

適用班級:301~308 ■ 畫卡 (試卷+答案卡)

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

## 一、 字彙選擇題 40%

1. 最能描述調整或改變某物以使其與原始形式不同的行為的詞是?  
A) Vary B) Recognize C) Grasp D) Combine
2. Which word means to start or initiate something, such as a new product or project?  
A) Vanish B) Launch C) Celebrate D) believe
3. What does "precise" mean?  
A) Perfect or the best possible  
B) Sacred or pertaining to faith or belief  
C) Extremely accurate or exact  
D) To disappear suddenly
4. Which word describes something regarded as sacred (神聖的) and deserving of reverence?  
A) Ideal B) Religious C) Holy D) lonely
5. What does "classification" mean?  
A) The process of categorizing or grouping things based on similarities  
B) A written or printed record providing information or evidence  
C) A group of people living in the same area or having a particular characteristic in common  
D) A person who resides in a specific location
6. Which term describes a written or printed record that provides information or evidence?  
A) Inhabitant B) barrier C) Document D) Community
7. 哪個詞指的是一個在更大的社群或人口中形成較小部分的群體?  
A) Minority B) Competition C) Landscape D) Harmony
8. What does "satisfaction" mean?  
A) A state of happiness or contentment  
B) The quality of being thorough, careful, and persistent  
C) A business or project, especially one that involves risk  
D) The practice of training people to obey rules or a code of behavior
9. 哪個術語指的是一個商業或項目，尤其是一個涉及風險或創舉的項目?  
A) Discipline B) Diligence C) Satisfaction D) Enterprise
10. What does a "psychologist" do?  
A) Evaluates and treats mental disorders  
B) Identifies business opportunities  
C) Develops strategies for achieving goals  
D) Does chores
11. What does an "approval" mean?  
A) Evaluating and treating physical disorders  
B) Avoiding business opportunities  
C) Denying strategies for achieving goals  
D) Granting permission or consent
12. What does it mean to "fulfill" something?  
A) 將注意力或努力集中在單一任務或目標上  
B) 衝動地講話或不加考慮地講話  
C) 將某人排除在外作為懲罰  
D) 履行或達成義務或承諾

13. What does "expel" mean?
- A) To distract one's attention or efforts on a single task or objective
  - B) To complete a task hastily
  - C) To remove someone from a group as a punishment
  - D) To speak impulsively or without consideration
14. What does it mean to "diagnose" something?
- A) To provide a precise explanation or meaning
  - B) To recognize and value the qualities or characteristics of something
  - C) To use or engage something for a particular purpose
  - D) To identify or determine the nature of a problem or illness
15. Which term describes the process of working together towards a common goal?
- A) Detail B) Cooperation C) Interaction D) Management
16. What does "commitment" mean?
- A) 與他人共同合作朝著共同目標前進
  - B) 管理或控制某事的行為
  - C) 人或事物彼此之間的參與或參與
  - D) 致力於給予時間和精力於某事
17. Which word means to acknowledge or confess to something?
- A) Submit B) Reduce C) Admit D) Conduct
18. What does "recruit" mean?
- A) 接納某人加入一個團體或組織
  - B) 減少尺寸、數量或數目
  - C) 承認或坦承某事
  - D) 領導或指導特定的行動或過程
19. Which word describes a state of feeling uncertain or unable to think clearly?
- A) Gloomy B) Physical C) Mental D) Confused
20. Which word describes a person responsible for taking care of someone who is injured or ill?
- A) Responsibility B) Senior C) Injury D) Caretaker

## 二. 文意選填 20%

### Who were the Original Inhabitants of Taiwan?

Before the first arrival of the Han Chinese in the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the indigenous people of Taiwan had lived on this island for more than 800 years. With linguistic and genetic 21. to the people of the Philippines and other Polynesian groups, they are also related to other Austronesian peoples.

As a (n) 22. group that was clearly distinct from the Han Chinese, these native residents faced various cultural and economic barriers when Han people began to settle in Taiwan. Lacking written languages, the island's indigenous peoples were considered to be barbarians and were forcibly 23. to the Han Chinese way of life. During the Qing dynasty, the territories and movements of the indigenous tribes were strictly limited. In 1945, following the arrival of the Republic of China government in Taiwan, nine distinct mountain-dwelling tribes were recognized, based on the Japanese occupation-era classification. On household 24., they were given Chinese names which they were required to use on all official documents. In 1995, an act was passed, which allowed indigenous peoples to use their traditional indigenous names on these official documents. This was the first 25. to restoring Taiwan's indigenous peoples' rights and dignity.

Today's indigenous tribes, being luckier than many of those in the past or currently living abroad, are encouraged to rediscover and 26. their traditional cultures through various public projects and schemes. Sixteen 27. recognized tribes have stepped forward to carry out a cultural rebirth and to protect traditional cultural elements such as language, ceremonies, and tribal 28.. In some indigenous communities, ecotourism and harvest festivals have become major means of cultural revival and economic development. Through various government 29. and funding, many indigenous teenagers have also been given the

opportunity to develop their distinct musical or athletic 30. and talents.

A. registers	B. potentials	C. promote	D. converted	E. ties
AB. step	AC. ethnic	AD. scholarships	AE. identity	BC. officially

### 三 閱讀測驗 40%

#### I To Pay or Not to Pay

Decades of studies have confirmed that doing chores in one's youth leads to positive outcomes later in life. Even though science proves that doing chores is good for teens, adults have to admit that few really enjoy chores. However, maintaining a house requires that many tedious and time-consuming tasks be done. Therefore, some parents use chore charts to get kids to do their share of household tasks like cooking and cleaning. External rewards, including allowances and points that can be exchanged for gifts or money, may be used to motivate the kids to do their chores. At first glance, this might seem like a good idea, but there's some debate about external rewards like these.

In 1972, social psychologist Edward Deci of the University of Rochester conducted an experiment on the sources of motivation. He recruited a group of students and had them play a puzzle game. Some of the students got paid for solving puzzles correctly, while the others did so without payment. Both groups were given free time afterward, with the choice to play the puzzle game or read magazines. Deci secretly observed them during their free time and saw that the paid group showed more interest in the magazines, while the unpaid spent significantly more time working on the puzzle games voluntarily. Deci's study thus indicated that payment had reduced the student's motivation. Based on this research, we can see that parents who offer children rewards for doing chores may convey the message that doing household chores is not meaningful in itself. For the rest of their lives, they will see chores as being unattractive.

Other interesting studies show that when teens do chores voluntarily, it has a positive impact on their self-image. On finishing the tasks, their rewards are pride in a job well done and recognition as a capable helper. However, when they are paid for doing work even if they do an excellent job, that effect will disappear and their self-esteem suffers.

So, to pay or not to pay is not a question anymore!

31. Why do some parents use chore charts and rewards?

- A) Because chores are fun.
- B) To encourage kids to help with household tasks.
- C) Because kids need money.
- D) To make chores more difficult.

32. What did Edward Deci's study suggest about paying children for chores?

- A) It makes them more interested in helping.
- B) It decreases their motivation.
- C) It improves their self-esteem.
- D) It makes chores easier.

33. How does doing chores voluntarily affect teens' self-image?

- A) It doesn't affect their self-esteem.
- B) It makes them dislike chores.
- C) It makes them feel less capable.
- D) It makes them feel proud and recognized.

34. What might be an unintended consequence of paying children for chores?

- A) They become more motivated.
- B) They feel proud of their work.
- C) They lose interest in helping.
- D) They enjoy chores more.

35. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Chores are necessary for maintaining a home.
- B) Children should always be paid for doing chores.
- C) Doing chores voluntarily has no relation to self-esteem.
- D) Paying children for chores may decrease their motivation.

## II She is different but that's ok!

Written by Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, *Toto-chan: The Little Girl at the Window* was a bestseller when published in Japan in 1981. It is about a girl, Toto-chan, who has trouble at school. She cannot concentrate or sit still, so teachers often see her as a bad student. During class, she blurts out answers without raising her hand, daydreams when the teacher is talking, and stands up to shout at people out the window. Toto-chan acts like a child with ADHD.

Like Toto-chan, people with ADHD often have trouble paying attention and staying focused, which makes learning difficult. Although ADHD is not considered a learning disability, its symptoms indeed make learning extremely challenging. Therefore, people with ADHD often do poorly in school and may be considered abnormal.

Fortunately for Toto-chan, her mother arranged for her to go to a special school, Tomoe Gakuen, after she was expelled from her previous school. The headmaster, Mr. Kobayashi's wisdom, Toto-chan can come to understand who she really is at Tomoe Gakuen. Gradually, her classmates begin to accept her. After growing up, the real-life Toto-chan, Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, became a well-known actress, did charity work to bring the theater to deaf people, and eventually became the first person from Asia to be appointed a Goodwill Ambassador for UNICEF!

36. What is the main challenge faced by Toto-chan in school?

- A) Difficulty making friends
- B) Having trouble paying attention and staying focused
- C) Physical disability
- D) Lack of interest in learning

37. According to the passage, what is Toto-chan's behavior during class?

- A) Sitting quietly and listening to the teacher
- B) Daydreaming and shouting out of the window
- C) Participating actively and raising her hand
- D) Following instructions without any trouble

38. How is ADHD described in the passage?

- A) A learning disability
- B) A common trait in children
- C) A condition affecting money
- D) A physical disorder

39. What helps Toto-chan overcome her challenges at school?

- A) Being expelled from her previous school
- B) Support and understanding from her mother
- C) The wisdom of Mr. Kobayashi
- D) Becoming a well-known actress

40. What achievement did Tetsuko Kuroyanagi eventually accomplish?

- A) Becoming a famous scientist
- B) Becoming a UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador
- C) Winning a Nobel Prize
- D) Inventing a new technology

### III Handshakes in Different Cultures and Situations

All over the world, customs vary when it comes to handshaking etiquette. People in different cultures may be more or less likely to shake hands. It is important to recognize and respect these cultural differences.

The classic handshake that you are probably familiar with is when two people grasp each other's right hand and move these hands up and down together. But even this friendly gesture can be done in different ways. In Japan, people prefer a soft handshake with little or no eye contact. Bows may be combined with handshakes or performed before or after shaking hands. Doing so has come to symbolize a strong relationship—a deeper connection than that of the western casual handshakes. In the US, a firm, short handshake with direct and constant eye contact indicates self-confidence and masculinity. The eye contact and smile while shaking hands are signs of honesty and reliability.

Handshakes differ depending not only on the culture but also on the people and their intentions. A politician might give a person a "hand hold," that is, using his left hand to hold his and the other person's right hand as they are shaking hands. This is an attempt by the politician to show that he is friendly and can be trusted, or to convey the idea that he is more dominant. Close friends, on the other hand, may choose to greet each other with a fist bump. This shows that they feel comfortable together and can avoid the formal feeling of a traditional handshake. But be careful. If you meet your principal at school, please don't do this, as he or she will likely find this to be very awkward. It is fun to learn about the different ways of shaking hands, isn't it?

41. What is important to recognize and respect according to the passage?
  - A) Different hand gestures
  - B) Cultural differences in handshaking etiquette
  - C) Eye contact during handshakes
  - D) The strength of a handshake
42. How is a handshake typically done in Japan?
  - A) With a firm grip
  - B) With direct eye contact
  - C) Softly and with little eye contact
  - D) With a fist bump
43. What does a firm handshake with direct and constant eye contact indicate in the US?
  - A) Friendship
  - B) Self-confidence and masculinity
  - C) Discomfort
  - D) Fear
44. What does a politician convey by giving a "hand hold"?
  - A) Dominance
  - B) Friendship and trustworthiness
  - C) Awkwardness
  - D) Anger
45. What is mentioned as a greeting between close friends in the passage?
  - A) Handshake
  - B) Bow
  - C) Fist bump
  - D) High-five

### IV Let's Be Co-Active

Co-Active Professional Synergy Training is widely recognized as one of the most rigorous teamwork training programs in the industry. Working together without conflict enables people to apply a mix of skills that surpass the abilities of one individual, helping management to coordinate team activities towards a bigger common goal. Having a good team in a place ensures mutual support for team members, which gives people a sense of belonging, enhancing communication and increasing commitment to a project. Co-Active Training helps you to

understand how different stakeholders and organizations relate to your work and to each other. Good teamwork creates synergy, so the interaction and cooperation produce a whole that is greater than the sum of its parts. In Co-Active’s synergy coaching programs, you’ll learn how to manage the power of synergistic effects in your organization, at work, and in your personal life.

Co-Active Professional Synergy Training Programs Now Available @Lungteng!	
Program A	Program B
January to March	January to February
<p>Mixed on-site and virtual workshops will enhance your ability to...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop a shared vision and core values in a group.</li> <li>2. Define individual talents, skill, and roles.</li> <li>3. Employ strategies to ensure that every team member feels valued and appreciated.</li> <li>4. Think outside the box.</li> </ol>	<p>In-person workshops will help you to...</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diagnose sources of conflicts in your team.</li> <li>2. Adopt strategies that leverage differences in order to enhance job satisfaction and improve outcomes.</li> <li>3. Predict your team’s productivity and communication challenges.</li> <li>4. Introduce tools for virtual collaboration.</li> <li>5. Improve relationships and communication skills for remote teams.</li> </ol>

- Special pricing is available in some cases.  
Contact us for details!
46. What is one benefit of Co-Active Professional Synergy Training mentioned in the passage?
    - A) Enhancing individual skills
    - B) Reducing conflicts in teams
    - C) Providing virtual workshops only
    - D) Focusing on personal goals only
  47. According to the passage, what does good teamwork create?
    - A) Conflict
    - B) Synergy
    - C) Competition
    - D) Isolation
  48. Which of the following is NOT a focus of Program A?
    - A) Defining individual talents, skill, and roles
    - B) Developing a shared vision and core values in a group
    - C) Predicting team productivity and communication challenges
    - D) Ensuring every team member feels valued and appreciated
  49. What is a specific focus of Program B?
    - A) Thinking outside the box
    - B) Employing strategies to enhance job satisfaction
    - C) Developing a shared vision and core values
    - D) Defining individual talents and roles
  50. Where can participants attend mixed on-site and virtual workshops?
    - A) At any location
    - B) Only at Lungteng
    - C) Exclusively online
    - D) Exclusively in-person

國立臺東高級中學

113 學年度  
第二學期

高三第一次  
期中考

英語文答案

適用班級:301~308 ■ 畫卡 (試卷+答案卡)

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

1-5 ABCCA

6-10 CAADA

11-15 DDCDB

16-20 DCADD

21-30 E AC D A AB C BC AE AD B

31-35 BBDCD

36-40 BB (A 或 D) CB

41-45 BCBAC

46-50 BBCBB