite the pending disaster, he took a positive view on death.

Steve Jobs lived each day as if it ___33___ his last. Every morning he would ask himself: "If today were the last day of my life, would I want to do what I am about to do today?" Whenever the answer had been "No" for several days ___34___, he knew he needed to change something.

One of Steve Jobs's quotes, "Your time is limited. Don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't let the noise of others' opinions ___35___ your own inner voice." has inspired many people. He did take his own advice, living nobody's life but his own and built the greatest tools for creativity and self-expression that humanity has ever seen.

31. () (A) whenever (B) whatever (C) which (D) where

32. () (A) that (B) how (C) when (D) whether

33. () (A) is (B) will be (C) were to be (D) were

34. () (A) in order (B) in a row (C) for real (D) sooner or later

35. () (A) make way for (B) drown out (C) clear out (D) make impression on

III. Fill in the Blanks (2%each, 20%)

(A) replaced (B) mortal (C) spirit (D) available (E) journey (AB) luxurious

(AC) collected (AD) purchase (AE) alive (BC) needs (BD) limited (BE) images

The practice of burning paper money or paper model offerings at funerals in Chinese society can be traced back to the Tang dynasty (618-907 AD). Chinese people believe that when someone passes away, there is a death of the body, but the 36 continues to live in the next world. This “next world” is a mirror of the human world, where the “residents” need places to live, money to spend, daily necessities, and entertainment just like when they were 37. Some of these necessities are buried with the deceased, while most others are “shipped” to them by burning paper models. As the ashes fly high, the offerings are 38 by the residents in the next world.

Relatives of the deceased want to see their beloved family members live comfortably in the next world, so the paper houses are big and the cars are very 39, mostly Mercedes-Benzes. A complete package of paper offerings may include a couple of servants, cash, and credit cards so that the deceased will have all their 40 satisfied.

These traditional paper offerings were sold only at specialty stores in the past. The style and variety of the products were 41. For example, “houses” looked all the same and were built by pasting paper around a bamboo frame, with 42 of a door, windows, and a roof printed on it. There were no trendy, modern supplies to choose from. Now, the 43 can be made on the Internet. And with the incorporation of new materials and designs, paper offerings come in many more varieties. The old one-style-fits-all houses have been 44 by buildings that are fully equipped with decorations, furniture, and household appliances. Digital cameras, iPhones, and even skin care products are also 45. It seems that, with the help of a simple click, this old Chinese tradition has been given a face-lift.

IV. Discourse Organization (2%each, 10%)

- (A) Van Amsterdam awoke with a start.
- (B) In walked an old woman wrapped in a long black shawl.
- (C) Staring at his unsold Saint Nicholas cookies, he prayed that Saint Nicholas could help him.
- (D) From that day, everything went wrong in Van Amsterdam’s bakery.
- (E) In great excitement, Van Amsterdam counted out twelve cookies—and one more.

In the Dutch colonial town later known as Albany, New York, there lived a baker, Van Amsterdam,

who was as honest as he could be. He took great care to give his customers exactly what they paid for—not more and not less.

One Saint Nicholas Day morning, when the baker was just ready for business, the door of his shop flew open. 46 She asked for a dozen of the baker’s Saint Nicholas cookies. Van Amsterdam counted out twelve cookies. But the woman insisted that a dozen is thirteen. Van Amsterdam was not a man to bear foolishness. He refused. The woman turned to go without the cookies but she stopped at the door, saying, “Van Amsterdam! However honest you may be, your heart is small and your fist is tight.” Then she was gone.

47 His bread rose too high or not at all. His pies were sour or too sweet. His cookies were burnt or doughy. His customers soon noticed the difference and slipped away.

A year passed. The baker grew poorer and poorer. Finally, on the day before Saint Nicholas Day, no customer came to his shop. 48

That night, the baker had a dream. He saw Saint Nicholas pulling out gifts from his baskets for a crowd of happy children. No matter how many presents Nicholas handed out, there were always more to give. Then somehow, Saint Nicholas turned into the old woman with the long black shawl!

49 He suddenly realized that he always gave his customers exactly what they paid for, “But why not give more?”

The next morning, on Saint Nicholas Day, the baker rose early to make cookies. And to his surprise, the cookies were as fine as they could be. When he had just finished, the old woman appeared at his door again. She asked for a dozen of Van Amsterdam’s Saint Nicholas cookies. 50

When people heard he counted thirteen as a dozen, he had more customers than ever and became wealthy. The practice then spread to other towns as a common custom.

V. Reading Comprehension (2% each, 20%)

A.

Fake food is big business. This is not about the wave of food scandals that besieged Taiwan. Fake food, perhaps more accurately called replica food, is seen in those ubiquitous restaurant display cases that show people in advance, what the menu items look like. A common sight in Japanese-influenced Taiwan, South Korea and China are considered emerging markets for food replicas. Called tasting with the eyes, the century-old rural Japanese tradition spawned an industry that has restaurants paying billions of dollars a year for it. The reason for its appeal is that Japanese are cautious and prefer to see what they are going to eat. The reason for its huge, long-term success is that these displays do pull in customers.

Despite the artificial look, replicated food items are not mass-produced. Skillful artists customize each item for their client-restaurants, and most of the work is done by hand. The result is very expensive fake food; items typically cost 10 to 20 times more than the actual dish.

51. Where did the practice of displaying replicated food items in display cases begin?

- (A) In Japanese-occupied Taiwan.
- (B) In post-war Japanese cities.
- (C) In turn-of-the-century rural Japan.
- (D) In both South Korea and China.

52. How is fake food produced?

- (A) It is hand-made and customized.
- (B) Automated methods and quality ingredients are used.
- (C) Display items are most often made in factories.
- (D) Cheap, sub-standard materials are the norm.

53. What is responsible for the success of this practice?

- (A) People want to know what their food tastes like.
- (B) It increases restaurants' business.
- (C) Food items are presented artistically.
- (D) The reason for its success is uncertain.

B.

It was not until the 1960s that more serious work began to be done on visual perception. Among the numerous areas of research, the visual perception of infants has been especially emphasized. Most of the work has concentrated on finding out how much information infants can understand and how early they are equipped with this ability. This involves research into the optics (光學) of children, where optics is the study of the physical behavior of light.

It is not at all true that infants are born blind, although newborns' vision is not as good as **that** of adults. There are several factors accounting for this phenomenon. The optics of infants' eyes is not fully developed due to their eyes' much smaller size. For one thing this means that their capacity for visual accommodation (調適能力) is very limited. For example, infants cannot gaze at objects at different distances. As a result, very young children are often nearsighted. In most cases, they cannot see objects that are farther away than about nine inches. Also, even though infants might receive enough stimulation from their surroundings, their brains are still in a relatively underdeveloped state. In other words, their brains can't process all the visual information that is coming into them. It won't be until the visual cortex (皮質) of their brains is more developed that infants will be able to

process this information with greater precision.

54. () Which of the following would be the best title for this article?

- (A) A Study of the Nearsighted
- (B) A Study of Sight and Light
- (C) A Study of Infants' Visual Perception
- (D) A Study of Brains

55. () What is the meaning of the word "that" in the second paragraph?

- (A) Infant.
- (B) Adult.
- (C) Vision.
- (D) Cortex.

56. () What makes infants unable to process all of the visual information that comes in from their environment?

- (A) Their undeveloped visual cortex.
- (B) Their changeable moods.
- (C) Their limited intake of food and water.
- (D) Their lack of access to medical equipment.

C.

Andrew Carnegie, once the world's richest person, was born in 1835 to a weaver's family in Scotland. As a child, he was expected to follow his father's profession. But the industrial revolution destroyed the weavers' craft, and the family had to leave for new possibilities in America. In 1848 the Carnegies arrived in Pittsburgh, then the iron-manufacturing center of the country. Young Carnegie took odd jobs at a cotton factory and later worked as a messenger boy in the telegraph office. He was often asked to deliver messages to the city theater, where he would stay to watch plays by great playwrights. He also spent most of his leisure hours in a small library that a local benefactor made available to working boys. After the Civil War, Carnegie saw great potential in the iron industry. He devoted himself to the replacement of wooden bridges with stronger iron ones and earned a fortune. He further introduced a new steel refining process to convert iron into steel. By 1900, Carnegie Steel produced more of the metal than all of Great Britain. However, Carnegie often expressed his uneasiness with the businessman's life. Wishing to spend more time receiving instruction and reading systematically, he once wrote, "To continue much longer overwhelmed by business cares and with most of my thoughts wholly upon the way to make more money in the shortest time, must degrade me beyond hope of permanent recovery." The strong desire for intellectual pursuit led him to sell his company and retire at 64. Fond of saying that "the man who dies rich dies disgraced," Carnegie then turned his attention to giving away his fortune. He abhorred charity; instead, he used his money to help others help themselves. He established over 2,500 public libraries, and sponsored numerous cultural, educational and scientific institutions. By the time he died in 1919, he had given away 350 million

dollars.

57. () Why did Andrew Carnegie move to the United States?
- (A) Because his father was offered a good job in Pittsburgh.
 - (B) Because he did not want to follow his father's profession.
 - (C) Because there were serious political problems in Scotland.
 - (D) Because his family could not make a good living in their hometown.
58. () When did Carnegie begin to show his interest in artistic and intellectual pursuit?
- (A) After he retired from his business.
 - (B) When he was a young boy back in Scotland.
 - (C) After he earned his fortune from his iron business.
 - (D) When he worked as a messenger boy in Pittsburgh.
59. () Which of the following best characterizes how Carnegie managed his business?
- (A) He was willing to make new changes.
 - (B) He set out to beat all the other competitors.
 - (C) He was happy to make more money in the shortest time.
 - (D) He did not hesitate in making investments in his hometown.
60. () How did Carnegie handle his fortune after his retirement?
- (A) He left it to his family and friends after he died.
 - (B) He gave it to poor people and charity organizations.
 - (C) He used it to support organizations of higher learning.
 - (D) He invested it in developing new technology in steel refinement.

※本次試題結束，請將答案卡填好班級座號姓名後繳回。