新北市新店高中113學年度第一學期**高三**英文期末考

Exam Coverage: Lung Teng B5L6 ; English Digest Dec., 2024; Reading Smart U43-46

Part A 選擇題 (82%)：請依題號在**答案卡**上作答。

I. Vocabulary: 15% (1% x 15)

1. After twenty years of _____, the criminal was released from prison.
(A) captivity (B) caption (C) capital (D) capturer
2. Many societies in the past _____ women by denying them the fundamental right to vote. (A) exiled (B) robbed (C) oppressed (D) sweltered
3. The captain's _____ three-pointer in the final minutes was the game-winning shot for his team. (A) distinct (B) dreary (C) distinctive (D) decisive
4. I'm sorry but I'm too busy to help right now — I'm in the ____ of finishing a report due tomorrow. (A) grant (B) midst (C) fatigue (D) layout
5. The severe drought _____ many farmers to abandon their land and seek employment in urban areas. (A) pioneered (B) compelled (C) adapted (D) integrated
6. Nina's _____ has suffered since she faked a college diploma to get a job. She now feels guilty every time she sees her boss.
(A) conscious (B) contract (C) content (D) conscience
7. Sneezing without covering your mouth can _____ germs to others, increasing the spread of colds and flu.
(A) pioneer (B) evolve (C) seize (D) transmit
8. After completing his driving lessons and passing the written exam, Jake was finally _____ to take the official road test for his license.
(A) random (B) eligible (C) risky (D) primitive
9. When sightseeing in large cities, Marlene always keeps her _____ in a secure backpack to prevent her things from being stolen.
(A) transitions (B) confrontations (C) perceptions (D) possessions
10. After taking a course in _____, Miranda was much better at getting people to agree with her through her manner of speaking.
(A) decree (B) beacon (C) rhetoric (D) symphony
11. The first television image, though only coarse with low _____, marked the dawn of a new age in visual communication.
(A) resolution (B) projection (C) construction (D) foundation
12. The digital world has cast a spell on many young people who _____ themselves for hours in social media and gaming.
(A) dispose of (B) immerse (C) surpass (D) distract
13. The shipping company, known for its reliable service, _____ delivered the package to the customer's address, meeting the promised delivery date.
(A) simultaneously (B) promptly (C) absolutely (D) alternatively
14. Insufficient sleep can make it difficult to concentrate, which can result in poor academic performance. This, in turn, can cause further sleep deprivation, creating a _____ cycle.
(A) vicious (B) ingenious (C) momentous (D) contentious
15. The investor decided to _____, demanding a higher interest rate and leaving the other party with little room for negotiation.
(A) score an own goal (B) give it a scenario
(C) play hardball (D) knock it out of the park

II. Cloze Test: 20% (1% x 20)

【16.~20.】

Imagine effortlessly leaping over urban obstacles, treating a city like a giant playground; this is the thrilling reality of parkour. Parkour started in France during the 20th century. A military officer, Georges Hébert, __16__ the amazing physical skills of locals in Africa. This inspired him to create a training method called Méthode Naturelle, which mixed climbing, running, and swimming with __17__ obstacles to mimic nature. Then, David Belle turned this into the parkour we know today. His dad, Raymond, played a big role in its development and taught David that with ___18__, anything is possible.

Parkour is the art of efficient movement, using the environment as an obstacle course. __19__ basic techniques like running, jumping, and climbing are essential, the sport truly shines in its creativity. Practitioners develop unique moves, based on where they are and what they can do. However, __20__. Beginners should learn slowly under the guidance of experienced practitioners and avoid dangerous moves just for thrills.

16. (A) mounted (B) revolted (C) witnessed (D) imitated
17. (A) perilous (B) flashy (C) proactive (D) artificial
18. (A) total conviction (B) harsh reality (C) true essence (D) heavy lifting
19. (A) Because (B) Whatever (C) While (D) Despite
20. (A) the charm lies in self-belief
(B) safety is of great importance
(C) overcoming obstacles is a top priority
(D) embarking on this urban adventure is exciting

【21.~25.】

In the exciting world of artificial intelligence (AI), Taiwan's tech leaders are making a mark, with NVIDIA's co-founder and CEO, Jensen Huang, standing out. His journey from being an immigrant to becoming a major figure in technology is truly uplifting. Huang's powerful quotes, which convey his deep thoughts and beliefs, __21__ his innovative nature and offer valuable lessons for people from all walks of life.

Huang thinks back on his __22__ beginnings frequently. He once stated, "You can't show me a task that's beneath me." While starting his career as a dishwasher and cleaner, he learned the importance of hard work. He believes that every __23__ can lead to significant breakthroughs, showing that no experience is too small on the path to success.

Another important event occurred during a trip to Japan. Huang met a gardener carefully tending a vast garden. When Huang inquired about the __24__ work, the gardener simply replied, "I have cared for my garden for 25 years; I have plenty of time." This encounter profoundly influenced Huang, shaping his understanding of commitment and excellence.

In his commencement speech at National Taiwan University, Huang urged young graduates to pursue their passions. His memorable advice, "Run. Don't walk. Either you're running for food, or you are running from becoming food," encourages people to actively __25__ innovation. Through his remarkable journey, Huang demonstrates that with dedication, anyone can make their dreams come true.

21. (A) reveal (B) revealing (C) revealed (D) had revealed

22. (A) tactile (B) humble (C) inclusive (D) impactful

23. (A) intellectual effort (B) mental wellness
(C) current endeavor (D) great achievement

24. (A) prominent (B) extensive (C) intelligible (D) beneficial

25. (A) struggle with (B) hold back (C) shine through (D) engage in

【26.~35.】

Martin Luther King, Jr., is recognized as a great speaker. His "I Have a Dream" speech has __26__ one of the most significant speeches of all time. __27__ this speech at the Lincoln Memorial on August 28, 1963, the civil rights movement would not have gotten so much support in American society. Not only was the speech delivered with passion and __28__, but it also moved a country to adopt a stance of racial equality. King's speech turned out to be one of the most important events in the history of the civil rights movement.

Giving the speech one hundred years after the Emancipation Proclamation, King requested his audience to consider the real progress __29__. He reminded them that much of America remained __30__ into white communities and black communities. Black citizens, he argued, could never be satisfied when they were stripped of their dignity daily by laws and behaviors that treated them as __31__ members of society. They could only be satisfied when they lived in a country __32__ people would no longer be judged by their skin color.

Despite these examples of __33__ for years, King continued his speech on a hopeful note. With the powerful phrase "I have a dream" punctuating the beginning of each sentence, King painted a masterful picture of a racially united country __34__ America could be reborn. At the end of the speech, he concluded by asking everyone to __35__ to make this picture a reality. Even to this day, the speech continues to inspire people to struggle for the realization of that vision.

26. (A) been heavy with (B) gone down in history as
(C) risen up (D) drawn up an outline of

27. (A) Had he made (B) He had made (C) Had he not made (D) He had not made

28. (A) eloquence (B) memorial (C) prosperity (D) interposition

29. (A) be made (B) which had made (C) having made (D) having been made

30. (A) transformed (B) segregated (C) exiled (D) withered

31. (A) equal (B) crippled (C) righteous (D) inferior

32. (A) which (B) , which (C) in which (D) , some of which

33. (A) how black people had been mistreated (B) how black people being treated
(C) how had black people been mistreated (D) how was black people mistreated

34. (A) where (B) which (C) when (D) what

35. (A) have yet (B) come at a price (C) grant permission (D) join hands

III. Passage Completion: 15% (1% x15) (請忽略大小寫)

【36.~40.】

(A) rebellious	(B) universal	(C) enduring
(D) blend	(E) symbol	(AB) accessory

Black, a color of striking contradictions, has long been a dominant force in fashion. Once associated with the lower classes, it became a(n) __36__ of wealth and status for the European elite in the 14th century. Later, the Industrial Revolution democratized black fashion, making it accessible to the middle class, especially for men in professional settings. However, it wasn't until the 20th century that black became a(n) __37__ color. Coco Chanel revolutionized women's fashion with the little black dress, a simple yet elegant garment that has remained widely admired. In the 1950s, black took on a(n) __38__ connotation, embraced by groups challenging traditional conventions. By the end of the 1980s, black was everywhere. All in all, the __39__ appeal of black lies in its timeless versatility. It can be used to express a wide range of emotions and intentions. Whether you want to stand out or __40__ in, assert authority or reject it, indulge in luxury or favor practicality, black is the color that can do it all.

【41.~50.】

(A) mockery	(B) obligation	(C) stinginess	(D) dismisses	(E) reflects on
(AB) vows	(AC) mourns	(AD) bleak	(AE) miserly	(BC) hardship

A Christmas Carol is a timeless story that's often read during the Christmas season. Its central message is about generosity and giving, reflecting the true spirit of Christmas. The tale also highlights the consequences of __41__, as shown through the character of Ebenezer Scrooge, a man who learns that greed leads to misery.

Set in 1843 during the English Industrial Revolution, the story explores themes of poverty and social injustice. During this time, factory owners replaced workers with machines, causing many to lose their jobs and face __42__ . Charles Dickens felt society had a(n) __43__ to help the impoverished, and he used this story to send a powerful message about mercy toward others.

Ebenezer Scrooge, a wealthy but __44__ businessman, cares only about his money and treats others poorly, especially his employee, Bob Cratchit. On Christmas Eve, Scrooge __45__ his nephew Fred's invitation to dinner. That night, Scrooge is visited by the ghost of his former partner, Marley, who warns him that three spirits will visit.

Through these visits, Scrooge __46__ his life and his lack of sympathy for others. The first spirit, the Ghost of Christmas Past, shows Scrooge scenes from his earlier life, including a joyful Christmas party, which makes him realize how poorly he treats Cratchit. Next, the Ghost of Christmas Present takes him on a journey through London, revealing how the poor but happy Cratchit family celebrates in spite of their __47__ circumstances. Scrooge also sees his nephew Fred making a(n) __48__ of him at a Christmas gathering, which leads him to reconsider his own attitude. Finally, the Ghost of Christmas Yet to Come presents a grim vision of what will happen if Scrooge doesn't change. In the vision, no one __49__ the passing of a wealthy man, who turns out to be Scrooge himself. This revelation shocks him, and he __50__ to change his ways, hoping for mercy and a second chance.

IV. Discourse Structure: 8% (2% x 4)

Blind boxes, small mysterious packages, have captivated audiences worldwide. Each box hides a surprise figurine or item, often part of a larger collection. The thrill lies in the uncertainty of what awaits inside.

Beyond the surprise factor, blind boxes often feature characters from beloved pop culture, toys, and childhood favorites. __51__ For adults, collecting blind boxes can be a fun way to reconnect with their inner child and take a break from the stresses of everyday life.

Blind boxes also help create a sense of community among collectors. People who enjoy blind boxes often gather online or in person to discuss their finds, trade duplicate items, and share their passion. This social aspect adds another layer of enjoyment to the blind box experience. __52__

Clever marketing strategies have also contributed to the popularity of blind boxes. __53__ This creates a sense of urgency and makes the products even more desirable. The way blind boxes are packaged and presented can make them appealing to potential buyers. Many people find the act of collecting blind boxes to be addictive, always hoping to find that one special item to complete their set.

__54__ This powerful combination creates an irresistible appeal that attracts both seasoned collectors and newcomers alike. So why not buy one? You never know what hidden gem you might come across!

(A) Companies often release special editions or exclusive items.

(B) This connection to our past can create a sense of nostalgia, reminding us of simpler times.

(C) Ultimately, the psychology behind blind boxes is a fascinating mix of curiosity, joy, and social interaction.

(D) The scarcity of certain items can make collecting even more exciting, as people work together to complete their collections.

V. Reading Comprehension: 24% (2% x 12)

【55.~58.】

We often hear stories of great leaders like George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and Martin Luther King Jr., whose words and actions have shaped history. Yet, another powerful figure, Nelson Mandela, faced a unique challenge: his story was suppressed by the apartheid regime, a system of racial segregation enforced by the South African government.

Mandela, the anti-apartheid revolutionary and South Africa's first black president, symbolized hope despite efforts to erase his legacy. The apartheid government banned his image and silenced black communities. In 1963, Mandela was sentenced to life on Robben Island, stalling opposition for a decade. However, the 1970s brought new resistance. During the 1976 Soweto student protests, young activists, later imprisoned on Robben Island, learned Mandela's ideas in secret sessions. Once released, they spread his story, renewing the anti-apartheid struggle. Mandela's release in 1990 and his election in 1994 marked a historic milestone for democracy and unity.

Nevertheless, Mandela's presidency is not free from criticism. While he focused on uniting a divided nation, critics argue that his government failed to tackle deep economic inequalities. The negotiated transition preserved wealth and power for white elites, leaving many black South Africans in poverty. Land reform and economic justice were largely unaddressed, creating ongoing challenges.

Despite these controversies, Mandela's leadership in fostering peace and democracy continues to be remembered for its remarkable achievements and difficult compromises.

55. What was a key difference between Mandela and other historical leaders mentioned in the passage?
(A) He focused exclusively on racial equality.
(B) He was the only one who became a president.
(C) His government took deliberate steps to bury his story.
(D) He was the only one who was imprisoned for his beliefs.

56. How did Mandela's ideas spread while he was imprisoned on Robben Island?
(A) Through newspaper articles spread by his supporters.
(B) Through unauthorized radio broadcasts of his message.
(C) Through secret meetings with imprisoned student activists.
(D) Through public demonstrations organized by his followers.

57. According to the passage, what may be the biggest flaw in Mandela's presidency?
(A) He implemented too many radical reforms.
(B) He ignored the problem of economic imbalances.
(C) He was overly focused on international relations.
(D) He was excessively harsh on white South Africans.

58. After reading the passage, Rosé attempts to summarize Mandela's story. Which of the following statements best describes the core of this passage?
(A) Mandela's vision of a united South Africa continues to inspire people around the world.
(B) Despite the challenges, Mandela's leadership paved the way for a more just and fair South Africa.
(C) The government's efforts to suppress Mandela's story failed, as his ideas sparked a movement for change.
(D) Mandela's legacy is complex, reflecting both his achievements and the constraints of the political transition.

【59.~62.】

This year, South Korea's music group Big Ocean made history as the first K-pop boy band with members who have hearing loss. Their performances combine Korean, American, and International Sign Language, changing how people experience music, especially fans with hearing loss. This innovation is truly groundbreaking, but it's worth noting that a similar concept emerged in Japan thirty-five years ago and continues to thrive today.

The Japanese band, now known as Bright Eyes Super-Duper, was formed in Nagoya. It began when Yoshifusa Narita, now 59, was teaching at the Aichi Prefectural Nagoya School for the Deaf. One of his students, Masaaki Kimura, now 55, expressed interest in starting a school music club. This led to the creation of the band, with Kimura becoming its leader and guitarist, while Narita, the only member without hearing loss, took on the role of drummer. They were later joined by bass guitarist Tomohisa Yamamoto, 52, and vocalist Shunsuke Suzuki, 53, who not only sings but also translates the lyrics into sign language. Instead of focusing on melody, Suzuki uses his facial expressions and body language to convey the emotions of each song.

Kimura, Yamamoto, and Suzuki all experience significant hearing loss. To stay in sync during performances, they rely on Narita's visual cues and the vibrations of the music. For them, music is not just about sound; it is something they feel through their entire bodies. The band writes original songs, such as "Sign Love," which celebrates sign language. Learning and mastering a new song is a lengthy process, often taking three months to a year, as their disabilities make creating music more challenging. However, they confront these challenges through dedication and regular practice.

Bright Eyes Super-Duper aims to inspire people, both with and without disabilities, to realize their dreams and enjoy music in new ways. Their primary aim is to create music that can be felt, showing that it is an experience everyone can enjoy.

59. Which of the following is true about Bright Eyes Super-Duper?
(A) The band began at a school for the deaf in Tokyo.
(B) The band has been in existence for about 25 years.

(C) The band has only one member who is able to hear.
(D) The band mainly plays songs written by other composers.

60. How did the band Bright Eyes Super-Duper originally come together?
(A) Through an online forum for aspiring musicians.
(B) Via a talent agency searching for deaf musicians.
(C) Through a music club started by students at a school.
(D) As a government program for people with disabilities.

61. What do we learn about Bright Eyes Super-Duper's objective for its audience?
(A) The band wants its audience to experience music through bodily sensations.
(B) The band hopes people think the members can hear like most other bands.
(C) The band encourages its audience to dance to the melody of its famous songs.
(D) The band asks people to show respect for people who have hearing problems.

62. How is this passage organized?
a. The members of Bright Eyes Super-Duper and information about their instruments.
b. Information about a South Korean band with hearing loss, Big Ocean.
c. How members of a Japanese band with hearing loss perform and practice their songs.
d. The origin of the band Bright Eyes Super-Duper and how long it's been in existence.

(A) b. → d. → a. → c. (B) b. → c. → d. → a.
(C) b. → a. → d. → c. (D) b. → d. → c. → a.

【63.~66.】

In 2021, a dead wolf was discovered frozen in permafrost in the Abyyskiy district of Russia's far northeastern Sakha Republic. Locals found it by chance in this vast region of swamps and forest, about 95% of which is covered by permafrost. The area is in Russia's Arctic far east, near the Arctic Ocean. There, the winter temperatures can drop as low as -64°C.

The wolf that was found is no ordinary modern wolf. It is estimated to have lived and died around 44,000 years ago, during the Pleistocene Epoch. Russian scientists were finally able to conduct a scientific analysis on the wolf's remains in June 2024. This was done at the North-East Federal University in Yakutsk, the capital of the Sakha Republic, located in Siberia.

Finding the remains of animals that are thousands of years old, preserved in permafrost, isn't unusual—especially now as the permafrost is melting due to climate change. However, this particular discovery is special. Albert Protopopov, a department head at the Yakutia Academy of Sciences, commented that it was the world's first discovery of a Pleistocene-era large carnivore preserved in permafrost. He pointed out that previous discoveries typically involved plant-eating animals that had fallen into swamps and frozen. The wolf, however, was an active, mobile predator—slightly smaller than cave lions and bears. It hunted live prey and also ate animals that had already died.

Artyom Nedoluzhko, a development director at the European University of Saint Petersburg, commented that the results of the wolf's examination provide a rare insight into life in the Sakha Republic 44,000 years ago. He explained that the main goal was to understand how the wolf lived and died, what it ate, and how it is related to other ancient wolves that lived in the northeastern part of Eurasia.

63. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the wolf that was mentioned in the article?
(A) The wolf lived during the Pleistocene Age over 40,000 years ago.
(B) Researchers analyzed the wolf's body to learn about its life and survival.
(C) Scientists concluded that the wolf's body size was not as big as a cave lion.
(D) The wolf likely died because the permafrost in the region is slowly melting.

64. Based on the information in the passage, which people or institution was responsible for carrying out the scientific analysis of the wolf?
(A) North-East Federal University.
(B) Yakutia Academy of Sciences.
(C) European University of Saint Petersburg.
(D) A team headed by Albert Protopopov and Artyom Nedoluzhko.

65. Why is the discovery of the wolf's remains particularly significant?
(A) It is the oldest known animal from the Pleistocene ever found in permafrost.
(B) It is the first large meat-eating animal from the Pleistocene preserved in permafrost.
(C) It reveals that predators like wolves and prey lived together during the Pleistocene.
(D) It provides evidence that plant-eating animals lived in swamps during the Pleistocene.

66. Based on the information in the passage, what can we imply?
(A) As more permafrost melts, more dead animals from the Pleistocene Age will be found.
(B) We can expect the permafrost coverage in the Abyyskiy district to go from 64% to 95%.
(C) The wolf that was found was the same species of wolves that still live in Sakha Republic's forests.
(D) Analyzing the wolf's body was crucial, so the scientific examination was done shortly after it was found.

Part B 混合題(10%)：本部分共有1題組，每一子題配分標於題末。

第67題：請依題號在**答案卡**上作答；第68-70題請在**答案卷**上以清晰的黑/藍筆作答；不得使用鉛筆； 注意大小寫。

Priority seating, designed to accommodate individuals such as the elderly, disabled, or pregnant, is viewed and utilized differently across cultures, reflecting different societal values. While some countries enforce strict adherence to these public transportation policies, others take a more relaxed approach.

In some nations, priority seating often reflects strong communal values. In Japan, younger passengers frequently avoid sitting in these designated seats altogether, even during crowded commutes, ensuring they remain available for those in need. Similarly, in China, offering your seat is seen as a moral duty, with public shaming a possible consequence of failing to do so. In Taiwan, there is a greater degree of subtlety in attitudes toward priority seating. Some people feel pressured to give up their seats, while others argue the seats should be available to anyone if not immediately needed by priority groups. In Egypt, offering seats is a long-established custom rooted in family values and community support, and respect for the elderly and pregnant women is highly emphasized.

Likewise, in Europe, attitudes toward priority seating also reflect their cultures but focus more on a balance between politeness and personal independence. In Sweden, where equality is prioritized, many older people prefer to stand rather than be treated differently. Similarly, in Germany, offering seats to elderly individuals can sometimes be perceived as offensive, as it may imply weakness, with many seniors choosing to stand unless necessary. In Italy, people are generally polite about giving up their seats, and it is expected that someone in need will ask for a seat, with others responding accordingly. In the UK, offering a seat is considered polite but comes with little social pressure. Some older individuals even refuse the offer, asserting their independence.

In Latin America, perspectives on priority seating blend respect with practicality. For example, in Mexico, offering seats to priority groups, such as the elderly or pregnant women, is considered respectful, and most people comply. However, there is no strict enforcement, and people often sit wherever space is available.

67. From (A) to (F) below, choose the **ONES** that are true, according to the passage.（多選，4分）
    (A) Even when trains are crowded, young people never sit in priority seats in China.
    (B) For Italians, priority seating is a sensitive issue, so there are many different opinions on it.
    (C) Both Japan and Taiwan have enacted laws specifying the practices for priority seating.
    (D) Egyptians place great importance on family values and social support.
    (E) In Mexican culture, most people give up their seats for expectant mothers.

68.-69. 下列簡短敘述摘記上方文章重點。請從文章中找出最適當的單詞(word)填入下列句子空格中，並視句型結構需要做適當的字形變化，使句子語意完整、語法正確，並符合全文文意。每格限填一個單詞 (word)。
（填充，各2分，共 4分）
These diverse perspectives demonstrate how __68__ backgrounds, from the communal spirit of Asia to the __69__ liberty of Europe, influence attitudes toward priority seating on public transportation.

70. In which three countries do senior citizens **NOT** appreciate being offered a seat? (簡答，全對得2分)

Part C 非選擇題 (8%)：請依題號在**答案卷**上以清晰的黑/藍筆作答；不得使用鉛筆； 注意大小寫。

Translation: 8% (4% x 2) 分段給分，每段錯一點扣**0.5**分，扣完為止。

71. 臺灣人樂於為外國人創造宗教包容的環境，所以很多公共場所都有祈禱室。(...there are…)

72. 法律的目的是保障所有公民的基本權利，包含原住民和新住民。(The purpose…)

班級:_____ 座號:_____ 姓名:_____

新北市新店高中113學年度第一學期**高三**英文期末考答案卷

Part B 混合題：

68.	69.
70.	

Part C 非選擇題：

Translation: **8% (4% x 2)** 分段給分, 每段錯一點扣**0.5**分, 扣完為止。

71. 臺灣人樂於為外國人創造宗教包容的環境, 所以很多公共場所都有祈禱室。(...there are…)
72. 法律的目的是保障所有公民的基本權利, 包含原住民和新住民。(The purpose…)

新北市新店高中113學年度第一學期**高三**英文期末考答案

Part A 選擇題 (82%):

I. Vocabulary: **1. ACDBB 6. DDBDC 11. ABBAC**

II. Cloze Test: **16. CDACB 21.ABCBD 26. BCADB 31. DCAAD**

III. Passage Completion: **36. EBACD 41. C / BC / B / AE / D 46. E / AD / A / AC / AB**

IV. Discourse Structure: **51. BDAC**

V. Reading Comprehension: **55. CCBD 59. CCAA 63. DABA**

Part B 混合題 (10%): **67. DE (4%)**

68. **cultural/ different** (2%)	69. **personal** (2%)
70. **(In) Sweden, Germany, (and) the UK(.)** (全對得2%)	

Part C 非選擇題:

Translation: 8% (4% x 2) 分段給分, 每行錯一點扣0.5分, 扣完為止。

71. 臺灣人樂於為外國人創造宗教包容的環境, 所以很多公共場所都有祈禱室。(...there are…)

The Taiwanese are glad/happy to create
a religiously tolerant/inclusive environment for foreigners,
so there are prayer rooms
in many public places.

72. 法律的目的是保障所有公民的基本權利, 包含原住民和新住民。(The purpose…)

The purpose of the law
is to defend/protect/safeguard/ensure/guarantee
the basic/fundamental rights of all citizens, including
aboriginal/indigenous people(s) and new immigrants.